

**REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY  
OF THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1962-1963**

July 10, 1963

The President  
University of the Philippines  
Diliman, Quezon City

Sir :

I have to submit the following report on the College of Law for the academic year 1962-1963.

I

**INTRODUCTION**

**THE COLLEGE OF LAW AND THE FUTURE**

Under your leadership, the year under review was marked by a University-wide effort at critical self-examination and deliberate planning for the future. Accordingly, it is proper that this report should be prefaced with a brief statement of the status of the College of Law today, and of its vision of tomorrow.

For an institution like the College of Law—and, indeed, of the University as a whole—pre-occupation with the future is an obligation which should weigh constantly upon its conscience like a heavy pall. This is a responsibility which is imposed upon it, not only by its public character, but more so, by the position and stature which it has attained through 50 years of continuous growth and development.

Today—and, indeed, for sometime now—the country looks to the College of Law for leadership, not only in the field of legal education, but also in promoting the improvement and development of the law as the crucial instrument of order and justice. Of necessity, these expectations pose the difficult but challenging obligation for heroic effort, and more, for assertion of the duty to innovate, and experiment, to break new grounds in these fields—with boldness, resourcefulness and vision. And if the College of Law is to meet this test of leadership, it must think constantly and imaginatively about its functions and opportunities, not only as a school devoted to providing professional legal training, but as a true center for the study of the law. But it is plain, that if we are to foresee significant advances, the College of Law must be assured of support—and, per-

haps, also of understanding and sympathy—from the community it aspires to serve.

In our Self-Study Report, while it was observed that the College of Law is, on the whole, in a state of general good health, several pressing needs were noted and underscored. These are the following:

1. The adoption of measures for the progressive increase of faculty salaries to remedy the problem of faculty morale, and of recruitment and retention.
2. The adoption of a systematic program of faculty development aimed at the improvement of teaching, but more importantly, of research capacity.
3. The establishment of visiting and exchange professorships with foreign law schools, to provide strengths in areas in which the present faculty is weak, and insure variety of points of view, attitudes, and techniques.
4. The improvement of research productivity, in volume as well as quality.
5. The gradual establishment of a sufficient number of adequate fellowships for graduate students, to enable the graduate program to make headway; and to enhance the research capacity of the faculty by requiring the grantees to serve as research assistants.
6. The further and more rapid expansion of the Law Library collection, and, of necessity, of its physical plant, equipment, facilities and staff.

The first of these needs—unsatisfactory salary scales—if perhaps more acutely felt in the College of Law, is in fact a university-wide problem, and is now being attacked at that level more systematically and vigorously than ever before. The rest will be tackled at college level. To this end, a Five-Year Development Plan has been evolved, in which the total or partial elimination of the above deficiencies is posited as the long range goal. This plan will be implemented beginning with the school year 1963-1964.

In view of limitedness of available resources, it is not feasible to mount a simultaneous assault on all of the above deficiencies at once. For this reason, and also to insure that the measures adopted will produce significant impact, it is planned to concentrate effort and resources on one specific deficiency at a time.

For the first year of the five-year program, the area chosen for initial solution is research. This choice is in pursuance of Univer-

sity policy and is consistent with the trend in advanced law schools abroad towards greater emphasis on research. It is, moreover, responsive to the increasing demand for more active participation on the part of the law faculty in law reform, in view of its obvious advantages in terms of scholarly perspective and academic detachment. It is, of course, not intended that all effort be directed exclusively to this end, as there are many purposes in which the services of serious and imaginative research are needful and urgent.

To achieve the goal of encouraging and promoting research activity and productivity, the following measures have been adopted:

1. The establishment of a Law Research Center to supervise and coordinate research activities, procure needed services, facilities and materials, and, if necessary, formulate a research program which will insure the most beneficial use of available resources.
2. In order to provide the research program with a specific focus, and, at the same time, enhance the extension service function of the school, not only in legal reform, but also in advancing knowledge and understanding of the law, it is planned to establish a faculty Public Lecture Series. Already, preparations are underway for the presentation of the inaugural lecture, building upon past programs and effort, specifically, the Malcolm Professorship on Constitutional Law, the establishment of which was made possible two years ago from a gift from the late Justice Malcolm.
3. The approval of two individual research projects by two members of the regular faculty. And in order to create conditions for maximum effectiveness, the following complementary measures have been adopted:
  - (a) the reduction of the teaching load of the faculty members concerned to the permissible minimum of six hours a week; and
  - (b) the procurement of needed facilities and materials, and of essential clerical and research assistance.

(This second measure, particularly, the provision for research assistants, is, however, contingent upon the approval of a separate budget proposed for the Law Research Center.)

In the meantime, also during the first year, efforts will be exerted in preparing the ground-work for the establishment of visiting and exchange professorship arrangements with foreign law schools. Already, exploratory negotiations are underway with the Yale Law School and law schools in Australia.

As a matter of fact, an experimental effort in this direction will be initiated this school year. Through the intercession of Dr. Charles Martin of the American Studies Program of the University, the arrangement for a visit to the College of Law, by Professor Cornelius Peck of the Washington Law School at Seattle, as Visiting Professor for a period of six months, had been successfully concluded.

But Professor Peck's visit to the College of Law is merely incidental to the primary purpose of his trip to the country, which is to undertake a study of Philippine administrative law as a part of the Asian Law Studies Program of the Washington Law School. However, the extension of the American Studies Program to the College of Law has already been discussed by the undersigned with Dr. Martin and Dr. John H. Esterline of the USIS. This proposed extension is aimed at enabling visits to the College of Law of "able American scholars" who can reinforce the faculty in such fields as international law, legal history and jurisprudence.

The proposal from Yale also promises to enhance possibilities for advanced studies for the faculty.

At the end of the second year of the five-year program, a re-assessment of the achievements, and of the effectiveness of present plans, will be made, with a view to effecting such revisions and shifts of emphasis as may be demanded by needs, resources and opportunities.

These are the stirrings in the College of Law which have been prompted by this new challenge to greatness, and which, if properly sustained and nourished, promise to usher in a new stage of development of the school as it rounds the first half century of its existence and moves on confidently to the next.

## II

### STUDENTS

#### A. ENROLLMENT

##### 1 *Diliman and Manila*

The comparative enrollment figures during the academic years 1961-1962 and 1962-1963, and the summer terms 1962 and 1963, are as follows:

TABLE I

	First Semester		Second Semester	
	1961-1962	1962-1963	1961-1962	1962-1963
Undergraduate Students:				
First year	40	102	37	100
Second year	23	39	25	39
Third year	109	27	102	29
Fourth year	112	110	107	114
TOTAL:	274	278	271	281
Graduate Students:	7	8	6	5
Female Students:	65	51	62	49

TABLE II

	Summer Term 1962	Summer Term 1963
Undergraduates:	40	53
Graduate Students (Manila):	none	none

The enrollment figures for the first year class, as shown in Table I, should be of particular interest. It will be noticed that last year's enrollment registered an increase of more than 100%, although this represented a gain of about 60 freshmen students only. But this increase is significant for the reason that last year's freshmen class is the first group of law students to start their A.B. or B.S. courses with full knowledge that the completion of such course is pre-requisite to admission to the LL.B. curriculum. These figures show that there is an abiding and a still fairly widespread interest in a law degree.

While the freshmen enrollment has been on the increase since 1960, and while last year's figures appear particularly promising, similar dramatic increases are not expected. Although perhaps further increases may reasonably be anticipated, this will most likely be slight, with the average yearly enrollment levelling off at 150 to 170 students.

## 2. *The LL.M. Summer Program in Davao City*

The LL.M. summer program in Davao City which was inaugurated in the summer of 1960, but was interrupted in 1962, was resumed during the summer term just ended. In the two courses offered, namely, *Problems in Business Association* which was handled by Professor Sulpicio Guevara, and *Labor Relations Law* which was handled by Professor Crisólito Pascual, a total of 14 students en-

rolled, 13 of whom registered as regular students, while one, a junior executive of a business firm, audited as a special student.

In his report on the program for the summer term 1963, Professor Pascual notes a seeming lack of enthusiasm for the program as a formal graduate degree program. He explains that this attitude is engendered by the obvious difficulties posed by the thesis requirement, which, in view of the lack of library facilities locally, will unavoidably compel residence in Diliman for at least one semester. He also reports that the students who attended the program last summer have expressed interest in a less formal program designed specially as a continuing legal education program. Observing that such a program would very likely attract wider participation he urges its consideration with a view to its adoption.

Acting on the suggestion, I have asked Professor Pascual himself to study the problem and devise a suitable program, taking into account the limited resources of the college in respect of its regular faculty.

#### B. SCHOLARSHIP AND DELINQUENCY

Following are the comparative scholarship and delinquency figures for the academic years 1961-1962 and 1962-1963:

TABLE III

	First Semester		Second Semester	
	1961-1962	1962-1963	1961-1962	1962-1963
University Scholars	2	1	1	1
College Scholars	8	13	9	8
Student Dropped	1	4	4	15

#### C. GRADUATES

A total of 80 students were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Of these, three were conferred their degrees with honors namely:

TABLE IV

Name	General weighted average	Honor
1. Presbitero, Julia V.	1.458	<i>Cum laude</i> and Class Valedictorian
2. Martinez, Hector A.	1.61	<i>Cum laude</i> and Class Salutatorian
3. Manalad, Asteya P.	1.75	<i>Cum laude</i>

## D. SUMMER CLASSES, SUMMER TERM 1963

Listed below were the courses offered during the summer term 1963, opposite which are the names of the faculty members who handled them:

Jurisprudence 2	Professor Perfecto V. Fernandez
Civil Law 2	Professor Carlos A. Barrios
Political Law 2	Professor Juan F. Rivera
Commercial Law 2	Professor Jose C. Laureta

## E. PRE-BAR REVIEW COURSE 1962

Classes in the Pre-bar Review Course this year opened on April 15, and will close on July 27. These will be resumed and finally completed during the regular pre-week sessions:

This year's reviewers are the following:

Judge Arsenio Solidum	Criminal Law
Professor Rodolfo Palma	Civil Law
Professor Francisco Ventura	Land Registration & Mortgages and Ethics and Practical Exercises
Professor Bienvenido C. Ambion	International Law
Professor Sulpicio Guevara	Commercial Law
Professor Troadio T. Quiazon, Jr.	Political Law
Professor Generoso V. Jacinto	Remedial Law
Professor Federico Moreno Jr.	Seminar on Recent Cases

## F. BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS OF 1962

Of the 68 candidates certified by the College of Law to take the bar examinations given in August 1962, 56 passed. This represents a passing percentage of 82.35%, which is slightly lower than last year's 84%.

Mr. Deogracias Eufemio, who graduated last year as *magna cum laude* and class valedictorian, topped the examinations. Three others, two of whom are females, placed among the first ten.

Their respective averages and places are as follows:

TABLE V

Name	General Average	Place
1. Eufemio Deogracias G.	90.8	1st
2. Tan, Elizabeth R.	86.3	6th
3. Castro, Manuel R.	86	7th
4. Yorac, Haydee B.	85.95	8th

### G. COUNSELLING SERVICE

The counselling of the students, both as to their academic and personal problems, was discharged mainly by the Dean, with the assistance of the Secretary, the Associate Director of the Law Evening Department, and the faculty.

## III

### FACULTY

#### A. NEW APPOINTMENTS

On August 3, 1962, Dr. Pablo Anzures was reappointed to the faculty as Professorial Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

On December 1, 1962, Professor Cornelius J. Peck of the University of Washington Law School at Seattle, was appointed Visiting Lecturer in Law, without compensation. His appointment shall take effect upon entrance to duty. Professor Peck is expected in the Philippines in September, 1963 where he will remain for about half a year. Aside from his teaching duties he will undertake a study of Philippine administrative law.

Professor Peck's visit to the Philippines was made possible by a grant to him from the Ford Foundation.

He will be the first foreign Visiting Professor to be appointed to the law faculty.

On February 28, 1963, Professor Rodolfo Palma was appointed Professorial Lecturer in the 1963 Pre-bar Review Course, effective for the duration of that course. He will handle Civil Law Review.

#### B. PROMOTIONS

Effective July 1, 1962, Professor Araceli Baviera received a promotion in salary, while Professor Jose C. Laureta was promoted from instructor to assistant professor.

#### C. RETIREMENT

On October 31, 1962, the application of Professor Ramon C. Aquino for optional retirement from the faculty took effect.

#### D. SPECIAL DETAIL

From August 27 to September 1, 1962, Professor Bienvenido C. Ambion and I were on special detail at the University of Singapore as official delegates of the College of Law to the Regional Conference on Legal Education held under the auspices of that University.

Aside from participating in the general and group sessions of the conference, I also read a paper on August 28, 1962, entitled "Legal Education in the Philippines."

The benefits derivable from assignments of this sort are summarized in my report to the University President, as follows:

" . . . I found my attendance in the conference both interesting and profitable. The conference underscored the fact that law schools under any flag and any system of law have substantially similar problems and listening to them and the solutions suggested to solve them can give a law school administrator like me fresh ideas in solving the problems of his own school. Equally important, by talking and fraternizing with the non-filipino delegates, I learned something about their countries which I had not known before. In the same manner, I am certain that I was able to tell them something about the Philippines which they had not known before. Surely, this promoted greater international understanding."

#### E. SPECIAL DESIGNATION

From April 29 to May 13, 1963, I was at Canberra, Australia, where I attended the United Nations Seminar on the Role of the Police in the Protection of Human Rights, as Philippine Principal Participant by special designation from the President of the Philippines.

Prior to the seminar I prepared and submitted to the United Nations a working paper explaining conditions in the Philippines. During the seminar, I acted as discussion leader of the subject "Human Rights and Preventive Police Action."

#### F. POST-SEMINAR STUDY TOUR

Upon the request of the University President, after my attendance at the United Nations seminar, I conducted a study-tour of the law schools of Canberra and Sydney from May 14 to May 20.

This tour produced two significant results, namely:

1. It provided an idea as to how the LL.M. program could be modified and improved; and
2. It made possible the renewal of contact with the authorities of Australian law schools and provided the necessary occasion for the revival of efforts to push through the establishment of short-term exchange professorship program between the College of Law and Australian law schools.

I made the following observation on the graduate programs in law obtaining in Australian law schools:

"The program leading to the degree of Master of Law is worth mentioning. While we require our candidates for that degree to undertake classroom work and write a thesis, their only requirement is the writing of a thesis on a topic approved by the Faculty. The thesis is submitted to examiners who may orally examine the candidate on the subject of his thesis. In practice oral examinations are not given and the candidate is adjudged worthy of the degree on the basis alone of the thesis submitted. This practice has much to commend for our serious consideration. It is economical but at the same time goes to the very heart of the master's degree because a determination is made whether or not a student can undertake serious and original research."

In this connection, it may be stated that at the meeting of the faculty held on June 15, 1963, a faculty committee was appointed to study and report on the advisability and feasibility of revising the present graduate program, which is patterned largely after American models, with a view to adopting certain features of graduate programs obtaining in Australian law schools.

The proposal to establish short term exchanges was received by the faculty with great enthusiasm, and efforts are now being exerted to bring about its accomplishment.

#### G. SPECIAL RESEARCH ASSIGNMENT

Pursuant to a request from the Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Professor Ambion was assigned to undertake a research project on commercial arbitration. The results of this study were originally intended for the use of the Philippine panel at a planned ECAFE conference on the subject.

To enable him to undertake the project with sufficient thoroughness Professor Ambion was given a reduction of teaching load while engaged in the project, which lasted throughout the 2nd semester of last year and throughout the entire summer.

In addition, 2 full-time graduate assistants were appointed to assist him.

The first provisional draft of this research project was completed sometime during the last week of February, 1963, and was ready for use by the Philippine panel as a working paper. However, commercial arbitration was not included in the agenda of the 19th ECAFE Conference which was held in Manila from March 5 to March 18, 1963. In view of this, the provisional draft is still in the possession of Professor Ambion, who is now in the process of revising it for publication and distribution.

#### H. EXTENSION SERVICE

During the year under review, I continued to serve as a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole.

On August 10, 1962 Professor Irene R. Cortes was appointed member of a committee which, under the direction of President Carlos P. Romulo, made a study and prepared a report on the proposal for the establishment of a "Confederation of Malayan and Asian Nations." This project was undertaken upon the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

#### IV CURRICULUM

##### A. CURRICULUM

The unremitting effort to improve both the graduate and undergraduate degree programs is reflected by the following measures adopted.

###### 1. *LL.M. Curriculum*

To keep the program abreast of new developments, the course in business associations was reinstated in the LL.M. curriculum. However, to allow a more intensive treatment of the subject matter consistent with the requirements of a graduate course, the weight of the course was increased from 2 to 3 units.

The title and description of the course is as follows:

*Problems in Business Associations.* A comparative study of the laws and principles governing various forms of business associations with emphasis on partnerships and corporate organizations, their management, financing and operation; with interpretative cases, commentaries and other explanatory materials.

Prerequisite: Graduate standing. Credit 3 units.

###### 2. *LL.B. Curriculum*

###### (a) *Establishment of a Legal Internship Program*

At its meeting on November 3, 1962, the faculty approved my proposal to establish an experimental legal internship program, to be conducted in cooperation with the Office of the Solicitor General. The purpose of the program is to afford the students practical experience in law practice, primarily, as part of their formal professional training, and incidentally, if they are possessed of the requisite intellectual sophistication, to gain insight into the nature of law by affording them an opportunity to see how in working out its purposes it comes to grips with the realities.

The broad outlines of the program is set forth in the letter of the Solicitor General to the Dean dated November 3, 1962, as follows:

“ . . . For the first set of interns, we can accommodate ten (10) third and fourth year students of your selection. I have set forth hereunder the program of activity.

“An intern should have attendance at the Office of the Solicitor General of ten (10) hours a week during the academic semester.

“The schedule of the interns will be so arranged that at least three interns report for work daily.

“The interns will keep time records like the regular employees of the Office.

“The interns will do research work, prepare drafts of official correspondence, complaints, answers, motions and other pleadings and briefs, and proof read pleadings and brief. They may accompany Solicitors in trials and hearings in different courts.

“Every intern shall keep copies of the drafts he prepares to serve as basis for the evaluation of his work.

“The internship shall last for three academic semesters, beginning the second semester of the third year in law school.

“The attendance of the interns during Christmas vacations and summer vacations shall be optional.

“At the end of the internship, those interns whose work is rated as satisfactory by the Solicitor General will be given a certificate of attendance of the program.”

In addition to the certificate of attendance to be granted after completion of the course, it was also decided that the work done during a particular semester may be considered as full or partial equivalent to completion of any of the following courses: (a) Legal Writing, (b) Thesis, (c) Legal Draftsmanship, and (d) Procedure 5 (Trial Technique).

Although there were openings for at least 10 students, only 7 applied to participate when the program was inaugurated during the 2nd semester last year. If the initial response was disappointing, the response to the call for applicants for the next year was frustrating. So far, only one application has been received, which is not even a new one as it is merely a renewal of the application of one of last year's interns, who, on account of his illness, found his participation in the program at that time impossible.

While it may still too early to assess the value of the experiment its possibilities for better professional preparation are indicated in the initial report of the Solicitor General:

“About three months ago, the Dean of the College of Law, University of the Philippines and I, agreed to conduct a legal internship program wherein selected students of the U.P. College of Law were placed under the guidance of some Solicitors for the purpose of giving them

actual training in the preparation of pleadings and briefs, and in legal research.

"While three months is too short a time to evaluate fully the results of this project, nevertheless, the Solicitors in charge are agreed as to the potentialities and advantages that this program may give to law students in preparation for their practice of law after passing the bar examinations. This internship program may, perhaps, be an answer to the critics of the present system of legal education that law graduates are not given adequate preparation to enter into the practice of law.

"In order to derive more fruitful results in their legal internship program, it is suggested that the students be afforded more time for this work. It will also be advantageous if this work is given particularly to the graduating students who have by then a fair knowledge of all the fundamental subjects."

(b) *Changes in course offerings*

At its meeting on March 8, 1963, the faculty approved the following changes in the LL.B. curriculum:

1. *The expansion of the course in taxation into 2 separate courses.* This change is intended to allow more detailed treatment of the subject. The title, description and weight of these two new courses are as follows:

Taxation I. An introductory course dealing with the general principles affecting national and local taxation. A study will be made of real property, commodities and business taxes using tax statutes, judicial decisions, and administrative rulings and regulations with emphasis on the enforcement and administration of tax laws and remedies of taxpayer.

36 hours (class) credit 2 units.

Taxation II. A study of income, estate and inheritance, and gift taxes as they affect individuals and corporations.

54 hours (class) credit 3 units.

This is one reform that has long been under consideration, in view of the increasing scope and importance of taxation not only for revenue purposes but more so as an instrument of economic policy.

2. *The abolition of the system of limited election and conversion of all elective courses into prescribed courses.*

The courses affected were the following: (a) Contemporary Constitutional Law Problems; (b) Comparative Law; (c) Legal Accounting; and (d) Law on Natural Resources.

The considerations which dictated this change are as follows:

The taking of Legal Accounting is made necessary as a result of the expansion and intensification of the course in Taxation. As the solution to many tax problems depends on an understanding of

its accounting treatment, some knowledge of accounting becomes essential to an adequate study of Taxation.

While the Law on Natural Resources is a specialized branch of the law, its growing importance as a consequence of the increased tempo in the exploitation, utilization and development of our natural resources, is rapidly making instruction in the subject necessary.

Contemporary Constitutional Law Problems and Comparative Law, on the other hand, are important for what they can contribute towards the enrichment of the intellectual content of the study of the Law. As "perspective" courses they are aimed at giving students a broader view of the law and a deeper insight into its institutions, methods and techniques.

*3. The reduction of the weight of the course in Land Titles and Decds, from 3 units to 2 units.*

This change is consistent with the diminishing importance of the law in this course, particularly, the Torrens Act (Act No. 496, as amended). This law, which is the core of the course is one of the oldest statutes in force. Whereas, at the inception of its effectiveness its application raised some difficult questions, most of these have already been settled with finality by the Supreme Court. Moreover, it is the concensus among the professors handling the course that its subject matter can be adequately covered within the period allotted for a 2 unit course.

### C. OTHER CHANGES

*1. Abolition of the M.A.J. Curriculum*

At its meeting of November 3, 1962, the faculty abolished the curriculum leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Jurisprudence (M.A.J.). In view of the earlier abolition of the course in B.S.J., the former had clearly become obsolete. Also, even more so than the B.S.J. course, the M.A.J. course had always been a paper course. From its adoption up to its abolition not one student had ever registered or applied for that course.

*2. Adoption of a rule prescribing a limit to allowable residence in the College of Law for candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.*

At its meeting on January 19, 1963, the faculty adopted the following rule:

"For the purpose of completing the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), no student shall be allowed to enroll for a period of more than twelve (12) semesters of actual residence, *Provided, however,* that any student presently enrolled who may be adversely affected by this rule shall be given a period of one calendar year, counted from the beginning of the school year 1963-1964, within which to complete his course, and *Provided, further,* that account shall be taken of the provision of Article 243 of the Revised Code of the University of the Philippines."

This rule is intended to discourage the tendency on the part of some students who, although sufficiently equipped to finish the course at the normal pace, nevertheless tend to "loaf" through the course.

That such practice is clearly undesirable and should not be tolerated, can hardly be doubted. Plainly, it imposes an intolerable financial burden on parents, and at the same time diminishes the student's chances of passing the bar examinations. This is so because by the time such a student will have finished the course, and is ready to take the examinations, much of what he has learned, especially during the first years of his studies would already have been forgotten. At the same time many changes in the law would already have taken place.

## V

### FINANCES

As in the past, the operations of the College of Law were financed from the annual budgetary appropriation for the University.

Last year, another generous grant for the establishment of a scholarship to honor the late President Bienvenido M. Gonzalez was received. This consisted of a gift of ₱1,675.00, made through the honoree's son, Regent Gonzalo W. Gonzalez, by a donor who requested anonymity.

This amount is now on deposit as a trust fund with Republic Bank and is under the administration of the Law Alumni Scholarship Committee.

The scholarship grant covers all school fees for one academic year. This grant stipulates for the awarding of one such scholarship a year, hence, the "Bienvenido M. Gonzalez Memorial Scholarship" will be made during the school year 1963-1964.

Following is a list of other scholarships donated and awarded during the year under review:

Donor	Designation of Scholarship	
Carmen Planas	"Carmen Planas Scholarship"	Enriqueto Magpantay
Atty. Emerito Ramos	"Ignacio Ramos Scholarship"	Eduardo A. Labitag
Cong. Gerardo M. Roxas	"Manuel Roxas Grant"	Antonio V. Ramil
Alexander Sycip	"Alexander Sycip Grant"	Asteya P. Manalad
Mateo Caparas	"Dean Jose A. Espiritu"	Edcel Lagman

It may also be mentioned that the "Carlos Ll. Romulo Scholarship" was again retained by Mr. Ferdinand S. Tinio last year.

## VI

### EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

#### A. REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Last school year the following regular extra-curricular activities were held:

1. General elections ..... June 13, 1962
2. Organizational meeting, Order of the Purple Feather ..... June 16, 1962
3. Organizational meeting, Law Student Government ..... June 23, 1962
4. Awarding of U.P. Law Alumni Golden Jubilee Scholarships for 1962-1963  
Guest Speaker: Atty. Antonio M. Meer .. Sept. 7, 1962
5. Annual Christmas Package Drive ..... Dec. 3-20, 1962
6. Annual Christmas Program ..... Dec. 21, 1962
7. Annual Symposium of the Order of the Purple Feather ..... Feb. 21, 1962
8. Annual "Night Meets Day" Debate  
Won by the Night Team ..... Feb. 27, 1963
9. Law Graduation Program ..... April 6, 1963

#### B. CHRISTMAS PACKAGE DRIVE

As in the past, the Drive was conducted as a contest among the following participating groups: the Sophomore group, the Junior Senior Group, the Law Evening Department, and the Faculty-Administration Group.

The total collection was less than last year's but it was never-the less substantial.

The tally sheet registered the following results:

The Freshmen-Sophomore Group placed first with the highest number of total points earned.

The Faculty-Administration group placed second, and it was also the biggest donor of cash.

The Law Evening Department collected the most amount of food-stuffs.

### C. PERIODIC CONVOCATIONS

In addition to the regular activities enumerated above, the following convocations at which special guests were invited to speak on varied subjects of current interests were also held:

1. Special Convocation sponsored by  
Law Student Government ..... July 28, 1962  
Guest Speaker:  
Cong. Gerardo Roxas
2. Special Convocation sponsored by  
Law Student Government ..... Aug. 10, 1962  
Guest Speaker:  
Dean Charles B. Davis  
National President  
Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society
3. Special Convocation sponsored by  
Law Evening Organization ..... Aug. 27, 1962  
Guest Speaker:  
President Carlos P. Romulo  
University of the Philippines
4. Special Convocation sponsored by  
Sophomore Class organization ..... Nov. 21, 1962  
Guest Speaker:  
Hon. Martiniano P. Vivo  
Commissioner of Immigration
5. Special Convocation sponsored by  
Law Evening Organization ..... Dec. 10, 1962  
Guest Speaker:  
Senator Ambrosio Padilla
6. Special Convocation sponsored by  
Law Student Government ..... Jan. 28, 1962

Guest Speaker:

Hon. Cesar C. Climaco  
Presidential Assistant on  
Community Development

D. DEDICATION OF MALCOLM HALL (LAW BUILDING)

On November 27, 1962, the Law Building was officially named "Malcolm Hall" in honor of the late Justice George A. Malcolm, founder and first dean of the College of Law. A special convocation was held to commemorate the event.

The highlights of the occasion were the dedication ceremonies and the unveiling of the commemorative plaque. The plaque is a gift from the "Friends of Malcolm", who were the following:

Chief Justice Cesar Bengzon  
Associate Justices:  
Sabino Padilla  
Felix Bautista Angelo  
Alex Labrador  
Jose B. L. Reyes  
Jesus G. Barrera  
Roberto Regala  
Querube C. Makalintal  
Chief Justice Ricardo Paras  
Senator Quintin Paredes  
Justice Alex Reyes  
Mr. Albino Sycip  
Mr. Go Juan Seng

President Romulo, a close friend of the Malcolms, was present as the guest speaker.

E. PUBLICATION

During the year under review, the policy of limiting the *Philippine Law Journal* to a maximum of 120 to 130 pages of each issue, with the exception of the January and March issues, was still further relaxed. However, the scarcity of materials for publication continues to retard the expansion of the number of its pages. This circumstance is also largely responsible for delays in publication, especially, of the September and November issues.

The September issue of Volume XXXVII (1962) was specially dedicated to Professor Ramon C. Aquino who, as stated, retired recently. While on the faculty, Professor Aquino was a frequent contributor of many notable articles.

The year under review marks Professor Pascual's second year of service as faculty editor, an assignment in which he continues to the present.

The *Law Register*, a supplement of the *Journal*, consisting of 8 issues a year, came out regularly and promptly throughout the year.

Last year, the life of the *Register* was significant for the determined effort exerted by the student editorial board to improve its writing style. This endeavor proved highly successful, a fact duly noted by the *Philippine Collegian*.

Last year's *Register* was published under the supervision of Professor Luis J. Gonzaga as faculty editor, who continues in that capacity to the present.

#### F. THE ORDER OF THE PURPLE FEATHER

The principal activity of the Order of the Purple Feather, the honor society of the College of Law, was its Annual Symposium-Forum, which, last year, was held on February 21, 1963. The theme of the symposium was "The Proposed Constitutional Amendments". Three students spoke on various aspects of the subject matter. The main speech was delivered by the guest speaker, the Honorable Magno S. Gatmaitan, Undersecretary of Justice.

### VII

#### LAW LIBRARY

##### A. GROWTH OF THE COLLECTION

The book collection has now reached a total of 19,955 volumes with the addition of 613 books during the year under review. This number includes, among others, 311 new purchases, and 29 received by way of gift.

The serial collection on the other hand totalled 431 titles, compared with the 404 accumulated during the previous year. Also, 9 titles were added to the pamphlet files which now total 366.

The restoration of thesis writing in the curriculum resulted in the acquisition of 69 undergraduate theses.

The collection of legal periodicals has been up-dated with the completion of 5 new titles. The total of completed titles is now 25.

The book collection was also enhanced by a donation from Mrs. Lucille Malcolm, widow of the late Justice George A. Malcolm, founder of the College of Law. This donation consists of 48 volumes and constitutes the nucleus of the Malcolm Memorabilia, a joint pro-

ject of the College of Law and the U.P. Law Alumni Association which was launched during the celebration of the Golden Jubilee anniversary of the College of Law in 1960.

Other significant additions to the collection are some back issues of the Yale Law Journal which were lacking from the collection. This acquisition made possible the completion of volumes 39-55 and 57. These missing issues were acquired through the combined efforts of Attorney Salvador Laurel (LL.B. 1952), Mr. Philip Pillsbury, former chairman of the Yale Alumni Board, Mr. Harry Bitner, Yale Law Librarian, and Mrs. Teofila S. Gonzales, Acting Law Librarian.

#### B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

One notable accomplishment of the Law Library staff during the year under review is the reclassification of the Spanish collection, an accomplishment which required tremendous work. Another significant accomplishment was the completion of the "Checklist of Legal Periodicals Available in the U.P. Law Library", a work started as early as the year before.

Last year, the preparation of a "Union Checklist of Legal Periodicals Available in the Law Libraries of Greater Manila" was started. Already the participating libraries have begun to send in their lists of periodical holdings. Among these were the Law Libraries of the Ateneo University Law School, Far Eastern University Institute of Law, San Beda College of Law, University of the East College of Law, the Faculty of Civil Law of the University of Sto. Tomas, and the Department of Justice. Similar lists from other participating libraries have been promised and are expected to be received soon.

#### C. GIFTS

As in previous years, faculty authors continued to donate copies of their works.

The alumni were equally generous. Easily the outstanding alumni donation for the year was a gift from Regent Gonzalo W. Gonzalez, class 1946 of ₱1,360.00 from his transportation allowance as Regent of the University. Another significant gift was a sizeable amount of lumber obtained through Commissioner Cesar C. Climaco, class 1941, for the repair and construction of urgently needed bookshelves.

Following is a list of other donors during the year covered by this report:

Abad Santos, Vicente  
American Bar Foundation  
American Embassy  
American Society of International Law  
Barrios, Carlos A.  
Bayas, Artemio  
Bitner, Harry  
British Embassy  
Climaco, Cesar C.  
Department of Justice  
Feinberg, Nathan A.  
Fernandez, Perfecto V.  
Guevara, Sulpicio  
Harvard University Law School  
International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
International Commission of Jurists  
Laurel, Salvador  
Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company  
Linco, Alberto  
Lopez Memorial Museum  
Malacañang Press Office  
Malcolm, Lucille  
Martin, Charles E.  
Montejo, Cirilo  
Murphy, Irene  
Notre Dame Law School  
Oceana Publications  
Pascual, Crisolito  
Philippines (Republic) Commission on Election  
Philippines (Republic) Supreme Court  
Pillsbury, Philip  
Ples, Federico  
Regala, Roberto  
Rivera, Juan F.  
Romulo, Carlos P.  
Royal Thai Embassy  
Sperber, Laurence R.  
Swedish Institute of International Law  
Syracuse University Press  
University of the Philippines Textbook Committee  
West Publishing Company

## VIII

## RESEARCH

I. *Published Works*

## A. Books:

1. Fernandez, Perfecto V., *Law of Labor Relations*, Central Book Supply Inc., Manila, 1963, pp xxx, 700
2. Guevara, Sulpicio, *Essentials of Philippine Business Law*, Atlas Publishing Co., Manila, 1963, pp. xxv, 421
3. Rivera, Juan F., *Decisions of the Civil Service Board of Appeals, 1941-1961*, Manila, Consolidated Pub., Inc., c. 1962, xxx, 637

## B. Revision:

1. Cortes, Irene R., *Cases & Materials on Administrative Law*, Revised Edition (Ready for printing)

II. *Articles and Others*

1. Abad Santos, Vicente, "An Awkward Confession," *U.P. Today*, vol. 1 No. 2 (Jan. 1963), p. 12 *et seq.* paper originally read at the Regional Conference on Legal Education, University of Singapore, Aug. 28, 1962.  
———, Book review on *The International Court and World Crisis* by Julius Stone, *Philippine Law Journal*, vol. 37, No. 3 p. 483-486.
2. Feliciano, Florentino P., "Comments on Territorial Waters of Archipelago," *Philippine International Law Journal*, 157-164 (January-March 1962)
3. Pascual, Crisolito, "A Critical Survey of the 1962 Decisions of the Supreme Court in Labor Relations Law," 38 *Philippine Law Journal*, 1-36 (January, 1963); 28 *Lawyers Journal*, 72-83 (March 31, 1963)
4. Quiazon, Troadio T., Jr., "Recent Problems in Taxation," 37 *Philippine Law Journal*, 685-708 (November, 1962)
5. Rivera, Juan F., "Are Taxes Contributions or Investments?" 37 *Philippine Law Journal*, 709-727 (November, 1962)  
———, "Promotion in the Civil Service," 28 *Lawyers Journal*, 100-101 (April 30, 1963)

III. *Unpublished*

1. Abad Santos, Vicente, *The Role of the Police in the Protection of Human Rights*—The Philippine Viewpoint, a working paper submitted to the United Nations Seminar on Human Rights, Canberra, April 29 to May 13, 1963.
2. Cortes, Irene R., *A Constitutional Guarantee of University Autonomy* (given over DZUP TIME FOR IDEAS, \_\_\_\_\_, *President Quezon and Our University* (paper read at the Symposium on Manuel L. Quezon, Nationalism Projection Series of the University, August, 1962)  
\_\_\_\_\_, *The Presidential System of Government in the Philippine Setting—A Legal View* (paper read at a Symposium with visiting Japanese students, March, 1963.)

## IX

## PHYSICAL PLANT

This summer, the ceiling of the third floor of the law building which is occupied by the Law Library, was completely replaced, and necessary repair work done on the ceiling of its corridor.

Also all tables and chairs of the Law Library were revarnished, and where necessarily repaired.

The same service was performed on the equipment of the offices of the Dean, the Secretary and the faculty.

In addition, some chairs which were in disrepair were replaced; others were repaired.

I want to express my appreciation to Professor Jose C. Laureta, Secretary of the College of Law, who collected the materials incorporated in this report and in fact prepared it subject only to a number of suggestions from me.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) VICENTE ABAD SANTOS

*Dean*