

# The LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Vol. I, No. 8

AUGUST

1949

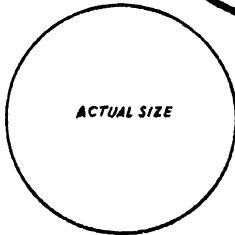
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OF THE PHILIPPINES  
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PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE



APPROVED  
BY AUTHORITY  
OF THE PRESIDENT

*Emilio Abello*  
EMILIO ABELLO  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

FOR THE PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE

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

# 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. 8

AUGUST, 1949

ONE PESO

PETRA O. RIVERA  
*Business Manager*

JUAN F. RIVERA  
*Editor*

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*Advertising Manager*

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

## Decalogue of Protectionism

1. Cherish your own above all others.
2. Honor your country's products, her industries and her commerce.
3. Think and act as a Filipino on economic matters.
4. Do not consume foreign goods if the same are produced locally.
5. Give protection to the business of your own countrymen rather than to that of aliens.
6. Bear in mind this great truth: that a country without a patrimony is miserable.
7. Exert your will to the end that the wealth of the country shall fall in the hands of Filipinos, and let that wealth be the foundation of our nationalism.
8. Help exalt the welfare of workers of your own blood, and obey that natural law that orders a brother to help another brother.
9. Practice protectionism with deeds, and not with words.
10. Be constant and strong in the exercise of this virtue: Be silent if you are weak, and your heart be craven.

(Reprint from *Filipiniana* Aug. 1941)

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## QUEZON'S EPIGRAMS

1. "Value your honor, freedom and independence, fight for them to the last." (John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 1934)
2. "Always remember that you are one nation and your unity is the source of your strength, peace and happiness" (John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 1934)
3. "Democracy without social justice is a farce."
4. "Do not pay heed to the evil counsel, couched in beautiful words by those who wish for nothing but self-aggrandizement." (John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 1934)
5. "Regard America as the true ally of the Philippines and adopt the policy never to quarrel with America." (John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 1934)
6. "Beware of Japan. Let us not be wanting in fair dealing with her but we should never permit ourselves to be under her. We will not profit from it." (John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 1934)
7. "Be at peace with every nation, but from anyone (except America) ask nothing." (John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, 1934)
8. "True patriotism does not consist in shouting that you are willing to die for your country. We are not bound to be heroes all the time, nor is there an opportunity to be heroes everyday. Just do your duty everywhere and you will also be your country's patriots." (At the Zamboanga Normal School, Zamboanga, August 25, 1938)
9. "My loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins." (At the Collectivista Convention at the Manila Opera House in 1922)
10. "I prefer a government run like hell by Filipinos than a government run like heaven by foreigners." (Quezon-Wood controversy, 1923)
11. "Farewell, dear Motherland. Pray to God for me. And in Him repose your hope. He is most powerful and He is the origin and source of happiness. No nation will prosper and be happy that is without faith in God, or who forgets Him."

## *New Legislations—*

First Congress of the Republic)  
of the Philippines ) H. No. 1013  
Fourth Session )  
[Republic Act No. 383]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX OF THE REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN AS AMENDED  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

*Section 1.* Section twenty-one hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Administrative Code of nineteen hundred and seventeen, as amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

*“Sec. 2176. Inhibition against holding of pecuniary interest of municipal official, exceptions.—*It shall be unlawful for a municipal officer to possess a pecuniary interest, either direct or indirect, in any municipal contract, contract work, or other municipal business, or to hold such interest in any cockpit or other game licensed by municipal

authority, but the Vice-Mayor when not acting as or performing the duties of the Mayor, and the councilors when not attending sessions of the council, may be employed in National or provincial public works within the province in which they reside and may receive compensation therefrom in addition to the ‘per diems’ authorized by section twenty-one hundred and eighty-seven of this Code.”

*Sec. 2.* This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 17, 1949.

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First Congress of the Republic)  
of the Philippines ) H. No. 1313  
Fourth Session )

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

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[Republic Act No. 371]

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN EQUAL DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CITY, MUNICIPALITY OR MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CONCERNED, OF ALL FINES AND SURCHARGES COLLECTED FOR VIOLATIONS OF FOREST LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

*Section 1.* Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, in all cases of violation of forest laws and regulations, one-half of the fine or surcharge imposed shall accrue to the general fund of the National Government, and the other half, to the general fund

of the city, municipality or municipal district where the violation was committed and the fine or surcharge collected.

*Sec. 2.* This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 14, 1949.

# INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY

by

Dr. Gilbert S. Perez

Technical Adviser & Acting Secretary  
Philippines Heraldry Committee

HERALDRY IS INDEED one of the oldest of human arts and is as alive today as it was in the time of its greatest extension. It is a pre-historical art that extends far back to the earliest primitive ages of man. Long before man had learned to clothe himself with the hides of animals and the barks of trees, man had learned to place tribal and group markings on and in his skin in order to tell to the world the tribe or family group of which he was a member and the place that he called "home". Modern primitive tribes still mark themselves with heraldic designs on their bodies or on their clothing, just as their ancient forebears in pre-historic times adorned theirs. One who makes frequent trips to the mountain regions soon learn to distinguish one tribe from another not by their physical characteristics but by the tattooing on the body or the tribal colors and designs that obtain on the clothing that they wear. The red loin cloths of the Bontoc Igorot proclaim provenance just as effectively as the gray and blue weaves of the Benguet group. Take away the clothing and hide the markings on their body and it is impossible to distinguish a Bontoc from an Ifugao but meet them on the market place with their clothing and other external distinguishing features and one can easily discover who they are and from whence they have come.

The science of Heraldry has a language of its own and in most complex forms it requires considerable study and research. The language of modern heraldry, mainly derived from the French, is such, that from the blazoning or description of a coat of arms in heraldic terms it is possible for a heraldic student who is in a foreign country to easily reproduce a coat of arms without the need of a sketch accom-

panying the blazoning. As an example, there was in the archives no pictures of the coat of arms of Lipa — granted by the King of Spain to that Batangas town in 1895 — however, a description or blazoning of the coat of arms written in heraldic language was found in the Royal Decree and from this it was very easy for the Heraldry Committee to reproduce the seal of Lipa.

The seal of a province or chartered city would mean nothing if it did not originate in the city or province or if it did not contain something that was especially related to them. It was for that reason that the Heraldry Committee would not work on a coat of arms unless the officials of the city or province submitted to the Committee a sketch or a list of the features which they wished to have incorporated in the coat of arms. Every coat of arms submitted to the President for approval contained some features submitted by the governors or mayors of the government entity concerned. Some submitted too many items that could not for heraldic and artistic reasons be included but the Committee saw to it that the principal or most characteristic elements were included in the final designs. Special effort was made to eliminate small details which would disappear when the seal would be reduced to small dimensions. Details which could be recognized on a seal with a diameter of four inches would not appear on a seal that was reduced to one inch or half an inch in diameter. Some provinces submitted a seal superimposed on the national coat of arms. These could not be approved as no provincial or chartered city should utilize the national coat of arms on its seal.

It is believed that the more simple the design, the easier it is to adapt it to heraldic and artistic standards.

One province submitted in its list:

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

rice, corn, coconut, abaca, birds, fishes, cattle, lumber, an ancient tower, the national arms — an eagle and a few other details. It is obvious that the coat of arms committee could not use all of them but there were always three or four items which could and were selected to make a very distinctive and characteristic seal and it could not be denied that although it was arranged by the Committee, the main features originated in that particular city or province. Some provinces submitted designs which were so excellent from the point of view of art that they only required slight changes to conform with the canons of heraldry. There were only a few provinces which have not submitted sketches or lists of what they would like to incorporate in their seals. In fact, only about twelve provinces and four chartered cities do not now have an approved coat of arms. It is expected that all will soon be submitted.

Probably the first coats of arms that specifically refer to the Philippines are the coats of arms of Magellan and El Cano which were awarded to them by the King of Spain. The earliest granting of a coat of arms to a Philippine city was that granted to the Ever Loyal City of Manila in 1596 by King Philip of Spain.

Many of the old Spanish settlers brought with them their family coat of arms and there were few of the governors of the Philippines and archbishops of Manila who did not have their family or ecclesiastic coat of arms. A study of the coats of arms of Philippine officials and dignitaries from Legaspi to the present day would be a fruitful field for research.

The first coat of arms committee in the Philippines was appointed by President Quezon with Mr. Teodoro Kalaw as chairman and the author as technical adviser. On the death of Mr. Kalaw, a second committee was appointed with the author as chairman. On his resignation on July 4, 1946, Dr. Jose

Bantug was appointed chairman with the writer as technical consultant. The committee greatly regretted the loss, during the war, of Major Baja, a committee member who was one of the very few Filipino students of heraldry who had spent many years of research in that very difficult field. The Secretary of the Committee, Lt. Galo Ocampo is at present abroad and has taken a special course in heraldry at the Heraldry Section of the U. S. War Department.

With the return of the Chairman, Dr. Bantug and the secretary and the appointment of new members to take the place of those who have passed away, the Heraldry Committee will be able to make a valuable contribution to the history of the Republic and to its prestige abroad. The completion of the seals of the provinces and chartered cities is only the beginning of a very complicated and important task.

There is a great need for a Handbook of Philippines Heraldry for the use of Philippine Government offices and especially for members of the foreign service. This shall contain both the elements of foreign heraldry and heraldry as related to the Philippines. The international protocols on flags, coats of arms, decorations and distinctions are such that they are of greater and increasing importance now that the country is an independent Republic.

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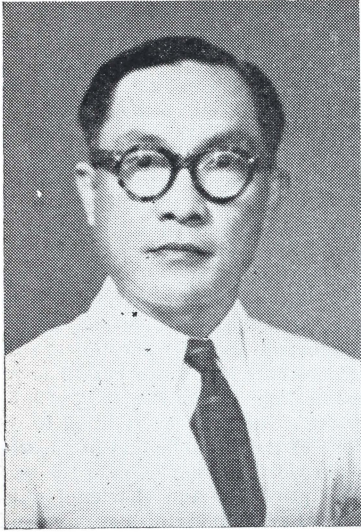
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# OUR LOCAL OFFICIALS



Hon. GUILLERMO DE LOS REYES  
*Provincial Governor of Zambales*

Born on June 25, 1900, in San Narciso, Zambales; completed primary education at Narciso; finished intermediate course at San Antonio; graduated from the Zambales High School in 1920; obtained the LL.B. degree from the Philippine Law School; passed the bar in 1925; practised law before becoming Justice of the Peace in five towns of Zambales and elected to his present position on November 11, 1947.

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JORGE LABAYO  
*Provincial Treasurer of Sorsogon*

*Personal Circumstances:*—Born in Sorsogon, Sorsogon, on April 23, 1903 and married to Gloria Rocha of Gubat with whom he has five children.

*Educational Attainment:*— Completed secondary education and took up special courses by correspondence in different institutions. A first grade and provincial assessor eligible.

*Experience and Activities:*— Formerly Secretary to then Representative Federico Jimenez, deputy assessor, deputy provincial and municipal treasurer, administrative deputy, assistant provincial treasurer, and before his promotion as Provincial Treasurer, several times acting provincial treasurer by designation. Mr. Labayo is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

*Hobbies:*—Poultry raising and reading.

*Motto:*—Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law.

*(Continued on page 424)*



# EXECUTIVE DETERMINATIONS

**SUSPENSION OF SUBORDINATE OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE, OFFICE AUTHORIZED TO ORDER; FILLING OF POSITION OF SUSPENDED EMPLOYEE.**—It appears that Mr. Ambrosio Tumamak is proposed for appointment as acting bookkeeper and record clerk in the Municipal Treasurer of San Isidro, Leyte, at ₱480 per annum, effective February 3, 1947, to take the place of Mr. J. Laurino, who is allegedly suspended from duty for gross irregularity. It may be stated that this Office has no record of Mr. Laurino's suspension as having been authorized by that Department, the office authorized to order the preventive suspension of a subordinate officer or employee in the provincial or municipal treasury, under Section 694 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 177.

It may also be stated that a subordinate officer or employee in the civil service may not be removed from the service or otherwise disciplined except by the official authorized to do so under Section 695 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Commonwealth Acts Nos. 177 and 598, as a result of administrative proceedings instituted against him in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Executive Order No. 370 dated September 29, 1941. As Mr. Laurino has not yet been separated pursuant to Section 695 of the Revised Administrative Code aforementioned, it seems obvious that there is no vacancy to which Mr. Tumamak can be appointed. The practice heretofore followed in cases of this nature is for the chief of office to designate someone in the office to take the place of the suspended employee without additional compensation.—*2nd Ind., July 12, 1947, of Commissioner of Civil Service to the Sec. of Finance.*

**POSITION OF BOOKKEEPER NOT CONSIDERED CHIEF OF DIVISION FOR PURPOSES OF ACT 2598.**—Respectfully returned to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, con-

curring in the opinion of the preceding indorsement of the Commissioner of Civil Service that the position of bookkeeper in the office of the Provincial Treasurer may not be considered as that of chief of division for purposes of Act No. 2589, as amended, and that the same should therefore be ipso facto abolished upon approval of the retirement of the incumbent. In view of the necessity for the position, approval of the request for the recreation thereof and for authority to fill the same is hereby recommended, the salary to be fixed at ₱1200 per annum, which is two-thirds of the actual salary, pending consideration and approval of Resolution No. 264 of the Provincial Board of Nueva Ecija in line with the action taken regarding the former position of the late Modesto Trinidad of the Manila Fire Department.—*11th Ind., Jan. 30, 1947, of the Commissioner of the Budget.* (The Office of the President authorized the recreation of the position in question, ipso facto abolished, at a salary not exceeding two-thirds of the appropriation authorized therefor.—Editor)

**OPERATION OF JITNEYS PURCHASED UNDER C. A. 85.**—Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Manila, hereby approving, in view of the representations and recommendations herein, and in line with a similar exemption authorized by this Office in 1938, the within request to exempt from the provisions of Executive Order No. 172, series of 1938, the operation of the jitneys of the Bureau of Plant Industry purchased under Commonwealth Act No. 85 for the purposes of the Provincial Extension Service and their continued operation by the said Bureau under such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Director of Plant Industry by virtue of the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 85.—*3rd Ind., Dec. 18, 1947, of Acting Executive Secretary by authority of the President.*

**RESIDENCE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS.**—It has been noted recently that in some provinces the policy under which municipal treasurers are required to reside in the municipalities to which they are assigned is not strictly adhered to. This policy has everything to commend itself and any deviation therefrom must be supported with good and strong reasons. In view of the nature of the duties of a municipal treasurer he must not leave his municipality without the previous permission of the Provincial Treasurer, even on Sundays and official holidays. Provincial Treasurers are therefore hereby instructed to see to it that all municipal treasurers under their respective supervision reside in the municipalities where they are assigned as near the municipal building as practicable.—*Provincial Circular (Unnumbered), dated July 1, 1940, of Secretary of Finance.*

**FILLING OF POSITION OF RESPONDENT PENDING CONSIDERATION OF HIS APPEAL BY THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF APPEALS.**—In view of the notice given by Mr. Roberto Cabato of his intention to appeal from the decision rendered by this Office against him on May 8, 1946, the attention of that Office is invited to an excerpt from the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on July 14, 1937, which reads:

“605. To prevent possible injustice to employees dismissed from the service or reduced in positions by administrative decisions of the Commissioner of Civil Service who would find themselves without positions on their exoneration by the Civil Service Board of Appeals, Secretary Vargas submitted the following resolution to the Cabinet:

‘RESOLVED, That during the period when an appeal may be perfected or until final decision of the appeal by the Civil Service Board of Appeals, the position formerly occupied by a respondent in an administrative

case shall not be filled, but if the needs of the service should require the immediate appointment of a substitute, the said appointment may be made in a temporary status only. If the appeal is decided in favor of the respondent he shall be reinstated and the temporary appointment of the substitute shall cease. If the action of the Commissioner of Civil Service is upheld, the appointing officer may then proceed to the permanent filling of the position thus vacated by the separation or demotion of the respondent.

Approved by the Cabinet’.”

—3rd In., Oct. 2, 1946, of Commissioner of Civil Service to the Sec. of Finance.

**COMPLEXION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL; CHANGE OF PARTY AFFILIATION.**—As it appears that Mr. Marcelo Cabalan was elected as councilor of the municipality of Jabonga, that province, on the Liberal ticket, it is believed that his successor should be chosen from among those proposed by the local representative of the Liberal Party in the same municipality in order not to change the complexion of the council elected, thereby respecting the will of the electorate, the change of party affiliation of Mr. Cabalan after election to the contrary notwithstanding. Please be guided and take action accordingly.—3rd Ind., May 16, 1949, of Undersecretary of the Interior to Prov. Gov. of Agusan.

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THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

# LEAVE PRIVILEGES FOR TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

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

May 17, 1949

## CIRCULAR

No. 14, s. 1949

To Division Superintendents:

1. Republic Act No. 218 entitled AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-FOUR AND SECTION TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE A OF THE REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, AS AMENDED, is hereby quoted in full for the information and guidance of the field:

"SECTION 1. Section two hundred eighty-four of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 284. After at least six months' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the President or proper head of department, or the chief of office in the case of municipal employees may, in his discretion, grant to employee, or laborer, whether permanent or temporary, of the National Government, the provincial government, the government of a chartered city, or a municipality, or a municipal district or a government-owned or controlled corporation other than those mentioned in sections two hundred sixty-eight, two hundred seventy-one and two hundred seventy-four hereof, fifteen days' vacation leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and holidays, for each calendar year of service."

"SECTION 2. Section two hundred eighty-five-A of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Sec. 285-A. In addition to the vacation leave provided in the two preceding sections each employee, or laborer, whether permanent or temporary, of the National Government, the provincial government, the gov-

ernment of a chartered city, of a municipality or municipal district in any regularly and specially organized province, other than those mentioned in section two hundred sixty-eight, two hundred seventy-one and two hundred seventy-four hereof, shall be entitled to fifteen days' of sick leave for each year of service with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and holidays: Provided, That such sick leave will be granted by the President, Head of Department or independent office concerned, or the chief of office in case of municipal employees, only on account of sickness on the part of the employee or laborer concerned or of any member of his immediate family.

"SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect as of July first, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

"APPROVED, June 5, 1948."

2. A pertinent portion of the 1st indorsement of the Honorable, the Commissioner of Civil Service dated April 2, 1949, is also hereby quoted:

" x x x with the information that substitute employees, who are understood to be employed only for the duration of the leave of absence without pay of the regular incumbents to the particular positions involved, are considered by this Office as also temporary employees for purposes of determining their leave privileges. In view thereof, said substitute employees are entitled to the vacation and sick leave provided for in Secs. 284 and 285-A of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Republic Act No. 218."

3. In view of the foregoing, temporary, emergency, and substitute employees who have rendered at least six months' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service are entitled to fifteen days' vacation leave and fifteen days' sick leave with full pay, effective July 1, 1947.

4. Pertinent portions of a 2nd indorsement of the Honorable, the Audi-

tor General dated August 20, 1948, of a 3rd indorsement of the Honorable, the Commissioner of Civil Service dated October 9, 1948, of a 5th indorsement of the Honorable, the Executive Secretary dated March 16, 1949, and of a 7th indorsement of the Honorable, the Secretary of Education dated April 2, 1949, all construing Section 274 of the Revised Administrative Code as applicable both to regular teachers and to temporary teachers on the teacher-leave basis, are likewise quoted hereunder for the information of the field:

"Section 274 of the Administrative Code provides:

Vacation and leave of teachers.—

During the yearly school vacations, PERSONS IN THE TEACHING SERVICE other than the class that may be designated for continuous duty under section two hundred and seventy-five hereof, shall be entitled to vacation leave. (capitals supplied)

Since the above quoted section does not make any distinction between permanent and temporary teachers and following the liberality of Congress in extending the leave privileges under sections 284 and 285-A of the same Code to temporary employees by the enactment of Republic Act No. 218, this Office believes that the leave privileges granted to persons in the teaching service under section 274, supra, may also be extended to temporary teachers, there being no prohibition against it in the law, either express or implied."

"x x x concurring in the views expressed in the preceding indorsement.

"However, in line with the spirit of Republic Act No. 218, the extension to temporary teachers of the privilege of Section 274 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended, if approved, should not be made earlier than July 1, 1947, the effective date of the said Act."

"In view of the representations made in the preceding indorsements and in line with the spirit underlying

the enactment of Republic Act No. 218, this Office holds that the leave privileges granted to persons in the teaching service under Section 274 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended, may also be extended to temporary teachers, whether they be on the national-insular, national-municipal or provincial rolls x x x."

"x x x inviting attention to the 5th indorsement hereon which approves the granting of leave privileges to temporary teachers, whether they be on the national-insular, national-municipal, or provincial rolls. However, it should be understood that for purposes of promotion in position and salary appropriate qualification in a civil service examination is required."

5. In view of the foregoing interpretations, temporary teachers on the teacher's leave basis, like regular teachers, are entitled to full or proportional vacation salary, as the case may be, whether they be on the national-insular, national-municipal, provincial, municipal, or chartered city rolls, effective July 1, 1948, provided that they have rendered continuous, efficient, and satisfactory service.

6. For purposes of leave privileges, emergency and substitute teachers may be considered under temporary status. Such teachers, therefore, are entitled to full or proportional vacation salary as the case may be.

7. Temporary provincial, municipal, and chartered city teachers may be granted full or proportional vacation salary as the case may be, effective July 1, 1948, subject to the availability of funds.

8. It should be understood in this connection, however, that for purposes of promotion in position or salary the appropriate educational qualifications and civil service eligibility are required. This supplements paragraph 5 of Circular No. 3, s. 1949.

9. Any previous regulations that are in conflict with this Circular are hereby superseded.

10. This Circular has been concurred in by the Honorable, the Commissioner

## CONDITION PRECEDENT TO EFFECTIVITY OF NEW POSITIONS AND SALARY INCREASES

For the information and guidance of all concerned, there are quoted hereunder the 1st indorsement dated September 16, 1948, of this Department and the 2nd indorsement dated September 27, 1948, of the Office of the President on the above subject-matter:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Honorable, the Executive Secretary, Malacañan, Manila.

"The attached Resolution No. 31 x x x Mayors League in effect requests that the provision of Section 648 of the Manual of Instructions to Treasurers, requiring the approval of the Secretary of Finance as a condition precedent to the effectivity of items of municipal budgets representing new positions and increases of salaries of municipal officers and employees, be no longer observed in view of Republic Act No. 238.

"The legality of this provision of Section 648 of the Manual of Instructions to Treasurers has been upheld by the Secretary of Justice in his opinion No. 18, series of 1948, copy enclosed<sup>(1)</sup> It is a wholesome regulation and is necessary to make effective the supervisory authority of the Secretary of Finance over the financial affairs of the local governments in accordance with Commonwealth Act No. 78 and Executive Order No. 167, series of 1938. It is not necessarily in conflict with the provisions of Republic Act No. 238, prescribing a new procedure for the preparation of municipal budgets. This Act does not in any way modify the supervisory power or authority of the Department of Finance over the financial affairs and officers of the local governments and

with it the regulation in question can stand side by side with complete harmony. The very Resolution under consideration shows why this regulation is still needed. According to said Resolution, some municipalities x x x can not afford to set aside the amount necessary to cover the amortization which is required of them under Section 4 of Republic Act No. 304, yet the local authorities concerned are very desirous of increasing the salaries of the officers and employees thereof. Were it not, therefore, for the regulation in question, there would be no way to require said municipalities to meet their statutory obligation first before increasing salaries.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the request of the x x x Mayors League referred to above be denied. In passing, it may be stated that the policy of this Department is to allow the local authorities as much autonomy as possible in the administration of the finances of their governments so long as the statutory and contractual obligations and the ordinary essential services of their governments are adequately provided for and so long as the new ventures which such governments desire to embark upon would not cause insolvency or bring about any financial impasse or embarrassments."

"Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Secretary of Finance, Manila.

"The view expressed by that department in the preceding indorsement is sustained and in accordance with the recommendation made therein, the request of x x x Mayors League in the attached Resolution No. 31, current series, is hereby denied."

Provincial Treasurers are hereby re-

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of Civil Service and the Honorable, the Auditor General, and approved by the Honorable, the Secretary of Education.

CECILIO PUTONG

Director of Public Schools

requested to advise the Municipal Councils and Municipal Treasurers of the contents hereof.—*PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR (Unnumbered), dated Oct. 27, 1948, of Undersecretary of Finance.*

January 28, 1948

Governor S. Escudero.  
Sorsogon, Sorsogon  
Dear Governor:

This is a reply to your letter of the 19th instant, requesting my opinion on the legality of the established practice whereby items representing salary increases of municipal employees contained in the proposed budget passed by a municipal council and thereafter submitted to the provincial treasurer for his corresponding approval are made to take effect, not upon the approval of the municipal budget by the provincial treasurer as provided in section 2298 of the Revised Administrative Code, but only after it has been favorably acted upon by the Secretary of Finance in accordance with section 648 of the Manual of Instructions for Treasurers. (1)

The Revised Administrative Code describes the procedure to be followed in the adoption of municipal budgets thus: (2) On or before the 15th day of January of each year, the municipal treasurer is required to present to the council a certified and detailed statement of all municipal receipts and expenditures pertaining to the preceding year, Sec. 2295. Upon receipt of the statement, the council shall make a careful estimate of the probable income of the municipality for the current year and upon this basis, shall proceed to make, by way of appropriation, the detailed allotments of the respective municipal requirements for the same. The appropriation thus made by the council constitutes the budget, and immediately upon its passage, shall be submitted to the Provincial Treasurer for approval. (3) The Provincial Treasurer shall then pass upon the same by expressly either approving or disapproving it, not later than sixty days after

the receipt thereof, returning said budget with the accompanying documents to the council, through the Mayor, Sec. 2296. The Provincial Treasurer may disapprove one or more items of expenditure in the proposed budget, and at the same time give his approval to the other parts thereof. When he disapproves any item or items, he shall submit to the council a statement in writing, giving his reasons therefor. If the council is dissatisfied with the action of the provincial treasurer, a supplemental budget containing only the item or items disapproved may be submitted to the provincial board with a statement of the reasons for making such expenditures. If the appeal is sustained as to one or more items, the provincial treasurer shall forthwith approve the budget as those items; otherwise, the item or items in question shall stand disapproved, Sec. 2297. Until the Mayor shall receive the approved budget from the Provincial Treasurer, the budget for the preceding year shall determine the salaries and positions of all permanent officers and employees of the municipality, Sec. 2298.

These provisions of law, it will be noted, merely state that a proposed budget, passed by a municipal council has to be submitted to the provincial treasurer for approval; but they do not require the approval of the Secretary of Finance as a condition precedent to the effectivity of such budget. These provisions should, however, be read in conjunction with other statutes on the subject. Under Commonwealth Act No. 78, the Secretary of Finance is vested with supervisory power and control over the financial affairs of the provincial, city and municipal governments, and also over provincial, city and municipal treasurers. In furtherance of this act, Executive Order No. 167, dated October 8, 1938, was promulgated, which prescribes in detail the procedure to be observed by political subdivisions in the adoption of their respective budgets. Section 3 thereof reads:

"In conformity with the foregoing, the budgets of the provincial

governments shall be submitted to the Department of Finance, through the Department of the Interior, such budgets to contain the plantilla of personnel in such details as heretofore prescribed and clear and specific statements both of the estimated income and the proposed expenditures for the corresponding fiscal year. In thus submitting the budget, the provincial board should enclose a written opinion of the provincial treasurer as prescribed in section Two thousand one hundred seven of the Administrative Code, together with a statement of the district engineer containing his comments on the proposed expenditures for his office as well as for public works, and also similar written-statements of the division superintendent of schools, the district health officer, the provincial auditor, the provincial fiscal, and the provincial agricultural supervisor regarding the different kinds of proposed expenditures for the activities respectively under them. The budget with all the accompanying statements shall be sent to the Department of the Interior, which should make its comments on the proposed expenditures. The Secretary of the Interior shall then send the budget with his comment and recommendation together with the corresponding opinion and statements of the chiefs of local offices to the Department of Finance. The Department of Finance, in taking action on the budget, shall be guided by the comment and recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior.

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

Although the above procedure is designed specifically for provincial governments, yet section 7 of the said order expressly directs that the same procedure shall be followed in the supervision and control of the personnel and finances of the city and municipal governments. Further indicative of the supervisory authority exercised by the Secretary of Finance over local budgets

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

In view of the foregoing, I am of the opinion that the procedure prescribed in Section 648 of the Manual of Instructions for Treasurers requiring approval of the Secretary of Finance as a condition precedent to the

*(Continued on page 415)*

## Painful Cough Easily Stopped

by

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person from cough*  
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MODEL ORDINANCE FOR PRESERVATION OF NATURAL BEAUTY  
OF SCENERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPOSITION  
OF LICENSE FEES FOR DISPLAYING SIGNS,  
SIGNBOARDS AND BILLBOARDS

[Sec. 346, C. P. C.]

Scenery along highways is spoiled by the erection and maintenance of advertising signs and billboards, which demands the adoption of necessary measures for the preservation of the natural beauty of the landscape. Accordingly, municipal councils are requested to adopt the following proposed ordinance, prescribing rules and regulations and fixing license fees for displaying signs, signboards, and billboards in any place exposed to public view, pursuant to section 3 of Act No. 2819, amending section 2243 of the Administrative Code. It is believed that the adoption of this proposed ordinance will effectively regulate the erection and maintenance of said advertising signs and billboards and that the natural beauty of the scenery along highways would thereby be preserved:

ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING

RULES AND REGULATIONS AND  
FIXING LICENSE FEES FOR DIS-  
PLAYING SIGNS, SIGNBOARDS,  
AND BILLBOARDS IN ANY  
PLACE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC  
VIEW.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of ..... Province of ....., that:

ARTICLE 1. No advertising signs, signboards and billboards shall be displayed, maintained, or erected by any person or persons in any place exposed to the public view (except those displayed, maintained, or erected at the place or places where the profession or business advertised thereby is in whole or part conducted) without securing a license and paying the fees for same as prescribed herein.

ART. 2. Any person desiring to display, maintain, or erect advertising signs, signboards, and billboards shall  
(Continued on page 417)

*Compliments of*

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We accept any kind of Iron Work at moderate prices, prompt and excellent service and guaranteed to satisfy our customers.

Come one, come all and see our establishment  
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# FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

(Excerpts from a Speech of Atty. Ladislao Palma, Provincial Auditor, before a Convention of Mayors in Cebu.)

At the outset, I wish to be understood that it is my desire as Provincial Auditor of Cebu to continue cooperating with the officials elected by the people of Cebu. I am grateful to Governor Cuenco and to the Mayors with whom I have already had dealings for their dignified way of dealing with me. As to the Provincial Auditor of Cebu in my humble self, he can say that he has already taken them into his heart without deduction of the full worth of their dignity. I am not too far nor too close to them. I am not too far nor too familiar with them, having in mind the saying that: "Too much familiarity breeds contempt." In the performance of my duties, I propose to follow the will of these elective officials as a general rule. Therefore, whatever disagreement that may occur, if any, should be considered as having been based upon law, rules and regulations and upon the merits and facts established in each case.

The Auditor is an official who has dealing with the various officials entrusted with the prosecution of different functions and activities of the government which as you very well know need the expenditure of money or use of property in order to realize them. He does not deal only with District Health Officer Laborte in matters about Health and Sanitation. We have here, District Engineer Estrella. I deal with him in matters of Public Works. As to schools, I deal with Dr. Guiang. I will not mention the rest of the officials. Suffice it to say that even the National Officials stationed in Cebu such as the Philippine Constabulary, the Provincial Auditor acts as the immediate representative of the Auditor General pursuant to the second paragraph of Section 597 of the

Revised Administrative Code. I deal with them because the performance of their functions carry with it the expenditure of money and the use of property, subject to auditing under the Constitution. Hence, when an auditor requests for explanation on any matter involving payment, collection or refund, it behooves the official concerned to give the necessary information or explanation in order to enable the auditor to pass them in audit. The party presenting an account or the official approving a claim has the duty to prove with the corresponding papers which should be presented to the auditor the validity, legality, necessity or propriety of the claim. It is not the duty of the auditor to hunt for evidences justifiable of the approval in audit of the account or claim. It has been said that "while the officials of the government that spend the public money represent the people in the exercise of that function, those who are entrusted with the duty of checking such expenditures likewise represent the same people in the same manner." His Excellency, President Roxas himself, while Secretary of Finance, said in a speech before a Government Auditors' Convention that: "Those who spend public money are, in a sense, the *minds* of the people, while those who check these expenditures represent the *conscience* of of the people."

Now, let me proceed further, if it pleases you. An auditor audits not only expenditures. He audits as well revenues and receipts from whatever source according to the Constitution. He delves into the validity and legality of collections, especially refunds from such collections and in so doing, he examines questions of laws and facts involved. As regards expenditures, the

auditor inquires into the legality, necessity, propriety and reasonableness of expenditures. In so doing, he necessarily examines the lawfulness of actuations or orders the compliance or the carrying of which involves the expenditure of money or use of property. The auditor further verifies alleged existence of appropriations and funds pursuant to the Constitutional mandate which provides that "No money can be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law". A provincial board or municipal council may provide appropriation for a certain purpose but this does not mean that the Auditor cannot question the legality and validity of the appropriation so made if the Board acted without lawful authority or in excess of jurisdiction. At any rate, the Auditor can refuse to pass in preaudit vouchers containing claims which require the prior approval of the Secretary of Interior and/or Secretary of Finance until certified copy of the approval of the Department Head is presented to the Auditor who has authority under Section 590 of the Revised Administrative Code to require the furnishing to him of a copy thereof. The Auditor exists in order to serve as a balance of power. He sees to it that the sum total of Debit Totals agrees to the sum total of Credit Totals. President Roxas once said that for every peso expended there should be received by the government corresponding services. I now invite you to look at this ruler. The Government must be kept in balance. Similarly, this ruler must be kept in balance for it to hold out. Where one end is much heavier than the other end, it is likely to fall. The same is true with the government. If government officials and employees would only get their pay without rendering corresponding service, the day is not far distant when that government will be ministering deficient services to the people. One of the questions contained in Prov. Form 20-A known as "Field Audit Clerk's Report of Inspection"

prescribed by the Auditor General and which auditors are required to observe is: "Do you know or have you ever observed any service to the public maintained at government expense which is not satisfactory or necessary?" Of course as for me, an official may be at his home and still be thinking of beneficial matters for his people.

But, I do not think that subordinate employees should claim for themselves the privileges to which the Governor, the mayors and others may have. I know positively for instance that Governor Cuenco has at heart the interest of the people at all times, be it in his office or in his house. Therefore, those public servants, employees, agents and policemen who must render service should so render actually the number of hours of service required of them.

I am reminded of the following anecdote. A safe had to be opened by force. Laborers had to be hired. They worked hard to open by breaking the safe which they failed to open. The laborers asked a payment of \$100 which was paid to them. The Company Manager has decided instead to hire an expert to open the safe without breaking it. Came the expert. He manipulated on the combinations but could not open the safe. He walked to and fro in the spacious room, where the safe was, apparently doing nothing but in reality he was thinking of the technicalities leading to the opening of the safe. Meanwhile, the Company overseer saw the "expert" walking to and fro and looking at a distance thru the windows, doing nothing. The overseer reported what he saw to the Company Manager who instructed the Overseer to see the Company Auditor who in a later conference with the Company Manager, made the following remarks to the Company Manager: "If the Company could only employ more men like that "expert" who appeared to be doing nothing but whose mind

and brain were busy thinking while gazing at a distance and while walking to and fro, the more profits the company will make". Later, the "expert" has made up his mind leading to the opening of the safe. He approached the combination to the safe and after some turnings on the left and right, left and right etc., succeeded in opening the safe without even sweating. He rendered his bill which was \$1001.00 and it was paid. Whereupon, the laborers who sweated for pounding hard on the safe without succeeding however in opening it later protested to the payment of \$100.00 only to them. They asked for increase. The Company Auditor who passed in audit the bill of \$1001.00 justified the auditorial approval as follows:

\$1000.00 for the knowledge of the expert, and \$1.00 for the use of force. The use of force by the laborers cost \$100.00 which was therefore costlier than the \$1.00 charged by the expert.

In telling this to you this morning my object is to drive home my intention as an auditor not to be narrow minded in the performance of my duties. I would say however that an Auditor, without being the Municipal Mayor, Provincial Governor or Provincial Inspector of the Constabulary and being authorized to observe whether services rendered are satisfactory or necessary, may inquire if he cares to cooperate by looking into alleged deficient services of a policeman in connection with the audit of the salary payment made to such policeman.

While ago, I quoted to you an instruction of the Auditor General authorizing auditors to observe whether services rendered are satisfactory or necessary. Then, services by such policemen rendered must be lawful and services required to be rendered must not have been omitted. As a matter of principle, government officials and employees should not be guilty of misfeasance when an act contrary to or prohibited by law is done. There is misfeasance when a thing required or

authorized by law to be done is done in a wrongful manner or procedure, thereby producing crime. There is nonfeasance when an act required by law or authorized to be done is omitted from being done, thereby producing no services which is a dereliction of duty punishable by law. Thus, the auditors weigh the quality of services done or undone, that is, whether faithful pursuant to the oath of office or unfaithfully done in which case the service is brought down to a fall necessitating the remedy of administrative action or criminal prosecution in order to punish the guilty party and thereby prevent their recurrence. In this connection, please bear in mind that the function of an auditor is that of checking on what has been done. He has no original ideas, selections, commitments, etc. As a checker, it is his business to give his conformity or not to any proposal involving payment. The ideas, selections and commitments, belong to the official who has the initiative of giving birth to such ideas, selections and commitments. An auditor is like a physician who attends the child delivery of a pregnant woman and who, not being the father, may not be blamed for the natural physical defects of the child born to the couple. Whatever natural defects the child has originated from the father and mother, it did not originate from the attending physician. *It is interesting to remember that existing accounting instructions of the Auditor General require that oaths of offices be attached to the first salary voucher of the official or employee concerned. Where the oath has been violated the violation may be brought by the auditor to the attention of the superior concerned of the guilty party.* As to services, the Auditor, as watchdog of the Treasury may play the role of "mixer" to enable him to gather information regarding the running of the machinery of the government or to enable him to help the administrators entrusted of running governmental activity. As watchdog of the Treasury, the Auditor observes the services rendered or the officials render-

ing such services and for which salary payments are made to them from the safe alone which is watched by the auditor. However, the auditor as judge of accounts and claims may play the role of an "independent" by becoming aloof and recognizing no friends when he deems this is necessary to preserve the independence of his office as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Judges of records and of inferior courts are judges of crimes and civil suits. However, in respect to the running of the machinery of the Government which by the way involves the expenditures of money or use of property in order to carry it out, the Auditor General is judge of Governmental accounts and claims against the Government. Consequently, provincial auditors are likewise judges of government accounts and claims against the government. Aggrieved government officials have the right of appeal from the decision of the Auditor General to the President of the Philippines. However, private parties aggrieved by the decision of the Auditor General have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Finally, I reiterate that I am for cooperation for purposes of harmonious relation. This means to me "give and take" within the bounds of law in a dignified manner of dealings devoid of an air of false superiority in matters of government accounts and claims against the government.

I am reminded of the following pronouncements of the Supreme Court of the Philippines:

(1) "The Legislative Department of the Government would not have made the decisions of the Auditor final, unless an appeal is taken therefrom, without intending to give to the Auditor an uncontrollable discretion in fully examining and scrutinizing every account presented against the Government. The power to certify a balance, for a like reason, include authority to review and decide questions of law and fact involved, and to use all sources of information for that purpose. A settlement

of an account and a certificate of a balance which cannot go to the sources of evidence and examine all questions of fact and law would be practically no examination."

(2) "No effectual check can ever exist in any case where the same officer authorizes the expenditure and then audits or controls the audit of the accounts."

(3) "Auditors and comptrollers, as accounting officers, are generally regarded as quasi-judicial officers. They perform mere ministerial duties only in cases where the sum due is conclusively fixed by law or pursuant to law. Except in such cases, the action of the accounting officers upon claims coming before them for settlement, and certification of balance found by them to be due, is not ministerial, merely but judicial and discretionary."

(4) "Discretion, when applied to public functionaries, means a power or right conferred upon them by law, of acting officially under certain circumstances, according to the dictates of their own judgment and conscience, uncontrolled by the judgment or conscience of others."

(5) "The Auditor is not a mere machine to register, or blindly execute the opinions or acts of other officers, in matters which pertain, by the laws of the fiscal system of the Government, by well defined policy, and by long practice, to the jurisdiction of the accounting officer—a jurisdiction which it is his duty to maintain, even in cases in which its existence may be doubtful."

Finally, it is reminded that under the Constitution and the Revised Administrative Code, an auditor has reporting duties to perform in connection with his power to audit expenditures which include for instance the authority to pass on the legality, necessity, propriety and reasonableness of acts and omissions involving the expenditure of money or use of property. It is his duty as an adviser and reporter to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer any expenditure of money or use

of property which in his opinion (one sided) is irregular, unnecessary, excessive or extravagant. As a quasi-judge of accounts and claims he allows or disallows expenditures which in his opinion are allowable or not allowable (after due process of law) for being irregular, unnecessary, excessive or extravagant according to his findings. (This presupposes the holding of investigation or trial or the mere study by the Auditor of papers submitted by claimants and the officials concerned)

Considering, therefore, that former Insular Auditors have enjoined provincial auditors to forget friendship where their duties begin, the Auditors should not be blamed when they perform their reporting duties conformably with law. To prevent Auditors from performing their reporting duties an official should give such answer as may explain their right on claims instead of questioning or challenging the warnings or suspensions of the Auditor on claims.

Besides this, Auditors are authorized to render decisions about accounts and claims against the government. With a view to preventing the reversal of Auditor's suspensions on accounts, they have been enjoined by the Auditor General to forward to the Auditor General, when the said provincial auditor believes this is necessary, the paper received by the Auditor questioning or challenging the suspensions. Therefore, a government official should not feel sore at the provincial auditor when answers received by Provincial Auditor questioning or challenging the suspensions are forwarded to the Auditor General. In order to prevent an official concerned from being embarrassed resulting from the forwarding by the Provincial Auditor of his answer to the Auditor's suspension to the Auditor General, it behooves the official concerned to see to it that his letters to the provincial auditor contains judicious and discreet expressions according to lawful merit of claims as understood by the claimant or chief of office on controverted matters and devoid of sarcastic, questioning or challenging at-

titude to the Provincial Auditor, considering that, after all, the Provincial Auditor is the judge of accounts and claims against the government. One thing more and I will be through. Under Section 597 of the Revised Administrative Code, the provincial Auditor has *exclusive original jurisdiction* over provincial and municipal accounts. This means that with respect to vouchers reaching the Auditor's Office no official in the province may meddle in the performance of duties by the Auditor, that is, no official may tell the Auditor what to suspend or question and what to allow and disallow and no official in the province may dictate how the Auditor should run his office. It is only the Auditor General or his authorized representatives may meddle in the auditing functions of the Provincial Auditor. Any one who is however aggrieved by the action or decision of the action or decision of the Provincial Auditor regarding accounts or claims has the right to appeal therefrom to the Auditor General thru the provincial auditor.

—oOo—

### Condition Precedent . . .

(Continued from page 409)

effectivity of items representing salary increases of officials and employees contained in the proposed budget of a municipal council is legal, the same being in conformity with Commonwealth Act No. 78 and Executive Order No. 167 above mentioned.

Respectfully,  
(Sgd.) ROMAN OZAETA  
*Secretary of Justice*

Opinion No. 18  
Series 1948

- \* Radio — Amplifiers — Parts
- \* Theatre Sound Service
- \* Public Address Installation

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# HISTORY OF ABRA

By MANUEL C. ALZATE

*Principal*

Bucay Junior High School

Before Magellan discovered these Isles (1521) this Basin had been filled up with limy-salty water by the sources of the Abra River system. No portion of the rim yielded to break so the reservoir remained a lake (ban-ao).

As time rolled by the confined water cut slowly its way through the least resistant part of the Ilocos ranges on the western brim. A deep narrow gap was incised at last and the opening was christened Banaoang (drained off lake). Abra means mouth of river, hence it is also the name applied to the basin east of the Water Gap, Banaoang, or Abra above the famous Quirino Bridge.

After the lake was drained off, an undulating inside surface emerged. There grew luxuriant vegetation upon which wild life fed. For many years Abra had no people.

The Spaniards busied themselves in Christianizing the natives in the Ilocos in the seventeenth and in the eighteenth centuries. Those who refused baptism immigrated into the basin for refuge. The Tinguianes came by the waves. Most of them were hunters, stock raisers laborers, and land-clearers for primitive agriculture. Up to 1800 all Abreñios were non-Christians.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Pidigan, Bangued, Tayum, La Paz, Dolores and Bucay were well peopled. These towns are on the Abra River. La Paz on the Tinging and Dolores on the Malanas are located near the junction of the streams to the main river.

In 1843 an expedition led by Padre Blanco, a priest and botanist, was sent into Abra on bamboo rafts and on land. He had with him Spanish cazadores and Tagalog guardia civiles. His mission to subdue the Tinguianes with the Sword and with the Cross began in Pidigan. The expedition reached Bucay early in 1846.

Bucay in the central part of the province became the capital. There were

two aims in view: pivoting Christianity to the Tinguianes and getting supplies from Vigan on rafts. But the Cross could not do 100% on the pagans. Baptism drove away one-third of the people to the brink of the basin. However, the remaining two-thirds on the lower Abra Valley became the forefathers of the cultured Abreñios of today.

Pratt, Carrera, Redondo and Tajonera were the Spanish Military Governors who ruled Abra after the expedition. Tajonera escaped to Bangued in 1861 making the largest town the new capital of the province.

To an average Filipino, Abra is unknown. To traders, Abra is important for her strong and beautiful horses, her corn and tobacco exports. To lovers of strong wooden houses, Abra is No. 1 in the Ilocos.

A decade before the death of Rizal (1896) Don Agaton Alzate y Cariño of Bucay was given a gold medal (tuzon) for partly subduing the Kalingas in an expedition. His oldest son, Don Ismael Alzate y Astudillo, the father of ex-Congressman Manuel A. Alzate of Nueva Ecija, paid homage to Queen Isabel of Spain and was given the title of nobility—"Caballero de Honor."

Every town populated with Christians in the province made Abra a better place to live in. She had the Pariñases in Pidigan, Cariños and Brillanteses in Tayum, Lalims and Parados in La Paz, Paredeses in Bangued. Pilar was peopled by old Christians from Southern Ilocos Sur and Bangued.

The two-soldier Villamors-Don Blas and Don Juan—were greatly honored during the Filipino-American War. When peace came Don Juan was elected the first Civil Governor of Abra, then first representative to the Philippine Assembly for Abra, first governor in the fusion of Ilocos Sur and Abra and the only Senator yet elected from Abra. Then followed Don Ignacio Villamor, an equally great man from Abra—a

professor, judge and first Filipino President of the University of the Philippines. Then emerged the youngest of all—Don Quintin Paredes. At one time he was Secretary of Justice during Governor-General Wood's Administration, Filipino Resident Commissioner to Washington, D.C., patriot at heart during the Japanese Occupation, Representative for Abra during the Commonwealth Government and Congressman for Abra at present.

In the field of sports, the province of Abra is not far behind. Twice during the American Regime her baseball team was the champion in the N.L.A.A. Once her pole-vaulter, Justo Llanes, of Rangued made the Philippines greatly honored by representing her at the Far Eastern Olympic Games held at Tokyo, Japan.

Thus Abra's fame rises still higher.  
(From *The Interscholastic*)

—oOo—

**NEPOTISM CONSTRUED.**—Executive Order No. 111, dated August 30, 1937, prohibiting and restricting the practice of nepotism, provides, among others, that "when there are already two or more members of one family in an office or bureau, no other member of such family shall be eligible for appointment to any position therein" and that "previous appointments which are in contravention hereof shall be corrected by transfer." It is obvious from these provisions that the employment of a person in an office where there is already employed a relative of his within the third degree, either by affinity or consanguinity, is prohibited. In view thereof, the proposed employment of Mr. Ricardo Pacana as market collector at P480 per annum in the office of the Municipal Treasurer of Santa Cruz can not be approved, it appearing that his brother is now employed as janitor in the same office—*From 2nd Ind., Nov. 7, 1946, of Undersecretary of Finance to Provincial Treasurer of Laguna.*

AUGUST, 1949

## PRONUNCIAMENTOS

**FRANCISCO BENITEZ**—Teachers have always been the agents for the preservation of those ideas and ideals which our people have learned to cherish and, furthermore, agents for those progressive changes in our people and our society that may result in social stability in a dynamic democratic society. Teachers should, therefore, be neither too conservative nor too radical; they should be progressive thus transmitting to the present generation what is good in the past and introducing those changes in practices, ideas and ideals that will fit the individuals for modern life.

\* \* \*

**MARIA PAZ MENDOZA-GUANZON**—Social workers are needed in our country today to teach the Gospel of Hygiene, to teach prevention and resistance to the various diseases that the human body is heir to, and to teach the duties of citizenship.

—oOo—

### Model Ordinance. . .

(Continued from page 410)

make application for license on the required form submitting necessary plans and descriptions of such signs, signboards and billboards to the municipal treasurer who shall grant or deny such license upon the recommendation of the district engineer. The fee for such license is P..... per square meter per annum. Signs, signboards, and billboards less than one square meter shall be considered as one square meter for computing license fees.

**ART. 3.** Any person or persons found guilty of violating any of the above regulations shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten (P10) pesos nor more than one hundred (P100) pesos or imprisonment for not less than three days nor more than ten days, or to both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

**ART. 4.** This Ordinance shall take effect on its approval by the provincial board.

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# RECORD OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE IN WORLD WAR II

*(Address of President Manuel L. Quezon at the Banquet held in the John Eager Howard Room at the Hotel Belvedere at 7 P.M., January 16, 1943)*

Mr. Chairman,  
Members of the Bar Association of  
Maryland:

I appreciate more than I can say your invitation that I be your guest of honor on this occasion, and I thank Senator Radcliffe for the invitation he has extended to me in your behalf.

Today, as you know, the Japanese occupy my country. But before they succeeded, we fought them to exhaustion, despite overwhelming odds. Even now there are still many Americans and Filipinos who have refused to surrender. They are in the hills, still resisting. We will continue to fight them until the American forces arrive in sufficient numbers to throw the Japanese out of the Philippines. We have not accepted defeat in the Philippines. The word is victory, and it will come. The Japanese occupation of our homeland we see only as a passing—though tragic—phase of our history. Our eyes are on the future, and on the happiness and freedom which the future holds for us.

The record of the Filipino people in this war has been written in blood, and it is a record of which you and I can be proud. It is a record of unflinching loyalty to the United States, a record of heroic deeds. It is a record without parallel in the Orient, and—I may add—in the history of colonialism.

In the case of China, which fought and is fighting Japan with a courage and determination that is the admiration of the world; she is defending her own sovereignty and her own flag. In the Philippines, it was your flag and your sovereignty that were assailed. It is true that it was our country that was invaded. But so was Indo-China, and Burma, and Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies, where the flags of foreign countries were flying. Have the natives of these countries fought the invader? Except for those who were enlisted in the regular armies of these

sovereign nations, no one else among them took part in the war by the side of the governments to which they owed allegiance. Certainly, the people as a whole did not fight.

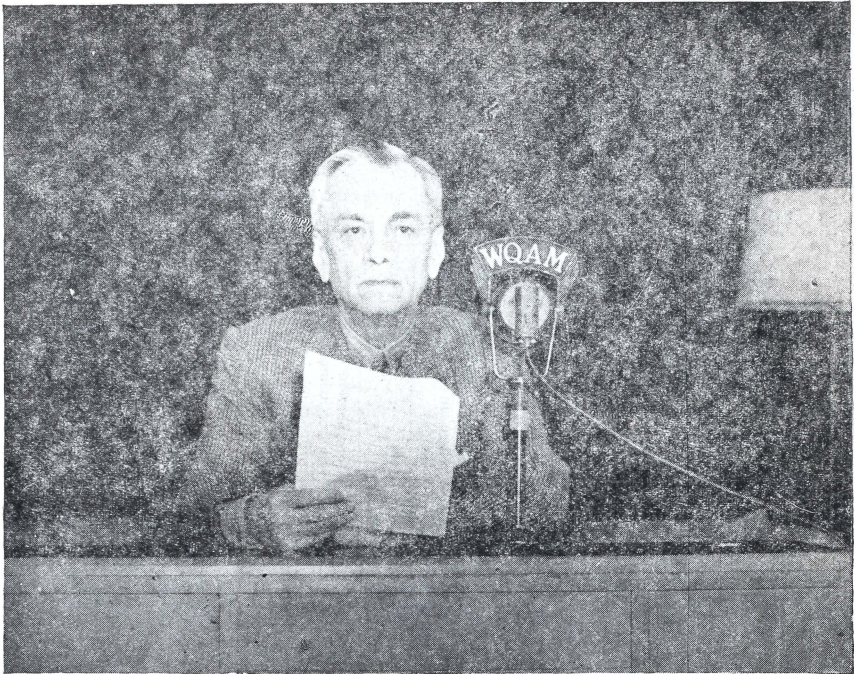
Why was there this vital difference in the Philippines? The answer is that, when we fought for your flag, we were fighting for our own freedom; when we resisted the invasion of our country, we did so because we knew the Philippines was our country not only de facto but de jure. And we were loyal to you, to your flag and your country, not because under international law we owed you this allegiance, but because you have won our undying friendship and affection—because you did by us what no other colonizing power has done by the people who had fallen under their sway. For you have been our benefactors and liberators, and the presence of your flag in the Philippines was the symbol of our freedom. It was there only to allow you to finish the work you had started to do—to help set up an independent Philippine Republic.

That is why not only the regular Filipino soldier fought by your side, but our own citizen army. That is why not only our citizen army, but the whole civilian population, to a man, answered the call of duty and did their part in resisting the enemy.

The immense majority of General MacArthur's infantry—that superb military commander—was composed of Filipinos, and 20,000 of our young men laid down their lives in the Battle of the Philippines — many, many more than the lives lost by their heroic brothers, the Americans.

According to official United States Government statistics, America has lost some 8,000 soldiers, sailors and merchant seamen on all fronts everywhere in the world since the war began. In this figure are included those Filipinos who were serving in the Regular Army of the United States, and





the total is less than half the number of those killed who were serving in the Philippine Army.

And now let me tell you why the Filipino people fought by your side to the bitter end.

By the time Admiral Dewey came to Manila, the Spaniards were able to offer only a token resistance. America's war against Spain was fought, in the Philippines, with the aid of the Filipinos themselves.

After the last crumbling remnant of Spain's Empire was forced out of the Philippines, the Filipino people felt that the time had come for self-government. Their hopes were not realized. And there came instead several years of bloodshed between Americans and Filipinos.

After the early years of bitterness and distrust, the Filipino people began to know and understand the real purpose of America. They realized that

the American people were not embarked on a ruthless imperialistic policy. In the words of President McKinley: "The Philippines are ours, not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us"

Each American President who followed McKinley reiterated this thought in his own words. During the administration of Woodrow Wilson, the Congress of the United States enacted the Jones Law, which promised independence when a stable government could be established in the Philippines. This pledge America kept. Your own Senator Tydings, under the administration and with the recommendation of President Roosevelt, introduced the Bill in 1934 that fulfilled that promise. In the course of the debate on his Bill

(Continued on page 423)

**SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL, CITY AND MUNICIPAL REVENUES  
AND THE APPORTIONMENT THEREOF  
REVENUE FROM TAXATION**

SOURCES	NATIONAL	PROVINCIAL		CITY	MUNICIPALITY
		General Fund	Road and Bridge Fund		
Manufactured oils allotment	80%—for maintenance, reconstruction, improvement, and, where practicable, for construction of National and provincial roads and bridges—distributed by Secretary of Public Works and Communications as follows: 20%—to provinces equally 20%—length of roads 20%—land area 20%—discretionary		20% in proportion to population	Gets portion of share pertaining to province in proportion to population	— — —
Motor vehicles allotment					
Internal Revenue allotment	90%	5%	5%	Gets portion of share of province in proportion to population	— — —
Real Property Tax	— — —	3/8% 2/8%	1/8% (x) 1/8% (y)	100% of total collection in city	4/8—General fund (x) 4/8—General fund (y)
Residence Tax	50%	25%	— —	Gets portion of municipal share and National share also in proportion to population	25%
Taxes on Agricultural Products	4/7	3/7	— —	Gets allotment as a province in proportion to population	— —
Franchise Tax	Depending on kind of franchise and grant				
Special License Tax	Local taxation				
Locust Special Tax	Local taxation				
Taxes on income	97 1/2%	2 1/2%	— — —	Gets portion of allotment to province and also from the National share in proportion to population	— — —

Tabulated by Jose L. Laserna,  
Investigator, Provincial Division Dept. of the Int.

(x) If the rate is 1%  
(y) If the rate is 7/8%

## REVENUE FROM TAXATION

SOURCES	NATIONAL	PROVINCIAL		CITY	MUNICIPALITY
		General Fund	Road and Bridge fund		
Taxes on inheritance, gift and estates	95%	2 1/2%	--	Gets portion of allotment for both province and municipality	2 1/2%
Weight and Measures	--	50%	--	100% of collection in the city	50%
Other Revenues— Shell fishing Sponge fishing	20%	40%		100% of collection in the city	40%

## INCIDENTAL REVENUE

PROVINCIAL	CITY	MUNICIPAL
Penalties	Penalties	Penalties
Interests on deposits and investments	Interests on deposits and investments	Interests on deposits and investments
Matriculation fees	Matriculation fees	Matriculation fees
Tuition fees	Tuition fees	Tuition fees
Mining claim fees and rentals (50% to provinces, 50% to municipalities)	Mining claims fees and rentals	Mining claim fees and rentals
Secretary's fees	Building permit fees	Building permit fees
Rents	Secretary's fees	Secretary's fees
Other incidental revenues	Cattle registration fees	Cattle registration fees
	Electrician's fees	Meat and milk inspection fees
	Boiler inspection fees	Marriage license fees
	Gas inspection fees	Fisheries
	Meat and milk inspection fees	Rents, profits and privileges
	Marriage license fees	Impounding and sales of stray animals
	Fisheries	Other incidental revenues
	Rents	
	Impounding and sales of stray animals	
	Court collections	
	Sheriff's fees	
	Other incidental revenues	

**RECEIPTS FROM OPERATIONS**

PROVINCIAL	CITY	MUNICIPAL
Receipts from public utilities	Receipts from public utilities	Receipts from public utilities
Receipts from markets and slaughterhouses	Receipts from markets and slaughterhouses	Receipts from markets and slaughterhouses
Receipts from toll roads, bridges, and ferries	Receipts from toll roads, bridges and ferries	Receipts from toll roads, bridges and ferries
Receipts from transportation	Receipts from transportation	Receipts from transportation
Receipts from other operations	Receipts from cemeteries	Receipts from cemeteries
	Receipts from other operations	Receipts from other operations

**OTHER RECEIPTS**

PROVINCIAL	CITY	MUNICIPAL
Aid from National Government	Aid from National Government	Aid from National Government
Aid from municipal government	Aid from provincial Government	Aid from provincial government
Loans from National Government	Loans from National Government	Loans from National Government
Proceeds from sales of bonds	Proceeds from sales of bonds	Loans from provincial and municipal governments
Repayment of loans	Repayment of loans	Proceeds from sales of bonds
Return of advances to economic enterprises	Return of advances to economic enterprises	Repayment of loans
Transfer between funds	Transfer between funds	Return of advances to economic enterprises
Transfer of funds from old entity or sub-province	Transfer of funds from old entity or sub-province	Transfer between funds
Transfer loan account	Transfer loan account	Transfer of funds from old entity or sub-province
Sales of fixed assets (capital value)	Sales of fixed assets (Capital value)	Transfer loan account
Income from sale of real property	Income from sale of real property	Sales of fixed assets (capital value)
Prior year adjustment	Prior year adjustment	Income from sale of real property
Inventory adjustment	Inventory adjustment	Prior year adjustment
Other receipts	Other receipts	Inventory adjustment
		Other receipts

## Record . . .

(Continued on page 419)

in the Senate, referring to the war between Americans and Filipinos, Senator Tydings said: "That war never was intended. We (Americans) never intended to stay there. We promised the Filipinos that, if they would cooperate with us, we would stand by them and give them their country . . . In Heaven's name, is it too much to ask under these circumstances that we give them every chance to work out a just destiny under their own flag, and that they shall have all the assistance we can give them?"

In 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Act was passed. The Filipino people will be eternally grateful to Senator Tydings for sponsoring this legislation. I repeat: The battle we fought on Bataan and Corregidor less than a year ago was fought because of the spirit that lay behind the Act which bears the name of the gentleman from Maryland.

It might have been easy for us to delude ourselves into accepting the siren song of Japanese propaganda, which told us that Japan was waging war only against the United States, and not against the Filipino people. They pounded the Philippines with this propaganda. But they failed completely, because we know what Japan had done in Manchuria and in China. And we contrasted their deeds with what America had done in the Philippines.

Under your flag, we had tasted freedom, and no people who have known the blessings of liberty will want to live without it. Under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Filipino people had established the Government of the Commonwealth under a Constitution of our own making, in preparation for complete independence.

That is why the Filipino people fought. They fought for freedom. They fought because they know that America had made a promise, and that she would keep that promise. They fought because they respected themselves and knew that they—like any other nation—had a right to determine their own

destiny as part of the interlocking society that is the human race.

All this, I am sure, was somewhere in the mind of Jesus Villamor, the young Filipino flier who lead a squadron of six obsolete planes to battle fifty-four Japanese bombers somewhere south of Manila.

It was the impulse which caused the Filipino soldier to hold his own helmet over the bare head of General MacArthur while the shell fragments tore into his hands on Corregidor.

It was etched deep in the soul of the Filipino school teacher who preferred to die rather than obey the Japanese order to lower the American flag and fly the Philippine colors alongside the "Rising Sun" over his little village schoolhouse.

The school teacher was paying tribute to the solidarity between the United States and the Philippines—a solidarity that will live even when, one day soon, the Philippine flag flies alone over our schoolhouses. That will be on our day of independence, when the Philippine Republic takes its place among the family of sovereign states.

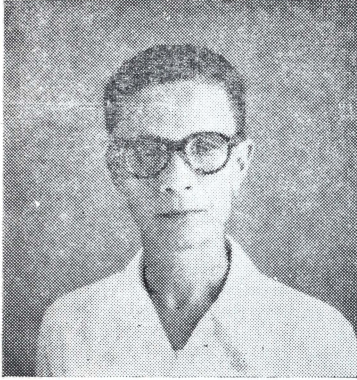
When our flag flies alone over the Philippines, your Star-Spangled Banner—which has outlived the bursting bombs of Fort McHenry and of Corregidor—will always wave in our hearts, and your friendship will always be cherished by every one of us above the friendship of any other nation.

Here in Maryland, before you, the citizens of the Free State I want to pay tribute now to Senator Tydings, co-author of the Philippine Independence Act, and to all his colleagues in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. As for your President, under whose leadership the Tydings McDuffie Act was passed, and who was co-author of the Atlantic



**Our Local . . .**

*(Continued from page 402)*



**RAMON Z. ESTANISLAO**  
*Mayor of Dinalupihan, Bataan*

*(Continued from preceding page)*

Charter, his name will be written in history as one of the world's greatest spokesmen of freedom and human dignity.

The tides of war and destruction have swept over the Philippines since the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Today a new situation exists there. The years of peace and progress foreseen in the Philippine Independence Act have been scarred by Japanese aggression.

The Pacific war has taught us a lesson—both the United States and the Philippines. President Roosevelt doubtless meant this when he said, while the battle was raging in Bataan: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and material of the United States stand behind that pledge."

I hope that we shall have the full support of both Senator Tydings and Senator Radcliffe in carrying out President Roosevelt's pledge on behalf of the American people.

**RAMON Z. ESTANISLAO**  
*Mayor of Dinalupihan, Bataan*  
*Personal Circumstances.* — Born on June 22, 1902, in Dinalupihan, Bataan and married to Margarita Malibiran with whom he has six children.

*Educational Attainment.* — Completed the primary, intermediate, and third year, high school courses.

*Experience and Activities.* — Sanitary inspector in Dinalupihan; clerk in Tukop Sugar Central; classroom teacher; chief of police and municipal secretary for six years in Dinalupihan. Initiated the erection of concrete monument to Liberty, Andres Bonifacio, Bataan Heroes and Unknown Heroes in 1946-47.

*Hobbies.* — Reading and poultry raising.

*Motto.* — Patience and Diligence are stepping stones to Success.

*(Continued on page 427)*

What America did in the Philippines in time of peace has repaid her well in her hour of peril and in terms of the esteem and respect of all mankind. I speak for the people of the Philippines when I express our lasting recognition of America's honorable and high-minded policy. Today, in the midst of war, the whole world looks to you to add even greater lustre to your name and reputation as the champion of human freedom.

—O—

**BONIFACIO SAW MILL  
CO., INC.**

Marulas, Polo, Bulacan

# PEANUT INDUSTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES \*

## HISTORY

The peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) commonly known as "mani" in the Philippines is grown practically in all parts of the country. It is quite possible that the Spanish missionaries and *conquistadores* introduced this crop into the Philippines during the latter period of their colonization.

While peanut has been in cultivation in the Islands as early as 1899, it was only in 1905 that initial impetus was given towards raising peanuts on a commercial scale to meet the needs of home consumption. In the ensuing years, when dietetics vouched for its remarkable nutritive merits as human food and as animal fodder, the Government drive towards the raising of peanut took on a more spirited swing.

Originally, the only type of peanut cultivated was the white-seeded Spanish variety which was used by the natives mainly for food. About twenty five years ago, however, the Government began introducing foreign varieties as a necessary prerequisite to its extensive program of agricultural research drives and experimental projects. From this period is reckoned the first rejuvenating influences destined to place the peanut industry of the Philippines on a plane of commercial consequence.

## STATISTICAL DATA

Although the peanut is generally cultivated in all parts of the Philippines, statistical records reveal that until recently, the country's import figures for this crop had reached alarming proportions. From 1921 to 1932 alone, our imports of peanut products averaged 2.5 million pesos annually. In 1933, because of the increased acreage and production, a sharp decline was noticed on the value of imported nuts and oil, even sinking to as low as P155,000. Since 1933 the total area cultivated has been on the increase. In 1935 there were 6,108 hectares under cultivation, yielding 3,341,410 kilograms of unshelled peanuts, valued at

P316,000. The total average area planted to peanuts for the years 1936 and 1937 was 6,266 hectares with a production of 3,674,360 kilograms of unshelled nuts, valued at P362,560. The average yield per hectare was 586 kilograms of unshelled nuts. The above figures clearly indicate that there is a considerable margin of increase in our annual peanut production. It is estimated that at present some 20,000 people are engaged in the field production, manufacture, and traffic of peanuts. The Provinces of Lanao, Leyte, Pangasinan, Cagayan, La Union, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Ilocos Norte, Batangas, and Cebu are the ranking peanut-producing regions in the Philippines.

## COST OF PRODUCTION

The cost of production of peanuts varies from P66 to P101.01 per hectares according to regions and prevailing conditions in the locality. The above figures exclude interest on capital, storage expenses, and depreciation of farm implements, but include cost of seeds and shelling expenses. Twenty seven man-days and 18.5 animal-days are required in actual farm operations, consisting of plowing, harrowing, cultivating, planting, harvesting, and hauling.

## VARIETIES

At present, there are about 20 native and 15 foreign varieties of peanuts cultivated in the Philippines, grouped according to their respective habit of growth. Peanuts are further differentiated as to size of seeds. The bunchy type usually grows erect and forms clusters near the tap root, while the runner, or creeping, type has large spreading vines and bears pods along the lateral stems that touch the soil. The typical bunchy varieties are the Montalban, Spanish, Tirik, Vigan Lupog, Tennessee Red, Kinorales, Native Lemery, San Jose No. 1, African Bunch, Cagayan No. 3, Bit, Big Japan, San Mateo, and Bukalasa; and the creeping

\*Publication of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (now Natural Resources), 1939.

types include Virginia Jumbo, Tai Tan, North Carolina Runner, and Virginia Runner. The creeping types were introduced from China and the United States.

#### SOIL AND CLIMATIC REQUIREMENTS

Peanut grows well in well-drained, sandy loam, clay loam, and alluvial soils. Sandy loam with plenty of decayed vegetable matter is most favorable towards enhancing the luxuriance of the vine, and the presence of lime or wood ash in ample quantity is necessary to produce plumpy kernels. The most favorable weather for peanut is warm with moderate rainfall distributed evenly throughout the growing season. The amount of rainfall required by the dry season crop is 60 mm.

#### FERTILIZERS

Peanuts require fertilizers when planted in depleted soils. Green manure and ash are the cheapest fertilizers available for peanuts. Lime is essential although precautions should be taken to use it in slaked condition. The ash, burn lime, farm yard manure, potash, and phosphatic fertilizers are more effective when plowed under early in May. They can, however, be spread in the furrow at the time the seed is planted, or applied as a top dressing immediately after planting. Complete fertilizer using the formula 2-3-4 applied at the rate of 300-500 kilos to the hectare has been found effective in increasing the productiveness of poor soils.

#### CULTURE

The surface soil is pulverized down to 5 to 8 inches in which to plant and germinate the seeds. Peanuts sprout readily, when husked, in the presence of sufficient moisture. The pulverizing is done by plowing and harrowing which starts early in May or October depending upon the season. The rainy season planting begins in the early part of May and ends in the middle of June, while the dry-season planting commences in the early part of November and winds off at the close of December. The field is plowed and harrowed at least three times. After the first operations all stubbles, dry grass,

etc., are either removed or burnt in heaps. The distance of planting in vogue varies according to the variety planted as well as the fertility of the soil. Generally a distance of 65 cm. between the rows and 35 cm. between hills in the rows is desirable for the bunchy type; while 85 cm. between the rows and 50 cm. between hills in the rows is preferable for the runner type.

Like many other crops, peanuts require cultivation after planting in order to insure proper growth. The usual implements employed for cultivation are the plow, the harrow, and the hoe. Where the peanuts are planted in furrows, the wooden plow is used. Hoe cultivation is seldom used as it is expensive. A practical method of weed elimination, as practiced widely among the planters, is to turn the plow first toward the middle of the furrow; then in the last stages of cultivation, the work is done in reverse order to cover the base of the young plants in the form of a ridge.

#### HARVESTING

There are several methods of harvesting peanuts. The pods are dug by spading fork, hoe, or plow, where peanuts are grown in heavy clay soils. Hand pulling is also practised where the soil is sandy. The usual maturation period for most varieties of the bunchy type is from 105 to 125 days, while it takes 165 to 185 days for the runner type to reach maturity.

Seed selection is of paramount importance in peanut culture. The seeds are carefully selected before planting. In selecting, necessary precaution is taken so that the skin of the kernel is not impaired, while the immature, shrivelled, or musty seeds are discarded.

#### YIELD

The bunchy type yields an average of about 1,700 kilograms of unshelled nuts per hectare. The creeping type is slightly inferior in yielding capacities. Of the former type, the American leads in production, followed by San Mateo, Montalban, Big Janan, Kinorales, Native Lemery, and Spanish. Among the creeping varieties, the Virginia Jumbo, Tai Tan, Virginia Runner, and North Carolina Runner are high yielders. Of the hybrids, Bit X



**Our Local** . . .  
(Continued from page 424)



**MANUEL H. P. DE LA SERNA**  
*Municipal Treasurer of Mainit, Surigao*

**Peanut** . . .  
(Continued from preceding page)  
Virginia Jumbo Strains 1 and 2 are particularly good.

**PESTS AND DISEASES**

Leaf spot, plant lice, and June beetle are the common enemies of peanuts, but these are easily controlled by the application of calcium arsenate, Bordeaux mixture, and soap with derris powder solution, respectively. Hand picking is employed for the white grub, while for the slug, an application of powdered lime fairly scattered on the ground is most effective.

**ECONOMIC VALUE**

Unlike most agricultural crops the products manufactured out of peanuts in this country are partly produced locally, while a good majority are imported from Japan, China, and the United States. The oil is supplied by France and the United States.

Among the manufactured products processed from peanuts are peanut butter, oil, flour meal, candies, and chocolate. Peanut for human food has been found to be remarkably rich in protein, fat, and carbohydrates. For animal feed, peanut is as valuable as alfalfa, clover, cowpea, and soy bean.

The main problem facing the peanut

**MANUEL H. P. DE LA SERNA**  
*Municipal Treasurer, Mainit, Surigao and President, Surigao Municipal Treasurers' League*

*Personal Circumstances.* — Born in Opon, Cebu, on July 3, 1906, and married to Leonore Ancheta Low of Butuan, Agusan with whom he has two children.

*Educational Attainment.* — High school graduate.

*Experience.* — Public school teacher, 1924-1929; principal clerk in different municipalities of Cebu, 1929-'31 deputy assessor of Cebu, 1931-'35; and deputy provincial and municipal treasurer, 1935—.

*Activities.* — Member, Open Jolly Circle; President, Surigao Municipal Treasurers' League, 1946-'47; Chairman, Surigao Municipal Treasurers' Chapter of the PGEIA

*Hobbies.* — Reading and movies.

*Motto.* — Live simply and be contented.

industry is inadequate supply and high cost of production. These factors may be remedied by:

(1) Extending the area planted to peanut in the regions where soil and climate conditions lend to its successful cultivation and in marginal lands formerly devoted to sugar cane;

(2) Ameliorating worn-out soils with green manures and commercial fertilizers; and

(3) Mechanizing the cultivation of peanuts and the preparation of products for the market.

—oO—

**BEST QUOTATIONS**

*We always love those who admire us and we do not always love those whom we admire.*

—La Rochefoucauld

*God brings men into deep waters, not to drown them, but to cleanse them.*

—Aughey

*When business is good it pays to advertise; when business is bad, you've got to advertise.*—Anonymous

*Never advise anyone to go to war or to marry.*—Spanish Proverb

## Supreme Court Decision—

# ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF PUBLIC MARKETS

CO CHIONG ET AL., petitioner and appellees, vs. MIGUEL CUADERNO, SR., ETC., ET AL., respondents. MIGUEL CUADERNO, SR., appellant, RAMONA CLEMENTE ET AL., intervenors and appellees.

(No. L—1440. March 31, 1949).

1. STATUTES; DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ORDER NO. 32 PURPOSE.—We hold that the provision of section 2 of Department of Finance Order No. 32 declaring that all stalls or booths in any public market shall be vacated by their occupants and their leases terminated on January 1, 1947, has been issued to make effective the provisions of Republic Act No. 37.
2. ID.; PUBLIC MARKET STALLS RE-PUBLIC ACT NO. 37; PURPOSE.—The main purpose of said act is to grant to Filipino citizens preference in the lease of public market stalls.
3. ID.; ID.; POWER OF SECRETARY OF FINANCE; ISSUANCE OF DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 32.—Congress decreed that the act shall take effect on January 1, 1947, and empowered the Secretary of Finance to promulgate the necessary rules to carry into effect the purpose of this act that beginning January 1, 1947, if occupancy for any public market stall is applied for by Filipino citizens and by aliens, the same shall be awarded to the former. Department of Finance Order No. 32, in declaring vacated all public market stalls as of January 1, 1947, had only made clear the legislative intent that from then on the preference given by Republic Act No. 37 to Filipino citizens shall be made effective. As a matter of fact, the declaration in said Department of Finance Order can be considered as a mere surplusage as, even without it, Filipino applicants would still be entitled to lease and occupy, beginning January 1, 1947, public market stalls then occupied by aliens.
4. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; PUBLIC MARKETS AS PUBLIC SERVICES OR UTILITIES.—Public markets or public services are utilities as much as the public supply and sale of gas, gasoline, electricity, water and public transporta-

tion are. Under the Constitution, the operation of all public services are reserved to Filipino citizens and to corporations or associations sixty *per centum* of the capital of which belongs to Filipino citizens.

5. ID.; SALES OF FOODSTUFFS IN PUBLIC MARKETS; NECESSITY OF OFFICIAL SUPERVISION; OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC MARKET STALLS PREFERENCE TO FILIPINO CITIZENS.—Foodstuffs sold in public markets demand, at least, as much official control and supervision as the commodities sold and distributed in other public utilities. They affect the life and health of the people, the safeguarding of which is one of the basic obligations of a constituted governments. Official control and supervision can be exercised more effectively if public market stalls are occupied by citizens rather than by aliens.
6. ID.; PUBLIC MARKETS, ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF, ARE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT; PUBLIC FUNCTIONS ARE POWERS OF SOVEREIGNTY EXCLUSIVELY FOR NATIONALS.—The establishment, maintenance, and operation of public markets, as much as public works, are part of the functions of government. The privilege of participating in said functions, such as that of occupying public market stalls, is not among the fundamental rights or even among the general civil rights protected by the guarantee of the Bill of Rights. The exercise or enjoyment of public functions are reserved to a class of persons possessing the specific qualifications required by law. Such is the case of the privilege to vote, to occupy a government position or to participate in public works. They are reserved exclusively to citizens. Public functions are powers of national sovereignty and it is elementary that such sovereignty be exercised exclusively by nationals.

7. ID.; FOREIGNERS' RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, LIMITATION OF.—Although foreigners are entitled to all the rights and privileges of friendly guests, they can not claim the right to enjoy privileges which in their nature belong exclusively to the hosts.

## DECISION

PERFECTO, J.:

On October 1, 1946, Congress enacted Republic Act No. 37 which reads as follows:

### "AN ACT GRANTING PREFERENCE TO FILIPINO CITIZENS IN THE LEASE OF PUBLIC MARKET STALLS."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

"Section 1. All citizens of the Philippines shall have preference in the lease of public market stalls.

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of Finance is hereby empowered to promulgate the necessary rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

"Sec. 3. All existing laws or parts thereof contrary to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

"Approved, October 1, 1946."

Furporting to carry into effect said act, the Secretary of Finance promulgated on November 29, 1946, Department of Finance Order No. 32, declaring all stalls or booths in all markets as vacated by their occupants and their leases terminated on January 1, 1947. Section 2 of said order provides:

#### *"Vacancy of Stalls; Notice of*

#### *Application.*—

For the purpose of this Order, all stalls or booths in any public market shall be deemed to be vacated by their present occupants and their lease terminated on January 1, 1947, and the same shall be leased to applicants therefor beginning said date in the following manner:

"(a) Notice of this general vacancy shall be posted on the bulletin board in each public market and other conspicuous places therein immediately upon the promulgation of this Order.

"(b) If the occupants or holders of the stalls on December 31, 1946 are citizens of the Philippines, and have been occupying or holding the same for not less than thirty (30) days before said date, and they file their applications to continue occupying the same in the manner herein prescribed, they shall be given the lease of their respective stalls, subject to the conditions prescribed in these regulations. The application shall be substantially in the form prescribed in section 3 (c) hereof and shall expressly state that the applicant is the actual occupant on December 31, 1946, of the stalls applied for.

"(c) If their occupants on December 31, 1946, are not Filipino citizens, the stalls affected shall be awarded for occupancy to the Filipino applicant who first filed his application therefor in accordance with the provisions hereof.

"(d) In case two or more applications from Filipino citizens are filed at the same time for the same market stall, or it can not be ascertained which one of them was filed first, the lease of the stall shall be awarded by lot under the supervision of the Market Committee as herein provided.

"(e) The award of market stalls to an alien applicant can be made only in the absence of a Filipino applicant."

On December 27, 1946, petitioners-appellees filed with the lower court a petition for prohibition to restrain appellants from enforcing the above act and department order, alleging that they are unconstitutional.

On December 28, 1946, the lower court issued a writ of preliminary injunction ordering appellants to desist from ejecting appellees from the leased public market stalls mentioned in the petition.

The writ was dissolved by order of January 7, 1947. Appellees filed with the Supreme Court a petition for certiorari and mandamus, L-1266, to annul the order of dissolution of the writ of preliminary injunction. The petition was dismissed on August 29, 1947, because among other reasons, the Secretary of Finance suspended the operation of Department Order No. 32 which respondents were about to enforce.

Trial was held in the lower court where appellees called to testify three market stall holders, Yee Shi, Go Hong and Uy Ho.

Yee Shi, Chinese, widow, 46, testified that she continuously occupied her stalls in Divisoria Market since June, 1932, upon the death of her husband a former lessee thereof; that she signed contracts of lease for the occupancy of said stalls, but no copy was given her by the market authorities; that on December 24, 1946, she received notice to vacate the stalls not later than 4 p.m. of December 31, 1946; that she has no means of livelihood other than her business conducted at said stall; that, if ejected, she will have no means to support her five children and that there are no other alien market vendors than the Chinese.

Go Hong, 49, Chinese, testified that he has been occupying his stalls at Quiapo Market since 1916; that he signed contracts of lease but no copy was given to him by the market authorities; that if ejected, he will have no means of supporting his Filipino wife and four children; that there are no alien vendors other than the Chinese; and that approximately 50 Chinese vendors occupy about 9% of the stalls in Quiapo market.

Uy Ho, Chinese, 48, testified that he continuously occupied his stalls at Divisoria market since 1928, except for a period from 1943 to 1944 when he joined the Marking guerillas; that he signed contracts of lease but no copy was given him by the market authorities; that, if ejected therefrom, he will have no means of supporting his wife and six children; that his youngest

child is only 10 months old; that on December 21, 1946, he received notice to vacate the stalls not later than 4 p.m. of December 31, 1946.

Appellees also presented the following documentary proofs: Exh. A, Market Code of Manila or Ordinance No. 2898; Exhibit B, Department of Finance Order No. 32; Exh. C, notice given by the City Treasurer to appellees to vacate the public market stalls not later than 4 o'clock p.m. December 31, 1946, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 37 and Department of Finance Order No. 32; Exh. D, record of Mendoza vs. Nolasco, civil case No. 72532 of the Court of First Instance of Manila; Exh. E, opinion of the City Fiscal given to the Mayor of Manila dated November 15, 1946; Exh. F, records of Sy Choc Chay vs. Market Master, civil case No. 915 of the court of First Instance of Manila; Exh. G, portion of the transcript of the stenographic notes taken on December 28 1946; Exh. H, Section 653 or Ordinance No. 1600 of Manila; Exh. I, Secs. 795, 801 and 809 (c) of Ordinance Order No. 1600 of Manila; Exh. J to Exh. J-19, treaties of the United States with several foreign countries; Exhs. K to K-3, opinion of the Atty. General; Exhs. L to L-5, decisions of the Supreme Court; Exh. M, Philippine Immigration Act of 1940; Exh. N, order of the Military Governor of September 20, 1898; Exh. O, Note of the Secretary of State Hay of December 5, 1898; Exh. O-1, Note of Secretary of State Knox; Exh. O-2, Lobinger, American Courts in China; Exh. P, Charter of the United Nations; Exh. Q, certificate of the City Treasurer of Manila to show that only 13.02% of the public market stalls of Manila are occupied by aliens, herein appellees; Exhs. R and S, identification cards issued to Yee Shi; and Exh. T, certificate of delegation of the Republic of China to the Philippines, to show that appellees have exhausted all administrative remedies to secure repeal or modification of Republic Act No. 37 and Department of Finance Order No. 32.

Appellants presented as their only evidence Exh. 1, showing that all the

market stalls in Manila have already been applied for by citizens of the Philippines; that there are 3,479 applications received from Filipino citizens, or an average of five applications to every two stalls and almost eight Filipinos to every alien occupant; and that these stalls are being awarded to the Filipinos pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 37.

The lower court rendered judgment upholding the constitutionality of Republic Act No. 37 but voiding the provisions of Section 2 of Department of Finance Order No. 32, as not in conformity with said Republic Act No. 37 and commanded appellants to desist from enforcing the provisions of Department Order No. 32.

Appellants assigned in their brief six errors as having been committed by the lower court, all relating to the interpretation of Republic Act No. 37 and as to the validity of Department of Finance Order No. 32.

The whole controversy in this appeal can, however, be limited to the question as to whether or not Sec. 2 of Department of Finance Order No. 32 is authorized by Republic Act No. 37.

The trial court answered the question in the negative and, therefore, ordered appellant public officers to refrain from executing said department order and from ejecting appellees from their respective stalls.

The trial court reasons out that, although the act was approved on October 1, 1946, it expressly provides that it shall take effect on the first day of January, 1947, and that it does not appear in the text that Congress intended to give to the act a retroactive application. Hence, the unconstitutionality of Section 2 of said order No. 32.

Appellants contend that on the hypothetical assumption that awards in public markets are leases the same had already expired on January 1, 1947; and that, since the fees of the stallholders are collected either daily, weekly or monthly, without definite periods, the leases should be understood as being from day to day, week to week or month to month, as the case may be according to Article 1951 of the Civil

Code, all of them had expired since December 31, 1946.

They allege that on January 1, 1947, all awards to stalls could be renewed and reassigned to holders to hold them pursuant to the national policy declared in Republic Act No. 37, and the Secretary of Finance, in declaring all stalls or booths in any public market vacant and their lease terminated on January 1, 1947, as provided in Section 2 of Department of Finance Order No. 32, simply recognized the day-to-day nature of the leases in question, aside from what is provided in Section 26 of Ordinance No. 2808 of Manila, known as the Market Code, as amended by Ordinance No. 2993, which reads:

*"Citizenship of Stallholders.*—No person shall be permitted to engage in any form of business in the public markets of Manila other than citizens of the Philippines and of the United States, PROVIDED, That foreigners having existing business in the said markets and duly licensed therefor are hereby given a grace of three years upon approval of this Ordinance to vacate the stalls they occupy."

Appellees, on the other hand, contend that the power granted by Section 2 of Republic Act No. 37 to the Secretary of Finance to promulgate rules is limited to strict conformity with the requirements of the statute, adding that the context of Republic Act No. 37 can be searched in vain for any provision authorizing the termination of all existing leases and the possible dispossession of all stallholders on January 1, 1947, and that the omission cannot be supplied by the Secretary of Finance.

We hold that the provision of Section 2 of Department of Finance Order No. 32 declaring that all stalls or booths in any public market shall be vacated by their occupants and their leases terminated on January 1, 1947, has been issued to make effective the provisions of Republic Act No. 37.

The main purpose of said act is to grant to Filipino citizens preference in the lease of public market stalls.

Congress decreed that the act shall take effect on January 1, 1947, and empowered the Secretary of Finance to promulgate the necessary rules to carry into effect the purpose of the act that beginning January 1, 1947, if occupancy of any public market stall is applied for by Filipino citizens and by aliens, the same shall be awarded to the former. Department of Finance Order No. 32, in declaring vacated all public market stalls as of January 1, 1947, had only made clear the legislative intent that from then on the preference given by Republic Act No. 37 to Filipino citizens shall be made effective. As a matter of fact, the declaration in said Department of Finance Order can be considered as a mere surplusage as, even without it, Filipino applicants would still be entitled to lease and occupy, beginning January 1, 1947, public market stalls then occupied by aliens.

Although appellees did not appeal against the trial court's decision, where, in the constitutionality of Republic Act No. 37 was upheld, they reproduce here their attack against the validity of said act, submitting before us long and elaborate printed brief and memorandum.

Public markets are public services or utilities as much as the public supply and sale of gas, gasoline, electricity, water and public transportation are. Under the Constitution, the operation of all public services are reserved to Filipino citizens and to corporations or associations sixty *per centum* of the capital of which belongs to Filipino citizens.

"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."

Foodstuffs sold in public markets demand, at least, as much official control and supervision as the commodities sold and distributed in other public utilities. They affect the life and health of the people, the safeguarding of which is one of the basic obligations of a constituted government. Official control and supervision can be exercised more effectively if public market stalls are occupied by citizens rather than by aliens.

In impugning the validity of Republic Act No. 37, appellees invoke general guarantees in the Bill of Rights, such as the due process of law and the equal protection of the laws. Even if their position could be supported under said general guarantees, a hypothesis the validity of which we consider unnecessary to decide, said guarantees have to give way to the specific provision above quoted, which reserves to Filipino citizens the operation of public services or utilities.

Furthermore, the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public markets, as much as public works, are part of the functions of government. The privilege of participating in said functions, such as that of occupying public market stalls, is not among the fundamental rights or even among the general civil rights protected by the guarantees of the Bill of Rights. The exercise or enjoyment of public functions are reserved to a class of persons possessing the specific qualifications required by law. Such is the case of the privilege to vote, to occupy a government position, or to participate in public works. They are reserved exclusively to citizens. Public functions are powers of national sovereignty and it is elementary that such sovereignty be exercised exclusively by nationals.

Although foreigners are entitled to all the rights and privileges of friendly guests, they can not claim the right to

# FOURTEEN CENTURIES OF FILIPINO THOUGHTS

(Continued from June Number)

## ANCIENT FILIPINO CULTURE AND PROMINENCE OF WOMEN

M/S No. 4

### PRINCESS URDUJA

(From the Arab traveler Ibn Batutu's account of a land identified by Doctor Rizal as Northern Luzon, in about 1344. The paragraph about the European visitor is from the travels of the Italian Franciscan, Friar Ordoric, who was there twenty years earlier.)

You, Priest, I have had brought here by my guards because, of all your ship's company, you alone scorned my invitation. You told your captain that we people of Northern Luzon are infidels, and that it would be against the prophet's law for you, a holy man, to eat our food.

You behold about me, seated around my throne, the elderly ladies who are my counselors. Do their chairs of sandal-wood, does my silk-canopied and gold-plated throne, suggest the court of a barbarous people?

I greeted you with the usual salutations of courtesy in the Turkish tongue, and had one of my attendants fetch ink and paper so I could write for you in Arabic characters what you recognized as the name of the merciful and compassionate God. Are such tokens of

enjoy privileges which by their nature belong exclusively to the hosts.

For all the foregoing, holding both Republic Act No. 37 and Department of Finance Order No. 32 valid, the appealed decision is reversed, and petition dismissed.

(Sgd.) G. PERFECTO

WE CONCUR:

(Sgd.) MANUEL V. MORAN

" GUILLERMO F. PABLO

" CESAR BENGZON

" MANUEL C. BRIONES

" PEDRO TUASON

I concur in the result.

(Sgd.) F. R. FERIA

In the result.

(Sgd.) RICARDO PARAS

Ozaeta, J., did not take part.

Montemayor and Reyes, JJ., did not take part.

culture common among barbarians?

When my father Dalisay, the aged king by whose name you call his kingdom, was a much younger man there visited here a priest of another faith from far-distant Europe. But he did not shun novelty in food as do you. Our sago-trees that produce flour, interested him, he admired the sugar-giving buri palms, and liked our coconut wine. And I hope you will appreciate the cordials, pickles and preserves which, with some other gifts for your acceptance in remembrance of the land of Dalisay, I have had sent to your ship.

But let us speak no more of your mistaken notions of us. We pride ourselves upon our hospitality, and you, holy man though you are, need have no compunction of conscience in eating the food set before you,

You have been told all about me. You know that I am governor of this part in place of my brother because, with my army of free women, slave girls and female captives,—all of whom fought just as well as men could,—I won a big battle. And you have heard, too, I am sure, that I am still unmarried because I will marry no man except him who shall conquer me, and all the eligible suitors in this vicinity are afraid to try for fear of being beaten by a girl.

Now tell me of great India, which we know as the Pepper Country. I want to hear all about it. The little I know has fascinated me. Would there be any chance, if I should go to war with India, of my getting it? Its great wealth and great forces attract me.

(To be continued)

# I AM A FILIPINO

CARLOS P. ROMULO

I AM A FILIPINO—inheritor of a glorious past, hostage of the uncertain future. As such I must prove equal to a two-fold task—the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future.

I am sprung from a hardy race, child many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries the memory comes rushing back to me: of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout. Over the sea I see them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope—hope in the free abundance of the new land that was to be their home and their children's forever.

This is the land they sought and found. Every inch of shore that their eyes first set upon, every hill and mountain that beckoned to them with green and purple invitation, every mile of rolling plain that their view encompassed, every river and lake that promised a plentiful living and the fruitfulness of commerce, is hallowed spot to me.

By the strength of their hearts and hands, by every right of law, human and divine, this land and all the appurtenances thereof—the black fertile soil, the seas and lakes and rivers teeming with fish, the forests with their inexhaustible wealth in wild life and timber, the mountains with their bowels swollen with minerals — the whole of this rich and happy land has been for centuries without number the land of my fathers. This land I received in trust from them, and in trust will pass it on to my children, and so on until the world is no more.

I AM A FILIPINO. In my blood runs the immortal seed of heroes—seed that flowered down the centuries in deeds of courage and defense. In my veins yet pulses the same hot blood that sent Lapulapu to battle against the first invader of this land, that nerved Laxa-

mana in the combat against the alien foe, that drove Diego Silang and Dagohoy into rebellion against the foreign oppressor.

That seed is immortal. It is the selfsame seed that flowered in the heart of Jose Rizal that morning in Bagumbayan when a volley of shots put an end to all that was mortal of him and made his spirit deathless forever, the same that flowered in the hearts of Bonifacio in Balintawak, of Gregorio del Pilar at Tirad Pass, of Antonio Luna at Calumpit; that burst forth royally again in the proud heart of Manuel L. Quezon when he stood at last on the threshold of ancient Malacañan Palace, in the symbolic art of possession and racial vindication.

The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed. It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of my dignity as a human being. Like the seed that were once buried in the tomb of Tutankhamen many thousands of years ago, it is the insignia of my race and my generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and happiness.

I AM A FILIPINO, child of the marriage of the East and West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother and my sire was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, an eager participant in its spirit, and its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I know also that the East must awake from its centuried sleep, shake off the lethargy that has bound its limbs, and start moving where destiny awaits.

For I, too, am of the West, and the vigorous peoples of the West have destroyed forever the peace and quiet that once were ours. I can no longer live a being apart from those whose world now trembles to the roar of bomb and cannon shot. I cannot say of a matter of universal life-and-death, of freedom



and slavery for all mankind, that it concerns me not. For no man and no nation is an island, but a part of the main, and there is no longer any East and West—only individuals and nations making those momentous choices which are the hinges upon which history revolves.

At the vanguard of progress in this part of the world I stand . . . I have seen the light of the sun, and I know that it is good. I have seen the light of justice and equality and freedom, my heart has been lifted by the vision of democracy, and I shall not rest until my land and my people shall have been blest by these, beyond the power of any man or nation to subvert or destroy.

I AM A FILIPINO, and this is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give that pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centuries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan forbears when first they saw the contours of this land loom before their eyes, of the battle cries that have resounded in every field of combat from Maectan to Tirad Pass, of the voices of my people when they sing:

“Land of the morning,  
Child of the sun returning,  
With fervor burning  
Thee do our souls adore.”

Out of the lush green of these seven thousand isles, out of the heartstrings of sixteen million people all vibrating to one song, I shall weave the mighty fabric of my pledge. Out of the songs of the farmers at sunrise when they go to labor in the fields, out of the sweat of the hard-bitten pioneers in Mal-lig and Koronadal, stevedores at the piers and the ominous grumbling of peasants in Pampanga, out of the first cries of babies newly born and the lullabies that mothers sing, out of the crashing of turbines in the factories, out of the crunch of plough-shares upturning the earth, out of the limitless patience of teachers in the classrooms and doctors in the clinics, out of the tramp of soldiers marching I shall make the pat-

Republic of the Philippines  
COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS  
Manila

LIST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS  
November 11, 1947 Elections  
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN

ABULUG—

Mayor—— Sabiniano Lorenzo (L)

Vice-Mayor — Isaac Marantan (N)

Councillors:

1. Jorge de Ocampo (L)
2. Severino Manguba (N)
3. Jose Maquera (Ind.)
4. Eustaquio Bialza (L)
5. Melchor Aliliam (L)
6. Eugenio Catenza (L)

ALLACAPAN

Mayor—— Agustin Gorospe (L)

Vice-Mayor — Geronimo Trinidad (L)

Councillors:

1. Francisco Urias (L)
2. Leonor Valera (L)
3. Dionisio Valenzuela (L)
4. Melanio Domingo (L)

ALCALA

Mayor—— Nicanor A. Catral (L)

Vice-Mayor — Dominador Centeno (L)

Councillors:

1. Francisco C. Yap (N)
2. Eligio Batan (L)
3. David P. Donato (L)
4. Leoncio Seguro (L)
5. Placido Cabunot (L)
6. Francisco Mariñas (L)

AMULUNG

Mayor—— Augusto Ibañez (L)

Vice-Mayor — Francisco Gammad (Ind.)

Councillors:

1. Eduardo Matanum (L)
2. Parifco Guzman (Ind.)
3. Justo Battung (L)
4. Emilio Garcia (L)
5. Primitivo Somera (L)
6. Teofilo C. Meneses (L)

APARRI

Mayor—— Nemesio Furaganan (L)

Vice-Mayor — Dionisio A. Tajon (L)

tern of my pledge:

*“I AM A FILIPINO born to freedom,  
and I shall not rest until freedom shall  
have been added unto my inheritance  
—for my children’s children — FOREVER.”*

**Councillors:**

1. Paulo T. Garcia (L)
2. Esteban Alameda (L)
3. Domingo Avila (L)
4. Delfin Macanaya (L)
4. Juan Palacpac (L)\*
6. Manuel G. Alvarado (L)
7. Pantaleon Bueno (L)
8. Basilio Quinto (L)

\*—Juan Palacpac—held ineligible by Court of First Instance

**BAGGAO**

Mayor ——— Angel C. Canillas (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Saturnino Trinidad (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Arturo Badua (L)
2. Juan Singson (L)
3. Estanislao Ayson (L)
4. Ignacio Tapulao (L)
5. Arturo Orpilla (L)
6. Leonardo Ramirez (L)

**BALLESTEROS**

Mayor ——— Marcelino Collado (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Mateo P. Unite (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Gregorio Bonifacio (L)
2. Mariano Ugali (L)
3. Wenceslao L. Naval (L)
4. Placido Sosa (L)
5. Vicente Pacleb (L)
6. Candido Acebedo (L)

**BUGUEY**

Mayor ——— Fundador Varilla (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Simeon Molina (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Policarpio Talozo (N)
2. Marcelino Rieta (N)
3. Tomas Ponce (N)
4. Higinio Ramos (L)
5. Vicente Talozo (N)
6. Segundino Arquero (N)

**CALAYAN**

Mayor ——— Felix Lazam (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Jorge Castillejos (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Edilberto Romero (L)
2. Avenildo Cobo (L)
3. Dionisio Remolacio (L)
4. Pedro Castillejos (L)

**CAMALANIUGAN**

Mayor ——— Raymundo T. Jurado (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Juan G. Casauay (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Caridad T. Villafior (L)
2. Clemente Arellano (L)
3. Bernabe Gonzales (L)

4. Bonifacio Arellano (L)
5. Agapito Tolentino (L)
6. Basilio Combate (L)

**CLAVERIA**

Mayor ——— Martin A. Avila (N)  
Vice-Mayor — Juan L. Leaño (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Amador Planta (N)
2. Victoriano Eduarte (L)
3. Mariano Rodriguez (L)
4. Benito Ancheta (L)
5. Josefa S. Fres (L)
6. Pascual Sapp (L)

**ENRILE**

Mayor ——— Jose C. Babaran (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Rosendo Turingan (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Donato Gumabay (L)
2. Eladio Nolasco (L)
3. Jose Bassig (L)
4. Olympic Maborrang (L)
5. Juan Babaran (L)
6. Fidel Turaray (L)

**FAIRE**

Mayor ——— Pedro Carodan (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Mauricio Danao (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Simeona B. Abdes (L)
2. Procopio Binuya (L)
3. Rosendo Ru'z (L)
4. Alejandro Batugal (N)
5. Macario Guitang (N)
6. Mariano Suyo (L)

**GATTARAN**

Mayor ——— Delfino Liban (N)  
Vice-Mayor — Fernando Ya Villegas (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Rosendo Salvador (L)
2. Marcos Bumatay (L)
3. Angel E. Jokico (N)
4. Mariano Tumamao (N)
5. Andres Mañgupag (L)
6. Paulo de los Santos (L)

**GONZAGA**

Mayor ——— Cayetano B. de la Cruz (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Delfin Baltazar (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Lucas Peralta (L)
2. Romarico Salvanera (L)
3. Pantaleon Reolizado (L)
4. Crispulo Bernadas (L)
5. Apolonio Siggaoat (L)
6. Rufino Vicente (L)

**IGUIG**

Mayor ——— Graciano Battung (L)

Vice-Mayor — Basilio B. Rey (L)

Councillors:

1. Fernando Batulan (L)
2. Julio Garcia (L)
3. Andres Tuliao (L)
4. Macario Banatao (L)
5. Remigio S. Narag (L)
6. Luis Sedano (L)

#### LAL-LO

Mayor ——— Joaquin Andres (L)

Vice-Mayor — Domingo R. Ziganay (L)

Councillors:

1. Deogracias P. Petralba (L)
2. Bonifacio Israel (L)
3. Abelardo Roc (L)
4. Homobono Bacuyag (L)
5. Daniel Austriaco (L)
6. Blas Corpuz (L)

#### PAMPLONA

Mayor ——— Pedro B. Maquiraya (L)

Vice-Mayor — Leon Y. Ibe (L)

Councillors:

1. Pedro Sinnung (L)
2. Primitivo Mal-labo (L)
3. Lucas Tangonan (L)
4. Esteban S. Cayaba (L)
5. Bernardino Tabia (L)
6. Vicente Rodriguez (L)

#### PENABLANCA

Mayor ——— Crescenciano L. Saquing (L)

Vice-Mayor — Domingo Carag (L)

Councillors:

1. Eulalio Calagui (L)
2. Estanislao Nonato (L)
3. Pedro Lasam (L)
4. Encarnacion Molina (L)
5. Mariano Bassig (L)
6. Francisco Tattao (L)

#### P I A T

Mayor ——— Tomas B. Pamittan (L)

Vice-Mayor — Nicomedes de Laza (L)

Councillors:

1. Calixto Francisco (N)
2. Vicente Malana (L)
3. Jacinto Cornelio (N)
4. Domingo Salagan (L)
5. Vicente Baliuag (L)
6. Feliciano Agustin (L)

#### RIZAL

Mayor ——— Vicente Asisteros (L)

Vice-Mayor — Luis D. Dassun (L)

Councillors:

1. Bernardino Asucena (L)

2. Raymundo Guimay (L)

3. Diosdado Banad (L)

4. Sinforosa B. Canapi (L)

5. Salvadora M. Palmea (L)

6. Jose Bayana (L)

#### SANCHEZ-MIRA

Mayor ——— Ambrosio Abrina (L)

Vice-Mayor — Isidoro Vicente (L)

Councillors:

1. Victoria G. Fuertes (L)
2. Teresa I. Blanco (L)
3. Enrique Marumi (L)
4. Bernardino Dungan (L)
5. Aurelio Galzote (L)
6. Estanislao Mangasing (L)

#### SOLANA

Mayor ——— Abelardo Lasam (L)

Vice-Mayor — Agapito de Asis (L)

Councillors:

1. Braulio Baquiran (L)
2. Modesto Lucina (L)
3. Salome Antonio (L)
4. Ceferino Bulautan (N)
5. Ponciano Guaring (L)
6. Catalino Cafugauan (L)

#### TUAO

Mayor ——— Juan M. Baligod (L)

Vice-Mayor — Casiano Baligod (L)

Councillors:

1. Roque Agtaua (L)
2. Domingo Tagumasi (L)
3. Antonio Maborang (L)
4. Placido Carodan (L)
5. Vicente Sagalon (L)
6. Pascual Balunsat (L)

#### TUGUEGARAO

Mayor ——— Amando Arugay (L)

Vice-Mayor — Jose Kanapi (L)

Councillors:

1. Nestor Quijto (L)
2. Mateo G. Liban (L)
3. Caridad V. Perez (L)
4. Marcelo Agustin (L)
5. Juana M. Lasam (L)
6. Timoteo Natividad (L)
7. Bernardo Calimag (L)
8. Teodoro Ascaño (L)

*Compliments of*

**FILIPINO TRADE STORE**

*General Merchant*

Manufacturer Representative  
and Indentor  
884 Rizal Ave.

# THE MAURA LAW

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

*Section 13.* The lieutenants of police, fields, and cattle, shall exercise the functions set down in the regulations and other provisions in force. They shall also exercise the powers delegated to them by the Captain or other lieutenants, the person delegating being subsidiarily liable for the conduct of the person to whom the delegation is made.

*Section 14.* For the purposes of better government and the administration of the towns, they shall be divided into *barangays*, regulated according to the grouping of their inhabitants.

Each *barangay* of grouped inhabitants shall include at least 100 families, and shall not exceed 150.

Every *barangay* of non-grouped inhabitants shall include at least 50 families, but less than 100.

At the head of each *barangay*, there shall be a *cabeza*, who shall at the same time discharge the duties of *teniente del barrio*.

The division into *barangays* shall take place as soon as the municipal tribunals are constituted into boards, together with the twelve deputy electors.

After such a division has been decided upon and communicated to the Governor of the Province, it cannot be altered without this official, after hearing the provincial board, approving the resolution which has been adopted with a like formality.

*Section 15.* The appointment of *cabezas de barangay* shall be made by the Governor of the Province, on the recommendation in ternary of the Municipal Tribunal, together with the twelve residents representing the *Principalia*.

The composition of the ternary shall be effected by means of the election of those proposed, one by one, under the presidency of the Captain, with the attendance of the Reverend Parish Priest; and persons, who are disqualified from becoming members of the Tribunal, as specified in Section 9 hereof, cannot be included:

*Section 16.* In order to be elected *cabeza de barangay*, the following qualifications are necessary:

1. Be native or Chinese *mestizo*
2. Be more than twenty-five years old.
3. Be, for two years previously, a resident of the town in which the office is to be held.
4. Be of well known honesty and probity.

*Section 17.* The following may be exempted from being *cabezas de barangay*:

Persons more than sixty years old.  
Persons physically disabled.

Persons who have held the office for twelve years.

*Section 18.* The position of *cabeza de barangay* shall be held for three years, and may be regained indefinitely in consecutive reelections.

By way of compensation for the larger amount of work which the new *barangays* will thrust on the *cabeza*, the remuneration which he receives at the present time, for his services of collection, shall be increased by 50 per cent, the Municipal Tribunal granting him, furthermore, every year the personal services of one or two *polistas*\* as assistants in the discharge of his duties. All these emoluments are granted to him without detriment to the exemptions and privileges already bestowed on him by the laws in force.

*Section 19.* Questions which may arise regarding the total or partial constitution of the municipal tribunals, the *Principaliás*, and the representation of the latter, or regarding their respective powers, shall be submitted to the Governor of the Province, who shall decide the questions with the concurrence of the Provincial Board.

ARTICLE II.—*Provincial Boards*

*Section 20.* In order to inspect the administration of the "Income of the Towns" and to report to the Governor of the Province upon the municipal mat-

(Continued on page 442)

# 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 July Number)*

No. 42

WHEREAS, the City of Manila is the Capital and Seat of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, by the nature of its location, it is the hub of the commercial, industrial and educational activities of the whole country;

WHEREAS, because of these activities it has to meet and tackle many problems that involve substantial expenditures of government funds; and

WHEREAS, the great bulk of the income of the National Government comes from the commercial and industrial activities within the City limits; and it is only fair that it be given substantial share of these revenues, in order to make it able to meet such expenses as the above conditions require;

NOW THEREFORE, by the Convention of Provincial Governors and City Mayors now assembled has

Upon motion by Mayor Manuel de la Fuente of Manila

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request the National Government to allocate to the City of Manila a bigger portion of national aid than at present being given to it.

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

Carried.

No. 43

WHEREAS, conditions of peace and order in the City of Manila and in the provinces leave much to be desired;

WHEREAS, there is need for the government to take concrete measures to combat criminality and maintain peace and order at all costs to strengthen the faith of the people in it; and

WHEREAS, this can be accomplished without much expense to the government although it requires special efforts on the part of the chief executives and other officials;

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the  
AUGUST, 1949

foregoing considerations the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors has

On motion by Mayor Manuel de la Fuente of Manila

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, that all Provincial Governors and City Mayors initiate immediately the necessary steps for the formation throughout the Philippines of Community Associations which shall assist in and/or have the following functions: (a) equitable distribution of essential commodities, particularly rice; (b) facilitate census checking; (c) report on suspicious individuals and otherwise assist the police authorities in the maintenance of peace and order; (d) promote closer neighborhood ties among the residents of the community; and (e) assist in the performance of civic functions of the government; and

RESOLVED FURTHER, that necessary rules and regulations be adopted for such associations taking into account the peculiar conditions and circumstances obtaining in each particular locality;

RESOLVED FINALLY, to forward this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, thru the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, for their information and consideration.

Carried.

NO. 44

WHEREAS, the amendment of Sections 2295, 2296 and 2297 of the Revised Administrative Code by Republic Act No. 238 has given more autonomy to the local governments in the preparation and approval of their budgets;

WHEREAS, the provisions of Republic Act No. 238 empowers the Provincial Board to decide finally on appeals pertaining to municipal appropriations whereby it is no longer necessary to submit said appeals to the Department of Finance and the Inter-

ior and thereby eliminating the long delay in the settlement of the budget problems;

WHEREAS, from the representations made by all the heads of offices in the provincial government that the present procedure of adopting provincial budgets and of submitting same to the Departments of Finance and the Interior really delays the carrying out of governmental activities;

WHEREAS, the long delay which sometimes range from weeks to months before action could be taken by the said Departments oftentimes is translated into the inefficiency of the public service;

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

Upon motion by Governor Perfecto Fayon of Ilocos Sur

Resolved, as it is hereby resolved, in this conference to request that once an annual or supplemental budget is approved by the Provincial Board, expenditures as therein provided be at once enforceable and not in any way delayed or restricted by reason of its pendency in the Departments.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to both Houses of Congress, thru their respective Secretaries, Manila, for their information and appropriate action.

Carried.

#### NO. 45

WHEREAS, the present rates of salaries of provincial officials are not commensurate with the dignity and responsibility attached to their offices;

WHEREAS, the Provincial Governor being the Chief Executive of the province, his position demands the utmost of dignity and responsibility;

WHEREAS, by virtue of such office and the responsibility attached thereto, the Provincial Governor should receive the highest salary of all the provincial officials;

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

has,

Upon motion of Governor Perfecto Fayon of Ilocos Sur,

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, to cause the passage of an administration bill providing for the standardization of salaries of provincial officials, making the Provincial Governor the highest paid of such officials.

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

Carried unanimously.

#### NO. 46

WHEREAS, the Provincial Governors and the City Mayors are the Chief Executives of the Provinces and Cities;

WHEREAS, as such Chief Executives they should be given certain privileges just as Members of Congress are;

WHEREAS, Members of Congress are given the privilege of using low numbers of their cars;

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

Upon motion of Governor Perfecto Fayon of Ilocos Sur

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, Manila, to assign low number plates to cars used by the Provincial Governors and City Mayors.

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

Carried unanimously.

#### NO. 47

WHEREAS, the present number of grades in the elementary school curriculum does not adequately prepare the pupils to fully cope with the school work demanded of them in the High School;

WHEREAS, when the required number of years for the elemen-

tary course was seven (7) instead of the present six (6) it was found that pupils were adequately prepared for high school work;

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

Upon motion of Governor Perfecto Fayon of Ilocos Sur,

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request the Honorable, the Secretary of Education, Manila, to revise the present elementary school curriculum providing for the revival of the 7th grade in the elementary course.

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

Carried.

#### NO. 48

WHEREAS, the Members of the Provincial Board in all the provinces of the Philippines are still receiving the old rates of per diems fixed in Section 2097 of the Revised Administrative Code;

WHEREAS, the rate of per diems herein allowed to Members of the Provincial Boards when actually attending sessions of the Boards is far from sufficient to meet the cost of even the ordinary representation of their exalted offices specially this time when the cost of living is sky high;

WHEREAS, this is the observation of each and every member of the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors and as such it cannot be further tolerated;

The Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors with the foregoing considerations carefully deliberated upon,

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to petition the Congress of the Philippines, Manila, thru the Honorable, the President of the Senate and the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Manila, to amend Section 2097 of the Revised Administrative Code in the sense that elective members of the provincial boards shall

AUGUST, 1949

receive a compensation to be fixed by resolution of the Provincial Board of not less than fifteen pesos nor more than thirty pesos for each day of actual attendance at the sessions of the Board.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to the Congress of the Philippines, thru the Honorable, the President of the Senate and the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Manila, strongly recommending favorable consideration.

RESOLVED FINALLY, to furnish a copy of this resolution to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, for his information and necessary representations in the enactment of the law herein contemplated to be passed.

Carried.

#### NO. 49

WHEREAS, it has often times been observed that foreman capataces and laborers are imported to work in public works projects wherein persons capable of doing the work are available in places where said projects are undertaken, thereby depriving those people from earning something for their livelihood and for the payment of their obligations to the government;

WHEREAS, it is just and proper to employ persons in places where public works projects are executed to solve in one way the unemployment problem in those localities thereby affording them financial relief;

The Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors after due deliberation on the matter and in order to do social justice to the people whereby public works projects are undertaken,

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to earnestly request His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, to issue an Executive Order instructing any official or officials under whose control and supervision over public works projects undertaken in a place or places to employ the people living or residing in said places as foreman, capataces, carpenters, and laborers capable of doing the work except technical

men not available therein and that before any work is started the Provincial Governor as Chief Executive of the Province, should first be advised of said work before employing foremen, capataces, carpenters and laborers in the municipalities comprised in the province.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, recommending favorable consideration.

Carried.

#### NO. 50

WHEREAS, the Convention of Provincial Governors and City Mayors has just been completed and has from the point of view of its achievements and accomplishment been a success;

WHEREAS, the success of the Convention has been mainly due to the cooperation and help extended by the National Officials, specially His Excellency, the President of the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises, the Convention has

Upon motion of Mayor Vicente Suarez of Zamboanga City unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to express the profound gratitude of this Body to all National Officials specially His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, for having made this Convention possible and a success.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, and all National Officials and employees of the National Government, Manila, for their information.

There being no more business to be taken up, the Conference adjourned at 5:00 o'clock, Post Meridian, October 9, 1948.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing minutes.

PERFECTO FAYPON  
Governor of Ilocos Sur &  
Secretary

ATTESTED:

MANUEL CUENCO  
Governor of Cebu &  
President

## THE MAURA LAW

(Continued from page 438)

ters in which it must or may be heard, there shall be established in each capital, or seat of the province, a provincial board which shall be composed of the district attorney; the collector of public revenue; the provincial vicars (if there are two) and if there be one only, he and the Reverend Parish Priest of the provincial capital or seat; the health officer of the province and four principal residents of the capital selected by the captains of the municipal tribunals of the province, in the manner prescribed in the regulations.

The Governor of the Province shall be the *ex-officio* President of the Board. In his absence, the *ex-officio* members shall preside in the order in which they are named in the first paragraph of this Section.

The four principal residents shall be under the obligation of discharging their duties for six years.

Upon the expiration of this term, they shall cease in their positions, and the election of four others will follow, with the outgoing members not being eligible for reelection.

Exemption from service on the Provincial Board may be granted the principal residents who have reached the age of sixty years as well as those who are physically disabled.

Persons receiving salaries from general, local, or municipal funds; framers of revenues; contractors for works or services of some town of the province; debtors of the public funds; those who may have been sentenced to a personal penalty, whether served or not; and persons undergoing trial whose case has not been closed by a final sentence, shall not be eligible to election to such offices.

Section 21. The questions and incidents which the organization of provincial boards may give rise to, the total or partial renewal of their membership, and the definition of their powers, of their relations with the Governor of the Province, or with the municipal tribunals shall be decided by the Governor-General. (To be continued)



# HOROSCOPE

## *Were You Born in August*

### AUGUST 1

A child of this day possesses a loving nature, but is inclined to be trusting to a fault. Beware of making new friends too easily. Early marriage predicted. The coming year should be a successful one.

### AUGUST 3

You should concentrate on your present occupation during this year. You have a great career in store for the future. You are not of a fickle nature, and your marriage, though late, will be a most happy one.

### AUGUST 5

Too much exercise should be guarded against, but you should be a great indulger of sports. Books interest you, and you have a natural ability for writing.

### AUGUST 7

You are born to be a leader, helping others with their problems. Much is required of you. Your business success is assured now. Others will look to you for leadership and not be disappointed.

### AUGUST 9

More confidence in yourself and less in others is advisable. You are capable of doing great things if you apply yourself. Interest yourself in the activities of those around you.

### AUGUST 11

Your work should be your first consideration. You are ambitious and capable, but should learn to rely more upon yourself. Yours is a restless nature—travel should interest you.

### AUGUST 13

A lover of excitement is born on this day. You should be a success in any kind of work. Yours is a charming personality. You possess a good sense of humor.

### AUGUST 15

A lover of water and travel is born on this date. Your interests tend to be political. You are shrewd in business dealings and great help to others in the solution of their problems.

### AUGUST 2

Your success depends on the encouragement of others. You will achieve much with constant application. You are inclined to be changeable. A new period of life awaits you this year, with much happiness.

### AUGUST 4

You are susceptible to worries. This should be controlled to insure your happiness. You have great intelligence and possess a faculty of learning, which will be most valuable.

### AUGUST 6

A very good birth date, due to indications of love and romance. You should not marry too young, as your affections are too readily shifted. You are a corking good mixer.

### AUGUST 8

You are inclined to jump at conclusions. Do not let others sway you. Be careful in the trust you place in others. Do not take love too seriously—yours is a fickle nature.

### AUGUST 10

Popularity is yours among the opposite sex. Your life should be a happy one. The study of medicine should interest you. Avoid being influenced by others.

### AUGUST 12

You are given to creating the wrong impression frequently — especially in your affections. You are naturally bright and entertaining, should be a good mixer. You enjoy making others happy.

### AUGUST 14

This date denotes much happiness. Keep in mind that things easily begotten are easily lost. Guard against lavish generosity. Cultivate reserve.

### AUGUST 16

Numerous and frequent love affairs will be yours. Do not be too hasty with your decisions—avoid marrying too early. A little more reserve should be exercised. Cultivate willpower.

**AUGUST 17**

To abide by your own good judgement is advisable for you. Your business connections will be successful. Refrain from imbibing too freely in intoxicating beverages.

**AUGUST 19**

Inclination towards making money rapidly presents itself on this date. Avoid money schemes of any nature. You should practice greater consideration for your friends. An early marriage is advisable.

**AUGUST 21**

Selectivity in friends should be your first consideration. With proper support you will go far in the business world. You are inclined to lose interest in your endeavor. Practice perseverance.

**AUGUST 23**

Any work you may attempt will be successful except in the financial field. Debts should be avoided. You are a born organizer and should do well in aiding others.

**AUGUST 25**

You are given to generosity—ready to make sacrifices for others. Do not let your emotions guide you too strongly. Today's child is blessed by Fortune.

**AUGUST 27**

Avoid large investments this year. You are of a good character, with great business integrity. Avoid making new friends too easily. Your numerous love affairs will culminate in happy marriage.

**AUGUST 29**

Get all the details of a proposition before you become too heavily involved. To decide too rapidly brings regret, and this should be avoided. You will have many friends.

**AUGUST 31**

Others confide in you, and ask your advice. For this quality of yours you will be well liked. To many trivial disappointments may upset you in early life, but your happiness will be greatest in the early thirties.

**AUGUST 18**

Yours is a nature that is easily influenced by others, and you suffer much regret from being misinformed. Do not take life so seriously—hidden joys await you.

**AUGUST 20**

You are given to generosity and kindness towards others. Do not trust too far. Others expect too much of you. You possess literary talent which should be cultivated.

**AUGUST 22**

You have a religious temperament and should avoid those who tend to dissuade you. Learn to suppress your emotions, and control your temper.

**AUGUST 24**

Do not assume too many business responsibilities this year. Be careful whom you trust. An early marriage is predicted. Large family follows.

**AUGUST 26**

This is a lucky birth date. Happiness and joy surround this child. You will go far in the world, socially. You will have a large host of friends and will make a brilliant marriage.

**AUGUST 28**

Irritation must be avoided by one born on this date. You are easily hurt and most sensitive. Don't be too serious with people. Do not let others affect you, and you will be most happy.

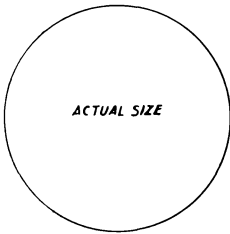
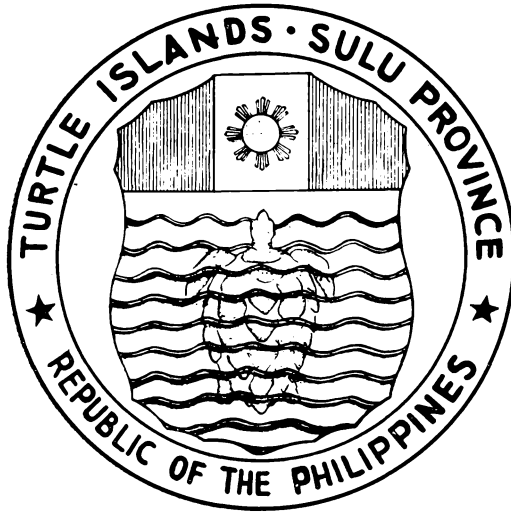
**AUGUST 30**

Avoid debt this year, and practice self-denial. You should be interested in music and art, and should cultivate a knowledge of both. Your life tends to be a most happy one.

*"Justice is the only worship. Love is the only priest. Ignorance is the only slavery. Happiness is the only good. The time to be happy is now. The place to be happy is here. The way to be happy is to make other people happy."*

—R. G. Ingersoll.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MALACANAN  
PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE  
OFFICIAL SEAL OF TURTLE ISLANDS



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*3/8*

Republic of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
Manila

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR  
(Unnumbered)

May 28, 1949

SUBJECT: *Subscription to "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW", Authority for—*

Funds permitting, provincial, city and municipal governments are hereby authorized to subscribe to "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW", a monthly magazine dedicated, according to its publishers, "to promote the welfare of the provinces, cities and municipalities and their inhabitants."

PIO PEDROSA  
*Secretary*

To ALL—

Provincial Treasurers  
Provincial Assessors  
City Treasurers  
City Assessors

—oOo—

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