

EXPENSES INCURRED BY DELEGATION TO WELCOME THE SPEAKER AND HIS PARTY. — In line with the action taken on previous similar cases, the amount appropriated under Resolution No. 8, series of 1947, of the Municipal Council of Malinao, Albay, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by the delegation of said municipality in welcoming Speaker Perez and Party to the Province as well as to cover future expenses that may be incurred by similar delegation in welcoming national officials that may visit the province, is not allowable in audit, there being no provision of law authorizing payment of such expenses from government funds. —*8th Ind., July 31, 1947, of Aud. Gen. to Sec. of the Int.*

REQUISITION FOR EQUIPMENT OR SUPPLIES CHARGEABLE TO ACCOUNT "E-3", APPROVAL BY MUNICIPAL TREASURER NECESSARY.—Respectfully returned to the Director of Education, Manila inviting attention to the next preceeding indorsement in view of which the action of the Provincial Auditor of Tarlac in requiring that all requisitions DPS Form No 1, covering purchases of supplies and materials chargeable against account "E-3," Maintenance and Operation of Primary Classes in the municipalities, should be approved by the municipal treasurers concerned is hereby confirmed —*3th Ind., March 19, 1940, of Aud. Gen. GAO File No. 414; See Provincial Treasurers' Memorandum No. 552, dated April 13, 1940.*

APPROPRIATION FOR PICTURE OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES IN CARNIVAL DIRECTORY.—It appears that under its resolution dated March 31, 1946, the municipal council of Masantol, Pampanga, appropriated the amount of ₱60 to defray the expenses for a picture of all the municipal officials and employees thereat to be used in the preparation of the Pampanga Directory in
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I, who belong to a young generation, anxious to do something for their country and restless before a mysterious future, need to go to men who have seen much and studied more in order that with their experience we could supplement our short years and scant knowledge. We also need the applause and blessing of the old to encourage us in the colossal struggle and the gigantic campaign which we have placed upon our puny shoulders.

However great might be our enthusiasm, however confident might be our youth, however bright might be our illusions, we nevertheless hesitate at certain moments, particularly when we see ourselves alone and abandoned.

In the titanic work for a common regeneration, without stopping to march forward we turn now and then our eyes toward our elders in order to read in their faces their judgment upon our acts. For this thirst for knowing the past, for learning, in order to face the future, we go to persons like you. Leave to us in writing your thoughts and the fruit of your long experience in order that with them, condensed in a book, we do not have to study again what you have studied, but to such inheritance which we receive from you we may add only our own harvest, either by broadening or by increasing it.—*From Rizal's letter to Father Vicente Garcia, Madrid, January 7, 1891.*

RIZAL ON VISAYAN AND TAGALOG

I am also learning Visayan and I am beginning to understand a little the inhabitants here (Dapitan). Can you give me a reason, linguistic or ethnological, of the change of the Tagalog *i* to the Visayan *o*? The change from the palatal to the labial sound, and vice versa, to what is it due? Is it the consequence of an error in reading the punctuation marks in the written characters? In the Visayan language I see traces of nouns of a much older form than in the Tagalog, and yet the Tagalog conjugation contains not only the forms of the Visayan but also
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ernment of the entire shipment in which found.

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

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

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE XV.—*Effectiveness of this Act*

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

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

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EXECUTIVE . . .

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

THE FIVE FREEDOMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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RIZAL ON . . .

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

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