

THE DEAN'S REPORT

September 1, 1966

Dr. Carlos P. Romulo
President
University of the Philippines

Dear Mr. President:

I have to submit this report on the activities and programs of the College of Law for the school year 1965-1966.

INTRODUCTION

The school year 1965-1966 will perhaps be chiefly significant for impelling us to attend to certain matters already implicit in prior developments, but which, under more benign circumstances and in the absence of some precipitating event, would have been possible to lay aside temporarily. One of the most obtrusive of these is the paradox that while conscious and deliberate *planning* is essential to the controlled and directed growth of a school, it can, at the same time, be an almost futile or useless preoccupation.

For us, resort to conscious and deliberate planning is compelled by the need for a re-definition of objectives which is now being pressed upon us by certain developments whose full extent were not completely anticipated, and whose full significance has yet to be determined. It should be clear that such a re-definition of objectives is essential to the intelligent assessment of the relevance and effectiveness of present means to clarified ends, as well as to the adoption of a scheme of priorities which will guide the rationing of scarce resources.

Still, the temptation to shun planning and to let the events govern themselves and work out their own results, is strong. For, as our own experience has shown, while a community of scholars may be susceptible to stimulation by administrative leadership, they have also exhibited a remarkable resistance to being confined to the rigid lines of a blueprint. Perhaps, a faculty so organized is not feasible at all, or if feasible, may not be wholly desirable. Perhaps, as President Brewster of Yale has so aptly pointed out, in the end, every school must "grow and take its color from its men rather than from anyone's model."

Take, for instance, our first Five-Year Development Program, and consider how it was rapidly superseded by the subsequent establishment of the Law Center and the unexpected rate of expansion of its activities and programs. To be sure, the establishment of the Law Center of the College of Law was specifically postulated in the Plan, but its

remarkable rate of growth was not. And even if it were phased, it seems doubtful that it would have been possible to control it completely. For, as it now appears, the resulting expansion of the Law Center's activities and programs, and to some extent, even its direction, is not the outcome solely of our considered judgment as to what this growth or this direction should be, but is also a measure of the country's needs which are beginning to clamor for the services and facilities of the U.P. Law Center. And of these demands, we are now witnessing only the advance tides. The flood, which seems in the offing, is yet to come.

Under such circumstances, it should not be surprising that a counter-pressure has already developed. In fact, I have had to emphasize to the Center's staff that, as a school, education is and must remain our primary function. This function demands the commitment of our main efforts to the quest of the fundamental and permanent, and only subsidiarily, to the search for solutions to problems which are merely topical and transitory—however alluring and fascinating these might be. For only in this way can we hope to evolve an educational program which will not only be significant for our time, but which will be capable of developing people, ideas and insights which can influence the thought and action of succeeding generations.

At the same time, we have to bear in mind that we have co-curricular commitments which we assumed for the financial support which our expanded and still expanding programs will increasingly demand. Our willing acceptance of such support implies a commitment on our part, whenever summoned or needed, to render service to the nation, especially where we are the best, if not indeed, as in many instances, the only institution capable of furnishing such service.

But then, these two commitments — the quest for the enduring and the eternal, and preoccupation with the live and throbbing problems of the day — are not in necessary conflict. They supplement each other in suitable concord and the problem is simply to see to it that the principal function is not overwhelmed by the subsidiary one.

Justice Vanderbilt of New Jersey once expressed the thought: "The responsibility for the law *today* rests primarily on the bar and only to a slightly less extent, on the bench. The responsibility for *tomorrow* rests heavily on the colleges and the law schools."

This brings me to the faculty's divided decision to remake the curriculum by restoring the traditional senior review courses. I had stood against this decision for a good many reasons the principal of which is that it will make the school no different from the others in the country which on the whole, are bar examination oriented so that they produce not better lawyers but simply lawyers. Nonetheless, let me say at

once that the faculty's decision to amend the existing curriculum will be honored despite the fact that the present curriculum has actually evoked enthusiastic approval from many quarters. And this, precisely for the abolition of the traditional senior review courses which gave the law curriculum the appearance of a cram-school course. Moreover, there has never been any significant opposition to efforts to enrich the intellectual content of the curriculum. Quite the contrary, the expressions of commitment by the faculty to the avowed end of such efforts have always been unanimous. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise for the aim of such efforts is simply to make the study of the law as stimulating and as exciting as the study of the arts and the sciences in the hope that the study of the law, too, may — in Cardozo's stirring phrase — “fill the need for what is highest in the yearnings of the human spirit.”

But before I close this introduction and proceed to the main part of this Report, I must first dispel whatever misimpressions may have been created by the statement of our problems. These are passing and transitory and I am hopeful that in due time, we can solve them.

On the positive side, we have much to be proud of. For instance, what greater tribute can an institution like ours possibly desire than the manifestation of complete confidence in its competence by the government, such as the one so clearly implicit in the choice of the Law Center of the College of Law as the organization entrusted with the task of revising the existing Administrative Code? As you yourself had occasion to point out, Mr. President, this task involves nothing less than the re-organization of the entire structure of the government. And yet, this is only one of our several research projects which are aimed at the improvement of our legal system.

Consider, too, the unanimous acclaim which our continuing legal education program continues to evoke from the bench, the bar, and the public. Of course, our efforts in this area are still rudimentary for after all, we have just begun. Still, this does not detract from the general usefulness of the program as a whole, even now, especially to busy practitioners who continue to be the program's main source of participants.

Consider, finally the great strides which we have made towards getting the faculty to accept the delicate and difficult office of a “publicist,” in Dean Griswold's sense of the term. A “publicist,” according to him, “in the first and basic sense of that term . . . does not mean merely (one who writes) for the sake of writing, or ‘publication’ to meet a dean's demands. It means the exercise of active effective leadership of thought and effort in the many fields and ways where a law teacher is qualified to exercise such leadership.”

It is true, of course, that we have yet to learn how to relate the lessons and the insights derivable from active participation in the task of reforming or remaking our legal system to the lessons which we are seeking to impart in the classroom. But, I have no doubt that in time, we will eventually be able to do so. And this, as soon as the lessons and the insights which we have learned, have achieved sufficient clarity in our own minds, and are ready to be stated in words.

Besides, such participation of itself is valuable. In the very least, if the faculty member concerned takes his work seriously, it will compel him to "draw and redraw the map of his intellectual universe," to borrow Dean Rostow's felicitous phrase, and hopefully, allow him to achieve a greater measure of clarity and understanding about the central concept of his discipline, the Law. Now, who can doubt that this result will considerably enhance his effectiveness as teacher?

Thus, while we are confronted by many problems, our confidence remains undaunted. We march into the future, as always, unafraid.

SECTION ONE

THE LAW SCHOOL

I. STUDENTS

A. Enrollment

1. *Diliman and Manila*

The comparative enrollment figures for the academic years 1964-65 and 1965-66, and for the summer terms 1965 and 1966 are as follows:

TABLE I

	<i>First Semester</i>		<i>Second Semester</i>	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
Undergraduate Students:				
First Year	105	121	105	87
Second Year	79	68	80	72
Third Year	61	74	58	77
Fourth Year	27	60	31	57
	<hr/> 272	<hr/> 323	<hr/> 274	<hr/> 293
Graduate Students:	7	7	3	7
Female Students:	55	73	54	63

TABLE II

	<i>Summer Term 1965</i>	<i>Summer Term 1966</i>
Undergraduates:	82	104

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

Two additional courses, namely, Comparative Civil Law and Problems in International Law, were offered in Davao City last summer. Both courses were handled by Professor Bienvenido C. Ambion. A total of 27 students enrolled in both courses.

B. *Scholarship and Delinquency*

The comparative scholarship and delinquency figures for the school years 1964-65 and 1965-66 are summarized in the table below:

TABLE III

	<i>First Semester</i>		<i>Second Semester</i>	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
University Scholars	None	2	2	3
College Scholars	11	6	7	7
Students Dropped	27	19	20	8

C. *Graduates:*

During the year under review, a total of 53 students were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.). In addition, two graduate students, namely, Major Mauricio Ypilan and Mrs. Gloria Alfaro Fortun, were conferred the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.).

Of the 53 who were conferred LL.B. degrees, three were graduated with honors. Their names, weighted averages and specific honors received, are given in the following table:

TABLE IV

<i>Name</i>	<i>General Weighted Average</i>	<i>Honors</i>
1. San Jose, Roberto V.	1.44	<i>Magna Cum Laude</i> and (Class Valedictorian)
2. Balane, Ruben F.	1.46	<i>Cum Laude</i> and (Class Salutatorian)
3. Catindig, Tristan A.	1.69	<i>Cum Laude</i>

D. *Summer Class, Summer Term 1966*

Listed below were the courses offered during the summer term 1966, opposite which are the names of the faculty members who handled them:

Civil Law 3	Professor Carlos A. Barrios
Procedure 2	Dean Deogracias T. Reyes
Legal and Judicial Ethics	Professor Crispino P. Reyes
Welfare Legislation	Professor Jose C. Laureta

Commercial Law 2
Commercial Law 4

Professor Estelito P. Mendoza
Professor Teodoro Q. Peña

E. Bar Examination Results of 1965

Of 12 candidates who were duly certified to take the bar examinations which were given in 1965, all passed. This represents a passing percentage of 100%

Of these, three made the "top ten" list, namely:

1. Santiago, Mercedita 2nd place
2. Imperio, Angelito 3rd place
3. Ramil, Antonio 10th place

II. FACULTY

A. New Appointments

During the year under review, the following new appointments were made:

TABLE V

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Period of Appointment</i>
San Diego, Lourdes P.	Professorial Lecturer	January 10, 1966- June 30, 1966

B. Promotions

During the same period, the following promotions were approved:

TABLE VI

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Period of Appointment</i>
Regular:		
Ambion, Bienvenido C.	Professor III-Professor IV	January 1, 1966
Baviera, Araceli	Associate Professor I-Associate Professor II	—do—
Campos, Jose C. Jr.	Professor III-Professor IV	—do—
Campos, Maria C. L.	Associate Professor IV-Professor I	—do—
Carale, Bartolome S.	Assistant Professor IV-Associate Professor I	—do—
Cortes, Irene R.	Associate Professor IV-Professor I	—do—
Gonzaga, Luis J.	Associate Professor IV-Professor I	—do—
Laureta, Jose C.	Associate Professor I-Associate Professor II	—do—
Pascual, Crisolito	Associate Professor IV-Professor I	—do—
Romero, Florida R. P.	Associate Professor I-Associate Professor II	—do—
Taguinod, Teodorico C.	Assistant Professor IV-Associate Professor I	—do—

C. Change of Status

On June 9, 1966, the recommendation for the change of status of Professor Sixto T. J. de Guzman, Jr. from Associate Lecturer to Assistant Professor was approved. This change was made effective July 26, 1966, until June 30, 1967.

D. Special Detail

1. During the year under review, I was on sabbatical leave from September 5, 1965 to February 28, 1966. This was spent mostly in the United States, particularly, at the Yale University Law School in New Haven, Connecticut, where I was accommodated as Senior Fellow. The main purpose of this assignment was to enable me to undertake studies and research in international law, with a view to preparing a casebook on the subject which would be suitable for use by Filipino students.

In this connection, I wish to state that the book has been published and is, in fact, now being used in the College of Law and elsewhere. You were kind enough to comment about the book, as follows:

"The book, besides its relevance as a textbook material, is also a work of comprehensive scholarship. Its publication, coming as it did just after you went abroad, speaks of how meritoriously you have conducted your trip in the interest of the prestige of the University of the Philippines."

I am also pleased to report that this trip enabled me to attend to a few matters without additional expense. For instance, while in San Francisco, I was able to meet with officials of the home office of The Asia Foundation during which we discussed the establishment of our Asian Institute of International Studies.

My presence in the United States during this crucial stage of the establishment of the Institute also greatly expedited the procurement of the services of suitable lecturers during the first institute and of additional funds from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The sessions were held from June 14 to July 8 of this year. (See Section Three of this report).

In addition, I was also able to attend the World Conference on World Peace Through Law which was held in Washington, D.C. on September 12-18, 1965, to which I was invited by Mr. Charles Ryhne. A full report on this assignment was duly submitted to your office and published in the *Collegian* issue of October 6, 1965.

During my absence, Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa served as Officer-in-Charge of the school.

2. From January 5 to January 8, 1966, Professor B.C. Ambion attended the Conference on Commercial Arbitration in Bangkok, Thailand

upon the invitation of the ECAFE. Professor Ambion officially represented the Philippines and was also named chairman of the Philippine delegation.

E. Progress report on faculty and staff members granted study and other leaves last year.

1. During the year under review, Professor Irene R. Cortes, who was sent on special detail to the United States the year previous, to pursue graduate studies in law, leading to the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (S.J.D.) at the University of Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor, was able to complete her program of study and has since been awarded her degree. She returned to the Philippines on November 21, 1965, and reported for duty on December 1, 1965.

It may also be mentioned here that her dissertation has since been published in book form by the Law Center. It is entitled "The Philippine Presidency: A Study of Executive Power."

2. Professor Jose C. Campos, Jr., who was also sent to the Yale University Law School at New Haven, Connecticut, the year previous for the same purpose, returned on August 20, 1965. While there, Professor Campos completed all the necessary academic requirements for the degree, including the preparation of his dissertation, which he submitted to the Graduate Committee prior to his return to the Philippines. This, however, is still pending approval.

3. Professor Campos was accompanied by his wife, Professor Maria Clara L. Campos, who was granted a sabbatical leave during the same year. Although she did not formally register for credits, she nevertheless audited in some courses and used the library facilities of the school, in connection with her research work on some aspects of Corporation Law and corporate finance.

4. During the same year, Miss Myrna S. Feliciano finished a master's degree in law librarianship at the University of Washington at Seattle, with the highest academic ratings ever obtained in the course. She returned to the Philippines on November 1, 1965. While at the University of Washington, she also underwent practical training. In addition, she did extensive travelling to visit and observe at the libraries of some of the leading law schools in the United States, such as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Michigan, and many others.

Upon Miss Feliciano's return to the Philippines, she was designated Acting Law Librarian.

In this connection, it may be noted that the former Law Librarian, Mrs. Teofila Gonzales, resigned, upon the termination of her leave of absence from August 16, 1965 to February 15, 1966.

F. Extension Service

1. On May 12, 1966, I was invited to deliver a lecture on "The Role of the Judiciary in Policy Formulation" at the National Defense College, Armed Forces of the Philippines.

My work in the Board of Pardons and Parole continued even after a change in the National administration. This was made possible because of a law passed by Congress in 1965 which extended the terms of the members of said Board. I might mention in this connection, that my work in the Board of Pardons and Parole has been most helpful to me in connection with the research project on Treatment of Offenders, which had been requested by Senator Gerardo Roxas. (See Section Two of this report).

2. For similar services rendered by the members of the faculty, see item 2 of Part D, *supra*, re Professor Ambion. As for the other members of the faculty, see Section Two, page 388, *infra.*, covering the Law Center.

III. CURRICULUM

During the year under review, the Faculty, at a special meeting held in December, 1965, voted in principle to restore the so-called bar review courses in the LL.B. curriculum. On my part, this development is an unhappy one, for it marks a backward step in our effort to up-grade the intellectual content and orientation of the LL.B. curriculum. It is, of course, to be expected that the curriculum of a professional school will tend to stress the development of the requisite professional skills, and to minimize the so-called "perspective courses" — even as they are acknowledged as essential to the development of the professional as a whole person and as a citizen. And as the profession moves more and more towards specialization as a result of the ever increasing complexity of the various branches of the law, perhaps the pressure of such a tendency will become correspondingly more difficult to resist.

However, I am not wholly persuaded that it is this factor which is back of the decision to restore the review courses. Rather, it seems to me to be more of a concession to the ever present demand that the school assume greater responsibility in helping its graduates pass the bar examinations, and this, in ways which no longer minister to the requirements of a well-rounded legal education. For I think that considering the kinds of questions usually asked in the bar examinations, training a student how to pass the examination is altogether different from giving him sound legal training. Here, I can only quote Mr. Justice Holmes, who said: ". . . the business of a law school is not sufficiently described when you merely say that it is to teach law, or to make lawyears. It is to teach law in the grand manner, and to make good lawyers."

Even so, one redeeming aspect of this decision to restore the review courses is that the faculty has been forced to take a very close look at the present curriculum. This is so because the restoration of these courses will require the elimination of some of those presently instituted, and a re-arrangement of others, so as to keep the curriculum in proper balance. To be able to do this at all, it will be necessary to re-examine every single course, reassess their content, their specific purposes, and see how they relate to the over-all goal of the curriculum as a whole.

For this purpose, I have appointed a special committee and have charged it with two objectives: *first*, to recommend as to how to implement the faculty decision to restore the review courses; and, *second*, to review and re-study the LL.B. curriculum in its entirety and to make recommendations for its thorough revision.

The committee has been given a period of one year within which to submit its recommendations. Work on this assignment, however, has been impeded somewhat by the fact that most members of the committee have been drafted into the Revised Administrative Code Project.

IV. EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Following is a list of the extra-curricular activities held during the year:

1. General Elections August 27, 1965
2. Alumni-Faculty-Student Day and Presentation of scholarship medals, special citations and scholarship grants September 1, 1965
3. Organization Meeting—Order of the Purple Feather September 7, 1965
4. Organization Meeting—Law Student Government .. September 8, 1965
5. Special Convocation (Law Student Government); World Law Day September 13, 1965
Speaker: Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa
6. Symposium and Open Forum on Presidential Elections (Law Student Government) October 22, 1965
3:00 p.m.
Speakers: Atty. Antonio Barredo NP
Atty. Sergio Loyola LP
Atty. Andres Atienza PPP
7. Merienda-Cena (Law Student Government)—in honor of Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa on the occasion of his 69th birthday November 5, 1965
Front Lawn, Law
4:00 p.m.
8. Annual Symposium of the Order of the Purple Feather March 1, 1966
Speaker: Prof. Perfecto V. Fernandez 3:00 p.m.
(Philosophy and Law) Law Theatre

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| 9. Symposium of the Order of the Purple Feather | March 8, 1966 |
| Speaker: Prof. Ruben Santos Cuyugan | 6:00 p.m. |
| (Sociology and Law) | Rizal Hall |
| 10. Annual Law Ball | March 13, 1966 |
| | Alta Vista |
| 11. Special Convocation for the Successful Bar Candi-
dates (1965) and welcome party for Dean and
Mrs. Vicente Abad Santos | March 23, 1966 |
| | 4:00 p.m. |
| | Law Theatre and Lobby |
| 12. Convocation (Order of the Purple Feather) | March 31, 1966 |
| Guest Speaker: Rev. James F. Donelan, S.J. | 4:00 p.m. |
| (Humanism and Law) | Law Theatre |
| 13. Annual "Night Meets Day" debate | April 15, 1966 |
| Board of Judges: Judge L. P. San Diego, chairman | 4:00 p.m. |
| Fiscal Benjamin Grecia, member | Law Theatre |
| Prof. F. R. P. Romero, member | |
| 14. Convocation (Special) | April 21, 1966 |
| Speaker: Mr. Henry Woolfenden, President | 3:00 p.m. |
| American Judicature Society | Rizal Room |

V. PUBLICATIONS

During the year under review, the publication of both the *Philippine Law Journal* and the *Law Register* was continued. However, due to lack of suitable materials, the *Register* was limited to only three issues instead of the usual six or eight.

As for the *Journal*, the faculty editorship changed hands. In view of the increasing volume of his work as Director of the Law Center, Professor Crisolito Pascual requested to be relieved of the editorship of the *Journal*. It may be noted here that this is Professor Pascual's second stint as faculty editor, this last tenure spanned a period of five years.

Professor Irene R. Cortes was appointed as the new faculty editor. This assignment is in a way, a recognition of her dedication to scholarship.

VI. LAW LIBRARY

A. Growth of the Collection

During the year under review, 1,503 volumes were added to the book collection, thereby, bringing the present accession record to 24,241. Of this total, 719 represent purchases, 284 exchanges, 65 continuations added by binding, 318 as gifts, and 117 as deposits pursuant to Republic Act No. 3870. The pamphlet file was enhanced by the addition of 53 new titles, while the graduate theses collection increased to 12. This volume count excludes the unbound mimeographed decisions, rulings and bulletins from the different courts and administrative agencies.

Among the more notable acquisitions were the collection of the late Judge Juan T. Santos, which was purchased through the funds of "Operation Law Library;" the 52-volume set of the *American Federal Tax Reports*, the looseleaf services of the Commerce Clearing House on *Labor, Federal Taxation and Corporation*, the *League of Nations Treaty Series*, the *Century Digest* and an almost complete set of the *National Labor Relations Board Reports*. The last three titles were donated by the Ford Foundation and the University of Washington Law Library. Freight charges on the University of Washington Law Library donation was paid for by The Asia Foundation, through its "Operation Handclasp" program.

This year's serial collection reached 510 titles as against last year's 458. Three periodical titles were completed, which brings the number of completed titles to date to a total of 30. Back issues of the *Philippine Law Journal* in xerox copies were also obtained from the Washington Law Library.

B. Services

Statistics on the use of library resources this year reached a total of 76,987. The figures below give an indication of the frequency of the use made of the various facilities of the library:

Filipiniana books & pamphlets	24,329
Reference books & pamphlets	4,544
Reserve books & pamphlets	27,169
Circulation	4,555
Periodicals	3,609
Newspapers	6,741
Other Materials	5,557
Reference Questions	390
Intra-Library loans	66
Inter-Library loans	27
TOTAL	76,987

One notable project contemplated is the preparation of a "list of Supreme Court Cases" which are found in the *Official Gazette*, the *Philippine Reports* and the *G.R.'s*. The project will cover all decisions promulgated from 1945-1965. Regular cumulative supplements are planned to keep the project up to date.

C. List of donors

The year's donors include:

1. Abad Santos, Vicente
2. Agency for International Development
3. American Assembly
4. American Digest
5. Ankara, Universitesi Basimevi
6. The Asia Foundation

7. Association of American Law Schools
8. Basil Blackwell & Mott, Ltd.
9. Bobbs-Merrill Co.
10. Bureau of Printing
11. Canadian Embassy
12. Coates, Hanfield and Calkins
13. Coiner Publication
14. Community Development Research Council, U.P.
15. Conference on Criminal Law Reform, Quezon City
16. Conference on the Extension of Legal Service to the Poor, Washington, D.C.
17. Egana, Manual Simon
18. Embassy of Portugal
19. Fernandez, Perfecto Villanueva
20. Ford Foundation
21. Francisco, Vicente J.
22. Gamboa, Melquiades J.
23. Harvard Law School Library
24. Hebrew University Press
25. International Association of Democratic Lawyers
26. International Association of Law Libraries
27. International Commission of Jurists
28. International Labour Office
29. Lagmay, Alfredo
30. Laurel, Sotero H.
31. McClain, W.T.
32. McGill University, Institute of Air and Space Law
33. Mathay, Ismael Sr.
34. Miyasaki, Kojiro
35. Moreno, Laudelino
36. National Council of Legal Clinics
37. New York University School of Law
38. Pan American Union
39. Philippine House of Representatives Library
40. Rilloraza, Francisco Jr.
41. Rivera, Juan F.
42. Roces, Joaquin R.
43. Salonga, Jovito R.
44. Southeast Asian Pacific Conference of Jurists, Bangkok, Thailand
45. Taguinod, Teodorico C.
46. Thompson, Kenneth W.
47. United Nations
48. United States Attorney-General
49. United States Geological Survey
50. United States Information Service

51. University of Washington Law Library
52. Vantage Press
53. William Cromwell Foundation
54. Yugoslavia Institute of Comparative Law

VII. RESEARCH

I. PUBLISHED WORKS

A. Books:

1. Abad Santos, Vicente. *Cases and Other Materials on International Law*. 1966 Edition. Quezon City, Central Law Book Publishing Co., Inc. [c1966], 760 p.
2. Cortes, Irene R. *The Philippine Presidency: A Study of Executive Power*. 1966 Edition. Quezon City, U.P. Law Center. [c1966], 327 p.
3. Fernandez, Perfecto V. *Law of the Press Handbook, a PPI Manual*. Manila, Philippine Press Institute and Caltex (Phil.) Inc., 1965. 126 p.
4. Gamboa, Melquiades J. *Elements of Diplomatic and Consular Practice; A Glossary*. Quezon City, Central Law Book Publishing Co., Inc. [c1966], 489 p.
5. Guevara, Sulpicio (ed.) *Public Laws, annotated, with appendices*. Quezon City, U.P., 1965. Vols. 1 & 2.

B. Articles and Others

1. Abad Santos, Vicente. "World Peace Through Law; a Report on the Washington World Conference on World Peace Through Law, September 12-18." 29 *N. S. Philippine Collegian*, 5, 7. (October 6, 1965)
2. Cortes, Irene R. "The Status of American Interests in Philippine Natural Resources and Public Utilities — Anticipated Problems", 40 *Washington Law Review*, 477-500 (1965).
3. ———. "The Responsibilities of Women College Graduates." 5 *Horizons Unlimited*, 21 (June, 1966).
4. Concepcion, Roberto R. "Economic Weapons and the Law Injunction." *Aspects of Philippine Labor Relations Law; Lectures and Discussions*; edited by F. R. P. Romero. Quezon City, U.P. Law Center, 1965, pp. 53-83. (Paper Read before the Second Annual Institute on Labor Relations Law, May 27-29, 1965).
5. Fernandez, Perfecto V. (Editor) *Philippine Labor Law Journal*. Vol. I, no. 1, January, 1965—(Quarterly).
6. ———. "Philippine Labor Law—A Survey." 40 *Washington Law Review*, 234-69; 780-840 (June & October, 1965).

7. Guevara, Sulpicio. "Business Organization in the Philippines." 40 *Washington Law Review*, 501-45 (August, 1965).
8. Mendoza, Estelito P. "Secured Transaction in the Philippines." 40 *Washington Law Review*, 546-578 (August, 1965).
9. Pascual, Crisolito. "A Critical Survey of the 1964 Decision of the Supreme Court in Labor Relations Law." 40 *Philippine Law Journal*, 1-60 (February, 1965).
10. Regala, Roberto S. "Constitution of Philippine Courts in the Development of Public International Law." 40 *Philippine Law Journal*, 501-9 (September, 1965); 8 *San Beda Journal* 16-23 (November, 1965).
11. Romero, Florida Ruth P. "Rights of Hospital Employees Under the Law." 5 *The Dietetic Association of the Philippine Bulletin*, 1, 7-9, 11-12 (January, 1966).
12. ————. "Roadblocks to Industrial Peace." 40 *Philippine Law Journal*, 493-500 (July, 1965).

VIII. PHYSICAL PLANT

During the year under review, the following improvements were made on Malcolm Hall.

(1) Renovation of the Dean's office which included the lowering of the ceiling, paneling of the walls, the installation of drapes, retiling of the floor, air-conditioning, and the replacement of the folding doors. I must mention that while I initiated this project, I only recommended the last three items. The decision to make more extensive renovations was made by Dr. Gamboa, while serving as the officer-in-charge of the College. I must add, however, that I fully appreciate the result which manifests extremely good taste.

(2) Installation of an intercom system connecting all offices and the law Library with one another. This was paid for with the funds of the Law Center.

(3) The renovation of the Portia Room, and the conversion of the corridors of the wings of the second floor, to provide suitable office space for the personnel working on the Revised Administrative Code project. These have all been provided with air-conditioning units, adequate lighting facilities and equipment. In addition, the floor of the Portia Room was retiled. To provide the female students with a suitable room in the meantime, the ladies' room on the second floor has been suitably renovated and furnished. Expenses for this project were paid out of the amount which the Office of the President gave to the Center for the execution of the Revised Administrative Code project.

SECTION TWO

THE LAW CENTER

I

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND LAW REFORM

Following is a summary of the activities of the Division of Research and Law Reform:

A. Criminal Law Reform Project

During the period under review, the work on the Criminal Law Reform Project, which was initiated the previous year, was accelerated. An editorial group of the Implementation Committee prepared a draft of the Revised Penal Code on the basis of the various recommendations which were approved during the Conference held in July, 1965. Upon the completion of this part of the work, the Implementation Committee held several meetings, during which the whole draft was discussed in detail. The membership of the Implementation Committee includes, among others, Justice Fred Ruiz Castro of the Supreme Court, who acts as committee chairman, Justice Jesus Perez of the Court of Appeals and several judges of the court of first instance of Manila and neighboring areas, as well as fiscals, prosecuting attorneys, law practitioners, and law professors.

The Project is now nearing completion. It is planned to have the recommendations of the Committee ready for submission to Congress at its next regular session in 1967.

B. The Project on the Treaty Series

The preparation of a list of the treaties and other international agreements to which the Philippines is a party which was also initiated during the previous year, has already been completed and published in book form. The List is complete up to 1965. It consists of 136 pages, and lists a total of 432 treaties. Aside from the title, each entry contains the following information (where applicable):

1. The name of the other party or parties;
2. Date and place of conclusion;
3. Concurrence by the Philippine Legislature or Senate;
4. Date of ratification by the President;
5. Date of entry into force generally, and with respect to the Philippines;
6. Note on enabling statutes and interpretations;
7. Reservations and statements of understanding; and

8. Indications of origin and other publications where the treaties can be found.

Similarly, the compiling of the full texts of these treaties has already been completed and has been made ready for the press. When finally printed, this compilation is expected to consist of from four to five volumes, aside from one separate volume for indices alone.

C. The Administrative Code Revision Project

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of the Office of the President of the Republic, dated February 23, 1966, a Preliminary Committee was created and charged with the duty of revising the existing Revised Administrative Code of 1917. The Committee is chaired by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Rafael M. Salas. Three members of this Committee have been drawn from the College of Law, namely, the Dean, the director of the Law Center, and the Head of the Division of Research and Law Reform. The Law Center has also been designated as the Secretariat of the project. As such, it has been entrusted with the task of making studies and proposals calculated (1) to overhaul the Administrative Code of 1917 so as to gear it to the new demands of government administration and to bring it up-to-date with the changes in our laws since its original enactment; and (2) to assist in the Government's project of streamlining the Executive Department under the guidelines of economy, efficiency, simplicity and effectiveness.

Work on the project commenced on February 25, 1966, with the remainder of the month and the whole of March devoted to the organization and staffing of the various working groups, the recruitment of essential supporting personnel, the provision of minimum office space, equipment, supplies and materials, etc.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Planning Committee, the entire scope of Administrative Law was divided into 15 areas, as follows: (1) The Electorate and the Congress; (2) The Presidency; (3) The Judiciary; (4) The Civil Service; (5) The Administrative Departments; (6) The General Auditing Office; (7) Regulatory Agencies; (8) Educational Institutions; (9) Government-Owned or Controlled Corporations; (10) Local Government; (11) Finance and Taxation; (12) Labor, Social Security and Welfare; (13) Administrative Procedure; (14) General Provisions and Penalties; and (15) Bill Drafting and Government Reorganization.

Each area has been assigned to a committee composed of a chairman, a rapporteur, and staff members, with each committee required to submit working papers on its specific assignment. Once completed, the working paper is subjected to analysis and discussion at a symposium

to which other experts on the subject concerned are invited; after which the report is revised in the light of the discussions in the symposium.

The schedule of the project calls for the submission of all revised reports of all committees to a Plenary Session to be held sometime in September, 1966, which will be attended by the entire staff of the project. After the Plenary Session, a draft of the proposed Administrative Code will be prepared and then submitted to the Preliminary Committee which, in turn, will review the draft, and submit a final draft to the President.

As of June 30, 1966, a total of eight meetings have already been held. The first joint meeting of the entire research staff with Executive Secretary Salas was held on March 5, 1966. On March 29, the staff, together with the preliminary Committee, met with President Marcos in Malacañang. Every month since May 3, 1966, the committee chairmen and rapporteurs have met regularly to submit progress reports and to discuss problems encountered, and other matters of common interest.

With the present enthusiasm and seriousness pervading the entire staff, there is much hope that the work can be finished on the deadline set for the project, which is December, 1966.

I must remark in passing, however, that in view of the magnitude of this project, it has been virtually necessary to impress almost all the members of the *regular* faculty into the service of this project. These include Professors Araceli Baviera, Carlos A. Barrios, Jose C. Campos, Jr., Maria L. Campos, Irene R. Cortes, Ramon T. Jimenez, Jose C. Laureta, Florida Ruth P. Romero, and Teodorico C. Taguinod. In addition, several lecturers have also been recruited, namely, Professor Juan F. Rivera, who serves as Project Coordinator, and Professors Napoleon M. Gamon, Estelito P. Mendoza, Teodoro Q. Peña and Troadio P. Quiazon.

D. The Treatment of Offenders Project

The latest project adopted by the Division is a study of the proper reformation of convicted criminals, especially of juvenile offenders. This project was adopted upon the request of Senator Gerardo Roxas, who had asked for the assistance of the Law Center in the drafting of an appropriate bill.

Work on the project is being undertaken jointly by a team of eight who have been drawn from the Law Faculty, the Judiciary, the Bureau of Prisons, the National Bureau of Investigation, and the Departments of Sociology and Psychology of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University. Judge Lourdes San Diego of the Court of First Instance of Quezon City, who is also a member of the law faculty, and the undersigned are co-chairmen of the group. Professor Luis J. Gon-

zaga serves as rapporteur. The other members of the group are: Judge Corazon Agrava, Professor Ofelia Angangco, Professor Catalino T. Macaraig, Jr., Dr. Pedro Solis, and Dr. Alfredo Lagmay. The group held its first meeting on June 28, 1966 and has been meeting regularly since. The plan of the project calls for each member to submit a working paper which includes, when appropriate, a draft bill on a particular area of the study.

The study is divided into five areas, namely: (a) Treatment of juvenile offenders; (b) Reception and diagnostic procedures of prisoners; (c) Workshop and problems of prison labor; (d) Pre-release and after-care; and (e) Prison as a social system.

E. *Other Projects*

The work on the other projects, namely, the drafting of proposed amendments to the Constitution, a projected comparative study of the legal systems of South-East Asian countries, have been suspended pending the completion of the Revised Administrative Code Project. Three other projects, namely: (1) the drafting of a Uniform Administrative Procedure Act; and (2) the drafting of a Model City Charter Act and a Local Autonomy Bill, have been integrated with the Revised Administrative Code Project.

During the year, Professor Maria Clara L. Campos completed her research project on non-stock corporations. Her paper is scheduled for publication in a special symposium issue of the *Philippine Law Journal* on corporation law and taxation.*

II.

DIVISION OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

Following is a summary of the activities of the Division of Continuing Legal Education.

A. *LAW INSTITUTES*

1. *Second Annual Institute on Tax Law*

(a) *Schedule*

The Second Annual Institute on Tax Law was held from December 9 to December 11, 1965 at the Rizal Room of Malcolm Hall.

(b) *Lecturers and topics*

The lecturers, as well as their respective topics, were chosen by an *ad hoc* planning committee, composed of faculty members of the

* See pages 401-448, this issue.

College of Law, practising lawyers, and ranking officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The lecturers chosen and their respective topics are as follows:

Mr. Benjamin V. Abela	Treatment of Pre-Operating Expenditures
Sycip, Gorres, Velayo & Co.	
Mr. Jose Arañas	Tax Treatment of Corporate Profits
Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue	
Mr. Mateo A. T. Caparas	Conflicts of Jurisdiction in Taxation
Caparas & Ilagan Law Offices	
Prof. Perfecto V. Fernandez	Critical Survey of 1964 & 1965 Tax Decisions of the Supreme Court
Associate Lecturer in Law	
Chief Legal Counsel	
University of the Philippines	
Mr. Ambrosio Lina	Administrative Tax Procedure
Revenue Operations Head (Legal)	
B.I.R., Dept. of Finance	

(c) *Attendance*

A total of 95 participants registered in this year's institute. Classified according to employment or occupation, this total may be broken down as follows:

Practitioners	37
Fiscal	1
Judges	2
Government Officials (PNB, BIR, SSS, City Court, GAO, Office of the Solicitor General, Dept. of Labor, DBP)	14
Accountants and Auditors	22
Faculty Members	6
Others	13
TOTAL	95

2. *Institute on Corporate Practice and Securities Regulation*

The Institute on Corporate Practice and Securities Regulation is the Center's newest institute. Judging from the response which it elicited, it is likely to become a permanent one.

(a) *Schedule*

The Institute was held from March 17 to March 19, 1966. Although

the lectures were originally scheduled in the Rizal Room, an overflow enrollment forced a transfer of situs to the Law Theatre.

((b) *Lecturers and topics*

The institute was organized by an *ad hoc* planning committee which, like the first, was made up of faculty members of the College of Law, some leading corporations lawyers, and Mr. Arcadio Yabyabin, Deputy Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The committee picked the lecturers as well as their respective lectures. Their names and the titles of their respective lectures are as follows:

Mr. Enrique M. Belo Partner, Ponce Enrile, Siguion, Reyna, Montecillo & Belo Law Offices	Corporate Organization and Allied Problems
Mr. Gonzalo W. Gonzalez Partner, Gonzalo W. Gonzalez & Associates	Stockholders' Right and Remedies
Mr. Marcelo P. Karaan Vice-President, A. Soriano y Cia General Manager, San Miguel Corporations	Corporate Management
Mr. Luciano E. Salazar Partner, Sycip, Salazar, Luna, Manalo, Feliciano and Associates	Corporate Reorganization
Mr. Arcadio Yabyabin Deputy Commissioner Securities & Exchange Commission	Securities Act and Trading

(c) *Attendance*

This institute drew a record attendance of 197. Classified according to employment or occupation, the group includes:

Lawyers	121
Government officials	6
Professors	9
Corporate Secretaries	14
Businessmen	20
Accountants	10
Others	17
Total	197

3. *Third Annual Institute on Labor Relations Law*

(a) *Schedule*

The Third Annual Institute on Labor Relations Law was held from April 28 to April 30, 1966. The lectures were held at the Rizal Room.

(b) *Lecturers and topics*

The planning of this institute was done by an *ad hoc* committee organized similarly as the previous ones. The committee's choice of lecturers and topics are as follows:

Mr. Mateo A. T. Caparas	The Question of Damages in Labor Disputes
Partner, Caparas & Ilagan Law Offices	
Mr. Jose C. Espinas	Injunction Procedure in Labor Disputes
Partner, Jose Espinas & Associates	
Dean Jeremias U. Montemayor . . .	Labor Relations in Philippine Agriculture
College of Law Ateneo de Manila	
Mr. Emiliano Morabe	Rights and Obligations of Public and Private Security Personnel in Concerted Activities
Partner, Lanting & Morabe Law Offices	
Prof. Crisolito Pascual	Critical Survey of the 1965 Decisions of the Supreme Court in Labor Relations Law
Director, U.P. Law Center	

(c) *Attendance*

This institute drew a total of 94 participants, with the lawyers constituting more than half this total:

Lawyers	65
Government Officials	5
Professor-Instructors	3
Personnel Managers	5
Judges	2
Businessmen	4
Labor Leaders	6
Others	4
Total	94

4. *Institute on the Revised Rules of Court*

(a) *Situs and schedule*

The holding of this Institute in Cebu City on July 1 and 2, 1966, finally redeemed the Center's commitment to bring this particular insti-

tute to that City. Although scheduled the year previous, it was unexpectedly aborted because the lecturer was unable to go there.

The sessions of the institute were held in the auditorium of the San Carlos University. This was made possible through the efforts of Dean Fulvio Pelaez of that university's law school.

(b) *Lecturer*

Professor Generoso V. Jacinto of the Law Faculty, who successfully conducted a similar institute in Davao City was chosen lecturer. It may also be remarked that Professor Jacinto is now in the front ranks of the acknowledged authorities in remedial law in the Philippines today.

(c) *Attendance*

A total of 84 participants registered in the institute. Classified according to employment or occupation, this total included:

Lawyers	22
Government Officials	37
Professors	2
Others	23
<hr/>	
Total	84

This unexpectedly large attendance was due mainly to the all-out cooperation which was accorded to the Law Center by the U.P. Law Alumni Association and the Cebu Lawyers League through the personal efforts of Messrs. Emerito S. Calderon, class '55, and Luis Diores, Class '51. These two organizations took charge of such matters as securing necessary reservations for the accomodation of the participants, the publicising of the institute, the registration of the participants, etc.

These out-of-town institutes were intended to bring the continuing legal education and other programs of the Law Center to the provinces where such services are undoubtedly needed more urgently but are more difficult to avail of.

B. JUDICIAL CONFERENCES.

1. *The Conference on the Application and Graduation of Penalties under the Revised Penal Code and the Indeterminate Sentence Law.*

(a) *Organization and Schedule*

This conference, which was held on November 19 to 20, 1965, at the Rizal Room of the College of Law, is a pioneering effort in the

establishment of programs designed to serve the special needs of lawyers in the government service, especially of those in the judiciary. This conference was aimed exclusively at judicial officials, and was organized in response to requests from many municipal and city judges.

(b) *Lecturer and Topic*

Judge Arsenio Solidum of the Court of First Instance of Manila, who is also a member of the law faculty, was chosen by an *ad hoc* planning committee to deliver the lectures at the conference. Judge Solidum is a recognized authority on criminal law, and has behind him a long and distinguished career as law teacher, as well as an equally distinguished record as judge. His selection proved to be a happy one, and is attested by the almost unanimous acclaim accorded to him by the participants of the conference.

The subject of the conference, namely, the application and graduation of penalties, was equally well-chosen. This subject is undoubtedly one of the most difficult areas in criminal law. Aside from the subject of penalties, however, Judge Solidum ranged over a wide field, in an effort to fill up what he perceived to be the weak points of some of the participants. Such efforts frequently brought him deep into criminal and civil procedure, particularly, into the penumbral area of conflicts of jurisdiction between the courts of first instance and municipal courts.

(c) *Participants*

A total of 105 participants attended. Of this number 16 were judges of courts of first instance, 60, of municipal courts, and 5 of city courts. The others who made up the rest of the group included 4 provincial fiscals, 4 city fiscals, 4 prosecutors, as well as lawyers from the Office of the Agrarian Counsel, the Judge Advocate-General's Office of the Philippine Army, and members of the research staffs of some judges.

2. *Future Judicial Conferences*

The response to this type of program was very enthusiastic. Indeed, the League of Municipal and City Judges of the Philippines has officially requested the Law Center to organize similar programs on an annual basis. In response to this request, a second conference has been organized and scheduled to be held this year. Applications to the conference has been so great that the program has had to be split into three separate sessions, one each for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

III.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATION

1. *Published volumes*

During the year under review, the Law Center published the following volumes:

1. Cortes, Irene R. THE PHILIPPINE PRESIDENCY: A STUDY OF EXECUTIVE POWER, 1966.
2. ASPECTS OF PHILIPPINE LABOR RELATIONS LAW, (Romero, edtr.) 1965.
3. ASPECTS OF PHILIPPINE TAX LAW, (Campos, M. C. L. and de Guzman, edtrs.) 1965.
4. LIST OF TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, (Feliciano and Yorac, edtrs.) 1965.

The first volume mentioned above is Professor Cortes' dissertation which she submitted in connection with her candidacy for the S.J.D. degree at the University of Michigan Law School. As already mentioned, this dissertation had been approved and her degree awarded.

The next two volumes are the proceedings of the Third Annual Institute on Labor Relations Law and the Second Annual Institute on Tax Law. These volumes contain the text of the lectures delivered and the discussions which followed each lecture.

The fourth volume is part of the Treaty Series Project. Its contents are described in detail on page 386, *supra*.

2. *Proposed Faculty Annual Survey of Philippine Law*

Also during the year under review, the proposal to publish an *Annual Survey of Philippine Law* by the members of the faculty was approved. This projected series will begin with the year 1966. The survey is intended primarily as a convenient source of information on current developments in Philippine law. The need for such a source book is becoming increasingly more acute, especially in the provinces where library facilities are scarce or even nil. The preparation of the survey by the faculty is calculated to insure accuracy in reporting, and sharpen the analysis and criticism of the materials. Participation in this project will be made on assignment by the Dean.

The survey shall cover the following areas: (a) Civil Law, (b) Commercial Law, (c) Remedial Law, (d) Political Law, (e) Criminal Law, (f) International Law, (g) Labor and Tenancy Relations Law, (h) Fair Labor Standards and Welfare Legislation, and (i) Tax Law. The materials which will be considered in the preparation of each survey will include not only case law, but also legislation, and administrative rulings.

The faculty survey will supersede the annual student surveys now published in the *Philippine Law Journal*.

SECTION THREE

THE ASIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

I.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Establishment

The Asian Institute of International Studies, which was officially established on September 23, 1965, with the formal organization of its governing Board, had been a long standing project of the Philippine Society of International Law since it was organized in 1960—a project which, as vice president of the Society for several terms now, I have had some influence in shaping. Its eventual establishment, however, was made possible and indeed considerably hastened, *firstly*, by the joint sponsorship of the project by the College of Law, which assumed the primary responsibility for pushing the project, and of providing the Institute with institutional support; and, *secondly*, by the grant from The Asia Foundation of the amount of \$10,000 with which to launch the Institute and finance its initial operation. The project proposal was duly submitted to the Board of Regents of the University and formally accepted on September 24, 1965.

B. Objective

The Institute was conceived as a modest counterpart of the Hague Academy of International Law in Southeast Asia. It was not, however designed as a mere duplicate. Unlike the Hague Academy, the Institute will not concern itself solely with matters which are generally regarded as falling within the scope of *traditional* international law, whether public and private, but aims ambitiously to encompass studies transcending these fields so as to include the social sciences to the extent that these may be useful in throwing light on the nature of social processes, particularly those which transcend state lines, as these in the ultimate analysis, constitute the raw material of international law and relations.

Stated more concretely, however, the fundamental objective of the Institute is to promote the understanding of the role of Law in the effective relations of states and peoples, particularly in Asia. It is felt that the increase of insight into the functions and potentialities of law as an instrument for securing a peaceful, abundant and just international order is, in contemporary context, of special relevance for the peoples of Asia.

More specifically, the Institute aims to increase the capacity of government officials and functionaries, as well as of private practitioners, to recognize and deal professionally with international law questions, to improve the quality of teaching on international law and relations, and to encourage scientific and creative attitude in the quest for more relevant legal principles and procedures for the resolution of international problems, particularly of those centering in Asia.

C. Administration

The Institute is governed by a body composed of the President of the University of the Philippines, who serves as Chairman, with the following as members: the President of the Philippine Society of International Law (PSIL), the Dean of the College of Law, a member of the Executive Council of the PSIL, and, a member of the Governing Board of the Philippine Academy of Social Sciences and Humanities.

As presently constituted, the members of the Board are: Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, who, as President of the University, serves as Chairman of the Board; Mr. Justice Jesus G. Barrera, the incumbent President of the Philippine Society of International Law; the undersigned; Professor Florentino P. Feliciano, who represents the Executive Council of the Philippine Society of International Law; and Fr. Horacio de la Costa, S.J., who represents the Philippine Academy of Social Sciences and Humanities. Professor Bartolome Carale is Executive Secretary.

D. Program of the Institute

The program of the Institute consists principally of a series of lectures to be given annually by leading authorities on international law and related disciplines. No permanent staff of lecturers is contemplated. Instead, a changing staff of guest lecturers will be recruited from time to time, from different countries, and will be drawn primarily from university faculties and from the staffs of international organizations which are active in the field corresponding to subjects falling within the scope of the lectures for a particular year.

The programs of the Institute are addressed mainly to an Asian audience, particularly to teachers of international law and relations, to various government officials and functionaries, especially of departments and ministries of foreign affairs, as well as other persons whether in government or private enterprise whose work requires constant dealing with questions of international law and relations. However, the Institute does not intend to discourage more extensive participation by citizens of non-Asian countries.

E. Location

The Institute is based at the Law Center of the College of Law. All lectures, including seminars and informal group discussions, are held in Malcolm Hall.

II.

THE INITIAL SESSION

A. Schedule and Courses

The initial sessions of the Institute were held from June 14 to July 8, 1966. The lectures covered three courses. The main course, which covered twenty lecture hours, was designed to update the attenders on contemporary thinking and scholarship on international law as applied to newly emerging problems. The other two courses were relatively shorter ones. Each course was designed to deal with some specific problem or set of related problems. Such narrowness of scope was intended to allow the achievement of sharper focus, as well as to enhance the examination of the subject in depth.

B. The Lecturers

The lecturers were Professor Leo Gross of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tafts University at Medford, Massachusetts; Dean B.S. Murty of Andhra University in India; and Prof. Franklin Chi-Ching Yao of the National Taiwan University in Taipei.

The general theme of Professor Gross' lectures was "The Dynamics of International Law." His discussion ranged over such topics as contemporary theories and problems of International Law, the role of governments, domestic and international tribunals, and international organizations as expositors of international law; the political and legal foundations of a new international order; the various modes of settling disputes; and the socio-economic foundations of a new international order. Dean Murty, on the other hand, discussed international adjudication. Using the "policy-science approach," he sought to indicate and to clarify its present scope and prospects, as well as the trend of policy development in the area. Professor Yao's lectures focused on the international protection of human rights. Taking off from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, he climaxed his lectures with an exploration of feasible regional agreements on human rights in America and Asia.

C. The Attenders

Invitations to the sessions were sent to all Southeast Asian countries, as well as to a number of Near East and Middle East countries, such

as the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Iraq, Israel, and to practically all foreign embasies and legations in Manila.

Similar invitations were sent to local law schools, bar associations, law offices and various government offices, particularly, the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Commerce and Industry, and National Defense.

Admission to the sessions was limited to those who are holders of at least a bachelor's degree, and had had experience in any of the following fields: law, foreign service, political science, public service, and economics. No tuition fees were charged for attendance at the initial sessions as the expenses for the entire program had been paid for in full by the Asia Foundation. However, a nominal registration fee of P50.00 was collected from each attender.

A total of thirty-four participants attended the sessions. Of these five were foreigners which include a foreign service officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China (Taiwan), a professor of political science of the Seoul National University of the Republic of Korea, a Thai graduate student, a Korean graduate student, and an American assistant professor at the La Salle College who is currently taking graduate courses at the Ateneo de Manila University.

The local attenders came mostly from the civil service, particularly from the offices of the Judge Advocate General, the Department of Justice, the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Congress. Those from the private sector included law practitioners and faculty members of private law schools.

Easily the most prominent of the local attenders, was Senator Jose W. Diokno—although understandably, his attendance was irregular.

D. The Exercises

The Opening Exercises were held in the afternoon of June 14, 1966, at the Rizal Room of the Malcolm Hall, with the Chairman of the Governing Board, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, delivering the keynote address. Among those present at the occasion were representatives of the Asia Foundation, the Dean and the Faculty of the College of Law, and officers of some foreign diplomatic offices in Manila.

The Closing Exercises were held in the afternoon of July 8, 1966. Mr. Justice Jesus G. Barrera, President of the Philippine Society of International Law, presided, and later, distributed the certificates of attendance assisted by Mrs. Gross. His closing remarks formally concluded the sessions.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Professors Jose C. Laureta, Crisolito Pascual, Melquiades J. Gamboa, Florida R.P. Romero, and Bartolome S. Carale, and of Miss Myrna S. Feliciano in the preparation of this report.

Respectfully submitted:
VICENTE ABAD SANTOS
D E A N