

PROVINCE OF AGUSAN

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF AGUSAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Butuan

December 18, 1952

His Excellency
The President of the Philippines
Manila

S I r :

In accordance with Provincial Circular No. 1 dated September 30, 1952 of the Honorable, the Executive Secretary, I have the honor to submit hereunder my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952:

1. AREA AND BOUNDARIES

The Province of Agusan comprises a territory approximately 1,056,487 hectares or 4,079.1 square miles in area.

It is situated in the northern part of the island of Mindanao, bounded on the north by Mindanao Sea; on the east by the province of Surigao; in the south by the province of Davao; and on the west by the province of Bukidnon and Oriental Misamis.

2. POPULATION

This province has 119,247 inhabitants distributed as follows:

Buenavista	-	16,705
Cabadbaran	-	21,233
Carmen	-	6,112
Jabonga	-	7,700
Nasipit	-	12,502
Talacogon	-	3,865
Tubay	-	8,190
Municipal Districts	-	42,935

The number of births, deaths and marriages are as follows:

Municipality	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Buenavista	598	219	142
Cabadbaran	591	243	267
Carmen	275	77	55
Jabonga	179	65	55
Nasipit	376	89	86
Talacogon	49	25	8
Tubay	113	51	20
Municipal Districts	594	100	16

With an area of 4,079.1 square miles and a population of 11,247, there are 29 persons per square mile. It will thus be seen how thinly populated this province is. Very lately, however, at the time of writing this report, many persons have come to Agusan from Leyte and Camiguin Island, the first, as a result of the storm, the latter due to volcanic eruption of Hibokhibok. We trust this influx of immigration to this province shall continue in even greater number in the immediate future as our only hope for the early development is many immigrants. While we welcome immigrants, I want to be emphatic that they are persons who come here to engage in farming and not those who seek employment whom we welcome.

The greater percentage of births over deaths indicates improved condition in the province. The fact, however, that in the municipality of Talacogon and in the municipal districts comprising the so-called Upper Agusan or Southern Agusan, there were only 24 marriages, during the year would seem to indicate a laxity in the morality of the people living therein. There are Justices of the Peace in each provincial division so there is no cause for such situation.

3. ORGANIZATION, POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Butuan City continues to be the capital of this province. There are seven regular municipalities; namely, Buenavista, Cabadbaran, Carmen, Jabonga, Nasipit, Talacogon and Tubay. Besides, there are four provincial divisions; namely, Gibang, Simulao, Umayam and Wana-Ojet with the seats of government at the municipal districts of Prosperidad, Bunawan, Loreto and Esperanza respectively. These four provincial divisions are, in turn, subdivided into 52 municipal districts as follows: Ampitis, Babbah, Bakingking, Basa, Baylo, Binucayan, Borbon, Bumaguit, Bunawan, Cabantao, Cometa, Cuevas, Ebro, Esperanza, Guadalupe, Malapitan, Johnson, Langasian, La Paz, Las Nieves, Libertad, Loreto, Los Arcos, Maasin, Manbalili, Concordia, Maygatasan, Novela,

Nueva Gracia, Nuevo Sibagat, Nuevo Trabajo, Patrocinio, Prosperidad, Remedios, Rosario, Salimbogaon, Sagunio, Salvacion, San Francisco, San isidro, San Luis, San Salvador, Tronto, San Fe, Santa Ines, Santa Josefa, Santa Maria, Santo Tomas, Tudala, Veruela, Violenta and Waloc.

My objective during my administration are: (1) To bring the government closer to the people thru frequent visits to municipalities, barrios and municipal districts. (2) To introduce improvements whenever funds exist and not wait for the election to introduce these much needed improvements. (3) To synchronize my activities with those of the President because, according to the President himself, there is only one administration. I fully subscribe to this statement in the interest of this province and for the little that I can contribute for the advancement of the Republic at large. (4) To strive for a clean and honest administration, the brainchild of President Quirino.

The following laws passed by the Philippine Congress in 1951 are applicable to the province of Agusan:

1. Republic Act No. 594 – An act to amend certain sections of the National Internal Revenue Code relating to privilege taxes on business.
2. Republic Act No. 599 – An act to amend certain sections of the Revised Administrative Code.
3. Republic Act No. 602 – An act to establish a minimum wage law and for other purposes.
4. Republic Act No. 611 – An act further amending section 286 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended.
5. Republic Act No. 610 – An act to provide for gratuities and pensions for officers and enlisted men who die or are disabled as a result of a wound or injuries received or sickness or disease incurred in line of duty in the active service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines or the Philippine Constabulary, authorizing the appropriation of funds therefor, and for other purposes.
6. Republic Act No. 635 – An act to amend paragraph 2 and 3 of subsection (a) of section 5, the last paragraph of section 8, the last paragraph of section 12, the first paragraph of section 35 and section 42 of Commonwealth Act No. 83 entitled "An act to regulate the sales of securities, to create securities and exchange commission to enforce the provisions of the same and appropriating funds therefor."
7. Republic Act No. 656 – an act to create and establish a "Property Insurance Fund" and to provide for its purpose administration and other purposes.
8. Republic Act No. 657 – An act to promote the production of Cassava Flour and to regulate the importation of wheat flour and for other purposes.

9. Republic Act No. 659 – An act amending section four of Commonwealth Act No. 471, declaring with full force and effect all fishing ordinances, rules and regulations promulgated by the Provincial Boards, Municipal Boards or Councils or Municipal District Councils unless disapproved in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture and Notarial Resources within 30 days.
10. Republic Act No. 660 – an act to amend Commonwealth Act No. 186 entitled “An act to create and establish a Government Service Insurance System, and to provide for its administration, and to appropriate the necessary funds therefor” and to provide Retirement Insurance and for other purpose.
11. Republic Act No. 663 – An act to develop and improve the rice and corn industries, to stabilize the price and to promote the social and economic conditions of the people engaged in the production of these staple foods.
12. Republic Act No. 664 – an act fixing the minimum compensation of physicians employed by the government in position requiring medical knowledge to two thousand four hundred pesos per annum.

Of all the acts mentioned above, I want to touch on Republic Act No. 602 known as the Minimum Wage Law in view of the inability or difficulty of this province to comply with said law and of the fact that there are many sawmills and format licensees here who are affected by said law. Of course, said law takes effect on august 4, 1952.

I feel quite certain there will be several employees of the province who cannot be given the minimum wage fixed by law. And there will be sawmills which will either stop operation or continue with a skeleton personnel only.

I also want to state that Republic Act No. 660 providing for retirement pay to the officials and employees entitled thereto is a very good law. It encourages public servants to stay faithful on their jobs so they have something to receive when they leave the government service in their old age as a fitting reward for their self-sacrifice.

A. PERSONNEL

The following are the key officials and employees in the province:

1. Office of the Provincial Board

Hon. Felixberto C. Bagani, Provincial Governor
Hon. Silvestre M. Onin, Board Member
Hon. Zacarias S. Pizarro, Board Member
Atty. Ernesto R. Trillo, Secretary

2. Office of the Provincial Governor

Mr. Vicente C. Rosales, Deputy Governor-at-large
Mr. Vivencio A. Cureto, Deputy Governor, Unayam Division

2. Office of the Provincial Governor
(Continued)

Mr. Victor G. Mondejar, Deputy Governor, Gibung Division
Mr. Jose a. Cordero, Deputy Governor, Simulao Division
Mr. Mr. Ludovico N. Paterno, Deputy Governor, Wana-Ojet Division
Atty. Simon P. Puyot, Municipal District Clerk
Mr. Gil Villanueva, Provincial Warden
Mr. Bienvenido E. Tan, Sergeant, Provincial Guards

3. Office of the Provincial Treasurer and Assessor

Mr. Felix G. Martinez, Provincial Treasurer
Mr. Constanca Fernando, Assistant Provincial Treasurer
Mr. Angel R. Canbraso, Administrative Deputy
Mr. Luis B. Amora, Bookkeeper and Deputy
Mr. Graciano A. Pinacanayan, Cashier and Deputy
Mr. Francisco Magno, Property Clerk and Deputy
Mr. Santos C. Caballera, Chief Deputy Provincial Assessor
Mr. Ramon A. Burdeca, Special Deputy

4. Office of the Provincial Auditor

Mr. Eduardo Ribimada, Provincial Auditor
Mr. Teofilo Santos, Assistant Provincial Auditor
Mr. Manuel V. Rosales, Junior Clerk

5. Office of the Provincial Fiscal

Atty. David F. Avila, Provincial Fiscal

6. Office of the District Engineer

Mr. Solomon v. Torrado, District Engineer
Mr. Felicisimo Ver, Civil Engineer
Mr. Pedro Urgallo, Civil Engineer
Mr. Andres Mahinay, Asst. Civil Engineer
Mr. Melquiades Naig, Asst. Civil engineer
Mr. Pedro Paterno, General Maintenance Forman
Mr. Leonor Grana, Chief Clerk

7. Office of the Division Superintendent of Schools

Mr. Mariano Manaligod, Division Superintendent of Schools
Me. Pedro M. Calo, Academic Supervisor
Mr. Roberto Angeles, Division Industrial Supervisor
Mr. Leonor A. de la Cerna, Division Home Economic Supervisor
Mr. Angel Pascual, National Language Supervisor
Mr. Francisco Lolingco, Division Chief Clerk
Mr. Gerardo Domingo, Principal, Agusan High School

8. Office of the Provincial Health officer

Dr. Nicanor Victoriano, District Health Officer
Mr. Maximino Gacula, Chief Sanitary Inspector
Mr. Jose Gaboy, Chief Clerk
Dr. Bienvenido Licad, President, Sanitary Division
Dr. Amador Jaen, President, Sanitary Division

9. Office of the Provincial Commander

Col. Rafael C. Rodriguez, Provincial Commander
Capt. Arsenio Castillo, Company Commander
Capt. Vitaliano Castillo, Medical Corp.
1st Lt. Cresviento de los Reyes, Junior Officer
1st Lt. Capal Macalangcon, Junior Officer
1st Lt. Carlos Llado, Denial Corp

10. Office of the Provincial Forester

Mr. Teodorico S. Cepeda, Actg. Provincial Forester
Mr. Evangelista B. Balance, Junior Forester and Asst. Lumber Inspector

11. Office of the District Land Officer

Mr. Simeon Mendoza, District Land Officer
Mr. Teofilo Salas, Administrative Clerk
Mr. Jose Maclang, Chief of Party
Mr. Escolastico Evicta, Chief of Party

12. Bureau of Posts

Mr. Casimero Lorenzana, Actg, Postmaster

13. Bureau of Telecommunications

Mr. Lazaro Hidalgo, Chief Operator

14. Office of the Provincial Agricultural Supervisor

Mr. Pedro Rojas, Provincial Agricultural Supervisor
Mr. Gabriel Ortiz, Fertilizer Supervisor

15. Bureau of Commerce

Mr. Ismael Calo, Junior Commercial Agent

16. Butuan Hospital

Mr. Casiano Plaza, Chief of Hospital
Dr. Godofredo S. Montecello, Resident Physician
Mr. Plaridel Cassion, Administrative officer

17. Philippine National Red Cross

Mrs. Adela H. Atega, Chapter Administrator

18. Social Welfare Administration

Mrs. Remedios Amiana, Provincial Administrator

19. Bureau of Internal Revenue

Mr. Felipe T. Macahilig, Provincial Revenue Agent

20. Philippine National Bank

Mr. Ricardo Baluyot, Assistant Agent
Mr. Napoleon Valenzuela, Cashier

21. Motor Vehicles Office

Mr. Diosdado Hortellano, Motor Vehicles Registrar

22. Bureau of Animal Industry

Mr. Francisco Villareal, Provincial Veterinarian

5. FINANCE

The provincial government, not having any taxing power, their only sources of revenue are: (1) Shares from real property (2) Share from residence tax (3) Internal Revenue Allotment (4) Income Tax Allotment (5) Inheritance tax allotment and (6) Administrative aid. It is seen from actual experience that the income from public taxes alone cannot cover the ordinary operating expenses of administration especially that during the year covered by this report prices of copras declined. Therefore, collection was poor. There exist two remedies which I respectfully submit for consideration of His Excellency, the President. First is the revision of the shares given to provinces out of Internal Revenue Taxes, especially, forest charges and the second the increase in the amount of administrative aid given this province. In this connection, I beg to state that this province, although electing already all its officials, continues to be a special province and is, consequently, still entitled to an aid from the National Government.

GENERAL FUND (PROVINCE)

Fiscal Year	I N C O M E								Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year		
	Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Local Sources	National Aid	War Damage	Sweepstakes Allotment	Other Aids	Total (Sum of cols. 2,3,4,5, & 6)	Total Expenditures	Appropriated Balance	Unappropriated Balance	Total Balance (Difference Cols. 7 & 8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1952	Php22,634.97	Php173,078.02	Php31,035.00	None	None	Php450.00	Php227,197.99	Php225,236.48	Php1,961.31	Php0.20	Php1,961.51
1951	16,554.03	206,023.91	31,035.00	None	None	None	253,612.94	230,977.97	22,634.97	None	22,634.97
Difference	6,080.94	(32,945.89)	None	None	None	450.00	(26,414.95)	(5,741.49)	(20,673.66)	0.20	(20,673.46)

OTHER FUNDS

Fiscal Year	I N C O M E								Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year		
	Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Local Sources	National Aid	War Damage	Sweepstakes Allotment	Other Aids	Total (Sum of cols. 2,3,4,5, & 6)	Total Expenditures	Appropriated Balance	Unappropriated Balance	Total Balance (Difference Cols. 7 & 8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1952	Php173,092.27	Php297,985.09	Php11,175.00	None	None	Php110,000.00	Php592,252.36	Php408,156.86	Php168,943.42	Php17,152.08	Php184,095.50
1951	222,326.12	301,278.05	101,930.00	None	None	66,100.00	691,634.17	518,581.90	168,943.42	6,863.28	173,092.27
Difference	(49,233.85)	(3,292.96)	(90,755.00)	None	None	43,900.00	(99,381.81)	(110,385.04)	714.43	10,288.80	11,003.23

GENERAL FUND (MUNICIPALITIES CONSOLIDATED)

Fiscal Year	I N C O M E							Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year				
	Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Local Sources	Prior Year Adjust-ment	Nat'l. Aid	War Damage	Sweep-stakes Allot-ment	Other Aids	Total (Sum of cols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7)	Total Expenditures	Appropriated Balance	Unappro-riated Balance	Total Balance (Difference Cols. 8 & 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
June 30, 1952	13235.06	159469.61	8739.63	None	None	None	6212.00	187656.30	181035.61	6601.61	19.45	6620.69
June 30, 1951	24754.21	188886.23	15522.55	9249.41	"	"	9836.26	248238.65	235013.59	10786.36	2448.70	13235.06
Difference	(11519.15)	(29416.62)	(6782.92)	(9249.41)	"	"	(3624.25)	(60592.35)	(53977.98)	(4185.12)	(2329.26)	(6114.37)

PUERICULTURE CENTER (MUNICIPALITIES CONSOLIDATED)

June 30, 1952	7493.79	1671.50	None	None	None	1300.00	902.00	11367.29	6257.56	1110.68	3999.05	5109.73
June 30, 1951	13406.43	3593.25	"	"	"	3150.00	500.00	20649.68	13155.89	3358.84	4134.95	7493.79
Difference	(5912.64)	(1921.75)	None	None	None	(1850.00)	402.00	(9282.39)	(6898.33)	(2248.16)	(135.90)	(2384.06)

OTHER FUNDS (MUNICIPALITIES CONSOLIDATED)

June 30, 1952	11724.47	4315.26	9431.50	4796.38	None	None	7209.50	37477.11	17844.00	14690.83	4942.28	19633.11
June 30, 1951	15611.23	4185.06	6534.00	6812.00	"	"	5758.00	38900.29	27175.82	9432.85	2291.62	11724.47
Difference	(3886.76)	130.20	2897.50	(2015.62)	None	None	(1451.50)	(1423.18)	(9331.82)	5257.98	2650.66	7908.64

PRE-WAR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT (PROVINCE)

Fiscal Year	Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Income (Pre-War Deposit Released)	Total Expenditures	Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year		
				Appropriated Balance	Unappropriated Balance	Total Balance
1952	Php77,059.46	None	Php64,831.28	Php4,124.84	Php8,103.34	Php12,228.18
1951	345,031.47	None	276,472.01	68,559.46	None	68,559.46
Difference	(267,972.01)	None	(211,640.73)	(64,434.62)	8,103.34	(56,331.28)

PRE-WAR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

Fiscal Year	Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Income (Pre-War Deposit Released)	Total Expenditures	Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year		
				Appropriated Balance	Unappropriated Balance	Total Balance
1952		None	0	None	None	
1951		"	0	"	"	
Difference		"	0	"	"	

6. PUBLIC ORDER AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Agusan is one of the ten provinces in the island of Mindanao. This island is reputed to be the homes of the ruthless Moros who believe in going to heaven if they kill persons; of bands of robbers who, even in broad day light, deprive persons in public markets or either public places of their money and precious belongings. Or at sundown, the doors and windows of our houses must be barred, padlocked and hold secure to prevent nocturnal marauders from disturbing and harming the peaceful residents of the towns.

Fortunately, the situation portrayed in the preceding paragraph is what we read in newspapers as prevailing and occurring in Manila and neighboring provinces which are believed to be the homes of Christians and civilized Filipinos. It does not happen in the province of Agusan. The people of this province are poor but they are happy and contented. They and their children take three weeks a day and have a small but comfortable homes for their shelter.

Peace and order prevail in this province for many reasons. First, there is no social unrest here. Second, the people are normally peaceful and law abiding. Third, the people who come to this province from the north come with a decision and a desire to settle and acquire homes. The people here stay out late at night and return to their homes even as late as two o'clock in the morning. Nothing happens to them.

There is an organized outlawry in this province except the reported fanatical bands of Tagleong Cugit and Datu Manpantagan which are dispersing in Upper Agusan regions. In the month of March, 1952, an operation was conducted by the local P.C. led by Lt. Plunio N. Atega with 20 enlisted men. As a result of the operation, 51 firearms of assorted caliber were surrendered to the patrol including one 30 NNG and one caliber 50 NG (all U.S.).

With the projected opening of the Agusan-Davao Road, many settlers from Luzon and Visayas are flocking to Upper Agusan to acquire public lands where they could settle down. Banditry and illegal fishing are reported in Goso-on Daka, Carmen, Agusan. From the local P.C. force of 60 enlisted men, detachments are maintained in Kitcharao, Jabonga, Dunawan, Agusan. It is apparent that it is difficult to maintain peace and order although our local police forces are cooperating with the P.C. The Provincial Commander recommends slight increase in our P.C. force from 60- 85 E.M.

7. JUSTICE

The province of Agusan is included in the 15th judicial district under the provisions of Republic Act No. 296. The District Judge resides at Surigao, Surigao, and comes to Agusan for the regular sessions in the months of March and October of each year.

There are Justices of the Peace under the District Judge in different municipalities and municipal districts. But sad to state, during the year covered by this report there was only one Justice of the Peace for the City of Butuan, municipalities of Cabadbaran, Jabonga and Tubay.

It is a fact that parties are reluctant to address their grievances to Courts of Justice if they think trial of their case will drag from day to day, month to month and probably for years for, what has been aptly said, "Justice delayed is justice denied".

While the Judge of the Court of First Instance is supposed to hold, in accordance with Republic Act No. 296, sessions during the months of March and October of each year in Agusan, still when there are many cases in Surigao as there always are many, he does not come to Agusan. Sometimes, a Cadastral Judge, as in the case of Judge Ibañez, was assigned to hold sessions in Agusan but as he did not come here in March and October which are the months known to the people here as the months when court sessions are held, the parties are not prepared to proceed with the trial. Especially that he came here only after two or three days previous notice. Disposal of cases after a trial has been very rare. If the following data furnished by the Clerk of Court show 188 cases, as having been disposed of by Judge Ibañez, the great many of these were criminal cases where the accused pleaded guilty. Several were civil cases where parties had to agree on an amicable settlement because they feel they would lose more if they had to wait for trial of their cases.

The following data also show that on July 1, 1952, 112 civil cases are pending trial before the Court of First Instance. Many of these cases were filed in 1946 and 1947, It really is a matter of public knowledge that when trial of cases is unduly delayed, parties lose interest in their cases. The District Judge may not be solely blamed for this. It is also possible that attorneys contributed in no small measure to this delay because they are not prepared and the Judge may have to transfer hearing of their cases. But if Court sessions in Agusan are frequent, attorneys may have no more alibi.

It is suggested that, if a special judge is assigned to hold Court Sessions in Agusan on months other than March and October, previous notice of at least one week be sent to the clerk of court so he can, in turn, advise the parties concerned.

The following data were furnished by the clerk of court:

PENDING CASES ON JULY 1, 1951

Criminal	Civil	Special Remedy	Special Prosecu- tion	Land Regis- tra- tion	Petition for Reconsti- tution of Title	Total
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7	111	1	20	3	34	176
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Cases filed from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952

					Election	Total
93	44	2	11	4	13	160

186 cases were disposed of during the year covered this report and on July 1, 1951, cases pending hearing in this court were:

18	112	3	25	7	29	194
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In our comparative study of the nature of cases filed in court, it shows that majority of criminal cases filed in the order of rank were those of crimes against property (theft, robbery, etc.); crimes against persons (murder, homicide, physical injuries, etc.); illegal fishing and illegal possession of dynamite, illegal possession of firearms; crimes against chastity, (seduction, rape, etc.) and crimes against public order.

The following data were furnished by the Provincial Fiscal:

1. Number of cases received for investigation during the year – 60
2. Total number of information filed during the year classified as follows:
 - (a) Crimes against property:

(1)	Attempted robbery with attempted homicide	-	1
(2)	Estafa (swindling)	-	3
(3)	Theft	-	6
(4)	Theft of large cattle	-	1
(5)	Robbery	-	2
(6)	Robbery with force upon things	-	1
 - (b) Crimes against persons:

(1)	Less serious physical injuries with reckless Imprudence	-	2
(2)	Serious physical injuries	-	2
(3)	Homicide	-	2
(4)	Homicide thru reckless imprudence	-	4
(5)	Murder	-	3
(6)	Frustrated murder	-	2
(7)	Frustrated homicide	-	1
(8)	Attempted homicide	-	3
 - (c) Crimes against honor:

(1)	Serious slander by deed	-	1
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 - (d) Crimes against chastity:

(1)	Adultery	-	1
(2)	Attempted rape	-	2
(3)	Abduction with consent	-	1
(4)	Bigamy	-	1
(5)	Acts of lasciviousness	-	4
 - (e) Crimes against security:

(1)	Trespass to dwelling with physical injuries	-	2
(2)	Qualified trespass to dwelling with violence	-	2
(3)	Unjust vexation	-	1
(4)	Grave coercion	-	1

(f) Other crimes:

(1)	Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition	-	1
(2)	Illegal possession of firearms	-	4

(g) Crimes against public order:

(1)	Assault against person in authority	-	1
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The following data were furnished by the Justice of the Peace of Buenavista:

Criminal Cases

Pending on June 30, 1952	8	
Filed during the year		58
Dismissed during the year	19	
Remanded to the Court of First Instance	14	
Decided during the period	<u>17</u>	<u> </u>
Total	58	58

Violation of Municipal Ordinances

Pending on June 30, 1952	0	
Filed during the period		10
Dismissed during the year	10	
Decided during the year	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>
Total	10	10

8. PUBLIC HEALTH

We have seen in Chapter 7, under justice, that there is practically no danger in the province of Agusan of being killed for out of a population of 119,247, there were only 3 cases of murder, 2 cases of homicide and 4 cases of homicide thru reckless imprudence. In this chapter, it can be seen that there is also very little danger of dying as a result of sickness for out of 119,247 people as stated above, only 869 deaths were reported by the District Health Officer. On the other hand, during the same period 2,775 births were reported.

Prevailing diseases – of the prevailing diseases may be mentioned the following:

Diseases	Cases	Deaths
Bronchitis, acute and chronic	517	94
Broncho-Pneumonia	130	103
Diarrhea and cataritis	380	96
Beriberi, infants	135	92
Beriberi, adults	144	31

Below is tabulated the number of cases and deaths from dangerous communicable diseases recorded during the year:

Diseases	Cases	Deaths
Dysentery, all forms	46	2
Malaria	940	147
Tuberculosis	136	57
Schistosomiasis	3	3

The following is the extent of the immunization accomplished during the year:

Municipalities	1 st Injection	2 nd Injection	3 rd Injection	Total
Buenavista	5,746	5,325	3,971	15,042
Cabadbaran	9,228	8,306	7,587	25,121
Carmen	3,857	3,348	2,821	10,024
Jabonga	3,016	1,930	1,227	6,173
Municipal Districts	15,462	13,207	9,392	38,061
Nasipit	4,546	3,918	2,634	11,098
Talacogon	2,152	1,798	1,592	5,542
Tubay	2,985	2,759	2,445	8,189

Smallpox Vaccination

Municipalities	No. of Persons Vaccinated	No. of Persons Inspected
Buenavista	754	694
Cabadbaran	1,744	1,687
Carmen	550	485
Jabonga	784	758
Municipal Districts	1,665	1,482
Nasipit	499	381
Talacogon	450	437
Tubay	<u>422</u>	<u>418</u>
Total	6,868	6,292

Diphtheria Tuxoid Immunization

Age Group	Number Immunized		Total
	1 st Injection	2 nd Injection	
Under one year	110	160	270
One year	298	220	518
Two years	326	268	594
Three to six years	<u>1,097</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>1,976</u>
T o t a l	1,831	1,527	3,258

The number of persons treated for rabies with no death is as follows:

Buenavista	-	-	15
Cabadbaran	-	-	38
Carmen	-	-	8
Jabonga	-	-	5
Nasipit	-	-	28
Municipal Districts	-	-	<u>2</u>
T o t a l	-	-	95

The infant mortality is as follows:

Municipality	Number	Rate per 1000 births
Buenavista	88	147.5
Cabadbaran	85	143.82
Carmen	24	87.27
Jabonga	28	156.42
Nasipit	41	109.04
Talacogon	10	204.08
Tubay	14	123.88
Municipal Districts	<u>89</u>	<u>89.00</u>
Total for province	306	10.24

It is very encouraging to note from the foregoing data that malaria which used to be rampant in the province is steadily decreasing and ceases to be a threat to new comers. For whereas, after liberation in 1946, 14,816.72 were reported to have suffered from malaria and of these cases 549 have died, during the year under review there were only 940 cases and, of these, 147 have died, Schistosomiasis which has been given wide publicity is not, after all, a threat in this province for during this fiscal year there were only three cases, unfortunately though, all have died.

The obstacles or difficulties reported by the District Health Officer in his work are lack of equipment, laboratory facilities, medical supplies and personnel. It really is incomprehensible why there should be physicians assigned to municipal districts and some places along the coast when they have no medicine. Of what use will this medical advice be if it cannot be implemented with medicine.

9. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The following figures were furnished by the Division Superintendent of Schools:

- Statistical Data on Adult Education -

A. Literacy:

1.	Number of zones	452
2.	Number of families census by the teachers	
	Educational Level	13,279
3.	Number of illiterate persons census	10,061
4.	Number of persons of primary educational level	25,642
5.	Number of persons of intermediate educational level	15,525
6.	Number of persons with high school education level	4,256

7.	Number of persons who reached college level	960
8.	Number of families that have no daily paper, adult reading matter or books	11,135
9.	Number of families that read at least one daily paper at home	1,800
10.	Number of families that have 3 to 5 kinds of adult paper or books	1,012
11.	Number of families that have at least a small library at home	507
12.	Number of reading centers or libraries in the zone	30

B. Economic Activities:

1.	Number of families engaged in and deriving income from home craft or household industry	1,064
2.	Number of families having poultry projects of twenty chicken or more	3,993
3.	Number of families having piggery projects of three pigs or more	4,558
4.	Number of families having home gardens	4,175
5.	Number of families who own their home lots	13,284
6.	Number of families who own farm land	11,624
7.	Number of persons with outside employment	3,237
8.	Number of business or gainful cooperatives in the zones	465

C. Health and Home Life Conditions:

1.	Number of houses constructed with provision for family health and comfort	3,366
2.	Number of houses that are mere shafts or "Barongbarong" without health facilities	3,292
3.	Number of homes with flower gardens or Ornamental plants	2,162
4.	Number of homes with surroundings that are fairly class and sanitary	3,490
5.	Number of homes where sanitation and cleanliness are unsatisfactory	3,892
6.	Number of homes with sanitary toilets	3,789
7.	Number of homes without sanitary toilets	5,244
8.	Number of homes with satisfactory fences	1,286

D. Civic and Citizenship States:

1.	Number of citizens who are members of PTA, adult education and any other civic assn.	13,977
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2.	Number of residents interested in native Drama and verse, legends, folk Songs, folk dances or any other Filipino art	1,878
3.	Number of homes in the "zones with radio sets"	125
4.	Number of homes with children's and adults' playground apparatus	19
5.	Number of playground centers in the zones	117
6.	Name of worthwhile recreational activities of adults, volleyball, softball, billiards, reading, dances, movies, programs and tennis.	

*The School Population of 1951-1952:

*The school population in the elementary grades is always on the increase in spite of the fact that there are private schools in the division. In the Agusan High a mark decrease was noted this school year. The three private schools located right in the heart of Butuan city absorb most of these students. The main cause for the decline is the distance of the location of the school. Students had to spend for their transportation and additional monetary drain on the part of the parents.

*A comparative data on the enrolment since liberation is shown below:

A. Elementary Annual Enrolment

School Year	G R A D E S						Total	Increase or Decrease
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
1945-1946	8560	5090	2765	1171	1136	1116	21,536	
1946-1947	8713	5015	2998	2399	1914	1196	22,236	2.2% Increase
1947-1948	7939	6997	4756	2810	2173	1824	26,499	19.2% "
1948-1949	7803	6429	6378	4137	2196	1729	28,669	8.2% "
1949-1950	7437	6600	6397	5796	3433	1891	31,373	9.4% "
1950-1951	7429	6041	6176	5408	4102	2701	31,864	1% "
1951-1952	7103	5962	5719	5509	4256	3427	31,976	.34% "

B. Secondary Annual Enrolment
1. Agusan High School

School Year	First Year	Sec. Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Total	Increase or Decrease
1945-1946	161	170	99	62	452	25% over 1941-4
1946-1947	267	144	132	57	600	54% over 1945-4
1947-1948	243	266	139	118	716	19% over 1946-4
1948-1949	233	193	197	132	755	5% over 1947-4
1949-1950	308	250	207	198	963	27% over 1948-4
1950-1951	197	178	202	186	763	Decrease
1951-1952	176	100	120	179	575	24% decrease

2. Agusan Agricultural High School

1945-1946	63				63	
1946-1947	197	88	13	12	310	39.2 Increase
1947-1948	191	116	51	19	377	21% "
1948-1949	138	90	75	47	350	7% "
1949-1950	130	84	74	70	357	2% "
1950-1951	142	88	72	63	367	2% "
1951-1952	153	87	68	65	373	16% "

3. National Agricultural High School

1948-1949	102	56			158	
1949-1950	112	85	50		247	63.96% Increase
1950-1951	55	67	63	43	228	8% Decrease
1951-1952	35	23	19	31	108	52.63% "

B. Secondary Total

School Year	First Year	Sec. Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Total	Increase or Decrease
1945-1946	224	170	59	62	515	
1946-1947	464	232	145	69	910	76.6% Increase
1947-1948	434	332	190	137	1037	20.1% "
1948-1949	473	339	272	179	1263	15.6% "
1949-1950	550	418	331	268	1663	24.07% "
1950-1951	394	323	339	292	1358	22% Decrease
1951-1952	364	210	207	275	1056	22.23% "

*The Teaching Population:

*The presence of private schools in the province as well as in the neighboring provinces has increased the educational qualifications of the teachers. Graduates of the Elementary Teachers Certificate course are flocking the division office for positions. Applications coming from all over the Philippines have been filed.

*The data below will show the increase of the teaching staff during the last school year.

The Teaching Staff 1951-1952

Name	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	Remarks
Division Supervisors	5	5	5	6	City Academic Sup.
Supervising Principals	8	8	5	9	3 Sup. Prin. Reinstated - 1 st district created
Secondary Principals	2	3	3	3	
Elementary Principals	12	12	12	13	
Teacher-Nurse	1	3	4	3	
Sec. Classroom Teachers	39	41	46	45	
Elem.	<u>541</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>686</u>	
T o t a l	- 664	716	753	759	

*Educational Qualifications of Teachers: -

*A study on the educational qualification of the teachers was made. The data below show the latest status of the teachers in the division. In spite of the fact that a number had graduated in the Normal Saturday Classes and in the Private schools established along the coastal towns during the year, still the greatest number of the teachers belong to the group of High School graduates. A number are expected to graduate during the summer classes. It is further informed that most of these teachers under this group have 36 units in the normal course, have had at least three years of teaching experience with an Above Average efficiency.

Educational Qualification of Teachers: -

Below secondary level	-	-	-	4
High School Graduates	-	-	-	389
Secondary Normal Graduates	-	-	-	83
E. T. C. Graduates	-	-	-	166
Government School graduates	-	-	-	54
School of Arts and Trades	-	-	-	4
Central Luzon Agriculture Graduates	-	-	-	9
College of Education: -				
1 st year	-	-	-	5
2 nd year	-	-	-	5
3 rd year	-	-	-	3
4 th year	-	-	-	28

Liberal Arts:				
1 st year	-	-	-	2
2 nd year	-	-	-	1
3 rd year	-	-	-	
4 th year	-	-	-	
All other colleges:				
1 st year	-	-	-	1
2 nd year	-	-	-	5

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Teachers with Civil Service Eligibility	136	17.91%
Teachers without Civil Service Eligibility		<u>623</u> 82.09%
Total No. of Teachers	- - -	759*

It will be noted that there are 31,976 enrolled in the elementary grades during the year. However, I have noted that there are still many children of school age in the barrios who could not be enrolled because extension classes which were opened were not enough to enroll these children.

It is also noted that there are still 389 teachers who are only high school graduates despite the fact that there are many holders of elementary teachers' certificates in the province. I believe there should be a uniform policy of employing only those who hold elementary teachers' certificates in the elementary schools because that is precisely what they have been trained for.

While the foregoing data do not show, it is personally known to us that there are many teachers imported from Luzon and Visayas. I am in favor of appointing teachers residing in Agusan, as we have many holders of elementary teachers' certificates already.

10. PRISONS

The province maintains the provincial jail at Butuan City. In each municipality and in the municipal districts which are the seats of government, there are municipal jails. The municipal jails are usually in the municipal buildings themselves with Chiefs of Police as wardens.

In the provincial jail, the personnel consist of 1 provincial warden, 1 Sergeant and 6 provincial guards. They are furnished with uniforms but due to the poor financial condition of the province, their uniforms are inadequate.

The subsistence is furnished by administration of the Provincial Warden at the rate of Php0.60 per day for each prisoner. It consists of fresh fish, meat, sweet potatoes, bananas and in addition, the prisoners are given the different kinds of vegetables raised in their garden at the provincial jail. Taking into account the amount of Php0.60 per day, the diet is good enough.

The building was greatly destroyed during the war and until now, it has not been repaired. The repair of the provincial jail is one of my objectives and as soon as funds are available, the repair will commence.

During the year, 68 prisoners were received classified as follows: Detention – 37; Provincial – 25; Insular – 6; Released – 63. Last year 77 prisoners.

Most of the municipal jails are very poor and unsafe. Fortunately, there are very few prisoners, if at all, confined in the municipal jails. This speaks for the peaceful condition of the province.

11. PUBLIC WORKS

All operating expenses of the Office of the District Engineer were charged against the Engineering Fund, a non-budgetary fund derived from surcharges so all projects undertaken and supervised by his Office. These surcharges, maintained at 5% throughout the year, amounted to Php61,614.44 leaving a balance of Php1,704.34 at the close of the year.

The main activity in this district this year, as in previous years remained the maintenance, repair and improvement of existing roads and bridges in the province, both national and provincial. In addition, the following were major projects undertaken during the year:

1. The survey of the Agusan-Davao Road which is still in progress;
2. The construction of the reinforced concrete deck girder bridge over the Guihao-an River along the Agusan-Oriental Misamis Road;
3. The construction of the central portion of the Agusan Provincial Capitol;
4. Construction of auxiliaries to the new Butuan Public Hospital including completion of the main hospital building itself, several units of which are still unfinished;
5. Construction of pre-fabricated barrio school buildings under contract by the Bessire Housing Corporation with funds provided by the P.W.D.C. augmented by local funds.

The following work on Roads and Trails was undertaken during the year:

1. Maintenance, repair and improvement of National Roads and Bridges;
2. Improvement and construction of the Agusan-Davao Road;
3. Survey of Agusan-Davao Road;
4. Maintenance and improvement of provincial roads and bridges;
5. Improvement of Bangonay-Jabonga Road;
6. Improvement of Tagcatong-Cahayagan Road;
7. Improvement of Rizal-Maasin Road;
8. Improvement of Capudlosan-Tagbongabong Road;
9. Improvement of Agong-ong-Macalang Road;
10. Improvement of Agusan Capitol Road;
11. Construction and repairs and improvement of various municipal roads, streets and trails;

The following bridges were constructed during the year:

1. Construction of Guihao-an Bridge was completed on December 31, 1951;
2. Construction of Camalig Bridge at km. 396.73;

Agusan-Surigao Road is now about 80% completed.

The following work on Port Works was undertaken during the year:

1. Maintenance and improvement of Nasipit port;
2. Construction of Cabadbaran Rock Courseway.

Buildings

1. Construction of New Provincial Capitol:

The central portion of this building was completed on October 5, 1951. Two offices, the Provincial Governor's Office and the District Health Office are the only offices in the building.

The sum of Php110,000.00 for the construction of the left wing was secured by the province thru a loan from the R.F.C. The project for the construction of the left wing was advertised for bid. The bids were opened on May 14, 1952 with Mr. Rodolfo Arenas offering the lowest price. This bid was accepted and the contract has been forwarded to the provincial Board for approval.

2. Butuan Public Hospital Building Projects:

The first of these projects was the construction of a combination garage and power house. This building was completed in the third quarter including the installation of the power unit.

Four other projects were started, namely:

1. The completion of the main building itself;
2. Construction of a morgue;
3. Construction of the Administrative Officer's quarters;
4. Construction of the Resident Physician's quarters.

Two of these buildings, the morgue and the administrative officer's quarters have been completed while the other two are underway.

3. Rehabilitation Projects:

The Bessmire Housing Corporation had a long standing contract for the construction of pre-fabricated school buildings consisting of twenty classrooms in fifteen barrios and municipal districts in the province with funds provided by the PW.D.C.

These buildings were erected in the following places:

1.	Sanghan School, Cabadbaran	-	2-rooms building
2.	Sagonday School, Nasipit	-	2-rooms building
3.	Goscon School, Carmen	-	1-room building
4.	Sacol School, Buenavista	-	1- " "
5.	Malpoc School " "	-	1- " "
6.	Bolobolo School, Jabonga	-	2- " "
7.	Amparo School, Butuan	-	1- " "
8.	Do-ongan School, "	-	1- " "
9.	Babag School	-	1- " "
10.	Antongalan School	-	2- " "
11.	Baylo School, Wawa-Ojot	-	1 " "
12.	Nuevo Trabajo, "	-	1 " "
13.	Labaig School, Talacogon	-	2 " "
14.	Langsian School, Umayam	-	1 " "
15.	Loreto School, Uimayam	-	1- " "

Waterworks

1. Repair of Butuan Waterworks Reservoir:

Due to unstable fill, a corner of the reservoir was displaced. In order to hold back the fill, a line of yakal piles was driven about 7:00 meters from the displaced corner. The wall was then jacked up to its original position and allowed to rest on anew, thoroughly tramped back fill. This repair has been completed and the reservoir is now stable, at least partially.

2. Construction of Artesian Wells:

Jet Ref. No. 19 was sent over from Bukidnon about the middle of April. The drilling of seven wells in various municipalities has been authorized. Up to the end of the year, one well has been completed in Buenavista with the installation of a deep well pump. A second well was also started.

Miscellaneous

Maintenance and clearing of Rivers, Southern Agusan:

As in previous years, routinary maintenance of the navigable rivers in Southern Agusan had been entrusted to the various deputy governors acting as foreman-ex-officio for their respective divisions.

The clearing of the main Agusan River from Mantood Lake to San Gabriel which was started last year was completed during the first quarter. Due to suspension of maintenance, the newly opened channel was again clogged up. Work on this section was resumed on the last quarter, completing about half of the log dam at the end of the year.

In the Gibung River, the blasting of the boulders which for years have been obstructing river traffic between Azpitia and Sabah was also undertaken

during the early part of the year, making the section safer to traffic. Due to floods in December, a large portion of the river from its mouth up to almost Ebro was covered with debris which forced formidable log dams.

It will be noted from the foregoing report of the District Engineer that the surcharges last year amounted to Php41,234.33 excluding the superavit from the preceding year. This is quite a big amount and is enough to improve the road leading to the new capitol or other project for that matter. If we take into account that salaries of employees who undertake or supervise the projects are chargeable to projects, the rate of 5% appears to be high. I believe we can introduce more improvements if this system of fixing surcharges is revised. It is also interesting to note that according to the District engineer, engineering Fund is a non-budgetary fund. This does not seem to be a sound financial system for it is only in a budget that expenses of any office or official can be regulated.

I am interested in the early completion of the Agusan-Davao Road because this will encourage immigration and develop virgin areas traversed by the road. But from the report of the District Engineer, it appears that we are still in the survey stage. I hope the National Government or the M.S.A. can allot enough funds for this road so that it will be completed very soon.

12. AGRICULTURE

The following data are furnished this Office by the Provincial Agricultural Supervisors:

Annual Crops

Kind of Crop	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production	
			Unit	Total
Cereals:				
Rice, Lowland	6262	6262	Cav,	210,178
“ Upland	1786	1536	“	38,400
“ palagad	1885.9	292	“	7,300
Corn	5889	4710	“	97,939
Other cereals				

Annual Crops (Cont'd)

Kind of Crop	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production	
			Unit	Total
Tobacco:				
Tobacco	218.7	194	Kg.	87,300
Sugarcanes:				
Sugarcanes Muscovado	36.5	53	"	407,800

Beans (dry)				
Bountiful bean	13.45	11.4	"	6,850
Cowpeas	11.1	12	"	7,200
Mongo	187.2	172.1	"	102,460
Sitao	36.9	22.2	"	12,840
Vegetables:				
Cabbage	12.84	9.66	"	34,300
Lettuce	.02	.41	"	250
Malung-gay	1.5	1	"	256
Mustard	29.7	33.39	"	94,460
Onions, green	39.04	22.5	"	67,500
Pechay	36.78	38.38	"	112,980
Fruit –				
Ampalaya	14.8	16.7	"	46,400
Eggplant	74.3	66.4	"	233,200
Patola	5.85	8.85	"	6,536
Tomato	59.9	47	"	141,000
Squash	48.05	35.25	"	127,650
Upo	35.86	27.26	"	85,130
Roots and bulbs:				
Camote	1284.4	1010.5	Tons	2254.5
Cassava	134	75.9	"	189.5
Gabi	146.5	102	"	249.5
Ginger	18.94	16.3	Kg.	39,900
Peanuts	204.9	177	"	89,500
Radish	15.51	15	"	42,750
Ubi	114.12	117.5	"	238,800
Others	20	2.1	"	6,800
Annual fruits:				
Watermelon	12.4	19.9	Tons	78.3

Perennial Crops

Kind of crop	No. of trees Or hectares planted	No. of trees or hectares harvested	<u>Production</u>	
			Unit	Total
Fiber crops:				
Abaca	263.5	296	Kg.	118,400
Beverages:				
Cacao (dry beans)	1054	1357	Kg	1839.2
Coffee (dry berries)	870	920	"	321.8
Coconuts:				
Coconut trees	19.5	4000	"	9,645,200
Fruits and nuts:				
Avocado	178	350	"	8,830
Banana _ /	187.42	78.9	"	694,800

Caimito	103	50	"	1,045
Chico	24	38	"	450
Durian	75			
Lanzon	453	1503	"	31,260
Mandarin	115	201	"	3,070
Mango	44	144	"	5,100
Nangca	155	880	"	14,660
Papaya	1855	574	"	11,459
Pineapple <u>1/</u>	9.68	1.05	"	16,600
Pumelo	98	724	"	12,680
Orange	33	71	"	447
Santol	9			
Sugarapple	50	439	"	5,340
Miscellaneous:				
Berrie <u>1/</u>	20.6	8.2	"	12,840

Note: 1/ These crops should be expressed in hectares for areas planted and harvested.

According to the foregoing report, this province produced 210,178 cavans of lowland rice, 38,400 upland rice, 7,300 the kind of locally known as "palagad." It also produced 98,939 cavans of corn. Taking into account that the population of this province is 119,247, and considering the fact that many of us take bread in the morning, we should only be importing few cavans of rice. However, the fact is, we are dependent very much on imported rice.

It is also interesting to note that this province produces 407,800 kilos of muscovado sugar as this helps the people. If the first class sugar or centrifugal in Negros are to be exported in order to obtain good prices, at least, we have the muscovado which is produced locally where we can lean to.

This province also produces such products that yield income to the people as 87,300 kg. Of tobacco, 118,400 kg. Of abaca and 9,645,200 kg. Of copras. It also produces vegetables to balance our diet. It produces 102,450 kg. Of mungo, 112,980 kg. Of squash and 85,130 kg of Upo, 238,800 kg. Of Ubi, 694,800 Kg. of banana. It is not a wonder that there is no famine in this province. It also produces 189.5 tons of cassava which, according to the PRISCO is a good substitute for flour.

13. FORESTS

The following data are furnished this Office by the Provincial Forester:

*1. No. of forest licensees: There were 65 ordinary timber licenses and one (1) ten-year license agreement covering 300,551 hectares. The latter is still in force.

*2. No. of ordinary minor forest product licensees: There were 47 ordinary minor forest product licensees.

*3. Forest charges itemized as follows:

- (1) Forest charges on timber scaled against licensees:- Php413,360.90 (Reforestation fund of Php163,131.45 excluded).
- (2) Forest charges on timber manifested by licensees: None
- (3) Forest charges on timber and minor forest products cut by landowners: None
- (4) Forest charges on illegal timber detected: Php1,567.75.
- (5) Forest charges on minor forest products manifested by licensees Php13,380.30.
- (6) Forest charges on illegal minor forest products detected: Php116.85.
- (7) Fees and rental of "kaingin": None

*4. Communal Forests (Number, location, and other information):

There are 30 communal forests presently existing which are enumerated as follows:

<u>Municipality or Municipal. District</u>	<u>No. of Parcel</u>	<u>Approx. Area</u>
Bakingking	- 1	- Area not available
Buenavista	- 2	- 123 Has.
Butuan City	- 4	- 500 "
Cabadbaran	- 1	- 160 "
Tubay	- 1	- 147 "
Jabonga	- 7	- 432 "
Talacogon	- 4	- 355 "
Bunaguit	- 1	- 110 "
Guadalupe	- 1	- 89 "
Las Nieves	- 1	- 45 "
Maasin	- 1	- Area not available
San Luis	- 1	- " " "
Prosperidad	- 1	- " " "
Remedios	- 1	- 27.5 Has.
Bunawan	- 1	- 136.4 "
Nasipit	- 1	- 261 "
All Municipalities except Butuan and Cabadbaran	- <u>1</u>	- <u>232</u> "
T o t a l	30	- 2,617.9 Has.

*5. No. of forest reserves: there are three (3) forest reserves which are the Kitcharao Forest Reserve, Napaso Hot Spring Forest Reserve and Punta Diwata Forest Reserve.

*6. No. of logs scaled: Not available.

- (2) Net volume: 407,126.84 cubic meters
- (3) Forest charges: Php413,350.90 (Reforestation fund of Php163,131.45 excluded).

Timber Cut

The total net volume of timber cut from July 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952 in 369,983.89 cubic meters. For the entire month of June, 1952, the total net volume of timber cut was 37,142.95 cubic meters. Total – 407,126.84 cubic meters (net).

Split rattan

There were manifested 16,252.5 kilos of split rattan with the forest charges of Php526.88.

Tanbark

There were manifested 5,000 kilos of tanbark with the forest charges of Php45.00.

Illegal Timber Cutting:

There were detected 307.77 cubic meters of illegal timber with the forest charges (including surcharges) of Php1,567.75.

Illegal Minor Forest Products:

Kind of Forest	Forest	
	<u>Product</u>	<u>Charges</u>
	<u>Quantity</u>	
Split rattan	- 90 kilos	- Php 20.26
Diliman	- 75 "	- 16.88
Tanbark	- None	- None

7. No. of fishpond applications: twenty-nine (29). Pasture applications: Two (2).

*8. Land Classification:

There have been about 6700 hectares classified for agricultural purposes, reports on which were submitted to the Director of Forestry, Manila for appropriate action. About 95,000 hectares may be released for agricultural purposes, and most of the areas recommended for release are along the proposed Agusan-Davao Road."

All the information and data stated above are not approved for publication.

It is noted from the foregoing data that forest charges collected in timber scaled against licensees is Php413,260.90. Add to this, the sum of Php163,131.45 as reforestation fund, the total amount is Php576,492.35. Inasmuch as the municipal treasurers paid from provincial funds are the ones collecting forest charges, it is only fair that municipalities receive at least 50% of the forest charges and reforestation fund. If this share is given to municipalities, they will solve their poor financial condition. The remaining 50% is, I believe a very reasonable share for the National Government.

The foregoing data also show that the net volume of logs scaled in this province is 407,126.84 cubic meters. This proves the claim or statement that this province is really noted for its timber industry.

Foreign vessels call at this province, solely to load export and merchantable logs to Japan. Inter island vessels and LCT's also call at this province to load logs and lumber for different Visayan provinces.

So many families are dependent on lumber industry for their livelihood. If it were not for these concessions and sawmills, there will be acute problem of unemployment.

14. MINERAL PRODUCTS

During the fiscal year under review 135 Declarations of Location were registered in the Office of the Mining Recorder of Agusan. These cover 1,535 hectares in area.

Total registration fees including fees for annual assessment work collected during the year amounted to Php8,539.00

According to mineral experts, there are really coal and gold deposits in Agusan but these could not be developed for lack of capital. The municipality of Cabadbaran, the municipal districts of Banawan and Rosario are said to contain rich coal and gold deposits.

During this fiscal year, several Americans came to the province to look into the possibility of developing mining areas. It is hoped that these locators are here this time to discover and develop and in the near future, Agusan will be producing and exporting coal and/or gold.

15. MARINE PRODUCTS

The Butuan Bay, the Agusan River and its tributaries abound in fish. The most common specie caught are tuna (panit) and sardines (tamban). But there are many other species and these are said in local marine of Buenavista, Cabadbaran, Carmen and Nasipit. Nainit Lake at Jabonga is noted for a specie locally called "guisigao" and "langog". There taste is very delicious especially if salted or dried. Most of the fish caught are brought to Butuan, the capital of the province where national and provincial officials and employees and majority of forest licensees live.

There are fishponds in the municipalities of Buenavista, Cabadbaran and Nasipit where fish locally called "bangus" is developed.

The primitive modes of catching fish by hook and line, fish carrels and fish nets (calung) still exist. However, most fishermen now use motor boats to increase their production and to take them quickly to the markets.

16. PUBLIC LAND

The following data are furnished by the District Land Officer:

*Classified areas.

*Out of 1,098,712 hectares which is the area of the whole province of Agusan including the city of Butuan, which has an area of 41,725 hectares,

140,274 hectares have already been certified by the Director of Forestry as alienable and disposable. The subdivision survey of 45,461 hectares of agricultural public lands has already been previously completed and about 85% of the surveyed lots have already been disposed of. An area of about 24,871 hectares is now undergoing subdivision survey and the lots therein are being applied for before the survey is completed.

The greater portion of the areas certified as alienable and disposable are unoccupied, unimproved and misappropriated. In some places, the area has already been cleared of trees of commercial value and only second growth trees now exist thereon. These areas are already squatted by immigrants and natives.

*The following list shows the municipalities and municipal districts where alienable and disposable areas have already been certified by the Director of Forestry but where, as yet, no subdivision survey has been ordered or undertaken:

Municipality or Mun. District	No. of Property L.C. No.	Project No.	Block No.	Alienable and Disposable Areas in Has.
Aspitia	P.M.D. No. 1008	7		1,327
Sabbah	"	8		554
Balete	"	9		729
Baylo	538	2		2,951
Bunawan	975	13		338
Bunawan	1121	13-A		747
Butuan	1399	22-I		2,469
Butuan	1434	22-J		260
Cabadbaran	1095	A-B		2,027
Cuevas	1121	21		504
Guadalupe	P.M.D. No. 1008	21-A	I & II	4,106
Nalapitan	538	23		1,485
Jabonga	1070	5-A	I & III	1,272
Jabonga	1399	5-B		32
Langasian	538	24		1,557
La Paz	538	3		5,823
Los Arcos	P.M.D. No. 1008	28		301
Nasipit	1115	58-A	I & V	670
Nasipit	1268	58-B	I & II	511
Nasipit	1399	58-C		96
Nasipit	1433	58-D		60
Prosperidad	P.M.D. No. 1008	40-A		1,561
Prosperidad	1273	40		1,686
Rosario	1273	42		2,004
Sagunto	538	43		2,208
Talacogon	538	1		6,075
Varuela	1121	56		2,088

*If the alienable and disposable areas appearing in the foregoing list are ordered to be subdivided, the increasing number of immigrants who are desirous to own lands may be accommodated and may consequently decrease the number of squatters on public lands. Public land subdivision surveys.

*(a) Projects already completed.

*During the year under review in this report, the following subdivision survey projects have been completed and the dates of the submittal of the survey returns thereof and the location and approximate areas of each are shown in the table hereunder:

Project No.	City Mun. or Mun. Dist.	No. of Lots	App. Area in Ha.	Date submitted to Manila
Pls-181	Esperanza	1,331	4,100	Sept. 30, 1951
Ta-207	Libertad, Butuan	170	15	April 9, 1952
Pls-225	Mayyatasan	1,290	2,918	May 24, 1952
Total	3 projects	2,791	6,833	

The following table shows all the public land subdivision survey projects in Agusan which have already been completed showing also (1) the number of lots already applied for; (2) lots already occupied but not applied for or claimed as private property; (3) lots still vacant and available for disposition; (4) the total number of surveyed lots; and (5) the areas in hectares in each project:

Project No.	AGRICULTURAL				RESIDENTIAL				Total No. of lots	Area in Hectares
	Applied for	Occu- pied	Re- served	Va- cant	Applied for	Occu- pied	Re- served	Va- cant		
Q-88	205	12	-	-			8		225	9,165
Pls-4	171	604	1	7	350	334	-	9	1,476	3,474
Pls-22	551	21	-	6	-	-	-	-	1,740	9,219
Pls-74	99	9	-	2	41	-	-	64	209	980
Pls-88	58	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	67	104
Pls-97	1,193	228	1	8	-	48	1	152	1,630	10,124
Pls-180	391	142	1	2	94	25	-	254	909	5,500
Pls-181	464	1	5	124	231	79	31	396	1,331	4,100
Pls-225	334	-	1	121	382	-	16	436	1,290	2,780
Ts-207	-	-	-	-	92	1	3	74	170	15
Total	3,466	1,017	9	279	1,190	487	59	1385	9,047	45,461

*(b) Projects in progress:

*The work on Pls-182, Remedios Public Land Subdivision, was started on May 7, 1952. This project is undertaken with funds under Republic Act No. 310.

*On February 26, 1952, MSA Survey Party No. 7 has began the execution of the subdivision survey of public lands under the MSA funds, in the municipal districts of Sta. Josefa, Veruela, Patrocinio, Libertad, Tudela, Cuevas, Trento, Basa and Bunawan. This project has an approximate area of 13,00 hectares which area may be expanded upon further release for agricultural purposes by the Bureau of Forestry of the adjoining logged-over areas.

*The office of this survey party is at Sta. Josefa and is under the charge of Mr. Escolastico Evicta as Chief of Party thereof.

*The public land subdivision projects under Republic act No. 310 now undergoing execution by Survey Party No. 15-A are as follows:

	Location Mun. or Mun. Dist.	Project No.	Appl. Area in Ha.	App. No. of Lots
1.	Verda	Pls-228	1,823	295
2.	Remedios	Pls-182	3,048	Unknown yet
Total		2 projects	4,871	295

*(c) Projects already authorized:

*The following projects which were formerly allocation surveys, have already been authorized to be converted into regular public lands subdivisions in accordance with the letter of that office dated April 15, 1950 and these projects will be inaugurated as soon as these projects now in progress are completed.

	Location Mun. or Mun. Dist.	Project No.	App. Area in Hectares
1.	Butuan	Pls-223	1,950
2.	Nuevo Sibagat	Pls-224	1,440
Total			3,390

**d) Subdivision for residential sites:

*The subdivision survey for residential lots in Los Angeles, Butuan City, designated as Ts-208, has already been started in March of this year but the survey has been held pending until after the receipt of the bags of cement which are needed in the manufacture of corner monuments.

*The subdivision survey of Mina-ano Barrio Site, Ts-211, has already been ordered and the survey of same will be undertaken as soon as Los Angeles Residential Subdivision, Ts-208, is completed."

It is noted that of the 140,274 hectares which have been certified as alienable and disposable, subdivision survey of 45,461 hectares has been completed and an area of 24,871 hectares is now undergoing subdivision survey. Granting that this project will have been completed, there will remain 69,942 hectares to be surveyed and subdivided. It is a fact that land conflicts arise from entitled or unsurveyed lands. It is, therefore, suggested that more survey parties be assigned to Agusan with funds under Republic Act No. 310.

It is also stated in the foregoing report of the District Land Officer that in some areas, even before the actual survey, the name have already been cleared of trace of commercial value and only second growth trees now exist therein.

This only shows how interested people here are in acquiring lands. It is a pity and a threat to peace and order if these people who are poor but during and pioneering are replaced by those who sit comfortably in Manila and other big cities but who have wealth, influence and resources at their command. What these wealthy people do is to go direct to the Bureau of Lands, and stake their claim of these areas without knowing that the same are being actually occupied.

In this connection, I wish to cite the applications of Hacienda Sil-Ray and Hacienda Maria for a big tract of land in the municipal district of Santa Josefa. More than 2000 hectares have been applied for. But from reports reaching these offices, the great portion of this big tract of land is occupied by more than 1000 persons. They have planted abaca, bananas, sweet potatoes, etc. on their land. As the Official responsible for peace and order in this province, I must be emphatic in my opposition to the applications of these two corporations for more than 2,000 hectares. More especially, because they have violated the good-intentioned Proclamation of President Quirino that only tracts of land six kilometers from both sides of the Agusan-Davao Road should be applied for. Besides, the President is in favor of distributing these lands, as in the province of Nueva Ecija, to the landless who will be given only from 6 to 10 hectares each.

17. COMMERCE AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The following data is furnished this Office by the Provincial Commercial Agent:

Market Analysis

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Today</u> Php	<u>High</u> Php	<u>Low</u> Php	<u>Year Ago</u> Php
Rice/gta.	1.25	1.50	1.30	1.20
Corn, grain/sack	9.50	15.-	9.50	
Corn, milled/gta.	.60	.70	.50	.70
Refined sugar/Kl.	.45	.50	.40	.50
Bananas/100				
Candaba	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.30
Tandan	1.25	1.70	1.-	2.-
Lacatan	1.50	2.-	1.50	3.25
Papaya/unit	.35	.50	.35	.60
Eggs/100	15.-	15.-	12.50	14.50
Chicken/unit				
Inahin	2.50	3.-	2.-	3.50
Dumalaga	2.50	2.50	2.-	3.-
Vegetables, fresh				
Ampalaya/100	6.-	6.-	3.-	2.80
Eggplant/100		3.-	3.-	3.-
Cabbage/kilo	.95	1.-	1.-	.90
Chayote/doz.	1.-	1.-	1.-	1.-
Kalabasa/unit	.45	.60	.35	.60
Upo/unit	1.20	1.70	1.20	2.00
Tomatoes/100	1.70	3.80	1.70	6.00

Market Analysis (continuation)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Today</u> Php	<u>High</u> Php	<u>Low</u> Php	<u>Year Ago</u> Php
Meat/kilo				
Beef, 1 st	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
" , 2 nd	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50
Pork	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Fish, fresh/kl.				
1 st class	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.00
2 nd " 1.30	1.50	1.30	1.50	
3 rd " 1.00	1.25	1.00	1.25	
Salted fish/pet.onz.	8.50	10.00	8.00	9.00
Dried Fish/100				
Dalag	35.00	43.00	35.00	43.00
Danguit	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.00
Cacao seeds/gta.	5.50	5.50	5.50	8.00
Coffee bean raw per gta.	5.30	5.30	5.00	
Coffee, ground				
Mother's		2.90	2.90	3.00
Nescafe	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50
Camote per can	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Onion bulb/kilo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vinegar				
Native/fresco	.50	.50	.40	.40
Imported/pint bot.	.65	.65	.40	.40
Milk/tall tin				
Alpine	.45	.45	.45	.60
Darigold	.40	.40	.40	.60
Carnation	.40	.45	.40	.60
Libby's	.45	.45	.45	
Condensed	.70	.70	.70	1.10
Salmon				
Pink	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Red				
Sardines				
Ovaltin		.55		.60
Rio del Mar		.55		.60
Rose Bowl	.55	.55	.50	.60
Nails/kilo	.80	.80	.80	1.10
Rattan/100 poles (unsplit)	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Nipa Shingles/100	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Export Logs/cu.m.	31.-3	31.00	22.00	
Pipe G.I./length				
1/2 " Diameter	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.00
3/4 " "	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Clothing/meter				
Khaki, west point				
De lux	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Denim, Nadeco	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.20
Muslin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20
Peplin	1.10	1.20	1.05	1.50
Rayon	1.70	2.50	1.70	3.00

Market Analysis (continuation)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Today</u> Php	<u>High</u> Php	<u>Low</u> Php	<u>Year Ago</u> Php
Shirts, short sleeves				
Printed cotton	4.50	6.00	3.50	3.50
Poplin	4.00	4.50	3.00	
Shirts, long sleeves				
Navy	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50
Freeman	6.00	6.50	6.00	7.50
Undershirts				
Skippers	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Piña	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
Sleeveless	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mat, singles/unit	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Footwear, leather				
Men's (local)	18.00	18.00	16.00	39.00
Ladies	12.50	12.50	12.00	22.00
Cigarettes/pkg.	.90	1.00	.90	1.10
Chesterfield	.90	1.00	.90	1.20
Lucky Strike	.90	1.00	.90	1.00
Kool		1.00		1.00

Below is the statistical data of foreign exports during the fiscal year under review:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Copra</u> (Long Tons)	<u>Foreign vessel</u>
<u>1951</u>		
July	275	2
August	315	4
September	325	5
October	425	8
November	325	5
December	344	7
<u>1952</u>		
January	300	8
February	372	7
March	285	4
April	259	4
May	351	8
June	-	6

Below is a monthly statistical data on the production of major money-earning commodity:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Copra</u> (Kilos)
<u>1951-52</u>	
July	312,025
August	358,256
September	372,230
October	469,402
November	366,374

<u>Month</u>	<u>Copra</u> (Kilos)
<u>1951-52</u>	
December	384,406
January	343,509
February	411,130
March	320,030
April	295,036
May	393,483
June	409,703

Business condition in the provinces during the fiscal year under review was generally dull. There has never been an occasion wherein big scale transaction or heavy business doings were attended to with the exception of palay, corn and timber.

Prices of all major commodities have come down with corn and rice in the land. The former opened July 1951 at Php29.00 per 100 kilos (resocada and Php21.00 per 100 kilos (corriente) and closed on June 30, 1952 at Php21.00 and Php14.00 respectively. That of corn opened at Php15.00 per sack and closed at Php9.50; palay opened at Php15.00 per sack and closed at Php12.50.

Export logs, basing from the selling price of local exporters, opened at \$50.00 per 1000 bd. Ft. for vancers 1 and 2 and \$40.00 per 1000 bd. Ft. for merchantable logs and they closed at \$48.00 and \$38.00 respectively. From the buying price of local exporters the former opened at Php28.00 per cu. M. and the latter at Php24.00 per cu. M. and closed at Php25.00 and Php22.00 respectively.

Despite the fact that prices of money-earning commodities have gone down, the price per ganta of rice was Php1.25. We are patiently waiting for the time when rice shall sell at Php0.90 per ganta as ordered by President Quirino. When this takes place, the living condition of the laboring masses will be greatly relieved.

Communications

There are two telegraph stations in the province; one at Butuan City and the other at the municipality of Cabadbaran.

Post offices are established in all municipalities and municipal districts. Telephone system in the province serves only the towns along the coast.

Transportation

Air:

At the start of the fiscal year, there was only one day set by the PAL Office to transport Agusan passengers. But before the middle of the year, there were two flight schedules, Wednesdays and Saturdays. However, when people here, especially businessmen, agent and officials become air-minded, the PAL management approved daily flights excepting Sundays. Daily schedules follows:

11:00 a.m. for south bound passengers
1:00 p.m. for north bound passengers

Water:

There are three inter-island boats coming from Manila and seven from Cebu. There are also boats coming just for cargo only but not regular callers.

For water transportation within the province, we have fifteen launches.

Land:

There are four (4) land transportation companies operating in the province. Agusan and Oriental Misamis and Agusan and Surigao are connected with each other by these companies. Each of these companies has an average of seven trucks in good running condition.

Aside from these big trucks for passengers, there are also jeepneys along the coast. These jeepneys connect the barrios with their respective municipalities.

18. MANUFACTURES

There are very few manufacturers in this province. They maintain or operate furniture shops. They make office tables, dining tables, dressers, cabinets, chairs, etc. Because of the abundance of lumber of the first group in the province, they have no problem of materials. Their finished products are consumed locally; they seldom export or send their products to other provinces.

There are also those who manufacture nipa shingles. There is an agency in the City of Cagayan de Oro which distributes or sells Agusan Nipa. No date is available on furniture shops and nipa-making.

19. BANKS AND CREDITS

In all post offices, there are postal savings banks where people, especially students, make small deposits. These banks do not extend credits.

The Philippine National Bank has an agency at Butuan City. It is in this institution where businessmen and big farmers make deposits. Forest licensees often receive payment for their shipment of logs or lumber thru this Agency. It also extends loans maturing not more than one year with interest at 10% per annum. I am not able to give data in this report because, according to the Provincial Treasurer who is the Agent of the PNB in the province, it is prohibited by regulations.

The RFC has a branch in Cagayan de Oro City. It also extends loans. Periodically its Inspector comes to Agusan to appraise the borrowing capacity of applicants for loan. But, because it requires properties with title on collateral, very few in Agusan have so far been able to borrow from it.

20. MISSIONS AND OTHER PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIES

Religious organizations maintain missions in the province for the propagation of their faiths. This province is predominantly catholic so it has organized missions in practically all municipalities of the province. There are other missions, such as the Protestants, Philippine Independent, Seventh-Day

Adventist, Witnesses of Jehovah, and Iglesia Ni Christo. The Philippine Independent Church is very strong in the municipality of Cabadbaran, the largest municipality in this province.

These missions extend philanthropic services. Excluding these missions, there are no private philanthropies in the province. Of course, we have the Lions Club, Jaycees and Knights of Columbus, the first two being civic organizations, and the last a religious organization which help in times of disaster like fire, flood, etc.

21. POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The qualified voters of this province elect its officials from the President to the last Councilor. Of course, in the City of Butuan, under its charter, the City Mayor, Vice-Mayor and four of the eight Councilors are appointed by the President of the Philippines subject to the confirmation by the Commission on Appointments.

There are two more or less equally strong parties here, the Liberals and the Nacionalista parties, I say, more or less equally strong because, although the Nacionalista Party was overwhelmingly in the last election held in November, 1951, this province has been controlled by the Liberal Party since 1946. In fact, its Congressman belongs to the Liberal Party.

After the election in November 1951, people do not talk much about politics. Especially, the officials who were elected because they are in full accord with the policy of President Quirino that there is only one administration in the Republic of the Philippines, that is, His Excellency's administration, and the welfare of the Filipino people. I, for one, am in full accord with His Excellency's avowed desire to serve the people, and if I can contribute a little to make His Excellency's administration a success, I shall consider myself as having attained my objective in seeking election to the Office I now hold.

23. INSPECTIONS

It is my policy to visit every municipality, barrio and municipal districts of the province during my term of office. And, for the ten months that I have been in Office, I have inspected practically the entire province. I fully believe it is only by seeing the people in the remote barrios that you know their problems.

The following record of inspections shows how very near I am toward my objective:

January 1	-	Butuan - Nasipit
" 2	-	Butuan - Buenavista - Carmen
" 5	-	Butuan - Buenavista
February 25	-	Butuan - Nasipit
April 17	-	Butuan - Buenavista
" 26	-	Butuan - Nasipit
May 1	-	Butuan - Buenavista - Jabonga - Kitcharao
" 7	-	Butuan - Nasipit
" 11	-	Butuan - Nasipit
" 14	-	Butuan - Carmen
" 18	-	Butuan - Cabadbaran
" 21	-	Butuan - Cabadbaran

May	24	-	Butuan – Carmen
"	25	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran – Tubay
"	29	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran
"	31	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran
June	2	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran
"	4	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran
"	7	-	Butuan – Carmen – Tubay
"	9	-	Butuan – Nasipit
"	14	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran
"	16	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran
"	17	-	Butuan – Cabadbaran
"	18	-	Butuan – Talacogon
"	19	-	Talacogon – Sabangan Gibang
"	20	-	Sabangan Gibang – La Paz
"	21	-	La Paz – Sagunto
"	22	-	Sagunto – Sabangan Gibang
"	23	-	Sabangan Gibang – Varuela
"	24	-	Varuela – Santa Josefa
"	25	-	Santa Josefa
"	26	-	Santa Josefa
"	27	-	Santa Josefa – Patrocinio
"	28	-	Patrocinio – Nueva Gracia
"	29	-	Nueva Gracia – Johnson
"	30	-	Johnson – Loreto

There are few non-Christians in the province. They consist of the Namamras in Jabonga and the Manobos in Upper Agusan. They are peaceful people.

The relation of the non-Christians toward the Christians is very cordial. I hate to say in the few cases that misunderstanding arises between the Christians and the non-Christians, the former are to blame. Either they deceive the non-Christians, or are not square with them. Nevertheless, this is the painful truth. But our Deputy Governors are under instructions to be on the alert to prosecute those Christians who fool the non-Christians, especially, in business.

24. RADIO AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES

There are two radio stations in this province; one is established at Butuan City, the other at Cabadbaran.

There is a telephone system connecting municipalities and some barrios along the coast. But the service is very poor. Even when I talk with provincial officials in the city from the new Capitol at Davao Road where I have my Office, a distance of 2 kms., it is hard to carry on a conversation. It is worse if I have to talk with the municipal mayors.

25. BARANGAY ASSOCIATIONS AND RURAL COUNCILS

There are Barangay Associations and Rural Councils in the poblacion and barrios of all municipalities and municipal districts. The barrio lieutenant is delegated as leader of the Barangay Association in his barrio. The rural councils

act in an advisory capacity to Municipal Councils on affairs affecting their barrios. They meet once or twice a month and resolutions passed by them are submitted to the Municipal Council concerned for concurrence.

In the Municipal Districts, the Municipal District Mayors act as leaders of the Barangay Association in their district. They also act as chairman of the rural councils.

26. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS INCLUDING DRIVE AGAINST SEX GANGS

In the province of Agusan, labor problem is not very acute. While it is true that, many laborers are coming to my Office applying for work in our public works projects, still, I believe that they do it only because they prefer government jobs. There are many sawmills and forest licensees in the province who need skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled laborers and in many instances, they offer better wages than the government. But they prefer government job because the foreman or capataces are not very strict.

There are 16 labor organizations in the province. However, most of them are stevedoring associations, loading and unloading cargoes. They also help solve unemployment as they work on rotation basis. We need here alert Industrial Unions who can espouse and defend the cause of labor. I am not yet aware of any such Union although, in paper, there probably are unions in some sawmills.

We have no problem here of sex gangs. Men or women recruiting maids who are not residents of the province are likely to meet obstacles in their work as parents of girls are very apprehensive about sending their daughters to other provinces. In rare cases, they do so when they know the persons. Even in Agusan itself, they choose for whom they will work. However, I alerted all Chiefs of Police for isolated cases of sex gangs.

27. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Area and Boundaries:

a. I respectfully recommend early settlement of the boundary between this province and Surigao. While it may be difficult for this province to set aside funds for the relocation survey, it will exert efforts to do so. But the province of Surigao having encroached on our territory at Alegria will be reluctant to provide funds for this purpose.

The provisions of Section 56 of the Revised Administrative Code seem to be clear. It is a point three miles north of Kitcharao, etc. the barrio of Alegria, Surigao is less than one kilometer north of Kitcharao.

2. Population:

The early termination of Agusan-Davao Road will certainly encourage immigration thus increasing population. It is therefore recommended that the allotment for this project be increased.

3. Organization, Policy and Legislation:

a. I earnestly recommend the enactment of a law which shall give share to municipalities out of forest charges collected by them. It appears to me that the Municipal Treasurers and the employees under them devote the greater part of their official time collecting forest charges.

b. I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law which shall give Provincial Governors certain supervision over City Mayors of cities which are capitals of the province. The present set-up seems to be unsatisfactory; especially in cases where qualified voters of the city vote for the Governors.

c. In view of the poor financial condition of this province and practically all the municipalities, I also earnestly recommend that the minimum contribution of the province and municipalities to the Agricultural and Health Funds be reduced to 4%.

4. Personnel:

a. I recommend that the force under the Provincial Commander be increased from 60 to 85 enlisted men.

b. I recommend that more Survey Parties be sent to this province in order to clear titles to public lands recently released for agricultural purposes.

5. Finance:

I recommend that this province be given an administrative aid of Php40,000.00.

6. Public Order and Protective Service:

I recommend that the Provincial Commander be provided with a suitable size motor launch or any fast motor vessel to chase smugglers and persons in illegal fishing.

7. Justice

a. I recommend the amendment of Republic Act No. 296 so as to have a resident Judge for Agusan. Pending such amendment, I request a designation of a Judge-at-large or a Cadastral Judge to hold session in Butuan until the civil cases which have been filed as early as 1946 will be heard and decided. This is recommended by the Agusan Bar Association, the Provincial Fiscal and the Clerk of Court.

b. I recommend the appointment of the Justice of the Peace for the Municipality of Jabonga. This municipality is very far from Cabadbaran and, in case of storms and flood which recently have been very frequent, the Justice of the Peace of Cabadbaran cannot go there.

8. Public Health:

a. I recommend that Presidents of Sanitary Divisions be made local Civil Registrars ex-officio so that they can at the same time determine the correct cause of death.

b. I recommend the increase of National Aid for public sanitation in this province.

c. I recommend assignment by the Director of Health of more public health nurses to this province.

d. I recommend more MSA aid in the form of equipment laboratory facilities and medical supplies for Puericulture Centers of Agusan.

e. I recommend particularly that Charity Physicians be furnished with sufficient stock of medicine; otherwise, their positions should not be filled.

9. Public Instructions:

a. I recommend that the sum of Php83,000.00 be given as aid for construction of school buildings in the different barrios and municipal districts of this province. Many barrios and municipal districts did not receive their war damage payments for their school buildings which were destroyed by the last war.

b. I recommend that only ETC's be appointed as teachers along the coast. I am not against appointing high school graduates with experience and who resides in Upper Agusan to teach there because what is needed there is not so much collegiate training but the knowledge of their customs, traditions, etc.

10. Prisons:

a. I recommend that the PC be requested to pay for the transportation of two soldiers who escort prisoners to Muntinglupa.

b. I recommend that a small aid of Php10,000.00 be given to repair our provincial jail.

11. Public Works:

a. I recommend for the revision of the rate of surcharges collected by the District Engineer.

b. I recommend that more national aid be allotted to Agusan-Oriental Misamis and Agusan-Surigao Roads. These roads are necessary for the early development of this province.

12. Agriculture:

a. I recommend the early appointment of ten (10) Assistant Home Demonstrators for this province.

b. I also recommend the early appointment of twenty-nine (29) Assistant Agricultural Inspectors for this province.

c. I recommend that the irrigation project in Mina-ano be undertaken as early as possible.

13. Forests:

a. I recommend the early establishment of reforestation projects in this province. It paid Php161,131.45 as reforestation fund for this fiscal year. In view of the volume of logging business here, this project is necessary.

b. I recommend the classification of forestland where commercial timber has been cut as agricultural for distribution to the landless.

14. Marine Products:

I recommend that Municipal Councils be first heard before the Bureau of Fisheries approves applications for fishponds covering areas under the control of the National Government.

15. Public Land:

I recommend that public lands be distributed to the landless in small areas of from 6 to 12 hectares. I am opposed to the granting of 500 to 1000 hectares as this will create in this province an uneven distribution of lands.

16. Commerce and Means of Communication

a. I recommend that the order of His Excellency the President for the reduction of the price per ganta of rice from Php1.20 to Php0.90 be implemented.

b. I recommend for the establishment of a telegraph station at Nasipit, a progressive municipality of this province.

17. Manufactures:

I recommend that funds be provided for survey or study of wholesome and income producing home industries. I am sure there are abundant raw materials in the nation which can be manufactured in a commercial scale. In the province of Agusan, we have the sago palms, the flour of which can be of commercial value, if properly and scientifically developed.

18. Banks and Credits:

I recommend the release of a part of the pre-war deposits of this province amounting to Php538,084.79. In view of the poor financial conditions of the province, we cannot introduce permanent improvements. For the present, I request only the sum of Php200,000.00.

19. Inspections:

There are many national officials and employees who do not leave their stations. This is detrimental to public service especially if, by the nature of their work, they have to come in contact with the people. I refer to the social welfare administrator who only stays in her office at the City of Butuan. To make it worse, she is living in Cabadbaran, a municipality 29 kilometers from Butuan City. The others are the Charity Physicians. They are assigned to a division but they stay in a district. The average number of people living in a district (poblacion) is 300; the number in the entire division is 10,000. How can we

expect him to render public service if he does not go out? This will also refer to the Justices of the Peace in Upper Agusan. They also stay in their districts. How can they administer justice to the people if they do not go out?

It is not a wonder when we analyze the monthly reports of these justices of the peace that there are practically no cases filed in their courts. Their uniform statement that parties have reached an amicable settlement is so general that they can report this fact even if there were no such parties who have reached an amicable settlement. In this connection, I suggest that they name the parties who have reached an amicable settlement.

They will surely say, they have no traveling expenses. Now if they who receive big salaries cannot leave their districts, how about those people who receive nothing from the government?

Therefore, I recommend that these and other employees of the National Government whose work is directly related to the people should be required to leave their districts at least 15 days every month.

20. Christian and Non-Christian Relations:

While the relationship between the Christians and non-Christian elements is very cordial, the same will greatly improve if the pensionados will really and actually be non-Christians. In fact, this is the requirement. Unfortunately though, there is no non-Christian that I know of who is a pensionado. I do not propose to disturb the present set-up.

But, for the next school year, I recommend that these pensionados be required to sign a statement under oath that they are non-Christians giving the name of the district where they live. And, please, give me a copy of their affidavit if they really are bold enough to do so. In this connection, it is respectfully suggested that this affidavit should be a pre-requisite for their continuance as pensionados.

And, if these pensionados have already executed affidavits, please furnish me a copy of the affidavit of each pensionados.

21. Barangay Associations and Rural Councils:

I am really interested in the organization of Barangay Association. This will serve as a connecting link between the officials and barrio people.

Therefore, I recommend that I be authorized to assign a team of three key employees in the province to supervise and vitalize these organizations. I plan to designate one from my office who will head the team, one from the Office of the Provincial Treasurer and the last from the Office of the Provincial auditor. If approved, I will consult the Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Auditor for assignment of their employees.

I intended to recommend a position of a key employee to handle this work but due to the poor financial condition of the province, I am deferring it for the time when funds will permit.

22. Miscellaneous Matters Including Drive Against Sex Gangs:

a. I recommend the assignment of a Public Defender for this province. At present, we only have a Wage Inspector and he cannot certainly attend to the numerous labor problems in the province.

b. While there appears to be no sex gangs in this province, I recommend that whenever there are recruiting agents going to the municipalities where there is no Representative of the Department of labor, these agents should report to the Chiefs of police so that the latter, if necessary, can safeguard the prospective maids.

Very respectfully,

(SGD) F. C. DAQUIL
Governor

