

NOTE AND COMMENT

CONRADO BENITEZ, *Senior*

Editor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ON STANDARD RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

In 1911 the Committee of the American Bar Association on Standard Rules for Admission to the Bar recommended the following provisions respecting uniform requirements for admission to the bar. These recommendations were incorporated without change in the 1912 report of this committee, and are here reprinted *verbatim*:

A. Examinations for admission to the bar should be conducted in each state by a board appointed by the highest appellate court.

B. A law diploma should not entitle the holder to admission to the bar without examination by this board.

I. The candidate shall on admission be a citizen of the United States.

II. He shall also be a citizen of the state in which he is applying for admission, or prove that it is his intention personally to maintain an office therein for the practice of the law.

III. Character credentials on application for admission shall include the affidavits of three responsible citizens, two of whom shall be members of the bar, and the affidavits shall set forth how long a time, when, and under what circumstances those making the same have known the candidates.

IV. The lawyer on admission shall be designated attorney and counsellor, and not merely attorney.

V. Three years' practice in states having substantially equivalent rules for admission to the bar shall be sufficient in the case of lawyers from other jurisdictions applying for admission on grounds of comity.

VI. There is no necessity for the insertion in the rules of a reciprocal comity provision; that is, of a proviso prohibiting the admission of lawyers from other states on grounds of comity, unless the state from which the lawyer comes extends similar courtesies to lawyers from the bar of the state in which the candidate is applying for admission.

VII. Students shall be officially registered at the commencement of their course of preparation for the bar, upon report of the state board as to fitness. The board's report shall be based upon its inspection of the candidate's credentials establishing that he has passed the required academic examination. The registration shall be with the clerk of the highest appellate court. A candidate removing from a jurisdiction having similar standards for registration may have the registration transferred. *Nunc pro tunc* registration may be permitted according

to the present New York practice, which allows such registration only when the candidate had the requisite education at the date as of which he desires to be registered, and in a case where there has been no laches on his part.

VIII. No candidate shall be registered as a student at law until he shall have passed the entrance examination to the collegiate department of the State University of the candidate's state or of such college as may be approved by the State Board of Law Examiners, or an examination equivalent thereto conducted by authority of the State.

IX. Proof of moral character shall be required as prerequisite to registration.

X. Student candidates for admission to the bar, in order to be eligible for the examination for admission shall have studied either in an approved law school or bona fide served a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney during the required period of preparation.

XI. No student candidate shall be eligible for admission to the bar until he shall have devoted four years in preparing for call to the bar, either by the service of a four years' clerkship in an approved law office or three full years in an approved law school, followed by one year of clerkship in an approved law office; provided, however, that the fourth year may be passed in an approved law school in postgraduate work, including procedure and practice.

XII. Candidates for admission shall present themselves prepared for examination in the following subjects: Constitutional law, including the constitutions of the United States and the candidate's state, equity, the law of real and personal property, evidence, decedent's estates, landlord and tenant, mortgage, contracts, partnership, corporations, crimes, torts, agency, sales, negotiable instrument, domestic relations, common law pleading and practice, federal and state practice, conflict of laws, professional ethics, the federal statutes relating to the judiciary and to bankruptcy, and the development in the candidate's state of the principles of the law, as exemplified by the decisions of its highest appellate court and by statutory enactment.

XIII. Names of all candidates for admission should be published by the board for three days in succession, at least ten days before the examination, in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the state, and for four weeks in a law periodical, should there be one within the state jurisdiction. A similar publication should be made of the names of the candidates passed at the examination and at least ten days before the state board's certificates are issued to the candidates.

XIV. From the examination fees received the members of the state board shall receive such compensation as the highest appellate court of the state may from time to time by order direct.

XV. The fee for examination for admission shall be \$25, and for passing up registration credentials in the matter of general educational qualifications, \$5.

XVI. The State Board shall consist of five members of the bar, no one of whom shall receive student candidates in his office in preparation for call to the bar, or be connected with the faculty or governing body of any law school presenting candidates for admission.

THE MERCHANT AND HIS LAW

This is a discussion of the law merchant, its evolution, and place in the education of lawyers and business men. Most of the efforts to train the merchant in Anglo-American commercial law, like the popular concept of what commercial law is, have lacked perspective. Running over about half a hundred books on the subject prepared for laymen, and such references to as many others, long forgotten, as are imbedded in the usual repositories for such information, one is struck with two facts: first, the almost ludicrous family resemblance of the authors, and second, the family antagonisms that seem to exist among them. The development of the law merchant is traced from the earliest times when it was a special law applied to a special class, through the time of Sir Edward Coke (1606), who attacked all special courts, to the close of the seventeenth century, when it became practically a part of everyman's law. The layman's popular law books ceased to be expositions of the "lex mercatoria," but took on the tone of "Every Man His Own Lawyer." This was also the period when the study of law was popularized not alone in England, but even more in America. The generation that followed the Revolution was hardly so friendly to law and lawyers; this was due to (1) the rapid development of industry in the American states, which made life and law more complex, (2) the development of specialization in modern life, and (3) the throwing open to the educated man of hundreds of departments of reading and recreation. Whatever the reasons, this much is clear: the early nineteenth century did not witness the development of lay education in business law, either as a distinct branch so well known to merchants in the seventeenth century, or as a popular restatement of the entire subject matter of the law so familiar in the eighteenth century.

The nineteenth century is extremely important in the history of business law. One after another of the old legal relations, whether originally feudal, domestic, religious, or purely formal, is commercialized. For example, the relation of landlord and tenant, originally feudal, and determining a man's social and political standing, has degenerated or developed into a purely contractual relation; again, the relation of principal and agent in its origin was indistinguishable from that of master and servant. Commerce now draws upon the material of all the old non-commercial portions of the law and makes them its own. Business has for some time been the growing point of the law. It may be slowly yielding its place to sociological interests. But whether we turn to constitutional law or criminal or administrative law on the public side, or to property, contracts, or torts on the private side, thousands of the statutes and decisions that are being ground out touch commercial life at every turn.

A survey of the writings on commercial law since 1800 reveals three classes of work that have appeared in the following order: books primarily for lawyers, reconstructing a mercantile law out of the fused materials of the common law; books intended as manuals for business men; school books. It is interesting that the first group is found in the first half of the nineteenth century, the second group in the second half, and the third group in the present century.

A discussion of the methods of teaching law and the different point of view in a school of commerce concludes the article. (Nathan Isaacs in *The Journal of Political Economy*, June, 1915.)

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CIVIL LAW

This is the title of the new book dealing with the evolution and progress of the Roman Law from the earliest time of the Roman State up to and including the time of Justinian's Great *Corpus Juris Civile*, just published by its author, the Hon. Charles Sumner Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China, and Professorial Lecturer on Civil Law in the University of the Philippines. It consists of thirty-three lectures in outline form, and contains a considerable amount of explanatory notes at the end of each lecture. It is an excellent guide for those students who desire to have a thorough knowledge of the historical development of the Civil Law. To tell the aims and purposes of the author in writing this book, we can do no better than to quote the following paragraphs from Lecture I, entitled: "The Value and Place of Roman Law in the Technical Curriculum":

I trust it may not seem out of place to mention again my own personal experience which comes back to me vividly. I pursued the classical undergraduate course with electives mainly in history. When I came, however, to take up the technical study of American law I could see no connection whatever between it and any subject which I had pursued in the university. So different, indeed, seemed my new field of investigation that I became convinced, and long actually believed, that my earlier studies were of no practical value from a professional standpoint.

Now I am very sure that this unpleasant situation would have been relieved, if not wholly prevented, by a thorough course in Roman Law following immediately upon my undergraduate work and preceding any considerable advance into the technical field of modern law. The gulf between these two, both externally and internally, is very wide, but Roman Law supplies the bridge which renders passage comparatively easy. The bridge, however, is of little value if it is not to be used until the passage has been accomplished by some other method, however laborious and fatiguing. My own personal and professional experience have left me no room for doubt that, for the academic student, at least, Roman Law should be the first subject in the technical curriculum.

NECESSITY FOR A REVISION OF OUR CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.—

"Our criminal procedure needs a radical change. The courts keep on citing authorities and precedents that hampered justice a hundred years ago. A trial is often a contest to see which side has the best lawyer. It is a game of chance and the technicalities are the points. The Supreme Court is the referee to decide which one has won on points. Reformation of the defendant and his proper treatment is forgotten. A number of cases in the supreme courts of states have been reversed because of the omission of a word or even a letter in a word. Let us wipe out these technicalities

and get down to justice. We have been studying words and phrases, not treating these unfortunate criminals according to their needs. Our law should be so simple and plain that everyone could understand it. It is not the severity but the certainty of punishment that deters the criminal. We need to study the criminal as a doctor studies his patient. Our criminal law should be directed toward education, reformation, and segregation. (Eugene Lankford in *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, March, 1915.)

UNLAWFUL MOTHERHOOD.—"In the United States comprehensive statistics on illegitimacy are lacking, but such as we have indicate that it is on the increase. Nor can we take comfort from the fact that its ratio is lower with us than in Europe, for illegitimacy at home is not quite synonymous with illegitimacy abroad. The percentage is observed to be a great deal higher in our cities than in rural communities, but too large a generalization from the figures is not fair to the former, since it is very common for women who find themselves in trouble to seek obscurity during the hour of shame by going to a city where they will not be known. An analysis of illegitimate white births in St. Louis during the years 1911 to 1913, inclusive, yielded the startling fact that one-half the mothers were non-residents. We must not forget, whatever data we may gather with respect to unlawful motherhood, that the condemned state may be 'a badge of comparative virtue' contrasted with the crime of abortion, the extent of which we can only estimate. Statistics which are available for certain portions of the United States indicate that nearly 60 per cent of the women who fall do so before they reach the age of twenty-one, and that the age of greatest frequency is eighteen years: an impressive commentary on the perils that surround budding womanhood. Heretofore the mothers have chiefly borne the burden of the stigma attached to illegal parenthood. A solution of the problem depends on bringing it home to the aggressive sex, and of making it costly and burdensome to the father, who has hitherto escaped penalty." (George B. Mangold in *The Forum*, March, 1915.)

"LABOR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, with decisions of courts relating thereto," is the title of *Number 148 Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics* just received. It consists of two parts and is, in fact, a compilation of labor laws in the States, including the insular possessions. The labor laws of the Philippine Islands enacted from 1900 to 1912-1913 are included. The two parts may be had by applying to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"STATE LAWS RELATING TO THE DEPENDENT CLASSES."—The Bureau of the Census has published a summary of the state laws relating to the dependent classes.

This summary epitomizes and classifies for each state the laws governing the administrative and supervisory agencies dealing with the dependent classes; the laws relating to the conditions and methods of poor relief, institutional and outdoor;

and the provision made for special classes—children, the sick, the blind, the deaf, the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the inebriate, and soldiers, sailors, and marines. It is not intended as a complete or authoritative digest, but as an outline of the more important features of the laws in force in the various states in the year 1913.

Anyone desiring a copy of this publication can obtain it by addressing the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

RECENT CASES

DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF SPAIN.

1.—*Paternity; Prohibition of Investigation of.*—The decisio. rendered April 8, 1915, holds that the provision of Art. 135 of the Civil Code compelling the father of a natural or illegitimate child to acknowledge the relation in the cases enumerated therein, is not an exception to the rule of the same code prohibiting the investigation of paternity; but it is merely a declaration that when there is conclusive documentary evidence of the relation, or clear evidence of the status of uninterrupted presumption of natural child, then the father is compellable to acknowledge the child, in which cases there is not such an investigation of paternity as is contemplated by the Civil Code. (Sent. of Apr. 8, 1915.)

2.—*Contract.—Proof of Lack of Consideration.*—One of the parties to the suit on a contract denies the existence of consideration, but fails to prove it: *Held*, That it is not sufficient for him to deny the existence of the consideration in order to avoid the contract; he must prove that the consideration did not exist, because the existence of a legal consideration is always presumed even if the consideration be not alleged by the other party. (Sent. of March 20, 1915.)

3.—*Contract; Breach of; Damages; Necessity of Proof of.*—Even if the breach of the contract is proven, yet no recovery can be had, unless there is proof of the damages caused by the same. (Sent. of Apr. 12, 1915.)

4.—*Contract.—Loan on Future Legitimate Portion.—Legality of.*—A loans a sum of money to his brother B, reimbursable from B's future legal portion: *Held*, That the contract of loan so made is valid, not illegal, because the future legal portion is not the consideration of the contract, it is merely the fund from which the debt is to be paid. (Sent. of Apr. 6, 1915.)

5.—*Succession; Inheritance of Minors; Prohibition of Alienation of; Its Effect on the Executor.*—The testator provides in his testament that a certain portion of his property shall be given to certain minor heirs on condition that they will not alienate or mortgage the same until they become of full age. The executor named in the will and the heirs sold a certain portion of the property under the said limitation for the payment of funeral expenses, legacies and other obligations created by the will: *Held*, That this can not be done until the partition of the inheritance is effected and the adjudication made for the payment of hereditary debts. (Res. of May 27, 1915.)

ALUMNI

(Alumni are requested to contribute to this department)

SERAFIN P. HILADO, 1913 Law

Editor.

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1913

Eulogio Benitez, who has just returned from the United States, has been appointed law clerk in the Bureau of Justice.

1914

IMPRESSIONS ON A VISIT TO THE STATES

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

At your suggestion I note down some points of interest on a visit of twenty-three thousand miles during the past April, May and June.

We left on the big Pacific Mail liner *Manchuria* for San Francisco via the usual ports of call. Travel seems to be in demand at this time of year for every state-room was taken, often three in a cabin. The meals were satisfactory to the most particular epicure. The passengers were "all sorts and conditions of men," one-third being missionaries from the farther regions of the earth on the usual furloughs with their numerous families. Among the notables were a Philippine commissioner, a justice of our Supreme Court, the United States ambassador to Japan, an Italian princess and her consort, a company of merchants making the round trip for an unusual vacation, and a host of lesser lights. One, a doctor, lived on mountain heights overlooking the entrance to cold Tibet, and another came from a new hospital in Seoul. A few Germans of the better class were on the way to the fatherland which they hoped to reach via Denmark. Comparing experiences with men in other vocations on a trip like this is, indeed, a liberal education.

Our first stop was Hongkong with a layover of six days. Here we enjoyed flowers and Easter music. We made a visit of the University with its four hundred and fifty students mostly taking engineering courses, for China is waking up. With the laying out of roads, building bridges and the prospect of a great trans-Chinese railroad to far-off Szechuen, richest province of Cathay, there is intense interest for young men in mechanical work. The students had full control of the searchlights

in the harbor in time of war. The lawyers are not in it in China for the written law *non est* and the unwritten law is as various as the number of provinces. Some day the people will get together, and then——? We were glad we had our passports for they were vised on board before landing and we had to take an oath on leaving the colony we were all Great Britain desired. We found some six hundred Germans interned in tents and barracks, even the proprietors of the German bank whose affairs were in the hands of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, though in Japan they were allowed to continue business under supervision.

Leaving this great port we went to Shanghai where we struck cold weather which never left us until an interim in the Mississippi valley. In Shanghai we attended court and watched the efforts of an embryo lawyer to prove that a man could circulate scurrilous letters in Chinese concerning another merchant and walk the streets unscathed. In Nagasaki we had a glorious vista of cherry blossoms, the psychological moment for the road-tavern keepers to rake in their neighbors' shekels. Prices in the stores went up until we told them we lived there—for a few hours! Here we had a wireless that the *Minnesota* had gone on the rocks, "S. O. S.", and we passed her two days later lighted up from stem to stern but stuck for a week. In Kobe we found her passengers from Manila, many of them our friends, distributed among the various hotels, some mentally disturbed because the agent wouldn't pay their bills and see they had an opportunity to continue the trip, others enjoying the novel experience now it had passed. The Pacific Mail agreed to take on forty of them provided they wouldn't prove a hoodoo, among them the aforesaid commissioner and justice who denied they could be frightened, actually having lived for years in a land of earthquakes, typhoons and floods.

Next we came to Yokohama with its teeming life and obsequious rickshaws. We escaped in two days not much out of pocket. Then fair and prosperous Honolulu, that hothouse out of doors, only this time it wasn't hot, the weather was "so unusual," and while in a street-car the wind nearly succeeded in blowing us over in the attempt to salute us. The F-4 submarine was buried in the deep here with its twenty-one men teaching us the dangers of war.

San Francisco at last hove in view, clad in rain and fog, a dismal reception for our Filipino friends who had heard of "Golden California." But we told them it would clear up, which it did for a few minutes one afternoon. We made a bee-line for the great Exposition and camped at the Inside Inn of eleven hundred rooms. The Fair is a symphony in color, browns, pinks and blues. One cannot imagine a prettier spectacle at night with the tower of glistening jewels, the reflection in the lagoons and the myriad electric points. The exhibits attracting us most were those of Canada, California and the Philippines. A panorama of the Panama Canal with its cities, boats, locks and harbors was the most interesting sight in the Zone. On alternate evenings and afternoons the birdman made his flights. At night his machine was decorated in colors and he "looped the loop" throwing out a comet-like tail to the awe of thousands of spectators, rain or shine.

On a visit to some professional friends we found them busy in the solution of legal questions. In one large building two women clients were on the hunt for help in drawing up papers but there was no notary at hand, for in San Francisco to be a notary public you must be a friend of the powers that be. Here we met our first "jitneys" or autos running continually on trips to all parts of the city. They were cheap and so well patronized.

But we had to leave the "Golden City of the West" and left on the scenic route for the east. Many of our *quondam* friends did the same, desiring to see America's great wonders *en route*.

We found progressive law schools in the large cities where time would permit us to linger. As with our Alma Mater the systems of instruction generally included a blending of lectures, textbooks, cases and statute law. In one in particular we found several points of merit which we would heartily recommend: The rental of case-books to students whose income was limited; a conversation room off the library; and publication of moot-court records of the past year and of interesting lectures given by the professors. This was a college about the same size as ours but not in such a fine building. Every graduate of that school is said to have passed the state bar examination.

The Mississippi valley was warm but the rest of our trip was cool and often stormy. Pittsburg was not so smoky as usual, though gloomy enough in the mist. Everywhere we saw beautiful parks, clean street-cars and fine stores. At the University of Pittsburg we found an up-to-date school of economics and business, under a dean, for there a "school" is a "college." The courses include finance and economics, political science, sociology, accounting and business practice, advertising and journalism, commerce, psychology, English, German, the Romance languages, philosophy, history and business law. There are day and evening classes and the latter are so well attended as to number almost as all the other under-graduates combined, showing the fulfilment of a long-felt want. The department of journalism publishes a live newspaper weekly covering the entire field of University activity.

Washington, with its great buildings and monuments, and Philadelphia, the city of homes, were also on our itinerary. In the latter is the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania which occupies a separate building, having beside the college the immense commercial museum as an adjunct. These are what we need in Manila in connection with our progressive University: A museum to interest merchants, travelers, as well as our own youth, in the resources of the Islands and the commercial activities of other countries; a college of finance and business. It is the opinion of great commercial centers in the States, that a university is not doing all it should for a community unless it furnishes the new type of college training that meets the needs of young men preparing for business or public service or the management of property. There is no dearth of men who can fill mere clerical positions, but few are equipped for managerial responsibilities which require not only intelligence and energy, but broad understanding of the complex

interrelations and problems of modern business. As Commissioner Palma well said in a recent commencement address, "However much I love my own profession, that of the law, and admire those of the physician, the soldier and the priest, I believe that at the present time the country has a greater need of those who will work to promote the economic development of the country."

Again we had to cross the continent on our way back to the "Gems of the Orient." We decided to go via Los Angeles and had a pleasant view of that phenomenal city, now larger than Manila. It is a show in itself with its alligator and ostrich farms, its millionaire row in Pasadena, and at the time of our visit, a fight for the office of mayor. Even the autos were placarded with the names of their favorites being subsidized to get out the voters. Honolulu appeared again, and then, after thirteen days of water everywhere, welcome at the island of Guam. What interested us here were the neat and picturesque native houses of strong material walls painted white, under massive palms and surrounded by gardens, the fine roads and the Government Square, showing visitors what could be done even in our pueblos and barrios. The roofs of the houses, to be sure, were of nipa, but everything was clean and carefully laid out. The reach of the bay was magnificent. Here we met an old student of ours, a Filipino, who had married a native of Guam and was living in conjugal bliss in the suburbs of Agaña. He had not forgotten us, though we had not seen him for years. It is always delightful to meet old acquaintances abroad. On the ferry-boat to Berkeley another sought us out. He seemed to be enjoying American life. Every one seemed to be contented in Guam, though to us it appeared lonesome enough with mail but once a month or when the supply ship came in from Manila more rarely, reminding one of the Philippines in the time of the galleons. We were visited by the officers of a German man-of-war which they had captured from the Russians and which itself was now interned until fateful war ends.

Over a glassy sea we reached the emerald isles of the San Bernardino Straits and with pleasure we looked again upon familiar scenes and acquaintances.

Sincerely yours,

H. LAWRENCE NOBLE.

1915

Elpidio Quirino, a graduate of the College of Law, University of the Philippines, has been appointed clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commission succeeding Jorge B. Vargas, recently appointed private secretary to Commissioner De Veyra. Mr. Quirino enters upon his new duties immediately.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, COLLEGE OF LAW, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915, 4:30 P. M.

The following members were present: H. Lawrence Noble, José Espiritu, and Serafin P. Hilado.

On motion duly seconded, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to deposit in, and draw from, the Postal Savings Bank in Manila the money belonging to the College of Law Alumni Association.
2. That an article be written regarding the doings of the Alumni for the next issue of the *Philippinensian*.
3. That the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to purchase an Account Book in which to keep record of the accounts of the Alumni Association.

SERAFIN P. HILADO,
Secretary-Treasurer,
College of Law Alumni Association.

COLLEGE NEWS

PEDRO Y. YLAGAN, *Junior*

Editor.

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PRESIDENT VILLAMOR IS INAUGURATED

Thursday morning, August the 12th, 1915, marked an event in the history of the University of the Philippines. Despite the inclemency of the weather the auditorium of the Philippine Normal School was packed with visitors and students to witness the formal inauguration of Ignacio Villamor as President of the University of the Philippines. The order of the exercises was as follows:

Entrance of Academic Procession

Welcome

Hon. Francis Burton Harrison
Governor-General

Presentation of the President

Hon. Manuel L. Quezon
Resident Commissioner

Induction of the President into Office

Hon. Henderson S. Martin
Secretary of Public Instruction

Chairman of the Board of Regents

Inaugural Address

President Villamor

Before and after the inaugural address by the President, the students of the College of Law, College of Medicine and Surgery and College of Agriculture gave several yells, voicing the sentiments and wholesome spirit of their respective colleges. The ceremonies concluded with a reception given by the Board of Regents at University Hall.

VILLAMOR IS WELCOMED BY U. P. FACULTY

We clip the following from the *Cablenews-American* of September 5:

At the banquet given last night at the Hotel de Francia in honor of President Ignació Villamor, by the faculty of the University, Dr. Sixto de los Angeles on behalf of the committee on resolutions, presented Judge Villamor with a resolution welcoming him as the president of the institution, and rendering him a tribute of their appreciation.

The entire faculty sat down at the banquet, in all about 150 persons. After justice had been done to the spread the toastmaster, Dr. Musgrave, in a few well chosen words, called upon the several speakers. The first on the list was Dean Malcolm of the college of law, who spoke for the faculty. Among other things he said that while there had been much discussion in the past as to who would be the president of the University, there was never more than one candidate—Judge Villamor, "whom we honor to-night and who deserves and possesses the support of all."

Mr. Malcolm had words of praise for the faculty of the University which he said would compare well with any other of any other center of learning. Regarding the two other important elements of the University, the alumni and the students, he said:

MR. MALCOLM'S SPEECH

"My deliberate opinion is that the welfare of the students has been woefully neglected. I do not blame anyone for this situation, because we have had to go through the organization period, incident to any new project. But I am convinced that the time has come when we should make a study of student life looking to the betterment of their condition. Consider these facts: We know that many new students have never before been in Manila, do not realize its temptations, and possess no information as to where to get board and lodging. But we make no attempt to aid or advise them. We realize that few students come from rich or well-to-do families. But we make no systematic effort to assist the poor student to gain employment and work his way through College. About two years ago some of us inaugurated a student loan fund, but up to the present time it has never been put in operation. We state that we desire to emphasize physical training. But only a portion of the male students are required to participate and those who do, because of the lack of lockers and baths, must endanger their health by many times going directly into their classes after exercise. We plume ourselves and justly on our excellent training in sanitation and medicine. But we maintain right on the campus a marsh, a splendid propagator of disease; no inspection of student rooms to see if

pure water is furnished and if the surroundings are sanitary, is made; no sanitary lunch room is provided, so that on rainy days, especially, students are forced to go out into the rain for lunch, returning wet to sit in their classes. We realize that this is a tropical climate. But we cut down the school year by vacations and examinations until there is less than seven months for actual work, and in these seven months in some instances, students are given more work than in a temperate zone. We make in theory no distinction as to sex. But as a matter of fact there is no Dean for women and no provision is made for the physical training of women students. We would desire our students to be sound morally. But we possess no commons for innocent student recreation and no place for social or literary gatherings. Gentlemen, let us not graduate mere intellectual prodigies or those who merely by chance are otherwise properly equipped. Let us consider carefully the welfare of our students and by every means possible endeavor to make them well-rounded not only intellectually, but socially, physically, and morally."

Speaking of Sr. Villamor, personally, he said: "For more than five years I was associated with him in the bureau of justice, he as chief and I as subordinate. During all that time he was ever the kindly gentleman, the conscientious lawyer, the earnest scholar and the big hearted friend."

DR. ANGELES' ADDRESS

Dr. Sixto de los Angeles said in his remarks, among other things:

"We know that by appointing you as the head of the greatest center of education in these Islands, the board of regents and the government, as the legitimate delegates of the people, have not only sanctioned your peculiar devotion to high educational ideals and your commendable qualities and records; but it also supports the noble aspirations of the people of this country, in having gained one of the principal steps in the conquest of their cherished future."

Justice Johnson also spoke on behalf of the board of regents, praising Sr. Villamor for his past labors on behalf of his people and expressing his gratification that the board of regents and the government had chosen him as the head of the institution.

SENIORS HOLD JURY TRIAL

A trial by jury of a case of arson was conducted the other week by several members of the Senior Class in the College Court Room. Mr. Justice Carson, of the Supreme Court, was the presiding judge.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT INCREASES

On account of the increase in the enrollment of the College this year it has been found necessary to use the room adjoining the library as a study room for students.

COMMISSIONER QUEZON SPEAKS BEFORE LAW FORUM

Before a large crowd of students of the College of Law, the preparatory law course of the College of Liberal Arts, and other students of the University, Resident Commissioner Manuel L. Quezon delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the Jones Bill, Saturday night, August 28, at University Hall. Mr. Quezon said:

It has never been my habit even during the Spanish régime to begin my speeches by offering my apology, yet tonight I may say that I am not, as I should have been, prepared for the occasion. This is due to pressure of business.

I propose to discuss tonight a subject which will give the editor of the *Times* something to write on and criticise. When I had the pleasure of introducing to you President Villamor, I thought that it was proper, on occasion such as that, for a man who occupies the position that I am occupying to say something about what the people wanted in connection with the work of President Villamor in the furtherance of the education of our youth. And yet because I dared to tell you that we want you first of all to be Filipinos, that we want you to love your country and to know what is your country, the *Manila Times* said that I made a political speech. Now, gentlemen, if it is to talk politics to tell you that it is your duty to be good citizens of the Philippine Islands, it is hard for me to understand. People travelling several thousand miles from their home, lose most of the most fundamental notions that they learn in their own country; and when they come to another country, what they know at home, they find it here to be improper. In the United States, I have heard Presidents and Professors addressing American youths in almost similar terms as I did on the inauguration of President Villamor, and I have never heard of any criticism. I, therefore, shall speak on the same line that I spoke on the other day.

I have come to speak on the Jones Bill. The Jones Bill when passed will be a part of the constitution of the Islands.

He then proceeded to talk about the organic act, the history of the American occupation, the Schurmann Commission, and the Taft Commission. Regarding our present government, he spoke thus:

It is not necessary to know much about the system of government, to know that we have a very poor government in the Philippines, an impossible government, a government that cannot stand the test of time. The Philippine Commission in itself is so constituted that every Governor-General found serious difficulties with the members of the Philippine Commission. As far as I know, this is the only government on earth where the Governor-General, or Chief Executive, is not the Chief Executive. The Secretaries of departments themselves, whose duties ought to be to assist the Governor-General and to carry out the policy of the Governor-General in their respective departments, do not depend upon the Governor-General. And so every one of these secretaries now and then feels that he has the right to do in his department what he thinks he should do, regardless of the opinion of the Governor-General.

This must necessarily happen because the Secretaries of departments are appointed by the President of the United States, and therefore are responsible to him. The Governor-General cannot dismiss them. So we have in the Philippine Islands a government with five heads, and a government with so many heads is one without a head.

The same anomaly is found in the legislative body of the Philippine Islands. Two bodies who have to work together in harmony and in order to accomplish something must agree—the Commission trying to learn from what the cables say about the wishes of the President and the Philippine Assembly from the people. How is it possible to find harmony? So for practical reasons, the present government of the Islands should no longer exist; we ought to have a government here constituted more in accord with the principles of the day; we ought to have a Governor-General who is alone responsible for the execution of the laws; who is alone responsible for the administration of affairs of the country; and the members of his cabinet, the Secretaries of departments, ought to be responsible to him; he ought to have the power of appointing or removing them. We must have a legislature composed of men that are either appointed or elected by the same authority.

It is not only the peculiar constitution of the Philippine government that is objectionable but also the peculiar way in which the status of the Philippines has been determined. I believe that when a nation proposes to do something, the first thing that it ought to know is what he wants to do before he starts doing it. When the United States came to the Philippines the first thing that they ought to have known is what they wanted to do with the Philippines so that they might decide what would be the best means to accomplish their end in view. We find, however, that the government of the United States has come to the Philippines establishing its sovereignty, constituting municipal and provincial governments, etc., and yet nobody can authoritatively tell what the United States will do with the Philippines. It is true that from the very first Governor-General of the Philippines, it was made known on many occasions that it is the purpose of the American Government to prepare the Filipinos for self-government, but always with the understanding that if the people of the Islands wish to stay with the United States, they may do so. Presidents of the United States, both democratic and republican, are making the same statement. But the truth is that when any of these men is placed in a position to say what they mean, we hardly know what to understand from his actions and his movements.

President Taft stated on many occasions that the policy of the United States is to grant Philippine independence. He denied having made this statement before the Committee on the Jones Bill. I believe that the United States ought to know what she wants to do in the Philippines in order that she may act accordingly; she ought to do certain things if she cares to accomplish one thing; and so, in my opinion, in spite of the fact that during the last fifteen years we have made great progress, I think we could have made more progress if the United States from the very first time that she came here knew what she wished to do. It would have avoided many serious difficulties that have confronted this government.

If the territorial form is desired it should begin at once at the school. They ought to think of the greatness of the American citizen and they ought to kill from the start every sentiment of nationality. To unmake a people by changing their citizenship, force would have to be necessarily resorted to; and there will be a time when the Filipinos will number 60,000,000 people—in which case the task will be the more difficult.

Mr. Quezon then gave an elaborate discussion of the preamble to the Jones Bill, after which he closed his remarks with these words:

I cannot promise, but I shall be very glad to come to speak before you again. I am interested in the work that you are doing here.

I was glad to learn that while many of the Filipinos who want to take the bar examination have been trying to secure the questions, no student of the Philippine University has attempted to do it. It speaks very highly of every one of you; it speaks very highly of the education that you are receiving here. It is proper for me to speak about this now because it is scandalous to attempt to cheat in order to pass the bar. I had to take up the matter with the members of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and suggested if they could not find some way whereby the bar examination might be conducted otherwise.

I hope that you will leave this college not only as lawyers and good citizens but also as self-respecting men. The man who intends to be a lawyer must be a self-respecting man. The profession demands from him the absolute respect of the law, and the lawyer most of all needs respect when he begins to start his career. This is why I am glad to meet you because I know what kind of men I would meet.



THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND HIS STAFF OF ATTORNEYS

From left to right (sitting):—ANTONIO VILLA-REAL, FELICISIMO FERIA, SALVADOR ZARAGOZA, RAMON AVANCEÑA, DIEGO GLORIA, ROBERT C. ROUND, LUIS P. TORRES.

Standing:—JOSE A. SANTOS, ALVA J. HILL, CHESTER J. GERKIN, ROMAN LACSON, RICHARD U. STRONG, JOAQUIN PARDO DE TAVERA, EMILIO MAPA, Y. N. POWELL.