

THE DEAN'S REPORT

July 31, 1969

The President
University of the Philippines
Campus

S i r :

I have the honor to submit this report on the College of Law and its Law Center for the academic year 1968-1969.

INTRODUCTION

Student activism was notable in the year under review. This phenomenon which erupted in the past year gathered momentum as it went through its course and the College of Law did not remain untouched for long. Law students participated in the University-wide strike because of a newly adopted rule on scholarship passed by the law faculty and approved by the University Council.

It would have been disappointing had the law students remained inert and apathetic while the tide of youthful restlessness swamped the nation and the world. For we expect them to be vigilant and involved. On the other hand, a strike or a threat of one, like war, is highly irrational. Nothing is gained therefrom. On the contrary, losses are incurred and the students are the ones who lose most. There is also a danger in using irrational methods; it is the danger of a backlash.

On the academic side, the revised law curriculum, which has been in the process of review, continued to be the primary concern of the faculty whose main aim is to strengthen it where it is weak and to improve it where there is room for improvement.

The attitude of tolerance and understanding towards students who express unorthodox views should be assumed for such views should be encouraged and not stifled. But some members of the faculty had to be reminded about this because of reports received from some students.

And since efficiency can be maximized in a pleasant environment, steps were taken to improve facilities in the school. This is our constant concern and we are happy that with the transfer of the Law Center and the Law Library from Malcolm Hall to Bocobo Hall, our opportunities in this regard have multiplied. For one thing, we shall provide space to the students for a lounge with the hope that it will not be purely a social center but also an arena for serious discussion.

Faculty development and incentives were given continuing consideration. The members of the faculty have been encouraged and urged to go abroad for advanced studies. Recommendations for promotions in rank and salary were made for both academic and non-academic personnel.

The Law Center, with its improved facilities, continued to pursue its objectives with added enthusiasm and confidence. Regional centers — Davao City, Cagayan de Oro City, Cebu City, and Baguio City — for continuing legal education programs have been activated and members of both the bench and the bar in those outlying regions have become willing and grateful beneficiaries of the programs of the Law Center.

The Center, during the academic year under review, embarked also on a monumental task of preparing proposals for constitutional reforms, with an eye to the Constitutional Convention in 1971. The project, which started last year, is on schedule.

Section One

THE LAW SCHOOL

I

THE STUDENTS

Student activism, which figured prominently during the past academic year, also affected the College of Law when the students requested more autonomy and a very few became critical over existing policies and practices.

The Law Student Government, for the first time in years, requested a week-long (December 16-20, 1969) spell from the tediousness of their classroom routine. Dubbed as the "Law Students' Festival", their program included athletic, social, forensic and cultural activities. They handled the affair quite well and student participation was enthusiastic.

Desiring autonomy, they passed a resolution requesting the abolition of the position of Adviser of the Law Student Government, which request I granted by reducing the role of the Secretary of the College of Law, who is ex-officio Adviser of the Law Student Government, from an active to a "receptive" one.

In view of their constant clamor for more responsibility, I made a formal announcement in one convocation that I was willing to let the Law Student Government handle the publication of both the *Philippine Law Journal* and its supplement, *The Law Register*. Awed by the weight of such responsibility, however, they agreed to take care of the *Law*

Register only. In this connection, a request was made by the Law Student Government to the President of the University, for authority to increase the LSG fees collected from each student from ₱2.00 to ₱5.00 per semester, part of which will be used to finance the publication of the *Law Register*. The request was approved. And so, the *Law Register* will henceforth be exclusively the responsibility of the Law Student Government. I am still hoping that sometime in the near future, they may feel responsible enough to be able to handle the *Philippine Law Journal* too. For more on this, please refer to the section of this report covering the *Journal*.

You will also recall that sometime in January, there was a University-wide strike by the students and such week-long defiance was directed to some University authorities and which affected all colleges. The schedule of classes had to be adjusted to make up for the lost class hours but in the future, I would be loath to make up for lost time as a result of their use of an irrational method. In an academic community, why can't discussion be paramount over coercion?

Last February 25, 1969, we conducted a student-faculty dialogue in view of a petition signed by four law students airing, among others, their grievances against existing method of teaching by some professors, the application of rules on absences, rules on membership in the law honor society, policies regarding textbooks, attire and graded recitations. They also suggested a faculty evaluation by students.*

At any rate, the students themselves are divided as to the policy of a "no-graded recitation" which I and some faculty members were willing to adopt. The disagreement on said issue became marked when a counter-manifesto signed by several officers of some student organizations expressed their vigorous objection to the proposed "no-graded recitation" being espoused by the four original petitioners. Those opposed were, however, willing to conduct an experiment by suggesting a pilot class conducted under such policy but even on this measure, no consensus has been reached so far by the students. In view of this discord among the students themselves, I decided to let each class in a particular subject decide whether or not to have "no-graded recitation".

On the issue of faculty evaluation, although I am personally skeptical about the idea because it could be a very subjective if not prejudiced appraisal as what happened years ago when this was done, I requested some of the student proponents to prepare an evaluation sheet which we shall later submit to persons knowledgeable in the preparation of

* A more detailed report of the dialogue was attached to the original of this report.

questionnaires of this type for critique and suggestions. So far, however, we have not received the forms from the students assigned.

As regards the application of the rules on absences, I stressed the fact that unless and until the University Code which provides for such rules is amended, we in the College of Law are to enforce the same.

It was also suggested that membership in the Order of the Purple Feather (Law Honor Society) should not be based solely on the grades of the students but also on the preparation of a scholarly paper which is worthy of publication. Mr. Angelino Villanueva, President of the Law Student Government and member also of the Order of the Purple Feather suggested that since it involved the society, the matter should first be discussed by the body itself. This seemed an eminently sound suggestion for it involved the autonomy of a society in respect of criteria for membership.

The summer sessions in the College of Law were also disturbed by a manifesto of law students attacking the newly adopted rule of the College as approved by the University Council, of applying the College of Law scholarship rules on grades obtained by students during summer. I was abroad at that time and Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa, the Officer-in-Charge, bore the brunt of the controversy.

I was informed that it was submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration, in the face of an urgent demand by the students for its revocation. The Executive Committee decided to suspend the efficacy of said rule until the controversy shall have been resolved and recommended that it be re-submitted to the law faculty for further study. It was suggested also that the matter be submitted to the Faculty-Student Relations Committee of the College of Law for discussion.

The Student-Faculty Relations Committee of the College of Law was convoked by Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa on May 29, 1969, inviting, aside from the regular members of the Committee, other faculty members and some other students representing those who were enrolled during summer. A written account of the proceedings (copy attached as Annex "B" in the original report, omitted here), shows that the faculty members present and the student participants arrived at a consensus on the following recommendations to the law faculty through the Dean:

- a. That the scholarship rules of the College of Law should not be applied to grades obtained by the students during summer; and
- b. That the selection of subject-offerings during summer be determined by a Faculty-Student meeting at the end of every semester of each academic year. The nature and credit weight of the subject should be considered in the selection of the subject-offering.

These matters were submitted to the law faculty at its meeting held on June 11, 1969 and the actions taken thereon were:

1. On a motion to deny the petition of the students to revoke the faculty resolution applying the rules on scholarship to grades obtained during summer, the vote was 14 in favor of the motion, 3 against, and 6 abstentions.

2. On the subject-offerings during summer, the faculty resolved to refer the same to the Faculty-Student Relations Committee for identification of the subjects. At the same time, however, the faculty also resolved to refer to the Committee for study and recommendation the suggestion that the summer program in the College be abolished.

A. ENROLMENT

1. *Diliman and Manila*

The comparative enrolment figures for the academic years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and for the summer terms of 1968 and 1969 are as follows:

TABLE I

	First Semester		Second Semester	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Undergraduate:				
First Year	132	123	108	107
Second Year	119	95	119	89
Third Year	66	110	69	107
Fourth Year	65	67	65	69
Graduate Students	2	5	5	3
Female Students	81	87	79	78

TABLE II

	Summer Term 1968	Summer Term 1969
Undergraduates	103	107

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

The College offered "Problems in Business Associations" (3 units) and "Human Rights" (2 units) for the 1969 Summer Graduate Program at Davao City. These courses are the penultimate offerings for the Davao Summer Program in line with the plan to phase out the same till the summer of 1970.

Professor Bartolome S. Carale handled both courses and had 21 students.

B. SCHOLARSHIP AND DELINQUENCY

The comparative scholarship and delinquency figures for the school year 1967-68 and 1968-1969 are summarized in the table below:

TABLE III

	First Semester		Second Semester	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
University Scholars	1	none	1	none
College Scholars	8	11	7	9
Students Dropped	9	3	13	6

C. GRADUATES

1. *Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)*

Of the 66 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

Name	Gen. Ave.	Honors
Zamora, Ronaldo B.	1.42 (magna cum laude)	Valedictorian
Corona, Arturo C.	1.63 (cum laude)	Salutatorian
Defensor, Miriam P.	1.67 (cum laude)	

D. SUMMER CLASS, SUMMER TERM 1969

Listed below are the courses offered during the summer term 1969, opposite which are the names of the faculty members who handled them:

Land Titles & Deeds	Professor Araceli Baviera
Criminal Procedure	Judge Lourdes P. San Diego
Special Proceedings	Dean Deogracias T. Reyes
Conflict of Laws	Professor Jose C. Laureta
Credit Transactions	Professor Crispino P. Reyes
Negotiable Instruments	Professor Arturo E. Balbastro

Implementing the recommendation of the Committee on Summer Program, the classes during the summer term of 1969 were held at the Malcolm Hall instead of at the Rizal Hall at Padre Faura in Manila.

E. BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS OF 1968

Of 52 candidates who were duly certified to take the 1968 bar examinations, 46 passed, representing a passing percentage of 88.9%. Only 1 made the "top ten" list namely:

Miss Soledad M. Cagampang 6th place

II

FACULTY

A. NEW APPOINTMENT

During the year under review, an addition was made in the faculty line-up with the appointment of Judge Serafin R. Cuevas of the Court of First Instance of Manila as a Professorial Lecturer in law effective June 1, 1969.

B. RETIREMENT AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Professor Sulpicio Guevara retired from service effective January 17, 1969 after 16 years of continuous and faithful service in the school.

Professor Juan F. Rivera has also retired from the government service so the College will also lose his services come next academic year.

Professor Lualhati V. Ferro has reportedly migrated to the United States and therefore will not be available for teaching assignments.

Professor Bienvenido C. Ejercito requested an indefinite leave of absence in view of his appointment to the bench last September, 1968.

C. RETURNING PROFESSOR

Professor Jose C. Laureta returned to the College on November 16, 1968 after a leave of absence of one year.

D. DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, THE FOLLOWING ADJUSTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN SALARY WERE APPROVED:

Adjustment in Salary

TABLE V

Name	Rank	Date of Effectivity
<i>Regular</i>		
Hugo E. Gutierrez	Assistant Professor	July 1, 1969

Promotions in Salary

TABLE VI

Name	Rank	Date of Effectivity
<i>Regular</i>		
Bartolome S. Carale	Associate Professor I-II	11/1/68
Araceli Baviera	Associate Professor II-III	2/1/69
Maria Clara L. Campos	Professor I-II	2/1/69
Irene R. Cortes	Professor I-III	2/1/69
Florida R. P. Romero	Associate Professor II-III	2/1/69
<i>Lecturers</i>		
Pablo Anzures		6/1/68
Demosthenes B. Gadioma		6/1/68
Bienvenido C. Ejercito		6/1/68
Florentino P. Feliciano		6/1/68
Ciriaco T. Lopez, Jr.		6/1/68

E. CHANGE OF STATUS

Effective July 16, 1968, the status of Professor Sixto T.J. de Guzman, Jr. was changed from Associate Professor to Professorial Lecturer.

F. PROMOTION IN RANK

Professor Hugo E. Gutierrez was promoted in rank from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor effective November 1, 1969.

G. SPECIAL DETAIL

1. I and Professor Estelito P. Mendoza served as members of the Philippine delegation to the Second Session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties held at Vienna, which began on April 9, 1969 and ended on May 24, 1969.

2. Mr. Merlin M. Magallona was sent on special detail effective October 1, 1968 to July 31, 1969 to accept a Visiting Fellowship at Oxford University under a Colombo Plan fellowship grant.

H. EXTENSION SERVICE

1. My work with the Board of Pardons and Parole continued during the academic year under review.

2. Professor Sulpicio Guevara continued his service as the Chairman of the Business Law Department of the College of Business Administration of the University until his retirement from the service last January 17, 1969.

III

THE LAW CURRICULUM

As was planned at the close of the academic year previous to the last, a study was made of the problem concerning the dearth of student contribution to the *Philippine Law Journal*. A committee was assigned to study the problem and its recommendation, as approved by the law faculty, was to interchange the places of Legal Research and Writing and Professional Ethics in the law curriculum so that the former will henceforth be offered during the first semester of the fourth year while the latter will be offered during the second semester of the second year. The change, it is hoped, will encourage students in Legal Writing classes who, by that time, have had adequate legal background to submit pieces suitable for journal publication and which will, at the same time, be credited towards the requirements of the course. The Registrar of the University was duly informed of the change.

Another committee was later formed for the purpose of studying ways and means by which the teaching of Legal Research and Writing could be effectively taught and this committee recommended the offering of "foundation seminars" previous to the course in Legal Research and Writing. The committee also recommended the limitation of the number of students taking said course to not more than ten (10). Of these recommendations, only the latter could be administratively implemented while the former had to be shelved for a while because the faculty could not come up with a consensus on the proper shifting of some subjects in the curriculum to provide for the so-called "foundation seminars".

Another area considered by the faculty during the year under review was the summer program. A Committee was also formed to study the same and its recommendations consisted of a list of subjects which the committee thought could very well be offered during summer. Most of the subjects listed are two-unit courses and a suggestion was also made that the maximum load of students taking summer should not be more than five (5) units and that class hours should, as much as possible, not extend beyond 1½ hours per meeting for a three-unit course and 1 hour for a two-unit course. Although these recommendations could be administratively implemented without much difficulty, the recommendation regarding the application of the College of Law scholarship rules on grades obtained by the students during summer, which the faculty approved subsequently, created a furor among the students. The succeeding events relative to this problem are narrated above.

IV

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES
ACADEMIC YEAR 1968-69

FIRST SEMESTER

1. General Elections Aug. 2, 1968
2. Induction-Convocation (LSG) Sept. 19, 1968
 "Student Activism and Student Rights"
 Guest Speaker: Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr.
3. Acquaintance Party sponsored by the
 Law Student Government Sept. 20, 1968
4. Induction-Convocation by Order of
 the Purple Feather Dec. 3, 1968
 Guest Speaker: Sen. Salvador Laurel
5. Law Students' Festival Dec. 16-20, 1968
 - Dec. 16*
 - Motorcade
 - Talent Show
 - Picture Taking for Philippinensian
 - Basketball Eliminations
 - Dec. 17*
 - Inter-Section Bowling Tournament
 - Inter-Class Chess Tournament
 - Dec. 18*
 - Oratorical Contest
 - Basketball Semi-Finals
 - Dec. 19*
 - Debate — "Night Meets Day"
 - Benefit Presentation by U.P. Madrigal Singers
 - Dec. 20*
 - Basketball Finals

SECOND SEMESTER

1. Law Ball March 1, 1969
2. Honors Convocation March 4, 1969
 "Student Power and the Right to Protest"
 Guest Speaker: Sen. Jovito R. Salonga

V

PHYSICAL PLANT

The Law Center offices were transferred to Bocobo Hall before the end of 1968 and the transfer of the Law Library to the same hall followed last summer. The school now has additional space for classrooms, offices and a student lounge. In fact, three professorial lecturers and two other regular faculty members are now occupying some of the air-conditioned offices in the second floor vacated by the Law Center, while the Law Student Government is now occupying an air-conditioned room in the third floor of the Malcolm Hall.

* * *

VI

PUBLICATIONS*

THE PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL

Professor Irené R. Cortes, Faculty Editor of the *Philippine Law Journal*, submitted the following report on the Journal:

"The virtual absence of student writing for the Journal continues. Of the present members of the editorial board, only two contributed something worth publishing. Students otherwise prolific in other types of writing produced naught for the Journal and not for want of assignments or prodding. The participation of this last student editorial board has been mainly in proofreading and the preparation of the index to the preceding volume. I am now preparing the index to volume 43 so that it can be included in the No. 5 issue.

"The offer made to the students for the complete take-over of the Journal has not as yet produced results. In a dialogue between students and faculty, one of the points discussed was the Philippine Law Journal. The consensus was that the publication can stand a good deal of improvement. This is undoubtedly true, but diagnosing the sickness does not effect the cure. The editorial malaise of this publication can be remedied only if there are more and better contributions from faculty, students, and other sources. There cannot be too much of these. More discriminating choice of materials for publication will only be possible if there are enough contributions to choose from.

* A list of the published works of the faculty during the year under review is printed as Annex A. Ed.

"Steps are being taken to develop the students' proficiency in legal writing. Thus, the course on Legal Research has been transferred to the senior year and seminars [out of the present electives] have been opened in the junior classes aimed at preparing the students for more writing. The students have themselves suggested that membership in the Journal Editorial Board and the Order of the Purple Feather be conditioned on the preparation of a law review contribution, such as an article, comment, or case note. If serious effort is taken to carry out these ideas, the Journal may yet develop into a publication of which the College of Law can be truly proud."

LAW REGISTER

The Law Register, a supplement to the Philippine Law Journal, was previously under the advisorship of a Faculty member together with the business management of the same although the articles contained therein are contributions of the students.

In view, however, of the decision to shift the responsibility of its publication completely to the students through the Law Student Government, the position of Faculty Adviser was removed and the business management of the same shifted to the students. This shift came sometime at the middle of the second semester of the academic year under review.

Volume XIV of the Register which should have had four issues last academic year, had only three issues at the close of the year. All published issues were paid for by the College of Law and the much delayed fourth issue which will come out this year will be paid for similarly. Thereafter all issues of the Register will be at the expense of the Law Student Government.

VII

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Librarian's report follows:

The Library continues to grow, not as a creature shaped by time and happenstance, but as a constituent part of the College of Law and Law Center. The year under review has not been an extraordinary one but it marks the transfer of the Law Library from Malcolm Hall to Bocobo Hall. Presently, only the second floor, which houses the Filipiniana collection, the reference books, and the materials for circulation, is open for service. The third floor, which will contain the

National Reporter System, digests, treaties, Spanish books and the legal periodicals, will be opened by the end of August.

A. GROWTH OF THE COLLECTION

As of June 30, 1969, the Law Library collection consisted of 28,462 accessioned volumes. During the fiscal year just completed, 1,264 volumes were added to the book collection of which 733 were purchased, 2 were acquired on exchange, 153 were received as gifts, 332 were continuations added by binding, and 44 were deposited in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 3870, the Law Center Law. The pamphlet file was enhanced by the addition of 19 titles. It has now a total of 608 titles.

The continued progress of the collection is largely attributed to the participation of the Faculty Library Committee and the Dean in the selection of legal materials as well as to the ₱25,000 endowed by the Law Center to supplement the regular book fund.

Important acquisitions for this year include the 42-volume set of the *Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg*, the 35-volume *All-England Reports, 1775-1935* (reports from 1936 to the present have been ordered to keep the collection on a current basis), the *American Federal Tax Reports*, 2d series, *Miller's Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America*, and the *Index to Latin American Legislation*. The last two titles mentioned were donated by the Ford Foundation.

B. SERVICES

Services to the patron, loosely speaking, can be classified into two: namely, direct or major services and indirect or subsidiary services. The former includes those services which are performed to help the readers acquire the materials they need while the latter includes those services which are provided to ensure the maximum use of the library. The direct services of the library show a total use of 87,789 as against last year's 114,571. The decrease in the statistics of use is largely attributed to the decrease in the college enrolment and to the fact that we had to close part of the library during the summer period prior to our transfer to the new building. The figures below give an indication on the use of the library:

Filipiniana Books and Pamphlets	27,217
Reference Books and Pamphlets	8,334
Reserve Books and Pamphlets	24,924
Circulation	6,902
Periodicals	6,547

Newspapers	6,489
Other Materials	6,078
Reference Questions	148
Intra-Library Loans	90
Inter-Library Loans	60
TOTAL	87,789

Since bibliographic services to the legal profession in the Philippines are almost negligible, the Law Library has embarked on the project of publishing its Index to Philippine Legal Periodicals, 1908-1968, as part of its subsidiary services. As soon as this is ready for distribution, we are confident that this publication will be a boon to our legal researchers.

In connection with the Constitutional Revision Project of the Law Center, the Law Library has compiled a bibliography on the Constitution of the Philippines, as well as a list of cases construing the Philippine Constitution. Both are included in volume 3 of the *Reference Materials* issued by the Division of Research and Law Reform of the U.P. Law Center.

LIST OF DONORS

1. Abad Santos, Vicente
2. Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning
3. Castro, Fred Ruiz
4. Commission on Elections
5. Community Development Research Council
6. Concepcion, Roberto
7. Department of Foreign Affairs
8. Doubleday Book Shops
9. Espina, Vicente
10. Ford Foundation
11. Garcia, Enrique Voltaire II
12. Gutierrez, Hugo E.
13. Haile Sellassie I University
14. Hayward, John T.
15. Jacinto, Generoso V.
16. Joint Legislative-Executive Tax Commission
17. Korean National Assembly
18. Le Van Tuan
19. Martinus Nijhoff
20. Musch, Donald
21. Oceana Publications
22. Pareja, Inocencio B.

23. Pascual, Crisolito
24. Samonte, Abelardo
25. U.S. Judge Advocate General
26. U.S. Library of Congress
27. University of Ankara-Institute of International Relations
28. University of Florida
29. University of the Philippines Press
30. Villamor, Mrs. C.M.
31. Yale University Press.

Section Two

THE LAW CENTER

The following is the report of Professor Crisolito Pascual, Director of the Law Center, covering the work of its four divisions:

I. DIVISION OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The past year 1968-1969 saw a diversification in the continuing legal education offerings of the U.P. Law Center and a branching out to service new areas. The annual conferences for the judiciary and institutes on labor relations law and tax law were bolstered by new programs in the fields of Criminal Law and Procedure, Land Titles and Deeds and an experimental *Workshop on Legal Writing and Legal Bibliography*.

For the benefit of practitioners in the Northern Luzon and Western Visayas areas, the *Advanced Course for Senior Practitioners*, regularly presented in Cebu, Davao and Cagayan de Oro Cities, was taken for the first time to Baguio and Iloilo Cities. The Institute faculty was strengthened considerably by the increased use of eminent lawyers from the provinces and new lecturers who had been graduates of past continuing legal education programs.

Guided to a great extent by the needs of law practitioners all over the Philippines, the Division of Continuing Legal Education has striven to enrich and revitalize its programs through a varied curriculum and an ever-expanding reach.

ACTIVITIES

1. OUT-OF-TOWN PROGRAMS

The decision to continue offering the *Advanced Course for Senior Practitioners* in major cities of the country was a welcome one to lawyers in outlying provinces who cannot travel to Quezon City for lack of time

and resources. Due to numerous requests, this program was presented not only in Davao, Cagayan de Oro and Cebu Cities, which had been the base of operations of continuing legal education programs in past years, but also in Baguio and Iloilo Cities to accommodate practitioners in the Northern Luzon and Western Visayas areas. The lecturers and topics are as follows:

<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Judge Conrado M. Vasquez	— Some Disputed Points and Areas of Confusion in the Revised Rules of Court
Atty. Jose Y. Feria	— Some Disputed Points and Areas of Confusion in the Revised Rules of Court
Atty. Alejandro F. de Santos	— Pleadings in Original and Appealed Cases
Judge Guillermo S. Santos	— Pre-Trial
Justice Conrado V. Sanchez	— The Practical Application of Rules 37 and 38
Senator Jovito R. Salonga	— Citizenship, Naturalization Proceedings and Conflict of Laws

To a great extent, the co-sponsors of the U.P. Law Center in the local areas were responsible for the varying degrees of success of the Institutes. In all the cities but one, bar associations undertook the handling of administrative details. In Cebu City the CFI Law Library Committee, which counts with judges and top lawyers among its members, took charge of arrangements.

In Cagayan de Oro City, the judiciary and the administration of the College of Law of Xavier University joined hands by suspending court sessions and classroom work to afford lawyers and students the opportunity to attend the course. For the first time, therefore, law students were allowed to audit lectures of their choice.

2. WORKSHOP ON LEGAL WRITING AND LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Deviating from its usual procedure of utilizing the lecture-discussion device in programs, the Division of Continuing Legal Education experimented with a workshop as a medium through which it could disseminate information and teach skills in legal writing and legal bibliography. The workshop, given in six half-day sessions, aimed at improving the presentation and style of legal writing as well as the

research skills of lawyers. Originally planned for government legal researchers, the admission requirements were subsequently relaxed to admit any interested practitioner in the face of a luke-warm response from the intended beneficiaries.

The class, consisting of 25 members, was however, the ideal size for a workshop. Professor Perfecto V. Fernandez, Chief Legal Counsel of the U.P., who handled the sessions in legal writing, and Atty. Magdangal Elma of Siguion Reyna, Montecillo, Belo & Ongsiako Law Offices, who taught legal bibliography, were rewarded by the high degree of interest displayed by the attendees and their request for a similar course for a longer period next time.

3. ANNUAL LAW INSTITUTES

Already in its fifth and sixth year of presentation, the annual institutes on tax law and labor relations law counted with an average attendance of about a hundred each. At the Tax Institute, the program given was as follows:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Deductions from Gross Income	— Atty. Roberto Clemente
International Aspects of Taxation	— Atty. Tomas C. Toledo
Developments in Municipal Taxation	— Atty. Andres Gatmaitan
Tax Aspects of Investments	— Atty. Benjamin Abela
Survey of 1967-1968 Supreme Court Decisions in Tax Cases	— Atty. Cesar Keirulf
Analysis of Recent Tax Legislation	— Prof. Perfecto Fernandez

At the *Labor Relations Law Institute*, the program offered was the following:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
CIR Jurisdiction Revisited (1953-1968)	— Atty. Jose Armonio
Collective Bargaining Agreements: Form, Essential Clauses, Administration and Enforcement	— Atty. Federico Alikpala, Jr.

Unfair Labor Practices of Labor Organizations	— Atty. Cesar Nitorreda
CIR Awards: Scope, Modification and Termination	— Judge Arsenio Martinez
Survey of 1968 Decisions of Supreme Court and Recent Legislation in Labor Relations Law	— Director Crisolito Pascual

As long as the enthusiastic response from practitioners does not lag and there is a discernible need for a forum to discuss various aspects of labor relations law, the *Institute on Labor Relations Law* will continue to be offered every year.

4. SECOND ADVANCED COURSE FOR JUNIOR LAWYERS

In recognition of the special needs of new practitioners incident to their adjustment to that transitional stage when the law student bridges the gap between classroom work and law practice, the Division of Continuing Legal Education decided to continue offering its Advanced Course for Junior Lawyers. With several bar toppers in attendance, a group of 117 lawyers, many of them fresh graduates, sat through the following program:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Law Practice for the Beginner	— Atty. Juan M. Hagad
Preparation of Pleadings	— Atty. Miguel Gonzales
Disposal of Cases Without Hearing	— Atty. Marcelo Fernan
Practical Problems in the Trial of Civil Cases	— Dean Andres R. Narvasa
Practical Problems in the Trial of Criminal Cases	— Judge Manuel R. Pamaran
The Rights of the Accused	— Fiscal Rodolfo R. Nocon

5. NEW PROGRAMS

In its constant endeavor to offer programs of practical value to law practitioners, the Division of Continuing Legal Education decided to venture into two hitherto unexplored areas of law the past year — Criminal Law and Procedure (because of the critical peace and order situation in the country) and Land Titles and Deeds (to give the law

practitioners the opportunity to examine in detail the procedures and practices in connection with the titling of lands in order to help in arresting the mounting incidence of land grabbing cases that had seriously undermined the Torrens System of land registration in the Philippines).

Exceeding expectations, the *Institute on Criminal Law and Procedure* had an enrolment of 259 members of the bench and the bar and representatives from government offices such as the Commission on Elections, which sent 23 members of its staff. The course content and lecturers were as follows:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
B a i l	— Judge Ruperto Kapunan, Jr.
Preliminary Investigation	— Prof. Emilio A. Gancayko
Motion to Quash	— Justice Antonio P. Barredo
Circumstances Affecting Criminal Liability	— Judge Luis B. Reyes
Criminal Evidence	— Ex-Senator Estanislao A. Fernandez
Civil Liability Arising from Crimes	— Judge Ricardo Puno

Likewise well-received was the program on *Land Titles and Deeds*, which included among the attendees, register of deeds, fieldmen of the Land Registration Commission and Court of Agrarian Relations, bank employees, real estate brokers, engineers and law practitioners. Not all lectures were on strictly legal matters. This program, being the first in this field of law, government officials were invited who could brief the participants on the administrative procedures in such government offices as the Bureau of Lands and the Land Registration Commission, as well as the more technical aspects of surveying. The subjects offered and the lecturers were the following:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
S u r v e y	— Director Nicanor G. Jorge
Land Registration Proceedings	— Prof. Francisco Ventura
Functions of the Bureau of Lands	— Atty. Ramon N. Casanova
Functions of the Land Registration Commission	— Com. Gregorio M. Bilog, Jr.

Functions of the Register
of Deeds in Relation to
the Registration of
Deeds and Titles

— Atty. Lorenzo C. Gella

M o r t g a g e s

— Atty. Julio Locsin

It is evident that follow-up institutes will be in demand in order to adequately cover the complicated field of land titles and deeds.

6. JUDICIAL CONFERENCES

Summer conferences were again held the past year for the members of the judiciary, particularly judges of Courts of First Instance, Circuit Criminal Courts and Municipal Courts. Timed to coincide with their annual conventions, these programs, arranged for them by the Division of Continuing Legal Education, served as forums for the sharing of experiences and sounding boards of ideas threshed out under the guidance of discussion leaders drawn from the superior courts. These gatherings also gave the judges an opportunity for professional and social intercourse with their colleagues and a respite from their daily grind. In both programs, the Department of Justice, as a co-sponsor of the U.P. Law Center, allowed the judges to attend on official time and their ranking officials cooperated fully to insure the success of the joint ventures. Topics for discussion were agreed upon by staff members of the U.P. Law Center and the Department of Justice with the assistance of the officers of the judges' organizations.

The three-day *Second Judicial Conference for Judges of Courts of First Instance and Circuit Criminal Courts* was attended by 150 judges — 144 representing the Court of First Instance, 7, the Circuit Criminal Courts and 2, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts. Recognizing the highly specialized needs of these judges the following justices of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court were invited to lead discussions in the following subject areas:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Techniques in Expediting the Trial of Civil Cases	— Justice Carmelino G. Alvendia
a) Ordinary Civil Actions and Special Proceedings	
b) Discovery, Deposition, Pre-Trial Examination	— Justice Antonio Barredo
Provisional Remedies	— Justice Jesus Y. Perez

Preparations & Writing of
Decisions

— Justice Fred Ruiz Castro

Secretary of Justice Juan Ponce Enrile was the principal speaker at the opening session. At the closing program, Undersecretary of Justice Felix Q. Antonio delivered the closing remarks.

The *Second Advanced Course for City and Municipal Court Judges*, a week-long program, had an enrolment of 367 judges. Fifty of them resided on campus for the duration of the Conference and were invited to avail themselves of the library and recreational facilities of the University.

The Executive Secretary of the Office of the President of the Republic, Rafael M. Salas, addressed the assemblage at the opening ceremonies. Undersecretary of Justice Felix Q. Antonio, spoke on behalf of the Department of Justice in the closing session. The program was as follows:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Court Administration Techniques on Speedy Disposal of Cases	— Judge Federico Alikpala
Pre-Trial in the City and Municipal Courts	— Judge Francisco Geronimo
Recent Amendments to the Judiciary Act of 1948 and Other New Laws Pertaining to Municipal City Court Judges	— Justice Ruperto Martin
Election Matters Within Jurisdiction of City and Municipal Courts	— Atty. Emilio J. Aguila
Research and Legal Writing	— Prof. Perfecto V. Fernandez

7. FACULTY LECTURES

Law, a comprehensive and all-embracing branch of human knowledge, can only be understood fully when studied, not in isolated grandeur, but in conjunction with other disciplines, particularly the behavioral sciences. In its *Fifth Annual Faculty Lecture*, therefore, the Division of Continuing Legal Education presented Dr. Ruben Santos Cuyugan, Director of the Institute of Asian Studies, University of the Philippines, who pointed out the areas where the boundaries of the disciplines of sociology and law merge. Attendance at public programs such as these comes mostly from the studentry.

8. THE CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAM FACULTY

As may be noted from the foregoing reports of the different continuing legal education programs offered by the U.P. Law Center, the faculty is drawn mostly from the judiciary, law schools, government offices and the ranks of eminent law practitioners. An honorarium is given these lecturers for their efforts in leading discussions and preparing the manuscripts of their lectures for publication. Out-of-town speakers are also reimbursed their travel expenses.

To an increasing extent, the Division of Continuing Legal Education is utilizing the expertise of well-known law practitioners from the provinces, most of them graduates of the U.P. College of Law. This group is also representative of the younger generation which is gaining recognition in legal circles. Among these are the following:

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>
Federico Alikpala, Jr.	M a n i l a
Jose Armonio	M a n i l a
Gregorio R. Castillo	M a n i l a
Juan G. Collas, Jr.	M a n i l a
Andres G. Gatmaitan	M a n i l a
Magdangal B. Elma	M a n i l a
Marcelo B. Fernan	C e b u
Juan Hagad	B a c o l o d
Efren I. Plana	M a n i l a

Some participants of our past programs who have "graduated" from the floor to the platform as lecturers in succeeding ones have distinguished themselves by their outstanding performance due no doubt to their past experience as part of a discriminating audience. Noteworthy of mention are Ramon Casanova, District Land Officer and Coordinator of the Bureau of Lands, Federico Alikpala, Jr. of the Lawyers' Inn, and Tomas C. Toledo, Chief, Assessment Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

9. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

(a) *SyCip Lectures*

Upon representations made by the law firm, SyCip, Salazar, Luna, Manalo & Feliciano, the Division of Continuing Legal Education was charged with the responsibility of handling the administrative details incident to the presentation of the first in a series of annual lectures honoring Don Albino SyCip, one-time lecturer in the U.P. College of Law.

A Board of Trustees set up to oversee the lectureship is composed of the following:

Chairman — The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Member — The Secretary of Justice

Member — The Dean of the College of Law
University of the Philippines

Two members of the law firm,

SyCip, Salazar, Luna, Manalo & Feliciano, one of
whom serves as Secretary of the Board

In the words of the organizers of this project, "there is currently a need for stock-taking and assessment of such trends in various sectors of the law as have emerged or in the process of emerging. The basic thought was that identifying this trend and appraising them in terms of both the larger ends of our society as well as the more pressing contemporary requirements of a developing society is a task that should be performed. The ultimate purpose would be to improve the capacity of the law as an instrument for achieving those ends and fulfilling the functions demanded of it." Their assumption was that "this task, if well performed, should be of some consequence not only for the members of the bar and bench who are continually preoccupied with day-to-day requirements of lawyering and decision-making, but also for society at large."

Given the honor of launching the lectureship was Justice Jose P. Bengzon, who delivered two separate lectures at the U.P. Law Center Conference Hall on January 25 and February 1, 1969 on the subject "Law as a Function of the Social Order." Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion and other distinguished members of the Supreme Court, private practitioners, deans and faculty members of the different law schools, and U.P. College of Law students formed the bulk of the audience at the two sessions. Copies of these lectures are now being printed for public distribution.

(b) *WILOCI-Sponsored National Lawyers' Convention on
Crime Control*

The U.P. Women Lawyers' Circle (WILOCI), in commemoration of the 22nd Anniversary of its organization, sponsored a National Lawyers' Convention on the theme "Crime Control." It solicited, and was given, the cooperation of the U.P. College of Law and its Law Center specially in the use of the latter's facilities and services of its staff. A two-day conference officially recognized by the Office of the President, it was attended by a number of law practitioners, peace officers and

government officials. The program presented included the following speeches:

The Responsibilities of Public

in Crime Control Sen. Salvador P. Laurel

The Challenge to the Media Atty. Teodoro V. Valencia

The Sociological Aspects

of Crime Control Fr. John J. Carroll, S.J.

As a result of these discussion, resolutions looking toward the alleviation of the problems of peace and order were formulated and furnished the three branches of the government and all participants.

10. ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Official Trip to Observe Continuing Legal Education Program*

Prof. Florida Ruth P. Romero, Head of the Division of Continuing Legal Education, undertook an official trip from April 8 to 14, 1969 to observe continuing legal education programs in the United States. She had the opportunity to make a comparative study of continuing legal education services operated by universities, private organizations, bar associations and government agencies, to wit:

- (1) Practising Law Institute — New York City
- (2) Federal Bar Association — Washington, D.C.
- (3) Federal Judicial Center — Washington, D.C.
- (4) Center for Continuation of Studies — University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- (5) Indiana University — Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- (6) American Bar Association — Chicago, Illinois
- (7) Continuing Education of the Bar — University of California Extension, Berkeley, California

Professor Romero had a chance to compare the U.P. Law Center's operation in continuing legal education with similar work conducted by its American counterparts with the end in view of profiting in terms of improved services of the former, her visits provided the occasion to disseminate information about the U.P. Law Center's work in general and the Division of Continuing Legal Education in particular. After the meeting with the Executive Director of the Association of Continuing Legal Education Administrators, the latter extended the U.P. Law Center an invitation to join this organization. The trip was also fruitful in terms of professional contacts cultivated. In addition, it laid the basis for further exchange of information and continuing legal education publications.

II. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND LAW REFORM

1. ORGANIZATION

Except for some minor changes, the organization of the Division during the period remained pretty much the same as that reported last year. Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa is still the Head and Mr. Merlin M. Magallona is still the Assistant Head. The latter, however, has been on leave since September 1968, having gone to Oxford University on a research grant, and will not be back until the last week of July, 1969. The staff of full-time researchers which, as previously reported, was expanded during the preceding period with the appointment of Mrs. Grace Peña Blaszkowski, was further expanded with the addition of Mr. Ruben Torres in September, 1968. From time to time, upon invitation of the Division Head, Prof. Jose F. Espinosa would also take part in the deliberations of the Division and even in the preparation of memoranda. Mr. Torres, however, resigned on May 15, 1969 to join the Legal Staff of the Senate Committee on Justice. Mrs. Blaszkowski also resigned effective June 30, 1969 in order to join her husband in the United States. With respect to the four student research assistants taken in at the beginning of the preceding fiscal year, the term of two expired in November, 1968 and that of the other two in April, 1969. So, the Division has, at the fiscal year's end, been returned to its former composition before Mrs. Blaszkowski joined it, with only Miss Haydee B. Yorac, Mr. Esteban B. Bautista and Mr. Carmelo V. Sison as full-time researchers.

2. WINDING UP OF WORK IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE REVISION PROJECT

The Division started the fiscal year 1968-1969 by winding up its work as part of the technical committee of Congress which studied and revised the Draft Administrative Code which it had submitted to the lawmaking body. The members of the Division are expected to be called upon anytime for consultation in the public hearings that Congress may conduct on the proposed code.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION PROJECT

At about the same time, the Division started the preparatory and organizational work in its Constitutional Revision Project. As organized, the Project has a Project Director in the person of Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa, the Division Head; a Steering Committee headed by Senator Jose W. Diokno; and 13 working committees. The members of the Division were assigned to several of these working committees, aside from themselves constituting an entire committee, the Committee on National Defense.

Since its organization, the Project has gone a long way. As of this moment, the Project has produced a 3-volume compilation of reference materials consisting of articles and speeches on the Constitution and proposed amendments thereto, a complete bibliography on the Constitution, and a complete list of cases dealing with various constitutional law questions. It has also put out a compilation of the first progress reports of its various working committees, setting forth their explorations and analyses of problems which may be the subject of constitutional revision as well as their conclusions and proposals. These compilations have been widely distributed and, especially that embodying the first progress reports, have been found impressive by responsible quarters. The first progress reports have also been the subject of discussions in meetings held weekly for the purpose since March, 1969. The discussions, which are tape-recorded and are being transcribed for future reference, are themselves highly illuminating and will surely serve useful and important reference materials not only regarding the background of the proposed amendments but also on the present Constitution itself.

The different working committees are now working on their final reports which are due in mid-July of this year. These reports will be discussed at symposia and after having been finalized by the Steering Committee, will be compiled and published in monograph form for distribution to the delegates of the forthcoming Constitutional Convention and will be made available to the general public.

4. THE PHILIPPINE TREATY SERIES

The second and third volumes of the Philippine Treaty Series were completed and published during this period. As in the case of the first volume, the editing and annotation of these volumes were done by Miss Haydee B. Yorac. Miss Yorac is now preparing the fourth volume, which is expected to be finished soon.

5. COMPILATION OF PHILIPPINE STATUTES

With funds donated by Mr. Eugenio Lopez, the Division has also undertaken to make a multi-volume updated, indexed and annotated compilation of permanent and general statutes of the Philippines from 1900 up to the present. This will be the most up-to-date and complete work of its kind, containing as it does, all statutes of more or less permanent and general character and all amendments thereto up to 1968. The manuscripts is about to be completed and is expected to be submitted to the press at the end of July of the current year. The project study, which lead to the undertaking of this work, was prepared by Mr. Carmelo V. Sison on the basis of a study made by Mr. Gabriel Trinidad of the Statute Revision and Research Division of the Senate.

6. COPYRIGHT REVISION PROJECT

With reference to the Copyright Revision Project, the commencement of which was mentioned in the last report, a draft Intellectual Property Law, which seeks to supplant the present Copyright Law, has been completed. This draft seeks to expand and make more secure the protection extended to literary and artistic works and other products of the mind not presently covered by the copyright and patent laws. This is sought to be achieved by including new classes of works to be protected by copyright, by giving creators of copyrightable works additional rights not included in the traditional concept of copyright, by providing additional safeguards necessitated by technicological developments, and by doing away with formalities which, under the present law, are required for the acquisition of copyright and with the technicalities by which protection is oftentimes lost. After further refinement, the draft will be submitted to the National Library may be introduced in Congress for consideration.

7. LEGAL OPINIONS

As in previous years, the Division prepared a number of opinions upon request from various government offices, including those of the University. These opinions dealt on a wide variety of questions such as:

(a) The constitutionality of H. No. 17204 (3rd Session, 6th C.R.P.) entitled 'An Act Creating a Special Hospital and Rural Health Fund.'

(b) Meaning of academic freedom under Section 12 of Republic Act No. 4670, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Public School Teachers.

(c) The permissibility of delegating to the Director of the Philippine General Hospital the U.P. President's authority to sign requisitions for hospital supplies and equipment.

(d) Whether the U.P. Board of Regents is authorized under the University Charter to conclude an agreement with a professional investment company whereby the latter will manage funds received by the University from various donors and intended for scholarship grants or other purposes.

(e) The constitutionality of including in a bill proposing to increase the specific tax on gasoline products a proviso authorizing the President of the Philippines to establish a price ceiling on said products

(f) The constitutionality of H. No. 18880 (6th C.R.P.), particularly its provision requiring private schools to admit honor students free of tuition fee and book rentals.

(g) The constitutionality of the proposed tax on properties abroad provided in a bill amending the National Internal Revenue Code.

(h) Whether a violation of Executive Order No. 100, which was issued by President Marcos pursuant to Republic Act No. 11, constitutes an offense.

(i) What would be the appropriate subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency of one found guilty of driving without a license, this offense being penalized by the Land Transportation Code with a fine of ₱300.

(j) A set of questions having to do with the powers and disabilities of a vice-mayor under the Local Autonomy Act, the Decentralization Act, the Police Act of 1966, and the Revised Administrative Code.

(k) The effect of failure, in a case for annulment, to adduce evidence of notice and/or publication required under Section 18(c), Rule 39 of the Revised Rules of Court other than the sheriff's certificate of sale and deed of sale.

(l) Whether acceptance by a provincial governor of an appointment as member of the Local Government Reform Commission will result in the forfeiture of his office as governor.

8. OTHER MEMORANDA

Aside from legal opinions, the Division was also requested by some government agencies to make studies or comments on their projects or other matters connected with their activities. In response to these requests, the Division:

(a) Produced a full-length survey of national treatment and most-favoured-nation clauses in treaties of amity, commerce and navigation upon the request of the Board of Investments.

(b) Produced an analysis of judicial data on the number of cases filed, pending and disposed of in the Courts of First Instance of the Philippines by province covering the ten-year period 1958-1968. This study was made upon the request of the House Judiciary Committee, which is looking for a solution to the perennial backlog problem.

(d) Submitted to the Senate two sets of comments and proposals on the Philconsa bill dealing on the details of the holding of the Constitutional Convention in 1971 and on the various Senate bills or proposed joint resolution on the subject.

(e) Submitted to the Senate a memorandum of comments and recommendations on the question of whether the voting age should be reduced to 18 years.

(f) As *amicus curiae*, submitted a memorandum to the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of Republic Act No. 4880, limiting the period for political campaigns and engaging in other partisan political activities.

In addition, the Division also prepared memoranda designed to counteract attempts to diminish the sources of income of the Law Center. The first of these memoranda was addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration, who eliminated certain items for which fees may be collected for the Law Center. Another memorandum was submitted to the House Judiciary Committee, which referred to the Center a bill seeking to cut the funds of the Center by one-half, the other half to be given to the judiciary.

9. OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Division Head, Dr. Gamboa, was appointed member of the Local Government Reform Commission and Messrs. Carmelo V. Sison and Esteban B. Bautista were detailed to that Commission as his private secretary and technical assistant, respectively.

A member of the Division, Mr. Bautista, participated in the Annual Survey of Philippine Law and Jurisprudence published both by the Law Center and the *Philippine Law Journal*. For the third time, Mr. Bautista prepared the Survey of Criminal Law. Mr. Bautista also edited the proceedings of the Third Session of the Asian Institute of International Studies which, together with articles by leading European international law writers, were published in the *Philippine Yearbook of International Law*.

Another member of the Division, Mrs. Blaszkowski, gave a series of lectures on juvenile delinquency and probation to social welfare and sociology students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

From Oxford, Mr. Merlin M. Magallona reported that he had written an article on neocolonialism in Philippine context, which was included in a book published in Great Britain. The article was also read in a symposium organized by Prof. Thomas Balogh of Oxford University.

III. DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

The report for Fiscal Year 1967-1968 gave an indication of the role that the Division is called upon to perform in the improvement and increase of current literature on professional legal competence, research, and law reform in the Philippines.

It was then felt that the Division must plan and develop a publications program over and beyond publishing proceedings of continuing

legal education seminars and conferences or putting in book form and disseminating the materials for research and law reform.

This year, the Division has taken further steps to implement this program in more concrete form.

1. ADMINISTRATION

The Division is now fully organized to meet its present commitments and prepared for its expanding programs.

The appointment of Professor Hugo E. Cutierrez, Jr. and Atty. Ambrosio R. Blanco, as Head and Assistant Head respectively, last year was followed this year by the filling up of the position of Administrative Assistant. Three more appointments in the clerical staff completed the organizational set-up.

The problems of editorial supervision and delays in printing has been solved by the full taking over of the duties of publications editor by the Assistant Head of the Division. For the first time, the Division has been able to meet press deadlines. The Assistant Head of the Division has been recommended for the position of Editor of Publications without additional compensation. This should insure consistency in the matter of editorial policy.

As in the previous year, the morale and performance of the clerical staff continued to be excellent. The commendable cooperation extended to the Head and Assistant Head enabled the Division to clear its heavy backlog of work.

With the appointment of Mrs. Felicidad R. Lapuz as Administrative Assistant, the liaison functions were taken over by her in addition to her normal duties of assisting the Head and Assistant Head in personnel matters. Mr. Silverio G. Sabio, Jr. continues to perform the various tasks of layouting, preparation of dummies, canvassing of printers, and the like.

The other members of the clerical staff transcribe, proofread, type, take dictation, file and perform various other assignments. As in the past, the staff of this Division cooperated in other functions of the Center such as assisting in continuing legal education institutes, judicial conferences, seminars, the Constitutional Revision Project, and the like. They also performed assignments relative to the *Philippine Law Journal* and complied with occasional assignments given by the Administrative Division.

2. PUBLICATIONS

The present publications may be divided into two — continuing legal education and those in research and law performs. In this sense, the

publications program of the Division is an essential complement of the continuing legal education and research and law reform programs of the Law Center.

(a) *Publications During the Period*

The new publications of the Center during the period are:

- (1) Fourth Annual Institute on Tax Law — 1967
- (2) Law Practice for the Young Lawyer — 1968
- (3) Philippine Corporation Law and Practice — 1968
- (4) Philippine Treaty Series — Vol. II
- (5) Survey of Philippine Law and Jurisprudence — 1967
- (6) Continuing Legal Education for Municipal Judges — 1968
- (7) Legal Aspects of Business — 1968
- (8) Aspects of Philippine Labor Relations Law — 1968
- (9) Law Practice for the Senior Lawyer — 1968
- (10) Trial Problems in the Court of First Instance — 1968
- (11) Philippine Treaty Series — Vol. III
- (12) Fifth Annual Institute on Tax Law — 1968

A reprint of the following books was also found necessary because of the popular requests of the members of the bench and bar who find our publications useful, informative, educational, and interesting, to wit:

- (1) Application & Graduation of Penalties Under the Revised Penal Code and the Intermediate Sentence Law — 1965.
- (2) Aspects of Philippine Labor Relations Law — 1966.
- (3) Naturalization and Immigration Laws — 1967.
- (4) Institute on Trial Techniques and Procedures — 1967
- (5) Institute for Legal Officers of Government Corporations — 1967.

It may be noted that most of the publications are from the institutes and conferences of the Division of Continuing Legal Education. The impact of the continuing legal education programs is not only made permanent but is maximized through a reaching out to persons who could not attend the programs.

It may be noted that the only research project already undertaken by the Division of Research and Law Reform that the Division of Pub-

lications has been requested to publish is the compilation of texts of all treaties and other international agreements entered into by the Philippines. The three volumes of this work entitled PHILIPPINE TREATY SERIES has been completed and published. The remaining fourth volume is now with the press and expected to come out anytime before December, 1969.

Aside from publishing the regular proceedings of all institutes and conferences, this division has participated actively in assisting the publication of the four volumes of PERMANENT AND GENERAL STATUTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(b) Other Publications

In line with the current efforts to improve professional competence, the Division has published the current reviews of Supreme Court decisions prepared by faculty members of the College of Law and research lawyers of the Law Center. This publication entitled SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE is conceived as an annual publication, to supplement the current continuing legal education materials. This was started two years ago to afford lawyers a ready access not only of recent decisions of the Supreme Court but also of the current legal thinking or comments on them.

(c) Summary of Publications Productions

To summarize, the Division has published during the reporting period, a total of seventeen (17) books or almost one and a half books a month.

At the end of this reporting period the division is working on the following publications:

- (1) Criminal Law and Procedure
- (2) Second Advanced Course for Junior Lawyers
- (3) Land Titles and Deeds
- (4) Second Advanced Course for City & Municipal Court Judges — 1969
- (5) Judicial Conference for CFI Judges — 1969
- (6) Sixth Annual Institute on Labor Relations Law — 1969

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

1. ORGANIZATION

The period covered by this Report marked, among other things, the appointment of an Assistant Chief of the Division in the person of

Atty. Casiano O. Flores. His appointment took effect on September 1, 1968. He was formerly with the Legal Office of the U.P. Land Grant in Basilan City. Miss Edna R. Santos continued to act as Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Director.

2. SERVICES

The Administrative Division did its best to integrate the internal services in the U.P. Law Center into an efficient working machinery. The five types of internal services have been: (1) personnel services, (2) administrative services, (3) fiscal services, (4) supply, property and record services, and (5) miscellaneous services.

* * *

THE BOCOBO HALL

The Bocobo Hall, otherwise known as the U.P. Law Center Building, is one of the newest and most modern buildings on the U.P. Campus in Diliman, Quezon City. It has a central air-conditioning system. Occupying a total floor area of 3,640 square meters behind the Malcolm Hall, this four-storey edifice of beauty and strength is one of the landmarks of the University of the Philippines.

The plans and perspectives were prepared by Prof. Victor Tiotuyco, University Architect, and were approved on June 8, 1967, by the President of the University, the Dean of the U.P. College of Law, and the Director of the Law Center. The building contract was awarded to the AGE Construction Company, Inc., on August 24, 1967.

Without any ceremony, construction got under way on August 25, 1967. After 15 months of work, the building was turned over by the contractor to the University on December 13, 1968. But even before the building was finished, it was dedicated on April 27, 1968 in honor of the late Jorge C. Bocobo, who served as the second dean of the U.P. College of Law from 1917 to 1934. On November 30, 1968 the Bocobo Hall was inaugurated for the use of the Law Center and the Law Library with a simple ceremony. Shortly after the turnover, the U.P. Law Center moved to its new quarters from its old place on the second floor of the Malcolm Hall. The law Library completed its transfer towards the end of June, 1969.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to thank the following for their valuable assistance in the preparation of this report: Mr. Arturo D. Dadufalza, Secretary of the

* End of Director Pascual's report.

College, Professor Irene R. Cortes of the Law Journal, Miss Myrna S. Feliciano of the Law Library, Mrs. Teresita C. Agbayani, Administrative Assistant, Professor Crisolito Pascual of the Law Center and those named in his acknowledgment.

Very truly yours,

VICENTE ABAD SANTOS
Dean

ANNEX

RESEARCH 1968-1969

PUBLISHED WORKS

A. Books

- ABAD SANTOS, VICENTE, *THE LAW OF PROPERTY*. Manila, Philaw Pub., 1969. 277 p.
- GAMBOA, MELQUIADES J., *AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILIPPINE LAW*. 7th ed. Quezon City. Central Lawbook Pub. (c1969) 479 p.
- GUEVARA, SULPICIO, *COMMONWEALTH ACTS, ANNOTATED*. Quezon City, Bookwealth Publications, 1968. 3 v.

B. Articles and Others

- Abad Santos, Vicente, *Manual of Public International Law* by Max Sorensen. (*Book Review*), 43 PHIL. L. J. 567-569 (July, 1968).
- _____. *Civil Law — Part One*, 43 PHIL. L. J. 1-21 (February, 1968); 1967 SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE 1-21 (1968).
- _____. *Dean's Report, 1967-68*, 43 PHIL. L. J. 447-485 (July, 1967-68).
- _____. *The Functions of Law*, 2 VERGE 80-92 (December-June, 1967-68).
- Ambion Bienvenido C., *Civil Law — Part Four, Torts & Damages*, 43 PHIL. L. J. 51-56 (February, 1968); 1967 SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE 51-66 (1968).
- Bacungan, Froilan M., *The Supreme Court and Social Security*, 43 PHIL. L. J. 641-674 (Sept., 1968).
- Balastro, Arturo E., *Remedial Law*, 43 PHIL. L. J. 296-358 (April, 1968); 1967 SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE 296-358 (1968).
- Baviera, Araceli, *Civil Law — Part Three*, 43 PHIL. L. J. 38-50 (February, 1968); 1967 SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE 38-50 (1968).
- Campos, Jose C., Jr. and Campos, Ma. Clara Lopez, *Commercial Law*, 43 PHIL. L. J. 227-263 (April, 1968); 1967 SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, 227-263 (1968).

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