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APERTURA DE LA SESION

Se abre la sesion a las 10 a.m. ocupando el estrado el Presidente, Hon. Claro M. Recto.

EL PRESIDENTE: Se abre la sesion.

DISPENSACION DE LA LECTURA DE LA LISTA
Y DEL ACTA

SR. GRAFILO: Señor Presidente.

EL PRESIDENTE: Señor Delegado.

SR. GRAFILO: Pido que se dispense la lectura de la lista y del acta, y que esta se de por aprobada.

EL PRESIDENTE: Si no hay objecion, asi se acuerda. (No hubo objecion.)

DESPACHO DE LOS ASUNTOS QUE ESTAN SOBRE
LA MESA DEL PRESIDENTE.

EL PRESIDENTE: Leanse los documentos recibidos.

EL SECRETARIO:

PETICION

Communication from Datu Adbull Gani Noor and Kakal Rangkalugan, of Lanao, making several suggestions (P. No. 163.)

THE PRESIDENT: To the Committee on Sponsorship.

MOCION ENRIQUEZ

SR. ENRIQUEZ: Señor Presidente.

EL PRESIDENTE: Señor Delegado.

SR. ENRIQUEZ: Propongo que desde el lunes, o tan pronto como terminan los turnos registrados a favor y en contra del proyecto de Constitucion, se suprima la sesion de la mañana, de modo que las sesiones de la Asamblea se celebren en adelante desde las 3 de la tarde en punto hasta las siete y media de la noche, menos los sabados en los que se celebrara la sesion de nueve a doce de la mañana, con la condicion de que al dar las tres de la tarde se abra la sesion y sea cual fuere el numero de los Delegados presentes se entendra que hay quorum y se procedera a la tramitacion de los asuntos.

ENMIENDA RAFOLS

SR. RAFOLS: Señor Presidente.

EL PRESIDENTE: Señor Delegado.

SR. RAFOLS: Propongo la siguiente enmienda: que se suprima la ultima parte de la mocion, o sea el entendiendose.

EL PRESIDENTE: Tenemos que acordar algo definitivo sobre eso, porque si no, abriamos la sesion a las dos de la tarde, luego tendríamos que esperar hasta las 4 o las 5, hasta que lleguen los Delegados. No debemos suprimir la sesion de la mañana.

SR. ORENSE: Entendiendose, que el que no este a las 3 en punto, sufrira el pago de una multa consistente en la perdida de la dieta.

SR. RAMOS: Entendiendose, que se podra empezar la sesion a las 3 en punto, con tal que no se proceda a la votacion si no hubiere quorum.

EL PRESIDENTE: Podemos adoptar el acuerdo de abrir la sesion a las 3 de la tarde y que procuren los Señores Delegados estar presentes.

La Mesa desea saber si hay dos terceras partes de los Delegados que apoyen esta mocion.

SUSPENSION DE LA SESION

SR. SOTTO (F.): Propongo que se deje para un poco mas tarde esta cuestion, para dar lugar a un cambio de impresiones durante dos minutos de suspension.

SR. ORENSE: Secundo la mocion.

EL PRESIDENTE: Si no hay objecion, la mesa suspendera la sesion por dos minutos. (No hubo objecion.)

Eran las 10:05 a.m.

REANUDACION DE LA SESION

Se reanuda la sesion a las 10:09 a.m.

EL PRESIDENTE: Se reanuda la session.

La mocion del Delegado por Tayabas es que se de por cerrado esta mañana el debate sobre la totalidad del proyecto de Constitucion despues de pronunciados los discurso de este dia, y que, comenzando el lunes, las sesiones seran desde las 3 de la tarde hasta las 7:30 de la noche, menos los sabados en que las sesiones seran de 9 a 12 de la mañana, y que desde las 3 en punto se abra la sesion sea cual fuere el numero de Delegados presentes para el despacho de los asuntos.

¿Hay alguna objecion a esta enmienda del Reglamento en cuanto a la hora de la sesion? (Silencio.) La Mesa no oye ninguna. Queda aprobada.

DISCURSO DEL SR. ALBERO.

SR. ALBERO: Señor Presidente.

EL PRESIDENTE: Señor Delegado.

SR. ALBERTQ: Antes de leer mi discurso, yo quisiera pedir que no haga constar el siguiente hecho: en "La Vanguardia" de fecha 15 de noviembre de este año, al hablar sobre el incidente Vinzons. se dice lo siguiente:

"La Mesa llama la atencion al hecho de que es incorrecto y antirreglamentarilo muñir durante la consideracion de un asunto. Si es para recoger ad hesiones y firmas, mas todavia porque coarta y anula la libre deliberacion de la Asamblea. (Entonces Vinzons estaba recogiendo una de las firmas, la de Albero.)"

Protesto contra esa asercion falsa en primer lugar; y en segundo lugar, es maliciosa, porque en primer lugar, no he firmado en el salon ningun documento ni la enmienda Vinzons, en la circunstancia que dice esta informacion; en segundo lugar. esta no es la primera vez que insinua hechos sobre mi persona en relacion con mis actuaciones como miembro de esta Convencion. Cuando hable en relacion con el sufragio mereci una critica de este periodico. Por eso, hago constar que esta informacion es falsa y maliciosa.

Ahora, Señor Presidente, voy a leer mi discurso.

Sr. Presidente y Miembros de la Convencion: Al venir aqui en este augusto recinto, hemos sido llevados por impulsos del deber contraido no solamente ante nuestros constituyentes sino principalmente para defender los mejores intereses de la nacion, para que las libertades conquistadas a costa de tantos sacrificios de nuestros heroes del pasado y por los esfuerzos patrioticos de los hijos del pais, bajo el amparo de la paz, sean mantenidas y garantizadas por nuestra CARTA MAGNA, que hoy estamos redactando, para que nuestra actuacion sea un legado imperecedero.

Caballeros de la Convencion, me refiero a la propia determinacion de las provincias, los municipios y otras depedencias politicas, cuyas autonomias deben ser reconocidas y mantenidas por nuestra Constitucion no como en la actualidad que es una verdadera nulidad. ¿Para que sirve la organizacion de dichas subdivisiones politicas si al fin y al cabo no tienen la libertad de accion para su engrandecimiento social y economico?

Es admitido por todos que la actual organizacion de los gobiernos locales deja mucho que desear a pesar de tantas promesas, discursos y statements de los caudillos responsables del pais, prometiendo apoyo para corregir los defectos de su organizacion. Las incontables cortapisas, y los inconvenientes con que a cada paso tropiezan los gobernadores, las juntas provinciales y los presidentes municipales en sus gestiones administrativas, por una parte, y, por otra, las frecuentes imposiciones e ingerencias indebidos de parte de las autoridades del gobierno central, impiden el que dichas subdivisions politicas pueden mejorar sus condiciones sociales y economicas.

Bajo el sistema actual de gobierno, los gobernadores y las juntas provinciales no son mas que meros agents del gobierno central, cuyas actuaciones administrativas a cada paso tienen que pedir la sanction de las autoridades correspondientes del gobierno insular. Ahi, tenemos por ejemplo, la cuestion de los nombramientos de clerks de oficinas de los gobiernos provinciales. Para que tuviesen efecto dichos nombramientos es necesaria la aprobacion del Secretario del Interior y del director del Servicio Civil. Dentro de sus respectivas provincias no se pueden introducir ninguna clase de mejoras, sin pedir primero la accion favorable de los directores de bureaus y jefes de Departamentos del gobierno insular. Y, para cumplir con estas exigencias, los funcionarios provinciales tienen que hacer tantas venidas a esta capital de Manila, para conferenciar con ellos y convencerles de la necesidad de dichas medidas, y muchas veces es dificil de conseguir su aprobacion. Estos viajes que suelen hacer los fucionarios provinciales son costosos para los fondos provinciales y muchas veces son humillantes estas gentiones oficiales cerca de los funcionarios insulares, que no suelen comprender las verdaderas necesidades de cada localidad, cuando muy bien podrian resolver sus problemas propios dentro de sus respectivas provincias si gozaran de una mayor y mas razonable autonomia.

El periodico "La Opinion." en su editorial correspondiente al 30 de octubre de 1934, al tartar de la asamblea de gobernadores provinciales de Filipinas, dice lo siguiente: "Esto nos conduce de la mano al tema favorito de todas las asambleas de gobernadores provinciales desde que el gobierno insular ha inaugurado la politica de centralization. Nos referimos a la autonomia de que deben gozar los gobiernos provinciales y municipales."

"Apenas se han reunido los gobernadores, se ha iniciado en seguida un movimiento en favor de la autonomia. Esta lucha esta llamada a ser larga y porfiada, porque el gobierno insular no parece estar dispuesto a apoyarlo. Parece haber empeño en mantener una especie de tutela sobre los gobiernos provinciales y municipales, considerados en su perpetua minoria de edad, sin caer en la cuenta de que este excesivo paternalismo redunde en daño del desarrollo normal de las provincias y municipios. Afortunadamente, en la futura Constitucion de la Mancomunidad se dan fuertes garantias contra la absorcion de la autonomia provincial por el gobierno central. Los gobernadores deben insistir, por lo tanto, en que las proyectadas garantias se mantengan a toda costa."

Para remediar esta situacion anomala, es preciso que esta Asamblea provea en nuestra Constitucion, preceptos que garanticen la real y verdadera autonomia de los gobiernos provinciales y municipios, para facilitar su desarrollo material, porque el progreso de dichas subdivisiones politicas, significara el progreso de la nacion entera. Se deben tambien proveer en la Constitucion ciertos preceptos que den amplias facultades a las provincias y municipios para poder crear fuentes de ingresos, sobre todo, en lo que respecta a materia de impuestos de rentas internas. para que el mantenimiento de su administracion pudiera hacerse por su propia cuenta y no como lo que esta pasando actualmente que estan dependiendo mucho del paternalismo del gobierno insular. Pero es de notar, Señores de la Convencion, que el proyecto de Constitucion tal como ha sido sometido por el Comite de Ponencias, nada provee sobre disposiciones en cuanto a la autonomia de los gobiernos provinciales y municipales. Se ha puesto en olvido por completo a dichos gobiernos locales.

Sr. Presidente y Miembros de la Convencion: Es triste decirlo que por esta demasiada centralizacion de poderes del gobierno insular, los gobernadores y las juntas provinciales no tienen control sobre sus asuntos propios, sobre todo en la cuestion del nombramiento del personal de varios departamentos del gobierno provincial asi como tambien de los fiscales, provinciales, oficiales provinciales de sanidad, superintendentes de escuelas, ingenieros de distrito y auditores provinciales, cuyos salarios estan fijados por la ley, y son responsables directamente ante sus jefes, los directores de bureaus y jefes departamentales del gobierno insular y no ante las juntas provinciales como representantes elegidos por el pueblo, sin tener en cuenta que sus salarios provienen de los fondos provinciales. No debemos permitir que este estado de cosas continúe, si queremos ver que nuestras provincias y municipios son independientes en su sentido economico. Se les deben dar amplias facultades para que dichas entidades politicas puedan disponer de sus fondos propios de conformidad con sus necesidades. Por que, mas que ninguno, ellos son los que deben saber dichas necesidades de sus respectivas comunidades.

El periodico "La Opinion" en otro editorial, correspondiente al numero del 31 de octubre de 1934, al hablar del discurso pronunciado por el Gobernador General ante la asamblea de gobernadores provinciales, dijo lo siguiente: "Hablando ayer ante los gobernadores reunidos en asamblea, el Gobernador General Murphy dijo que aquellos funcionarios son responsables del estado economico de sus respectivas provincias. Este es el primer paso decisivo del gobierno insular de otorgar a las autoridades provinciales la responsabilidad de la hacienda publica en cada provincia, y esperamos que sera el inicio de otras sucesivas renuncias de las prerrogativas reclamadas para si por el gobierno central para ser devueltas a aquellos gobiernos. Porque no comprendemos como podria exigirse la responsabilidad de los gobernadores provinciales, si a la vez no se les diera la correspondiente autoridad que solo puede ejercerse a su vez si se les permitiese moverse dentro de una atmosfera de una amplia autonomia."

Desde el año de 1907 en que se establecio la primera Asamblea Filipina y hasta que se organize la Legislatura filipina, bajo la Ley Jones, en vez de mejorar las provincias y los municipios en cuanto a su autonomia, cada dia se hacian peores e insoportables las condiciones en que se encuentran dichos gobiernos locales. Por esta razon, es deber de esta Asamblea Constituyente, prestar atencion a este asunto de vital importancia para todo el pais, concediendoles mas autonomia para que asi dichos gobiernos locales mandan hacer uso de dichos privilegios y prerrogativas para el mejoramiento de las condiciones de su administracion en beneficio de sus habitantes.

"La Vanguardia", en su numero correspondiente al 30 de octubre de 1934, publico parte de los dos importantes discursos pronunciados en la asamblea de gobernadores provinciales, celebrada en esta capital de Manila, y son los siguientes: "El Gobernador Vicente Formoso de Cagayan hablo de la lamentable situacion en que se encuentran los gobernadores y juntas provinciales, los cuales, siendo funcionarios elegidos por el pueblo, son los que menos facultades disfrutan en sus respectivas provincias. Un gobernador provincial y una junta provincial estan constantemente a merced de los tesoreros provinciales, los ingenieros de distrito y los superintendentes de division de escuelas. Nuestras leyes, segun el orador, se han dictado de tal manera que proclaman en grandes letras la autonomia de las provincias y los municipios, de hecho, sin embargo, las atribuciones de los gobernadores, juntas provinciales y presidentes estan supeditadas a la voluntad de los funcionarios nombrados por el gobierno central."

"El Senador Clarin que fue el primero en llegar a la convencion ratifico estas quejas del gobernador Formosa diciendo que, en efecto, toda la autonomia que se dice disfrutan los gobiernos provinciales y municipales es una completa burla, porque de hecho tales funcionarios, segun las leyes, nada pueden contra las imposiciones de los tesoreros, los ingenieros y los superintendentes de escuelas. Explico despues que la causa de todo es la supervivencia de las antiguas leyes que dieron lugar al establecimiento de los gobiernos provinciales y municipales. El gobierno insular, velando entonces por el bienestar de los funcionarios americanos que desempeñan los cargos de tesorero, ingeniero y superintendente, resolvio rodearlos de garantia para que no quedaran dominados por los jefes filipinos. Y estas leyes, pese a los esfuerzos de la Legislatura que ha tratado de subsanarlas, subsisten aun y rigen el funcionamiento de los gobiernos provinciales y atan las manos de los funcionarios elegidos por el pueblo."

Sr. Presidente, habiendo sido impotente la Legislatura filipina para corregir los defectos que acabo de mencionar y teniendo en cuenta la lamentable situacion en que se encuentra la administracion de las provincias y los municipios, es deber nuestro subsanarlos. Por esta razon, pido señores Miembros de esta Convencion, que adoptemos medidas sustanciales en beneficio de dichas subdivisiones politicas, concediendoles una autonomia real y verdadera.

EL PRESIDENTE: Tiene la palabra el Delegado por Ilocos Norte.

DISCURSO DEL SR. VENTURA

MR. VENTURA: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: At the outset I should thank this august Body for giving me this chance to say a few remarks. I have the highest praise for the draft of the Constitution prepared by the Sub-Committee of Seven. This draft serves as a working basis for the discussion of the different principles that constitute the framework of our fundamental law. In making remarks on the Constitution, I do not have the least intention to criticize the work done by the Sub-Committee of Seven. But I want to make comments which may be in the nature of a criticism, although in the spirit of cooperation with the members of the Convention.

I shall begin with Article 2, declaration of principles. Gentlemen of the Convention, I believe that this is a misnomer — I mean the title — because under it are provisions which do not pertain entirely to declaration of principles.

The second paragraph, which states the color and the form of the flag of the Philippines, is not at all a declaration of principle, for a declaration of principle is a statement of the philosophy of government, and to mention here the color and the form of the Philippine flag is not a statement of the philosophy of government.

The fourth paragraph, regarding the taking of oath of public officials and members of the armed forces of the Philippines, is also not a declaration of principle.

It is a statement of fact, or a requirement administrative in nature. It should be a subject of ordinary legislation.

Under this article, there are many declarations of principles — those regarding the uniformity of taxation, the equality of the sexes, and the form of government to be established.

There should be a statement that the Government of the Philippines be popular, representative, and presidential in form. This is absolutely necessary. The draft of the Constitution presupposes the establishment of a presidential form of government, but it allows the establishment of a parliamentary form of government. Under the Jones Law, there is nothing said about the form of government. Our present form of government is semi-parliamentary, half-way between the presidential form and the parliamentary form as it obtains in England. But I believe that the Filipino people should adhere to the presidential form of government practiced in the United States — that system in which the Chief Executive is independent of the Legislature. The President or the Chief Executive appoints the Cabinet, which is responsible to the Chief Executive alone. The Cabinet is composed of men of experience, who may or may not belong to the party in power, but the President has the power of dismissing them.

Under that system, the President is free to choose the men who will be at the head of the different executive departments, free to carry out his policies of government, in spite of attacks made by members of the Legislature against him. Under the parliamentary system of government, the actual and real Executive, which is the Cabinet, is chosen by the Chief Executive upon the recommendation of the Premier who is appointed by the Chief Executive. At the request of the Chief Executive, the leader of the party in power is requested to recommend to him men that constitute the leaders of the party to form the Cabinet. The members of the Cabinet serve or exercise the actual functions of the Executive; that is why, under the parliamentary system of government, the Chief Executive is called a titular or nominal Executive. The members of the Cabinet in a parliamentary form of government are responsible to the party in power. If their policies do not agree with those of the majority party in the Lower House, or if the House passes a resolution of lack of confidence in the Cabinet, the members of that Cabinet resign in mass. A new Cabinet is to be formed by the Chief Executive who consults with the outstanding leaders of the party as to the man who may have the confidence of the majority in the Lower House.

The disadvantage of a parliamentary system of government is obvious. There is instability of government. Under the presidential system of government, the Chief Executive can function without fear of being criticized or of being opposed by the members of the majority in the Lower House. In France, where the parliamentary system of government exists, there is a constant change of Cabinets. There is delay in the passage of laws because of constant conflict between the Chief Executive and the parties. There is constant change of the members of the cabinet who should conform to the wishes of the majority of the Lower House. That is why we should put under the Declaration of Principles in the draft of the Constitution a clear and positive statement that the Government shall be popular, representative and presidential in order not to allow the establishment here of a parliamentary or semi parliamentary system of government as we have at the present time

Secretary Torres, a Member of the House of Representatives, once said, speaking of the advantages of appointing members of the Lower House as department secretaries, that "the dust in the street is brought over to Malacañang" meaning that the wishes of the poor people are brought to Malacañang or to the Chief Executive and that the attention of the Chief Executive is brought closer to the people. That objective may be carried out without appointing members of the Lower House. The Executive, as has always been the practice, can appoint a man who is a leader of the laboring class without being a Member of the Lower House. There is no justification for the appointment of members of the Lower House to the Cabinet in our country. The conditions here are not like those of England or of France. The best system of government that should be organized or established in this country is the presidential form of government. A greater reason for this is the experience we have had under the Jones Law; we have always adhered to the presidential form of government, and it has always been found very successful.

The recent practice of appointing members of our Lower House to the Cabinet does not serve any purpose. It has not made any difference nor has it created an improvement over our old system here.

With regard to the Bill of Rights, the provisions under Article 3 are practically a copy of the Bill of Rights in the Jones Law. But I should like to call attention to the last paragraph which provides as follows:

"There shall be no limitations to the freedom of the press except those required by good morals and public order. No publication shall be suppressed except by final decision of a competent court."

In other words, a man may libel a person, publish all kinds of accusations, false and otherwise, and continue doing that, attacking the honor and prestige of the person, and that man may not be stopped until there is a final decision of the court. At the present time, there is no such leeway under our law. And I do not see any justification for the insertion of this provision in the Bill of Rights. Right now, when the Director of Posts sees obscene literature or a libelous article in a magazine, he can stop the mailing of such a magazine. That is a most important principle.

Under "Citizenship" there are provisions which are out of place. Section 3 of said article, states: "Suffrage is a public duty which should be exercised by all those who are qualified under the law." Then there is another article below that. Section 1 of which provides: "Suffrage may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are twenty-one years of age or over, able to read and write, and who shall have been residents of the Philippines for one year and of the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least six months preceding the election..." It is very clear that under "Citizenship" there is a definite statement about suffrage. And then there is an article on "Immigration." in between "Citizenship" and "Suffrage." I see no reason for the statement regarding suffrage under the article on "Citizenship" when there is a separate and independent article on "Suffrage." Why is that statement, "Suffrage is a public duty which should be exercised by all those who are qualified under the law, ' not put under the article on "Suffrage" so as to attain consistency in the grouping of the articles of the Constitution?

With respect to the Legislative Department, all the previous speakers have made illuminating observations. I should like to say only a few words regarding the establishment of the so-called Permanent Commission which I believe, is the Senate in disguise, and worse because it is not responsible to the National Assembly nor to the people. The Senate, which has been abolished, was better because it could be held to account for its acts before the electorate; but the Permanent Commission, which is a creation of the National Assembly, is not responsible to the people so that it will become more powerful than the Senate. It will be a greater evil.

With respect to the Judiciary, there is really a clear statement for the first time, of the independence of the department. In fact the statement is clearer than a similar provision in the Constitution of any other country requiring the independence of the judiciary. This is so because the appointment of judges is subject to the recommendation of the Supreme Court. But I share the opinion of the distinguished Delegate from Batangas,, Dr. Jose Laurel, on the provision of the section referring to the power of the Supreme Court to make rules regarding pleading and practice. This section must not be construed to actually deprive the National Assembly of its power to repeal or alter the rules of pleading and practice adopted by the Court. The Constitution gives the Supreme Court the power to make the rules and yet withholds the power at the same time. This should be eliminated entirely, so as to make clear the independence of the Court regarding the making of rules with respect to pleading and practice.

Under Civil Service, there is a statement here in Section 2 which is absolutely unnecessary: "Public officers and employees in the Civil Service shall not engage directly or indirectly in political activities or take part in any election except to vote; they are servants of the people and not agents of political groups," That 13 mere verbosity. We know that officers and employees have to serve the Government.

The part called General Provisions, as already said, has come to be a dumping ground. There are some provisions here which should be under Declaration of Principles because they really constitute principles of government. And the others are really a conglomeration of disconnected thoughts, disconnected constitutional precepts. There are many paragraphs which show verbosity. An example is this: "A National language being necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the nation, the National Assembly shall take steps looking to the development and adoption of a language common to all people, on the basis of existing native dialects." There is no need of the phrase: "It is necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the nation."

And then there is Section 3, which reads: "the rearing of the youth in physical, mental or social efficiency is the highest duty and a natural right of the parent." That sounds more like a speech than a constitutional precept. Why should we not say that the Government should support the development of the youth in physical, mental, moral and social efficiency?

Section 6 has been the subject touched upon by all the previous speakers. It states: "Marriage is the foundation of a family, which is essential to the growth of a nation." Why? That statement is unnecessary. Absolutely, that is verbosity. Then there is the provision which states: "Marriage rests upon equal rights." This section really introduces into our legal system a dangerous precept; it gives husband and wife a chance to have a continuous controversy regarding their civil rights, especially with respect to property and the custody of their children. The distinguished Delegate from Manila, President Palma, said that the husband or the father can still be the head of the family even under this provision, but I say it is very clear that this provision may be invoked by the wife in demanding equal civil rights in claiming equal rights as to the administration of the home, the place where the children are to study, whether in this or that particular school, and no one is considered as an umpire in that controversy. There is really an inconsistency between this section and that provision regarding woman suffrage, because the requirement that there be 300,000 women to vote in favor of suffrage before it is granted is almost prohibitive. In other words, even if there is that provision in the Constitution, why, we can practically say that the Convention did not approve woman suffrage. Why should we not provide for the men and women not only equal civil rights but also equal political rights? And yet Section 6 allows equal civil rights.

MR. MONCADO: Mr. President, for a point of order. The time of the Gentleman has expired.

MR. VENTURA: Mr. President, just two minutes more. I shall close.

THE PRESIDENT: The Gentleman may proceed.

MR. VENTURA: (Concluding.) There is a very important provision, especially Section 16 of Article 13, regarding the expropriation of large landed estates to be hereafter subdivided into small lots. This appears to be very plausible, but it is very dangerous because it will allow the National Assembly to pass laws for the acquisition of such landed estates. It will become a subject for demagogues, who will use it as an issue in political campaigns, who will always cater to the electorate and see to it that the property of the rich shall be subdivided and allotted to their followers if such demagogues come out as candidates. Why should we deprive a man of his landed estate, why should we subdivide his land, if he has acquired it by the sweat of his brow? This provision of the Constitution will allow the expropriation of our sugar haciendas, but you cannot really have a paying business of sugar unless you have large haciendas for the production of the commodity. You cannot produce sugar on a large scale sufficient to meet the demand in foreign countries. And, furthermore, this will introduce socialism; worse than that, it will bring communism to this country and cause a revolution here — end all because there is that provision in the Constitution. I am a poor man, but I am against that provision because, instead of curing an evil, it will bring another evil worse than what we have at present.

LEVANTAMIENTO DE LA SESION

SR. CUENCO: Señor Presidente, pido que se levante la sesion, hasta el lunes, a las tres de la tarde.

EL PRESIDENTE: Si no hay objecion, se levanta la sesion, hasta el lunes, a las tres de la tarde.

Eran las 12:00 a. m.

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