

An Act Providing For Permanent Registration Of Voters

(Continued from page 15)

penses incident thereto shall be paid in advance by said party.

Sec. 23. Such sums as are necessary to carry out the objectives and purposes of this Act are hereby authorized to be appropriated. The positions created by this Act as well as the sums needed for operating expenses during each fiscal year shall hereafter be included and provided for in annual Appropriations Act. *Provided, however,* That the Commission on Elections is hereby authorized to use such sums available from any savings in the appropriation for the nineteen hundred sixty-three election as it may in its discretion deem necessary for the initial expenses to implement the provision of this Act.

Sec. 24. *Annulment of registry list.*—Any precinct book of voters not prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or the preparation of which is effected with fraud, bribery, forgery, impersonation, intimidation, force or any other similar irregularity may, after due notice and hearing, be annulled by the Commission on Elections.

Sec. 25. The preparation of a new list of voters which in accordance with section ninety-five of Republic Act Numbered One hundred eighty as amended by Republic Act Numbered Five hundred sixty-three is hereby postponed. *Provided,* That the list of voters for the nineteen hundred sixty-three election shall be prepared in accordance with section one hundred one of the revised election code, to the date that this Act takes effect; on which date the list of voters then existing shall be annulled and every voter shall have to register anew; *Provided,* That the provision of this section shall not be applicable if the date this Act takes effect falls within less than one year from a general election; in which case this section shall take effect on the first day of January next succeeding said general election.

Sec. 26. *Repealing clause.*—Provisions of the Revised Election Code and other laws rules and regulation inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 27. *Effectivity.*—This Act shall take effect on January one, nineteen hundred sixty-four: *Provided,* That section twenty-five hereof shall take effect immediately upon approval of this Act.

Approved June 22, 1963:

Greetings from

Manuel C. Torres
PNRC—ADMINISTRATOR
Camarines Sur—Naga City Chapter
City of Naga

Compliments of—

Atty. Benjamin P. Ramos
Senior Technical Assistant
Office of the Provincial Board
City of Naga

Welcome Peñafrancia Pilgrims—

Jenny's Tailoring

Gen. Luna St.

Naga City

Welcome Peñafrancia Pilgrims—

Tabuco Commercial

Biaknabato, Tabuco

Naga City

For a Successful Peñafrancia Fiesta!

Carolina Breeding Farm

Artificial Insemination Center

* LANDRACE * LARGE WHITE
* DURØC * JERSEY

Office Address:

GERONIMO TRADING

Abella St.

Naga City

Funeraria Cosmopolita

The home of beautiful Caskets
(Established in 1926)

The only one that is equipped with spacious solemn and impressive funeral coach, unique in the Bicol Region. During interment it gives renditions of Funeral Marches, Hymns & Chiming Records.

We give Day & Night Service to all our patrons in Cam. Sur, Cam. Norte, Albay and Sorsogon.

Office and Display Room:

578-580 Peñafrancia Ave.

City of Naga

Mrs. Gaudencia Imperial de la Paz
Asst. Manager-Treasurer

Land Reform Under Freedom

Speech delivered by Sen. Juan R. Liwag at a rally of tenants held in barrio Santo Cristo, Gapan, Nueva Ecija July 20, 1964.



Sen. JUAN R. LIWAG

During the regular session of Congress this year, I took the floor of the Senate to deliver a privilege speech entitled "Our Muddled Rice Situation." Shortly thereafter, I spoke before the 1964 Producers-Exporters Congress on the subject "The Land Reform Code—An Enigma." In both of these speeches, I criticized the Land Reform Code in its present form as an undemocratic, unrealistic and unsound piece of legislation. This criticism drew varied reactions from many quarters. It has been my misfortune—or good fortune, depending on one's point of view—to be most of the time involved in controversy. Be that as it may, I have welcomed both the praises and accusations levelled at me because this is a healthy sign of our growing democracy. But lest I be unjustly labeled as a mouthpiece of the landlords, as I believe I have already been so misunderstood by some sectors, I deem it fit to clarify my position on the Land Reform Code.

My stand on the Land Reform Code is clear: By all means, I am for land reform. I am all for the laudable objectives of the land progress. I believe that the wealth of the land that God has blessed us with should be as much as possible available to all Filipinos. But what I vehemently oppose is the adoption of any undemocratic or revolutionary means of attaining this end. I am not against any particular class or in favor of any particular interest. But I cannot countenance the destruction of any social class by the coercive power of legislation. I believe that success in land reform can be best attained not by a normal a revolutionary or coercive manner, but by a normal and evolutionary process. I have faith in freedom—like freedom of locomotion, freedom of ownership, freedom of contract, freedom of economic enterprise. I believe that freedom alone can and should be the most effective vehicle through which we can achieve progress and greatness.

Under our Constitution, land reform is possible only in a regime of law, justice, liberty, and democracy. It must be pursued within the

context of the democratic precepts by which our government operates. One of the specific mandates of our Constitution is that "the state shall regulate the relations between landowner and tenant and between labor and capital in industry and in agriculture" (Article XIV, Section 6). Consider therefore, that no less than the fundamental law of the land recognizes the existence of certain social classes—specifically, that of landowner and tenant—in agriculture. Consider also that the Constitution provides no more than regulation of such relations.

What anyway is envisioned in the Land Reform Code? A simple perusal of the title and the provisions of the law readily conveys the impression that the positive intention of the legislature is to abolish tenancy and therefore to destroy an existing social class recognized by the Constitution. No stretch of the imagination is necessary to show that abolition or destruction is not and cannot be regulation. In simple language, regulation presupposes the existence of the landowner-tenant relationship, and regulation cannot exist where there is no such relationship.

Paraphrasing, in the field of industry there is a counterpart measure of regulation of the relations between labor and capital, which is Republic Act 875, better known as the Magma Carta of Labor. This monumental legislation was enacted precisely in obedience to the constitutional mandate that the state shall regulate the relations between labor and capital in industry. It is worthwhile to note that this law does not at all seek to abolish or destroy any of such social classes recognized by the constitution in the field of industry. On the contrary, it seeks to preserve the relations between the capitalist and the laborer and to foster harmony, understanding and cooperation between such classes with industrial peace as its ultimate goal. There can therefore be no dispute that what the constitution desires in the field of agriculture is a similar regulatory effort towards the goal of agricultural peace.

(Con'td. on page 10)

To Intensify Promoting of Cottage Industry

Administrator Jovito A. Rivera of the National Cottage Industries Development Authority yesterday appealed to the economic sectors of the country specially to the rural areas to intensify the development and promotion of cottage industries as a major solution to the economic problems of the country.

Rivera made the appeal as the NACIDA prepares to celebrate Cottage Industries Week from October 1-7.

The NACIDA chief stressed that there is an imperative need to accelerate the production of handicrafts in view, he said, of the acceptance in the foreign markets of Philippine cottage industry products.

"This acceptance is the safest guarantee that cottage industries, if fully developed, can significantly help in reshaping the posture of our economy," Rivera said.

Rivera allayed fears of financial shortage in assisting cottage industries saying that the Cottage Industries Bank will soon operate with an initial capital of P5 million. He also said that cottage industries are more labor-intensive than capital-intensive and therefore requires comparatively smaller capital.

Rivera however warned that quality should not be sacrificed in the process of mass production. He admitted that the production of interior quality handicrafts was what drew back our cottage industries prior to the creation of the NACIDA.

The NACIDA, according to Rivera, will establish a technological center with the aid of the United Nations in an effort to help private producers conduct continuing researches or creating new products and maintaining high quality according to specifications from foreign buyers.

Welcome & Farewell Party To D-I Members In Naga

The Daughters of Isabella of Naga City held a welcome party at the Rodriguez residence, this city in honor Mrs. Virginia F. Perez, DI regent of the Naga Circle, who went to Washington D.C., U.S.A., where she attended the biennial convention of D.I. and Miss Tessie Palacio who also arrived from abroad. At the same time the party was also a farewell for Nena Mateus who is transferring to Davao City. Her husband, Ben Mateus, supervisor of Philam Life in Naga, was promoted to be the Manager of Philam Life Insurance branch at Davao City.

Among those present at the dual affair were Dr. and Mrs. Joaquin I. Perez, Judge Perfecto Palacio and his daughter, Tessie, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mateus, Atty. and Mrs. Delfin Rodriguez (host and hostess) Pilar Espinas, Dancing de la Paz, Cayang Modino, Conching Ventayan, Didang Reyes, Rosie Felipe, Benang Frias, Rosang Limjoco, Myrna Aurellano, V. (Con'td. on page 10)