## Philip II's First Law for the Philippines

THE KING. That which you, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, have to do and take account of in the governing, discovery and settlement of these islands of the west, which we have given you in charge, is the following:

1. You will explore suid islands and choose sites and places for settlement, having in mind that the land selected may be good and fertile, well watered, with freevod, and pasturage for cattle; such lands as are not occupied or used by the natives; to which end you will establish your settlements somewhat apart from those of the natives in order that quartels may not arise.

 Havives in order to an quarters may not arise.
Having chosen the site for settlement, you will order houses built, making them somewhat strong, where, if it should be convenient, it would be possible to defend them and the cattle in case the natives offered offense or made an attack.

3. You will provide that the settlers cultivate the friendship and good faith of the natives, that they treat them well and invite them to establish settlements of their own nearby those of the Spaniards, that they defend and assist the natives, and persuade the reclicitrant, and try, by means of priests and other well-disposed , persons, to win them voluntarily to our Holy Catholic Faith and the Christian religion.

4. If there are among the natives persons who interfere with others who wish to hear the preaching of the doctrine and be converted, you will take all means available to restrain them, in order that the evangelization of the islands proceed apace, with beenignity and moderation.

5. You will provide that natives who voluntarily come to know our Holy Catholic Faith and make themselves our subjects be absolved from payment of tribute for ten years.

6. You will see to it that the Spanish colonists who settle in the communities you establish

live and govern themselves in peace and harmony, chosing the magistrates, councilmen, and police officers temporarily necessary until we otherwise provide.

7. To Spaniards of good character, disposed to percer, tow will grant in our name communities of the natives; you will place in my charge the principal capitals and the ports, these being near, and collect, above all, the revenue from the taxpayers in the native communities illotted the settlers, taking into account the ten-year semption from tribute mentioned above.

8. You will fix salaries for the magistrates and councilment, for the lay brothers and the religious, and impress upon all the dignity of the obligations they are to discharge, that every man may understand what he is to do: hold every man to strictest account for his mixedmeanors or excesses, either toward his fellows or the natives.

9. The aforesaid being effected, you will establish commerce with neighboring countries, providing them with things they may need and procuring in one country that which is wanting and needed in another.

10. You will send out religious and other good persons to prench the doctrine to the people and persuade them to receive our religion, and if they are scattered you will establish pueblos of them to the end that they may be more readily converted.

11. You will, attend to it that those to whom lands and native inhabitants are assigned be on the lookout for places where new pueblos may suitably be established, always, as provided in paragraph 1 above, without prejudice to the natives.

12. Houses having been built and fields prepared for cultivation, you will undertake the discovery of mines and other things that may be made use of; have the soil cultivated and supply new plants of vines and arbors of fruit for the colony's sustenance and advantage.

13. Should the natives defend one of their own places, you will make them understand you do not wish to settle there, do them injury or possess their fields, but to have friendship with them and teach them to live in a civilized manner, that they may how God and his laws by which they shall have salvation. They which they shall have salvation the period which seems right to the person you nominate to which seems right to the person you nominate to the colorities still do not consent to the settlement, the colonities may take the solutions. The settlement is not a solution of the public the definition of the period them and the colorities they solution. The settlement is not the settlement is not the settlement of the founding of the public, taking care in defense of themselves to be as moderate and temperate as possible.

14. The pueblo established, the settlers and the religious who may be there will take pains to effect cordial relations with the natives, make friends of them and give them to understand the objectives of the settlement above defined.

15. If good comportment and persuasion win the friendship of the natives near the pueblo, who consent that the religious may teach and preach to them the law of Our Saviour Jesus Christ, see that it be done and procure that they be converted and attracted to the faith, and that they recognize us their King and Lord.

16. If the natives and their rulers do not wish to receive the religious preachers, after, as above ripulated, their purpose is pointed out, and if they have been requested many times to permit the religious to go among them and manifest to them the worl of God, make a report of it Aris, and the report to our Council together w i an account of all you may have done in th. inatter, to the end that we may order what further to do; and meantime, toro intue in the.



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Manila Office: 55 Alejandro VI Tel. 2-26-28 Manila Main Office: Tambo, Parañaque Tel. 5-18-64 Rizal friendly and cordial relations with the natives, and try every possible way to bring them to a knowledge of our religion.

RithWreage or our remain. 17. If the officials named by us are not sufficient in number, you will choose for each comply with the instructions and orders you have been given, administer our revenue and effect everything the other officials do in the other provinces of the Indies. Such appointments will be temporary and you will give us notice of them that we may provide as may be convenient. Persons who are to have places and offices are to be paid their salaries by our mines; they are to be nominated by the proper officials, their nominations certified by the Governor of the Province.

19. You will take with you four religious from among those that may now be in said islands; or, there not being so many, two religious who are resourceful and of high character, who are familiar with the doctrine and the administration of the sacrament.

20. You will see to it diligently that the Spaniards do the natives no injury or violence, that they do not wound them or hurt them in any way, or take their lands, but accord them any way, or take their lands, but accord them their over poole; and if any Symwidi offords them, you and your captains shall punish him ingerously, without delay; and not doing so, but neglecting to do so, we command you to do so with great rigor-as something we very much desire accomplished, contravention of which we shall take as a great disservice to us.

21. Arriving it that land, you will report to us an account of your voyage and the manner in which you disembarked and were received, of what you find there and learn about the country, and anything else of which your opinion as to what should be provided, that "zeymay better give order as to what may best or." Inside the service of God our Lord and yours; and so do afterward when you deem it advisable.

22. All which we charge upon you and order you to note and comply with inviolably, as otherwise we shall consider ourselves disserved. Dated in Madrid, Aquust 29, 1560–1 the King— By order of His Majesty: Francisco de Lois.

In Europe we study Philip II in his charater as a soldier, monarch of a great empire in implacable conflict with another, rising under the severeignty of Elizabeth and the impiration of a fulth Philip believed to be impeneabable heresy. In the Philippines we study him as a Christian the world to enlighten the imbabitants, and at the same time earefully to protect them. So we see him here in a different light altogether than the sanguinary blaze that shone over Europe from the stake and the battlefields, the byounce of belenging armies, the fires of beleaguered cities. We get a better view of him, and hormbles what the French way of lenging another language, it almost gives us another soul.

## Mendiola Bridge . . .

(Continued from page 6)

from the Jones and the Avala bridges and the downtown streets than to widen streets or bridges in the congested sections of the city?

images in the congested sectors of the edgy. In this article only freight traffic is discussed. Every few minutes a heavy P. U. passenger truck rumbles menetingly along calle Zamora, through a mase of pedestrians, carromatas, cyclists and a merili to divrest that no few essuallities have occurred. But it is because, realizing the danger, and speed being practically impossible, the drivers are more carefal in the Pandnean district than elsewhere. The fact remains that about 50% of this passenger traffic would be permanently diverted by the opening of Mendiola street and construction of the Mendiola bridge across the Pasig river. The best way to relieve traffic jams on Manila's bridges and downtown streets is to build another bridge.



