

(Continued from page 19)

**PRIVATE LANDS**

	<i>supra.</i>	<i>supra.</i>	<i>supra.</i>	<i>supra.</i>
1. Sec. 9, Art. XIV, Const. of the Phil.				
2. Sec. 14 Art. XIV, Const. of the Phil. (See also CA No. 310).	Transfer or assignment of private agricultural lands.	Transfers or assigns must be individuals qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain except in cases of hereditary succession.	Transfers or assignments of public domain.	Transfers or assignments of public domain.
3. Republic Act No. 133, as amended by RA 4383.	Mortgage of private real property.	Mortgage may be any person but only Filipino citizens can bid for such property if foreclosed.	Mortgagee may be any corporation or association but only those with 60% Filipino capital can bid for such property if foreclosed.	
4. Republic Act No. 367 as amended by RA No. 498	Authorizing cities, municipalities and provinces to purchase and/or expropriate home sites and landed estates for resale.	Sale limited to Filipino citizens.	No provision	

**PUBLIC LANDS/  
NATURAL RESOURCES**

1. Secs. 8, 9 & 11 of Art. XIV, Const. of the Phil.	All lands of the public domain, water, minerals and other natural resources belong to the State.  Disposition, exploration, development, exploitation and utilization of natural resources of the Philippines.	Limited to citizens of the Phil.	Limited to corps. or associations at least 60% of the capital of which is owned by Filipino citizens. No private corp. or association may hold alienable lands of the public domain except by those not to exceed 1,000 hectares.	
2. Com. Act No. 141 (Public Land Act), as amended by CA Nos. 292, 456 and RA Nos. 107, 293, 436; 1172; 1240; 1242 and 1273.	Application for homestead, sale, lease, free patents judicial confirmation of imperfect or incomplete titles to public lands.	Applicant must be Filipino citizen.	Applicant must have at least 60% Filipino capital.	
3. Republic Act No. 274	Subdivision and sale of lands within military reservation.	Sale limited to Filipino citizens.	Sale limited to corporations or associations with at least 60% Filipino capital.	
4. Republic Act No. 293	Sale of marshy lands and lands bordering on shores or banks of navigable rivers or lakes.	Sale limited to Filipino leases therefor.	Sale limited to corporations or associations with at least 60% Filipino capital.	
5. Republic Act No. 477	Lease and sale of lands transferred to the Republic of the Philippines under the Philippine Property Act No. 8; and all public lands and improvements and thereon transferred from the Bureau of Lands to NAFCO.	Lease or sale limited to Filipino citizens.	Lease or sale limited to corporations or associations with at least 60% Filipino capital.	
6. Republic Act No. 730	Sale of public lands for residential purposes; transfer or resale thereof.	Sale and transfer limited to Filipino citizens.	No provision.	
7. Republic Act No. 762	Issuance of free patent for agricultural lands.	Issued only to natural born citizens of the Phil.	No provision.	

# Regional dispersal beneficial to labor

The regional dispersal of industries program of the Board of Investments has so far benefited Southern Tagalog Northeastern Mindanao. The rest of Philippine provinces or regions have not attracted enough industries to enable them to sustain the high migratory flow of labor.

The Southern Tagalog area (Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Quezon, Rizal) attracted a total of P548.5 million investment between July, 1968 and December, 1972. This was 22.85 per cent of the P2.4 billion committed to implement Board-registered projects during this period.

From January to December, 1973, BOI data show that a total of P141.0 million have already been committed to Southern Tagalog projects. The province of Batangas, out of this total, has a share of P47.8 million, Rizal, P53.6 million and Laguna, P32.2 million.

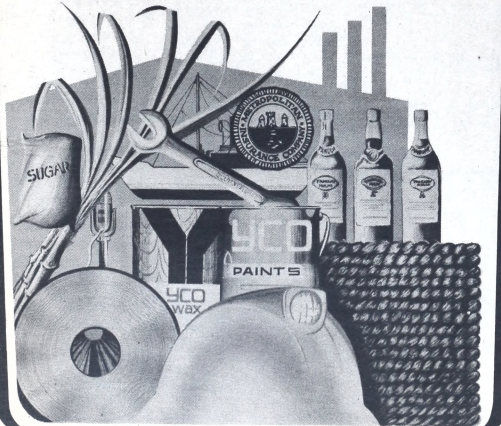
**Bigger share**  
Investment commitment from July 1968 to December, 1972 is even bigger in Northeastern



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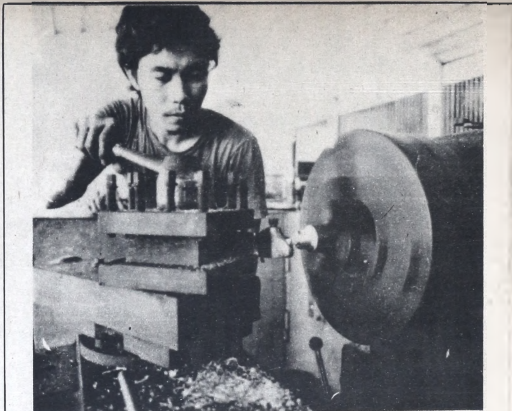
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Mindanao. Of the P2.4 billion total investment project cost, Northeastern Mindanao (Agusan, Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Misamis Oriental, Surigao del Norte, and Surigao del Sur) got a significant P1.5 billion investment share or 62.5 per cent of P2.4 billion

While Southern Luzon is considered attractive for agro-based industries, Northeastern Mindanao is favored as a site for wood processing facilities because of its high timber output. Surigao del Norte alone has attracted as much as P1.0 billion in investment between July, 1968 and December, 1972. Lanao del Norte accounts for over P229 million private investment in the area.

However, the same situation does not hold true for other regions or provinces. Despite growing control on the part of the Board to regulate the siting of manufacturing facilities, marketing and raw material considerations play an important part in project locations.

Agayan Valley (Cagayan and Isabela) attracted P2.7 million only in investments; Eastern Visayas (Leyte and Samar) drew P8.4

million; Western Mindanao (Zamboanga del Sur and Sulu), P15.1 million.

**Limited flow**

When compared to the volume of investments committed to both Southern Tagalog and Northeastern Mindanao, the capital flow to these following regions continues to be small: Ilocos (Mountain Province, La Union, Pangasinan), P54.7 million; Central Luzon (Bataan, Bulacan, Zambales), P56.3 million; Bicol (Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Masbate), P50.7 million; Western Visayas (Capiz, Negros Occidental, Iloilo), P39.5 million; Central Visayas (Cebu, Negros Oriental), P31.6 million; and Southern Mindanao (Cotabato, Davao), P65.8 million.

At the end of December, 1972, there were a total of 102 plants sited or being sited by BOI-registered proponents in Central Luzon. Of this total, 78 manufacturing facilities are in Rizal.

Between January to December 1973, an additional 22 plants are to be sited in Central Luzon out of a total of 51 plants approved. Of the 22, 17 are to be located in Rizal.

Between July, 1968  
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8. Com. Act No. 452, as amended by RA 1252	Granting of leases and permits for pasture lands.	Leasee or permittee must be citizens of the Phil.	Leasee or permittee must at least 60% Filipino capital.
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>			
1. Rep. Act No. 1180 (Retail Trade Nationalization Law.)	Regulation of retail trade business.	Privilege granted only to Filipino citizens effective May 15, 1954. Aliens engaged in the retail business prior to May 15, 1954 may continue to do so until death or voluntary retirement of license or forfeiture of his license.	Privilege granted only to organizations with 100% Filipino capital. Alien organizations engaged in the retail business prior to May 15, 1954, may continue to do so until the expiration of their term but not beyond June 15, 1964.
2. Rep. Act No. 1292	Granting and underwriting of credit facilities for the operation of retail business.	Grantee must be Filipino citizen who is a bona-fide retailer.	No provision.
<b>RICE &amp; CORN</b>			
1. R.A. No. 2018, as amended by P.D. 194	Regulation of the rice and corn industry.	Filipino citizens	100% Filipino-owned corporations. However, aliens can engage in this business upon authority from NCA with a Filipinoization requirement of 60% within a period to be determined by the NCA.
2. Rep. Act No. 3452, as amended by Rep. Act No. 4643, Sec. 1	Introducing a system of payment against warehouse receipt or qudan.		Only Filipino banks may be designated by the Rice and Corn Administration in which money for the payment of palar, rice and corn may be deposited.
<b>SHIPPING</b>			
1. Sec. 3, Art. XIV, Const of the Phil.		Supra.	Supra.
2. Sec. 1172, Ch. 90 (Customs Law), Public Act No. 271, (Rev. Adm. Code); Sec. 806, RA 1037	Issuance of certificate of Philippine register to vessels of domestic ownership for coastwise trade. Note: This function has been transferred to the Philippine Coastguard under RA 1573.	Grantee must be Filipino or American citizen residing in the Phil.	Grantee must have at least 75 per cent Filipino or American capital. The president and managing directors must be citizens of the Philippines.
3. Sec. 1176 1/4 loc cit.	Issuance of license for yachts exclusively for pleasure.	Licensee must be Filipino or American citizens.	No provision.
4. Sec. 1202 loc cit.	Limiting number of foreign personnel on board vessels engaged in coastwise trade.	Officers and crew must be Filipino or American citizens.	Not applicable.

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9. Sec. 1212 <i>loc cit.</i>	Issuance of day and river license.	Owner of vessel must be Filipino or American citizen.	Owner of vessel must have at least 70 per cent Filipino or American capital.
6. Com. Act No. 606 (Charter Party Law) as amended by RA No. 913	Sale, lease, charter or transfer of vessels and shipping facilities owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the Philippines or by a corporation organized under Philippine laws.	Vendee, lessee or transferee must be citizen of the Philippines or United States or of any other country not at war with the Philippines.	Vendee, lessee, or transferee must have at least 75 per cent Filipino or American capital.
7. Sec. 2, RA No. 1187 (Philippine Overseas Shipping Act), as amended by RA Nos. 4146, 5953	Exemption from payment of taxes on income derived from overseas shipping business and acquisition of boats for overseas service.	Owner, operator or constructor must be Filipino citizen.	Owner, operator or constructor must have at least 60 per cent Filipino capital. Grantee must have at least 60 per cent Filipino capital.
8. Sec. 3, <i>loc cit.</i>	Grant of loans to finance construction, purchase, acquisition and operation of ocean-going vessels.	Grantee must be Filipino citizen.	Vendee must have at least 60 per cent Filipino capital.
9. Sec. 7, <i>loc cit.</i>	Sale of vessels mortgaged to the Government.	Vendee must be Filipino citizen.	The vessels must be owned by citizens of the Philippines or corporations or associations at least 5% of the capital stock is owned by Filipinos.
10. Sec. 806 as amended, of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Phil.	Registration of vessels to be used in coast-wise trade*	<i>supra.</i>	<i>supra.</i>

**TIMBERLAND AND FOREST PRODUCTS**

- 1. Secs. 9 & 11, Art. XIV, Const. of the Phil.
- 2. Public Act No. 2590

Issuance of permit to hunt and collect protected wild life.

Permittee may be any person but see Opinion of the Sec. of Justice, dated April 20, 1948 restricting issuance of permit to Filipino citizens.

No provision.

\* The Monetary Board with approval of the Pres. may reduce the required ownership to 60%.  
 \* Pres. Decree No. 43 (Nov. 9, 1972) provides for 60% Filipino equity in a businr., relating to the fishing industry. Although there is no express repeal of the following provisions, it seems a reasonable presumption that the 61% is now reduced to 60%.  
 \* Sec. 8, RA No. 1187, as amended, engaged in coast-wise trade per decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Commissioner of Customs Vs. Barrea, et. al., C.R. No. L-12087, November 28, 1959.

# Regional dispersal beneficial to labor

(Continued from page 21)

and December, 1973, Northeastern Mindanao would have sited 37 plants, of which 10 are in Misamis Oriental. The small number of plants to be located in this area is compensated by the value of the machineries to be installed here. Investment in machinery and equipment of proponents in this area is expected to total \$246.4 million at the end of December, 1972.

**Employment generation**

The number of persons to be employed in Southern Tagalog and Northeastern Mindanao

will naturally be greater than other areas in the country. According to BOI data, there would have been some 48,468 persons to be directly benefitted by BOI projects at the end of 1973. Out of this total, 19,976 persons or 41.2 per cent will be absorbed by Central Luzon while 10,001 or 20.6 per cent of the total will be employed in Northeastern Mindanao plants. Some 14,478 will be employed in Rizal Province alone and 3,201 in Surigao del Norte.

At the end of December, 1972, only six plants were located in

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the Ilocos area benefiting only 1,483 persons. Cagayan Valley has only two BOI registered plants creating job employment for only 527 persons. While there are 12 plants sited in Central Visayas, 10 of these are in Cebu. Despite this number, these plants should only be absorbing 1,522 persons.

In payroll terms, more people are being benefitted in Southern Tagalog and Northeastern Mindanao. The projects in Southern Tagalog would have created an annual payroll of P66.5 million by the end of 1973. Northeastern Mindanao's payroll based on projects located here total P52.3 million.

**Payroll**

In Southern Tagalog alone, Rizal province tops the payroll list with P36.4 million annually. Surigao del Norte in Northeastern Mindanao comes second with an annual payroll of P22.0 million.

Between July, 1968 and December, 1972, the dollar portion committed to implement these priority projects cost over \$600 million of which \$594 million consist of purchases of machinery and equipment. Latest figures show that between January and December, 1973, \$69.1 million are fresh addition to the dollar segment as a result of registration and approval of new projects. Of this, \$68.2 million were to go into purchases of capital equipment.

By region Northeastern Mindanao will get most of these equipment valued at over P246 million. Southern Tagalog comes close with \$243 million.

By province, Rizal outranks the rest with more than \$101 million worth of equipment or 41.56 per cent of the total investments in machineries.

**INVESTMENT GENERATION OF BOI-REGISTERED PROJECTS BY REGION**

July 1968 - December 1973

Region	TOTAL INVESTMENT				INVESTMENT IN MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT			
	July 1968 - December 1972		January - December 1973		July 1968 - December 1972		January - December 1973	
	Peso Portion (P000)	Dollar Portion (\$000)	Peso Portion (P000)	Dollar Portion (\$000)	Peso Portion (P000)	Dollar Portion (\$000)	Peso Portion (P000)	Dollar Portion (\$000)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,403,473</b>	<b>600,770</b>	<b>328,294</b>	<b>69,120</b>	<b>112,661</b>	<b>594,482</b>	<b>17,682</b>	<b>68,907</b>
<b>Region I: Ilocos</b>	<b>54,747</b>	<b>17,686</b>	<b>93,832</b>	<b>13,953</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>17,686</b>	-	<b>13,953</b>
Mountain Province	48,876	13,786	25,594	3,807	6,558	13,786	-	3,807
La Union	5,871	1,151	68,238	10,146	-	1,151	-	10,146
Pangasinan	-	2,749	-	-	-	2,749	-	-
<b>Region II: Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>3,173</b>	-	-	<b>689</b>	<b>3,173</b>	-	-
Cagayan	892	1,367	-	-	523	1,367	-	-
Isabela	1,834	1,806	-	-	166	1,806	-	-
<b>Region III: Central Luzon</b>	<b>56,338</b>	<b>27,389</b>	-	-	<b>5,500</b>	<b>27,382</b>	-	-
Bataan	18,397	3,663	-	-	555	3,663	-	-
Bulacan	33,915	22,408	-	-	3,416	22,381	-	-
Zambales	4,026	1,318	-	-	1,530	1,318	-	-
<b>Region IV: Southern Tagalog</b>	<b>548,503</b>	<b>245,466</b>	<b>141,098</b>	<b>33,895</b>	<b>40,263</b>	<b>243,159</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>33,895</b>
Batangas	115,906	80,206	47,817	7,430	-	80,206	300	7,430
Cavite	53,964	20,266	-	-	49	20,266	-	-
Laguna	45,638	27,963	32,271	11,114	874	27,963	582	11,114
Or. Mindoro	12,329	1,348	-	-	223	1,348	-	-
Palawan	4,284	1,510	-	-	1,385	1,510	-	-
Quezon	32,047	9,982	7,398	1,410	7,867	9,982	221	1,410
Rizal	284,335	104,191	53,612	13,941	29,885	101,884	3,496	13,941
<b>Region V: Bicol</b>	<b>60,704</b>	<b>9,071</b>	-	-	<b>1,500</b>	<b>9,071</b>	-	-
Albay	6,254	326	-	-	11,500	326	-	-
Camarines Norte	2,707	2,158	-	-	-	2,158	-	-
Camarines Sur	41,348	6,500	-	-	-	6,500	-	-
Masbate	295	87	-	-	-	87	-	-
<b>Region VI: Western Visayas</b>	<b>39,559</b>	<b>11,123</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>11,123</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>446</b>
Capiz	902	166	-	-	50	166	-	-
Negros Occ.	20,256	4,352	2,461	446	110	4,352	3,479	446
Iloilo	18,401	6,505	-	-	-	6,505	-	-
<b>Region VII: Central Visayas</b>	<b>31,602</b>	<b>18,213</b>	<b>16,391</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>16,018</b>	<b>18,213</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>1,780</b>
Cebu	23,625	6,511	16,391	1,780	8,041	6,511	495	1,780
Negros Oriental	7,977	11,702	-	-	7,977	11,702	-	-
<b>Region VIII: Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>8,441</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>10,259</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>3,174</b>
Leyte	5,594	1,326	1,736	849	1,840	1,326	1,250	849
Samar	2,847	1,757	8,523	2,325	-	1,757	474	2,325
<b>Region IX: Western Mindanao</b>	<b>15,188</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>9,895</b>	<b>1,820</b>	-	<b>338</b>
Zamboanga del Sur	2,856	1,820	1,267	338	63	1,820	-	338
Sulu	12,332	-	-	-	9,832	-	-	-
<b>Region X: Northeastern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,529,798</b>	<b>250,401</b>	<b>30,772</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>16,114</b>	<b>246,447</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>8,022</b>
Agusan	10,604	7,212	4,704	3,193	774	7,212	-	3,193
Bukidnon	71,686	59,192	-	-	-	59,192	-	-
Lanao del Norte	229,955	73,033	26,068	5,042	6,357	73,033	3,570	4,829
Lanao del Sur	1,080	157	-	-	180	157	-	-
Misamis Oriental	22,198	2,743	-	-	4,905	2,743	-	-
Surigao del Norte	1,092,041	62,545	-	-	442	59,591	-	-
Surigao del Sur	102,234	45,519	-	-	1,456	45,519	-	-
<b>Region XI: Southern Mindanao</b>	<b>65,867</b>	<b>13,345</b>	<b>32,214</b>	<b>7,299</b>	<b>14,104</b>	<b>13,345</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>7,299</b>
Cotabato	40,599	8,646	14,110	2,442	10,986	8,646	930	2,442
Davao	25,268	4,699	18,104	4,857	3,118	4,699	2,845	4,857

**MANUEL NIETO CORPORATION**

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