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SITUATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COURT
AND
POLICE DEPARTMENT
"MUNICIPALITY OF PARANAQUE"

BY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PHILIPPINES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PARAÑAQUE BACKGROUND.....	1
ORGANIZATION.....	2
ADMINISTRATION.....	4
PATROL.....	6
TRAFFIC.....	8
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.....	11
TRAINING.....	12
RECORDS.....	13
COMMUNICATIONS.....	14
LOGISTICS.....	15
MUNICIPAL COURT.....	17

PARAÑAQUE BACKGROUND

Parañaque, located in the Province of Rizal, is bordered on the west by Manila Bay, on the north by Pasay City, on the east and south by rural areas of the province. The land area consists of 40.75 square kilometers or 15.74 square miles. The majority of the terrain is flat, however, a small portion (approximately 10%) is rolling. The Parañaque river flows through the municipal area. One major highway "South Super Highway" traverses the municipality.

The population of Parañaque is listed as 85,000; however, some estimates indicate 100,000 people may be living in the area. The population includes approximately 3,000 floaters. The municipality also includes several squatter areas.

Many professional people live in Parañaque. Industries are located within the municipal area. Most are assembly plants such as General Electric and Westinghouse. Refrigerators and typewriters are two of the major commodities produced. Many people work in the greater Manila area. The municipality has a large area of undeveloped land. There is a trend to move toward the rural areas and many housing subdivisions are being developed. Approximately 50% of the municipality's land mass consists of rural farmland.

Parañaque is divided into six barrios. Each barrio has a captain and six councilmen to supervise its activities.

The mayor of Parañaque is Florencio Bernabe. The vice-mayor is Bienvenido Galang. The mayor and the vice-mayor are members of the Nacionalista political party. The municipal council is 7 - 1 in favor of the Nacionalista party.

The Chief of Police is Major Eladio P. Santos. Major Santos was formerly a member of the Manila Police Department for ten years from 1945 to 1955. Major Santos has been Chief of Police since February 1, 1966.

The Parañaque Police Department has been under the control of the Philippine Constabulary since July 4, 1967. Major Santos stated the PC has recommended their control be lifted, however, this had not been implemented by the President.

The Parañaque Police Department is located in the municipal compound near the main municipal building. The building is one story, small and inadequate for the needs of a 106-man police department.

ORGANIZATION

The Parañaque Police Department has an authorized strength of 106 men and, at present, is at full strength. Twenty new officers joined the department immediately prior to the election. Major Santos stated he would request that the department's strength be increased to 130 men during the year.

The department is organized into four basic functions. They are patrol, investigation, traffic and administration and service. Each of the functions has division status. Each division commander reports directly to the Deputy Chief of Police.

The Patrol Division consists of foot patrol, mobile patrol, and outpost functions. Three outposts are manned. The Investigation Division is divided into two sections. They are general investigation and special operations. The Traffic Division consists of a traffic beat section and a motorcycle section. The Administration and Service Division consists of a personnel section, services section and jail section. The communications unit and the subpoena and warrant unit are a part of the services section.

There was no evidence of a functional chart, however, the COP stated they followed the functions as outlined by the Police Commission Manual.

The personnel distribution by rank is as follows:

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Chief of Police	1	1
Deputy Chief of Police	1	1
Captain	1	1
Lieutenant	4	4
Sergeant	6	5
Corporal	6	3
Patrolmen	<u>87</u>	<u>91</u>
Total	<u>106</u>	<u>106</u>

The department rank structure does not conform to the Police Commission regulations; however, it is reasonably close and the ratio of command to patrolmen personnel is low. The ratio at present is 14% which is the lowest rate of any of the municipalities surveyed.

The personnel distribution by division is as follows:

Office of the Chief of Police	1
Office of the Deputy Chief of Police	1
Patrol Division	61
Investigation Division	9
Traffic Division	24
Administration and Services	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>106</u>

ADMINISTRATION

The department does not have a rules and regulations manual prescribing all department policies and procedures. The department has distributed copies of the Police Commission's rules and regulations which apply to police personnel. This includes general rules of conduct. The department does not have an operational nor administrative manual.

Staff meetings are conducted periodically by the COP. They are not on a scheduled basis nor are the proceedings made a matter of written record.

The department does not have an inspection unit. The COP implemented a duty officer schedule whereby division commanders serve as officer of the day. The duty is rotated on a daily basis. The duty officer is required to inspect the department's operation and submit a written report to the COP. The report includes the results of a physical inspection of patrol and outpost assignments.

Department orders are issued in the form of memorandums and special orders. They are filed numerically. Patrolmen of the department are not required to submit a report of their daily activities. No data was available to reflect individual effort.

Disciplinary powers are exercised by the COP. On minor violations or misconduct, the COP takes disciplinary action. Major offenses are referred to a board of investigators. One officer is suspended at this time as the result of a major offense.

All police employees are hired by the mayor. No pre-employment investigation is conducted. The police department does not participate in any selection or screening process. The recruits serve a six-month probationary period prior to receiving permanent status. Forty-one of the patrolmen and one lieutenant have non-eligible status.

Promotions are made by the mayor without the aid of a selection process. Assignments of personnel are also made by the mayor in some situations.

The department has nine employees who are college graduates. Thirty-eight employees have had some college education. Thirty-eight employees are high school graduates.

Sixty-seven of the employees are 40 years of age or younger. The age range appears to be lower than other departments. Seven patrolmen are age 23 which is the youngest police employee age.

The department's budget is not firm. A budget request is submitted each year; however, the department must submit a separate request to the council for equipment purchases. The total municipal tax income for 1967 was ₱2,843,888. The police department requested a salary budget of ₱271,100 and an equipment budget of ₱373,536.

The salary structure as prescribed by the Police Commission is in effect for the rank of patrolman. The actual salaries for some of the command ranks are somewhat lower than scheduled.

All officers are required to furnish their own uniforms. Recently, twenty new patrolmen were hired. They had to buy their own sidearms.

Lack of vehicles, communications, equipment and uniforms is one of the major problems encountered by the police department. Also, there is a need for additional personnel, adequate salaries and increased training. Political considerations are prevalent in the overall operation of the department.

PATROL

The Patrol Division is compartmentized into three separate organizations, namely: Outposts, Foot and Mobile. Overall there are approximately 50 men assigned to this division composed of the following:

Parañaque Patrol Force

	Total	Outposts			Total	Patrol	
		1	2	3		Foot	Mobile
Total	50	12	5	5	22	12	16
Lt.	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sgt.	2	1	-	-	1	1	1
Corpt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pat. (OIC)	2	-	1	1	2	-	-
Pat.	44	11	4	4	19	10	15

The department as a whole has 15 men of the rank of corporal or above which is a positive finding. Five new Toyota sedans have been placed in patrol service, each radio equipped with red light, siren to be installed soon.

It was pointed out that there are no problems in vehicle servicing and maintenance, and the Municipal Board is positively assisting police departments in this matter. In discussing reports and records maintenance with patrol personnel, the mobile patrol chief indicated that they are using two forms: (1) Communications form to the vehicle concerning incidents; (2) Case report form which is then forwarded to the investigator for follow-up. These forms are newly instituted and are of a positive step forward. There had been no analysis made of police service in terms of when offenses are occurring within the municipality. The department has one room to be used as a radio room for the mobile patrol. This room also has the Metrocom radio installed.

Four patrol vehicles and one roving vehicle are on the streets from 8:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. and three beat vehicles are on the streets from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The two-hour interval between shifts is utilized for maintenance and repair, cleaning and servicing vehicles. There are obvious dangers in removing all patrol vehicles from the streets consistently for two hours in the morning and evening, however, this can be overcome with staggered maintenance and servicing schedules.

Foot Patrol is composed of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and ten patrolmen. These men, working basically in a poblacion area, are assigned on two shifts, separate and apart from the mobile patrol in the outposts.

Presently, there are three outposts which are also under separate commands with the following personnel distribution:

1. One sergeant and 11 patrolmen.
2. One patrolman, officer-in-charge, and 4 patrolmen assigned.
3. One patrolman, officer-in-charge, and 4 patrolmen assigned.

The outpost foot patrol and mobile patrol operate independently of one another and are under separate commands.

The potentiality of the Paranaque Police Department is good. There are needs of consolidation in certain basic areas, namely the Patrol Division, which should be consolidated into a secure integrated 50-man force of a positive nature. The fact that only 14% of the department hold the rank of corporal or above is good. It was reported that the Municipal Board has a budget before it to increase the number of corporals from three to ten in July. However, there is no assurance that this will occur.

Each outpost in the municipality is assigned one vehicle, however, there is no telephone and radio communication between the outpost and the police headquarters. Typically, as are the problems of most municipalities visited, Paranaque's problems are communication and vehicles which are required to bring the police department together as an effective force. The municipality has two major population centers. One is along Quirino Avenue, the other is along South Super Highway. The Quirino area is highly congested, however, approximately 100 meters east of Quirino Avenue, the rural or lightly populated area begins. This also adds to the difficulty of the police problem. A visit was made to Outpost #2 which is close to the new 80% completed Municipal Building. This area is typical of the rural, sparsely populated suburban area that is preparing for rapid expansion. It will be necessary for the police department to improve its mobility more than it has to date, as these unpopulated areas become populated.

TRAFFIC

Organization

The Traffic Division is assigned 24 officers whose functions are traffic direction and control, traffic law enforcement and accident investigation

The Traffic Division has 12 officers assigned to traffic direction and control, five are assigned to the Motorcycle Unit, two are assigned to accident investigation .

Officers work one shift from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., seven days a week with a one-hour break each shift.

Area - Population - Roadways and Streets

Parañaque encompasses an area of 40.75 square kilometers (15.74 square miles). The 1960 census listed 61,698 population, estimated for 1967 is approximately 100,000. No information was available on the number of miles of roadway and streets.

Serious traffic congestion exists due to lack of modern roadways. The South Diversionary Highway and Quirino Avenue are the only roadways available for traffic travelling north and south through the municipality. The Diversionary Highway is being widened at present and traffic congestion is extremely serious in the morning and evening. Quirino Avenue, which is a provincial road, is the link between Manila and the provinces south. The roadway is not large enough for the volume of vehicles.

The Bureau of Public Highways has recently approved construction to extend Roxas Boulevard south through to the Manila International Airport. If an over or underpass is constructed at the intersection of Quirino Avenue, traffic congestion will be partially eliminated in the northern section of Parañaque.

Approximately 80% of the municipal streets are cemented. The balance will be completed in the next two years. Most of the streets are narrow, no sidewalks are available, drainage problems exist, residences are built up to edges of roadways and the edges of the cemented streets drop off very abruptly.

Vendors, business establishments and in some cases, squatters are occupying portions of the travel section of the roadways and sidewalks on the provincial road. They use the streets to store their commodities, repair vehicles and other equipment and for other personal reasons.

The responsibilities of the municipal streets fall under the local Public Works Department. They have no responsibility in making, erecting or maintaining signs or pavement markings.

Information revealed that all signs are procured from business people free of charge. They are erected and maintained by the traffic officers.

Enforcement - Traffic Direction and Control

Twelve officers are assigned to specific intersections for traffic control. They advised approximately 16 locations exist where officers are needed. The municipality has no traffic signals but they do have four critical locations that warrant signals.

They apparently have no problems with calesas operating within their jurisdiction. They have controls for operation of pedicabs within the barrios and on the municipal streets only. The age limit of pedicab operators is 21 years old. Personal observation revealed a large number of pedicabs operating on Quirino Avenue and ages of operators were 14 to 16 years old, which was found to be contrary to the information that was related by the police.

All 24 traffic plus 10 mobile patrol officers are issued TVR books. All books are issued by the Traffic Division. They are charged out to each officer and all TVR's are accounted for by the officer.

A driver record file is maintained on every violator. This includes name, address, date, violation and whether charges were filed in court or he was given a verbal warning and released.

The TVR books show they were validated by the LTC, however, the space where violator was ordered to appear read: "Appear at Traffic Division" and listed date and time. There was no place on the TVR that directed the violator to appear in person at the Municipal Court.

Approximately 3,500 TVR's are issued each month. The captain advised that about 35% are directed to appear in court. The balance are warned and their licenses returned.

No motor vehicles are available for the officers to enforce traffic laws. Five officers are assigned to the motorcycle unit. They have four motorcycles; all are in good condition.

Accident Investigations

Two officers are assigned to accident investigations. An officer is dispatched to every accident at which time he makes a field sketch and brings all persons to the Traffic Division to complete the report.

They investigate approximately 120 accidents a month. Photographs are taken on all accidents having over ₱1,000 property damage or personal injury. It becomes necessary to hire a local photographer to take the pictures due to unavailability of the department photographer.

Five copies of the accident report are typed but no immediate information was available on disposition of each copy.

One vehicle is assigned to the accident investigation unit. They have no equipment or supplies for accident investigations.

They maintain a large chart which shows total number of accidents by severity. No other statistics are recapped on accidents. No spot map is maintained and they file the accidents by the month.

Training

Other than the three-month basic training that is normally required, the traffic officers have not had sufficient training in traffic direction and control, traffic law enforcement accident investigations or related subjects in traffic safety.

Traffic Safety

The Traffic Division does not have an officer assigned to traffic safety education. They do not participate in safety programs except during the week that is normally designated as "Traffic Safety Week". They have no safety organizations in their community.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Sergeant Ruben L. Jobo holds the title of Chief Investigator of the Investigative Unit and commands the nine members assigned. Sergeant Jobo was the source for the information revealed in this report.

Investigative Equipment

The Investigative Unit does not have cameras, fingerprint lifting equipment, or any other material necessary in the collection of evidence to support a prosecution. A rubber roller, glass and ink is in place to obtain rolled fingerprint impressions of arrestees. Two cards are taken with one being forwarded to the NBI and the other being retained in PPD files. It is necessary to call on the NBI to process for latent prints at a crime scene. Crime scene photography is rarely utilized since a commercial photographer must be hired for each occasion. When a mug shot of a criminal is considered an absolute must, the investigator will pay for it out of his personal funds.

Office Equipment

A small office provided for the Investigative Unit is expected to serve as an office, a squad room and an interrogation room. An on-the-spot inspection revealed two desks and nine people including the investigators crowded into the room.

The one file cabinet is jammed to overflowing with criminal reports and only one typewriter (personal property of the COP) is provided. Office equipment and the space allotted is not adequate to meet the need.

Distribution of Personnel

Of the nine members assigned to the Investigative Unit only three are actually performing field investigative duties. Six members are assigned to what amounts to clerk typist duties inside at Police Headquarters. Chief Investigator Jobo reveals that he needs an additional 10 investigators. He added that he would assign all of these to field investigation.

Investigators work three shifts, seven days a week. 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Conclusion

Chief Investigator Jobo points out lack of funds for travel and to buy information, lack of personnel trained to perform as photographers and crime scene technicians and inadequate records management as major obstacles to the professionalization of the Parañaque Investigative Unit.

TRAINING

Chief of Police Eladio P. Santos was the source for the Parañaque Police training efforts revealed in this report.

Training Plans

The department does not currently have a member assigned to the position of training officer. The chief stated that he assumes this responsibility along with his other duties. The 106-man department is presently under Philippine Constabulary control and the Provincial Commander has ordered the chief to arrange for a police training course in the near future.

Chief Santos exhibited a list of police topics which will be covered in the training course. It was noted that Public Relations and the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics were not included in the list. Chief Santos took note of this and stated he will add these topics to the program of instruction. Plans call for the participation of only ten members of the department. This is unfortunate since the training profile lists at least twenty-three members with no police training.

The chief plans to call upon the National Bureau of Investigation for assistance in the forthcoming training course which will include ten police officers each from Muntinglupa and Las Piñas for a total of thirty trainees.

Prior Training

The only training effort in the recent past was conducted from July 24 to August 26, 1967 by the 225th P.C. Company at Alabang. Of fifty-seven men attending, fifteen did not graduate because they failed to complete the minimum number of instruction hours.

Chief Santos believes that ten Parañaque policemen completed a training course conducted at P.C. Provincial Headquarters in Pasig, Rizal in 1956.

Training Equipment - facilities

The department has no training equipment nor do present plans call for any. The Municipal Session Hall is available during morning hours as training site. Chief Santos stated that the department does have access to one blackboard.

Conclusion

The Parañaque Police Department unfortunately avails itself only of such piecemeal training programs as offered by National agencies. The rationale appears to be training simply for the sake of filling slots when they are offered instead of a comprehensive continuous training program tailored to the needs of the Parañaque Police Department.

RECORDS

Records and Identification

The Administrative Division of the Parañaque Police Department is the only organized division dealing with records as such. This division, however, is a housekeeping division supporting the other elements of the police department. Basically, its records are memoranda, special orders, budget, personnel payroll, and other housekeeping records activities. These records are maintained by the other three divisions, namely: ~~Patrol, Investigation and Traffic Divisions~~. The department does not use case numbers but relies on the court case number assigned to the case by the particular court. Criminal cases or court cases are not indexed. The index cards that are on file contain only names with some case information such as date filed. This information is placed on 4 x 5 card stock. The index file is housed in one half size filing cabinet. The police department has recently begun utilizing some printed forms. There is a police certificate or clearance form. The clearance is in reality only a name check based upon information found in the limited index file.

The Administrative Division is composed of one lieutenant and two patrolmen, who spend the majority of their time dealing with the police clearances. The investigators of the department handle fingerprinting of prisoners; however, fingerprint cards are not classified or filed by formula. There is no photographic darkroom within the department and prisoners are not photographed.

The Administrative Division is housed in two of the four rooms of the police department. The conditions are crowded and not conducive to a functional operation.

Overall the Administrative Division is a housekeeping division and does not deal with the traditional records and identification data normally associated with the Records Division of a police department. The records of the other three divisions are maintained by the division so that in reality, there is a quasi-decentralized records system.

Discussions were held with members of the department concerning the utilization of Police Commission forms and assistance. They stated that as of this date they have not seen the forms or the system but were interested in its utilization.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mobile Communications

The Mobile Patrol is equipped with ~~only~~ five radios. One additional set is installed in the Mayor's car. None of the Traffic Division's motor-cycles are radio equipped even though these vehicles patrol some of the busiest thoroughfares in the area.

Portable/Tactical Communications

No portable equipment is available for use in crowd control, accident, traffic or other emergencies. Parañaque Police Department owns eight walkie-talkies but these are assigned to precincts in which cattle stealing is prevalent. These sets interconnect the patrolman and the precinct station. They operate on a separate frequency from Mobile Patrol, therefore, no means of direct communications with headquarters exist.

Fixed Communications

The three precincts in the outlying areas of Parañaque, are connected to headquarters by telephone, which provides only marginal service at best. One of these precincts is on South Highway and requires near continuous contact with headquarters, which means tying up the one telephone line available, thus making it impossible for a citizen to call into said precinct to summon assistance. There is an urgent need of rapid, direct radio communications between all precincts and headquarters.

Special Communications

The geographic location of Parañaque and the presence of several major manufacturers and several large villages pose a special problem in control of traffic, intercommunication with bordering municipalities and emergency equipment. None of these requirements can be met with the radio equipment presently available to Parañaque Police Department. This municipality experiences a desperate need for improved mobile and tactical communications as well as a rapid means of inter-municipality communications.

LOGISTICS

Transport and Maintenance

Inventory: Vehicles

<u>Type</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Cond.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sedan	Japanese	2/66-4/67	G	6
Sedan	German	60	P	1
Truck	Jeep	W II	1-U/2P	3
Motorcycle	British	65	G	4
Motorcycle	Japanese	64	P	3

All sedan and truck maintenance is done at local garages. Most of the motorcycle maintenance is done by the patrolman to whom the vehicle is assigned.

Petroleum products are contracted semi-annually by the local service stations. Policemen that are assigned to outposts are required to provide their own transport.

Armor and Ammunition

Inventory: Weapons

	<u>Unserviceable</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Good</u>
Revolvers, .38 cal.	1	3		68
Revolvers and automatic .45 cal.	2	17		
.45 cal. machineguns			11	
Carbines .30 cal.		11		
Other (Foreign makes & odd cal.)	2		20	

Inventory: Ammunition

None in reserve. The last procured was 2,000, .38 cal. reloads. PPD furnished the brass and lead, and NBI did the reloading and furnished the powder and primers for 20 centavos per round. This transaction took place over one year ago. Since there has been no training, each policeman carrying a .38 cal. sidearm should have between 20 and 30 rounds. The policemen carrying .45 and other calibers supposedly provide their own ammunition and there is no estimate as to how much they have.

There are no armor facilities or reload equipment, nor is there space available in the building for a shop. Security could not be provided if space were available.

Jail

The present detention area is two rooms about 15' x 15' each and an outside cage over the entrances that serves as a visitor's niche which is in the center of all the other police activity. The area was so crowded

and it was difficult to see if the men and women were segregated. From the clothing seen hanging over the walls and on strings across the rooms, it looked as if the men and women were not separated. There are some bunks but not enough to provide one for each person. Most everyone seemed to be standing. Officials stated there were toilets and water in each room.

Storage and Supply

The storage space is limited to a small area for the department's records. There is no other space available, however, none is needed at this time.

MUNICIPAL COURT

The Court Survey members met and talked extensively with Judge Francisco R. Llamas and Abelardo V. Bautista, Clerk of Court. Mr. Bautista is in charge of criminal case work and the deputy, Guillermo Rodriguez, handles civil cases. For a town of 100,000 population the court consists of:

1. Judge Francisco R. Llamas
2. Clerk of Court - Mr. Bautista
3. Deputy Clerk of Court - Mr. Rodriguez
4. Clerks (6) (Of 8 clerks - 5 are paid from National funds and 3 are paid from Municipal funds.)

Judge Llamas hears criminal cases on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. He hears civil cases, special proceedings and land registration cases on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Land registration cases are unique to this Municipal Court in the Manila area.

Of 5,000 hectares of land in Parañaque less than half is titled. The National government made a cadastral survey of Parañaque and many people are now trying to get their titles cleared. Cases on land usually are disputes over property lines, but the national government can intervene for forests and government owned lands. As the jurisdiction of the case depends on the "tax declaration" value of the land, Judge Llamas gets nearly 100% of the cases because most land parcels are declared at ₱5,000 or less. The jurisdictional limit of the Municipal Court is ₱10,000. The Executive Judge of Pasay City assigned these cases to the Municipal Court. There was no breakdown of land cases in the available summaries.

Getting the police to serve warrants is also a very serious problem in Parañaque. Just before elections, the problem is at its worst. The judge reports rumors have reached him that policemen are paid off to ignore the warrants, but he says he has no proof.

Judge Llamas has used the technique of mailing a notice to an offender's address stating his case is set for a specified date. This notice usually brings the suspect, and the judge then orders his arrest. If the complainant can give the judge an affidavit as to the precise whereabouts of the witness or accused to be served, the judge will send notices to laggard chiefs of police in other towns that they will be held in contempt if a warrant is not served. He says this usually produces the chief and the suspect with many excuses. Copies of the notice are sent to the Department of Justice, Malacañang, Police Commission, etc.

Judge Llamas stated that PC control of the police department has greatly improved the operations of the police. He said the PC merely oversees activities but results are good, possibly because of the political effects of having PC control instead of the politicians.

The Parañaque jail is a very serious problem. It was built for ten prisoners

but can hold twenty fairly comfortably. It occasionally contains 60 to 80 prisoners at one time. This the judge says is positively sub-human. Justice is tempered with a degree of reality due to lack of jail space. For example, relatively low fines are levied against gamblers because high fines would place them in jail in such large numbers the jail could not function.

Judge Llamas is president of the Rizal Municipal Judges Association which meets monthly to discuss problems, etc. A proposal is being sponsored for them by Senator Diokno (Senate Bill No. 79, Fifth Congress) that would create an additional Municipal Court in municipalities over 100,000 population and with more than 100 cases filed per month. As it is now, there are many courts where none are needed and many places that need more than one court.

Court delays cause some of the backlog of pending cases but Judge Llamas says he does not allow dilatory tactics just to gain time or benefit the accused. He gave one example of court appointed attorneys for indigents who must have time for preparation of defense. Other delays are for illness, attorney just received case and is not prepared, or for other legitimate reasons.

In the Court of First Instance where there appears a prisoner that cannot afford an attorney to defend him, the court appoints one of the attorneys practicing before that court as the "appointed official" to defend the accused person. The attorney so appointed receives a per diem of ₱20.00 for each day he appears in court on behalf of the accused. Judge Llamas says that a similar system should be allowed for the Municipal Court. The answer to this is always that there are insufficient funds. This is unfortunate, for if the per diem serves a good purpose in the CFI, it would do also in the Municipal Court.

Prevention of crime is, of course, better and more effective than apprehension and confinement of criminals. Thus, trials should be accomplished expeditiously and sentences, where warranted, promptly imposed. Policemen should have incentives to properly perform their duty. Policemen should always be on patrol and obviously at hand to discourage loitering, thefts, etc. Squatter areas which abound in Parañaque are cesspools of crime. The judge said that the area along the beach front at T. Claudio Street and T. Alonzo Street area have yielded two murders recently, requiring his services as the inquest officer. Along the Railway and the Super-Hi-way (to Laguna) is another place of squatter's misery. These areas should be cleared and the people transferred to decent places. This is a problem for the municipal and provincial authorities in the executive branches. It is a well known and serious problem and should be attended to promptly for many reasons, only one of which is law and order.

Cases that are archived are at least 2 to 3 years old without arrest or follow-up by complainants. This applies to civil cases, also. Although stored away, the cases can always be revived should the need arise. There

were no available figures on the number of cases archived, although a number of cases on one list were so marked.

Annual Report 7/1/65 - 6/30/66

There were no monthly summary reports of cases filed, pending and heard as we have seen in other Municipal Courts. The following gives an idea of the case load for a one-year period.

	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Cases pending 7/1/65	1,422	17	1,439
2. Cases filed (average/month)	151	7	158
3. Cases disposed (average/month)	116	6	122
4. Cases pending 7/31/66	1,457	18	1,475
a. Pending less than 1 year	1,066	18	1,084
b. Pending more than 1 year	391	0	391
5. Marriages	13		
6. Inquests	3		

There are also a few documents certified each year for residency, etc.

Judge Llamas reported a steadily increasing load in cases filed in his court. He says there now is an average of over 200 cases filed per month as opposed to only 50 per month in 1963 when he took office. This may be caused in part by the number of land registration cases that have been added to his office beginning in August, 1966.

Case Load by Month June/65 - July/66

<u>Month</u>	<u>Civil Cases</u>		<u>Criminal Cases</u>	
	<u>Filed</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Filed</u>	<u>Disposed</u>
June, 1965	17	10	88	86
July, 1965	6	9	103	109
August, 1965	9	5	82	62
September, 1965	13	9	109	70
October, 1965	9	9	95	74
November, 1965	8	9	88	67
December, 1965	6	6	134	91

Case Load by Month June/65 - July/66 (continued)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Civil Cases</u>		<u>Criminal Cases</u>	
	<u>Filed</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Filed</u>	<u>Disposed</u>
January, 1966	6	11	134	107
February, 1966	4	4	124	94
March, 1966	13	9	130	149
April, 1966	12	7	119	116
May, 1966	12	18	131	108
June, 1966	4	3	172	112
July, 1966	7	6	161	116
	<u>126</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>1,670</u>	<u>1,361</u>

Criminal Cases

In June of 1967 -

86 cases were set for hearing
 21 were archived
 50 dismissed
 17 sentenced
 8 remanded to CFI

In July of 1967 -

114 cases were set for hearing
 14 were archived
 48 dismissed
 33 sentenced
 11 remanded to CFI