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NOTE AND COMMENT

CONRADO BENITEZ, *Senior*.

Editor.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Admission to the legal profession in England is controlled by organizations representing the solicitors and barristers, the two great divisions into which the profession is divided. This control by private organizations is peculiar to England; it does not exist in the United States. The activities of the solicitor correspond, roughly, to the so-called office lawyer in America, while the barrister corresponds to the trial lawyer. The solicitor may appear as an advocate in the inferior courts and in noncontroversial matters in chambers before judges of the High Court; he is also permitted to do all kinds of conveyancing. (Act of 1881.) The barrister's chief function is to conduct trials before the High Court; he is employed by the solicitor and does not come in contact with the client in the first instance.

The incorporated Law Society was established in 1827 and incorporated in 1831, succeeding an earlier society dating back to 1739. The society's control over admission to the roll of solicitors is derived from parliamentary sanction. The law society is not only an examining body, but since 1903 has maintained a system of instruction in London and at various provincial centers and also a correspondence course. As a preliminary to admission to the rank of solicitor, the candidate must be articled or apprenticed to a solicitor in active practice, the period of apprentice-

ship ranging from three to five years, according to the amount of previous education. Holders of the A. B. degree from Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, London and Queen's College, Ireland; the LL. B., LL. D., A. B., or A. M. from the Scottish universities, and "utter" barristers, serve three years. Barristers of five years' standing are not required to enter into articles, but need only pass the final examination. By action of the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chancellor, students who have had one year of study in an approved law school before entering into articles are required to serve but four years. All others must serve five years.

The barristers are members of the inns of court of the various law inns. Only the four principal ones survive. They are Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, the Middle Temple, and the Inner Temple. Each inn has the right to call its members to the bar, but for the sake of uniformity in requirements and for purposes of instruction, the "Council of legal education," composed of representatives of the several inns, has been established. Unlike the law society, the right of the inns to call to the bar is not based upon legislative sanction but upon immemorial usage.

The council has created a board of legal studies consisting of members of the council and the teaching staff, the latter consisting of seven readers and four assistant readers. This board directs the education and examination of students, and the law school of the inns is conducted under the supervision of this board, the administrative work being performed by the director of legal studies, who is also a reader or professor. Classes are held in the halls of the inns, each inn taking turns in providing lecture rooms. The work of the year is done in four educational terms of from three to four weeks each. Residence in the inns is not required, but the student is compelled to "keep terms"—that is, by dining in the inn of which he is a member. Attendance on the lectures is not required. Although 1,639 were registered in the inns in 1913, the average class attendance in the most popular classes, those in English law, was only 100. The custom of not attending lectures prevails in nonprofessional schools both in England and the Continent, preparation for the examinations being made by private study or under tutors.

Faculties in law exist in the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, London, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool. In the Universities of Birmingham and Bristol; University College of South Wales, Cardiff; and the University College, Nottingham, courses in law are offered, but no faculties of law have been organized. In Scotland, faculties of law exist in the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. Some instruction in law is given at Dundee and St. Andrews, but there is no law faculty.

Preliminary education.—A preliminary examination is required of all students before entering into articles. The examination of the Law Society is given four times a year in about 20 cities and towns and covers the following topics: (a) Writing from dictation; (b) writing short English composition; (c) arithmetic, algebra

to simple equation, elementary geometry, Euclid, Bks. I to IV; (d) geography of Europe; (e) history of England; (f) Latin; (g) any two of the following languages—Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian. The applicant for admission to the inns must pass an examination in English, Latin, and legal history. In the entrance examinations at Oxford and Cambridge stress is laid on the Greek and Latin classics.

Examinations by the law society and council of legal education for enrollment as solicitors and call to the bar are given in two parts, called the Intermediate and Final examination. The intermediate examination of the law society is based upon readings from some general text, such as Stephen's Commentaries on the Law of England, and thus constitutes a general elementary survey of the whole field of the law. The nonlegal examination, from which there are no exemptions, covers the subjects of trust accounts and bookkeeping, quite elementary in character. The intermediate examinations of the council of legal education, which may be taken at any time after admission to the inns, cover the following: Roman law, constitutional law and legal history, criminal law and practice, real property or Hindu and Mohammedan law or Roman Dutch law. The intermediate examination prevails in all the universities of England and Wales under various names. Roman law is a subject required in all the universities; jurisprudence in four; law and customs of the constitution in seven; constitutional history in three; elementary law in one; international law in one. The intermediate examination is taken after the period of one year in residence, and embraces at Cambridge and Oxford a large number of nonlegal subjects. Thus at Oxford, where the A. B. degree is granted, the student must pass in translations from Latin prose authors, logic, or Bacon's *Novum Organum*. At the other English universities where the degree of LL. D. is granted, the intermediate usually includes some nonlegal topics, as philosophy or economics, logic or political economy or ancient history.

The final examinations which precede the call to the bar or the degree, are usually taken at the end of the third year of residence, although the period may be extended to four or five years at the option of the student. The legal subjects offered in the schools of the professional societies and the universities correspond in the main to the subjects found in the curricula of the law schools of the United States. Topics are not so minutely divided for purposes of instruction as in America. An examination of the papers set in legal subjects in England and Scotland gives the impression that the courses in law are much less intensive and thorough than in the best American schools.

Having completed the requisite number of years in his inn and passed the final examinations, the student is called to the bar by the inn of which he is a member. This is an occasion of some ceremony. The names of those called are entered on the records of the High Court and the barrister is then authorized to act as an advocate. The solicitor student, having served the requisite period under articles,

passed his final examinations, and filed a statement of his service by the solicitor to whom he was articulated, is given a certificate of admission, which when signed by the master of the rolls entitles him to enrollment as solicitor.

The English system of examination resembles rather the admission to the bar in most American States, where the board of examiners have no part in the instruction of the persons examined. As to method of instruction, in general, the formal lecture method obtains; however, instruction in Great Britain does not end with the lecture; in fact, the lectures are supplemented by an elaborate tutorial system, and the bulk of the work is done under tutors and special coaches.

At present the bulk of the law teaching is done by members of the bar in practice, and it seems to be the sentiment of the profession that this is the proper arrangement. It is urged that the university teachers are too theoretical; that they are not in a proper position to convey an adequate idea of the law. This attitude is in striking contrast to the continental idea and the growing practice in America of recognizing law teaching as a distinct profession. Another feature of the English practice that is of great value and to be commended is the emphasis placed on the study of the history of the law. The so-called practice courses, so much a feature of American law schools, are notably absent from the curricula of English schools. This is due in part, no doubt, to the conviction that such courses cannot be effectively given in universities, and in part to the practice of reading chambers and serving as articulated clerks.

"The English schools are distinctly inferior to the American schools of the better type in the point of teaching the English law. Yet, in spite of this, the English bar as a whole is without question in point of efficiency and professional spirit superior to the bar in America. The administration of justice in England, particularly in the matter of criminal justice, is more speedy and efficient than in America. For this there are many reasons, but one of the most potent lies in the character of the bar itself. This superiority is due in part to the strong professional spirit, but largely to the thorough general education that in practice precedes the entry upon the legal study and a professional career. Over one-half the barristers in England are university graduates. One of the lessons that America can draw from England is the insistence not so much on severe prolonged legal training for those seeking a legal career as upon a broad and thorough university training." (H. S. Richards, Dean, University of Wisconsin Law School, in *U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin*, 1915, Number 18).

ASSIMILATION IN THE PHILIPPINES, AS INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF ASSIMILATION IN AMERICA

"Assimilation is psychic, as distinguished from amalgamation which is physical and founded on the biological fact resulting in miscegenation. So assimilation is intellectual and emotional; fundamentally it is emotional." The chief factors of

assimilation in America are environment, citizenship, aspiration, religion, English language, and volition. "What is meant by assimilation in the Philippine Islands?" It must mean the making of a homogeneous people out of the diverse group in the Archipelago, and not assimilation by the Americans in the Islands. "I start with the assumption that knowledge of the two factors, environment and volition, is sufficient to convince one that the handful of Americans in the Philippines can never, against the Filipino's will, make typical Americans of the Filipinos living in the Philippine Islands. * * *"

In the Philippines today under the influence of Americanisms are found beginning to operate the same factors that so dominantly operate in American assimilation. These are the following:—

(1) VOLITION.—"It is impossible to know the exact desire of the people in the Philippines toward the adoption of Americanisms, though there is little reason to doubt the statement that an overwhelming vote against the American would be cast if the question was one of continued occupation of the Islands by America." * * *

(2) ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—In spite of Spanish royal decrees requiring the teaching of Spanish instead of the dialects, "it was said that only 5 per cent of the Filipinos could read or write Spanish at the time of American occupation. * * * Today the English language has been acquired so extensively by means of the primary schools which exist in all provinces, and by high schools, normal schools, and trade schools that in June, 1910, the University of the Philippines was opened to take care of the numbers of English-speaking students who demanded a college training. In 1912 the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs said that at least 3,000,000 Filipinos have had instruction in English in the public schools of the Philippines. * * * The English language has gone more widely over the Islands, however, than simply within the school-room. * * *. English, then, will be an important assimilating factor in the Philippine Islands, provided its growth continues as at present. * * *"

(3) COMMON EDUCATION.—"Today a common education is under way which will not only tend to add strong muscle, clear brain, and sterling character to the Filipino, but will produce abundantly the economic resources of life, enabling the people to satisfy an ever-increasing number of wants. Thus is being laid the foundation for a general rise in social status, a knowledge that culture is based on material prosperity and well-being, and an ambition in all men for an individually larger part in the common interests of the Islands."

(4) COMMON RELIGION.—"There is no reason to doubt the statement that Christianity introduced by the Jesuits and the several orders of Friars was the most important assimilation factor in the Philippines in pre-American times. It operated in two ways. It brought a common economic culture to a remarkably uniform level among the eight dialect groups it converted from paganism. And,

in its later harshness, as expressed by various religious orders, it assisted greatly in uniting the people against the church; several of the insurrections against Spain were really insurrection against the strangle-hold of the church * * *. Christianity still operates as an assimilating factor, and it is more important than before. * * *

(5) COMMON ATTAINABLE ASPIRATIONS.—“The most common aspiration in the Philippines now is for knowledge of the English language. * * *. The next common aspiration is that, shared probably by all christianized Filipinos, of an ever-increasing participation in the governmental control of the Archipelago. * * *. The next most common aspiration is probably that for a Philippine protectorate under the United States; and the next, probably, is that for an out-and-out national independence. * * *. All these aspirations will assist the assimilation process so far as they are shared by the diverse peoples.”

(6) CITIZENSHIP.—“In my judgment the work of assimilation in the Philippines will be slowest right here. * * *. The mass must be educated away from more than 350 years of quasi-peonage, must be taught to speak, and to reason, and to demand and get their rights as citizens among those who have been so long their superiors. More than that, they must learn the hard lesson that rights entail duties and responsibilities. * * *”

(7) PHYSICAL AND HUMAN ENVIRONMENT.—“The Philippine Archipelago stretches for fifteen degrees through the tropics, and though there are about 3,000 islands, they are geographically, climatically, culturally, and ethnically more interrelated than any of them are to any other land areas. The physical environment should make for assimilation. * * *. The problem of assimilation in the Philippines, so far as the human environment is concerned, is practically nil. All the Filipinos, except a few thousand Negritos, are Malayan. * * *. Everything ethnically should favor assimilation. The human hindrances are cultural; they are largely religious and governmental.”

CONCLUSION.—“* * * If a young and fecund people, such as the Filipinos most certainly are, is given sufficient tutelage in the fundamental principles of democracy, I see no reason to doubt that it can profit by it. Further, I see no reason to question that after such tutelage the factors of assimilation will have so far operated that the Filipinos can long maintain a level of individual attainment and a status of social justice that will greatly enrich humanity.” (Albert Ernest Jenks, University of Minnesota, “The American Journal of Sociology,” May, 1914.)

THE PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL IN MADRID.—It is of interest to note that this seems to be the only Philippine law magazine that finds its way to Madrid, and is given recognition in the way of review by the *Revista General de Legislación y Jurisprudencia*, which, in its May-June (1915) number, devoted five

pages of its section to "Revista de Revistas Jurídicas." A good deal of space is given to abstracting an article on "Lugar que ocupa y valor que posee el Derecho romano en la técnica jurídica, por el Juez Carlos Sumner Lobingier," which, as the readers will remember, appeared in Volume I of this Journal.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF
CHINESE LAW

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER.

The appearance of the above article in the *Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* for the year 1914 shows that the scholarly mind of Judge Lobingier is aimed at the study of Chinese law. In this article he reviews the literature in the western languages dealing with Chinese law.

Confucius "was primarily a moralist and seems to have approached from the ethical standpoint every subject which he discussed. Nevertheless his teachings have profoundly affected Chinese thought on all subjects and particularly on law."

The most comprehensive source for western readers in the study of what might be termed the modern Chinese Law, is the so-called "Manchu Code," promulgated in 1647, which may well be called the Chinese Corpus Juris. The "Lü," or the parts corresponding to the three first parts of Justinian's Pandects were translated into English and published in London in 1810 by Sir George Thomas Staunton. A French translation of Staunton's work has published in 1812, and later a Spanish one, a copy of which is now found in the government law library in Manila.

On Chinese legal history British investigators have been pioneers. Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K. C. M. G., while British Consul-General in Canton, collected a vast amount of material on various phases of "Things Chinese," and law was included. His son, Ernest Alabaster, has compiled this material in a treatise, "Notes and Commentaries on Chinese Criminal Law and Cognate Topics, with Special Relation to Ruling Cases, Together with a Brief Excursus on the Law of Property" (London, 1899). Mr. T. R. Jernigan, formerly Consul-General of the United States at Kobe, and later at Shanghai, and now a member of the Bar of the United States Court for China, is the author of what may be called the latest general work relating to the Chinese law as a whole: "China in Law and Commerce" (The MacMillan Company, 1905).

In 1889, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, of the British Consular Service, published his "Chinese Law; Translation of Leading Cases," (*China Review*, XVIII, 33).

On the Chinese family law, besides the work of Mr. Jernigan above mentioned, in 1878, P. C. Von Mollendorf, a German Consul, read an essay on the "Family Law of the Chinese," which a score of years later was amplified and reprinted separately in German and English. In the same year "La Puissance Paternelle en Chine" (Shanghai, 1896) was published in French by F. Scherzer. Shortly after, Mr. E. H

Parker of the British Consular Service contributed an extensive sketch of the Chinese Family law. (*The China Review*, VIII, 68-107, 1879-1880.) On the general subject of marriage in China is an elaborate work in French, "Le Mariage Chinois au Point de Vue Legal," (Shanghai, 1898), by Le P. Pierre Hoang.

On the law of property Hoang published his "Notions Sur la Propriete en Chine" (Shanghai, 1897). In 1888 the Royal Asiatic Society procured and published reports on "Tenure of Land in China and Conditions of the Rural Population" (*Journal of the Society*, North-China Branch, XXIII. See also Richards, "The Right of Foreigners to Hold Land in China," *Harvard Law Review*, XV, pp. 191-207, and "Chinese Conveyancing," 36 *American Law Review*, p. 825).

SUPREME COURT AMENDS BAR EXAMINATION RULES

The Supreme Court adopted the following resolutions on September 17, 1915:

It is resolved that Article 5 of the Rules for the examination of candidates for the practice of law be amended by adding thereto the following clauses:

And provided further that from the first of August, 1917, no one will be admitted to the examination for admission to the bar, other than those mentioned in Articles 3 and 4, who has not studied law with diligence and regularity for at least three years in an approved and recognized school or university.

Provided further, that from the first of August, 1918, no applicants shall be admitted to the examination other than those mentioned in Articles 3 and 4 who have not studied law diligently and regularly for four years, the first three of which in an approved and recognized school or university, and the fourth year, in an approved and recognized school or university, or in the office of a practicing attorney, or of a court of record.

RECENT CASES

(Decided by the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.)

1. DAMAGES; COMPENSATORY DAMAGES; SPECIAL DAMAGES.—Compensatory damages are included within the general allegation of damages, but special damages, such as loss of reputation or credit, must be specifically alleged if the parties wish to prove them in the trial. (Sent. of May, 1915.)

2. FALSE REPRESENTATION AS TO FUTURE FACTS.—A is accused of having obtained money through false pretenses. It appeared at the trial that the accused was a letter carrier of the Post-Office; that he sent a letter addressed to B, telling him to continue in the possession of his (As') check until the end of a certain

month during which he would continue in his employment, and with his salary, would be able to pay the amount; but before the end of said month he was discharged from employment and could not pay the debt. *Held*, That the misrepresentation thus made is not sufficient to sustain a conviction for the crime with which he was charged, because the representation referred to future facts; and that in order to convict a man of this crime the representation must refer to present or past facts. (Sent. of May, 1915.)

3. FORMER JEOPARDY; RES JUDICATA; WAIVER.—The plea of former jeopardy in a criminal case, as well as that of *res judicata* in a civil action, is a privilege and must be set up as a defense, otherwise it is considered as waived. (Sent. of May, 1915.)

4. ALLEGATION OF CAUSES OF ACTION BASED ON DOCUMENTS COPIED IN, OR ATTACHED TO, THE COMPLAINT; WHAT DOCUMENTS ARE INCLUDED; AUTHENTICITY, HOW DENIED.—If a document is attached to a complaint, or if its contents are copied in the complaint literally, the authenticity and due execution of the documents are considered as admitted by the adverse party unless denied specifically under oath. This rule applies to the articles of incorporation of an association, promissory notes, cancellation of internal revenue stamps, necessary to the validity of a document, money orders, bonds, bills of lading, guaranties, deeds, leases, mortgages, subscription lists, insurance policies, receipts, compromises, certificates of sale at public auction, documents relating to judicial sale, transfers and indorsements; but it does not apply to a decree of the court, invoices, a will the validity of which has not yet been proven or adjudged, and entries made in the stock of books of a corporation. (Sent. of May, 1915, *Grandis & Co. v. Alonso*.)

5. APPEAL; ADVERSE PARTY; NOTICE OF APPEAL; DEFAULT.—An adverse party in a suit, even if declared in default, is entitled to notice of appeal. (Sent. of May, 1915.)

6. APPEAL; WHO ARE ADVERSE PARTIES.—Adverse parties in an appeal are not all the parties in the trial courts or court *a quo*, but only those who might be affected by a reversal or modification of the sentence or order appealed from. (Sent. of May, 1915.)

RECENT CASES

(Decided by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; ACT No. 2347 INTERPRETED; JURISDICTION.—It is not true that the Philippine Legislature has by Act No. 2347 abolished, suppressed or destroyed the Courts of First Instance created by Act No. 136, for an organism is not destroyed, abolished or suppressed by varying its original form, and said Act has done nothing more than make a new division of the judicial territory, or reorganized the courts, without depriving them either of any portion of the

jurisdiction conferred upon them from the time of their creation, as to be violative of Sec. 9 of the Philippine Bill. The increase in the number of the districts, the formation of each of these new districts by a larger or smaller number of provinces and the change in the designation of those districts, do not constitute limitation or increase of the jurisdiction of those courts, because jurisdiction or the power and authority to hear, try and decide civil and criminal cases pertaining to each court is always the same, and what was increased or diminished by said Act No. 2347 was the places wherein said jurisdiction is exercised. Jurisdiction is used in Sec. 9 of the Philippine Bill in the sense that it is the judge's power or authority to hear, try and decide causes, and not in the sense that it is the territory or district over which his authority extends.

Nor can it be any way maintained that the ceasing of the original judges to hold their positions, call it removal or not, has necessarily implied the destruction, abolition, or suppression of the courts in which they discharged their duties, for the court as an entity is one thing and the person of the officer who exercises his jurisdiction therein is another. (*Per Araullo, J.*, in *Eustaquio Conchada v. The Director of Prisons*, R. G. No. 10292, decided March 3, 1915.)

SEC. 8, ACT No. 310 CONSTITUTIONAL; POWER OF BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS; DUE PROCESS OF LAW; POLICE POWER.—The State has general powers, first, to enact such laws as may promote public health, public morals, and public safety, and the general prosperity and welfare of its inhabitants; and second, to make reasonable provision for determining the qualifications of those engaging in the practice of medicine and surgery, and punishing those who attempt to engage therein in defiance of such provisions. This power of the State is generally denominated the police power. The legislature by providing that "no law shall be enacted in said Islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws" does not and can not bargain away the public health, the public safety and the public morals. The people themselves can not do it, much less their servants. Governments are organized with a view to the preservation of these things. Sec. 8, Act No. 310, is an exercise of police power to protect and promote public health and is therefore not within the prohibition of the Philippine Bill.

The law expressly confers upon the Board of Medical Examiners the right to grant licenses to practice medicine and to revoke such licenses under the conditions mentioned in the law. In some respects the power exercised by the Board—as the power to revoke—is quasi-judicial; but its action is not judicial any more than the action of a board appointed to determine the qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar. Due process of law is not necessarily judicial process. It not unfrequently happens that a full discharge of the duties conferred upon boards or commissions or officers of a purely ministerial character, requires them to consider and to finally determine questions of a purely legal character. (*Per Johnson, J.*, in *The United States v. Dominador Gomez Jesus*, R. G. No. 9651, decided August 4, 1915.)

PROCEDURE; RECALL AND RE-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.—

Where after the evidence of the plaintiff had been already heard by a former judge, such judge is prevented or unable to continue and determine the case, the succeeding judge may recall and re-examine a particular witness or all the witnesses who have already testified before the former judge, and in the course of such re-examination may repeat any or all of the questions asked in the examination in chief. This may be resorted to in order to have an opportunity to see and hear the witnesses testify and to judge of their credibility by their conduct and demeanor on the witness stand. (Cosme Castillo *v.* Abraham Sebullina et al., R. G. No. 9181, decided September 29, 1915.)

ALUMNI

(Alumni are requested to contribute to this department)

SERAFIN P. HILADO, 1913 Law

Editor.

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Seventy-seven candidates successfully passed the examination for admission to the Bar last month. Heading the list is Francisco Villanueva, Jr., a graduate of the College of Law, University of the Philippines. Below is the list of the successful candidates with their ratings:

NAMES	<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>Gen.</i>
	<i>Test</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Ave.</i>
1. Villanueva y Conlu, Francisco	92	87	90	90
2. Jimenea, Ramon	89	90	82	87
3. Laurel y Garcia, José	85	88	87	87
4. Torres, Aurelio	86	88	86	87
5. Javier, Benedicto M.	88	87	83	86
6. Mañago, Faustino	84	89	84	86
7. Nepomuceno, Ricardo L.	85	90	84	86
8. Yamzon, Victoriano	86	83	88	86
9. Alba, Eufrosino	86	81	88	85
10. Baltao, Eugenio	81	88	86	85
11. Concepción, Hermogenes	87	87	81	85
12. Estella, Felipe	84	88	82	85
13. Garcia, Gaudencio	84	90	81	85
14. Lorenzo, Pablo	85	85	86	85
15. Lucas Luna, Juan	84	89	81	85
16. Montinola, Aurelio	86	88	81	85
17. Palileo, Aurelio	84	83	89	85
18. Rosario y Marabe, V.	80	86	89	85
19. Cuyugan, Antonio E.	79	88	86	84
20. Gonzalez, Javier	85	84	82	84
21. Martinez, Concepción F.	85	82	85	84
22. Montemayor, Marceliano R.	86	85	81	84
23. Sebastian, Proceso E.	81	90	80	84

NAMES	1st	2nd	3rd	Gen.
	Test	Test	Test	Ave.
24. Binag y Bautista, Miguel.....	80	84	84	83
25. Blanco y Blanco, Manuel.....	81	77	91	83
26. Buenaventura, Ricardo.....	81	85	82	83
27. Fontanilla, Alberto.....	84	81	85	83
28. Leaño, Eladio R.....	79	89	82	83
29. Sarenas y Melencio, J. A.....	82	81	85	83
30. Villamin, Vicente.....	84	83	81	83
31. Cancio y Enriquez, Alfredo.....	79	85	81	82
32. Clemenia, Engracio F.....	80	82	83	82
33. Guevara, Marciano.....	80	82	83	82
34. Kamantigue, Jacinto M.....	78	86	83	82
35. Llorente, Quintin.....	81	86	80	82
36. Morga, Leon A.....	80	83	82	82
37. Narciso y Lacson, José.....	78	85	83	82
38. Poblete, José.....	79	82	84	82
39. Power, Edward.....	78	87	80	82
40. Siyingco y Pasagui, J.....	80	85	81	82
41. Villamor, Pedro.....	78	82	85	82
42. Alfonso, Francisco.....	77	79	86	81
43. Arellano, Francisco.....	76	81	87	81
44. Bautista y Salamat, J.....	80	83	79	81
45. Felix Gil, Alfonso.....	80	84	80	81
46. Fernandez Zorrilla, José.....	77	83	84	81
47. Fernando y Rodrigo, José.....	80	82	81	81
48. Guia y Antonio, Higino.....	78	83	82	81
49. José y Ejército, F.....	77	78	88	81
50. Leaño, Melecio.....	77	82	83	81
51. Loalhati y Naval, Guillermo.....	82	78	83	81
52. Padilla, Pablo R.....	80	83	80	81
53. Quirino, Elpidio.....	80	84	80	81
54. Singson y Nolasco, Pan P.....	77	81	84	81
55. Singuimoto, Gavino.....	76	83	84	81
56. Tan y Salvatierra, Carlos.....	79	82	82	81
57. Asanza y Ricalde, P. B.....	77	82	80	80
58. Brillo y Tarcela, Eugenio.....	79	82	79	80
59. Castro, Fred. C.....	75	83	82	80
60. Cordoba, Gregorio.....	77	78	85	80
61. Gallardo, Eustaquio.....	79	80	80	80
62. Magasalin y Garcia, Pedro.....	78	80	81	80
63. Morales y Guzman, Rafael.....	76	82	83	80

ALUMNI

NAMES		<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>Gen.</i>
		<i>Test</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Ave.</i>
64.	Natividad, Felipe.....	75	81	83	80
65.	Tan, Bienvenido A.....	77	81	81	80
66.	Viana, Carlos C.....	79	80	80	80
67.	Victoriano, Gustavo.....	75	86	79	80
68.	Araneta y Araneta, V.....	77	75	86	79
69.	Araullo, Salvador.....	76	80	82	79
70.	Legaspi, Paz A.....	75	78	83	79
71.	Padilla y Bibby, Sabino.....	76	83	78	79
72.	Reyes, Gertrudo de los.....	76	82	79	79
73.	Batitang, Silverio.....	78	77	79	78
74.	Marcelino, Cecilio.....	77	75	82	78
75.	Nava y de Vega, José.....	76	79	80	78
76.	Santeco y Calaguian, I.....	75	75	84	78
77.	Virata, Emilio P.....	76	82	75	78



FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA Y CONLU

COLLEGE NEWS

PEDRO Y. YLAGAN, *Junior*

Editor.

THE STUDENT COUNCIL

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DAVID PARGAS	- -	<i>Law Representative on the University Athletic Board of Control.</i>

OPEN MEETING OF THE PHILIPPINE BARRISTERS

The open meeting of the Philippine Barristers scheduled for Aug. 28 had to be postponed until Sept. 4, on account of the inclemency of the weather. The principal feature of the program was a violin solo by José Campo, accompanied by his sister Lourdes on the piano. Judge Crossfield, the guest of honor, was unable to attend, due to an unexpected accident; and Serafin Hilado, the adviser of the Association, entertained the audience with an interesting account of his impressions and experiences in the United States.

SOPHOMORES HELD SMOKER

The Sophomore Class had their smoker at the *Cabaret* on Sept. 11. This was to be the only social function of the class for the entire school year and they tried to make it a big event. It was reported that they really smoked.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HONOR VILLAMOR

The students of the University of the Philippines, under the auspices of the Rizal Center, gave a reception and dance in honor of President Villamor, on Sept. 18, at University Hall. About five hundred people were present, and to accommodate and give them opportunity to dance, it was found necessary to use Room 14 and the *azoteas* for dancing purposes, besides the hall itself. Charming ladies from the *Centro Escolar de Señoritas*, Normal Hall, the Nurses' Home and others made the evening very pleasant for all those who were fortunate enough to be there.

HARD FIGHT IN ATHLETICS

The law students who are not employed elsewhere and are required to take athletics are divided into six teams of indoor baseball. These teams are the Turks, Invincibles, Tigers, Federal, Allies and Vanguarders. They all seem to be of equal strength, for each now stands with a rating of 500%. This makes the fight for the silver trophy more sensational and more interesting.

COMMISSIONER PALMA LECTURES BEFORE LAW FORUM

Commissioner Palma, who "is the man in the world who has done the most for the College of Law," delivered a lecture on Mabini, before the law students, on Saturday evening, Sept. 25. He divided his subject into three parts, as follows:

1. Mabini as a student and as a man.
2. Mabini as a politician and as a statesman.
3. Mabini as a writer and as a patriot.

He occupied the evening with the discussion of the first part only, wherein he showed how Mabini, although born of a poor family, surmounted the difficulties and obstacles on his way while a student, and later attained the position he now occupies in the hearts of his countrymen.

PRESIDENT OFFERS PRIZE FOR BEST CATECHISM ON MOST COMMON OFFENSES

The President of the University of the Philippines offers a prize, consisting of a gold pen, for the best catechism of the most common offenses in the Philippine Islands.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work must be written in the form of questions and answers.
2. The style must be didactic and at the same time pleasing.
3. The offenses treated must be classified under the heading of Offenses against Persons, Offenses against Chastity, Offenses against Honor, Offenses against the Civil Status of Persons, and Offenses against Property.
4. The offenses must be grouped according to their nature.
5. Each offense, or group of offenses must be preceded by such questions and answers as may be necessary, stating the rights violated by said offenses.
6. Each offense, or allied offenses must be defined in such a way as to give a general idea of their nature.
7. Each offense or group of allied offenses must be illustrated by a leading case, giving the facts and the penalty which has been imposed.
8. From each case which may be given, such consequences must be drawn as affect the moral, physical, social, and economical welfare of both the culprit and the injured party, and their respective families, and the State.

9. There must be an appendix to the work, containing a brief statement of the manner and form of instituting criminal actions.

10. The work must be handed in to the Dean of the College of Law, the University of the Philippines, not later than March 1, 1916.

11. A Jury composed of the Dean of the College of Law and two Professors appointed by him will examine the papers presented, and select three of the best compositions to be submitted with their recommendation to the President for his final decision. The prize will be announced at the Commencement Exercises.

Further explanation can be obtained from either Mr. Paredes or Mr. Villareal.



RAFAEL DEL PAN

**Late Member of the Code Committee and Lecturer
on Criminology and Penology in the
University of the Philippines.**