



PHILIPPINE ELECTORAL ALMANAC

REVISED AND EXPANDED EDITION

PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC PLANNING OFFICE

Philippine Electoral Almanac

Revised and Expanded Edition
Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office

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INTRODUCTION

In light of the upcoming national and local elections, the Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO) pays tribute to this national exercise in democracy by tracing the electoral history of the Philippines.

This new edition of the Philippine Electoral Almanac now goes as far back as the pre-colonial period, and features legislative elections held since 1907. It explores the intricacies of the relationship between Congress—the elected representatives of the people, who are bestowed legislative power—and the President—the elected head of state and of government, who is granted executive power. It likewise delves into the history of coalitions, the partnerships established between political parties or personalities, as well as the national referendums that have allowed the people to express their stand on fundamental political issues.

Despite their ubiquity, there has been a regrettable dearth of accessible and comprehensive information on the history of Philippine elections. This project aims to respond to this lack, while fulfilling the mandate of the PCDSPO as custodian of the institutional memory of the Office of the President. The creation of the almanac entailed years of research, study, and analysis of authoritative documents from a variety of government and private organizations. But the effort, we think, is well worth it.

The history of elections, an exercise of our collective sovereign will as a people, provides a context with which to understand the young, flourishing Filipino nation. For despite war and dictatorship, the Philippines has always managed to find its way back to the principle of democratic government: one person, one vote, and the right to make a choice. The polls are at the heart of our political culture; it is a signal for change and an emblem of our collective decisions—and of who we are as one people and of what we value.

PREFACE

The Presidential Communications Development and Strategic Planning Office (PCDSPO) was established under the Office of the President by Executive Order No. 4, which was signed by President Benigno S. Aquino III on July 30, 2010. The PCDSPO first published the Philippine Electoral Almanac in 2013 to rectify the lack of easily accessible and comprehensible information on the history of Philippine elections, while fulfilling its mandate as custodian of institutional memory of the Office of the President.

According to the 1987 Constitution, the Philippines is both a republican and democratic State; sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them. As such, the history of Philippine elections involves the evolution not only of the State, but also of the electorate and the political class. Although the first edition of the Philippine Electoral Almanac was thoroughly researched, the narrative it presented was still incomplete. In an effort to fill in those gaps, the PCDSPO has created the 2015 updated and revised edition, which extends the narrative to the precolonial period.

Months of painstaking research, fact-checking, writing, and layouting have resulted in a valuable goto resource that is not only comprehensive and comprehendible, but also visually appealing for the new generation. To ensure that the narrative presented here is as coherent and complete as possible, various sources were consulted: memoirs, newspapers on microfilm, scholarly books and journal articles, contemporary reports and documents, official Commission on Elections (COMELEC) results, and resources available on the Official Gazette website, such as historical briefers, executive issuances, and speeches. Information from these sources were consolidated into write-ups, maps, pie charts, bar graphs, and infographics that can be readily understood by anyone, especially those with little to no formal background in Philippine electoral history

FOREWORD

Every three years, we, the people, go to the polls. We cast our votes by secret ballot, and await the results that decree upon whom the sovereign people have conferred a mandate: whether for local positions, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the vice-presidency, or the presidency.

This book provides a summary and guide to our national elections. They have determined the history of our country: whether through the settling of questions of leadership, of policy, or the legitimizing of regimes. They have also determined who can claim to be the nation's leaders—or leaders-in-waiting—first, through national elections for president and vice president every six years, and second through midterm elections-as-referendum, which traces its roots to the restoration of bicameralism in 1941. Since then, the Senate determined the results of the midterm referendum, since no administration has ever lost the House. Before 1971, the midterm elections determined whether a president's ambition to succeed himself would be viable or not. The ability of a president to marshal the votes for his or her legislative agenda is dependent on whether there is an administration-friendly senate or not. The opposition to any sitting administration will, conversely, campaign to demonstrate it is a viable administration-in-the-making, reinforcing the midterms-as-referendum dynamic.

This book identifies other trends, some that endure, others that suddenly emerge: the weakening of party discipline, not least because of the removal of incentives for voting party tickets since bloc voting had been eliminated; the replacement of party influence with the influence of other blocs, such as religious groups; the rise of candidates who owed their prominence not to cursus honorum, but to their ability to appeal directly to the people on the basis of celebrity, media prominence, or appealing to constituencies such as the military or former guerrillas; and finally, the acceptance of proxy candidates (usually family members) in the event that the original candidate is incapable of continuing in the elections.

Aside from the national elections, the constitutional plebiscite is another avenue through which we have addressed big questions of national importance. Our formal history of plebiscites began on May 14, 1935, when we went to the polls for the first time, to approve or reject a proposed constitution. In broad strokes, the various proposals to amend the constitution can be described as either evolutionary, that is, to reform and improve the existing setup, or to make as clean a break with the previous constitutional order as possible or mark a distinct new chapter in our national life by means of promulgating a new constitution.

MANUEL L. QUEZON III Editor in Chief Philippine Electoral Almanac



THENUMBERS B Y





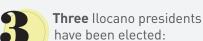
Sergio Osmeña is the **only** president to have lost re-election to the office to which he succeeded.

Carlos P. Garcia and Diosdado Macapagal were the first president and vice president to be elected from two opposing political parties.

Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña were the **first** president and vice president elected by the people. They were not partymates but rather members of a coalition (which coalesced as the Nacionalista Party in 1938).



Two women have served as president: Corazon C. Aquino and Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. Both were also swept into office by People Power.





Quirino Magsaysay **Marcos**

Only one president had **two** vice presidents: Macapagal-Arroyo had Teofisto Guingona Jr. (2001-2004) and Manuel de Castro Jr. (2004-2010).

Three presidents who succeeded to the presidency did not have a vice president for the remainder of the term to which they succeeded:

Osmeña, Quirino, & Garcia

Only one vice president served as veep to two different presidents: Fernando Lopez was VP of Presidents Quirino (1949-1953) and Marcos (1965-1973).

Fernando Lopez was the only vice president elected thrice to office: in

1949, 1965, and 1969.

PANGASINAN TARLAC

> PAMPANGA METRO MANILA

> > BATANGAS



Four children of former presidents launched bids for the presidency.

Two won: Presidents Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (2004) and Benigno S. Aquino III (2010) Two lost: Senator Sergio Osmeña Jr. (1969) and Vice President Salvador H. Laurel (1992)



Since 1986, all **five** elected presidents and vice presidents have hailed from Luzon:

AQUINO (Tarlac) - LAUREL (Batangas)

AQUINO III (Tarlac) - BINAY (Makati, Metro Manila)







Six presidents broke away from their original political parties in their bids for higher office:





MANUEL ROXAS Established Nacionalista Party-Liberal Wing (later Liberal Party)



RAMON MAGSAYSAY Left Liberal Party (LP) to run as Nacionalista Party (NP) standard bearer



FERDINAND E. MARCOS Left LP to run as NP standard bearer



FIDEL V. RAMOS Left Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP) and established Lakas ng EDSA (later Lakas-NUCD, currently Lakas-CMD)



JOSEPH EJERCITO ESTRADA Left the LP to establish Partido ng Masang Pilipino (PMP) for aborted Presidential bid in 1992. Coalesced with Eduardo Cojuangco Jr.'s Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC) and won as vice president. Established Laban ng Makabayang Masang Pilipino (LAMMP) coalition with PMP as vehicle for his presidential bid in 1998.



GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO Left LDP to establish Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino(KAMPI) for her abortive presidential bid in 1998. Coalesced with Jose de Venecia's Lakas-NUCD-UMDP and won as vice president. Organized K-4 coalition with Lakas-KAMPI as vehicle for her presidential re-election bid in 2004.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO



The first **seven** elected presidents and vice presidents were geopolitically "balanced"—with one candidate from

Luzon and the other from the Visayas or Mindanao:

1935 & 1941: QUEZON (*Tayabas*) - OSMEŃA (*Cebu*)

1946: ROXAS (Capiz) - QUIRINO (Ilocos Sur)

1949: QUIRINO (Ilocos Sur) - LOPEZ (Iloilo)

1953: MAGSAYSAY (Zambales) - GARCIA (Bohol)

1957: GARCIA (Bohol) - MACAPAGAL (Pampanga)

1961: MACAPAGAL (Pampanga) - PELAEZ (Misamis Oriental)

1965 & 1969: MARCOS (Ilocos Norte) - LOPEZ (Iloilo)

The first Luzon-only tandems were Marcos-Tolentino and Aquino-Laurel, both in 1986.



Eight administrations lost the Senate:

Sergio Osmeña Election Year:1946 **Ferdinand E. Marcos** Election Year: 1971

6 Corazon C. Aquino* Election Year: 1992

2 Elpidio Quirino Election Years:1951 & 1953 Fidel V. Ramos*

Election Year: 1998 Carlos P. Garcia Election Year:1961

S Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo* Election Years: 2007 & 2010

4 Diosdado Macapagal Election Year: 1965

*Did not run for office but Senate bets of endorsed candidate did not win majority



Nine vice presidents served in the Senate prior to being elected vice president:

SERGIO OSMEÑA

(Senate: 1922-1935; VP: 1935-1944*)

(Senate: 1925-1931; VP· 1946-1948)

FERNANDO LOPEZ

(Senate: 1947-1949; 1958-1965; VP: 1949-1953; 1965-1973)

CARLOS P. GARCIA

(Senate: 1945-1953; VP: 1953-1957)

EMMANUEL PELAEZ (Senate: 1953-1959; VP: 1961-1965)

SALVADOR H. LAUREL

(Senate: 1967-1972: VP: 1986-1992)

JOSEPH EJERCITO ESTRADA

(Senate: 1987-1992: VP: 1992-1998)

GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO

(Senate: 1992-1998; VP: 1998-2001)

MANUEL DE CASTRO JR.

(Senate: 2001-2004; VP: 2004-2010)

*Osmena's term was extended on November 15, 1943



Ten out of 12 elected Presidents hailed from Luzon:

Quezon (Tayabas) Quirino (Ilocos Sur) Magsaysay (Zambales) Macapagal (Pampanga) Marcos (Ilocos Norte)



C. Aquino (Tarlac) Ramos (Pangasinan)

Estrada (San Juan, Metro Manila)

Arroyo (Pampanga) B. Aquino (Tarlac)

PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS -

There have been



Presidential elections since 1935





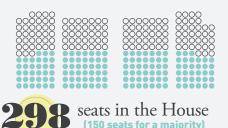
Senate elections since 1916



House elections (and four Assembly elections) since 1907

- 2016 ELECTIONS -

This will be the **16th**, **32nd**, and **27th** election for the Presidency, Senate, and House of Representatives, respectively.







THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURES -

There have been



Philippine Legislatures



National Assemblies

(including the Second Republic, which was not elected)



Congresses of the Commonwealth¹



Congresses of the Republic²



years under a bicameral legislature (1907-1934, 1945-1972, 1987-Present)



years under a unicameral legislature (1935-1941, 1943-1944, 1978-1986)

UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS -



senators were elected by senatorial district from 1916 to 1933 (two senators for the 12th district were appointed every term during this period) since 1941, senators have been elected at-large:



senators were elected in 1941, 1987, and 1992



senators were elected in 1946



senators were elected every two years from 1947 to 1971³



midterm elections from 1947 to present (1947, 1951, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1967, 1971, 1995, 2007, 2013)



senators were elected every three years from 1995 to present⁴

¹ The 2nd Congress of the Commonwealth became the 1st Congress of the Republic upon the recognition of Philippine independence by the United States on July 4, 1946.

² The first 7 were convened prior to Martial Law; in 1987, the count was resumed.

³ A ninth senator was also elected in 1955 to fill the Senate seat of Fernando Lopez, who had been elected vice president in 1949. A ninth senator was also elected in 1955 to fill the Senate seat of Carlos P. Garcia, who had been elected vice president in 1953.

⁴ A 13th senator was elected in 2001 to fill the Senate seat of Teofisto Guingona Jr., who had been appointed vice president.

-LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS



Length of terms of members of the House from 1916 to 1935 and from 1987 to present



Length of terms of members of the National Assembly from 1935 to 1941



Length of terms of members of the House from 1946 to 1971



Length of terms of members of the Batasang Pambansa from 1978 to 1984

CONGRESS AND PRESIDENCY

- number of times an administration has lost the House
- number of times an administration has lost the National Assembly
- * Aquino and Ramos did not run for the presidency at the end of their terms, but their ruling coalition lost the Senate.

- number of times an administration has lost the Senate (Quirino in 1951 and 1953, Garcia in 1961, Macapagal in 1965, Marcos in 1971, Aquino* in 1992, Ramos* in 1998, Arroyo in 2007 and 2010)
- number of times an administration has lost the Senate during the midterms (Quirino in 1951, Marcos in 1971, Arroyo in 2007)
- number of times an administration has won in the Senate in a midterm (Roxas in 1947, Magsaysay in 1955, Garcia in 1959, Marcos in 1967, Ramos in 1995, Arroyo in 2001, Aquino in 2013)
- number of times an administration tied with the opposition in a midterm (Macapagal in 1963)

PARTIES AND PARTY LISTS

years that allowed for 'block voting," which allowed voters to write the party name on the ballot instead of naming

the chosen candidates individually (1941-1951, 1978)



years under the two-party system (1907-1941; 1946-1972)



number of seats)



1987-1995 Years when sectoral representatives were appointed



1998-Present Years when party lists were elected to replace sectoral representatives

LEADERSHIP OF CONGRESS

Longest term served as Senate

President:

Manuel L. Quezon



years (August 29, 1916-November 15, 1935) Shortest term served as Senate President





days (April 17-30, 1952) Longest term served as

Speaker of the House:





(October 16, 1907-June 5, 1922)

Shortest term served as Speaker of the House:

Arnulfo P. Fuentebella



(November 13, 2000-January 24, 2001)

Present Senate President:



Present Speaker of the House:



Feliciano R. Belmonte Ir. (2010-Present)

PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD

Before European contact, most of the major islands in what is now known as the Philippines had a rich political landscape consisting of polities¹—chiefdoms of varying economic scale and hierarchical complexity. These societies were said to be integrated into a regional network through local-based trading and raiding activities. The chief, who played a central role in the political and economic well-being of his people, controlled and mobilized the goods to forge relationships among and between different communities.²

Early chiefdoms in the Philippines put primacy on alliances rather than territorial conquest in expanding their political power. These alliances derived their legitimacy in three ways: circulation of prestige goods (such as porcelain, celadon, jewellery), marriage, and ritual feasting. The first was a practice used to unify rulers to elite members of the society.³ In the case of the second, chiefs strategically contracted marriage with daughters and sisters of the political elite and influential commoners. (In the Visayas, the political power of datu families could be consolidated by marrying within their class; they kept their daughters known as binokot princesses-secluded and married them off to other datu families to forge alliances and establish influence.4) In the

case of the third, chiefs sponsored feasts to strengthen ties among allies and subordinates.⁵

The term used to pertain to chiefs varies. Throughout the islands, chiefs were called datu or kadatoan. The word refers to both a loosely-defined political office and a social class. The datu derives its authority from direct descent or lineage from former rulers. Lower datu, comparable to European medieval vassals, owe their political allegiance to a paramount chief or primary datu with higher rank and precedence, who is known as pangulo (head), kaponoan (most sovereign), or makaporos nga datu (unifying chief). Paramount chiefs on ports and deltas took Malay-Sanskrit titles like "Rajah," "Batara," or "Sarripada" (variants of the word are "Salipada," "Sipad," and "Paduka") as a show of power for the benefit of visiting merchants and traders.

In Luzon and Visayas, the datu were part of the ruling class called the maginoo; ginoo was a title of respect for both men and women. The datu were defined by their own following (dulohan or barangay). Usually, four to ten datu lived with their dulohan in a bayan (town). These datu should not be confused with Luzon and Visayas' paramount chiefs, known as the lakan or rajah, and kadatoan

¹ Archaeologist Colin Renfrew defines a polity as a political organization, a self governing group of people, generally occupying a well-defined area. Laura Junker emphasizes that Philippine politicis lack "the scale, complexity, bureaucracies, institutionalization, and economy systems similar to Southeast Asian kingdoms and states." Their structures are more consistent with the characteristics of a complex chiefdom or paramount chiefdom (from Laura Lee Junker, Raiding, Trading, and Feasting: The Political Economy of Philippine Chiefdoms, (Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, 1999), p. 67).

² Laura Lee Junker, "Integrating History and Archaeology in the Study of Contact Period Philippine Chiefdoms", International Journal of Historical Archaeology Vol. 2 No. 4 (1998), p. 292.

³ Ibid., p. 309.

⁴ William Henry Scott, Barangay: Sixteenth-Century Philippine Culture and Society, (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1994), p. 128.

⁵ Junker, "Integrating History," p. 310

respectively6, who dominated the seaports and deltas for control of trade.7

Datu were expected to govern their people with fairness and to settle disputes, to protect them from enemies and to lead them in battle. In exchange, the people rendered their labor, tribute, and tangible support to their leadership.

Datu were determined not only by lineage but by consensus among their people by virtue of their physical prowess, number of slaves,8 and their ability to lead.

In a confederacy forged by alliances among polities, the datu would convene to choose a paramount chief from among themselves (as primus inter pares); their communal decision would be based on a datu's prowess in battle, leadership, and network of allegiances.

The datu also assembled to resolve conflict among themselves, which were usually agricultural land disputes. A datu with a reputation of impartiality and discernment was chosen to judge the matter.

In Mindanao, while the social organizations in communities were like those in Luzon and Visayas, some areas that were Islamized developed centralized governments headed by a sultan—a position inherited by a direct descent in a royal bloodline who could claim the allegiances of the datu.9 This semi-mythical genealogical record of the ancestors of the sultan, called the tarsila, legitimized the sultan's claim to power. 10 A sultan had his own



Source: Boxer Codex, c. 1590, courtesy of The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

followers, like those of the datus, but there were subordinate datus under him.

Examples of these sultanates were the sultanate of Sulu, and those in the Pulangi region, the sultanate of Buayan, and of Cotabato.11 There are no known records of elections taking place in these sultanates, but the sultan took on foreign relations with other states, and could declare war or allow subordinate datus to declare war if need be. The sultan had his court, a prime minister (gugu), an heir to the throne (Rajah Muda or "crown prince"), a third-ranking dignitary (Rajah Laut, or "sea lord") and advisers (pandita).12

⁶ Scott, Barangay, p. 128.

⁷ Ibid., p. 221.

⁸ Ibid., p. 129.

⁹ Ibid., p. 175.

¹⁰ Cesar Adib Majul, "An Analysis of the 'Genealogy of Sulu," from Readings of Islam in Southeast Asia, (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1985), p. 48.

¹¹ Reynaldo C. Ileto, Maguindanao 1860-1888: The Career of Datu Utto of Buayan (Pasig City: Anvil Publishing, Inc., 2007), p. 3-11.

¹² Scott, Barangay, p. 176.

PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETY

According to William Henry Scott, the people of pre-colonial Luzon and Visayas had a three-class social structure made up of the nobility, freemen, and slaves.

MAGINOO Ruling class -

LAKAN or RAJAH

The *lakan* or *rajah* was the paramount datu of a large *bayan* (town). The term *hari* (king) was only used to refer to foreign monarchs; their viceroys were called *halili*.



DATU

The *datu* were *maginoo* with personal followings (dulohan or barangay). Usually, four to ten datu lived with their dulohan in a bayan. A datu's responsibilities included governing his people, leading them in war, protecting them from enemies, and settling disputes. He received agricultural produce and services from his people, and distributed irrigated land among his barangay with right of usufruct.



MAGINOO

The *maginoo* comprised the ruling class. *Ginoo* was an honorific for both men and women. *Panginoon* (sometimes shortened to *poon* when addressing them directly) were maginoo who had many slaves and other valuable property like houses and boats. Lineage was emphasized over wealth; the nouveau riche were derogatorily referred to as *maygintawo* (fellow with a lot of riches).



Members included: those who could claim noble lineage, members of the datu's family.

TIMAWA AND MAHARLIKA Freemen

TIMAWA

The *timawa* were non-slaves who could attach themselves to the datu of their choice. They could use and bequeath a portion of barangay land. In Luzon, their main responsibility to the datu was agricultural labor, but they could also work in fisheries, accompany expeditions, and row boats. They could also perform irregular services, like support feasts or build houses. In Visayas, they paid



no tribute and rendered no agricultural labor. They were seafaring warriors who bound themselves to a datu.

Members included: former slaves who paid off their debts, and illegitimate children of maginoo and slaves.

MAHARLIKA (Tagalog only)

The *maharlika* (from the Sanskrit *maharddhika*, meaning "man of wealth, wisdom, or competence") were similar to the timawa, except they also rendered military service to the datu and paid for their own equipment and weapons. They also received a share of the spoils.



ALIPIN (LUZON) / ORIPUN (VISAYAS) Slaves -

ALIPIN NAMAMAHAY (Luzon) TUHAY or MAMAHAY (Visayas)

Alipin namamahay were slaves who lived in their own houses apart from their debtor. If the alipin's debt came from insolvency or legal action, the alipin and his debtor agreed on a period of indenture and an equivalent monetary value in exchange for it. The alipin namamahay was allowed to farm a portion of barangay land, but he was required to provide a measure of threshed rice or a jar of rice wine for his master's feasts. He came whenever his master called to harvest crops, build houses, row boats, or carry cargo.



Members included: those who inherited debts from namamahay parents, timawa who went into debt, and former alipin sa gigilid who married or bought their way into namamahay status.

ALIPIN SA GIGILID (Luzon) HAYOHAY or AYUEY (Visayas)

Alipin sa gigilid were slaves who lived in their debtor's house and were entirely dependent on him for food and shelter. Male alipin sa gigilid who married were often raised to namamahay status, because it was more economical for his master (as opposed to supporting him and his new family under the same roof). However, female alipin sa gigilid were rarely permitted to marry.



Members included: children born in the debtor's house (*gintubo*, or children of other alipin), and children of parents who were too poor to raise them.

Source: Barangay: Sixteenth-Century Philippine Culture and Society by William Henry Scott

he Philippines was originally named Las Islas de San Lazaro by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521, then Las Islas Filipinas by Ruy Lopez de Villalobos in 1543, in honor of Prince Philip of Asturias (later King Philip II of Spain).

In the early years of the Spanish colonial period, the maintenance and administration of a distant colony proved challenging. The precolonial barangays were little more than scattered groups of extended families and friends, governed by datus. Fray Juan Aduarte complained that it was "impossible that teaching shall enlighten them, because of the inability of the religious to care for and attend to so many small villages." Thus, it became necessary to group the locals into larger villages through the policy of *reduccion*. ¹

Another compromise to alleviate the substantial deficit problem of the colony (owing to its distance, small Spanish population, and dearth of laborers) was to institute the *encomienda* system—an economic system where the Spanish crown granted land and tax collection privileges to loyal Spanish subjects called *encomenderos* (those who helped conquer the colony) until its abolition in 1721. The system provided cheap labor to

the encomenderos: all adult males between the ages 18 to 60 in the encomienda had pay tribute, most commonly through labor.² In return, the encomendero was responsible for the protection and baptism of the locals.

Initially, it was practical for the Spanish colonizers to use the existing political structure of the local elite (datus and rajahs) in the polities they encountered. The Spanish made treaties and agreements with the local elite to assert Spanish dominion over the land in exchange for the maintenance of their elite status and exemption from encomienda taxation and compulsory labor.³ Such policies reduced the likelihood of resistance and reduced the need for too much administrative control.⁴ Furthermore, these local elites were authorized by the Spaniards to collect taxes from the people under the encomienda.

Thus, these local elites became the *principales* (members of the new *principalia* class)— government officials of the "lowest echelons of a Spanish-controlled colonial bureaucracy." From here, the bureaucracy of the Spanish colonial government in the Philippines was formed, dividing and subdividing the colony, while transforming the local elites into local magistrates in the local government level.

¹Carmen Guerrero Nakpil, *History Today* (Metro Manila: Vessel Books, 1996), p. 68-69.

² John Leddy Phelan, *The Hispanization of the Philippines* (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1967), p. 95.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 122.

⁴ Edilberto C. De Jesus, "Gobernadorcillo Elections in Cagayan," Philippine Studies Vol. 26 No. 1 & 2 (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1978), p. 143.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 144.

Most of the positions concerning the national government of the Philippines were only open to Spaniards: from the King of Spain and the Council of the Indies (*Consejo de Indias*) in Madrid, to the Viceroyalty of New Spain in Mexico, to the Captain General, Audiencia, and Residencia in the Islands.⁶

The Spanish were also in control of the government on the provincial level. The alcaldes mayores, who governed the Islands' provincias or alcadias mayores (provinces), and the corregidors, who governed corregimientos (provincial districts) in the large provincias, were also Spanish. The alcaldes mayores depended on the influence of the friars on the local population, thus sustaining the control of the Spanish authorities in provincias throughout the islands, despite the low ratio of the Spanish population in the colony.

It was only in the level of local government that the Spaniards opened electoral participation to the locals. Each provincia was subdivided into *pueblos* under the jurisdiction of the *gobernadorcillos*, most of whom were descended from the precolonial datus and rajahs. Pueblos were further subdivided into smaller units called *barangays*, a precolonial term absorbed into the Spanish social order of the colony. While a barangay in precolonial Philippines meant an independent polity united by blood and lineage, the Spanish-instituted barangay was a smaller unit in the pueblo composed of 40 to 50 families, headed by the *cabeza de barangay*.

The Ordinances of Good Government of



Summer residence of the Captain General in Manila, 1874. Source: Biblioteca Nacional de España

1642, issued by Governor General Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera, and revised in 1696 by Governor General Fausto Cruzat y Gongora,9 were the first formal attempts of the Spanish government to regulate the selection of local leaders. Covering the four jurisdictions of Tondo, Laguna de Bay, Bulacan, and Pampanga, Ordinance No. 27 of the document provided instructions for the electoral process in the mentioned areas which experienced difficulties during every annual gobernadorcillo election, causing "ill-feeling among the [locals], and lawsuits." ¹⁰

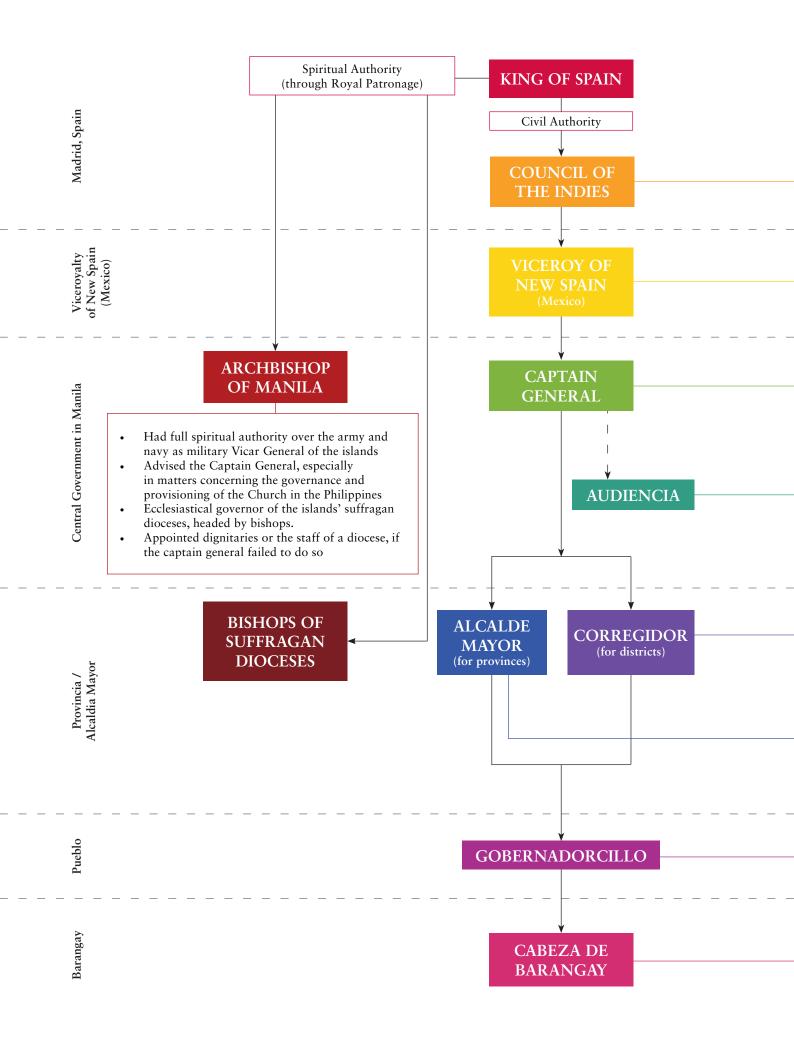
Pursuant to the ordinance, the elections were to be held on the day assigned, during which 12 cabezas de barangay, the retiring gobernadorcillo, the alcalde mayor, and the barangay priest convened. The group elected three qualified male residents whose names were sealed on paper with the title "Election of [such and such] a village, which is sent to the governor and captain-general of these islands, through his government secretary." The sealed paper was sent to the Governor General in Manila, who chose one among the three names

⁶Roberto Regala, "The Development of Representation in the Philippines," *Philippine Law Journal* Vol. XI No. 3 (September 1931), p. 69; Emma Helen Blair and James A. Robertson, *The Philippine Islands Vol.* 1, p. 51.

⁷ Phelan, Hispanization, p. 128.

Emma Helen Blair and James A. Robertson, The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898: Vol. I - 1493-1529 (Cleveland, OH: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1903), p. 59.

¹⁰ Emma Helen Blair and James A. Robertson, The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898: Vol. L - 1801-1840 (Cleveland, OH: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1907), p. 209.



SPANISH COLONIAL BUREAUCRACY

17TH - 19TH CENTURY

- Composed of 6 to 10 appointed royal councilors
- · Governed all the Spanish colonies in the King's name, and had legislative power
- Served as the court of appeals for the colonies
- Governed New Spain on the King's behalf
- Initially exercised executive (as Governor), legislative, judicial (as President of the *Audiencia*), military (as Captain General), and ecclesiastical (as Vice Patron) powers
- By 1821 or 1875, the office became Governor General
- Appointed by the King with the advice of the council and probably the Viceroy prior to 1821
- · Balanced by the Audiencia
- Functioned as the Supreme Court and advised the Captain General
- Initially composed of four judges (*oidores*), an attorney-general (*fiscal*), and a constable, with attached advocates for the accused, a defender of the *naturales* ("natives"), and other minor officials; the number of oidores and fiscales would be increased after
- · Took charge of government upon the death of the governor up to the arrival of his successor
- If a provincia was large, the alcalde mayor had a corregidor to administer over corregimientos (provincial district)
- Exercised executive and judiciary powers
- Exercised executive and judiciary powers in the province
- Collected tribute
- Until the mid-19th century, he had the privilege to engage in trade (*indulto de comercio*), which occasioned many abuses against the local population
- No provision was made restricting the alcalde mayor to engage in trade, so this "resulted too frequently in enlisting their interest chiefly in money making and in fleecing the [locals]."
- Administered over a pueblo, assisted by other pueblo officials
- Position was initially restricted to the local married men of the elite (principalia)
- By 1768, the position became elective. Any person elected acquired elite status, diluting the political power given by the Spanish to the hereditary datus the old principalia class.
- Administered over a barangay of 40 to 50 families
- Collected tribute in the barangay
- Position was originally hereditary among the local elites of the pre-colonial period
- Position was made elective in 1786; the gobernadorcillo and other cabezas chose a name and presented it to the Governor General for appointment to the position in a specific barangay.
- After three years of service, a cabeza was qualified for election to the office of the gobernadorcillo.

to hold the position of gobernadorcillo. Special mentions were made in the jurisdictions of Calilaya, Balayan, Mariveles, and Cavite, where the ordinance required the elected gobernadorcillo to "go to, or send to the governor in Manila for confirmation of their office." The ordinance further required that elections be held between January 1 and February 28. Meanwhile, Ordinance No. 5 prohibited incumbent cabezas de barangay from being nominated to the position of gobernadorcillo, noting that "one man cannot well perform two distinct duties." ¹¹

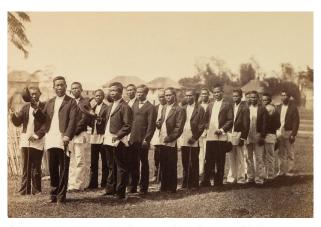
On February 26, 1768, Governor General José Antonio Raón issued another revision to the 1642 ordinances. However, due to maladministration, almost none of the ordinances were implemented until the administration of Governor General Rafael María de Aguilar, who had all of the ordinances (with modifications through royal decree) printed and distributed to all government officials on January 17, 1797.

Ordinance No. 79 prescribed the electoral process for gobernadorcillos. The parameters were almost the same as that of 1642 but with a distinction that it required the election to be held in a "royal building, and nowhere else." While the composition of the electorate was the same, the presence of the priest or friar was no longer required. Instead, the election was presided by a justice or the alcalde mayor. Any man who was elected gobernadorcillo acquired elite status, diluting the political power given by the Spanish to the hereditary datus in the

old principalia class.¹³ The old principalia was displaced by a new provincial elite composed of wealthy Chinese mestizo landowners and merchants.¹⁴ The result was a consolidation of power and titles to the colonial government and, in effect, the abolishing of the basic precolonial political structures.¹⁵

Ordinance No. 79 applied to Tondo, Laguna, Cavite, Balayan, Mariveles, Bataan, Pampanga, and Bulacan. As for "provinces distant to Manila," the same rule is applied, with a warning that "No man shall assume office without proper credentials." In Ordinance No. 81, the rule prohibiting the incumbent cabeza de barangay from holding the position of gobernadorcillo was overturned and amended.¹⁶

In 1786, the originally hereditary position of cabeza de barangay was made elective.¹⁷ The gobernadorcillo, in council with other cabezas, chose a name and presented to the governor general for appointment to the position in a specific barangay. After three years of service, a



Gobernadorcillos of Iloilo, ca. 1880. Source: Biblioteca Nacional de España

¹¹ Ibid., p. 208.

¹² Patricio Abinales and Donna Amoroso, State and Society in the Philippines (Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2005), p. 84-85.

¹³ Phelan, Hispanization, p. 123.

¹⁴ De Jesus, "Gobernadorcillo Elections," p. 145.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Blair and Robertson, Philippine Islands Vol. L, p. 255.

¹⁷ Arturo Giraldez, The Age of Trade: The Manila Galleons and the Dawn of the Global Economy (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2015), p. 85.

¹⁸ Blair and Robertson, Philippine Islands Vol. I, p. 56.

cabeza qualified for election to the office of the gobernadorcillo.18

By the 19th century, the number of electors for the position of gobernadorcillo was limited to 13 men, all of whom were former or incumbent government officials. Fedor Jagor, who witnessed a gobernadorcillo election firsthand, described the election:

It took place in the town house. At the table sits the Governor or his proxy, on his right the pastor and on his left the secretary who is the interpreter. All the Cabezas de Barangay, the Gobernadorcillo and those who have formerly been such have taken their places on the benches. In the first place six of the Cabezas, and six of the ex-Gobernadorcillos respectively are chosen by lot to serve as electors. The Gobernadorcillo in office makes the thirteenth. The rest now leave the room. After the chairman has read the rules and exhorted the electors to fulfill their duty conscientiously, they go one by one to the table and write three names on a ballot. Whoever receives the largest number of votes is forthwith nominated for Gobernadorcillo for the ensuing year, if the pastor [friar] or the electors make no well-founded objections subject to the confirmation of the superior court in Manila, which is a matter of course since the influence of the pastor would prevent an unsuitable choice. The same process was followed in the election of other local officials except that the new Gobernadorcillo was called in that he might make any objections to the selections. 19

Despite these ordinances and reforms, the

political system set up by the Spanish was still notoriously corrupt, even at the local level where graft and patronage politics abounded. Spanish representatives from the Philippines, coupled with the revolts that erupted in the Spanish colonies in Central and South America, convinced the Ministry of Colonies to push for a more liberal system of local government. Hence, the Maura Law was promulgated on May 19, 1893.20 Authored by Minister of Colonies Antonio Maura y Montaner, the law was intended to bolster the efficiency of local government by reorganizing it. It subsequently changed some positions in the bureaucracy and introduced new electorates.

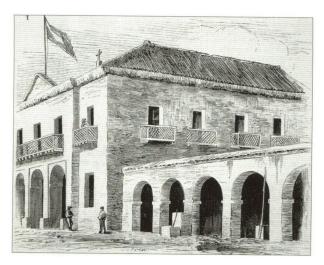
Under the new law, the provincia was put under the jurisdiction of a provincial governor assisted by the junta provincial (provincial council). The provinces were divided into the municipios (formerly called pueblos), each administered by the tribunal municipal (municipal councils) headed by a capitan municipal (municipal captain). The capitan municipal was equivalent to the gobernadorcillo before the Maura Law was issued.

This municipal council—composed the municipal captain, the chief lieutenant, the lieutenant of police, the lieutenant of fields and the lieutenant of livestock—was in charge of the administration and affairs of the municipality.²¹

During the election of the municipal council, all its five members were to be elected by a plurality vote through secret balloting.

Fedor Jagor, Reisen in den Philippinen (Berlin: 1873), p. 189-190.
 Jose P. Laurel, Local Government in the Philippines (Manila: La Pilarica Press, 1936), p. 35-36.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 37.



Municipal building in Tuguegarao, 1877. Source: *Filipinas 1870-1898* by Blas Sierra De la Calle

The electorate was expanded to include the residents of the municipios as well, not just the former gobernadorcillos and six incumbent cabezas. The provincial governor, together with the parish priest and outgoing municipal captain, designated twelve residents of the municipality to serve as the electorate. Six of them were chosen from the former cabezas de barangay and had to have held office without negative record for ten consecutive years; three were chosen from former municipal captains; and the last three were among the municipality's principal taxpayers not belonging to any of the groups mentioned. If there were not enough former cabezas de barangay to form the required six, former municipal captains filled their spots. If the number was still insufficient, principal taxpayers were chosen.²²

The following residents were banned from

appointment to the electorate: (1) residents who were prosecuted and imprisoned in the past; (2) residents who were disciplined for bad conduct; (3) residents who went under corporal punishment/disqualification; (4) residents who were subject to civil interdiction or vigilance of authorities; (5) debtors to municipal, provincial, or any other public treasury; (6) residents who had contracts with the municipal council, the province, or the State; and (7) residents who had suits against the municipal council to which they belonged.²³

A duplicate record of the election was confirmed by the electors and revised by the parish priest and the outgoing captain. After the election, a notice was given out to the municipality to inform the residents that protests against the electoral results must be filed within three days after the election. After three days, the electoral result and protests (if any) were forwarded to the provincial governor to determine the validity of the election in the presence of the provincial council. The results were then submitted to the Governor General.²⁴

However, the reformed political system under the Maura Law never completely solved the problem of graft and corruption that plagued the Spanish administration in the country. It became the root of abuse heaped upon Filipinos, which eventually resulted in the Revolution of 1896.

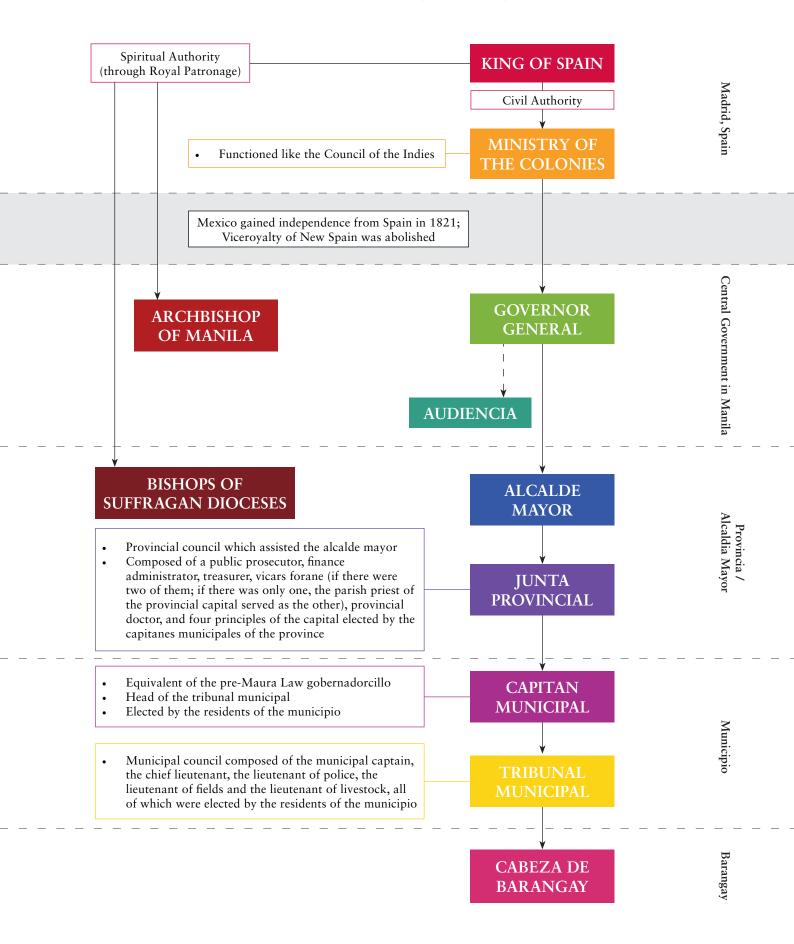
²² *Ibid.*, p. 39.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

SPANISH COLONIAL BUREAUCRACY

MAURA LAW (1893-1898)





KATIPUNAN ELECTIONS OF

1894

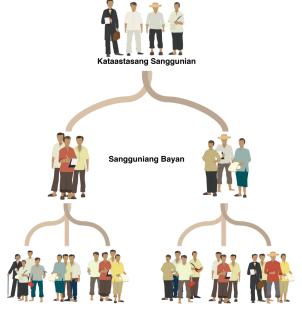
♦ The Philippine Revolution of 1896 began under the leadership of the Katipunan (the Kataastaasang Kagalang-galangang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan or the KKK), a secret society which aimed to attain Philippine independence from Spain. Founded officially on July 7, 1892, with its foundational documents dating back to January of the same year, the Katipunan launched the first nationalist revolution in Asia. It's organizational structure was patterned after the Freemasonry; it was led by a President of the Supreme Council—the most well-known of whom was Andres Bonifacioand had members in Manila and other provinces in the Philippines.1

The Katipunan had political, moral, and civic objectives. They advocated for freedom from the yoke of Spain, by way of armed struggle. They also saw it as their responsibility to help the poor and the oppressed, and to teach them good manners, hygiene, and morality.²

Though the organizational structure of the Katipunan was constantly in flux, they formed small branches, governed by the sangguniang balangay; these small branches formed into larger provincial councils, town councils, the sangguniang bayan. All these were organizations governed by the Supreme Council of the Katipunan (Kataastasang Sanggunian), which was composed of a president (pangulo), secretary (kalihim), fiscal



Artistic rendition by EZ Izon. Source: *Philippines Free Press* (August 1969)



Sangguniang Balangay

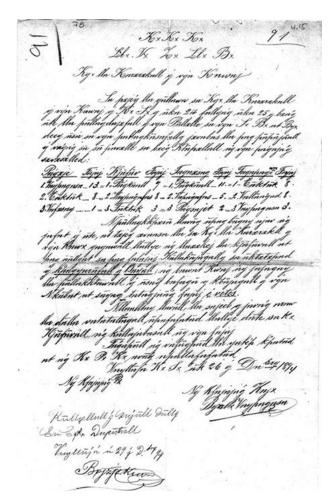
¹ Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "Araw ng Republikang Filipino, 1899," January 28, 2015, http://www.gov.ph/araw-ng-republikang-filipino-1899/.

² Presidential Museum and Library, "The Founding of the Katipunan," July 6, 2013, http://malacanang.gov.ph/4304-the-founding-of-the-katipunan/.

(tagausig), treasurer (tagaingat-yaman), and six councilors (kasanguni).

The legislative body of the Katipunan was known as the Katipunan Assembly, and it was composed of the members of the Supreme Council, along with the presidents of the popular and provincial councils. Judicial power rested in the sangguniang hukuman, which were provincial courts that decided on internal matters; however, judgment on graver matters (such as betraying the Katipunan or committing acts penalized by the organization's laws) were meted by the "Secret Chamber," composed of Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, and Dr. Pio Valenzuela.³

Elections were held among the recruits by the casting of votes through a secret ballot. The first recorded Katipunan election was on December 24, 1894: the members (kawal) of the Supreme Council and the leaders of the Katipunan councils and branches voted for four most important positions into office—the pangulo, the kalihim, the tagausig, and the tagaing at-yaman.4 The Katipunan electoral process made sure that the election results carried the "Authority of the People" (Kapangyarihan ng Bayan). The kawal relayed to the secretariat (kalihiman) the votes of the rank-and-file members of the society (akibat) within five days of an election so that final results could be tallied. The ballots were ciphered into Katipunan code; All the candidates used aliases.5



A coded document written in Bonifacio's own hand, showing the results of the December 1894 election. Source: *Archivo General Militar de Madrid*

A coded document discovered by Jim Richardson, written in Bonifacio's own hand, shows that Bonifacio (under the codename Maypagasa) received 13 votes; José Turiano Santiago (Tiktik), eight votes; and Manuel Ureta (Mahusay), one vote.

³ Presidential Museum and Library, "The Founding of the Katipunan," July 6, 2013, http://malacanang.gov.ph/4304-the-founding-of-the-katipunan/.

⁴Jim Richardson, Light of Liberty: Documents and Studies on the Katipunan, 1892-1897 (Manila: Ateneo de Manila, 2013), p. 44-45.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 45-46.



TEJEROS CONVENTION OF

1897

The two rival factions of the Katipunan, started out as mere sangguniang balangay (councils). Andres Bonifacio presided over the founding of both. The Magdiwang was formed in Noveleta, Cavite, on April 2, 1896, the Magdalo in Kawit, Cavite, on April 3, 1896. Due to their rapid growth in membership, the two branches were elevated by the Kataastaasang Sanggunian (Katipunan Supreme Council) to the status of sangguniang bayan (provincial councils), after which the two groups were authorized to form balangays under them and to expand their influence. The rift between the two groups grew when Spanish forces assailed Cavite in the latter part of 1896; the rift grew further after the liberation of Cavite.1 The two factions began their own regional government with separate leaderships, military units, and "mutually agreed territories." The rivalry was limited to the province of Cavite and some parts of Batangas because these areas were already liberated and thus revolutionists could freely move and convene. The rift never culminated into violence. At times, the two groups were cordial and fought side by side against their common foe, the Spaniards.²

On March 22, 1897, two rival factions of the Katipunan, the Magdiwang and the Magdalo, met in the administration building of the friar estate in Tejeros, San Francisco de Malabon, in Cavite.³

Mapagliis ing Panenluhang Magdinang ngayong isaialanamput table in stars is any like walong dans diyam na pot pito. Acong Ministro de cetato na Sanlang Presidente na guinorne Facinto Lumbreras Bagong Bayan, onga capua Generales, Mariscales, Brigatie res, leoroneles, ma guinrong Pangulo at iba pang mga pinuni sa mga bayan baying sawy no small name Pangulu han na may commanizing hunged na taglay, pana coming lampas na sa paghanang coat o taing nalacaran ca ming lahat ay nagrapisan, gayon him any mga magninorny Amireo Bonifasir May pay as a charangal na Supremo at Mariano Alvarez Mainano, casalum yang Presidente at aming prinageaisa him itong ongo somosoned Una una: Bayay sa paghahalal ng isang Presi tente, mya Ministro, generales at its pany Junged na marapat, na pinagcaisahan

The first page of the "Acta de Tejeros," signed by Andres Bonifacio and leaders of the KKK's Magdiwang council on March 23, 1897, which proclaimed that the convention held at Tejeros the previous day had been so disorderly, so tarnished by skullduggery, that its decisions were illegitimate and invalid. Source: *Ilang Talata Tungkol sa Paghihimagsik nang 1896-1897* by Carlos Ronquillo, edited by Isagani R. Medina

The meeting on March 22 had clear objectives, according to the memoirists Artemio Ricarte and Santiago Alvarez: the planned defense of the liberated territory of Cavite against the Spanish, and the election of a revolutionary government. The meeting was first presided

¹ Jim Richardson, Light of Liberty: Documents and Studies on the Katipunan, 1892-1897 (Manila: Ateneo de Manila, 2013), p. 321.

² *Ibid.*, p. 322.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 323.

over by Jacinto Lumbreras, a member of the Magdiwang faction, who would later yield the chair to Bonifacio when it came time to address the reorganization of the revolutionary government. The Katipunan was a well-organized revolutionary movement with its own structure and officers. It had an established system that included provincial units. But during the Imus assembly of December 31, 1896, proposals to either transform and revise the organization of the Katipunan or replace it with a revolutionary government organization fomented.

Only three months since the Imus assembly had convened, Bonifacio once again took his place as presiding officer for the same purpose of assessing the kind of governing structure the Katipunan needed in order to best fulfill its goals. In Imus, no resolution was made despite an attempt to determine what the revolutionary government would be. The convention in Tejeros, on the other hand, successfully organized an assembly of predominantly Magdiwang members to elect leaders for the revolutionary government. While no one knows the total number of delegates present in the historic event, 26 names were recorded, 17 of whom were from Magdiwang (according to Santiago Alvarez)4, and 9 from Magdalo (according to Emilio Aguinaldo and Carlos Ronquillo). 5 Ronquillo also noted that many unnamed participants were in the upstairs area of the estate house, which was "filled to capacity." Some of the present were also from parts of Batangas and some provinces to the north, so it is difficult to determine the exact number of voters present then.

According to historian Jim Richardson, a substantial number of delegates present, though affiliated with Magdiwang, could more accurately be tagged as "independents" who did not necessarily support Bonifacio.6 This brings in new factors to the election that took place. Records only mention those who won, but not the number of votes.

The election results were as follows:

POSITION	WINNER	AFFILIATION	OTHER CONTENDERS
President	Emilio Aguinaldo	Magdalo	Mariano Trias (independent) Andres Bonifacio (Magdiwang ally)
Vice President	Mariano Trias	Independent	Andres Bonifacio (Magdiwang ally) Severino de las Alas (independent) Mariano Alvarez (Magdiwang)
Captain General	Artemio Ricarte	Independent	Santiago Alvarez (Magdiwang)
Director of War	Emiliano Riego de Dios	Independent	Ariston Villanueva (Magdiwang) Daniel Tirona (Magdalo) Santiago Alvarez (Magdiwang)
Director of Interior	Andres Bonifacio	Magdiwang ally	Mariano Alvarez (Magdiwang) Pascual Alvarez (independent)

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 325. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 326. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 329.

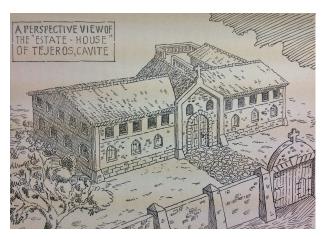
Mariano Alvarez, in a letter to his uncle-inlaw, noted that fraudulence marred the voting process:

[...] Before the election began, I discovered the underhand work of some of the Imus crowd who had quietly spread the statement that it was not advisable that they be governed by men from other pueblos, and that they should for this reason strive to elect Captain Emilio as President.

These events were greatly upstaged, in memory at least, by the ensuing tiff that occurred between Andres Bonifacio and Daniel Tirona.

The latter raised provocations when he insinuated that Bonifacio was unfit to take on his position owing to a lack of credentials. Tirona loudly called for the election of one Jose del Rosario, a lawyer. The proverbial salt had been rubbed against the wound—what vexed Bonifacio most was not so much the attack on his credentials but rather the lack of due process. He had, after all, reminded the assembly gathered at Tejeros that the will of the majority, however divergent from each individual's, must be respected at all costs.

Bonifacio's resolve would, a day later, become manifested in a document called the Acta de Tejeros, which proclaimed the events at the



An artist's rendering of the estate in Tejeros, Cavite, based on the oral accounts of Mr. Arsenio Salvador. Source: *The Revolt of The Masses* by Teodoro Agoncillo

assembly to be disorderly and tarnished by chicanery. Signatories to this petition rejected the republic instituted at Tejeros and affirmed their steadfast devotion to the Katipunan's ideals. This declaration and the intention of starting a government anew would later cost Bonifacio his life. He would be tried for treason by a kangaroo court and sentenced to death at Maragondon, Cavite, on May 10, 1897.

Contentious as the events surrounding Tejeros were, the convention was undoubtedly a pivotal moment in Philippine revolutionary history. A school of thought argues that the assembly at Tejeros exposed how the Caviteño elite had besieged the revolt of the masses. Another perspective offers the shift from a revolution of mystical and masonically organized aims to one adhering to 18th and 19th century rationalist and deist lines, imbued with the characteristics of principalia used to command.



—FIRST RATIFICATION OF THE PROCLAMATION— OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

1898

By June of 1898, Emilio Aguinaldo, believed that a declaration of independence would inspire more fervent resistance against the Spaniards, and at the same time lead to the possibility of international recognition for Philippine independence.

On June 12, 1898, at Aguinaldo's house in Kawit, Cavite (then known as Cavite El Viejo), the Acta de la Proclamación de la Independencia del Pueblo Filipino was solemnly read by its author Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, Aguinaldo's war counselor and special delegate, in the presence of those who were invited when the proclamation was circulated a few weeks earlier. The 21-page declaration¹ was signed by 97 Filipino military men appointed by Aguinaldo, and one retired American artillery officer, Colonel L. M. Johnson.

Apolinario Mabini, who arrived late to the event, objected to the proclamation because he felt that one military man (Aguinaldo) could not proclaim a nation's freedom in the name of its people; only the people themselves could do so. Thus, Mabini, as Aguinaldo's preeminent adviser, led the move for more Filipino civilian representatives to ratify the proclamation and make it representative of the whole country.²



Source: The Independent

Upon the advice of Apolinario Mabini, Emilio Aguinaldo decreed the establishment of the Dictatorial Government (*Gobierno Dictatorial*) on June 18, 1898. The government bureaucracy was composed of elected Filipino civilians. The decree established local governments in municipalities (*bayan*) and

¹ Esteban de Ocampo, "June 12 in the History of the Filipinos," June 12, 1898 and Other Related Documents (Manila: National Historical Institute, 2009), p. 1.

² Teodoro M. Kalaw's annotation from Apolinario Mabini, La Revolucion Filipina Volume 1 (Manila: National Historical Commission of the Philippines, 2011), p. 208.

provinces (cabayanan) freed from Spanish dominion. These municipal governments (pamamahalang sarili ng bayan)³ were to have their own assemblies and would elect their own municipal presidents (puno sa bayan or pangulo)⁴ and officers of police and public order (pangagalaga at cahusayan sa loob), justice and civil registry (catuiran at tandaang bayan), and revenues and property (yaman at ari).⁵

All of the municipal presidents formed the Provincial Assembly (Sanguniang cabayanan), with its own elected provincial president (Punong cabayanan). These government officers were envisioned to be the foundation of the Republica. On June 23, 1898, the Dictatorial Government was replaced by the Revolutionary Government, making Aguinaldo president of the revolutionary government until the end of the revolution.

The Proclamation of Independence was ratified on August 1, 1898, for the first time by 190 elected municipal presidents of ten provinces: Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Bulacan, Bataan, Morong, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, and Tarlac. The provinces of Mindoro, Tayabas, Zambales, Pangasinan, La Union, and Infanta were included in the certified document of



Map showing the provinces that ratified the the Proclamation of Independence

ratification, but the names of the municipal presidents in these provinces were not indicated.

The Proclamation was approved by President Emilio Aguinaldo and certified by Secretary of the Interior Leandro Ibarra on August 6, 1898.¹⁰

³ Emilio Aguinaldo, "Decree of June 18, 1898 establishing the Dictatorial Government," from *The Laws of the First Philippine Republic (The Laws of Malolos) 1898-1899*, ed. Sulpicio Guevara (Manila: National Historical Institute, 1994), p. 8.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. ⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., p

⁸ Charles Burke Elliott, The Philippines: To the End of the Commission Government (Indianapolis, IN: The Bobbs-Merrill Company Publishers, 1917), p. 497.

⁹ Presidential Communications and Strategic Planning Office, "Ratification of Philippine Independence," August 1, 1898, http://pcdspo.gov.ph/downloads/2012/06/06112012-Ratification-of-Philippine-Independence-by-the-Municipal-Presidents-August-1-1898.pdf.

¹⁰ Apolinario Mabini, Revolucion Filipina Volume 1 (Manila: National Historical Commission of the Philippines, 2011), p. 208.



MALOLOS CONGRESS OF

1898

n June 20, 1898, a decree was issued by President Emilio Aguinaldo renaming the Dictatorial Government into the Revolutionary Government (Gobierno Revolucionario / Pamunoang Tagapagbangong puri). The decree, called by historian Nicolas Zafra as the "organic law of the Revolutionary Government," also effectively laid down the parameters of the Revolutionary Congress (Congreso Revolucionario or Kapisanang tagapagbangon) which would be composed of all the elected provincial presidents (Tagatayo ng mga cabayanan) that would represent the Philippine archipelago. For provinces that have yet to be freed from Spanish authority, a provisional representative would be appointed for the time being until the people of these provinces could elect their own representatives.2

The powers of Congress, were: (1) To implement the laws; (2) to argue and enact all the laws; (3) to ratify treaties and approve loans; (4) examine and approve the accounts of general expenses presented annually by the Secretary of Finance, as well as all extraordinary contributions and others that may be subsequently imposed.³

On September 15, 1898, the Revolutionary Congress was convened in Malolos, Bulacan; thereafter, it has been known in official history



The iconic photograph of 1899 Malolos Congress: digitally colored, based on written accounts and the restoration of the Barasoian Church for the 1998 Centennial. President Aguinaldo sits at the center, as a gentleman reads a document to his left. Source: Presidential Museum and Library

as the Malolos Congress. In its inaugural session, Aguinaldo spoke and congratulated the delegates in his capacity as President of the Revolutionary Government. The first move of the assembly was to elect the President of the Congress. Pedro Paterno was elected, winning over his rival Antonio Luna.⁴

Congress, representing the entire archipelago, was tasked with the ratification of the Proclamation of Independence, as planned by Apolinario Mabini. Thus the Proclamation

 $^{^{1}\} Nicolas\ Zafra, "The\ Malolos\ Congress," from\ \textit{The}\ \textit{Malolos}\ Congress\ (Manila:\ National\ Historical\ Institute,\ 1999),\ 16.$

² Emilio Aguinaldo, "Decree of June 23, 1898 establishing the Revolutionary Government," from *The Laws of the First Philippine Republic (The Laws of Malolos)* 1898-1899, ed. Sulpicio Guevara (Manila: National Historical Institute, 1994), p. 28.

^{**}Aesil Mojares, Brains of the Revolution: Pedro Paterno, T.H. Pardo de Tavera, Isabelo de los Reyes and the Production of Modern Knowledge (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2006), p. 24.

was ratified unanimously the second time on September 29.

Many in the congress were of the opinion that the body's primary task was to draft a constitution for the fledgling republic. Apolinario Mabini disagreed with this because the independence of the country was not yet recognized by the international community, the government was therefore in no position to make treaties with other nations. Another reason he raised was that the constitution was practical only when the country was at peace. With its promulgation, the government would be restrained within constitutional bounds, which may limit its capacity to defend itself given the changing circumstances of a nation at war. He preferred the Chief Executive to be given full powers for the time being.6 However, the majority opposed Mabini's position. Felipe Calderon said that by drafting a constitution, the country was in a better position to push its claim for recognition. Thus, Congress set out to draft the constitution.

Three constitutions were proposed. One was drafted by Mabini, who closely followed the 1812 constitution of the Spanish Republic. The other was drafted by Pedro Paterno, who patterned the constitution after the Spanish Constitution of 1868. The third constitution was proposed by Felipe Calderon based on the constitutions of the South American republics, specifically of Costa Rica.⁷

One historic debate in the constitutional convention was the provision of the separation of church and state—whether to adopt a state religion as proposed by Felipe Calderon, or to separate church and state as proposed by

Tomas G. del Rosario. The first round of votes resulted in a tie, 25 to 25. With a call at a moment's notice, Antonio Luna and members of the radical faction came and overturned the tie.⁸ It was Pablo Tecson who cast the deciding vote in favor of the separation of church and state.⁹

The Malolos Congress approved a draft constitution after many amendments of Calderon's draft, on November 29, 1898. It was returned by President Aguinaldo on December 1, 1898, for amendments based on Mabini's advice, which were refused. President Aguinaldo conceded and approved the draft constitution on December 23, 1898. It was formally adopted by the Malolos Congress unanimously on January 20, 1899. It was finally promulgated by President Emilio Aguinaldo on January 21, 1899.

The constitution provided for three branches of government; an Executive, headed by the President and composed of department secretaries headed by a Prime Minister; a Congress, headed by a President of Congress and composed of delegates from provinces of the Philippines; and a Judiciary, headed by the President of the Supreme Court and its Justices. Congress, as representatives of the different provinces of the Philippines, then unanimously elected Aguinaldo President of the Philippines. He was inaugurated on January 23, 1899, on the same date the First Republic of the Philippines was formally established, with the full attributes of a state: three branches of government, a constitution, and territory under the authority of a government with an army.

⁵ Nick Joaquin, "Mabini, the Mystery," The Philippine Free Press, July 28, 1962.

⁶ Nicolas Zafra, "Malolos Congress," p. 19.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Jose Alejandrino, The Price of Freedom, (Manila: Solar Publishing Corporation, 1949), p. 107-108.

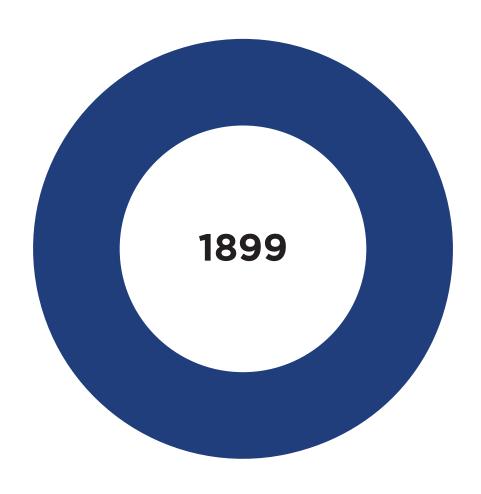
George Malcolm, "The Malolos Constitution: A Filipino Attempt at Constitution-Making," Political Science Quarterly Vol. XXXVI, p. 94-95.

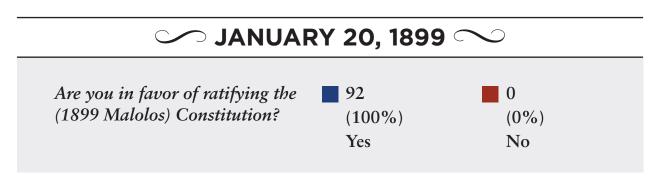
^{10 &}quot;...it was unanimously approved inside and outside of Congress." Epifanio de los Santos, The Revolutionists, (Manila: National Historical Institute, 2009), p. 27.



1899 MALOLOS CONSTITUTION

The Malolos Congress votes to ratify the 1899 Malolos Constitution.





Source: The Laws of the First Philippine Republic (The Laws of Malolos) 1898-1899 edited by Sulpicio Guevara

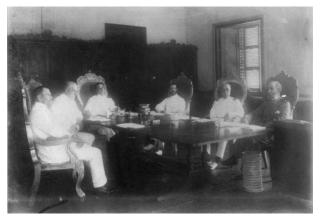


PHILIPPINE COMMISSION OF -

The Treaty of Paris was signed on December 10, 1898, passing sovereignty over the Philippines from Spain to the United States. The following month, U.S. President William McKinley appointed a commission to determine the condition of the islands and to alleviate tensions between the Americans and the Filipinos.1

The First Philippine Commission (or the Schurman Commission) was composed of five members: Jacob Gould Schurman, the President of Cornell University; Major General Elwell S. Otis of the U.S. Army; Rear-Admiral George Dewey, who was in command of the U.S. fleet in the Philippines; Colonel Charles Denby, who had served as the U.S. Minister to China for 14 years;² and Dean C. Worcester, who had previously spent several years in the Philippines assisting in zoological expeditions.³ John R. MacArthur was appointed as Secretary and Counsel of the Commission, while Rutherford Corb was selected as Assistant Secretary.4

A year later, the Schurman Commission finished its report, which touched on almost every aspect of living in the Philippines, from commerce to education to agriculture.5 Part



Schurman Commission, from left to right: Dean C. Worcester, Charles Denby, Jacob Gould Schurman, John MacArthur (secretary), Admiral George Dewey, and Major General Elwell Otis. Source: Dean Worcester Photo Collection

IV of the Schurman Commission's report discussed the government of the Philippine Islands: the Spanish government in the Philippines, the Filipinos' desired government reforms, and the United States' plan for the Philippine government. The Commission reported that the following factors were detrimental to the proper governance of the country: limitless autocratic powers of the Governor-General, the lack of representative institutions for Filipinos to voice their concerns,6 excessive centralization of the government in Manila, and the overly narrow basis of suffrage.⁷

James H. Blount, American Occupation of the Philippines 1898-1912 (New York City, NY: The Knickerbocker Press, 1912), p. 171.

² Dean C. Worcester, The Philippines: Past and Present Vol. 1 (New York City, NY: The Macmillan Company, 1914), p. 8.

⁴ Report of the Philippine Commission to the President Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1900), p. 1.

⁵ Ibid., p. 2.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 81. ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 61-62.

However, after interviewing "hundreds of witnesses," the Commission concluded that Filipinos generally did not want—and were not ready for—independence at that moment:

"While the peoples of the Philippine Islands ardently desire a full measure of rights and liberties they do not, in the opinion of the Commission, generally desire independence. Hundreds of witnesses testified on this subject to the Commission and its individual members, and, though they represented all possible varieties of opinion—many of them being in sympathy with the insurgents—they were uniform in their testimony that in view of the ignorance and political inexperience of the masses of the people, the multiplicity of languages, the divergencies of culture and mode of life, and the obstacles to intercommunication, an independent sovereign Philippine state was at the present time neither possible nor desirable, even if its poverty and internal weakness and lack of coherence would not invite, and the dissatisfaction of aliens entail, the intervention of foreign powers with the inevitable result of the division of the archipelago among them and the disappearance forever of the dream and hope of a united and self-governing Philippine commonwealth. The Philippine Islands, even the most patriotic declare, can not at the present time stand alone. They need the tutelage and protection of the United States. But they need it in order that in due time they may, in their opinion, become selfgoverning and independent. For it would be a misrepresentation of facts not to report that ultimate independence—independence after an undefined period of American training—is the aspiration and goal of the intelligent Filipinos who to-day so strenuously oppose the suggestion of independence at the present time." 8

Local autonomy was another matter. While Filipinos reportedly did not want independence right away, they were adamant about managing their affairs on the municipal and provincial level, with supervision from Manila.¹⁰ The Commission recommended extending civil government to the "civilized" peoples of Luzon, Visayas, and coastal Mindanao.11

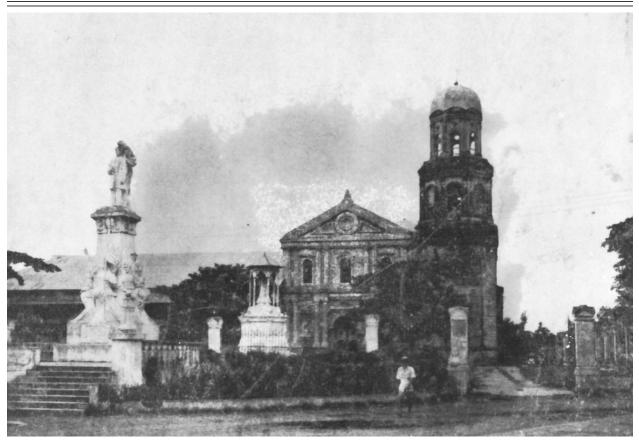
Furthermore, the Commission recommended a bicameral legislature with an elected lower house and an upper house composed of both elected members and appointees of the American Governor-General. However, this was not adopted until 1916, with the first (predominantly elective) Senate.

⁸ Ibid., p. 82-83.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 90. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 97. ¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 119.



FIRST LOCAL ELECTION OF -



The town plaza in Baliuag, Bulacan, where the first local election under the Americans took place. Source: John Tewell

The first municipal election under the American occupation was held in Baliuag, Bulacan, on May 6, 1899. Major General Henry Lawton gave verbal permission to the residents of Baliuag to assemble in the town plaza and elect a captain municipal or mayor to administer the town's civil affairs and to represent the town's interests in relation to the occupying forces. Francisco Guerrero won the election, and the results were promulgated the following day in

English, Spanish, and Tagalog through General Field Order No. 8. Thus Guerrero became the first Filipino official, "by virtue of election by his peers, holding office in [the Philippines] under the jurisdiction of the United States."1

Although Bulacan was the site of the first municipal election, the first systematic municipal governments were not established in Bulacan, but in Bacoor, Imus, Las Piñas, and Parañaque.² Bacoor and Imus, in particular,

¹ C. U. Gantenbein, The Official Records of the Oregon Volunteers in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection (Salem, OR: J. R. Whitney, State Printer, 1903), p. 565.
² United States War Department, Annual Reports of the War Department for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1899 Part 2 (Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing

Office, 1899), xv.

were chosen for an experimental municipal government scheme because they were the two most rebellious towns in Cavite, which was the most rebellious province in the Philippines—if the scheme could work there, it could work anywhere.³ On July 1, 1899, Major General Lawton and Dean C. Worcester selected men "whose honesty and friendliness to American rule were beyond question" as candidates for election in each town.⁴ The men in each town were then called to elect viva voce their municipal presidents, who had the power to appoint minor officials and levy taxes for public improvements.⁵

Encouraged by the results, Major General Lawton suggested the preparation of a simple municipal government scheme—similar enough to the old system, so that the Filipinos could easily comprehend it, but with added civil liberties. As a result, General Otis issued General Order No. 43 on August 8, 1899, which drew up a plan for municipal government. Municipal governments were organized successfully in Pandacan, Santa Ana, San Felipe Neri, and San Pedro Macati (now Makati), while a slightly different version of the municipal system was adopted in Malabon, Polo, Obando, Meycawayan (now Meycauwayan), and Malolos.

The municipal government was administered by the municipal council, which was composed of the municipal president and several headmen, all elected viva voce. As the head of the municipal council, the president was tasked with establishing a police force, collecting taxes and license fees, enforcing regulations on the traffic and sale of spirits, establishing and regulating markets, inspecting and recording the transfer and brands of livestock, enforcing sanitary measures, establishing schools, providing for the town's lighting, and performing the duties formerly belonging to the lieutenant of the paddyfields. The senior headman served as vice president and ex officio lieutenant of the police. The other headmen served as the municipal president's delegates in their respective barrios and were tasked with maintaining public order.8 The municipal council could also adopt ordinances and decrees, but only with the approval of the American commanding officer of the troops stationed in the town.9

But the First Republic continued to command the allegiance of many. In 1900, General Arthur MacArthur reported that in many towns that were organized by the Americans, a revolutionary municipal government operated in secret alongside the American municipal government, and often through the same officials. Many municipal councilors acted as if they supported the Americans in public, but helped the Filipino revolutionaries in private. According to American historian James H. Blount, this was why the Filipino rebellion was able to hold out for as long as they did despite the odds.

³ Report of the Philippine Commission to the President Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1900), p. 177.

^{4 &}quot;Schurman at Manila," The Indianapolis Journal Vol. 49 No. 184, July 3, 1899, p. 5.

⁵ Jose P. Laurel, Local Government in the Philippine Islands (Manila: La Pilarica Press, 1926), p. 72.

⁶ Ibid., p. 71.

⁷ Report of the Philippine Commission 1, p. 178.

⁸ Laurel, Local Government, p. 72.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 73.



PHILIPPINE COMMISSION OF -

1900

s the Schurman Commission
was completing its report on the
Philippines, U.S. President William
McKinley gave his third annual message before
the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives
on December 5, 1899. He expressed his idea of
sending another commission to the Philippines
to report on the state of public order in the
islands¹ and to help establish municipal and
provincial governments, based on his belief
that civil government should be built up "from
the bottom."²

The Second Philippine Commission, also known as the Taft Commission, was formed on March 16, 1900,³ with the appointment of five civilians: Head of Commission William Howard Taft, a federal judge; Luke E. Wright, the attorney-general of Tennessee and a former Confederate Army officer; Henry C. Ide, a member of the U.S. Court in Samoa; Bernard Moses, a professor of Spanish-American history at the University of California; and Dean C. Worcester from the Schurman Commission.⁴

The Taft Commission arrived in Manila on June 3, 1900.⁵ However, the Commission could not establish a civil government because



Taft Commission, from left to right: Dean C. Worcester, Henry Clay Ide, William Howard Taft, Bernard Moses and Luke Wright. Photo was taken in 1900. Source: Philippine-American War, 1899-1902 website by Arnaldo Dumindin

the Philippine–American War was still in full swing. It was only on July 4, 1901, that the Commission replaced the military government. It wielded legislative powers since September 1 of the previous year. Upon replacing the military, the Commission assumed executive authority, with Taft as the first civil governor. Governor Taft had the power to appoint all civil officers with the consent of the Commission.⁶

On the day of the civil government's inauguration it was announced that three Filipinos were to join the Commission on

¹ James H. Blount, American Occupation of the Philippines 1898-1912 (New York City, NY: The Knickerbocker Press, 1912), p. 290.

² William McKinley, "Third Annual Message, December 5, 1899," The American Presidency Project, accessed July 22, 2015, http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=29540.

³ Dean C. Worcester, *The Philippines: Past and Present* Vol. 1 (New York City, NY: The Macmillan Company, 1914), p. 325.

Frank Hindman Golay, Face of Empire: United States-Philippines Relations, 1898-1946 (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1997), p. 62.

⁵ Blount, American Occupation, p. 294.

⁶ Charles Burke Elliott, The Philippines: To the End of the Commission Government (Indianapolis, IN: The Bobbs-Merrill Company Publishers, 1917), p. 4.

September 1, 1901,⁷ in anticipation of complaints that a small committee composed of Americans were governing seven million Filipinos.⁸ The Filipino appointees were to be Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, Benito Legarda, and Jose R. Luzuriaga, all of whom were members of the pro-American Partido Federalista, which was Formed in December 1900, and which favored the annexation of the Philippines to the United States.⁹

Through the enactment of the Philippine Organic Act of 1902 on July 1, the U.S. Congress formally approved, ratified, and confirmed the creation of the Philippine Commission by President McKinley. While the Organic Act made no significant changes in the government that President McKinley had formed in 1900, it did set the conditions for a bicameral legislature, with the Philippine Commission to be made the upper house and the Philippine Assembly, to be filled by Filipino assemblymen through popular vote, the lower house. 12

While the Commission continued to appoint Filipino commissioners up until its dissolution on August 29, 1916, Filipino commissioners had a very limited role in legislation and national administration. They were treated more like consultants than actual lawmakers. The Commission also maintained a greater American-to-Filipino ratio for most of its existence; when Filipino commissioners disagreed with the measures proposed by their American counterparts, they were simply outvoted.

This imbalance of power was greatly reduced with the election of the first Philippine Assembly in 1907.¹³ By 1913, there were more Filipinos in the Commission than Americans. That said, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson still retained the authority to remove Filipino commissioners if they acted against American interests.¹⁴

⁷ Report of the United States Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War For the Period from December 1, 1900, to October 15, 1901 Part 1 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1901), p. 16.

⁸ Bonifacio S. Salamanca, The Filipino Reaction to American Rule, 1901-1913 (Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1984), p. 52.

⁹ Golay, Face of Empire, p. 76-77

¹⁰ Elliott, Philippines, p. 63.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 64.

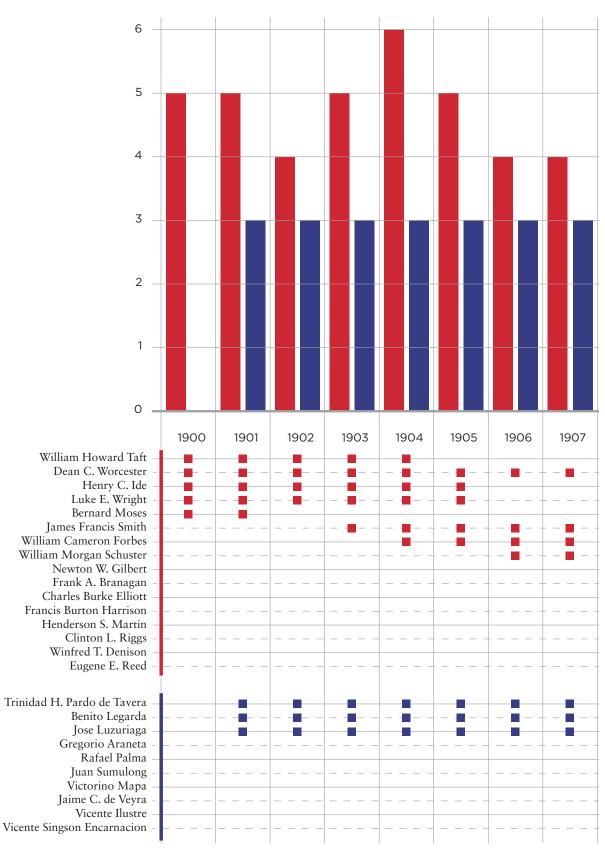
¹² Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "The Philippine Organic Act of 1902," July 1, 1902, http://www.gov.ph/constitutions/the-philippine-organic-act-of-1902/.

¹³ Salamanca, *Filipino Reaction*, p. 52.

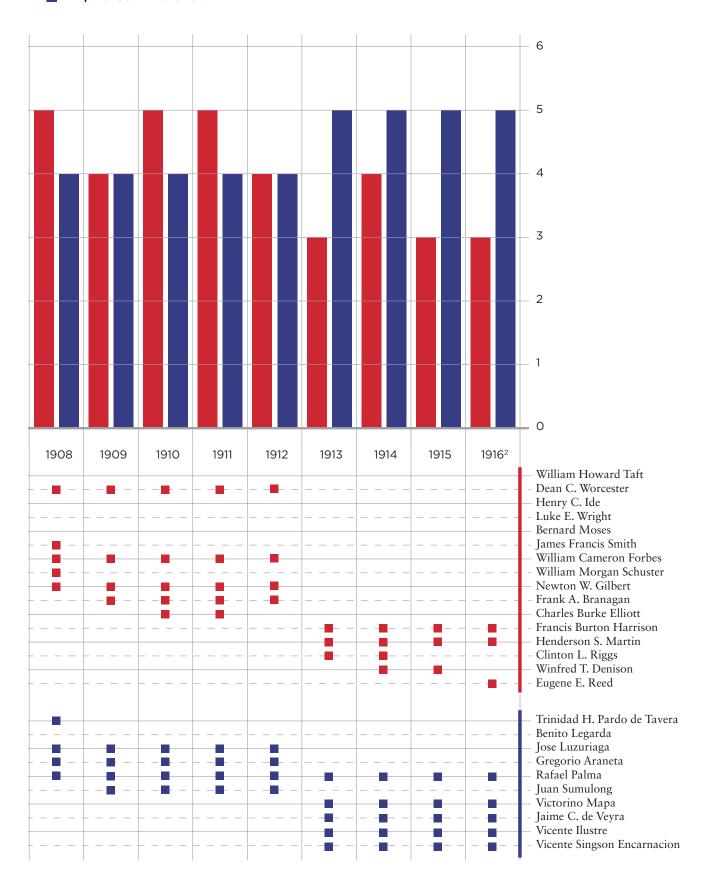
¹⁴ Elliott, Philippines, p. 510.

COMPOSITION OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

1900-1916 ¹



- ¹As of December 31 of each year
- ² As of August 26, when the Philippine Commission was abolished
- American Commissioners
- Filipino Commissioners





FIRST GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS OF -

1902

n February 6, 1901, the Second
Philippine Commission passed Act
No. 83, also known as the Provincial
Government Act. It provided for the creation
of provincial governments, each of which
consisted of a provincial governor, a provincial
supervisor, a provincial secretary, a provincial
treasurer, and a provincial fiscal. At first
only the provincial governors were elected;
the rest were appointed by the Philippine
Commission.¹

The Provincial Government Act only provided a general model for provincial governments; it did not apply to any particular province. Special acts had to be passed to extend the provisions of the Provincial Government Act to specific provinces.² As such, the Philippine Commission embarked on a tour of 33 provincial capitals to pass the special acts, to make initial appointments, and to better acquaint themselves with the lay of the land.³ The Commission started the tour on February 13, 1901. Pampanga was the first province on the itinerary.⁴

The officials appointed during the Commission's tour held office until the gubernatorial elections, which were held almost a year later, then every other year thereafter. The councillors of each organized municipality in the province gathered at a convention held in the province's capital. Once a presiding officer and secretary were selected, the councillors elected a provincial governor by secret ballot. The Commission then confirmed the selection. If the elected provincial governor was discovered to be ineligible, unfairly elected, or of questionable loyalty to the United States, the Commission fixed a date for a second convention and election. If the second election also failed, the Commission appointed the provincial governor.5

The first gubernatorial elections were held on February 3, 1902. Because the Partido Federalista was the most popular political party at that time, most of the elected provincial governors were Federalistas.

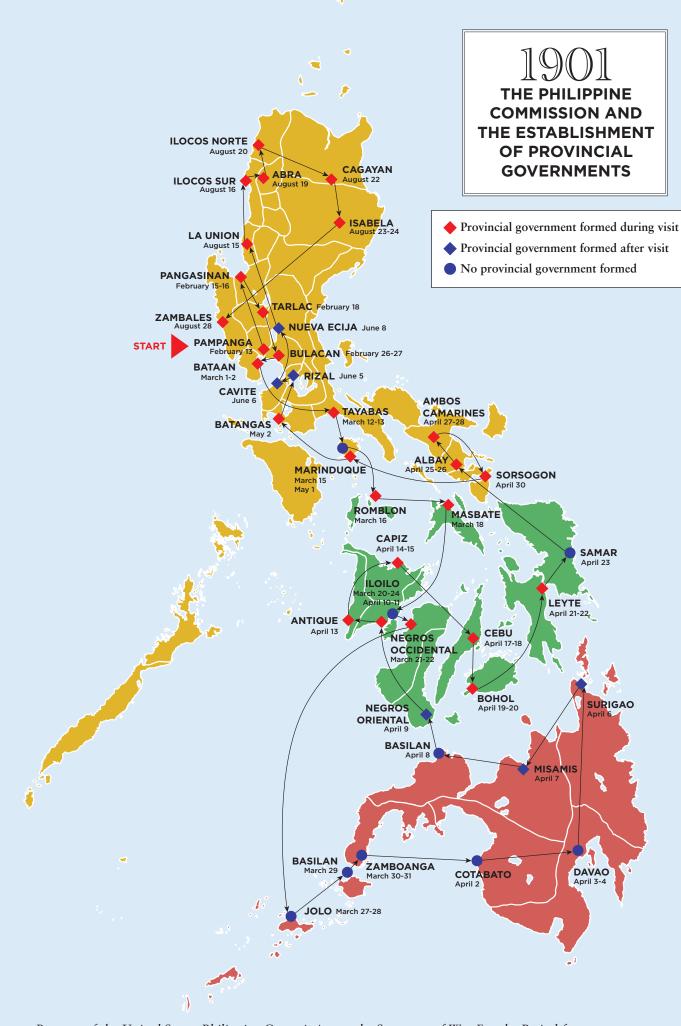
¹ Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, Public Laws and Resolutions Passed by the United States Philippine Commission (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1901), p.168-169.

² *Ibid.*, p.168

³ Reports of the United States Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War For the Period from December 1, 1900, to October 15, 1901 Part 1 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1901), p. 10.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Division of Insular Affairs, *Public Laws*, p.168-169.





FIRST LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF -

1907

n January 9, 1907, the Second Philippine Commission passed Act No. 1582, also known as Election Law of 1907, which provided for the organization of the Philippine Assembly. The Philippine Assembly formed the lower house of the Philippine Legislature, while the Philippine Commission constituted the upper house.1 Under the Election Law, Manila and the 35 provinces that fell within mainstream Christian society were divided into 81² assembly districts.3 Each province constituted at least one district, while the more populous provinces had one delegate for every 90,000 people.4 Each district was to be represented by one elected delegate at the Philippine Assembly. This system for representation excluded provinces inhabited by Moros and non-Christian ethnic groups, which were still governed by the U.S. Military.

On March 28, 1907, the Philippine Commission signed a certificate declaring that "a condition of general and complete peace" existed in the Philippines, and although there were disturbances in Cavite, Batangas, Samar, and Leyte, the Commission stated that the "overwhelming majority" of the people living in those provinces did not take part in them.⁵ On the same day, U.S. President Theodore



Source: Philippines Free Press

Roosevelt issued an executive order calling for the election of delegates to the first Philippine Assembly.⁶

Two political parties contended with each other in the 1907 Philippine Assembly election: Partido Nacionalista and Partido Progresista.⁷ The Partido Nacionalista was the result of the merging of the Partido Independista and the Partido Union Nacionalista, both of which were pro-immediate independence, on March 12, 1907.⁸ The Partido Progresista came about as a result of the rebranding of the Partido Federalista in January 1907.⁹ The

¹ Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "The Philippine Organic Act of 1902," July 1, 1902, http://www.gov.ph/constitutions/the-philippine-organic-act-of-1902/.

² United States War Department, War Department U.S.A. Annual Reports, 1907, Volume X: Acts of the Philippine Commission Nos. 1539-1800 Inclusive, Public Resolutions, Etc., From September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907 (Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1907), p. 49.

³ Clarita R. Carlos and Rommel C. Banlaoi, Elections in the Philippines: From Pre-colonial Period to the Present (Makati City: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, 1996), p. 18.

⁴ Dapen Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy (San Francisco, CA: The Gladstone Company, 1970), p. 65.

⁵ James H. Blount, The American Occupation of the Philippines: 1898-1912 (New York City, NY: Knickerbocker Press, 1912), p. 525-527.

⁶ United States War Department, Eighth Annual Report of the Philippine Commission (Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1907), p. 5.

Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics, p. 61-64.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 60-61.

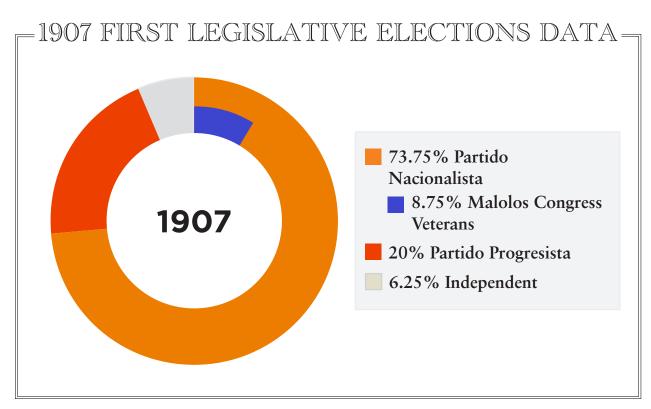
⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

pro-American Partido Federalista originally favored the annexation of the Philippines to the United States¹⁰ and occupied most of the government positions available to Filipinos before 1907;¹¹ as Progresistas, they set themselves apart from the Nacionalistas by pining for eventual independence after the gradual acquisition of government control.

The main issue during the election was thus "immediate" independence versus "delayed" independence. The Progresistas maintained that the Philippines was not yet ready for immediate independence and should instead focus on improving agriculture, industry, commerce, and education.¹² The Nacionalistas wanted nothing short of "absolute, complete, and immediate independence." Furthermore, they accused the Progresistas in government

of extravagance. The Nacionalistas gauged the zeitgeist well: many Filipinos regarded the pro-U.S. government with scorn.¹³

Although the Election Law of 1907 called for 81 delegates, there were only 80 delegates elected to the first Philippine Assembly because the province of Romblon was abolished through Act No. 166514 and was absorbed into the Third District of Capiz, through Act No. 1669, on July 15, 1907.15 The election, which took place on July 30, 1907, was a resounding victory for the Nacionalistas, who won 74 percent of the seats. 16 Nacionalista Sergio Osmeña was unanimously chosen to be the speaker of the Assembly, while his partymate Manuel L. Quezon became the majority floor leader.17



Source: Official Directory of the First Philippine Legislature by the Philippine Assembly

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 55.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 57.

¹² Ibid., p. 65.

¹⁴ U.S. War Department, Annual Reports, 1907, Volume X, p. 217.

¹⁶ Philippine Assembly, Official Directory of the First Philippine Legislature (Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1908), p. 14-15.

¹⁷ Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics, p. 68.

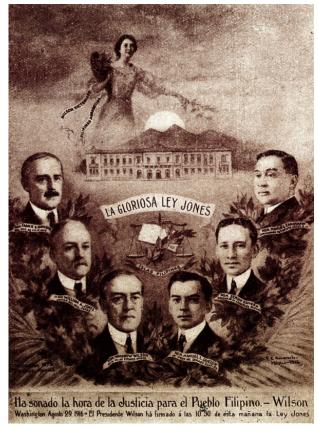


FIRST SENATE AND HOUSE ELECTIONS OF —

1916

rior to 1916, the Philippine Legislature was composed of the Americancontrolled Commission and Filipinocontrolled Assembly, which is to say, the Americans could directly intervene in Philippine legislation. Filipinos were only given full legislative power on August 29, 1916, with the passage of the Jones Law, or the Philippine Autonomy Act, which restructured the Legislature into the Senate (which replaced the Philippine Commission) and the House of Representatives (which replaced the Philippine Assembly).² It also divided the Philippines into 12 senatorial districts, represented by two senators each.3 Twenty-two of the Senate slates, representing of 11 of the 12 districts, were in contest during the first election. The first placers in the 1916 elections in each of these districts would serve for six years, while the second placers would serve for three.4 In subsequent elections, 11 senators were elected every three years into six-year terms. Senators of the Twelfth District—peopled by non-Christians, and composed of the Mountain Province, Baguio, Nueva Vizcaya, and the areas that made up the Department of Mindanao and Sulu—were appointed by the Governor-General.

Representatives from the House served threeyear terms.



A 1916 poster advertising the Jones Law. Source: Insular Government of the Philippine Islands

By 1914, tensions were rising among the Nacionalistas over Assembly Speaker Sergio Osmeña's increasing power.⁵ A leftist faction headed by Teodoro Sandiko of Bulacan broke away from the Nacionalistas and formed the Partido Democrata Nacional. They were often referred to as the Terceristas (Third Party men).⁶ Through their Tagalog newspaper

¹ Clarita R. Carlos and Rommel C. Banlaoi, Elections in the Philippines: From Pre-colonial Period to the Present (Makati City: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, 1996), p. 26.

² Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "The Jones Law of 1916," August 29, 1916, http://www.gov.ph/constitutions/the-jones-law-of-1916/.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Carlos and Banlaoi, Elections in the Philippines, p. 30.

⁵ Dapen Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy (San Francisco, CA: The Gladstone Company, 1970), p. 89.

⁶ H. W. Brands, Bound to Empire: The United States and the Philippines (New York City, NY and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992), p. 113.



Source: Philippines Free Press (1916)

Consolidacion, the Terceristas accused the Nacionalistas of not fulfilling their promises to the Filipino people.⁷ They found common ground with the Progresistas, who wanted independence with the status of a protectorate under the United States. Both parties were opposed to the Nacionalistas, Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, and his constant and exclusive consultation with Osmeña.⁸ Their common sympathies drew the two parties together, until their eventual merging into the Partido Democrata on April 22, 1917.⁹

The June 6, 1916, the election of members of the Philippine Assembly (which was renamed the House of Representatives in August) marked another victory for the Nacionalistas, who captured 83 percent of the seats. 10 The passage of the Jones Law proved to be a victory for resident commissioner Manuel L. Quezon and the Partido Nacionalista, and this was reflected in the results of the first Senate election, which was held on October 3, 1916.11 The Nacionalistas captured all but two seats, including one of the two appointed senatorial slates that represented the non-Christian Twelfth District. 12 Only one elected senator, Vicente Singson Encarnacion of the First District, was a Progresista; 13 the other appointed senator of the 12th district was an independent.14 Quezon received the largest individual vote of 30,554.15 He was elected Senate President and would keep that position until 1935, making him the longest-serving Senate president.

⁷ Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics, p. 89-90.

⁸ Dapen Liang, The Development of Philippine Political Parties (Hongkong: South China Morning Post, 1939) p. 99.
9 Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics, p. 92.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 91.

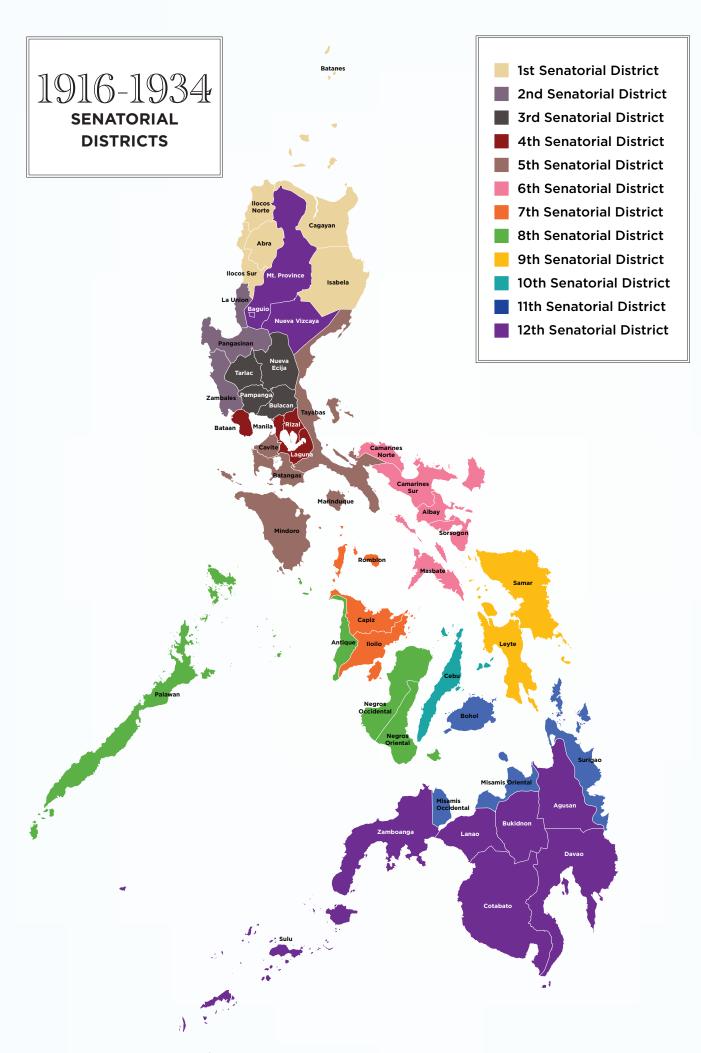
¹⁰ Ibid.,

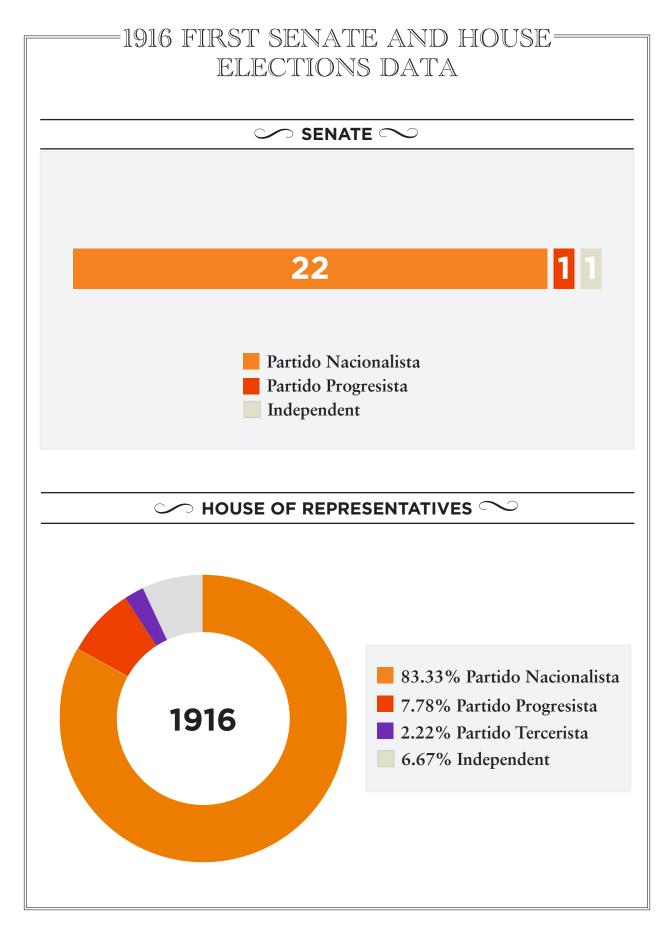
¹² Official Gazette, "Jones Law."

¹³ Carlos and Banlaoi, Elections in the Philippines, p. 31.

¹⁴ Liang, *Philippine Parties and Politics*, p. 91.

¹⁵ Carlos and Banlaoi, Elections in the Philippines, p. 31.





Source: Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy by Dapen Liang



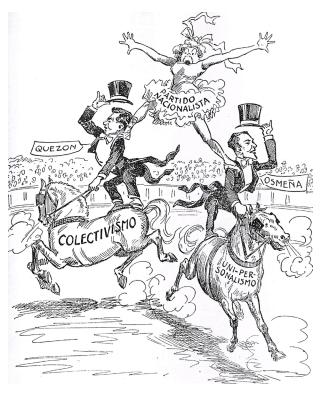
LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF -

The 1922 Legislative Elections marked a watershed in Philippine politics: a split in the Partido Nacionalista, which had enjoyed an overwhelming majority in the Philippine Legislature since 1907.

It manifested itself as a confrontation between the leadership of the House of Representatives, personified by Sergio Osmeña, and the leadership of the Senate, personified by Manuel L. Quezon. Both Quezon and Osmeña were Nacionalista stalwarts. On February 17, 1922, the Partido Nacionalista Colectivista (Liberal) was launched, and Quezon was its president.

Tensions could be traced to the passage of the Jones Law in 1916, before which Sergio Osmeña's leadership had gone unquestioned. It began when, after 1916, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon insisted that he, the Senate President of the newly created Senate, should outrank Osmeña, who was the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

They managed, at first, to keep their discontent with each other low key. But by 1921, the two factions had their first open conflict in the form of the Judiciary Reorganization Bill, which passed in the Senate but not in the House:1 The bill would have granted the Senate the power to transfer judges; the House



Source: Philippines Free Press

wanted this authority lodged in the Supreme Court, which was by then still half Filipino and half American.

But the major issue that the two factions fought over in 1921-1922 was leadership. Specifically: how should Filipino leadership be exercised in the government? Who should be the leader?2 Quezon, accused Osmeña of almost dictatorial control over the government.³ He argued that leadership should be collective, not unipersonal: both the Senate

Dapen Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy (San Francisco, CA: The Gladstone Company, 1970), p. 120-121.

Jonathan Ralston Hayden, The Philippines: A Study in National Development (New York: Arno Press, 1972), p. 330.
 Dapen Liang, The Development of Philippine Political Parties (Hongkong: South China Morning Post, 1939), p. 145-146

and the House should elect a group of persons to assume leadership of the government to ensure proper representation of all elements.⁴ Quezon also attacked Osmeña's faction for not consulting public opinion in its decisions.⁵

Osmeña, on the other hand, denied these charges of dictatorial unipersonalism, arguing that leadership within the party and the government was necessary, because a leader's role was to guide, advise, and direct, not to dictate, command, or dominate. He stressed the importance of responsible, centralized leadership in order to achieve independence. Furthermore, he declared that even as a leader, he was acting in a representative capacity: he was not immune to the control of both the majority party and public opinion. Yet, from the time of the split of 1922 until today, Osmeña and his faction have always been considered unipersonalist, indicating a failure in the competition of political branding.

In 1922, Speaker Osmeña left the House of Representatives to run for the Senate. By so doing, he directly challenged the position of Senate President Quezon, while acknowledging Quezon's view that the Senate was the more prominent chamber. The elections, which took place on June 6, 1922, was a defeat for the Nacionalistas: it marked the first time the party lost its majority in the Philippine Legislature since 1907. The House and Senate

were fragmented, and the three parties came out of the fight with relatively equal strength.⁸

The balance of power in the House of Representatives was thus held by the Partido Democrata, the opposition party formed after the defeat of both the Progresistas and the Terceristas in the 1916 elections. The two parties had decided to merge themselves to form a single opposition party on April 22, 1917. Their principles were similar to those of the old Partido Democrata Nacional. By 1922, the Partido Democrata had become a solid opposition party.

The 1922 elections also marked the end of Osmeña's long period of preeminent leadership. While he succeeded in being elected to the Senate, he lost the Senate presidency to Quezon. His old position as speaker of the House, meanwhile, was taken by Manuel Roxas. 10 The Democratas initially approached Osmeña and offered a deal to have their senators vote for him as Senate president if the Nacionalistas in the lower house supported the Democrata candidate Claro M. Recto as speaker. Osmeña refused, and instead allied with Quezon and the Colectivistas. 11 By April, 1924, the Nacionalistas and Colectivistas reunited as the Nacionalista Consolidado, until they once again split in the next crucial election, that of December 1934.

⁴ Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics, p. 127.

⁵ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 153.

⁶ Hayden, *Philippines*, p. 331.

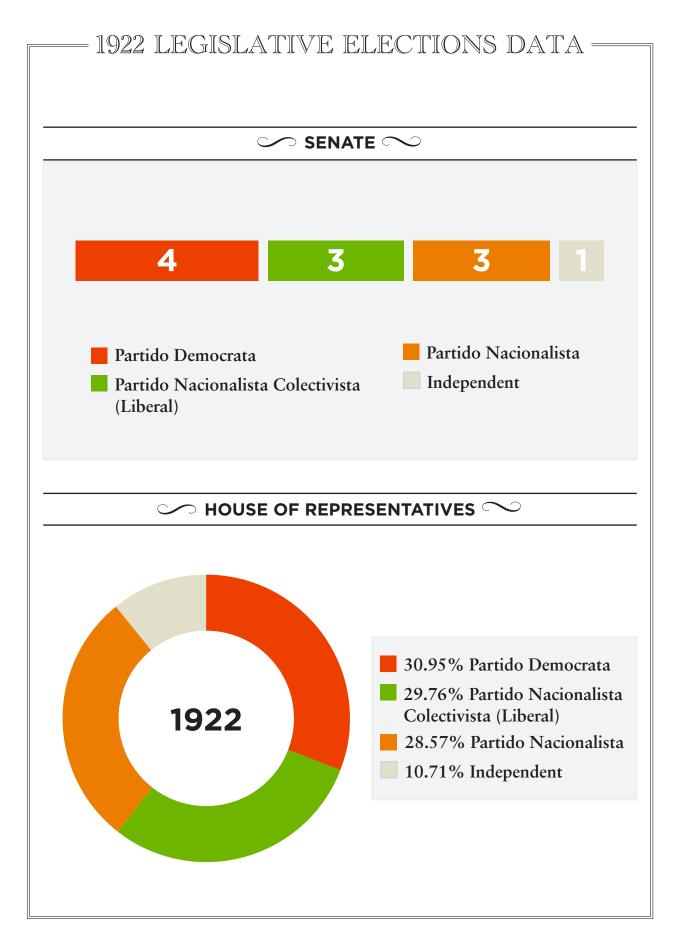
⁷ Clarita R. Carlos and Rommel C. Banlaoi, *Elections in the Philippines: From Pre-colonial Period to the Present* (Makati City: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, 1996), p. 40.

Se "Complete returns from eighteen provinces," *The Sunday Times* Vol. 5 No. 308, June 11, 1922; "5 more provinces--complete," *The Manila Times* Vol. 24 No. 199, June 12, 1922; "Vote tables practically completed," *The Manila Times* Vol. 24 No. 202, June 15, 1922; "Old and new party to reunite," *The Manila Times* Vol. 24 No. 204, June 17, 1922; "Leuterio is now totally discarded," *The Manila Times* Vol. 24 No. 205, June 19, 1922; "Only Batanes and Mindoro returns are incomplete," *The Manila Times* Vol. 24 No. 206, June 20, 1922; "New party gets real majority," *The Manila Times* Vol. 24 No. 216, July 1, 1922.

⁹ Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics, p. 92.

¹⁰ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 157.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 165.



Sources: *The Manila Times* (June 12 - July 1, 1922) *The Sunday Times* (June 11, 1922)



LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF -

1925



Philippines Free Press



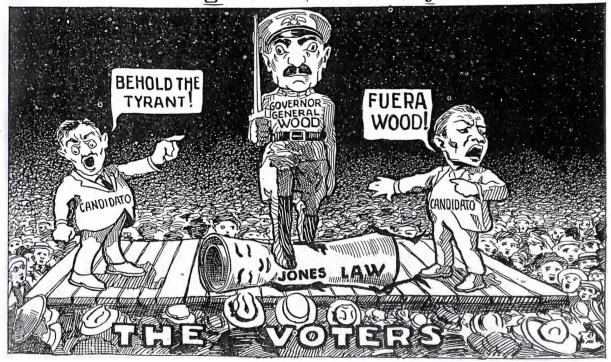
Vol. XIX

Philippines Free Press, Manila, P. I., Saturday, January 24, 1925.

No. 4

The Old Bogie

El Viejo Fantasma



Source: Philippines Free Press

he 1922 elections left the Colectivistas, Democratas, and Nacionalistas in a stalemate. All three parties came out of the polls approximately equal in strength. If you included appointed representatives and holdover senators, the Colectivistas had a plurality in the House of Representatives and a majority in the Senate. However, if the Nacionalistas would decide to ally with the Democratas, the Colectivistas would then have

been outnumbered. 1

For ten days none of them could attain a majority to elect a Speaker of the House. The Democratas put Claro M. Recto forward as their candidate; the Nacionalistas, Mariano Jesus Cuenco; and the Colectivistas, Manuel Roxas, who would eventually get the speakership.²

 $^{^1\,} Dapen\, Liang, \textit{The Development of Philippine Political Parties} \,\, (Hongkong: South\, China\, Morning\, Post,\, 1939), p.\, 156.$

² *Ibid.*, p. 164.

The three-party stalemate ended when, spurred by the fear of what they considered despotism in the form of Governor-General Leonard Wood's backward policies, Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña decided to join forces once again: in April 1924, the Colectivistas and the Nacionalistas held a joint convention and formed the Partido Nacionalista Consolidado.³

One of the major campaign issues was the Fairfield Bill, which provided for independence after a 30-year commonwealth government (later shortened to 20 years);⁴ the election of a Filipino chief executive; U.S. control over foreign relations, debt, and national defense until the end of the commonwealth; the maintenance of U.S. army bases in the Philippines; and an American High Commissioner in Manila.5 Quezon was reluctant to support the bill, stating that the commonwealth period was too long. He later told Secretary of War John W. Weeks that if the commonwealth could be reduced to 15 years, he could get support for the Fairfield Bill in the Philippines, and he would not support a longer period unless the bill was sure to pass.6

When Quezon returned from the independence mission, he spoke of the mission's refusal to support the Fairfield Bill. Recto, who was part of the same mission, refuted Quezon's account: the mission was actually prepared to accept the Fairfield Bill because it appeared that the Republican administration was not inclined to yield more. The exposure of the mission's deal with Weeks was a cause for embarrassment

on the part of the Nacionalista Consolidado leaders, who seemed to have accepted something less than "absolute, complete, and immediate independence."8 Recto, who believed that immediate independence was impossible under the Republicans, professed his support for the bill. Thus, the issue during the general elections of 1925 was not so much whether the Fairfield Bill should be approved, but whether or not the Nacionalista Consolidado leaders actually supported the bill during their independence mission. 10 The Democratas, who were upfront about their support of the bill, could be seen as defenders of principle against the double-dealing Nacionalista Consolidados.¹¹

The Democratas also accused the Nacionalista Consolidados of costing the country millions of pesos through their business enterprises, and of not having a concrete plan for carrying out the campaign for independence. The Nacionalista Consolidados, on the other hand, accused the Democratas of conspiring with Governor-General Wood to stifle Philippine autonomy.12

Despite the initial advantage of the Democratas, the elections on June 2, 1925, were a victory for the Nacionalista Consolidados, who captured 70 percent of the seats in the House.¹³ They also had a majority in the Senate, with eight of the elected senators against the three Democrata senators and one independent (former Democrata) senator.14

³ *Ibid.*, p. 166.

⁴ Frank Hindman Golay, Face of Empire: United States-Philippines Relations, 1898-1946 (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1997), p. 256.

⁵ Michael P. Onorato, "Independence Rejected: The Philippines, 1924," Philippine Studies Vol. 15 No. 4 (1967), p. 626.

⁶ Golav, Face of Empire, p. 257.

⁷ Ibid., p. 259.

8 Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 175.

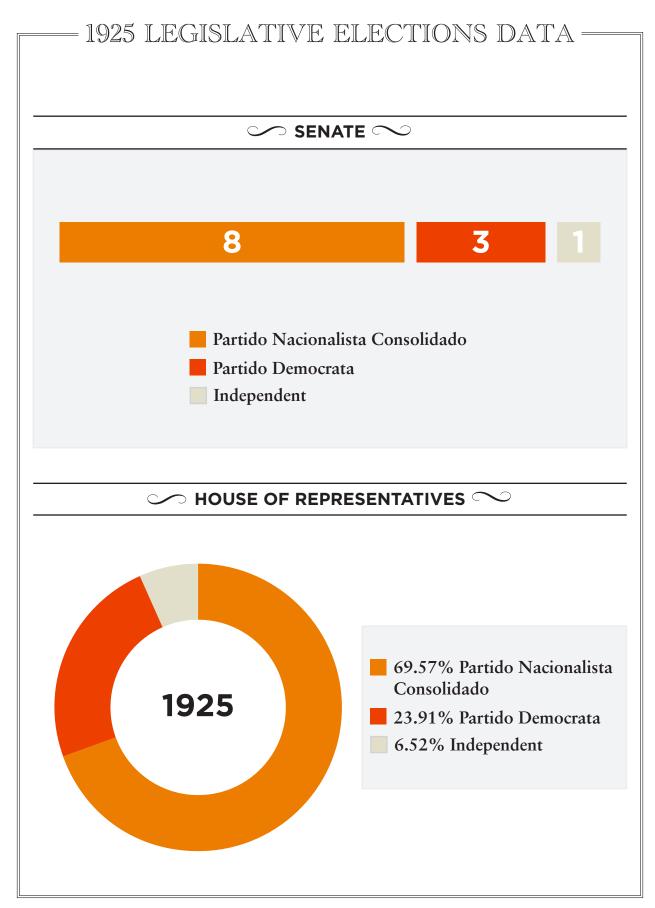
⁹ Golay, Face of Empire, p. 259

¹⁰ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 176

¹¹ Onorato, "Independence Rejected," p.629.

¹² Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 176.

^{14 &}quot;Democratas to reorganize after defeat," The Sunday Times Vol. 13 No. 124, June 7, 1925; "Latest election returns," The Manila Times Vol. 27 No. 159, June 4, 1925.



Sources: *The Development of Philippine Political Parties* by Dapen Liang *The Manila Times* (June 4, 1925)

The Sunday Times (June 7, 1925)



LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF -



Source: Philippines Free Press

The year 1928 saw Governor-General Leonard Wood's return to America and the arrival of his successor, Colonel Henry L. Stimson.¹ Shortly after Stimson's appointment became known, leaders from both the Partido Nacionalista Consolidado and the Partido Democrata expressed their support for him because, unlike Wood, Stimson espoused cooperation and cordial relations with the Filipinos, whom he regarded as "fellow countrymen" in his inaugural address on March 1, 1928.2 That evening, Stimson and his wife opened Malacañan to hundreds of Filipinos for his inaugural ball;

Wood had never been as friendly.³ Stimson maintained a friendly relationship with the majority in the legislature by appointing loyal Nacionalista Consolidados in the House and Senate. Furthermore, Stimson also made it a point to not interfere with the decisions of department secretaries, which meant that Filipino politicians could re-expand party influence to the cabinet.4

Stimson's policy of cooperation, although wellreceived by most, did not meet the approval of Resident Commissioner Isauro Gabaldon. Thinking that Manuel L. Quezon was about

¹ Dapen Liang, The Development of Philippine Political Parties (Hongkong: South China Morning Post, 1939) p. 189.

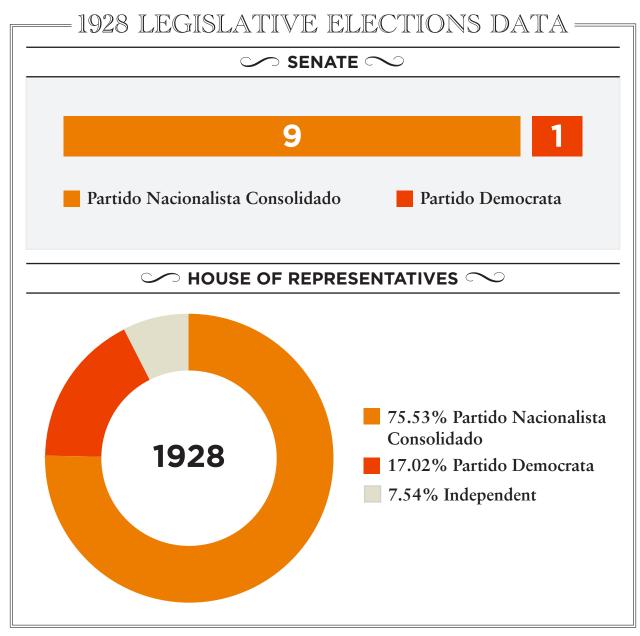
² "Inaugural Address of Henry L. Stimson," in Cornejo's Commonwealth Directory of the Philippines, edited by Miguel R. Cornejo (Manila: Miguel R. Cornejo, 1939), p. 169.

³ Samuel K. Tan, The Critical Decade (1921-1930) (Quezon City: College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, 1993), p. 99.

⁴ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 191-192.

to pass away from tuberculosis in California, Gabaldon had his eye on the leadership of the Partido Nacionalista Consolidado. He declared that cooperation with the governorgeneral was detrimental to Philippine independence.⁵ Receiving support from former President Emilio Aguinaldo,⁶ he accused the Nacionalista Consolidado leaders of betraying the independence effort.⁷

Thus the main issue during the general elections of 1928 was whether or not the majority policy of cooperation should be accepted. The elections, which took place on June 5, 1928, was another resounding victory for the Nacionalista Consolidados, who won 75 percent of the House and nine seats in the Senate. The Democratas only won 17 percent of the House and one Senate seat.⁸



Source: The Development of Philippine Political Parties by Dapen Liang

⁵ Tan, Critical Decade, p. 102.

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 193.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 194.



LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF -

1931

he elections of 1931 saw a new peak in voter registration. The campaign issues were mostly personal or local in nature. The Nacionalista Consolidados attacked the Democratas for their inadequacy in the execution of the functions of opposition, while the Democratas accused the Nacionalista Consolidados of misappropriating pork barrel funds for political favoritism.

The election, which took place on June 2, 1931, was another victory for the Nacionalista Consolidados, who won 79 percent of the elected seats in the House and 50 percent of the seats in the Senate. The Democratas only won 14 percent of the House and 33 percent of the Senate. However, shortly after the elections, three elected Democratas—one senator and two representatives—died and were replaced by Nacionalista Consolidados in special elections. Thus, the final count in the House was 71 Nacionalista Consolidados, 10 Democratas, 6 independents; in the Senate, 7 Nacionalista Consolidados, 3 Democratas, 2 independents. ³

The 1931 elections were significant for the



Source: Philippines Free Press (1931)

Partido Democrata. After the party's poor turnout in the 1928 elections, the Democratas hoped to regain their momentum from the 1922 elections, the year the Nacionalistas split. ⁴ However, there was a significant lack of enthusiasm among party members: Three Democrata senators refused to run for reelection, and Senator Juan Sumulong resigned as party president on the eve of the election. ⁵ With their strength further reduced, the Democratas held a national convention to discuss the dissolution of the party in October 1931. When the party convened again on January 31, 1932, the Partido Democrata was formally dissolved by a vote of 50 to 11. ⁶

¹Dapen Liang, The Development of Philippine Political Parties (Hongkong: South China Morning Post, 1939) p. 200.

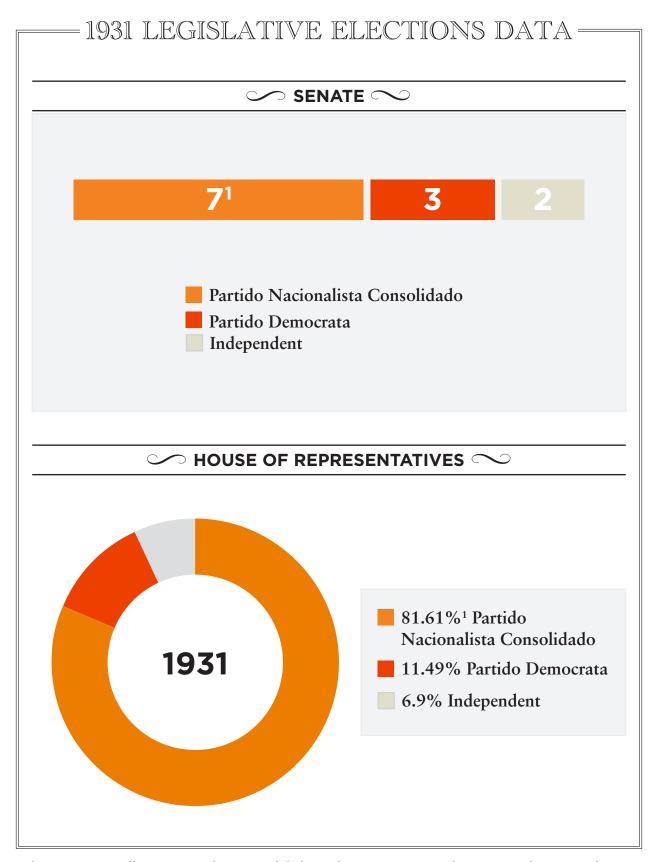
² *Ibid.*, p. 200-201

³ Ibid..

⁴ Frank Hindman Golay, Face of Empire: United States-Philippines Relations, 1898-1946 (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1997), p. 293.

⁵ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 203.

⁶ Ibid., p. 206.



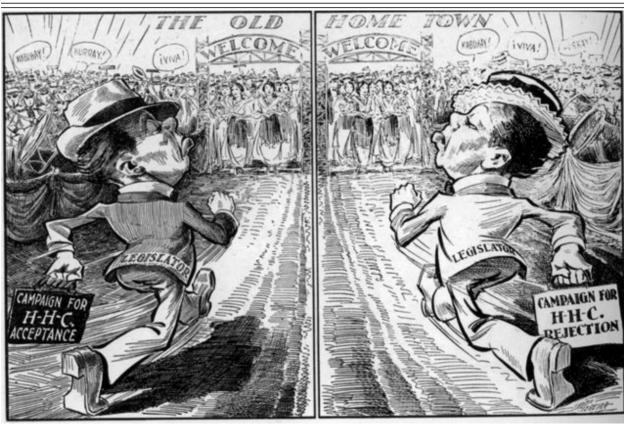
¹There were originally 69 Nacionalista Consolidados and 12 Democratas in the House, and 6 Nacionalista Consolidados and 4 Democratas in the Senate. However, two Democrata representatives and one Democrata senator died and were replaced in a special election by Nacionalista Consolidados.

Source: Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy by Dapen Liang



LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF -

1934



Source: The Sunday Tribune (1934)

934 was a significant election year: it saw the second split between Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña. The main cause of the split was the Hare-Hawes-Cutting (HHC) Bill, an independence bill obtained by the Osmeña-Roxas (OsRox) Mission in 1932. Quezon's supporters compiled a list of objections to the bill's provisions, particularly those regarding the American High Commissioner's powers, trade relations, immigration exclusion, and military and naval bases.¹

Thus, the Philippine Legislature was divided

into two: those who favored HHC (or the Pros) under Osmeña's leadership, and those who opposed it (or the Antis) under Quezon's leadership. Members of the defunct Partido Democrata were also divided on the issue.² While Quezon was in Washington heading the last independence mission, the Pros seceded from the Partido Nacionalista Consolidado and formed a new opposition party called the Partido Nacionalista Democrata Pro-Independencia in December 1933.³

Quezon's mission came back with the Tydings-McDuffie Law on April 30, 1934.⁴ It provided

¹ Bernardita Reyes Churchill, The Philippine Independence Missions to the United States 1919-1934 (Manila: National Historical Institute, 1983), p. 288.

² Dapen Liang, The Development of Philippine Political Parties (Hongkong: South China Morning Post, 1939), p. 215.

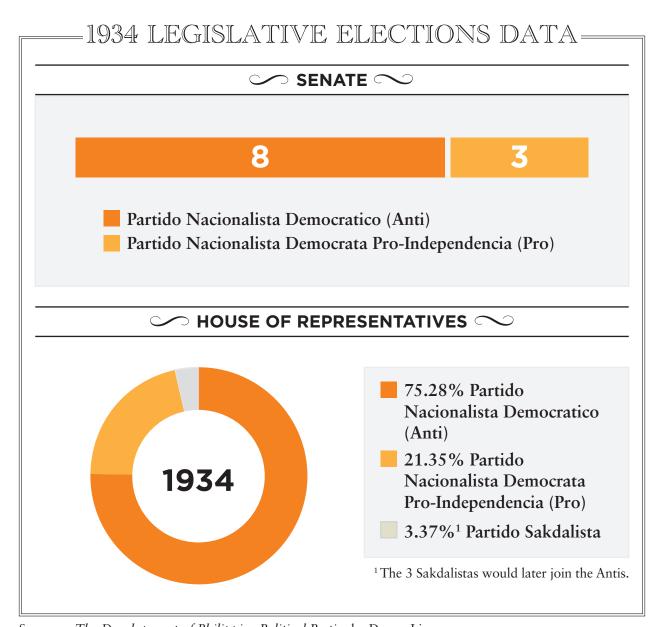
³ *Ibid.*, p. 227.

⁴ Churchill, Philippine Independence Missions, p. 293.

for a ten-year Commonwealth period, during which the U.S. would have jurisdiction over defense and foreign affairs, review the decisions of the Philippine Supreme Court, and have the right to intervene in the case of emergencies. The Pros were quick to argue that the Tydings-McDuffie Law was HHC with a different name, while the Antis declared that it was a different, better law.

The elections, which took place on June 5, 1934, were a showdown between the Pros

and the Antis. The elections were significant because they showed once and for all how the Filipinos felt about Quezon and Osmeña. The Antis won 75% of the contested seats in the House, while the Pros won 21%. Three seats went to members of Partido Sakdalista (from the Tagalog word sakdal, which means "to strike" or "to accuse"), an extremist group headed by Benigno Ramos; the three Sakdalistas would later join the Antis. In the Senate, the Antis had 8 senators while the Pros only had 3.9



Source: The Development of Philippine Political Parties by Dapen Liang

⁵ David Wurfel, Filipino Politics: Development and Decay (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1988), p. 9-10.

⁶ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 228.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 229.

⁸ Dapen Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy (San Francisco, CA: The Gladstone Company, 1970), p. 199.

⁹ Liang, Development of Philippine Political Parties, p. 229.



CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF

1934

nder the Tydings-McDuffie Law, the Filipinos were to adopt a constitution subject to certification by the U.S. President.¹ As such, the Ninth Philippine Legislature passed Act No. 4125, which provided for the election and holding of a constitutional convention.² The election of the constitutional convention of 202 delegates took place on July 10, 1934.3 Each representative district from the 1934 House and Senate elections elected two delegates, with the following exceptions: the special provinces of Mindanao (Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, and Zamboanga), which elected two delegates each; Sulu, which elected two delegates; the subprovinces of Mountain Province (Apayao, Benguet, Bontoc, Ifugao, and Kalinga), which elected two delegates each; Baguio City, which elected two delegates; and Nueva Vizcaya, which elected two delegates.4 This was a significant development in Philippine electoral history: in previous elections, the representatives for Mindanao, Sulu, Mountain Province, Baguio, and Nueva Vizcaya were all appointed.

However, voters were not very enthusiastic about the election; only about 40 percent of all registered voters went to the polls. In Manila, for instance, only 28,000 people out of 71,000 qualified voters voted. There were two main



Source: The Tribune (1934)

reasons for the lack of voter participation. First, the constitutional convention election took place a mere month after the general elections. Second, some major political figures, like Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña, were not running; partisan politics were not emphasized as much.⁶

Ultimately, the election was still a victory for the Antis, who had 120 delegates, against less than 60 Pros. The remainder of the delegates were independents.⁷ The three highest officials in the constitutional convention were all members of the defunct Partido Democrata. Claro M. Recto (Anti) was elected President; Ruperto Montinola (Pro), First Vice President; and Teodoro Sandiko (Anti), Second Vice President. ⁸

¹David Wurfel, Filipino Politics: Development and Decay (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1988), p. 10.

² Miguel R. Cornejo, Cornejo's Commonwealth Directory of the Philippines (Manila: Miguel R. Cornejo, 1939), p. 313.

³ Jose M. Aruego, *The Framing of the Philippine Constitution* (Manila: University Publishing Co., Inc., 1936), p. 14.

⁴ Aruego, Framing of the Philippine Constitution, p. 13.

⁵ Dapen Liang, The Development of Philippine Political Parties (Hongkong: South China Morning Post, 1939), p. 229-230.

⁶ Ibid., p. 230.

⁷ Ibid.

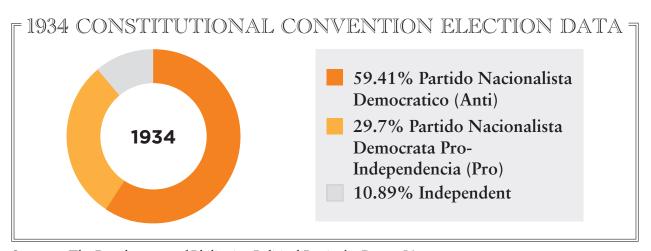
⁸ Cornejo, Commonwealth Directory of the Philippines, p. 317.

The new Constitution, which was approved on February 8, 1935,⁹ provided for a unicameral legislature known as the National Assembly,¹⁰ as well as a single executive—the President—who was equal to and independent of the legislative and judicial departments, had with extensive executive powers,¹¹ and served a term of 6 years without reelection.¹²

The Constitution also provided for the formation of the Electoral Commission, which became the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of those elected.¹³ The Electoral Commission was composed of three Supreme Court Justices designated by the Chief Justice and six members chosen by the National Assembly (three were chosen by the party with the highest number of votes; the other three, by the party with the second highest number of votes), with the senior Justice in the Commission serving as its Chairman.¹⁴ Before, it had fallen upon the legislature to judge the elections. 15 The Electoral Commission was different from the current Commission on Elections, which was established in 194016 and

was originally composed of three members appointed by the President.¹⁷

Of the 201 delegates (delegate Amancio Aguilar of Masbate died of a heart attack on August 17, 1934), only one delegate— Tomas Cabili of Lanao—refused to sign the Constitution.¹⁸ Cabili refused to sign the Constitution for the following reasons: the lack of provisions to promote the progress of non-Christians; the excessive powers of the executive department, which could foster a dictatorial government; the lack of provisions for municipal or provincial autonomy; the allowance given to the government to appropriate and substitute landed estates, which might encourage communism; the insufficiency of safeguards against the acquisition of agricultural lands by foreigners; the lack of provisions for the nationalization of the retail trade; and the excessive external intervention during the drafting of the Constitution, especially from President Quezon.19



Sources: The Development of Philippine Political Parties by Dapen Liang

⁹ Aruego, Framing of the Philippine Constitution, p. 548.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 243.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 394-395.

¹² Ibid., p. 412.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 257.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 272.

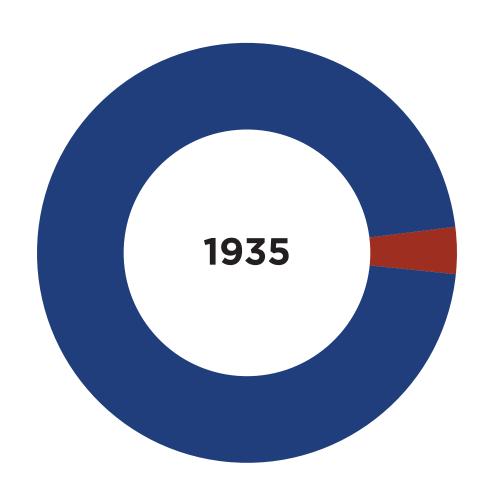
¹⁶ Commission on Elections, "Historical Background," accessed August 28, 2015, http://www.comelec.gov.ph/?r=AboutCOMELEC/OrganizationalInfo/HistoricalBackground.

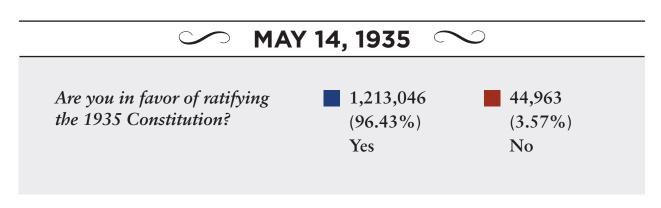
¹⁷ Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "1935 Constitution amended," March 11, 1947, accessed September 3, 2015, http://www.gov.ph/constitutions/1935-constitution-ammended/.

¹⁸ Aruego, Framing of the Philippine Constitution, p. 90-92.

¹⁹ Cornejo, Commonwealth Directory of the Philippines, p. 1634.

The Filipino people voted to ratify the 1935 Constitution.





Source: Philippines Free Press (May 18, 1935)



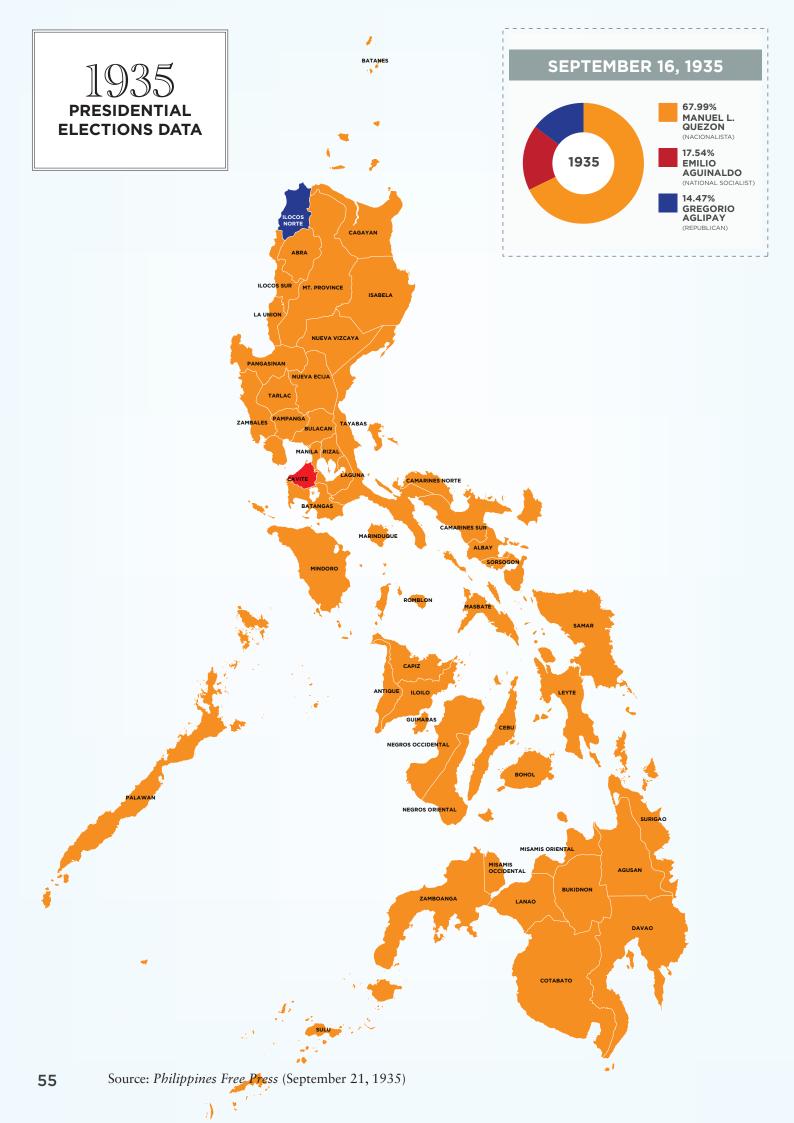
By virtue of the Tydings-McDuffie
Law or Philippine Independence
Act of 1934, the Commonwealth of
the Philippines was established. It created
with it the position of president and vice
president, and a unicameral legislature called
the National Assembly. It also mandated the
Philippine Legislature to call for an election
of delegates to a Constitutional Convention
to draft a constitution for the Philippines.
The document produced was submitted to the
President of the United States for certification
on March 25, 1935, and was ratified by the
Filipino people through a national plebiscite
on May 14, 1935.

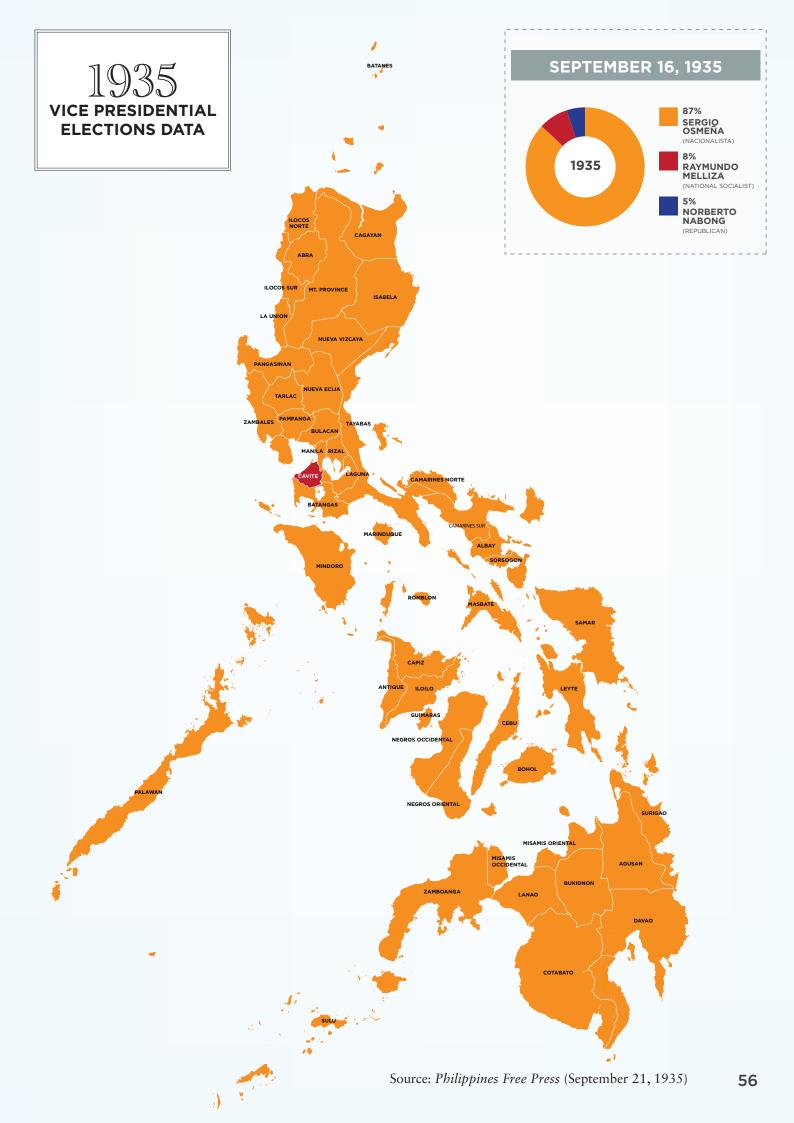
On September 16, 1935, the first national elections in the Philippines were held. The two leading Nationalist politicians—outgoing Senate President Manuel L. Quezon and former Senate president pro-tempore Sergio Osmeña—joined forces to form a powerhouse coalition ticket. They faced former President Emilio Aguinaldo and Raymundo Melliza, who ran under the National Socialist Party, and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay of the Philippine Independent Church who, with Norberto Nabong, reestablished the Republican Party.

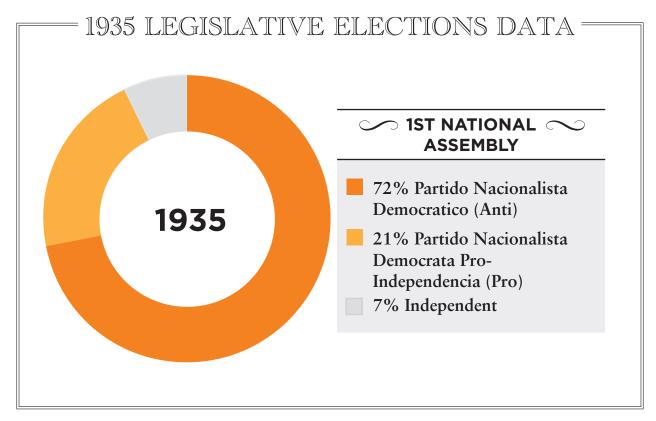
The coalition ticket won by a landslide, with Quezon winning in all provinces except the Aguinaldo and Aglipay bailiwicks of Cavite and Ilocos Norte, respectively. Osmeña, on the other hand, demolished his opponents and lost only in the province of Cavite, a feat unsurpassed to this day.

While united for the country's top two positions, Quezon's Partido Nacionalista Democratico (Antis) and Osmeña's Partido Nacionalista Democrata Pro-Independencia (Pros) slugged it out for seats in the National Assembly. This unicameral legislature had 98 elected members, of which 87 were from existing representative districts, eight from existing special provinces, and three from the Mountain Province. A significant majority of elected assemblymen were Antis (72%), while 21% were Pros; the rest belonged to opposition groups.

The 1935 Constitution came into full force and effect on November 15, 1935, with the inauguration of the Commonwealth. Among its provisions was that it would retain the constitution of the Republic of the Philippines once independence was recognized on July 4, 1946.





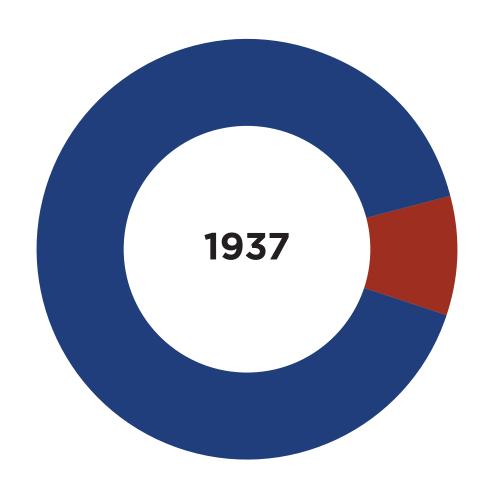


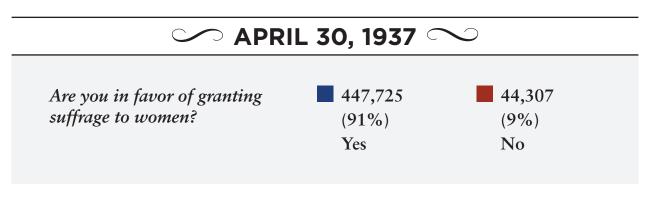
Source: Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy by Dapen Liang



Source: Philippines Free Press

Women's suffrage in the Philippines was approved in a special plebiscite mandated by Commonwealth Act No. 34, where voting was restricted to women who possessed the qualifications required for male voters.



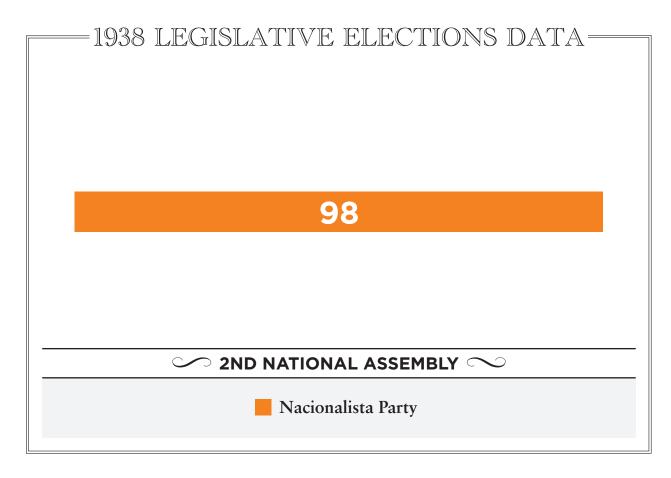




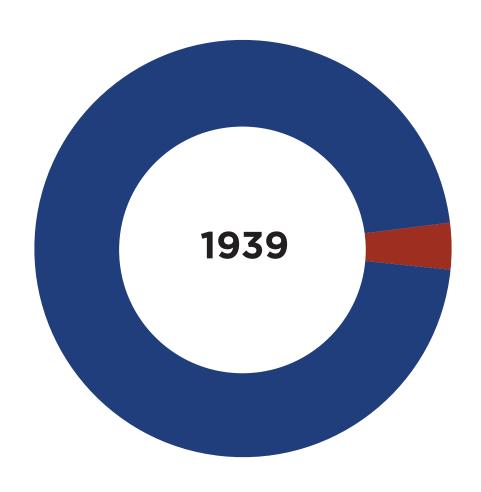
LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

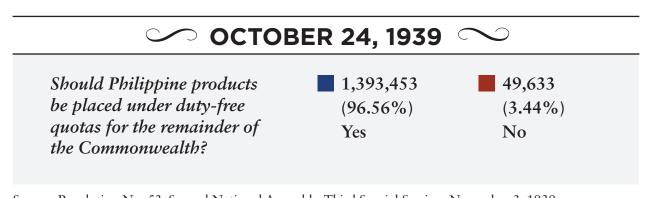
1938

head of the first midterm polls in the country, the two factions of the Partido Nacionalista had already reunited. The party went into the 1938 Elections with the confidence of having practically every branch of government under the control of its stalwarts. This reconsolidation of political forces left the opposition in tatters, with the Allied Minorities, a loose caucus of opposition parties, failing to stop the Nacionalista bid. The legislative elections of 1938 proved to be historic in two ways: It was the first and last time that a single party would secure 100 percent of the seats in the legislature, with the Nacionalistas winning all 98 seats; and it ushered in the years of one-party rule in the country.



Pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 492, a plebiscite was held regarding economic adjustments to address infirmities in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which placed Philippine products under duty-free quotas for the remainder of the Commonwealth.



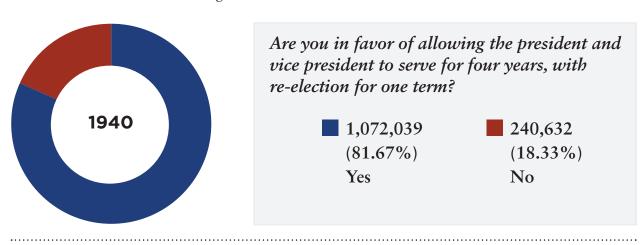


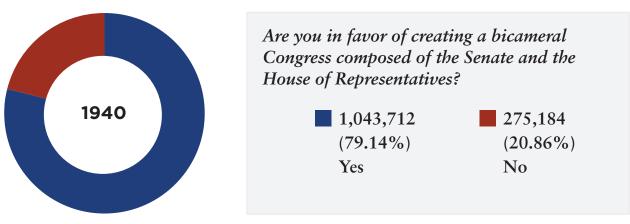
Source: Resolution No. 53, Second National Assembly, Third Special Session, November 3, 1939.

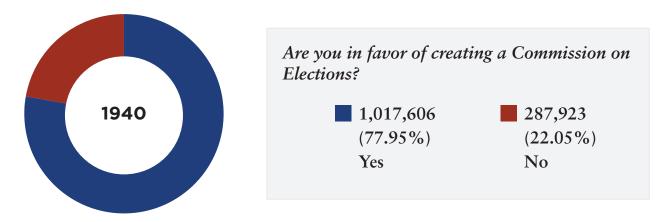


\sim JUNE 18, 1940 \sim

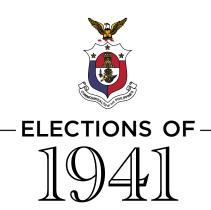
Pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 517, a national referendum was held where the following amendments to the 1935 Constitution were ratified:







Source: Resolution No. 88, Second National Assembly, Fourth Special Session, July 12, 1940.



Nacionalista Party leaders seemed unbeatable at the polls. Meanwhile, the opposition was in disarray. Having been soundly defeated in legislative elections three years prior, some of the most prominent oppositionist leaders like Pedro Abad Santos and Manuel de la Fuente of the Partido Nacional Democrata endorsed both Quezon and Osmeña. The remaining anti-Nacionalista forces, unable to unite the minority forces, revived the Popular Front and fielded Juan Sumulong and Dr. Emilio Javier. Hilario Moncado of the Partido Modernista also ran for president.

A constitutional amendment passed in 1940 established a bicameral legislature composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. In another historic electoral triumph, the voters swept into office an all-Nacionalista Senate, the first and last time that all 24 seats were won by a single party. This was largely due to the introduction of "block voting," which allowed voters to write the party name on the ballot instead of naming the chosen candidates individually. In the House, 95 out of 98 representatives elected were Nacionalistas.

For the first time, a national electoral authority, the Commission on Elections, was established by a constitutional amendment. Another constitutional amendment also changed the terms of president and vice president from six



Source: Philippines Free Press

years without re-election, to four years with the possibility of re-election—a total of eight consecutive years.

Quezon and Osmeña were both re-elected; however, due to constitutional limitations, Quezon could not serve the full four years, as his term started on November 15, 1935, and thus would end on November 15, 1943.

Due to the outbreak of war, the terms of Quezon and Osmeña as president and vice president, respectively, were officially extended starting November 15, 1943, following the passage five days earlier of a U.S. Joint Resolution known as U.S. Public Law 186.

War and the occupation by the Japanese Imperial Forces would lead to an interregnum of five years before liberation brought back democracy to the country.

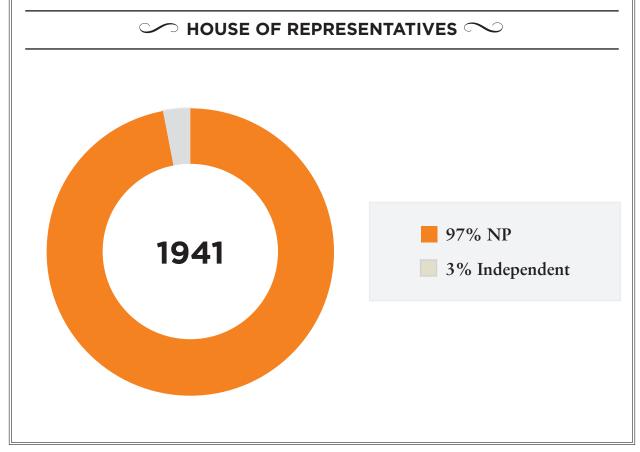




1941 LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS DATA =



¹ The 24 elected senators did not assume office due to the outbreak of war. On August 23, 1945, following the reestablishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, lots were drawn to determine their terms of office: eight would serve for six years; eight would serve four years; and six would serve two years from the date of election. Two deceased senators were no longer included.



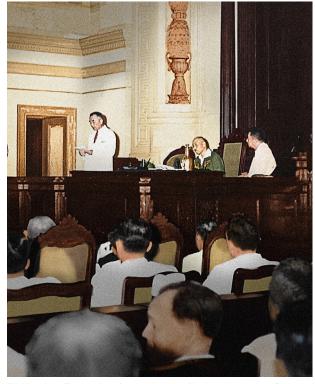


KALIBAPI ASSEMBLY ELECTION OF

1943

uring the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, the invaders sought to legitimize their occupation by coercing the public to adhere to their narrative: Japan was the liberator of Asia against the Western colonial powers. As such, in an effort to deal with disunity among Filipinos and speed up mobilization and collaboration, the Japanese Military Administration (JMA), which was organized on January 2, 1942, decided to dissolve all political parties and establish in their stead a nationwide service organization for Filipinos. On December 2, 1942, leaders of various political parties were summoned to the KZRH radio station in Escolta in order to broadcast what was then floated as the voluntary dissolution of their organizations.¹

On December 8, 1942—the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War in the Pacific—Major General Wachi Takeji, the Director General of the JMA and second-in-command of the Imperial Japanese Forces, created the Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas (Association for Service to the New Philippines), or KALIBAPI. ² Although the KALIBAPI identified itself as a "non-political service organization," and membership was free and voluntary, no one was allowed to work in the government unless they were members ³ Executive Order No. 189, s. 1942, specified the qualifications for



Philippine Executive Commission Chairman Jorge B. Vargas speaks to the Kalibapi in the presence of Lt. Gen. Shigenori Kuroda and Speaker Benigno S. Aquino, in the old Senate Session Hall in the Legislative Building, Manila. Colorized by PCDSPO.

membership: "Any Filipino, not less than 18 years of age, who identifies himself with the ideals, aims and purposes of the Association and who is of good standing in the community may qualify as a member thereof."

The KALIBAPI as an organization was reported to have only 25,000 applications in

¹ Ricardo Trota Jose, "The Association for Service to the New Philippines (KALIBAPI): Attempting to Transplant a Japanese Wartime Concept to the Philippines," *The Journal of Sophia Asian Studies* 19 (2001), p. 153.

² Ibid.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 155.

⁴ Dapen Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy (San Francisco, CA: The Gladstone Company, 1970), p. 247.



Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma with members of the Philippine Executive Commission: Serafin Marabut, Teofilo Sison, Quintin Paredes, Rafael Alunan, Jose P. Laurel, and Antonio de las Alas.

January 1943. It grew to 353,647 members by July of the same year. By November, it had approximately 3,600,000 registered members.⁵

On May 6, 1943, Premier Hideki Tojo promised the Philippines independence.⁶ This led to the formation of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence (PCPI), announced on June 20, 1943, at the KALIBAPI's first national convention.⁷ The PCPI members were handpicked from the KALIBAPI and were tasked to craft a new constitution to replace the 1935 Constitution, pending approval by the JMA. All the twenty members of PCPI were were screened by the JMA.

These were: Jose P. Laurel (President), Ramon Avanceña (First Vice President), Benigno S. Aquino Sr. (Second Vice President), Claro M. Recto, Antonio de las Alas, Rafael R. Alunan, Quintin Paredes, Jose Yulo, Emilio Aguinaldo, Miguel Unson, Vicente Madrigal, Manuel C. Briones, Emiliano Tria Tirona, Manuel Roxas, Pedro Sabido, Melecio Arranz, Camilo Osias,

Jorge B. Vargas, Teofilo Sison, and Aloya Alonto (Sultan sa Ramain).⁸

As the KALIBAPI was the only well-organized representative body of the country, and was loosely considered a political party at the time of its founding,9 the JMA chose 108 members of the organization to become the General Assembly.¹⁰ The General Assembly first convened on September 6, 1943 at the Legislative Building in Manila, with the purpose of ratifying the 1943 Constitution crafted by the Preparatory Commission. On September 20, 1943, elections were held for the members of the new National Assembly. Vargas set the rules and regulations for the elections: aspirants would file their candidacy, formal registers of voters would be drawn up, and voting would be done by secret ballot. But while the electoral procedure seemed orderly on paper, the actual elections were not. Candidates were few, and some people were literally dragged from the streets, summarily declared members of KALIBAPI, and given ballots.11

⁵ Ibid., p. 248-249.

official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "Diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Japan," accessed September 1, 2015, http://www.gov.ph/diplomatic-relations/ph-ip/.

⁷ Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics, p. 249.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 266.

⁹ Proceso Sebastian, This is My Story (Makati: SES Enterprises, Inc., 1995), p. 28.

¹⁰ Jose, "Association for Service to the New Philippines," p. 168

¹¹ Ibid., p. 168-169.

THE SECOND PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC



JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

JAPANESE PERSONNEL

Masaharu Homma (1942)

Shizuichi Tanaka (1942-1943)

Shigenori Kuroda (1943-1944)

Tomoyuki Yamashita (1944-1945)

Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines



THE KALIBAPI

Kapisanan ng Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas (Japanese-sponsored "official" party of the Philippines)

KALIBAPI PERSONNEL

Benigno S. Aquino, *Chairman of the Kalibapi* Camilo Osias, *Acting Director-General*



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE NATIONAL **ASSEMBLY**

THE PRESIDENT Term: 6 years



LEADING LEGISLATIVE **PERSONNEL** Benigno S. Aquino, *Speaker* of the Assembly

Francisco Zulueta Floor Leader of the Assembly Serafin Marabut Chairman of the Budget Committee



Jose P. Laurel President of the Republic of the Philippines

Advisory-Statutory

THE NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

(9 members)



THE SUPREME **COURT**

(5 members)



Jose Yulo, Chief Justice Manuel Moran Ricardo Paras Jorge Bocobo Roman Ozaeta

THE COUNCIL OF **STATE**

Advisory-Constitutional

Elects

(5 members)



Ramon Avanceña, Chairman Rafael Corpus Pedro Aunario Miguel Unson Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo



Rafael Alunan, Chairman Manuel Roxas Antonio de las Alas Quintin Paredes Rafael Corpus Gregorio Anonas Vicente Madrigal Pedro Sabido Jose San Victores

THE CABINET | Executive Department

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



Pedro Sabido

HOME AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



Jose P. Laurel

Concurrent capacity as

President

Arsenio Bonifacio
Vice Minister of Home
Affairs

Guillermo Francisco Head of Philippine Constabulary

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS



Quintin Paredes
Minister of Public Works and
Communications
October 14, 1943 - March 20, 1945

Sergio Bayan

Vice Minister of Public

Works and Communications

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES



Rafael Alunan
Minister of Agriculture and
Natural Resources
October 14, 1943 - March 20, 1945

Gregorio San Agustin
Vice Minister of Agriculture
and Natural Resources

HEALTH, LABOR, & PUBLIC WELFARE



Emiliano Tria Tirona
Minister of Health, Labor,
and Public Welfare
October 14, 1943 - March 1, 1944

Dr. Ramon Macasaet

Vice Minister of Health,

Labor, and Public Welfare

THE CABINET | Executive Department

FINANCE



Antonio De las Alas
Minister of Finance
October 14, 1943 - March 20, 1945

Guillermo Gomez

Vice Minister of Finance

Pio Pedrosa
Finance Vice Minister and
concurrently Director of
the Bureau of Budgets and
Accounts

JUSTICE



Teofilo Sison

Minister of Justice

October 14, 1943 - March 20, 1945

Judge Alejo Labrador Vice Minister of Justice

EDUCATION



Camilo Osias

Minister of Education

October 14, 1943 - August 17, 1945

Gabriel Mañalac

Vice Minister of Education

FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Claro M. Recto

Minister of Foreign Affairs

October 14, 1943 - March 20, 1945

Emilio Abello Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

Teodoro Evangelista

Director of Political Affairs

Suekichi Shioya Consul General in Manila

Jitaro Kihara Consul in Manila

Col. Naotaka Utsunomiya Military Attache to the Embassy

Major Kazuyoshi Taguchi
Assistant Military Attache

Capt. Shiro Ishihata

Naval Attache to the

Embassy

Comm. Suji Hanaoka Assistant Naval Attache Shozo Murata

Ambassador to the Philippines (former chief advisor to the Military Admininistration)

Tatsu Akiyama and Shintaro Fukushima First Secretaries

Takeo Morishige
Counselor to the Embassy

Nishi Sato, Kyujiro Fujita, Yoshio Kadona, and Hideki Mazaki *Third Secretaries*



— KALIBAPI ASSEMBLY— PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF

n September 25, 1943, the election for the presidency of what came to be known as the Second Philippine Republic was held among the members of the National Assembly, which was composed of members of the state political party under the Japanese occupation, the KALIBAPI (Kapisanan ng Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas). Jose P. Laurel was unanimously elected as President.¹ Jorge Vargas was interested in running, but on the eve of the election he acquiesced and campaigned for Jose P. Laurel.² The Japanese wanted Manuel Roxas to run, but the latter declined due to reasons of health complications brought about by his previous incarceration by the Japanese.

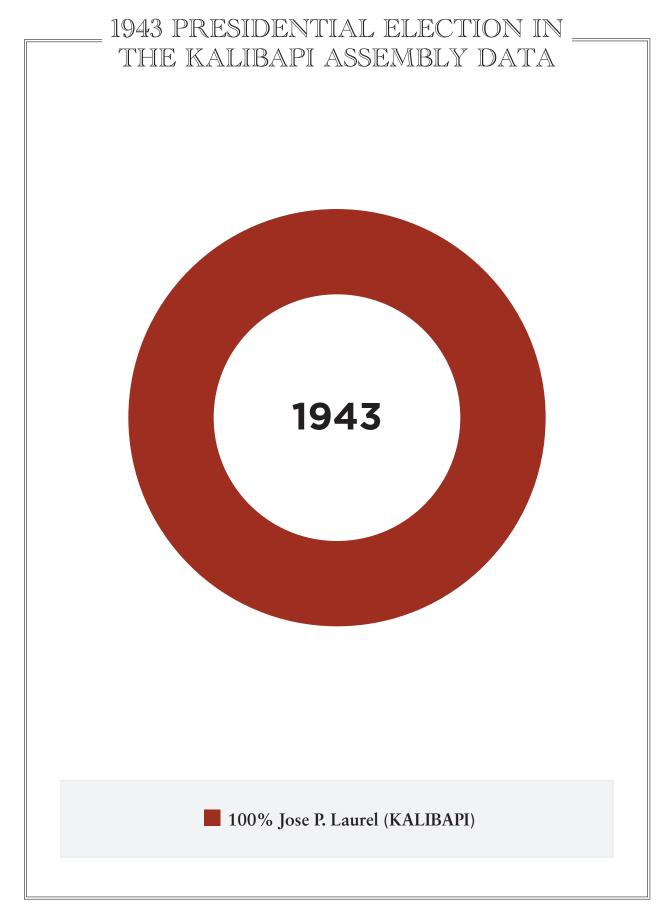
On October 14, 1943, in ceremonies in front of the Legislative Building in Manila, the new Republic was inaugurated, and Jose P. Laurel assumed office as President. Laurel formally dissolved the Second Republic on August 17, 1945, two days after Japan surrendered to the Allied forces.



On October 14, 1943, Jose P. Laurel became President of the Second Philippine Republic and took his oath of office before Chief Justice Jose Yulo at the Legislative Building in Manila. Source: Presidential Museum and Library

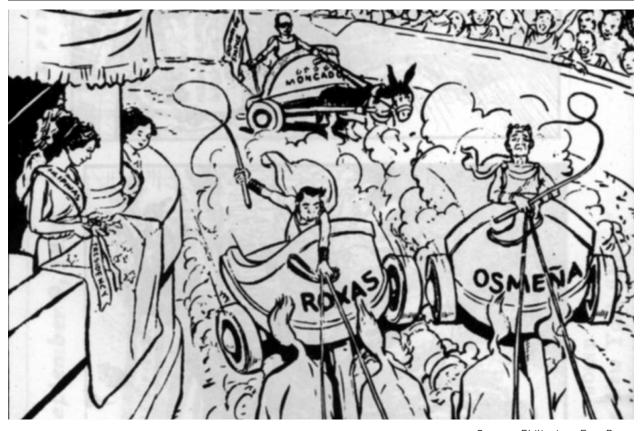
¹ Dapen Liang, Philippine Parties and Politics: A Historical Study of National Experience in Democracy, (San Francisco, CA: The Gladstone Company, 1970), p. 251.

³ Ricardo Trota Jose, "The Association for Service to the New Phiippines (KALIBAPI): Attempting to Transplant a Japanese Wartime Concept to the Philippines," The Journal of Sophia Asian Studies 19 (2001), p. 155.





1946



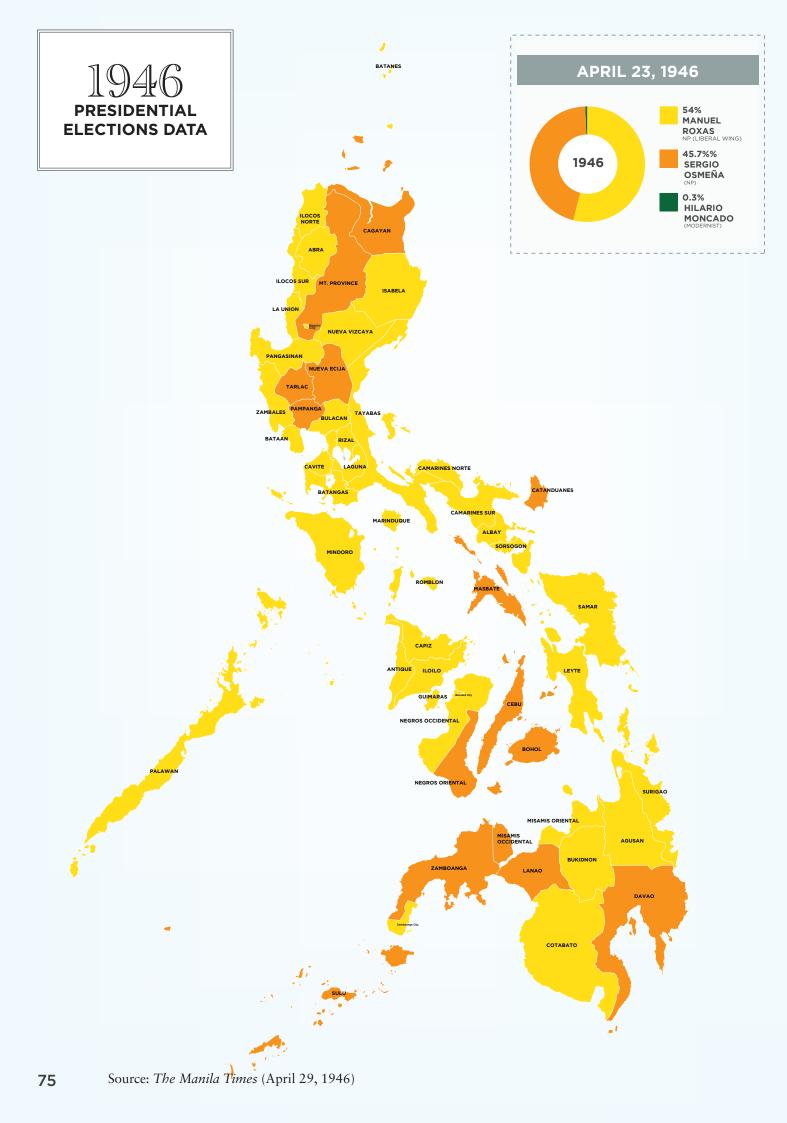
Source: Philippines Free Press

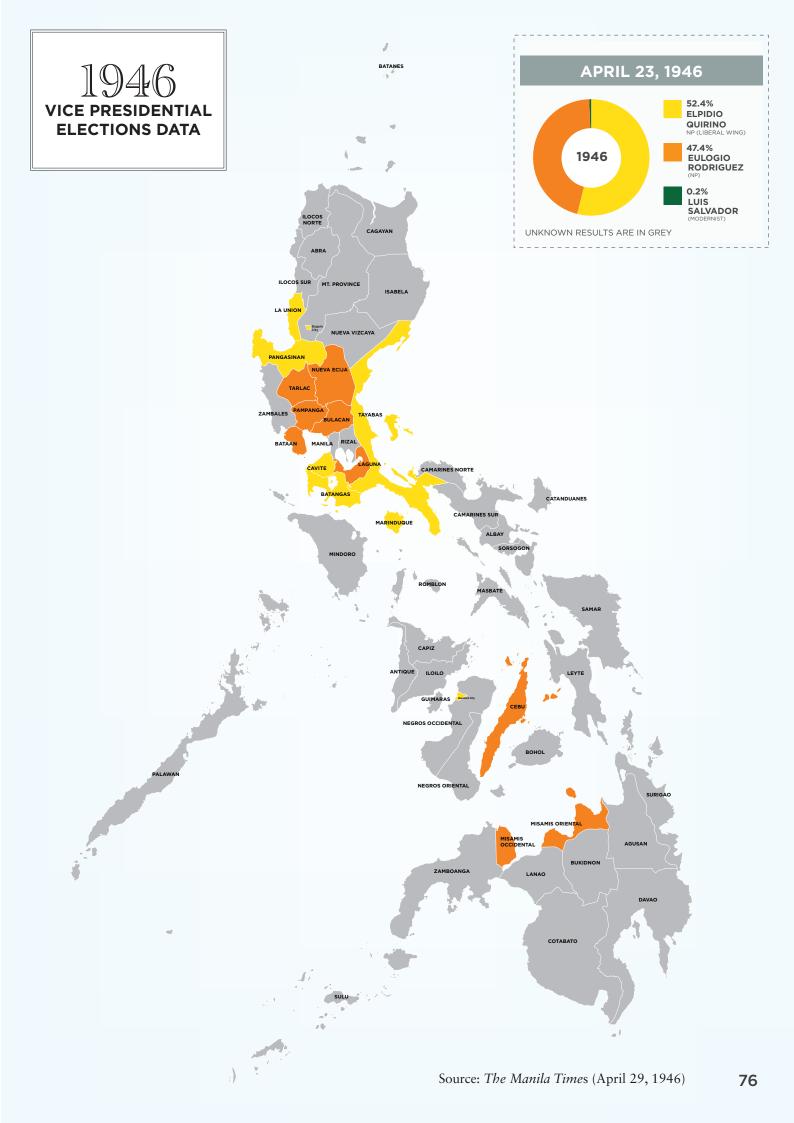
In 1944, Sergio Osmeña returned to the Philippines, president of a country devastated by war and on the verge of independence. He had assumed the office upon the death of Quezon on August 1, 1944, and in 1946 decided to run for the presidency. Osmeña was unperturbed by the challenge posed by erstwhile protégé Senate President Manuel Roxas, who had broken away from the monolithic Nacionalista Party (NP) and founded its Liberal Wing, later the Liberal Party (LP).

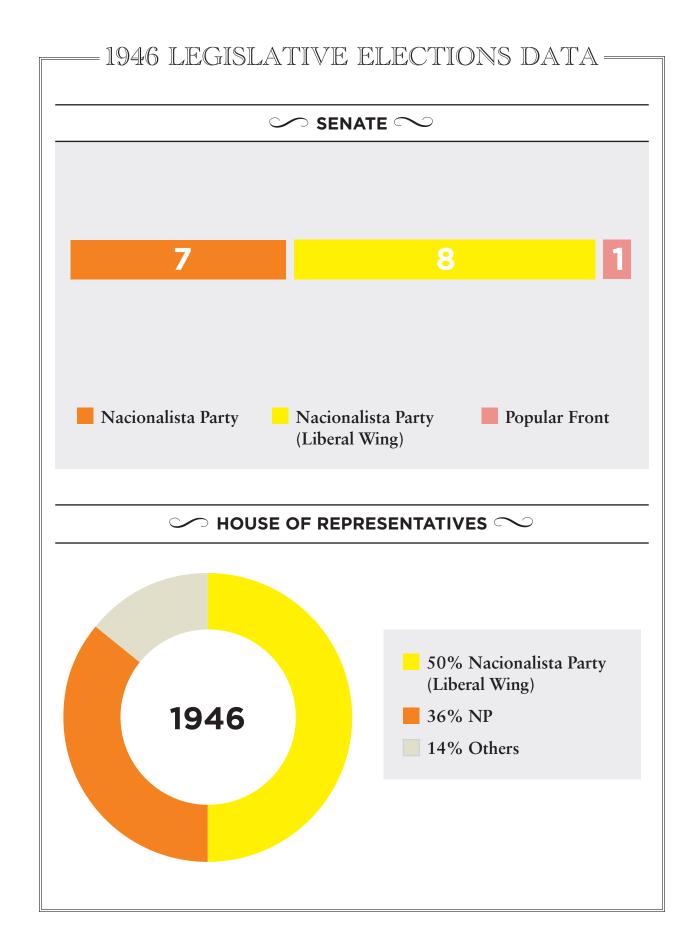
The Cebuano politician subscribed to the traditional outlook of his generation, who found it distasteful to solicit the people for votes.

Roxas, on the other hand, launched what would be remembered as the first "modern" campaign, with him going house to house. Hilario Moncado of the Partido Modernista also joined the fray, but fared poorly. In the end, Roxas, the youngest of the country's three preeminent Commonwealth leaders, prevailed over Osmeña by almost 200,000 votes. Osmeña graciously accepted defeat and was the only outgoing president to attend his successor's inauguration until the fifth Republic.

The Senate was equally divided, with both the NP and the NP (Liberal Wing) winning eight seats each.









LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

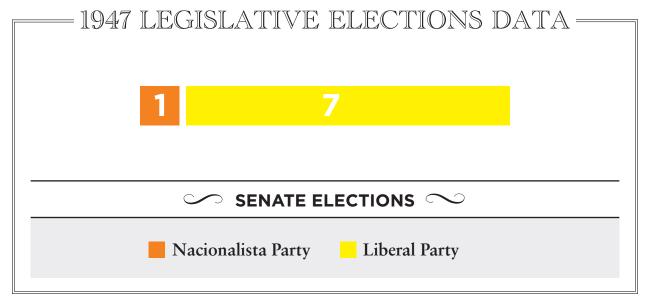
1947

'eld a year and a half following the proclamation of Roxas as president of a newly independent and selfgoverning Republic of the Philippines, the election of 1947 saw the same matchup as the year prior: between the Nacionalista Party (Liberal Wing)—now officially the Liberal Party (LP)—and Nacionalista Party. Both parties, ideologically divided over the parity issue that granted equal access to natural resources for both Filipinos and foreigners, seriously sought out to build alliances for the much-anticipated Senate polls. With eight seats being contested, the Senate majority would be determined by this crucial election, given both LP and NP each won eight seats in the 1946 polls. LP joined forces with the Popular Front, Laborite Party, Young Philippines, and the old Partido Democrata, while NP coalesced with the

Democrata Alliance, Philippine Youth Party, and a faction of the Popular Front.

Senate President Jose Avelino, LP President, scored the opposition and said, "the Nacionalista Party of today is not the party of Quezon and Osmeña ... (it is) the party of Hukbalahaps and other dissident elements." In response, NP President Eulogio Rodriguez appealed for the voters to give the opposition a stronger mandate to fiscalize the administration, which they accused of being corrupt and incompetent.

The first midterm polls in the Third Republic resulted in a victory for the administration, with the LP winning seven out of eight seats in the Senate.

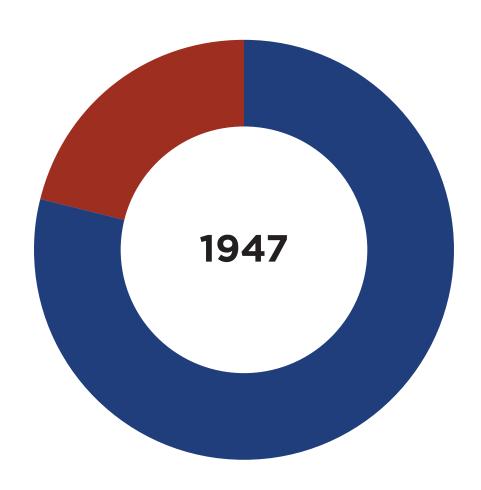




1947 PLEBISCITE

\sim MARCH 11, 1947 \sim

The Parity Amendment to the 1935 Constitution was approved in a nationwide plebiscite pursuant to a Congressional Resolution dated September 18, 1946. U.S. citizens were granted the right to utilize Philippine natural resources. Parity rights expired on July 3, 1974.



Are you in favor of approving the Parity Amendment to the Constitution, allowing U.S. citizens the right to utilize Philippine natural resources?

432,933 115,853 (78.89%) (21.11%) Yes No



1949



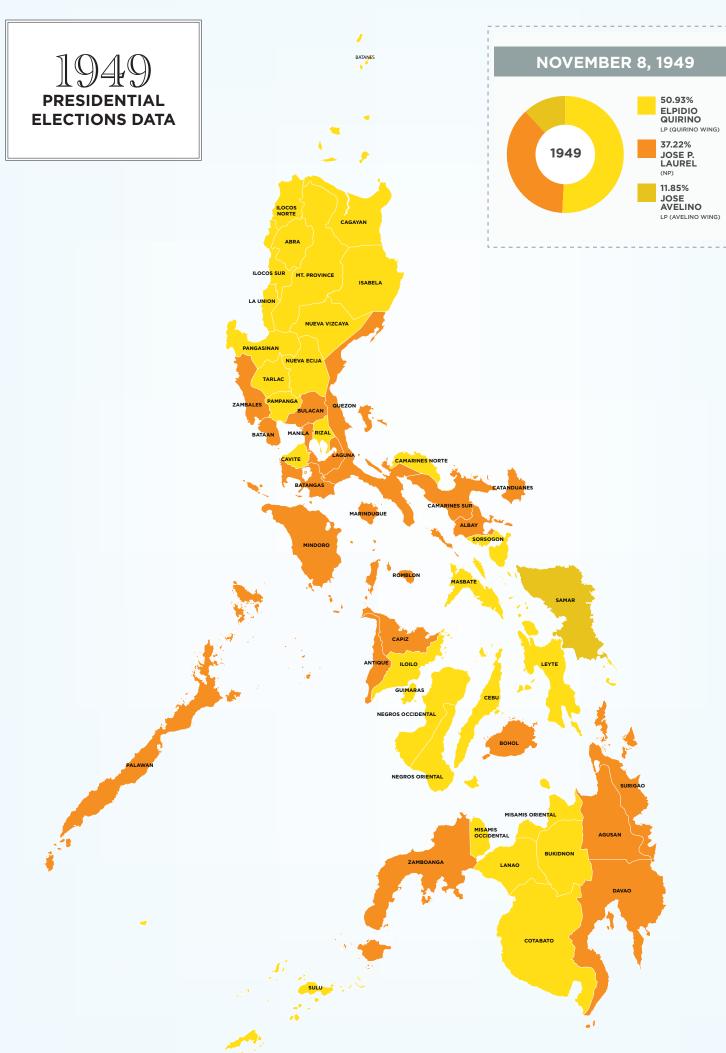
Source: Philippines Free Press

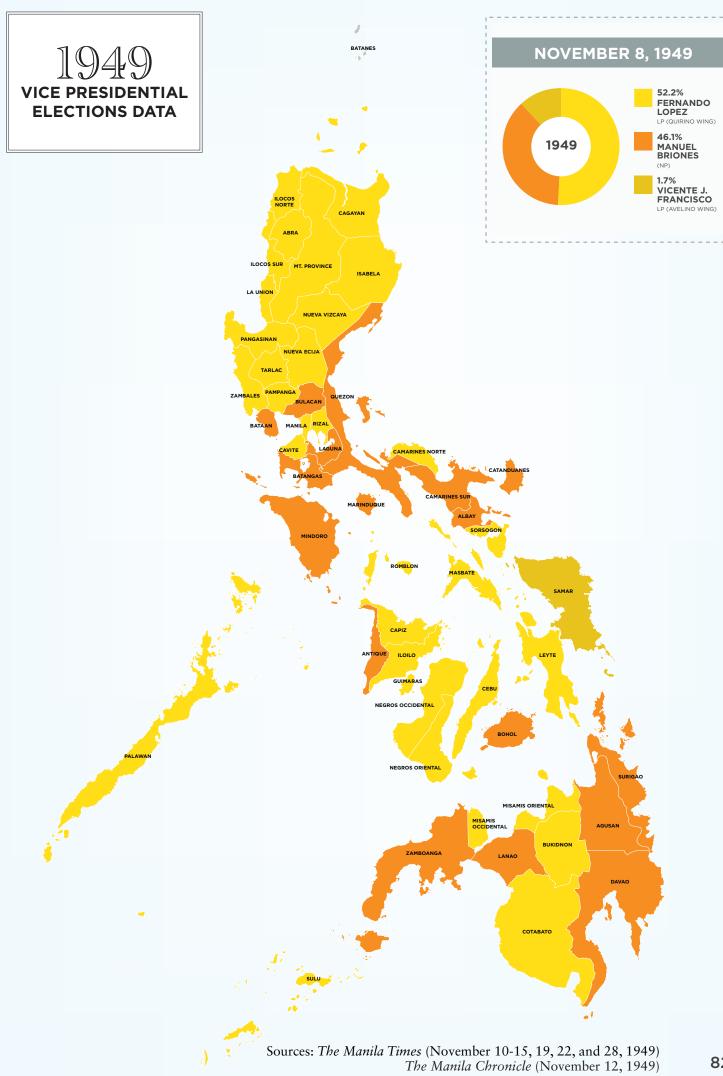
the president Elpidio Quirino assumed the presidency in 1948 upon the death of President Manuel Roxas. Prior to his sudden demise, Roxas had been reported to favor another stalwart from northern Luzon—Senator Quintin Paredes—to be his running mate in 1949. Quirino's place as standard-bearer of the Liberal Party did not sit well with a wing of the party led by the powerful Senate President Jose Avelino, which resulted in an intraparty split into "Quirinistas" and "Avelinistas." Quirino picked Senator Fernando Lopez to be his running mate, while Avelino

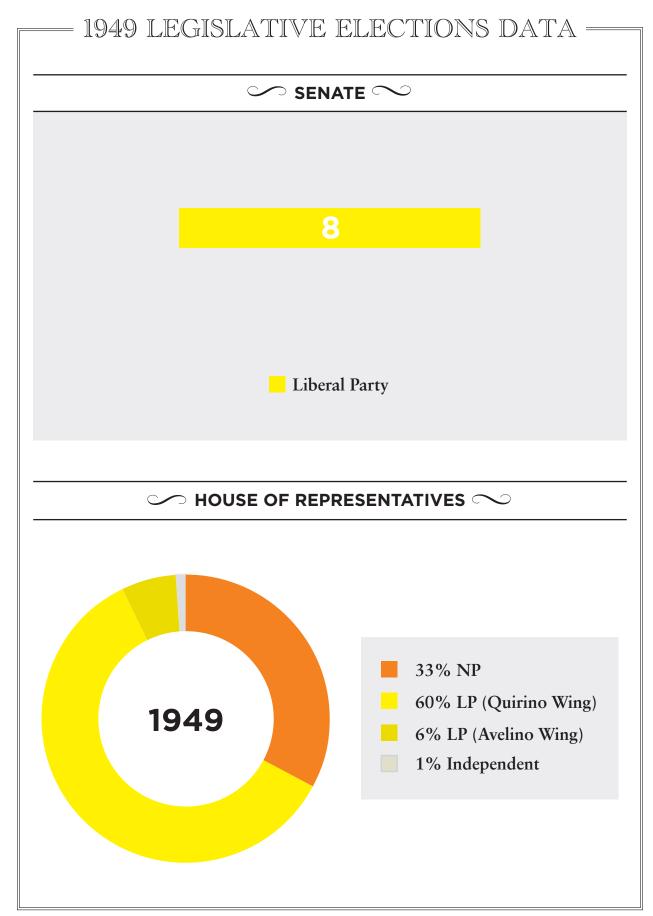
chose Vicente J. Francisco. As the Liberals fought among themselves, the Nacionalistas were equally in a quandary with their nominee former President Jose P. Laurel, whose controversial stint as President of the Japanese-sponsored Second Republic led many to brand him a collaborator.

In the end, the elections resulted in a victory for the Quirinistas capturing Malacañang, all eight seats in the Senate (the second such administration sweep of the Senate), and a majority in the House.

80









LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

1951

s the Hukbalahap insurgency raged in Central Luzon, Filipinos trooped to the polling booths for the 1951 midterm elections—a referendum on President Elpidio Quirino, who had won the presidency in his own right two years prior. Despite the political remarriage of the two factions of the Liberal Party, the Quirinistas and Avelinistas, the Quirino administration was still far from popular and had gained notoriety for its inability to rein in corruption and its ineffectual attempts to police lawlessness in the countryside. The Nacionalistas took advantage of the situation and mounted an active campaign to wrest back the Senate from the Liberal Party. Led by former President Jose P. Laurel, Quirino's chief adversary in the 1949 presidential polls, the Nacionalista Party swept all eight Senate seats in contention, the first total victory of

the opposition in the Senate. So strong was the rejection of the Quirino administration in 1951 that even LP top honcho, Senate President Mariano Jesus Cuenco, lost his seat. Laurel received the highest number of votes, which was seen as his political rehabilitation and which made him the first and only president, thus far, to have served in the Senate after his presidency.

Felisberto Verano, also a Nacionalista, won the special elections held on the same day to fill the Senate seat vacated by Vice President Fernando Lopez.

Block voting, established in 1941, was abolished in 1951 with Republic Act No. 599. This would later lead to more fragmented results in most national elections.



¹The ninth senator was elected to fill the unexpired term of Fernando Lopez, who had been elected vice president in 1949.



1953



Source: Philippines Free Press

fter seven years of Liberal Party rule, the Nacionalistas were raring to return to power but were without a viable presidential candidate. The most obvious choice, former President and now Senator Jose P. Laurel, had announced he was "spiritually tired" and would not seek the presidency. Laurel's proposal was the adoption of Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay, whose successful anti-insurgency and anti-communist initiatives had strained his relations with the

President and the LP. Despite initial protests from some quarters in the Nacionalista Party, Laurel's unequivocal support for "the man who will fulfill the need of the hour"—to battle communism—resulted in Magsaysay's nomination as standard-bearer of the opposition Nacionalistas, with Senator Carlos P. Garcia from Bohol as his running mate.

The Liberals, too, were squabbling over who would go up against the popular Magsaysay. An

ailing President Elpidio Quirino then proclaimed, "I am going to run for re-election, even if I have to die in the attempt." The LP nominated LP President, former Speaker, and Senator Jose Yulo as his running mate.

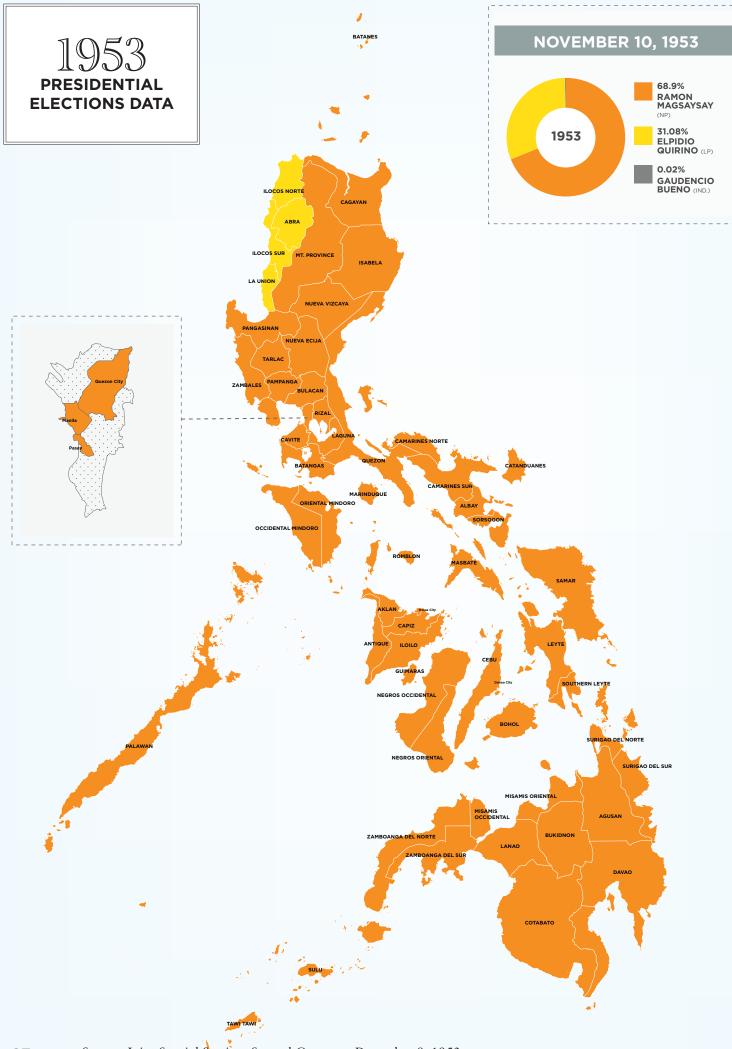
Following the nomination, Philippine Ambassador to Washington Carlos P. Romulo and his men walked out of the LP convention and formed the Democratic Party (DP). The DP then nominated Romulo for the presidency and supported the re-election of Vice President Fernando Lopez.

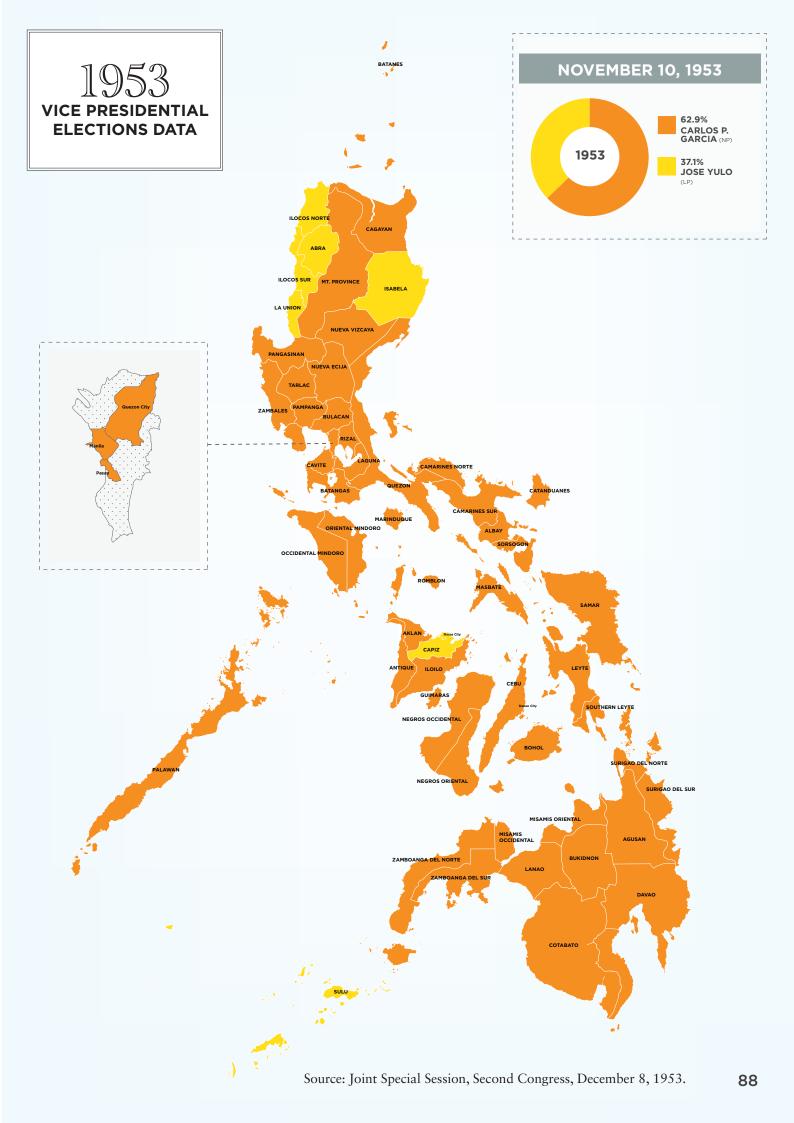
What was supposed to be a three-way race was reduced to a battle between the ruling Liberals against the Nacionalistas after the DP withdrew in support of Magsaysay, resulting in the Nacionalista-Democrata-Nationalist Citizens' Party (NCP) coalition.

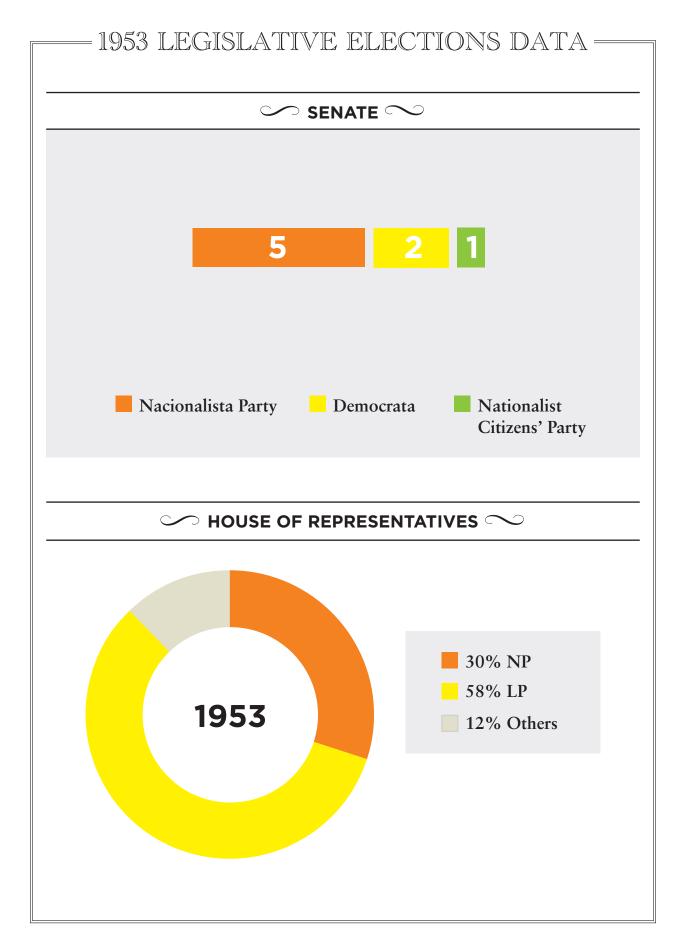
The elections proved to be a resounding victory for Magsaysay and Garcia. It was the biggest first-term landslide win in the Philippine Presidential electoral history—a feat that remains unsurpassed to this day.



Source: Philippines Free Press









LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

1955

resident Ramon Magsaysay, elected by landslide in 1953, was an unstoppable political force in his midterm election of 1955. His adoptive Nacionalista Party (NP) continued to grow in strength with the absorption of their erstwhile coalition partner, the Democratic Party; but a pillar of the NP could not hide his opposition to the president. Senator Claro M. Recto, one of those who actively sought the adoption of the former Defense Secretary into the NP fold in 1953, had grown critical of Magsaysay, calling him a "banana dictator" and "American puppet," among other unflattering names. In retaliation, Magsaysay refused the inclusion of Recto into the NP Senate slate of 1955, prompting the Batangueño leader to seek support for his candidacy with the Liberals.

Though Lorenzo Tañada of the Nacionalista Citizens' Party had cooperated with the NP in 1953, Recto became the first "guest candidate" in Philippine electoral history, when he was included in the Liberal Party lineup but did not resign his membership as a Nacionalista. Political scientist Dapen Liang called this a "novel creation ... as a solution to a certain peculiar problem or problems in practical politics."

Despite Magsaysay's popularity, the Liberals did not just give up the Senate. They set up a formidable slate of incumbent and former senators, as well as rising stars in the Liberal Party congressional delegation, including Pampanga Representative Diosdado Macapagal. Despite this, the Nacionalistas swept the Senate. Recto, still a Nacionalista, was the only winner from the LP slate. Macapagal, a neophyte on the national stage, finished a respectable ninth place, the highest ranked Liberal senate bet in the 1955 election. Roseller Lim, a Nacionalista, won in a special election to fill the Senate seat vacated by Carlos P. Garcia, who had been elected vice president in 1953.



¹The ninth senator was elected to fill the unexpired term of Carlos P. Garcia, who had been elected vice president in 1953.

² Claro M. Recto was the first "guest candidate." He was a Nacionalista who ran under the opposition Liberal Party slate.



1957



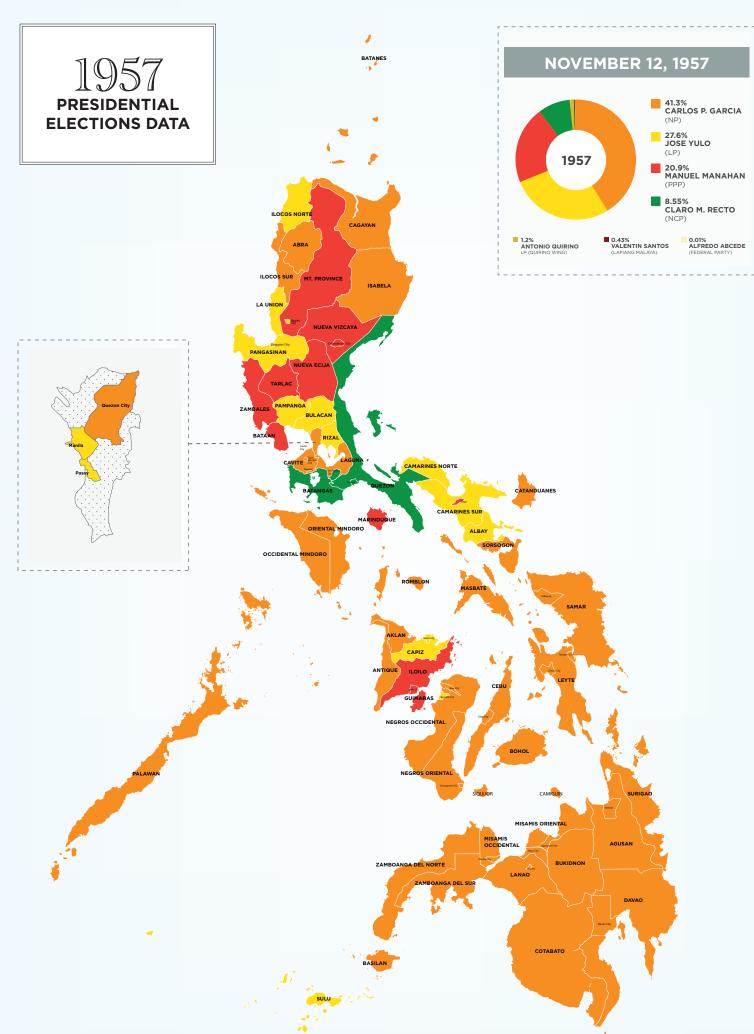
Source: Philippines Free Press

arlos P. Garcia succeeded to the presidency on March 18, 1957, following the untimely death of President Magsaysay in a plane crash. Only a few months before Ramon Magsaysay's expected reelection, Garcia had secured the nomination of the Nacionalista Party (NP) for the presidency with Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., as his running mate—but not everyone was convinced the career politician from Bohol was the right man for the job. Thus, two other factions emerged from the NP. Senator Claro M. Recto bolted the NP to run for president under the Nationalist Citizens' Party and picked Lorenzo Tañada as his running mate. Meanwhile, other Magsaysay supporters established the Progressive Party of the Philippines and endorsed Manuel Manahan for the presidency, in tandem with Vicente Araneta. The Liberal Party, for its part, fielded former Speaker Jose Yulo for president and Representative

Diosdado Macapagal for vice president.

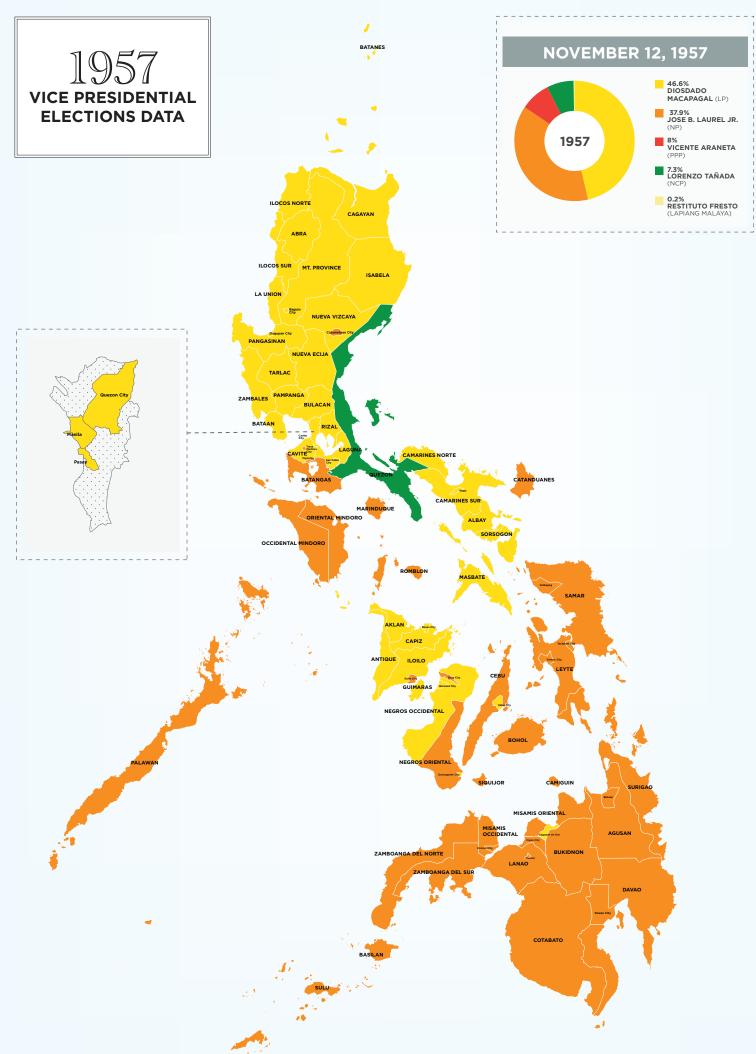
This would be the second time Garcia and Yulo would face each other in an electoral contest. In a repeat of their 1953 encounter, Garcia trounced his main opponent Yulo, bested Recto and Manahan, and won the presidency in his own right. Laurel, however, was defeated by Macapagal. The Senate and the House remained solidly Nacionalista. This also marked the first national victory of a "showbiz candidate," with the election of matinee idol Rogelio de la Rosa.

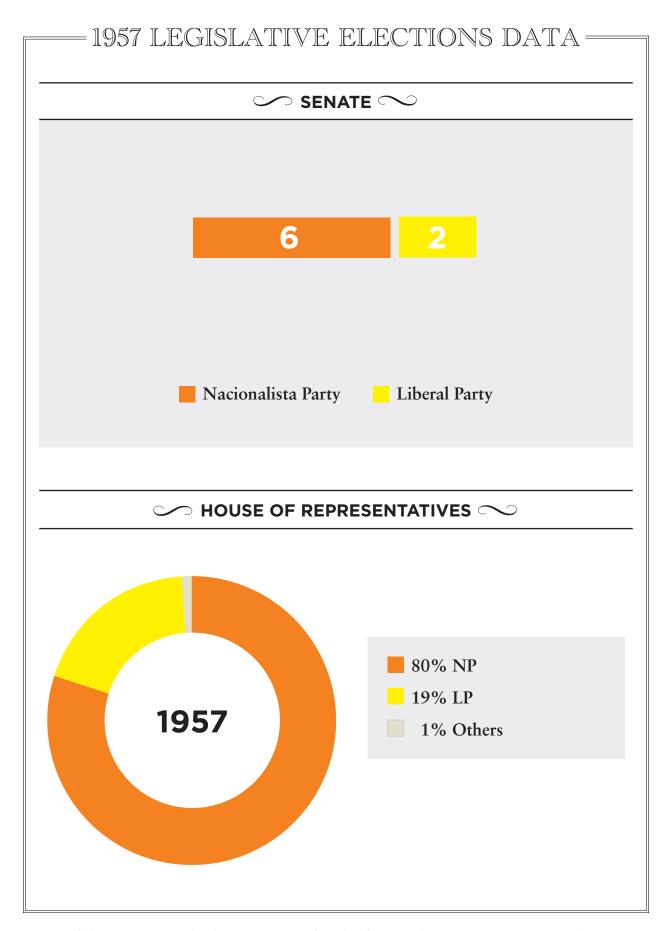
The 1957 elections were unprecedented in three ways: it was the first time that there were four serious contenders for the presidency; the first time that the elected president and vice president did not come from the same political party; and the first time the president was elected by a plurality instead of a majority of votes.



Sources: Commission on Elections. "Report of the Commission on Elections to the President of the Philippines and the Congress on the Manner the Elections were held." November 12, 1957.

The Sunday Chronicle (November 17, 1957)





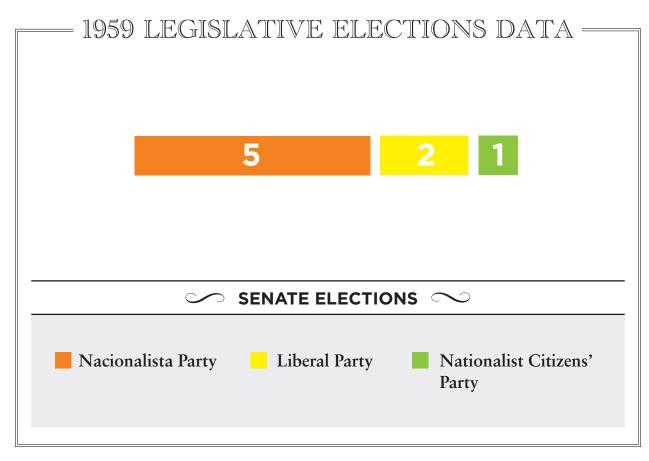


LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

1959

President Carlos P. Garcia had history on his side as he faced the midterm polls of 1959—all three Nacionalista administrations to date had weathered their midterm elections successfully. In fact, only President Elpidio Quirino, a Liberal, had lost his midterm in such a grand fashion.

True enough, with the opposition still badly divided between the Liberals and the Progressives, the Nacionalistas, under Garcia, swept five Senate seats, leaving only two for the Liberal Party—Estanislao Fernandez and Ferdinand E. Marcos, the rising star of the LP. One seat was retained by Lorenzo Tañada of the Nationalist Citizens' Party, which had coalesced with the Nacionalista Party.

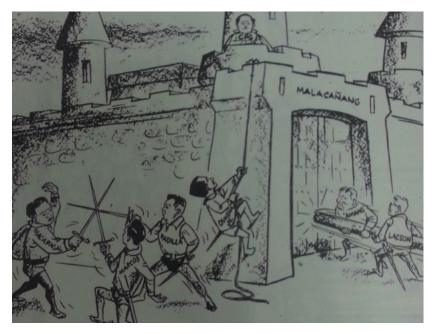




1961

hile all seemed rosy for the ruling Nacionalistas following the 1959 midterm polls, the run-up to the general election of 1961 was fractious for the party. Infighting and loyalty checks resulted in the expulsion of several high-profile members, including Emmanuel Pelaez and Sergio "Serging" Osmeña Jr., for being critical of the administration. The intraparty conflict came to a head when the Nacionalista Party chief Senate President Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez and President Carlos P. Garcia had a very public falling out, prompting former President Sergio Osmeña to call for party unity ahead of the presidential polls. In a convention that did not include Rodriguez, the Nacionalistas nominated Garcia to be their standardbearer, with Senator Gil Puyat as his running mate.

On the other side of the political divide, the Liberal Party had coalesced with the Grand Alliance and



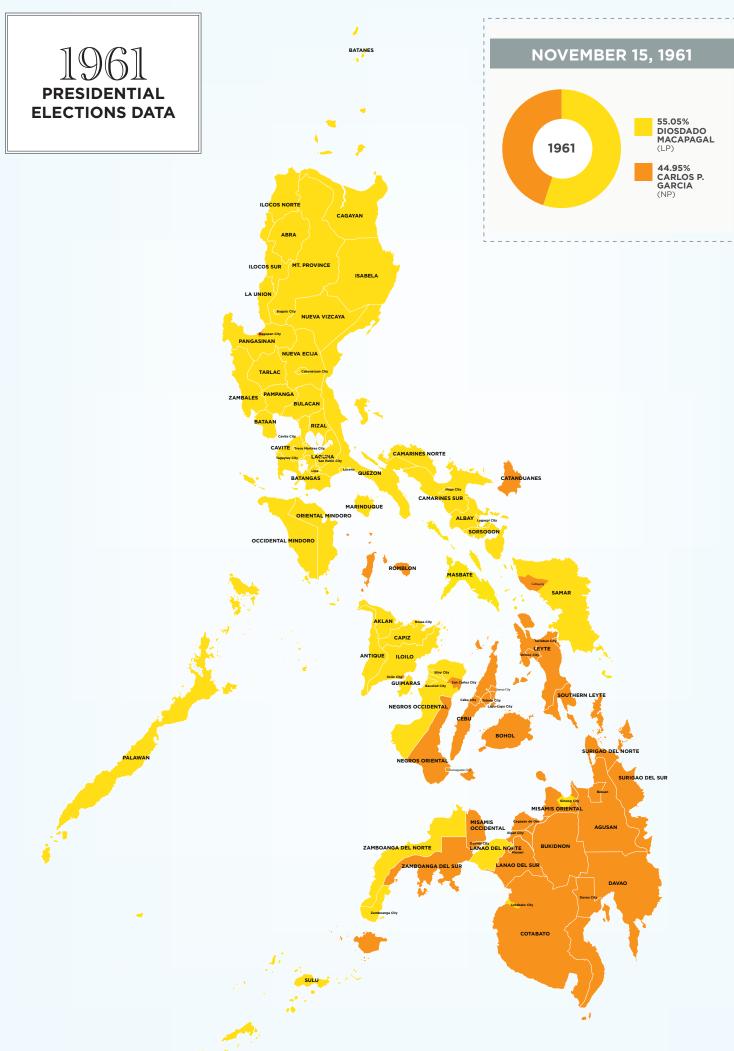
Source: Philippines Free Press (1961)

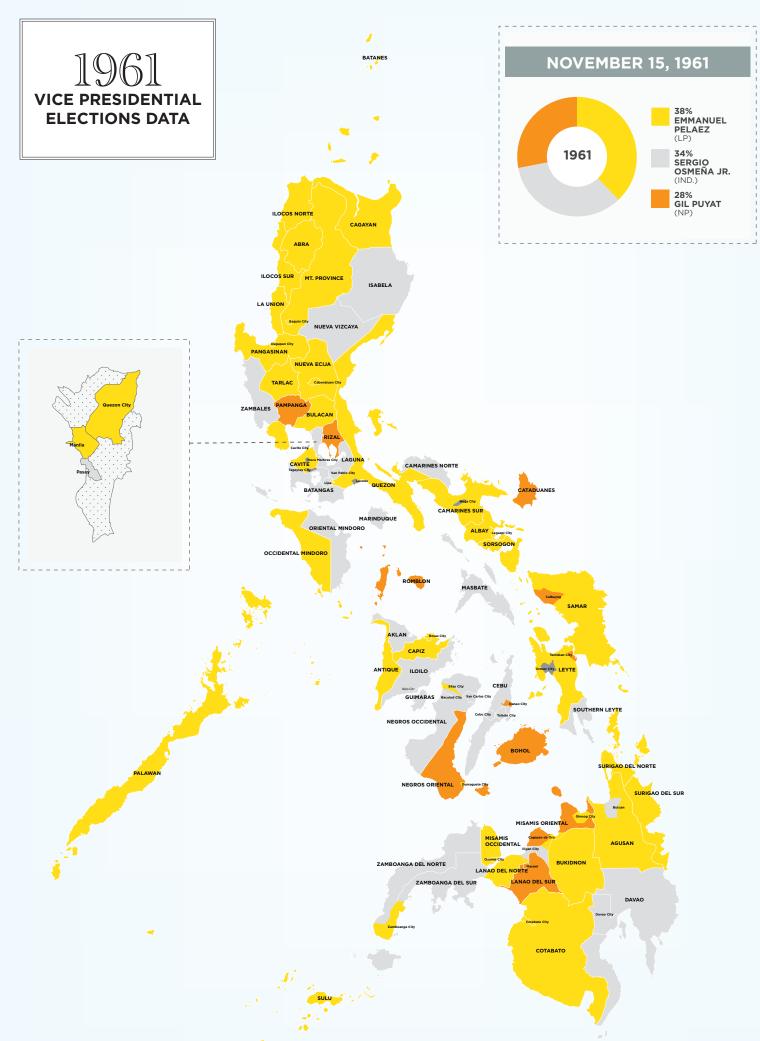
styled themselves the United Opposition, fielding Vice President Diosdado Macapagal and former Senator Emmanuel Pelaez.

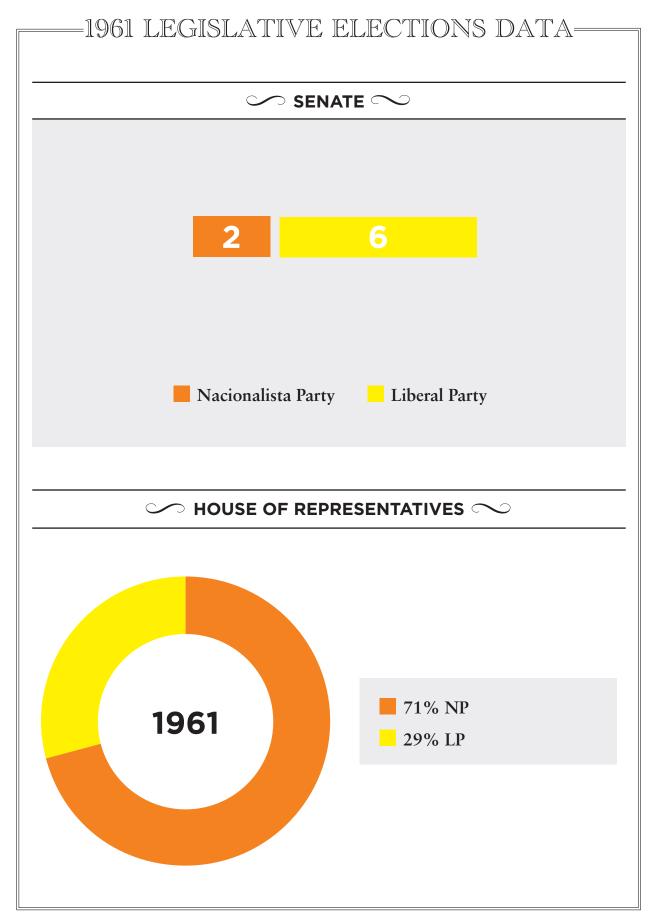
Rogelio de la Rosa, a matinee idol, also sought the presidency while Osmeña Jr. ran for vice president, both as independent candidates. De la Rosa would later withdraw to run for a Senate seat instead.

After 12 years in opposition, the Liberals finally won, with both Macapagal and Pelaez scoring major victories against their opponents and winning a majority of Senate seats. Osmeña Jr., despite running as an independent, received more votes than Puyat, catapulting him into the national spotlight.

The 1961 elections was the first time the Iglesia ni Cristo endorsed a set of candidates, supporting a Garcia-Osmeña tandem. This provoked a reaction from the Catholics and contributed to the Liberal victory.







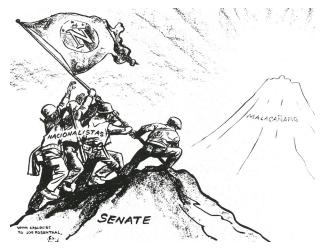


LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

1963

By mid-1963, the Liberal Party had become the dominant party in both chambers of Congress. The House was won as early as June 1962 when a handful of Nacionalistas crossed the aisle and installed Cornelio Villareal as Speaker. In April 1963, Ferdinand E. Marcos had overthrown the formidable Amang Rodriguez as Senate President. The midterm elections to be held in November that year would be a crucial test for President Diosdado Macapagal's administration.

However, just like the previous Liberal administration, this one could not capitalize on its status as ruling party to sweep the Senate. Only four of Macapagal's Senate bets won, leaving four other seats to Nacionalistas. Though considered a numerical draw and a marked improvement compared to the



Source: Philippines Free Press

wholesale LP defeat in 1951 and 1953, the four Senate seats won under Macapagal was still considered an indictment of his leadership. The Senate draw, however, was a boon to Senate President Marcos, who remained safe in his position as number 3 with his bipartisan majority.



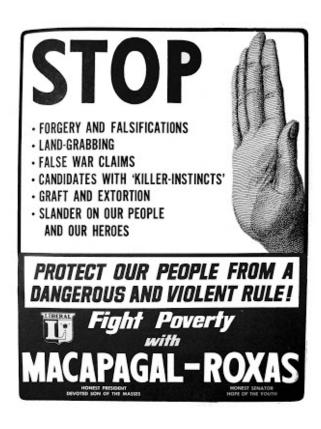




Source: Philippines Free Press

President Diosdado Macapagal's administration had been wracked with defections in the run-up to the 1965 polls—the most prominent being Senate President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who had bolted the Liberal Party (LP) to join the Nacionalista Party (NP). Vice President Emmanuel Pelaez, despite having been earlier booted out of the NP, had also quit the ruling LP and returned to the NP. Both Marcos

and Pelaez subsequently put their names on the ballot for NP standard-bearer in 1965. Interestingly, the two new recruits were the frontrunners in the NP convention, with Marcos winning the nomination, while Pelaez decided to run for his old Congressional seat in Misamis Oriental. Senator and former Vice President Fernando Lopez, another former Liberal, was chosen to be Marcos' running mate.





Left: Official campaign poster of presidential candidate Diosdado Macapagal and his running mate Gerardo Roxas.

Right: Official campaign poster of presidential candidate Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Source: Presidential Museum and Library

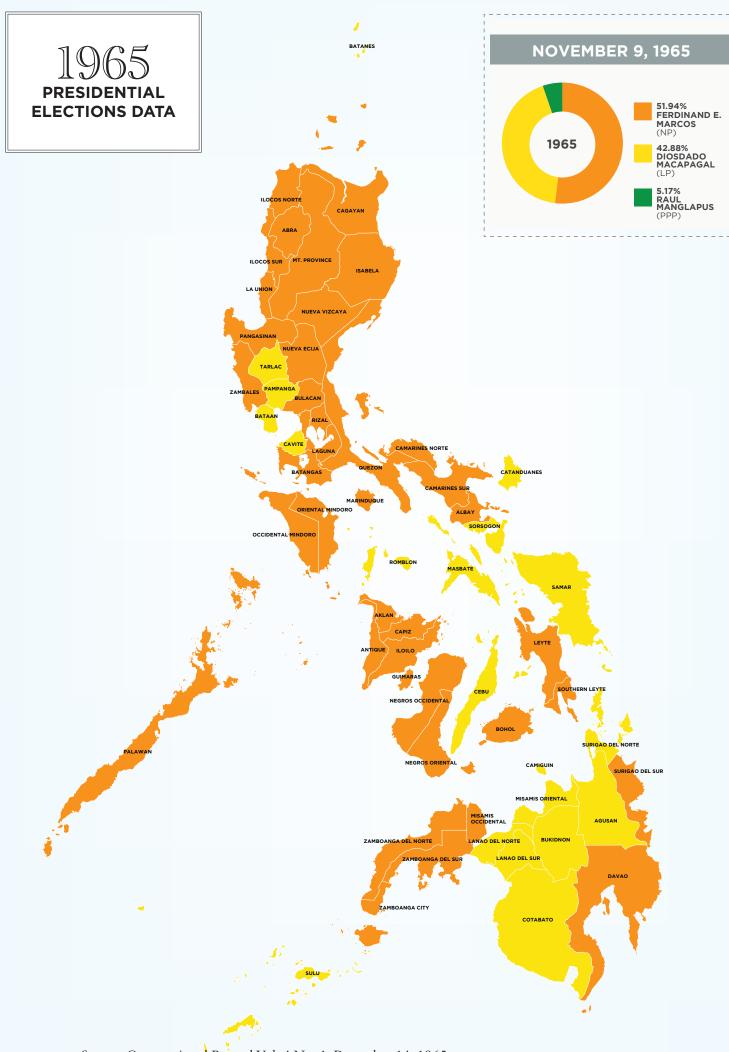
After the Nacionalistas, it was the LP's turn to nominate their bets for 1965. President Macapagal was nominated for re-election and he chose Senator Gerardo Roxas, topnotcher in the 1963 Senate polls and son of the late President Manuel Roxas, to be his vice president.

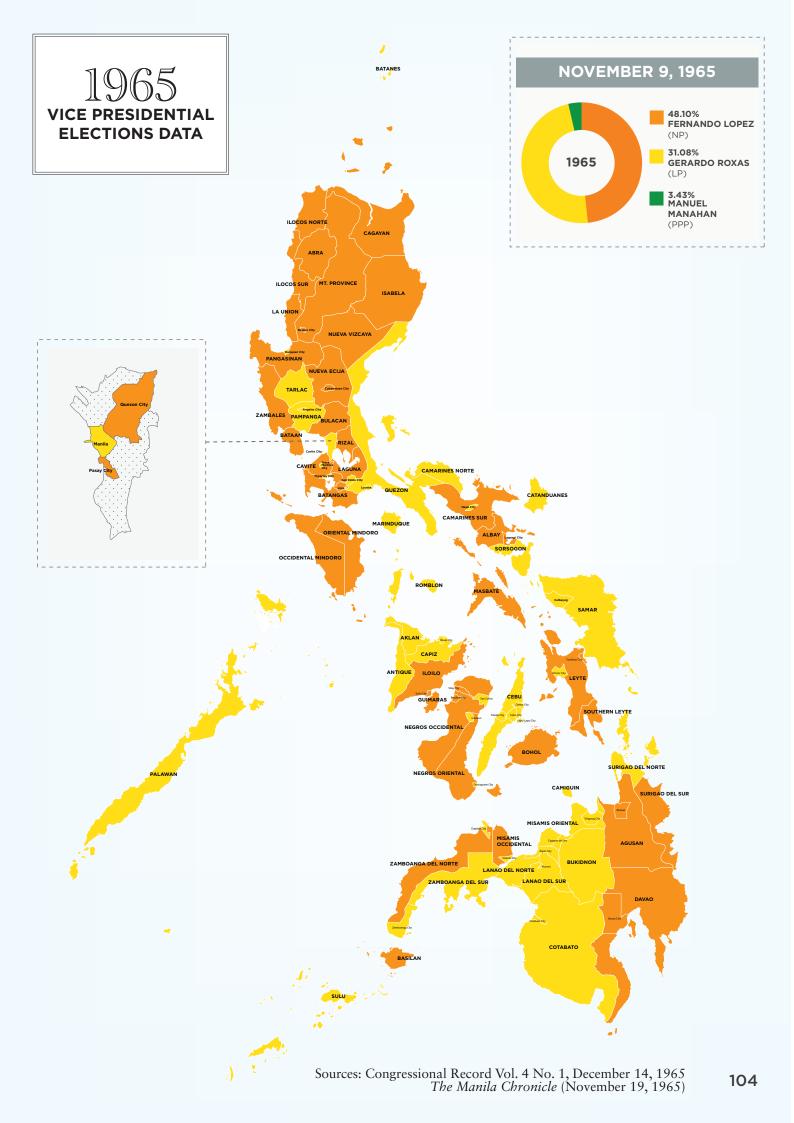
A third party emerged called the Partido Pilipino, later known as the Party for Philippine Progress (PPP), with Senators Raul Manglapus and Manuel Manahan as its standard-bearers.

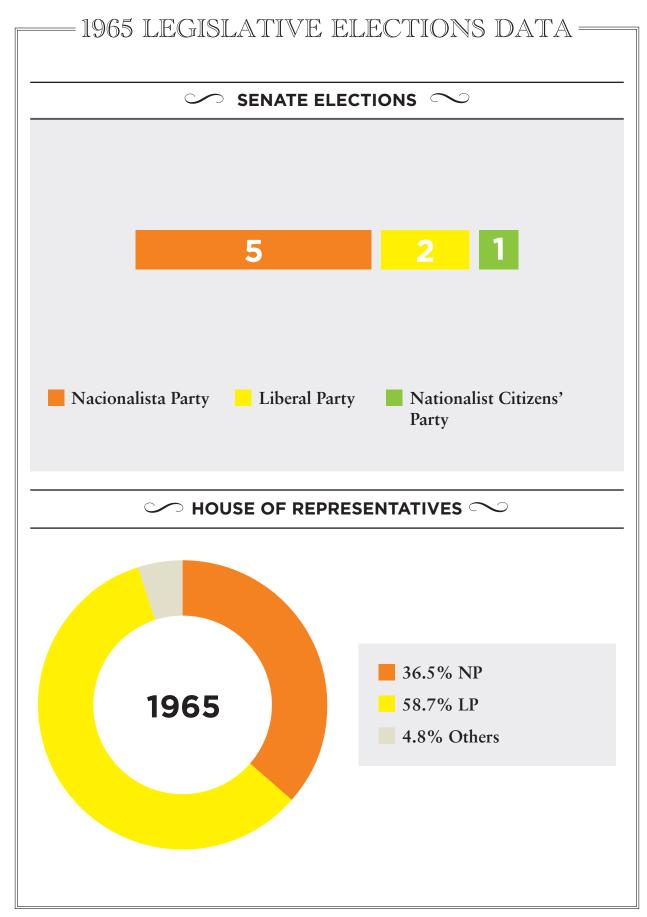
The three-way fight resulted in the victory of the Nacionalista ticket, with Marcos leading Macapagal by more than half a million votes. Lopez, however, won the vice presidency by a margin of 0.4% of the vote (or less than 27,000 votes)—the slimmest margin of victory ever recorded for a national post in Philippine electoral history.

The campaign was also noteworthy for having been a battle of campaign biographies and films. The Marcos camp published For Every Tear a Victory: The Story of Ferdinand E. Marcos, and produced Iginuhit ng Tadhana (Destined), while Macapagal countered with the release of Macapagal the Incorruptible and Daigdig ng Mga Api (World of the Oppressed).

In the Senate, the NP continued to dominate, with five of its bets winning against only two Liberals. One seat was won by Senator Lorenzo Tañada of NCP, then allied with the LP.









LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF-

1967



ith the Nacionalistas firmly in control and President Ferdinand E. Marcos' popularity on the rise, the Nacionalista Senate slate powered through the midterm polls of 1967. Only one Liberal won—Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr., already one of Marcos' staunchest critics. The strong showing of the Nacionalista Party in 1967 provided a sturdy foundation from which Marcos would launch his re-election bid two years later. A plebiscite on proposed amendments to the Constitution was held simultaneously with the legislative elections.

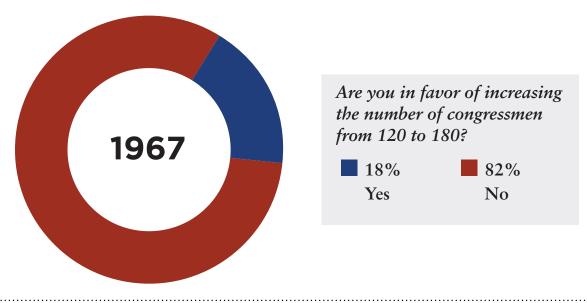
November 18, 1967: Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the youngest Liberal Party senator with Salvador "Doy" H. Laurel, the youngest NP senator, at a victory party after the elections. Source: Reports of the Fact-Finding Board on the Assassination of Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

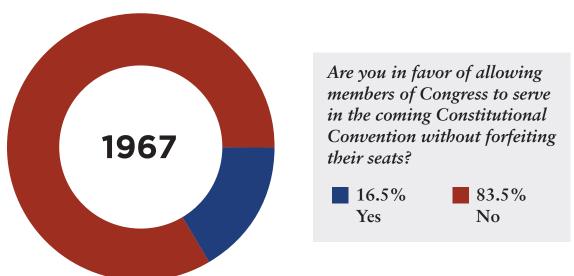
7 1 SENATE ELECTIONS DATA 7 1 Nacionalista Party Liberal Party



\sim NOVEMBER 14, 1967 \sim

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 4913, a national referendum was held where the following amendments to the 1935 Constitution were rejected:



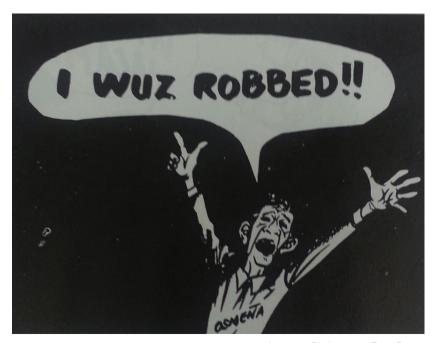


This was the first and only time that a constitutional proposal was rejected by the electorate.



iding high on the success of his first term as president, Ferdinand E. Marcos was chosen to be the standard-bearer of the Nacionalista Party. Vice President Fernando Lopez also clinched the administration party's nomination. The Marcos-Lopez powerhouse ticket would face the Liberal Party's Senators Sergio Osmeña Jr. and Genaro Magsaysay, brother of the late president, Ramon Magsaysay. Osmeña, the son and namesake of the late president, had served as governor of Cebu, almost won the vice presidency in 1961 as an independent, and was elected to the Senate four years later. Magsaysay had been a senator since 1959, and though originally a Nacionalista, had accepted the nomination of Osmeña and the Liberals.

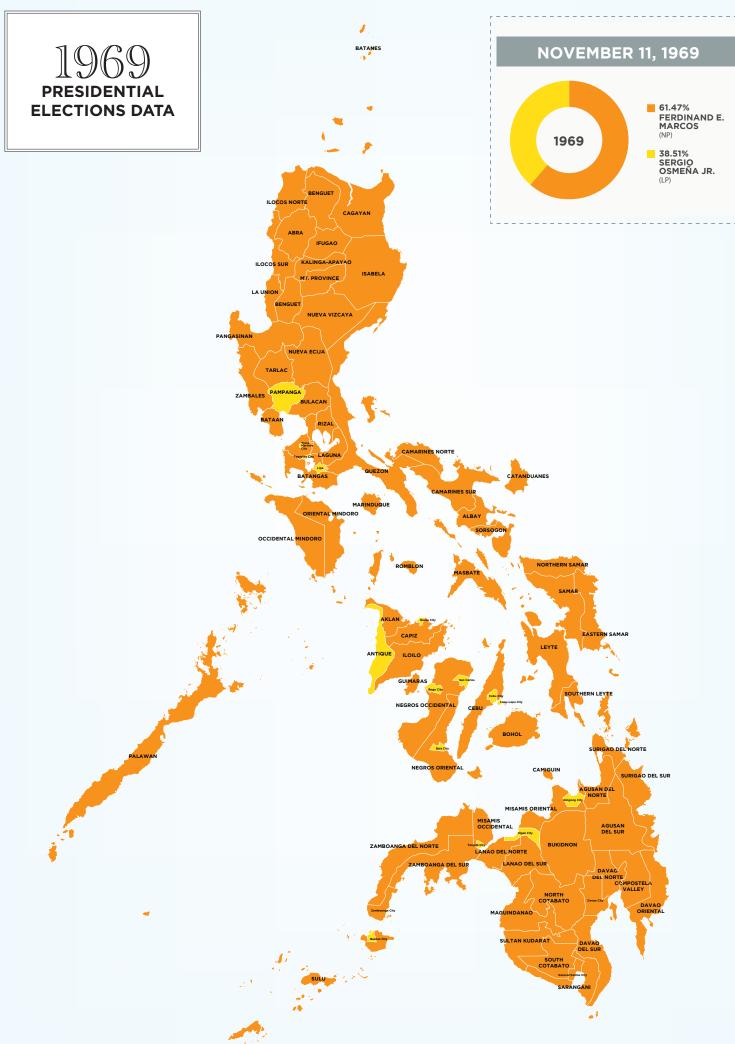
The party decision of importing Magsaysay did not sit well with Liberals, including former House Speaker Cornelio Villareal and Senator Ambrosio Padilla, who both led a mass



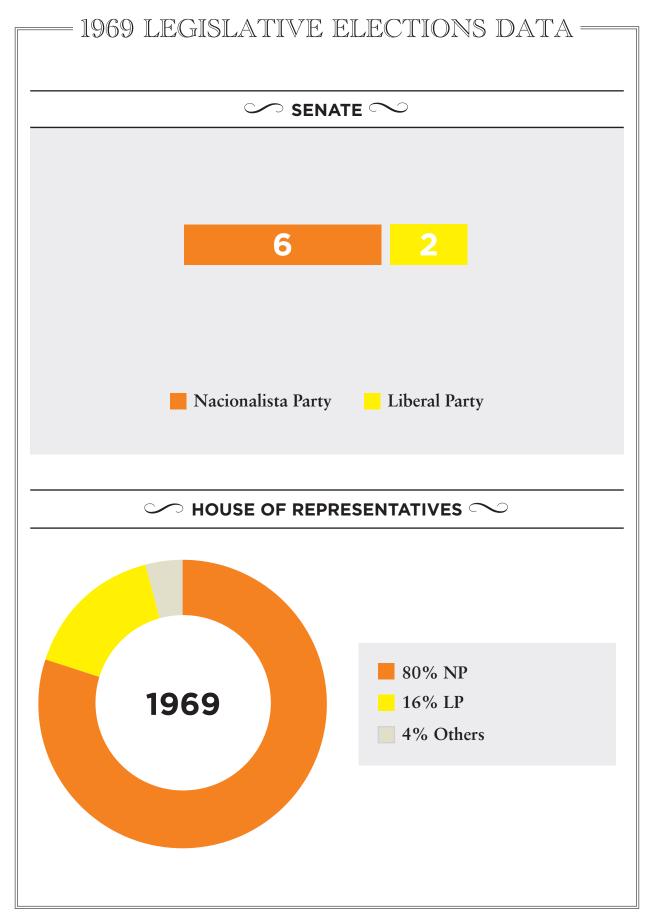
Source: Philippines Free Press

defection from the Liberal Party to the Marcos-Lopez camp. Villareal, a Liberal since the party was founded, had earlier announced he would seek the LP's nomination for the presidency but was rebuffed by the party leadership.

Wracked by internal conflicts and party intramurals, Osmeña lost to Marcos by almost two million votes while Lopez won over Magsaysay by an even larger margin. Marcos would be only the second President to win re-election, and the only one in the Third Republic. The election practically crippled the LP. Even the bailiwicks of the two Liberal standard-bearers—Cebu and Zambales—voted for Marcos; only LP Senator Gerardo Roxas survived the Nacionalista Party shutout in the Senate (the other LP senator, Ambrosio Padilla, was known as a "Marcos Liberal"); and the short-lived LP House Majority in 1965 was reversed.



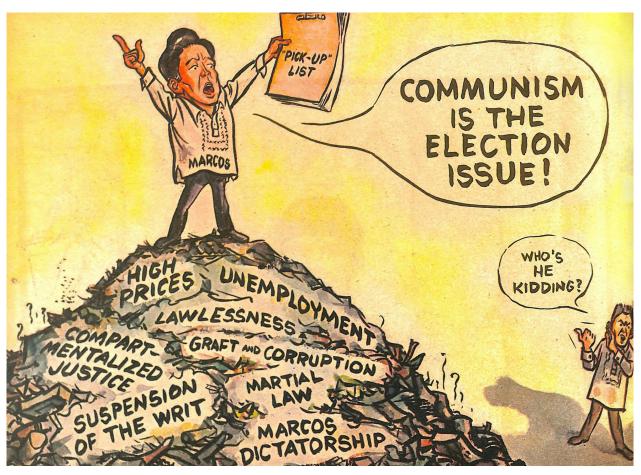






LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF-

1971



Source: Philippines Free Press

pposition to President Ferdinand E.

Marcos' administration had grown significantly since his re-election just two years prior. Student demonstrations, labor strife, and unrest in the countryside were prime contributors to the widespread discontent with government. Facing his second and final midterm, President Marcos faced an opposition thirsting for a senate win. The Liberals, who were almost wiped out in the 1967 and 1969 elections, seized the moment and charged

the Marcos administration for its inability to address the key issues of lawlessness, unemployment, and high prices. The president insisted fighting communism remained the most vital problem of the country. True to form, the president blamed the Communists for the vicious bomb attack on the Liberal Party's miting de avance held in Plaza Miranda. As a result, the Liberal Party (LP) swept the polls for the first time in a decade, capturing six seats against only two for the Nacionalistas, setting

the stage for what would have been an exciting 1973 general election.

However, under the guise of a period of civil unrest, marked by bombings around Metro Manila and the ambush of Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, President Marcos placed the country in a state of Martial Law on September 23, 1972. The issuance of Proclamation No. 1081, s. 1972, coincided with the closing of the sessions of both chambers of Congress. President Marcos also issued Presidential Decree No. 86 on December 31, 1972, which created Citizens Assemblies in each barrio or district, to be composed of all residents 15 years old and above.

Just days before Congress was scheduled to resume session in 1973, Citizens Assemblies voted to ratify the proposed Constitution which had been submitted by the 1971 Constitutional Convention. The Convention gave President Marcos powers to assure a smooth transition from a presidential system to a parliamentary

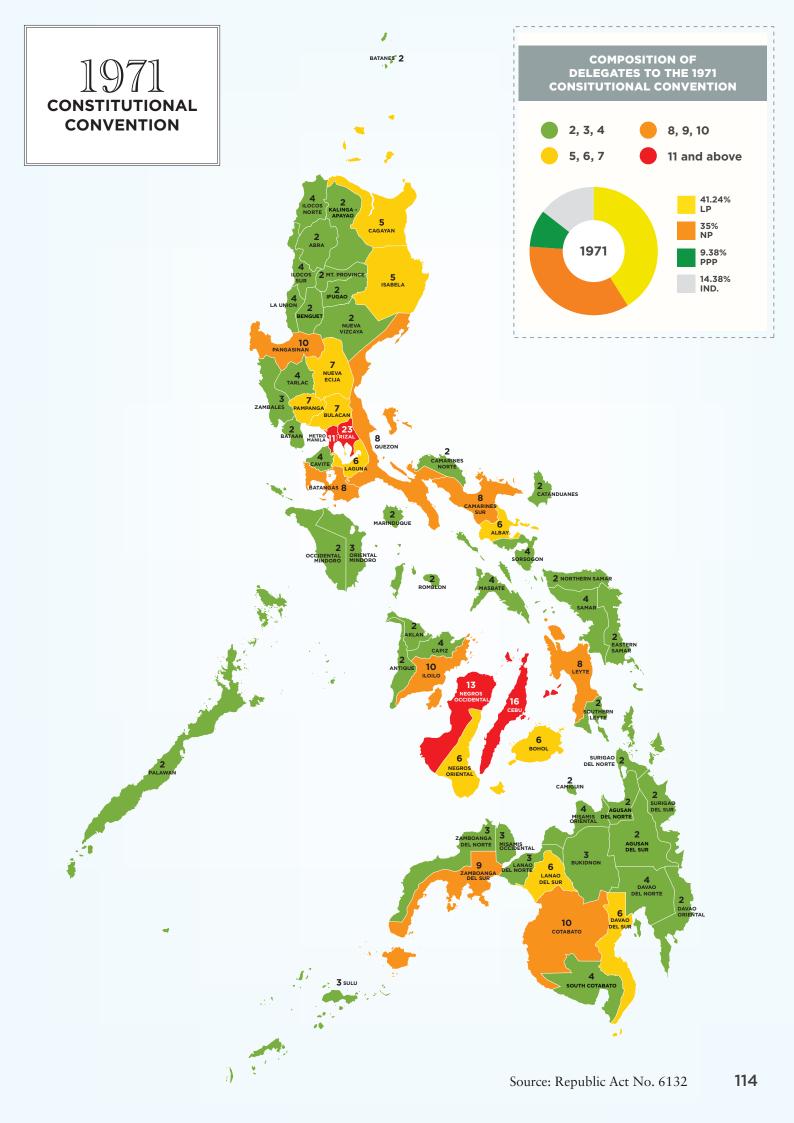
form of government, which the Committee had approved 158-120. The new Constitution included a provision for the creation of the Interim National Assembly, to be composed of all the members of the Convention who had voted for the said Constitution and previous congressmen who were willing to support the ideals of the New Society. It also made voting compulsory and lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

Votes in the January 1973 plebiscite were cast by means of a show of hands, in place of secret ballot.

The Constitution was declared in force two days later on January 17, 1973 by President Marcos, who had assumed both executive and legislative powers for himself. He then ordered the padlocking of Congress, preventing the opening of the Second Regular Session of the 7th Congress. Thus, the Third Republic gave way to the New Society.



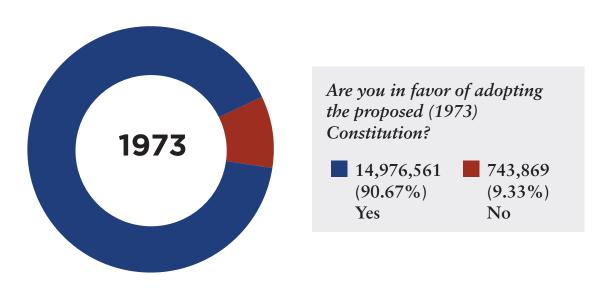
Source: "Electoral Politics in the Philippines" by Julio Teehankee

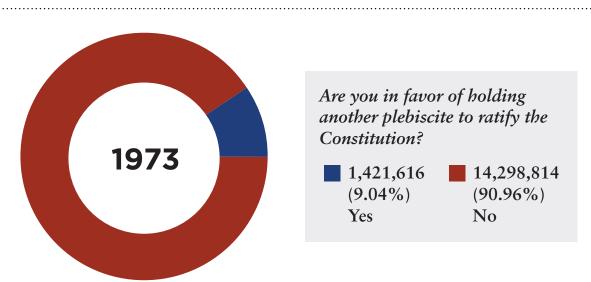




\sim January 10-15, 1973 \sim

After the 1971 Constitutional Convention submitted a draft Constitution to President Ferdinand E. Marcos in December 1972, President Marcos issued Presidential Decree No. 86, s. 1972 and Presidential Decree No. 86-A, s. 1973, calling for a plebiscite for the Citizens Assemblies to decide on whether to adopt it, and whether to hold another plebiscite to ratify the proposed Constitution. Voting age was reduced to 15, and votes were cast by means of a show of hands, in place of secret ballots.





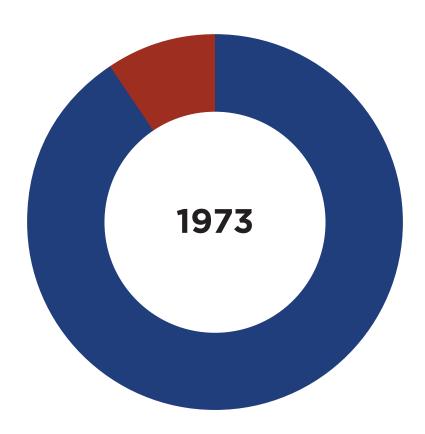
Source: Proclamation No. 1102, s. 1973



\sim JULY 27-28, 1973 \sim

Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 228, s. 1973, the Citizens Assemblies voted to continue President Ferdinand E. Marcos' rule. Formal voting procedures, including the use of secret ballots, were followed. Voting age was still 15.

Presidential Decree No. 229, which had been signed a month earlier on June 28, 1973, penalized registered voters who did not cast their vote.



Do you want President Marcos to continue beyond 1973 and finish the reforms he has initiated under the Martial Law?

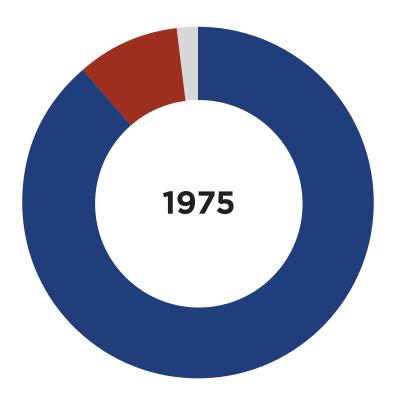
18,052,016 (90.67%) Yes 1,856,744 (9.33%) No

Source: Philippines Daily Express (August 4, 1973)



\sim FEBRUARY 27-28, 1975 \sim

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 1366, s. 1974, the Citizens Assemblies voted to continue Martial Law and allow the president to continue to exercise his power. The referendum also discussed the restructuring of local government and method of choosing local officials. This was originally scheduled for September 1974, was postponed to January 1975, and was finally held in February 1975. Formal voting procedures, including the use of secret ballots, were followed. Voting age was still 15.

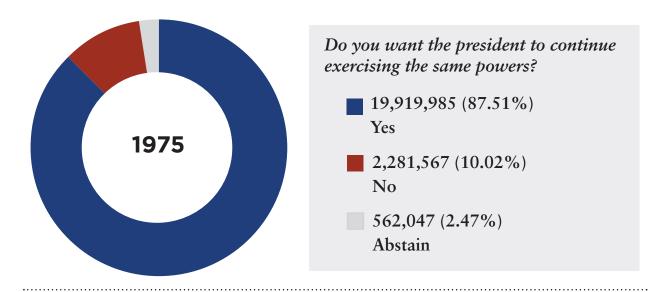


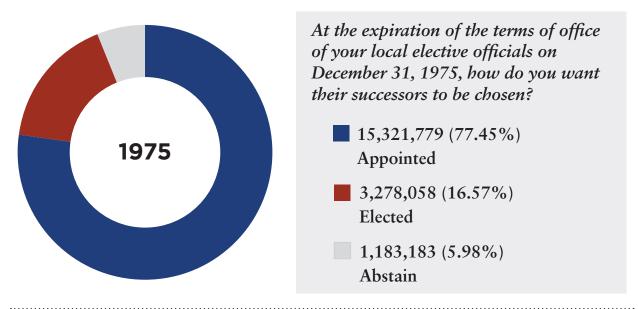
Do you approve of the manner President Marcos has been exercising his powers under Martial Law and the Constitution?

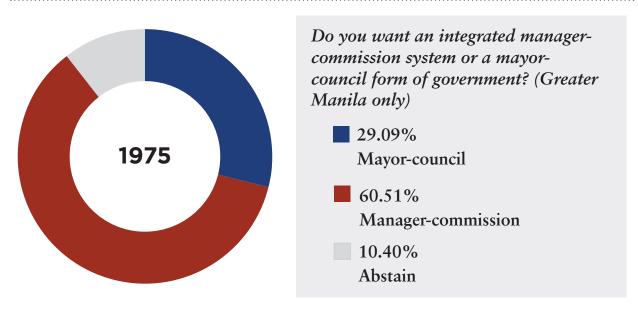
20,487,365 (88.69%)
Yes
2,170,507 (9.40%)
No

441,652 (1.91%) Abstain

Source: Philippines Daily Express (March 16, 1975)





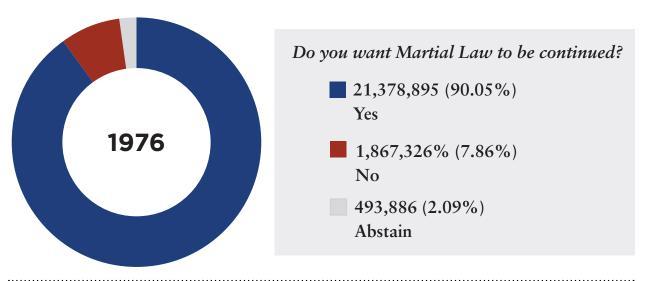


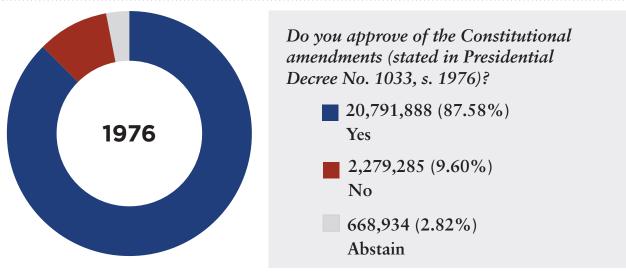
Source: Philippines Daily Express (March 16, 1975)



\sim OCTOBER 16-17, 1976 \sim

Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 991, s. 1976, the Citizens Assemblies once again voted to continue Martial Law and amend the 1973 Constitution. The nine amendments, which were promulgated in Presidential Decree No. 1033, s. 1976, covered the convening of the interim Batasang Pambansa in lieu of the interim National Assembly. It also gave the president the power to continue the exercise of his legislative powers until Martial Law was lifted, as well as the power to issue decrees should the interim Batasang Pambansa or the regular National Assembly fail to act adequately in the face of "a grave emergency or a threat or imminence thereof." Formal voting procedures, including the use of secret ballots, were followed. Voting age was still 15.



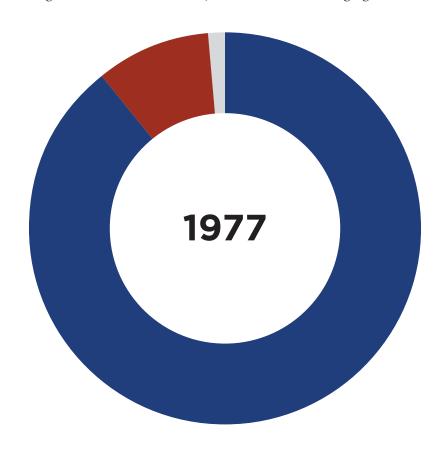


Source: Philippines Daily Express (October 27, 1976)



\sim DECEMBER 17, 1977 \sim

Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1229, s. 1977, the Citizens Assemblies approved the continuation of President Marcos's term and exercise of power. Formal voting procedures, including the use of secret ballots, were followed. Voting age was still 15.



Do you vote that President Ferdinand E. Marcos continue in office as incumbent president and be prime minister after the organization of the Interim Batasang Pambansa in 1978? 20,062,782 (89.3%) Yes

2 40 4 20

2,104,209 (9.37%)

No

1,927,236 (1.33%)

Abstain

Source: Philippines Daily Express (December 25, 1977)



LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

Ninoy's Appeal to the Teachers (and the Filipino people)

'Our democracy struggling to be reborn is in your hands...'

TEACHERS OF THE REPUBLIC:

Exactly seven days from today, on April 7, 1978, you will discharge the most awesome responsibility in our Republic. On your Integrity and dedication — in the exercise of this duty — will rest the survival or death of our democracy struggling to be reborn.

Philippine democracy is anchored on the bedrock of free and honest elections. Corrupt the ballot, manipulate the electoral process, and you stifle the people's will and smother this democracy in its resurrection.

I do not ask you to be partisan for us, the LAKAS NG BAYAN. But I ask you to be partisan for yourselves, our people, the Republic, our posterior.

It can be the beginning of a new dawn in our lives as a people. The whole thing will turn in what you do. The challenge of destiny is before you. In your hands is what we, the Filipinos, will be, I beg you.

Bear true witness to our people's will?

From the dawn of our political consciousness, the Filipino people have opted unequivocally, as may be gleaned from all our Constitutions, for a democratic form of government — one where the political decisions are taken by representatives duly and freely elected by the people, where the representatives was used and the people.

But the people's representatives, through whom the governmental powers are exercised, must be DULY AND FREELY chosen. Only thus can the minority be compelled to accept and follow the rule of the majority. Without a free vote, MIGHT BECOMES RIGHT and power emanates from the end of the barrel of a gun. When this happens, when legal reforms become impossible, as the tragic lessons of so many places tell us, revolution becomes inevitable. It is to aver this that I write you.

TEACHERS OF THE REPUBLIC: You are now the shock troops in the frontines of our democracy dies in your hands.

It is a mighty task, I realize. It demands, as duty, response in the heroic mold.

It is a mignty task, I realize, it demands, as duty, response in the neroic moon. We, in Lakas in Bayan, will be the first to recognize this, just as we fully recognize now what you have in the scheme of government up to the present — the least paid, but the most worked, the least tended, emost abused, among the public servants.

And we pledge to you: If we are elected to the Interim Batasang Pambansa, the first item on our agenda to give you the nation's gratitude and to redress the wrongs done you — the sins of commission and on perpetuated on you — through the years.

Before I end this appeal, allow me to capsulize the aims, the beliefs, the ideology of the Lakas ng Bayan.

Our aim is to put economic power in the hands of the people as a whole and create a community in free men work together as equals.

We believe in a mixed economy. While we advocate national economic planning to maximize the use of neager resources, we do not adopt as a rigid rule the comprehensive state ownership of all means of uction. We believe in giving the idea of a competitive free market as much leeway as possible. In brief, we for "as much competition as possible, as much planning as necessary."

Our ideology insists on a pluralistic society in which no party seeks to impose its particular philosophy ciety as a whole were the properties of the proper

OUR BATTLE CRY IS: EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND FREEDOM! Equality is meaningless with

Measurement and treecom is a mockery without equal opportunity.

What we ask is an alternative to be desired wishfully against what there is, the Marcos martial rulel —
Good Society, not just a New Society that, in fact, is as old as the first tyranny; a government of, for and
by the people, not a one-man rule!

e peopie, not a one-man rule! We agree there must be peace and order, for without either we can only decay as a people and break ation — but peace with freedom, not the peace of the silenced, and order with justice, not the order of

the dragooned!
We stand for equal rights for all, special privileges for none — the social and economic justice due ever Filipino by birthright, which has been deprived them by the system of spoils enjoyed by the New Society's first 25 families.

rst 25 families.

Guarantee us — the Lakas ng Bayan — a free and honest election on April 7 and you shall witness the lossoming of an unprecedented national unity. But allow us to be cheated in the coming polls and you shall awe only yourselves to blame if this Republic we all love is torn asunder by strife.

Give us an honest count and you give the Filipino people a stability that shall proped our nation to rosperity. Frustrate the people's true will by manipulating the results and you plant the seeds of a long dark ight of fratricidal conflict.

night of fratricidal conflict.

Should you allow yourselves to be bought or intimidated, should you shirk from your sacred duty and compromise your integrity, should you allow us, the handful men and women who dared challenge the martial rule to be deprived of the fruits of our hard-earned victory, then the blood of our countrymen who shall surely die defending our freedoms will be in your conscience.

I pray this appeal, made from a lonely cell inside Fort Bonifacio, will find a sympathetic response in the core of your being. on your peing. In the name of God and the Filipino people, TEACHERS OF THE REPUBLIC, please do your job and do it well!

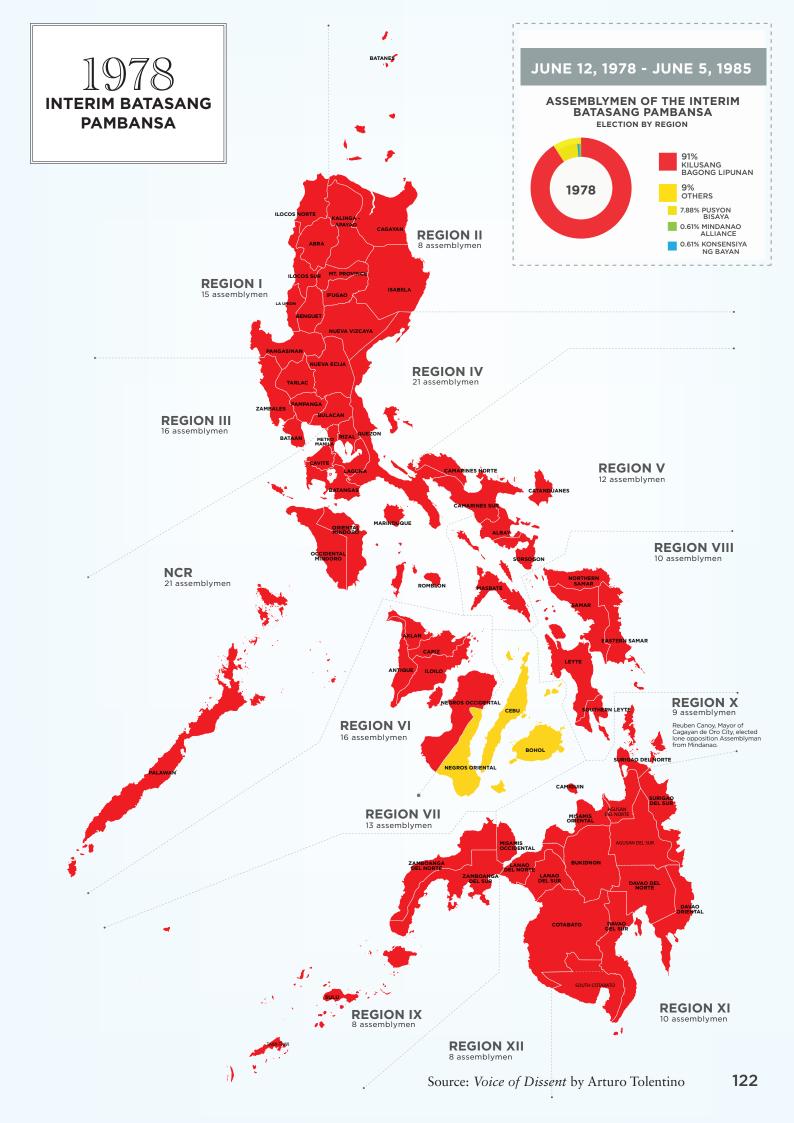
Sigaw ng Bayan: LABAN! ● Sa Halalan, Iboto: Straight LABAN!

Manifesto of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. regarding the upcoming elections. Source: Ninoy: The Willing Martyr by Alfonso P. Policarpio Jr.

The election of 1978 was the first election held in seven years and the first one operating under the amended 1973 Constitution, which prescribed the election of a unicameral legislature, to be known as the Interim Batasan Pambansa. Members of this chamber, called assemblymen, would be elected through block voting (previously abolished in 1951) and at-large on a regional basis.

Having consolidated power over the past six years, President Marcos had effectively neutralized the opposition. A national referendum held in 1977, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1229, served to legitimize his rule, with voters approving the continuation of his term and exercise of power. He established the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), composed of various politicians from the Nacionalista and Liberal Parties as well as independents, to be the administration vehicle for the elections. With the electoral setup and odds stacked against them, the mainstream opposition, made up mostly of Liberal Party (LP) stalwarts, largely boycotted the polls, resulting in a complete sweep of the KBL nationwide. Two holdouts remained—fiercely oppositionist Cebu, where regional party Pusyon Bisaya had won; and Region X, where opposition stalwart Cagayan de Oro Mayor Reuben Canoy also won.

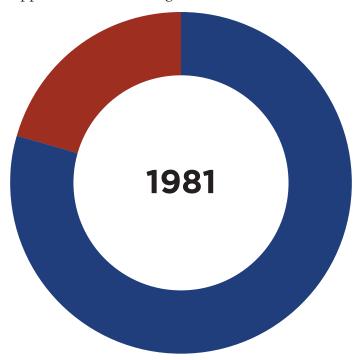
The opposition managed to win a total of 16 seats.





\sim APRIL 7, 1981 \sim

Pursuant to Batas Pambansa Blg. 122, Citizens Assemblies approved the following Constitutional amendments:

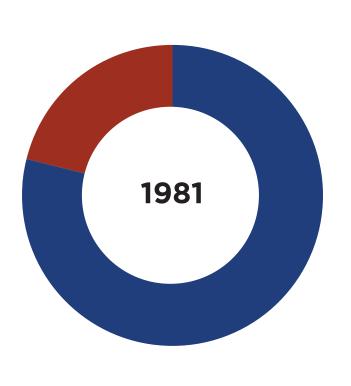


Do you approve of to amend the Constitution and establish a modified parliamentary system where the president, the head of state, is elected by direct vote of the people for a six-year term; with an Executive Committee composed of not more than 14 members designated by the president (at least half of whom shall be members of the Batasang Pambansa); and with a prime minister nominated by the president and elected by the Batasang Pambansa to head said Committee? Do you approve of granting legislative powers to the Batasang Pambansa, composed of not more than 200 members, including regional and sectoral representatives and members of the Cabinet? The president will have control over the Ministries, has the power to dismiss the prime minister, and may dissolve the Batasang Pambansa at the prime minister's request. The president is also immune from suit for official acts during and after his tenure.

13,847,765 (79.53%) 3,564,675 (20.47%)
Yes No

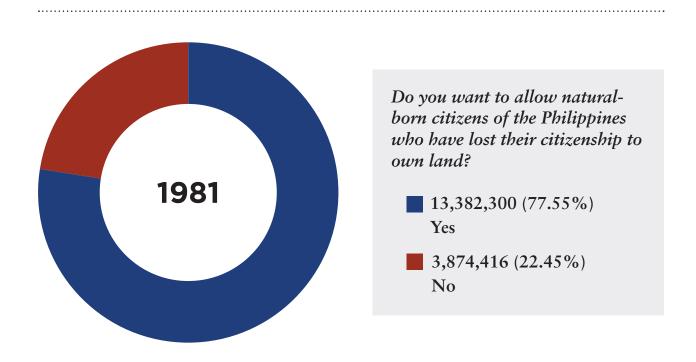
Sources: Proclamation No. 2078, s. 1981

Philippines Daily Express (April 12, 1981)



Do you want to prohibit elective officials from being eligible for appointment during their term, except as member of the Executive Committee? Do you want to entitle accreditation to the top two political parties only? Do you want to prohibit public officers from changing political party affiliations during their term?

- 13,774,799 (78.95%) Yes
- 3,672,644 (21.05%) No



Sources: Proclamation No. 2078, s. 1981 *Philippines Daily Express* (April 12, 1981)



ELECTIONS OF

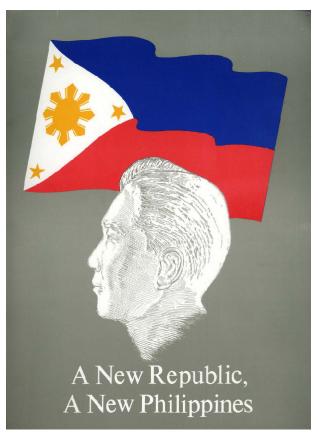
Ferdinand E. Marcos had officially lifted Martial Law, but since all decrees issued during that time were still in force, it served only a symbolic purpose. Amendments to the Constitution approved through a national referendum in April 1981 allowed for a president to be elected at-large, with a six-year term and possibility of re-election. It also granted him additional powers to create laws through presidential decrees and to dissolve the Batasang Pambansa, and created the Executive Committee and the Office of the Prime Minister.

Marcos was anointed by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) as its standard-bearer, with his main opponent being Nacionalista Party's Alejo Santos, former Defense Secretary and World War II guerilla leader who had served as governor of Bulacan. A third candidate, former Bohol Congressman Bartolome Cabangbang, was fielded by the Federal Party.

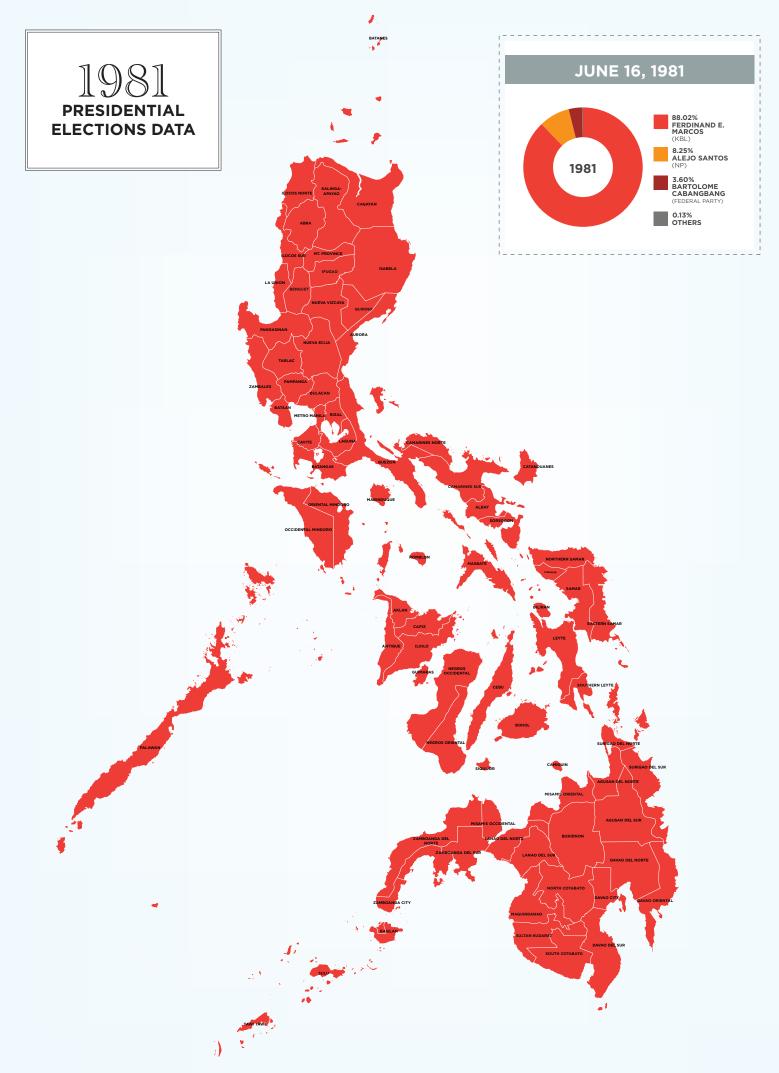
Mainstream electoral groups including Lakas ng Bayan (LABAN), the Liberal Party (LP), and other oppositionist personalities boycotted the polls, labeling it a sham after Marcos refused the conditions they had previously proposed, such as a minimum campaign period, a purging of the voters' lists, equal time and space for the opposition, and a reorganization of the Commission on Elections (COMELEC).

As expected, Marcos won with more than 18 million votes, compared to Santos' 1.7 million

and Cabangbang's 700,000. The president carried every province—even Bulacan and Bohol—by large margins. So wholesale was the president's victory that his opponents did not get a single vote in four areas: the provinces of Ilocos Norte and Tawi-Tawi and the cities of La Carlota (Negros Occidental) and Trece Martires (Cavite). Thus, the third presidential contest of Marcos, organized to legitimize his 15-year rule and usher in his New Republic, resulted in the most lopsided victory in the history of presidential elections in the Philippines.



The front page of the inaugural program for Ferdinand E. Marcos' third inauguration on June 30, 1981.

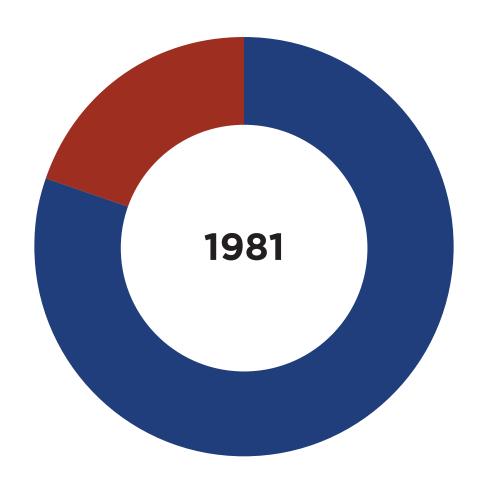




1981 PLEBISCITE

\sim JUNE 16, 1981 \sim

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 2088, s. 1981, a plebiscite was held simultaneously with the presidential elections to decide whether to renew the mandate of barangay officials. After the results were announced, the Batasang Pambansa set the date for the barangay elections.



Should there be barangay elections right after the presidential elections?

16,268,523 (81.09%) Yes 3,793,322 (18.91%) No

Sourcse: Proclamation No. 2094, s. 1981

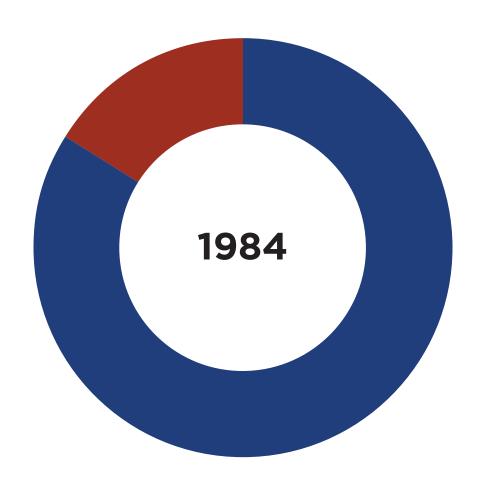
Philippines Daily Express (June 24, 1981)



1984 PLEBISCITE

\sim JANUARY 27, 1984 \sim

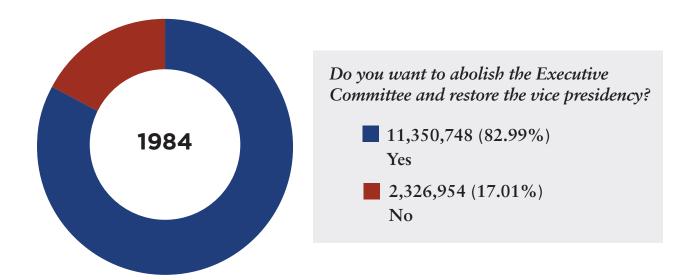
Pursuant to Batas Pambansa Blg. 643, a plebiscite was held in which Citizens Assemblies approved the following Constitutional amendments:

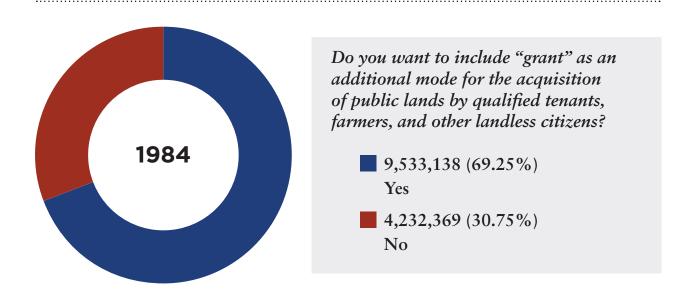


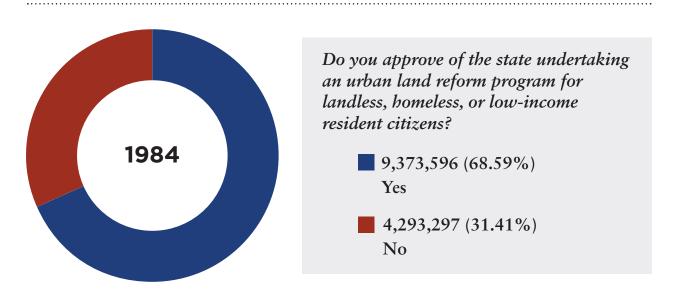
Do you want representation in the Batasang Pambansa to be by province, highly urbanized city, and district (as opposed to by region)? 11,353,161 (83.94%) Yes 2,171,963 (16.06%) No

Sources: Proclamation No. 2332, s. 1984

Philippines Daily Express (February 2, 1984)







Sources: Proclamation No. 2332, s. 1984 *Philippines Daily Express* (February 2, 1984)



1984



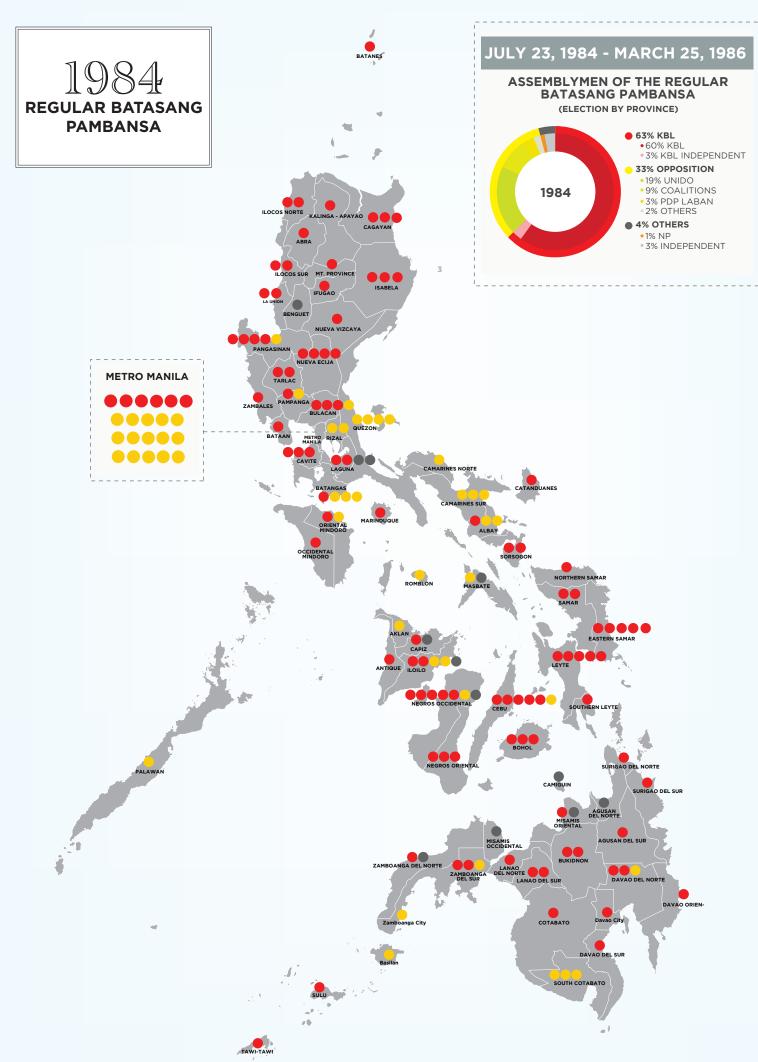
President Ferdinand E. Marcos delivers his State of the Nation Address at the opening of the Regular Batasang Pambansa. Source: Assembly of the Nation: A Centennial History of the House of the Representatives of the Philippines, 1907-2007 by Manuel L. Quezon III et al.

n January 27, 1984, a national referendum pursuant to Batas Pambansa Blg. 643 approved the reestablishment of the vice presidency and allowed for the elections of members of the Regular Batasan Pambansa, who, after serving an initial six-year term under the Interim Batasan Pambansa, were to be elected at-large per province. The same referendum designated the speaker of the Batasang Pambansa as acting president should the presidency be vacated before the 1987 presidential elections.

Opposition to the Marcos regime had heightened due to the faltering economy and the assassination of former Senator Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr. a year prior. Participation in the elections was a contentious issue among the opposition, with prominent political personalities such as former Senators Lorenzo Tañada, Jose W. Diokno, Jovito Salonga, and Agapito "Butz" Aquino, brother of the late Senator Ninoy Aquino, opting to boycott the polls.

Marcos and his KBL allies still dominated the elections, but the opposition United Democratic Organization (UNIDO) led by former Senator Salvador "Doy" H. Laurel won almost a third of the seats in the Batasan—61, a marked improvement from the 16 in the outgoing Assembly.

1984 ELECTIONS 130





1986

ucking to international pressure to legitimize his decades-long rule, a visibly ailing President Ferdinand E. Marcos called for a snap Presidential election in February 1986, ahead of its original schedule in 1987. President Marcos mobilized the KBL, with its diminished majority in the Batasan, and picked former Senator and now Assemblyman for Metro Manila Arturo Tolentino to be his running mate. The position of vice president had been officially reestablished, more than a decade after it had been abolished following the declaration of Martial Law, pursuant to a Constitutional amendment approved in a national referendum held two years prior (see Elections of 1984).

Meanwhile, the opposition had two frontrunners for the presidency: former Senator Salvador "Doy" Laurel and Corazon C. Aquino, widow of the martyred former Senator Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr.. Though he was

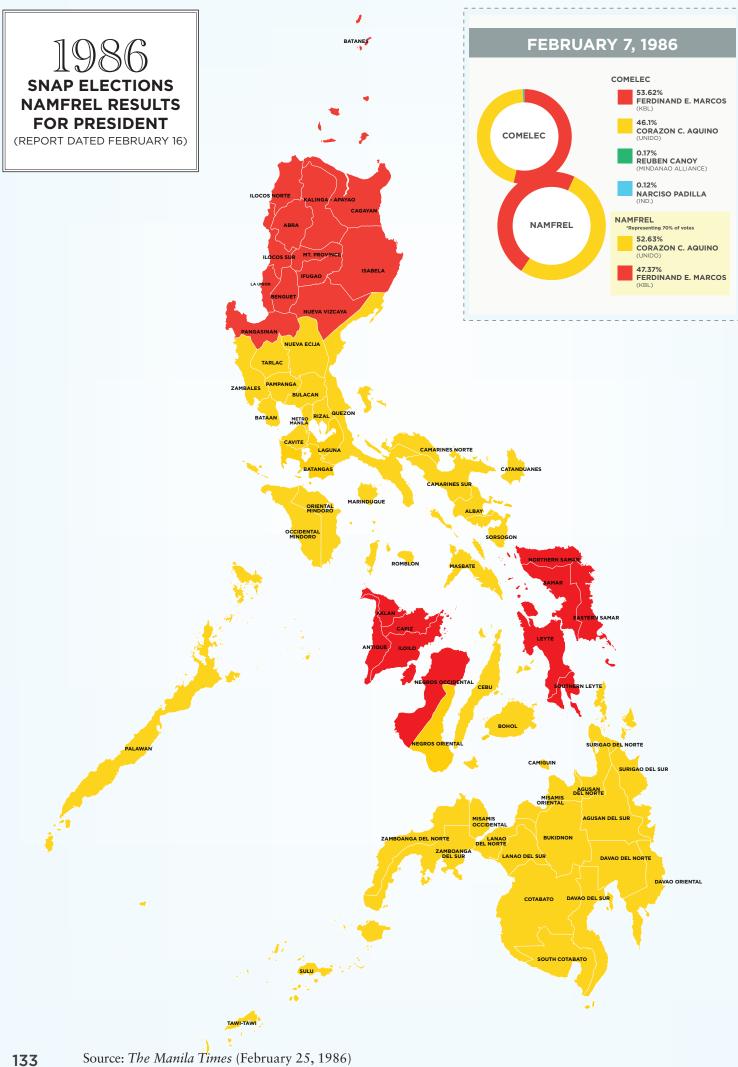


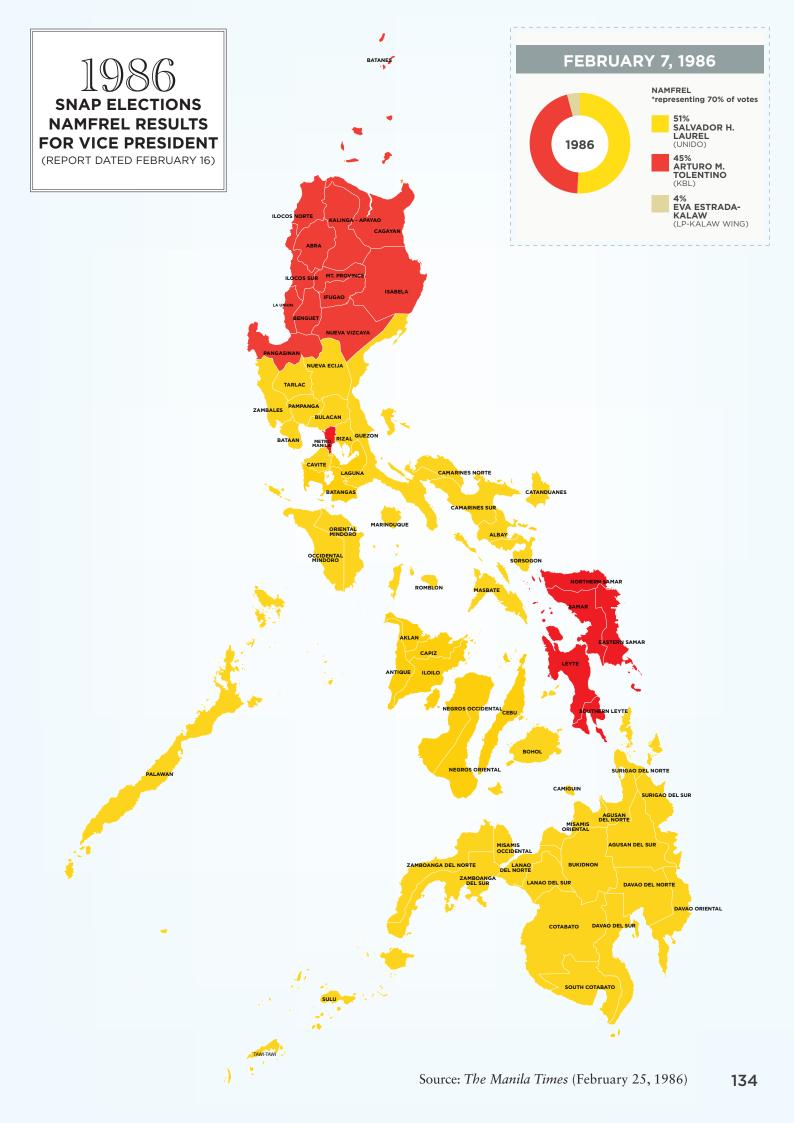
Source: Philippines Free Press

initially reluctant, Laurel was eventually convinced that their tandem was the only way the opposition forces stood a chance against the overwhelming power of Marcos and the KBL, and decided to run as Aquino's vice president. Both ran together under his UNIDO.

Massive poll fraud and rampant cheating marred the vote, with the Batasang Pambansa proclaiming Marcos the winner. Electoral watchdog NAMFREL (National Movement for Free Elections), however, showed Aquino in the lead with almost 70% of the votes canvassed. The opposition held an indignation rally in

Luneta where the Aquino-Laurel ticket proclaimed victory. In the coming days, hundreds of thousands massed in EDSA, Metro Manila's main thoroughfare, calling for the peaceful ouster of the dictator. Aguino and Laurel took their oaths in Club Filipino, a country club in the nearby suburb of San Juan. Rocked by key military and political defections, Marcos was inaugurated in the Ceremonial Hall of Malacañan Palace and delivered his inaugural address in Maharlika Hall (now Kalayaan Hall) before departing for exile in Hawaii. The two-decade rule of Marcos came to an end.







LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

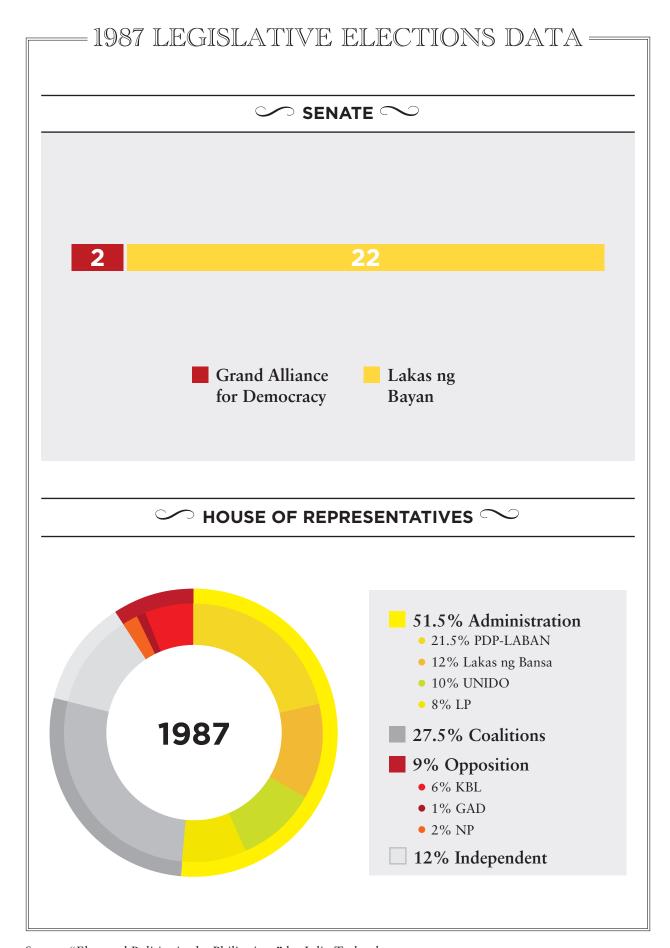
1987



Source: Philippines Free Press

Pollowing the restoration of democracy in 1986, President Corazon C. Aquino issued Proclamation No. 3, which suspended certain provisions of the 1973 Constitution and promulgated in its stead a transitory constitution. A Constitutional Commission, tasked with drafting a new charter, was created by virtue of Proclamation No. 9, s. 1986, issued on April 23, 1986. The new Constitution they produced was ratified through a national plebiscite on February 2, 1987.

In the first elections held under the 1987 Constitution, pro-Aquino parties had formed the "LABAN" or Lakas ng Bayan coalition and faced off against the opposition coalition Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD). President Aquino's fledgling government faced a crucial test of legitimacy. While her rule was largely ratified by the overwhelming support of the 1987 Constitution, the Senate remained the battleground to thwart the opposition's attempt to discredit her presidency. The result was a 22-2 LABAN sweep of the Senate, with only two GAD bets, former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and San Juan del Monte Mayor Joseph Ejercito Estrada, making it to the cut. The 1987 Senate elections would go down as one of the most lopsided upper house victories in Philippine electoral history.

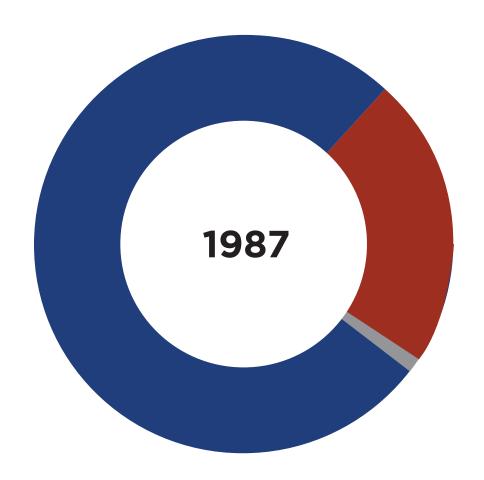




1987 PLEBISCITE

\sim FEBRUARY 2, 1987 \sim

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 3, s. 1986, the (1987) Constitution is ratified.



Are you in favor of ratifying the proposed (1987) Constitution?

16,622,111 4,953,375 (76.3%) Yes

(22.74%)No

209,730 (0.96%)Abstain

Source: Proclamation No. 58, s. 1987



AUTONOMOUS REGION PLEBISCITES OF-

The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines provided for the creation of autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras under Article X, Sections 15 to 20. The purpose of the constitutional provision was to allow the culturally distinct communities in Mindanao and the Cordilleras to take charge of their own their own socio-political affairs.1

The new constitution stipulated that the first elected Congress would pass the organic acts for the autonomous regions within eighteen months from the time of the organization of both Houses. The autonomous regions would then be created if a majority vote was reached at plebiscite of the constituent units.2

On August 1, 1989, the Organic Act for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (Republic Act No. 6734) was approved.³ Two months later, the Organic Act for the Cordillera Autonomous Region (Republic Act No. 6766) was approved on October 23, 1989.4 Both organic acts stated that the territory of the autonomous regions would cover the provinces and cities that voted in favor of autonomy during the plebiscites.

The plebiscite for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), which took place on November 19, 1989, was conducted in the provinces of Basilan, Cotabato, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Palawan, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, and Zamboanga del Sur, and the cities of Cotabato, Dapitan, Dipolog, General Santos, Iligan, Marawi, Pagadian, Puerto Princesa, and Zamboanga.5 However, only 4 provinces--Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi--voted in favor of inclusion in ARMM; Basilan (except Isabela City) and Marawi would later join ARMM in 2001.6

However, the plebiscite in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), which took place on January 30, 1990,7 took a different turn. The plebiscite was conducted in the provinces of Benguet, Mountain Province, Ifugao, Abra and Kalinga-Apayao, and the chartered City of Baguio.8 However, only Ifugao voted in favor of autonomy, after which the Supreme Court ruled that a single province could not legally constitute an autonomous region.9 Thus, CAR remained an administrative region.¹⁰

¹Michael Henry Ll. Yusingco, Rethinking the Bangsamoro Perspective (Davao City: Ateneo de Davao University Publication Office, 2013), p. 56.

² Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "The Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines," February 11, 1987, http://www.gov.ph/constitutions/1987-constitution/. ³ The Lawphil Project, "Republic Act No. 6734," August 1, 1989, http://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1989/ra_6734_1989.html.

⁴ Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "Republic Act No. 6766," October 23, 1989, http://www.gov.ph/1989/10/23/republic-act-no-6766/.

⁵ Lawphil Project, "Republic Act No. 6734."

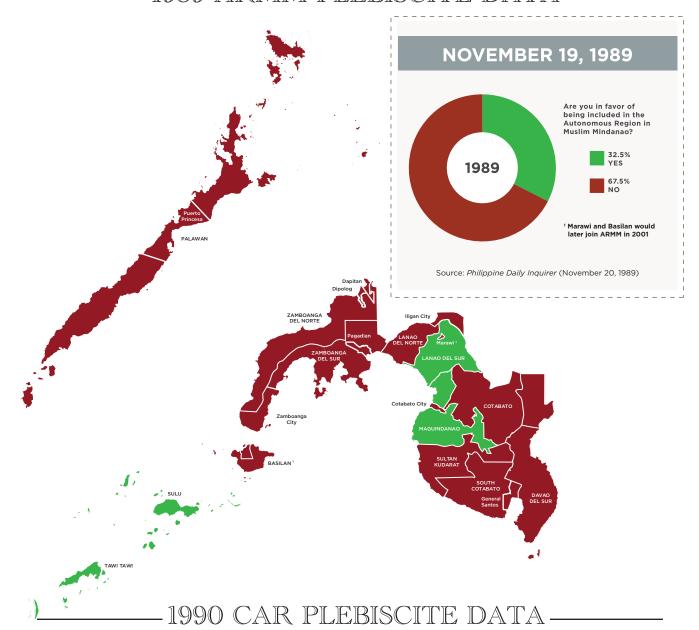
⁶ Julio Teehankee, "Electoral Politics in the Philippines," in Electoral Politics in Southeast and East Asia, edited by Aurel Croissant, Gabriele Bruns, and Marei John (Singapore: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2002), p. 186-187.

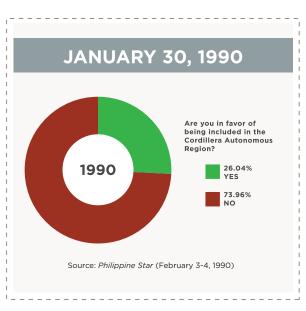
⁷ Commission on Elections, "Plebiscites," accessed September 2, 2015, http://www.comelec.gov.ph/?r=Archives/Plebiscites.

⁸ Official Gazette, "Republic Act No. 6766."

⁹ Chan Robles Virtual Law Library, "G.R. No. 93054 : December 4, 1990," accessed September 3, 2015, http://www.chanrobles.com/cralaw/1990decemberdecisions.php?id=22; Yusingco, Rethinking the Bangsamoro Perspective, p. 58. $^{\rm 10}$ Chan Robles, "G.R. No. 93054."

1989 ARMM PLEBISCITE DATA:









1992



Source: Philippines Free Press (1992)

a presidential election under the multiparty system, as opposed to the two-party system which had been in place since 1935. Seven candidates contested the first presidential election following the restoration of democracy in 1986. President Corazon C. Aquino had chosen Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos of the newly minted Lakas ng Tao party as her successor. Challenging Ramos were Senate President Jovito Salonga of the Liberal Party (LP), House Speaker Ramon Mitra of LABAN ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP), Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam

Defensor-Santiago of the People's Reform Party (PRP), Vice President Salvador H. Laurel of the Nacionalista Party (NP), former Ambassador Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco Jr. of the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC), and former First Lady Imelda Marcos of her husband's Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL).

Traditional geopolitical considerations resurfaced, with the presidential and vice presidential candidates hailing from different regions of the country. Ramos chose Governor Emilio "Lito" Osmeña from Cebu as his running mate while Mitra recruited Chief

1992 ELECTIONS 140

Justice Marcelo Fernan, also from Cebu; Defensor-Santiago, a native of Iloilo, was joined by former Congressman Ramon Magsaysay Jr. of Zambales; Salonga entered into an alliance with former Secretary of the Interior and Local Government Aquilino Pimentel Jr. from Cagayan de Oro, who headed PDP-LABAN; Marcos, who grew up in Leyte, ran in tandem with Zambales Governor Vicente "Vic" Magsaysay.

Two candidates took exception. Laurel picked former Senator Eva Estrada-Kalaw, his erstwhile foe in the vice presidential race of 1986, to form a solid Batangueño ticket. It is widely known, however, that the vice president had originally intended to run with former Senator Rodolfo Ganzon of Iloilo. For his part, Cojuangco partnered with then Senator Joseph Ejercito Estrada, a former matinee idol with nationwide appeal, the eventual winner by a landslide.

Ramos won the election with the smallest plurality in Philippine electoral history with only 23%



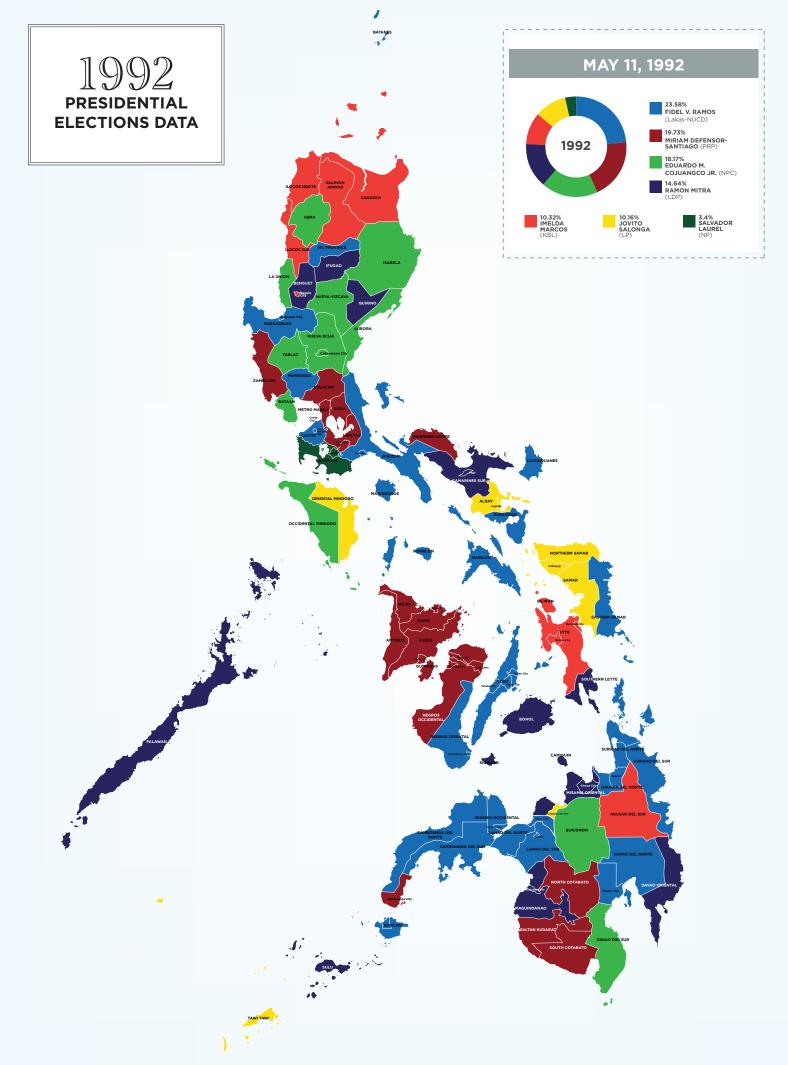
Source: Philippines Free Press (1992)

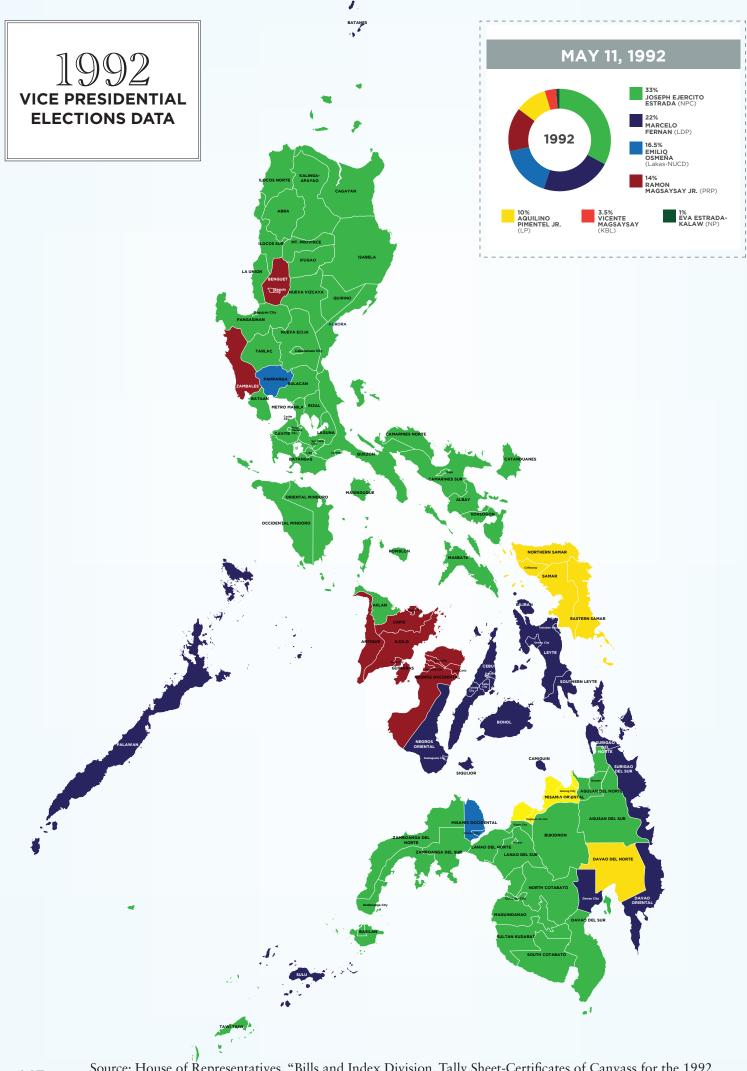
of the vote, followed by Defensor-Santiago with 19%, Cojuangco 18%, and Mitra 14%. Candidates of the three older parties—KBL, LP, and NP—finished last with Marcos and Salonga each getting a little over 10% and Laurel a distant 3.4%

In the Senate, LDP dominated, with 16 of its bets making it to the 24 vacant seats. The rest of the slots were won by

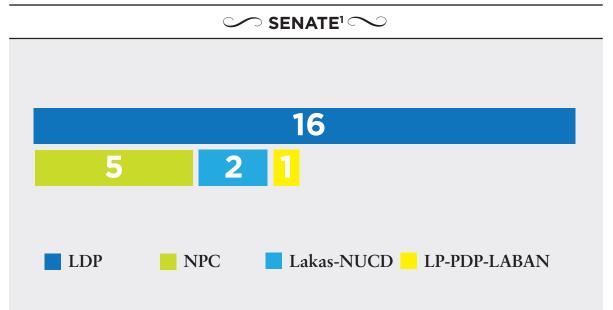
NPC (5), Lakas (2), and LP-PDP-LABAN (1).

The 12 senators with the highest number of votes would serve a full six-year term until 1998, while the remaining 12 senators would serve only until 1995. Thereafter, senators would be elected on a staggered basis of 12 every three years.

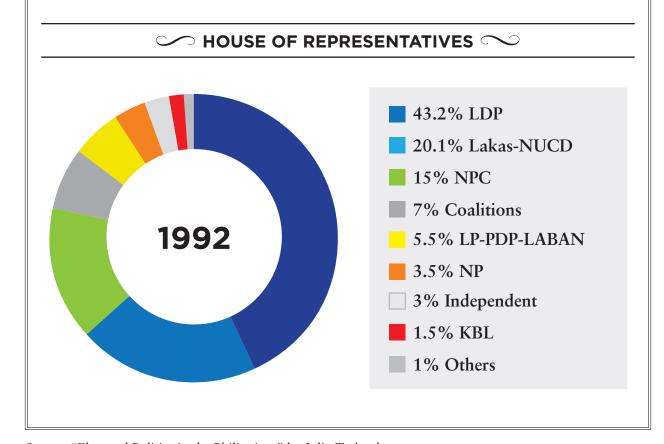




- 1992 LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS DATA -



¹The 12 senators with the highest number of votes would serve a full six-year term until 1998, while the remaining 12 senators would serve only until 1995. Thereafter, senators would be elected on a staggered basis of 12 every three years.



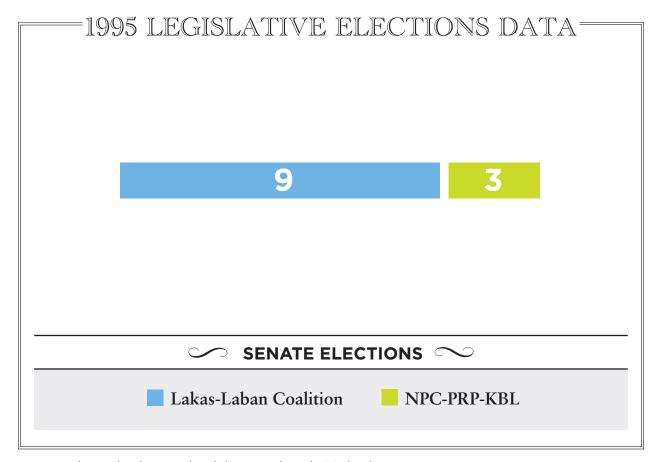


LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

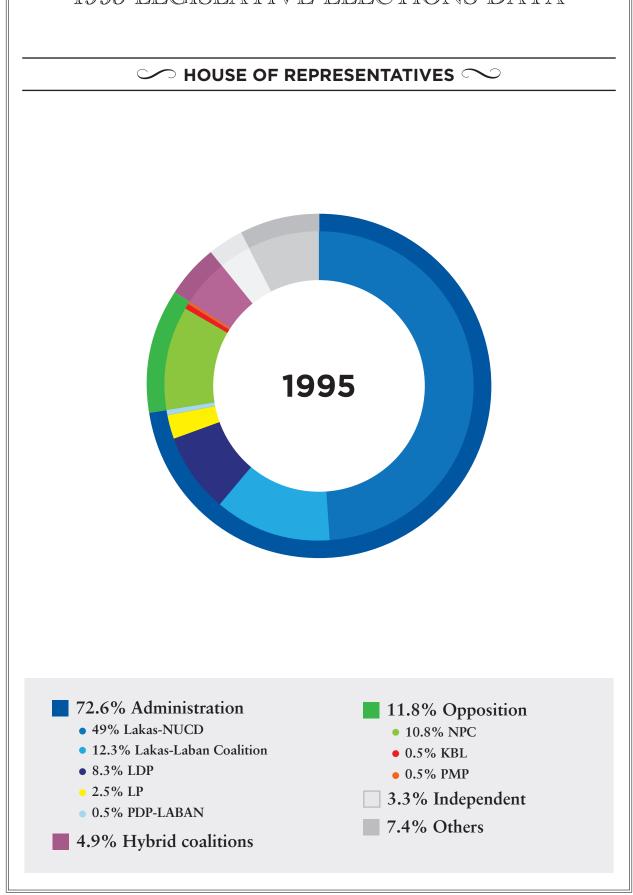
1995

he first midterm poll in the post-EDSA era, the 1995 election was a test for President Fidel V. Ramos' administration, which had come into power with a minority vote and only a few allies in the legislature. Ramos' Lakas ng Tao-National Union of Christian Democrats (Lakas-NUCD) had coalesced with with Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP), led by his 1992 foe, former House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., to form the Lakas-Laban

coalition. The opposition was composed of the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC) of Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco Jr., the People's Reform Party (PRP) of Miriam Defensor-Santiago, and the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), represented by the son of the strongman himself, Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. After a hard-fought campaign, Ramos and the Lakas-Laban coalition won 9 out of the 12 Senate seats in contention, leaving the opposition with three.



= 1995 LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS DATA =



Source: "Electoral Campaigning in the Philippines" by Julio Teehankee



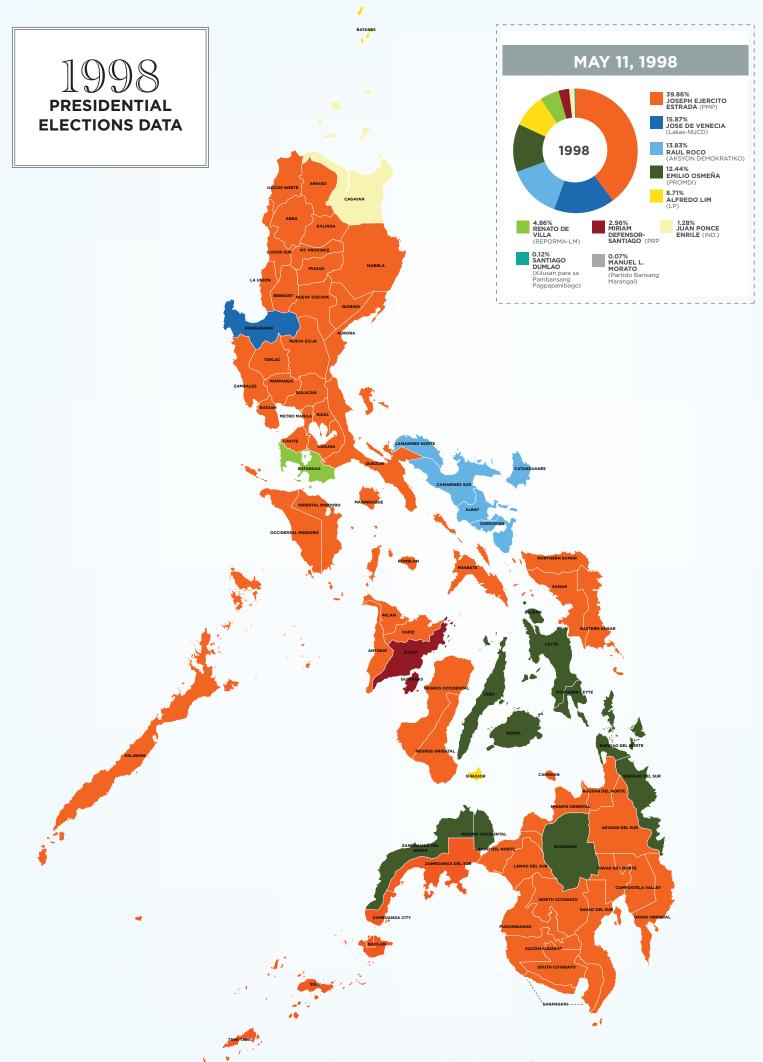
ttempts of President Fidel V. Ramos to amend the Constitution and establish a unicameral, parliamentary system of government was met with stiff, multisectoral opposition. His charter change initiatives appeared to heavily favor his chosen successor—Speaker Jose de Venecia Ir., an expert coalition-builder in the House of Representatives. Failing to amend the charter, the second presidential elections under the 1987 Constitution pushed through with even more candidates compared to 1992. Eleven hopefuls slugged it out for the presidency: Vice President Joseph Ejercito Estrada of Laban ng Makabayang Masang Pilipino (LAMMP); House Speaker Jose de Venecia of Lakas ng Tao-National Union of Christian Democrats-United Muslim Democrats of the Philippines (Lakas-NUCD-UMDP); Senators Raul Roco of Aksyon Demokratiko, Miriam Defensor-Santiago of the People's Reform Party (PRP), and Juan Ponce Enrile (independent); Manila Mayor Alfredo Lim of the Liberal Party (LP); Defense Secretary Renato de Villa of Partido ng Demokratikong Reporma-Lapiang Manggagawa (Reporma-LM); former Cebu Governor Emilio Osmeña of Probinsya Muna Development Initiatives (PROMDI); Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Chairman Manuel Morato; and Santiago Dumlao.

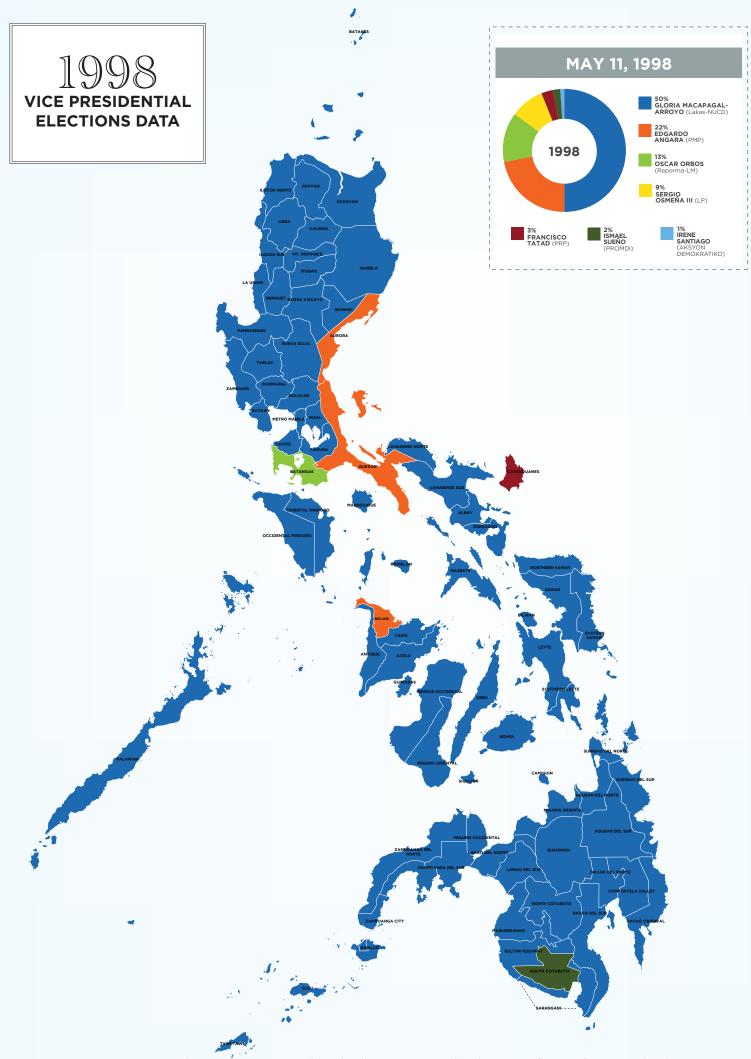
With the rising influence of mass media, traditional geopolitical considerations no longer held sway. Of the major tandems, there were three all-Luzon partnerships: Estrada of San

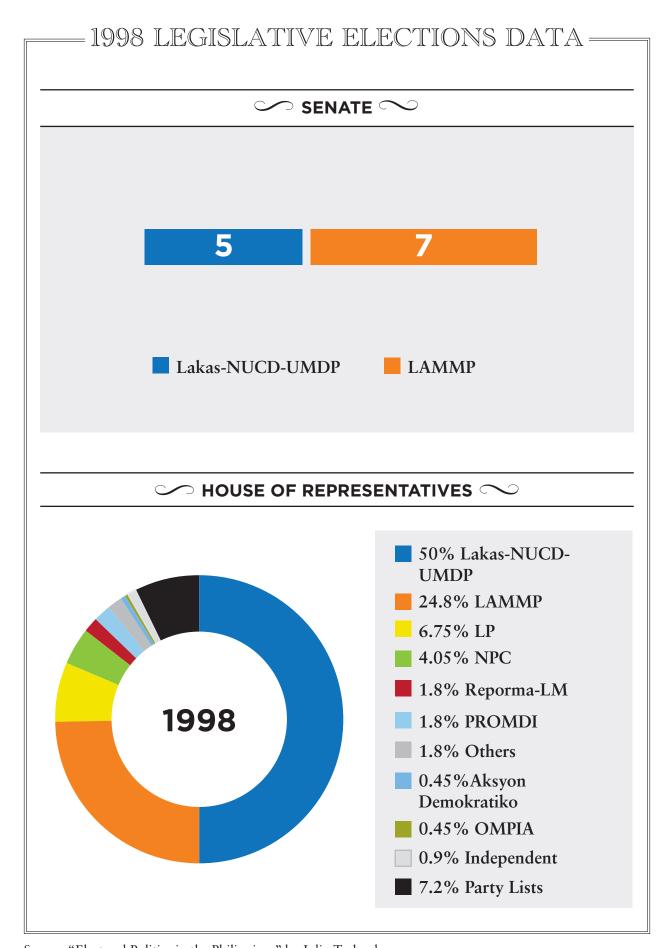
Juan with Senator Edgardo Angara of Aurora; de Venecia of Pangasinan with Senator Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo of Pampanga; and de Villa of Batangas with Governor Oscar Orbos of Pangasinan. Three followed the traditional North-South dynamic: Roco of Bicol with former Davao City Vice Mayor Inday Santiago; Lim of Manila with Senator Sergio Osmeña III of Cebu; and Santiago of Iloilo with Senator Francisco Tatad of Catanduanes. Notably, the tandem of PROMDI was from Visayas and Mindanao, the first in mainstream Philippine electoral politics, with Osmeña of Cebu with former Officer-in-Charge (OIC) Governor of Cotabato Ismael Sueño.

Estrada led opinion poll surveys from the beginning, with de Venecia and Roco making little headway toward the tailend of the campaign. Civil society leaders and others in the broad political spectrum made much ado about his incompetence to lead the country but did little to unite anti-Estrada forces. In the end, Vice President Joseph Ejercito Estrada and Senator Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo won the presidency and vice presidency, respectively, by a landslide. Both garnered twice the number of votes of their nearest rivals.

In the Senate, five seats were won by the outgoing administration party Lakas, and seven seats were won by Estrada's LAMMP allies (four by LDP, one by PMP, one by NPC, and one by PDP-LABAN).









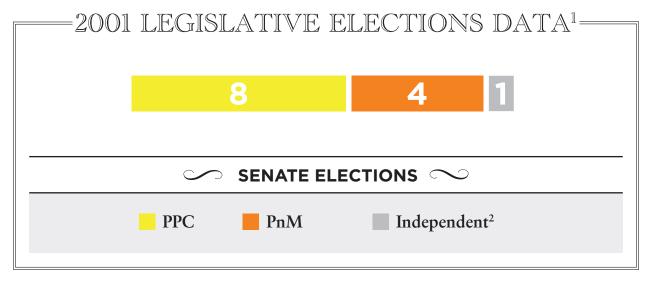
LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF-

2001

Prior, President Joseph Ejercito Estrada had been impeached by the House of Representatives and was being tried in the Senate for a host of offenses, including graft and corruption and plunder. In January 2001, a vote was held in the Senate over the opening of an envelope that purportedly contained evidence against the President. Estrada allies in the Senate voted against its opening, which prompted a series of mass protests and defections, culminating in EDSA Dos and the ascension of Vice President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo to the presidency.

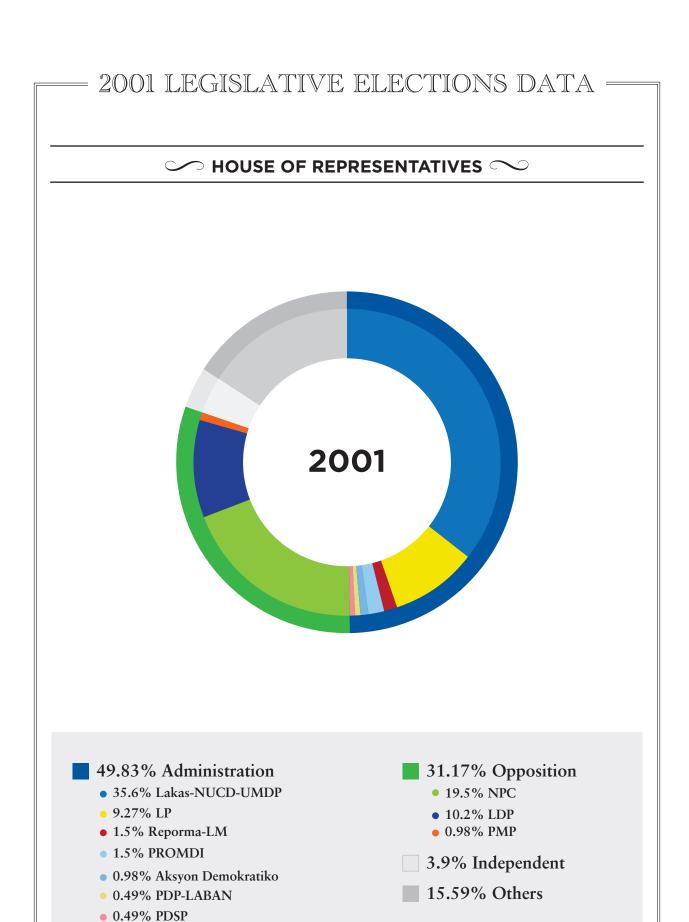
In the run-up to the May 2001 polls, anti-Estrada forces, badly divided in 1998, coalesced as the People Power Coalition (PPC) and campaigned for a 13-0 sweep in the Senate. PPC, composed of Lakas-NUCD-UMDP, the Liberal Party, Aksyon Demokratiko, PROMDI, Reporma-LM, and other smaller parties, presented a formidable lineup of incumbent and former Senators, civil society leaders, and key personalities in the Estrada impeachment trial. Meanwhile, Estrada and his allies organized the Pwersa ng Masa (PnM) made up of remnants of his erstwhile LAMMP coalition.

What would have been Estrada's midterm would turn out to be the first test of popular support for the newly installed Macapagal-Arroyo administration. The result was a clear victory for the PPC, winning eight seats against PnM's five.



¹The 13th placer would fill the unexpired term of Senator Teofisto Guingona Jr., who was appointed vice president by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

²Allied with PnM.



Source: "Electoral Campaigning in the Philippines" by Julio Teehankee



legitimacy as President, the elections of 2004 was the chance Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo had to win the presidency in her own right. Despite a public statement that she would not seek re-election, she assembled a formidable coalition—Koalisyon ng Katapatan at Karanasan sa Kinabukasan (K-4)—led by her adoptive party Lakas ng Tao-Christian Muslim Democrats (Lakas-CMD) and parties that were in opposition to the Estrada regime in support of her bid. Arroyo picked 2001 Senate topnotcher and former broadcaster Manuel "Noli" de Castro Jr. to be her running mate.

The People Power Coalition (PPC) that had helped her administration win an outright Senate majority three years earlier, however, had disbanded; three smaller parties of the coalition, namely Aksyon Demokratiko, Reporma-LM, and Partido ng Demokratikong Reporma-Lapiang Manggagawa (Reporma-LM), and Probinsya Muna Development Initiatives (PROMDI), threw their support behind former Senator and Education Secretary Raul Roco, who formed the Alyansa ng Pag-asa. Roco had chosen former Tarlac Rep. Herminio Aquino to be his vice president and ran as an alternative to Arroyo, distinct from the mainstream opposition which was dominated by sympathizers of former President Joseph Ejercito Estrada.

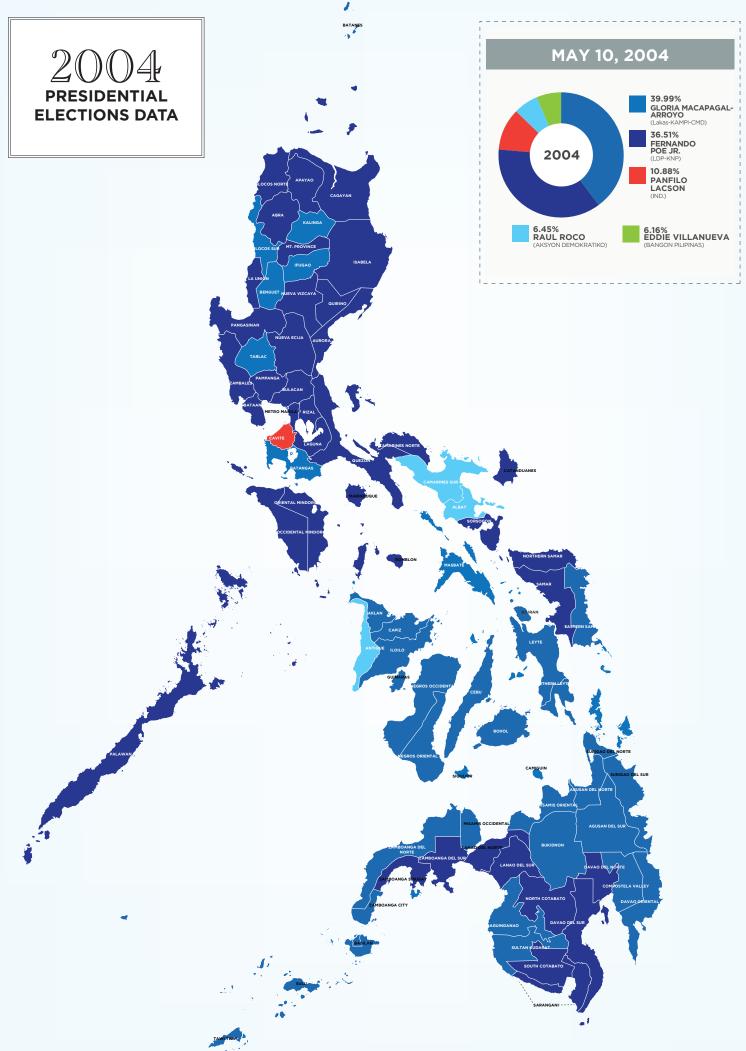
Meanwhile, the opposition fielded matinee idol Fernando Poe Jr. and Senator Loren Legarda, a recent recruit from the ruling party. Their political union was backed by the Koalisyon ng Nagkakaisang Pilipino (KNP), composed of

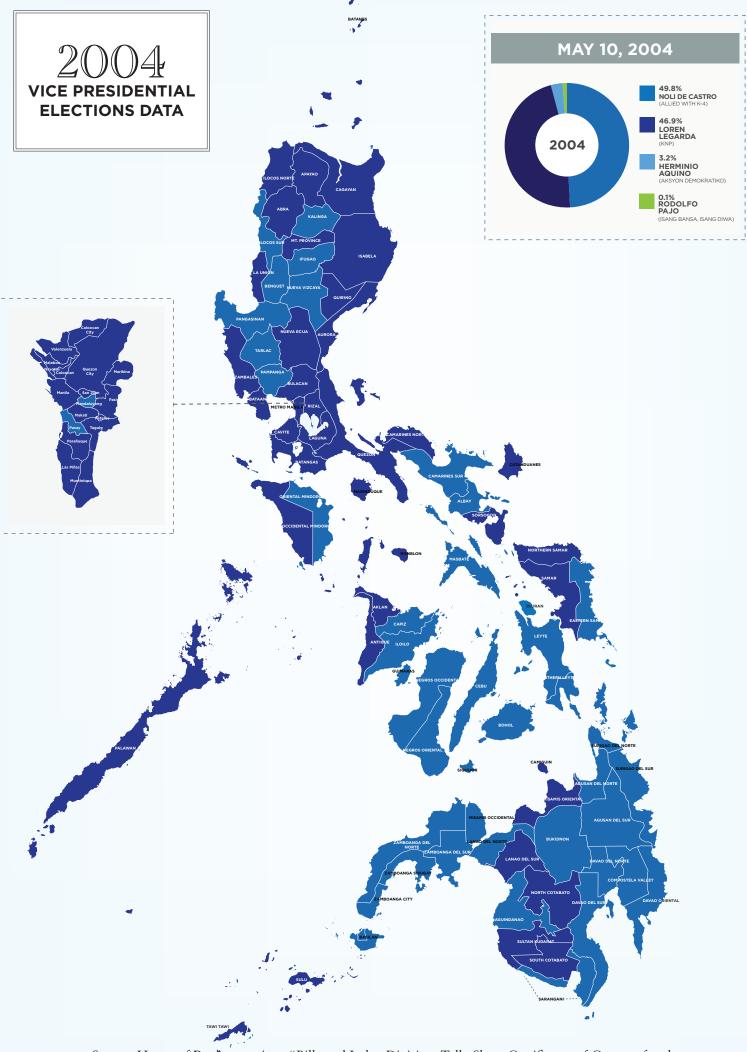


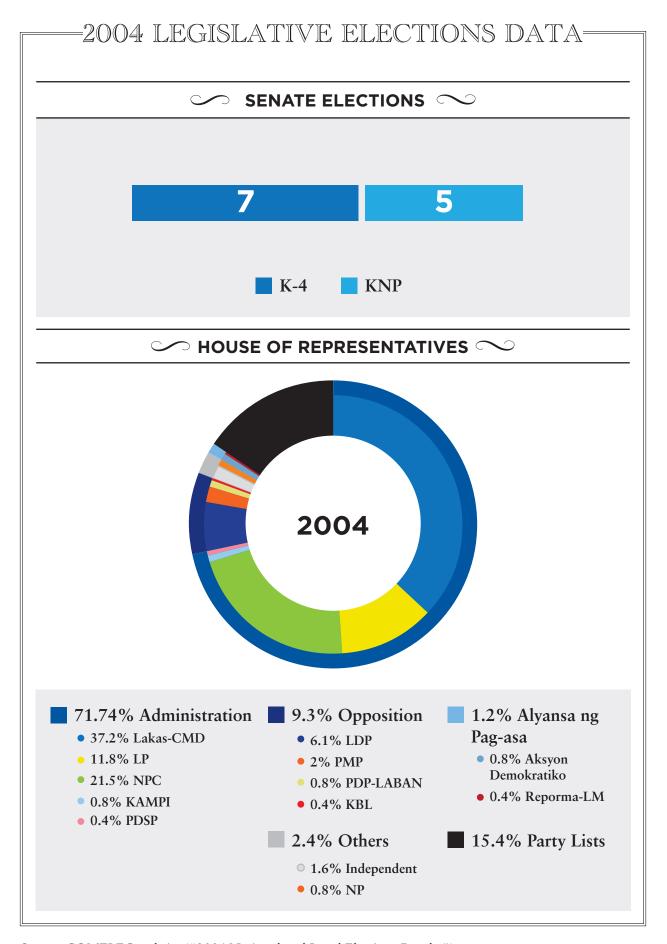
Official campaign poster of presidential candidate Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and her running mate Noli de Castro. Source: Presidential Museum and Library

the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP), Estrada's Puwersa ng Masang Pilipino (PMP), and other minority parties. The once-formidable LDP, however, had split into the Angara wing that supported Poe and the Aquino wing, led by former Senator and Makati Representative Agapito "Butz" Aquino, who supported partymate Senator Panfilo "Ping" Lacson for the presidency. Another contender, televangelist Eduardo "Eddie" Villanueva, also threw his hat into the race.

The result was victory for President Arroyo and de Castro amid allegations of vote-rigging and electoral fraud. K-4 scored a majority in the Senate with seven of its bets winning against five from the KNP.







Source: COMELEC website ("2004 National and Local Elections Results")



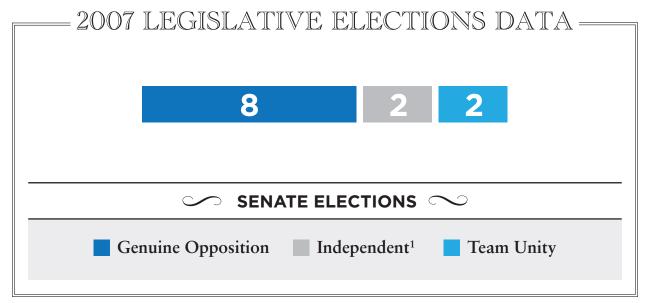
LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF-

2007

resident Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's first official midterm election took place amidst serious allegations of poll fraud and a series of mass demonstrations against her regime. Anti-Arroyo forces, now more consolidated against the juggernaut Lakas ng Tao-Christian Muslim Democrats (Lakas-CMD), had formed the Genuine Opposition (GO) and adopted a compelling messaging line: Isang boto lang po LABAN sa nakaupo (a vote against the incumbent). Seemingly unperturbed, Arroyo and her loyalists mainly from Lakas-CMD, Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino (KAMPI), and Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) formed Team Unity (TU) and boasted that party machinery coupled with command votes would trump the opposition's overwhelming popularity. But even the much-

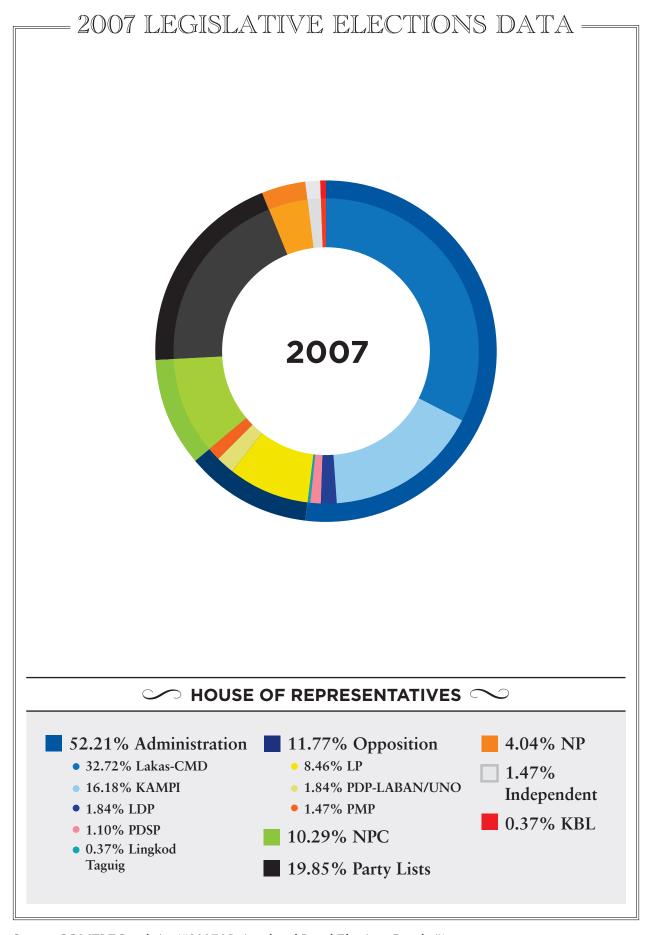
vaunted administration advantage showed vulnerability early on with KAMPI, Arroyo's original party, raiding the ranks of the Lakas-CMD for members. In some areas, only Lakas and KAMPI candidates were in contention. The inability of TU to come up with a strong slate was made even more obvious with its admission of two opposition stalwarts who were excluded from the GO lineup.

The sweeping victory of the opposition was a repudiation of President Arroyo's administration. GO won ten seats while only two administration bets made it—re-electionist Senators Joker Arroyo and Edgardo Angara, known more as political mavericks instead of Arroyo loyalists.



¹ Aquilino Pimentel III was proclaimed the winner in 2011 after an electoral protest contested the Senate seat of Rep. Miguel Zubiri.

Source: COMELEC website ("2007 National and Local Elections Results")

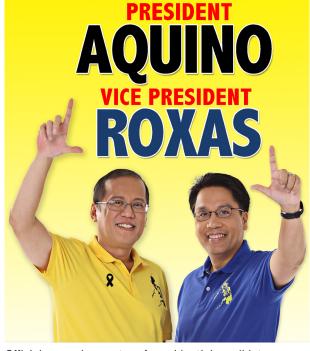


Source: COMELEC website ("2007 National and Local Elections Results")



oalitions among the major parties did not materialize in the election of 2010, the first time since the restoration of democracy in 1986. Nine candidates vied for the presidency: Defense Secretary Gilbert Teodoro of Lakas ng Tao-Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino-Christian Muslim Democrats (Lakas-KAMPI-CMD); Senators Benigno "Noynoy" S. Aquino III of the Liberal Party (LP), Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr. of the Nacionalista Party (NP), Richard "Dick" Gordon of Bagumbayan, and Ma. Ana Consuelo "Jamby" Madrigal (independent); former President Joseph Ejercito Estrada of Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino (PMP); Councilor John Carlos de los Reyes of Ang Kapatiran; and environmentalist Nicanor Perlas (independent).

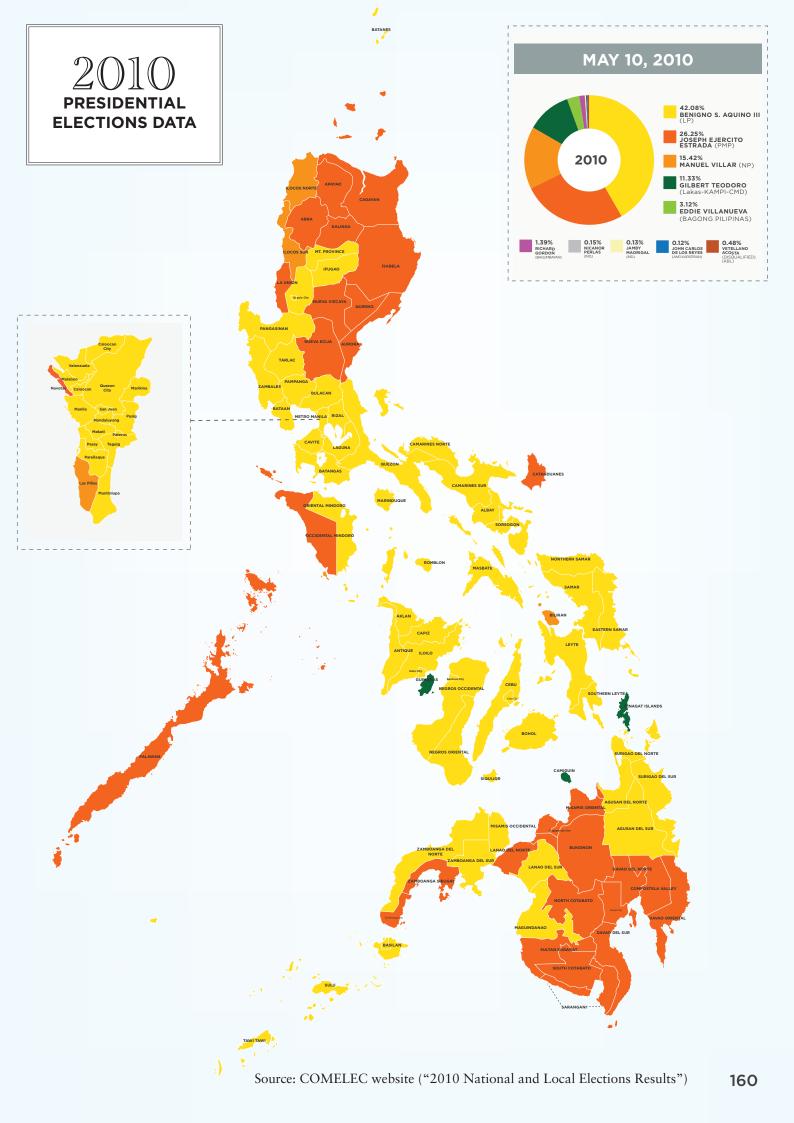
Their choice of running mates showed a further waning of traditional geopolitical bases in favor of nationwide appeal. It was also the first time there were guest candidates for vice president. Teodoro, a former Tarlac Representative, picked television host Edu Manzano while Villar, a former Senate President from Las Piñas, picked Senator and former broadcaster Loren Legarda (NPC); Estrada joined forces with Makati Mayor Jejomar C. Binay of Partido Demokratiko Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) for an all-Metro Manila ticket; and Gordon, a former Olongapo City mayor, ran with Bayani Fernando, Metro Manila Development Authority Chairman and himself a former mayor of Marikina City. Only the LP ticket featured a Luzon-Visayas tandem with Aquino running with Senator Manuel Mar Roxas, a former Capiz representative and son of the late Senator Gerardo Roxas.

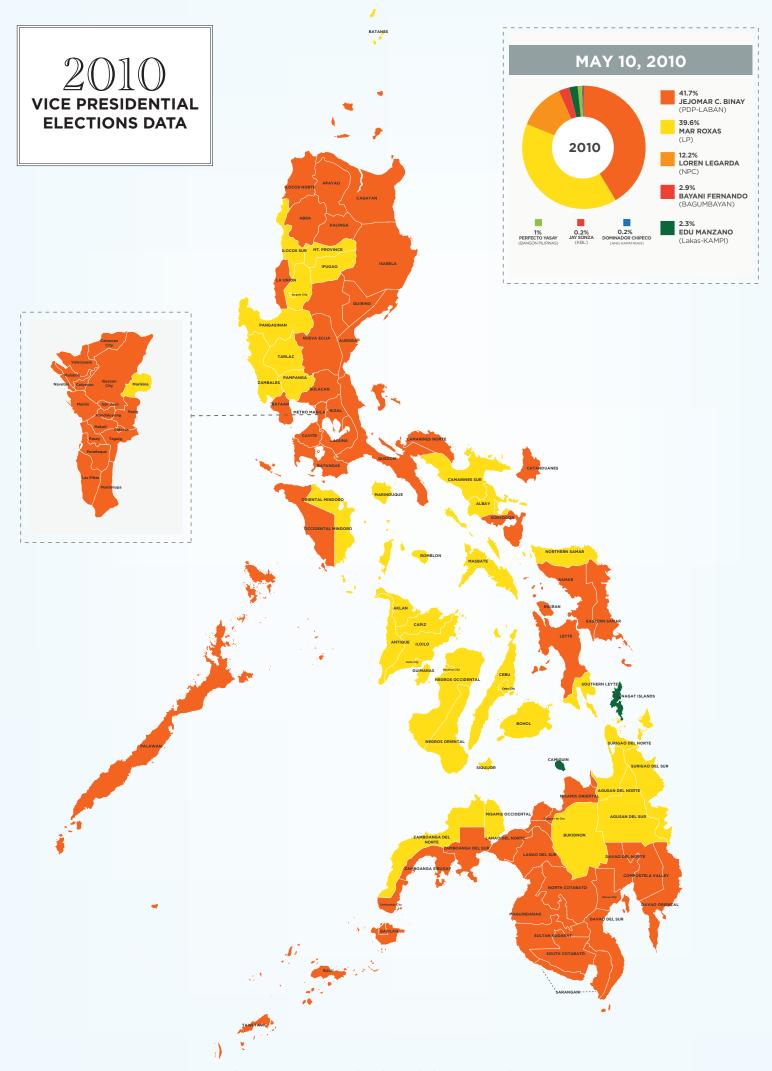


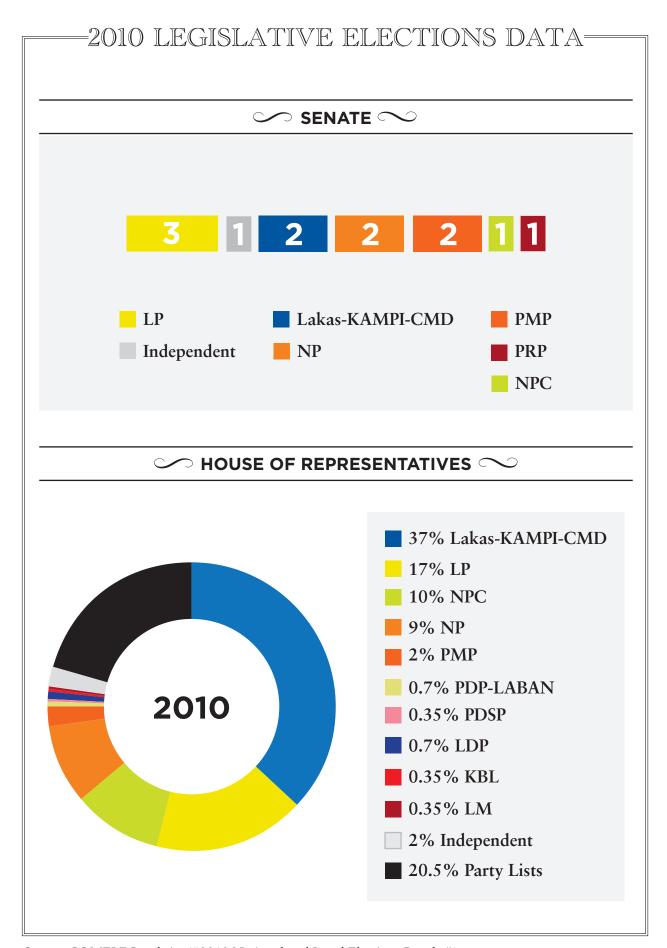
Official campaign poster of presidential candidate Benigno S. Aquino III and his running mate Manuel Mar Roxas. Source: Presidential Museum and Library

The main election issue was the corruption allegations hounding the outgoing Arroyo administration. The Aquino-Roxas tandem ran on an anti-corruption platform that was first heavily favored in opinion polls; but while Aquino stayed in the lead, the polls indicated Binay was catching up with Roxas. On election day, Aquino was elected by a landslide, but his running mate Roxas lost to Binay by a mere 800,000 votes or a little over 2% of the vote.

In the Senate, the Liberals captured four seats (including independent guest candidate, former Senator Sergio Osmeña III); NP, Lakas-KAMPI-CMD, and PMP got two each; while the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC) and the People's Reform Party (PRP) got one apiece.







Source: COMELEC website ("2010 National and Local Elections Results")



LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF

2013



The senatorial candidates running under the Team PNOY coalition. Source: Liberal Party

he 2013 midterm elections saw the return of coalitions. The administration's Team PNoy—composed of the Liberal Party (LP), Akbayan Citizens' Action Party (Akbayan), the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC), the Nacionalista Party (NP), and the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP)¹—went up against the opposition coalition, the United Nationalist Alliance (UNA), which was composed of former President Joseph Estrada's Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino (PMP) and Vice President Jejomar Binay's Partido Demokratiko Pilipino – Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban).² UNA was the only officially registered coalition during the elections.³

Among the issues covered during the elections were the Freedom of Information Bill, the Sabah

Issue, and the Reproductive Health Bill.⁴

The elections took place on May 13, 2013. The victory of the administration's Team PNoy was considered an affirmation of the policies of the administration in power. President Benigno S. Aquino III saw the elections as a referendum on his Daang Matuwid (the Straight Path)—a policy that put emphasis on good governance practices and combating corruption. Team PNoy won 75 percent of the seats in the Senate. The remaining 25 percent went to UNA. Grace Poe, one of Team PNoy's senatorial candidates, received the most number of votes at 20,337,327. In the House of Representatives, the administration's Liberal Party won a plurality (37.11 percent) of the seats with 108 representatives.

¹ Natashya Gutierrez, "How Team PNoy ran its 2013 campaign," Rappler, May 10, 2013, accessed August 17, 2015, http://www.Rappler.com/nation/politics/elections-2013/28653-campaign-team-pnoy-assessment.

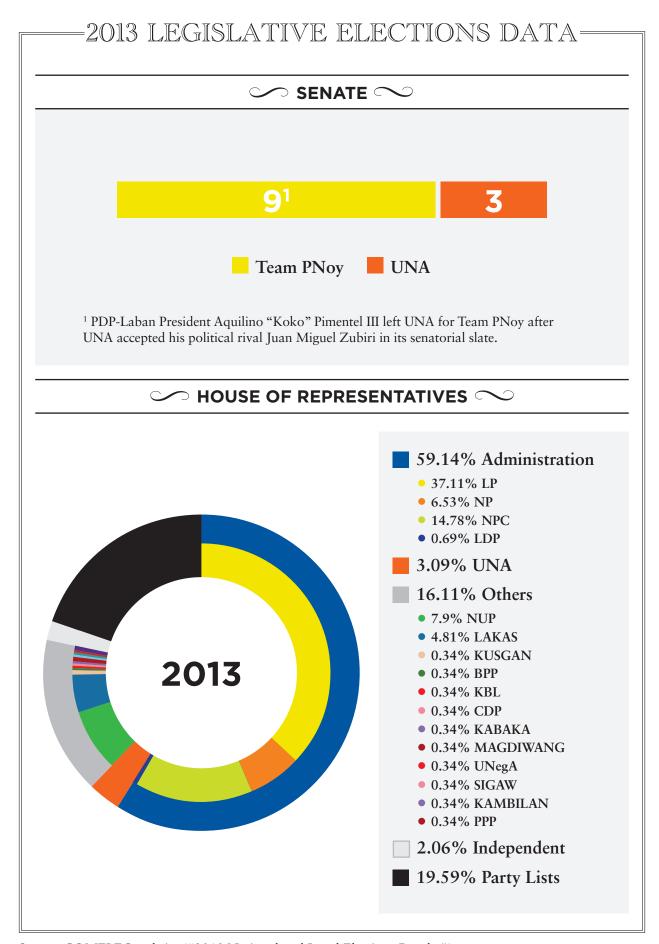
² "Comelec accredits UNA as official coalition," Rappler, June 19, 2012, accessed August 17, 2015, http://www.Rappler.com/nation/politics/elections-2013/7280-comelec-accredits-una-as-official-coalition.

³ Ayee Macaraig, "UNA: The opposition that's not quite," Rappler, May 10, 2013, accessed August 17, 2015, http://www.Rappler.com/nation/politics/elections-2013/28655-una-campaign-assessment-wrap.

⁴ Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility, "More of the Usual (Part 2): The CMFR Monitor of the News Media Coverage of the 2013 Campaign and Elections Feb. 25 to March 10, 2013," April 30, 2013, accessed August 17, 2015, http://www.cmfr-phil.org/mediaandelections/?p=1101.

⁵ Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines, "Statement: The Presidential Spokesperson on the 2013 midterm elections," May 14, 2013, accessed August 17, 2015, http://www.gov.ph/2013/05/14/statement-the-presidential-spokesperson-on-the-2013-midterm-elections/.

⁶ Commission on Elections, "May 13, 2013 National and Local Elections," June 1, 2015, accessed August 17, 2015, http://www.comelec.gov.ph/?r=Archives/RegularElections/2013NLE/Results/SenatorialElections2013.



Source: COMELEC website ("2013 National and Local Elections Results")



CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENCY

Since the first State of the Nation Address (SONA) was delivered by President Manuel L. Quezon in 1935, the opening of the regular session of the legislative branch of government has been marked by a message from the President of the Philippines on the state of the nation. This is a function of two additional roles of the two bodies: For the chief executive, it is a constitutional duty in keeping with established traditions worldwide, where the head of state opens parliament; for the legislature, it is an acknowledgment that aside from legislation, Congress is oversight. The SONA is, in essence, an annual report to both houses of the legislature.

With few exceptions (World War II, Martial Law, and 1986 EDSA Revolution), this tradition has been honored throughout the history of the Philippines, and it continues to this day: On July 27, 2015, President Benigno S. Aquino III delivered his sixth and final SONA during a joint session to mark the opening of the third regular session of the 16th Congress of the Philippines.

Of the 15 men and women who have served as President of the Philippines, 12 previously served in the legislature. The exceptions are Presidents Emilio Aguinaldo and Fidel V. Ramos, who served in the military, and Corazon C. Aquino, who became president through a popular revolt. Even among this minority, however, links to the legislature are evident: The fathers of both Ramos and Aquino served as representatives in the Lower House.



On the day of their inauguration, President-elect Manuel Roxas and Vice President-elect Elpidio Quirino descend the stairs of Malacañan Palace with President Sergio Osmeña. Osmeña and Quirino were both Senate Presidents pro-tempore. Roxas was a former Senate President. Source: Presidential Museum and Library Since its foundation in 1916, the Senate has been considered as a training ground for the presidency, particularly since 1941, because of its at-large, nationwide constituency and tradition of erudite debate. As such, all presidents with the exception of five (Aguinaldo, Magsaysay, Macapagal, Corazon C. Aquino, and Ramos) had experience in the Senate. In fact, Quezon, Roxas, and Marcos were also Senate presidents, whereas Osmeña and Quirino were Senate presidents protempore.

Topping the senatorial elections has been proven to be durable political basis on which to launch a bid for higher office. In recent history, all senators who had strong showings in the elections either sought or were groomed to seek higher office.

ELECTION YEAR (SENATE)	NUMBER 1 SENATOR	BIDS FOR HIGHER OFFICE	
1987	Jovito Salonga	President, 1992 (lost)	
1992	Vicente "Tito" Sotto III	Potential candidate for Vice President, 1998 (sought re-election instead)	
1995	Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo	Vice President, 1998 (won); President, 2004 (won)	
1998	Lorna Regina "Loren" Legarda	Vice President, 2004 (lost); Vice President, 2010 (lost)	
2001	Manuel Leuterio "Noli" de Castro, Jr.	Vice President, 2004 (won)	
2004	Manuel "Mar" Roxas II	Vice President, 2010 (lost)	
Mary Grace Sonora Poe- Llamanzares		President, 2016 (to be determined in 2016 elections)	

By extension, three Senate presidents were eventually elected president: Quezon, Roxas, and Marcos. Other Senate presidents ran for either vice president or president, but were unsuccessful.

SENATE PRESIDENT	BID FOR HIGHER OFFICE	
Jose Avelino	President, 1946	
Arturo Tolentino	Vice President, 1986	
Edgardo V. Angara	Vice President, 1998	
Manuel Villar Jr.	President, 2010	

There have also been senators who, after failing to win higher office, were eventually elected Senate president.

TERMS AS SENATE PRESIDENT	SENATE PRESIDENT	BID FOR HIGHER OFFICE
April 30, 1952- April 17, 1953; May 20, 1953- April 5, 1963	Eulogio Rodriguez	Vice President, 1946
July 27, 1998- June 28, 1999	Marcelo H. Fernan	Vice President, 1992
November 13, 2000- June 30, 2001	Aquilino Pimentel Jr.	Vice President, 1992
November 17, 2008- June 5, 2013	Juan Ponce Enrile	President, 1998

Thus far, the only president to have served as senator after his term was Jose P. Laurel, who considered his election to the Senate in 1951 a political rehabilitation from charges of wartime collaboration.

Two presidents, Osmeña and Roxas, served as speakers of the House. Six presidents did not have experience in the House of Representatives prior to serving as president: Aguinaldo, Laurel, Corazon Aquino, Ramos, Estrada, and Arroyo.

Ramon Magsaysay, then a representative from Zambales and Chairman of the House Committee on Defense, was chosen by President Elpidio Quirino to be his Secretary of National Defense. Magsaysay, who is credited for neutralizing the HUKBALAHAP threat, was

eventually recruited by the opposition and successfully challenged Quirino's re-election bid.

The untimely death of President Magsaysay resulted in the ascension of Carlos P. Garcia to the presidency. Seeking his own election to the presidency in 1957, Garcia recruited House Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr. for vice president to go up against the tandem of former House Speaker Jose Yulo and Pampanga Representative Diosdado Macapagal. For the first time, the election resulted to the president and vice president coming from separate parties: Garcia, a Nacionalista, and Macapagal, a Liberal. Four years later, Macapagal would defeat Garcia for the presidency.

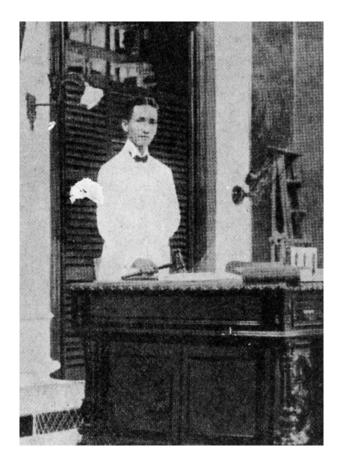
Philippine electoral history shows that the House speakership is a weak springboard for higher national office. All speakers of the House who have sought either the presidency or the vice presidency were unsuccessful.

ELECTION YEAR	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE	POSITION	
1953 1957	Jose Yulo (former)	Vice President President	
1957	Jose B. Laurel Jr. (incumbent)	Vice President	
1992	Ramon Mitra Jr. (incumbent)	President	
Jose de Venecia Jr. (incumbent)		President	

Two speakers became president:

Osmeña and Roxas, but both also served in the Senate. Some former House speakers had moderate success in pursuing higher office, though only Manuel Roxas, who was Speaker from 1922 to 1933 and subsequently Senate President from 1945 to 1946, has been elected President. Before him, Sergio Osmeña, who had served the longest as Speaker from 1907 to 1922, was elected senator and vice president, then later ascended to the presidency following the death of President Manuel L. Quezon in 1944. Roxas would defeat Osmeña for the Presidency in 1946.

Thus far, the only president to have served in the House of Representatives following her term is Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, who represents the 2nd District of Pampanga in the 15th Congress.



Sergio Osmeña was the first Speaker of the House—one of two Philippine Presidents who became Leader of the House of Representatives, the other being Manuel Roxas. His counterpart in the Senate, Manuel L. Quezon, was one of three Senate Presidents who served as President of the Philippines. Source: Manuel L. Quezon III Photo Collection

MIDTERMS:

THE PRESIDENTIAL REFERENDUM

he midterm election in the Philippines is seen as a referendum on the sitting administration. From the first midterm election in 1938 to the most recent one in 2013, the political power and clout of presidents have waxed and waned with the results of the midterms: in particular, on the basis of his allies winning or losing the Senate.

There have been a total of 11 midterm elections in Philippine political history, though a distinction should be made between the role of midterms in the Commonwealth as well as the Third and Fifth Republics. While midterms throughout both eras serve as yardsticks by which to measure the popularity of an administration, as well as public satisfaction and trust, certain conditions have changed between then and now: constitutionally-set term limits the president, the composition of political parties, and the electoral setup of the Senate.

The Commonwealth began with the president elected to a single six-year term, with a unicameral National Assembly with a three-year term. And so, the first midterm election in 1938, which resulted in a complete victory for the ruling Partido Nacionalista, came midway through President Manuel L. Quezon's six-year term, which started in 1935. However, the 1935 Constitution was amended in 1941 to

change the president's term to four years with possible re-election to another four-year term. A bicameral legislature was also restored, so that in November 1941, the president, vice president, and members of the House of Representatives were elected to four-year terms, while members of the Senate were elected to a six-year term. Under the special provisions for the 1941 elections, however, the president would only serve two out of four years (having already been elected to a six year term, President Quezon could only serve two more years as the amended 1935 Constitution specified a maximum of eight years for any president), while the senators drew lots so one third would serve a full six years, another third would serve four years, and the remaining third would serve two years, to allow for staggered terms afterwards.

After World War II and the establishment of the Third Republic in 1946, presidents were elected to a four-year term with the possibility of re-election, as stated in Section 5, Article VII of the amended 1935 Constitution: "No person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years." As such, the midterm served as the initial salvo in an incumbent president's efforts to secure reelection. Evidenced by President Elpidio Quirino's poor and President Diosdado Macapagal's mixed showing in 1951 and 1963, respectively, an administration losing



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*GUEST CANDIDATE

INCUMBENT			WIN/LOSE	RESULTS	
	NATIONAL ASSEM	BLY		ADMIN	OPPOSITION
1938		QUEZON	ß	98 NP	O OPPOSITION
	SENATE				
1947		ROXAS	6	7 LP	1 NP
1951		QUIRINO	P	O LP	9 NP
1955		MAGSAYSAY	மி	8 NP	1 NP*
1959		GARCIA	6	5 NP 1 NCP	2 LP
1963		MACAPAGAL		4 LP	4 NP
1967		MARCOS	6	6 NP 1 IND.*	1 LP
1971		MARCOS	4	2 NP	5 LP 1 NP*
1995		RAMOS	6	9 LAKAS- LABAN	1 PRP 2 NPC*
2007		ARROYO	4	2 TU	8 GO 2 IND.
2013		AQUINO	6	9 TEAM PNOY	3 UNA

the midterms was indicative of impending regime change as both lost their re-election bids.

It could be assumed that the overwhelming Liberal Party (LP) victory in 1971, Marcos' second midterm, was a considerable threat to the ruling party for the 1973 presidential elections (as depicted in the editorial cartoon on the opposite page). Martial Law was put in full force and effect on September 23, 1972, thus keeping Marcos in power until he was deposed in 1986.

Victory in the midterms, however, did not necessarily translate to re-election for the president. While the Nacionalista Party (NP) victory in the 1967 midterm elections boosted the bid of Marcos to win an unprecedented second full term in 1969, the NP win in 1959 did not result in Garcia's re-election two years after.

Thus, there is a mixed rate of success for sitting administrations when it comes to midterm polls. In the Third Republic it stood at four wins (Roxas, Magsaysay, Garcia, and Marcos 1967), two losses (Quirino and Marcos 1971), and one draw (Macapagal).

The 1987 Constitution, under which the Fifth Republic operates, limits a presidential term to a six years without re-election. Midterms then serve as a barometer for continued popular support or as a legitimizing factor midway through a fixed, single presidential term.

While the Upper House continues to have 24 senators with six-year terms, the periodicity of their election has changed. In the Third Republic, senators were elected on a staggered basis of eight every two years, making it easier for parties to fill up their Senatorial slates. With the restoration of the Senate in 1987 under the Fifth Republic, 24 senators were elected to serve until 1992. In 1992, another set of 24 senators were elected, the first 12 serving a full six-year term,

the second 12 serving only until 1995. From the 1995 midterm election onward, Senators have been elected on a staggered basis of 12 every three years, forcing smaller, fragmented parties to coalesce in order to fill up a 12-man berth.

However, it is interesting to note that surveys show most people decide on eight senators. The result suggests why the ninth to twelfth senators in every election have been controversial because of small differences in results.

President Corazon C. Aquino did not have a midterm election, although the 1987 election was considered a referendum on her administration, just as the ratification of the 1987 constitution was a referendum on EDSA. The first post-Martial Law midterm polls were during the administration of President Fidel V. Ramos in 1995, resulting in a strong win for the administration. The Lakas-LABAN administration coalition was made up of stalwarts of Ramos's Lakas NUCD and the LABAN ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP), the party of former House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., whom Ramos defeated for president in 1992. The opposition was composed of the Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC) and the People's Reform Party (PRP) groups led by other defeated 1992 presidential candidates Amb. Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. and Miriam Defensor-Santiago, respectively.

President Joseph Ejercito Estrada did not have a midterm election either, as he was removed from office before the May 2001 polls. What should have been Estrada's midterms in 2001 became a referendum on EDSA Dos. The second post-Martial Law midterm resulted in the heavy loss of the administration's Team Unity (TU) in the 2007 midterms, which affirmed the unpopularity of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as she entered her sixth year in office. The shallow bench of the Arroyo administration's Team Unity,

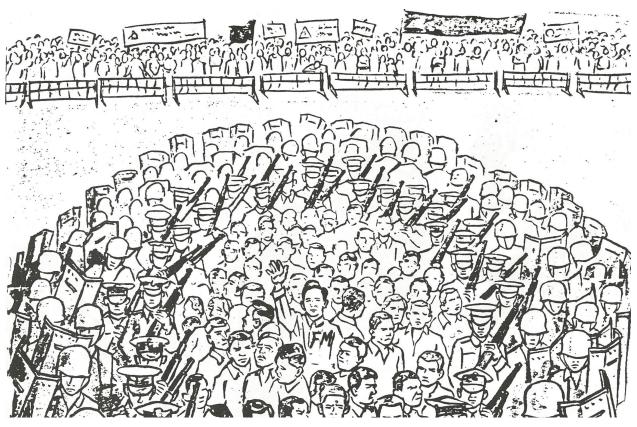
primarily made up of Lakas-CMD and Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino (KAMPI) stalwarts, paled against the powerhouse lineup of the Genuine Opposition (GO), a broad coalition of anti-Arroyo groups such as the LP, a faction of the NPC, NP, Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino (PMP), and PDP-LABAN. Campaigning with the slogan, "Isang boto lang po LABAN sa nakaupo," the opposition drove home the point that the election was a vote of no confidence on the Arroyo administration.

The electorate overwhelmingly favored the opposition, with only two of Arroyo's bets winning—one being a veteran legislator who had challenged Arroyo for the vice presidency in 1998 and the other, a maverick senator. One more Arroyo ally made it: a congressman who later vacated his seat amidst an electoral protest that reversed his victory. In hindsight, the result of the 2007 midterms was an almost complete shutout of the administration, mirroring the Quirino defeats in 1951.

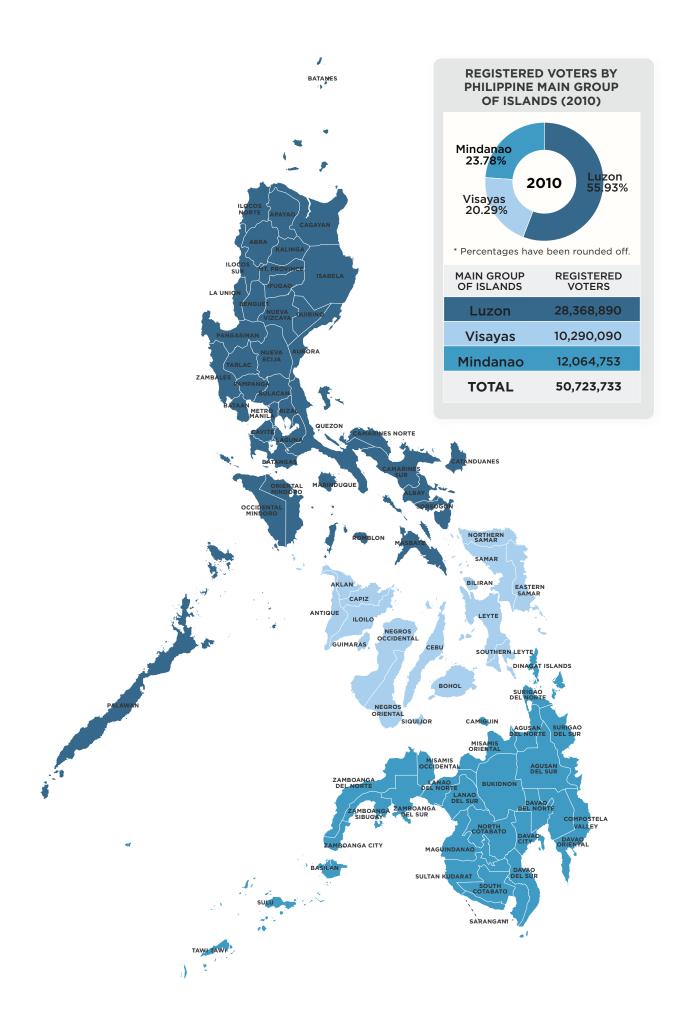
The 2013 elections were only the third midterm poll in the Fifth Republic and the eleventh in Philippine history. The elections were a showdown between the administration coalition Team PNoy—composed of the LP, Akbayan Citizens' Action Party (Akbayan), NPC, NP, and LDP—and the opposition coalition United Nationalist Alliance (UNA), composed of former President Estrada's PMP and Vice President Jejomar Binay's PDP-LABAN. The elections were a victory for the administration, who won nine seats against the opposition's three seats.

Thus far, the midterm record for post-EDSA administrations stands at two victories (Ramos and Aquino) and one loss (Arroyo).

A conventional midterm election campaign targets "vote-rich" provinces—that is, provinces that have high percentages of voter turnout, in addition to large voting populations.

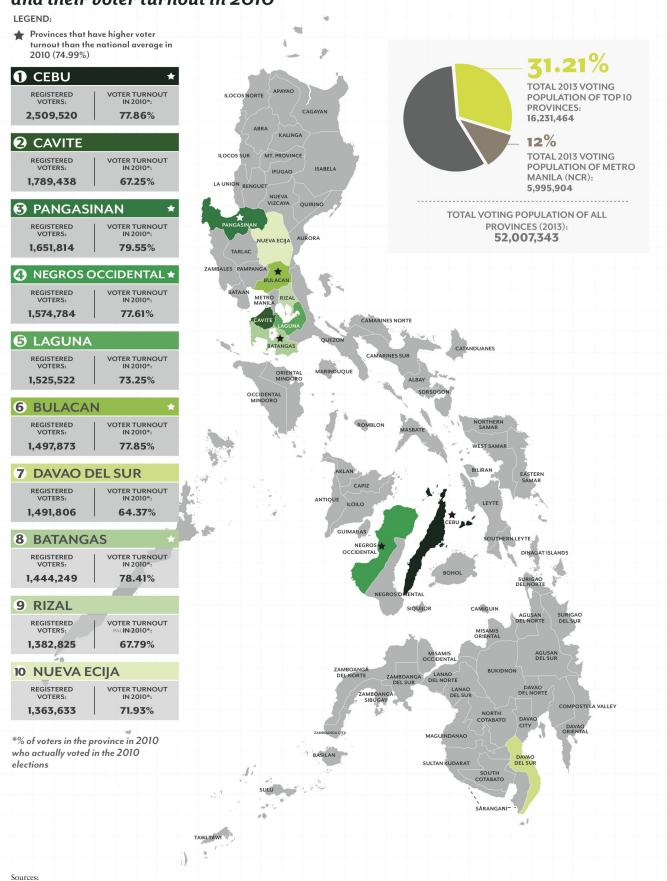


Source: Philippines Free Press



TOP 10 PROVINCES OUTSIDE OF NCR WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 2013

and their voter turnout in 2010



- Ricky Carandang and Isagani de Castro Jr., "50% prefer Noynoy in vote-rich Luzon areas: SWS survey," ABS-CBN News, September 13, 2009, http://www.abs-cbnnews.com/nation/09/13/09/50-prefer-noynoy-vote-rich-luzon-areas-sws-survey.
- Agatha Guidaben, "10 vote-rich provinces have one-third of country's voters," GMA News, February 21, 2013, http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/295951/news/specialreports/10-vote-rich-provinces-have-one-third-of-country-s-voters.
- Romulo A. Virola, "Where to Go... 'For Voters or for Worse'?", National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), May 11, 2010, http://www.nscb.gov.ph/headlines/Stats-Sneak/2010/051110 lyr shdr asp
- Speak/2010/051110_lvc_sbdc.asp.

 Commission on Elections (COMELEC), "2010 National and Local Elections Statistics," December 16, 2013, http://www.comelec.gov.ph/?r=Archives/RegularElections/2010NLE/Statistics.

Most of the voters in Luzon—around 71%—are concentrated in the Lingayen-Lucena corridor. Together, they constitute around 40% of the national vote. Within the corridor, the CALABARZON provinces (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon) have the highest number of registered voters (6,736,126 as of 2010).

The Lingayen-Lucena corridor is often targeted for initial surveys when candidates and parties are considering their electoral chances. They become a crucial battleground because residents are easily reachable by means of the media.

REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE LINGAYEN-LUCENA CORRIDOR (2010) PROVINCE/ 2010 REGISTERED PERCENT OF NATIONAL VOTERS REGION VOTERS **CALABARZON** 6,736,126 13.28% Central Luzon 5,648,686 11.14% **NCR** 6,137,728 12.10% **Pangasinan** 1,621,959 3.20% **TOTAL 39.71**% 20,144,499 NUEVA · Political tacticians refer to the vote-rich corridor from Lingayen in Pangasinan province to Lucena in Quezon province as a good indicator of a candidate's chances. These are mainly urban areas where television and radio play a big role in influencing the choices of • In the 2010 presidential election, the Corridor comprised about 40% of the total **50.7 million registered voters** in the Philippines. • The total number of voters of the Lingayen-Lucena Corridor is about 71% of the total number of voters in Luzon. 1. Carandang R. & Castro I. (2009). 50% prefer Noynoy in vote-rich Luzon areas: SWS survey. 2009 Sep 13 Abs-cbnnews.com. http://www.abs-cbnnews.com/nation/09/13/09/50-prefer-noynoy-vote-rich-luzon-areas-sws-survey 2. comelec.gov.ph 2010 election results



COALITIONS

he coalition, a partnership between political parties or personalities, has been a fixture in Philippine politics since the first national presidential election in 1935.

That historic contest pitted the coalition composed of the Partido Nacionalista Democrata (Antis) and the Partido Nacionalista Democrata Pro-Independencia (Pros) against two newly created parties, the National Socialist Party and the Republican Party. Though fierce rivals, Manuel L. Quezon (Anti) and Sergio Osmeña (Pro) brought together an unrivaled network of provincial leaders that delivered one of the most lopsided electoral victories in Philippine history.

Their coalition would later reunite as the Nacionalista Party (NP) to win all the seats in the 1938 elections for the National Assembly, and would dominate electoral politics in the country until after World War II, when the NP-Liberal Wing (later the Liberal Party), was established by Senate President Manuel Roxas as a vehicle for his presidential bid. Roxas faced his mentor Osmeña, who had brokered a coalition between the NP, the Democrata Alliance and the Popular Front. Roxas defeated Osmeña and ushered in a period of two-party dominance under the Third Republic (1946-1972), with smaller parties joining either side to boost their chances at the polls, a pattern that was clearly visible during presidential elections. Midterm elections under the Third Republic, however, would largely remain twoparty contests.



The logo of the 1935 coalition of the Nacionalista Democratico and Nacionalista Democrata Pro-Independencia parties. Source: White Book of the Coalition

The Liberals themselves were split into two wings for the 1949 polls, with Senate President Jose Avelino forming a separate wing within the party to challenge the incumbent Elpidio Quirino. While former President Jose P. Laurel lost that election, the Nacionalistas finally recaptured Malacañang four years later with Ramon Magsaysay, a Liberal-turned-Nacionalista.

The elections of 1957, 1959, 1961, and 1965 would see the emergence and growth of the Progressive Party of the Philippines (PPP). It contested the presidency twice, in 1957 with considerable success, and once more in 1965. In the 1959 midterms, the Progressives coalesced with the opposition LP to form the Liberal-Progressive Party; for their part, the



The Lakas ng Bayan coalition won 22 of 24 seats in the Senate election of 1987. Source: Aquino Foundation

Nacionalistas coalesced with the Nationalist Citizens' Party of Senator Lorenzo Tañada. Two years later in 1961, the LP and the Grand Alliance formed the "United Opposition," a coalition to support Vice President Diosdado Macapagal's successful presidential run and the LP-PPP sweep of the Senate.

From 1963 to 1971, elections were once again contested largely by the NP and LP. In the Fourth Republic, coalitions figured prominently in the 1978 and 1984 Batasang Pambansa elections. Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), President Ferdinand E. Marcos's political party, was originally a coalition of former Nacionalistas, Liberals, and other partisans but grew into a political monolith, dominating both elections. Most opposition groups boycotted the 1978 elections, refusing to lend credibility to the Marcos dictatorship, but in 1984, a handful of anti-Marcos forces coalesced under the United Democratic

Organization (UNIDO).

Elections that followed in the Fifth Republic have been contested by coalitions mainly because of the inability of political parties to complete a strong national slate. Notably, only senatorial elections from 1987 onwards have seen the formation of short-lived political coalitions, with these coalitions being dissolved in the run-up to presidential elections. All midterm polls in the Fifth Republic have been battles between two main, opposing coalitions, with the administration party scoring victories in 1995 under President Ramos and in 2013 under President Benigno S. Aquino III, but suffering defeat in 2007 under President Arroyo.

The presidential elections themselves may be characterized as a multiparty melee, in a reversal of pre-Martial Law political trends, which were characterized primarily by coalition-building ahead of presidential elections, to consolidate support for one of two main contenders. The sheer number of coalitions candidates who contested the presidency in 1992 (seven), 1998 (10), and 2010 (nine) is evident of this shift.

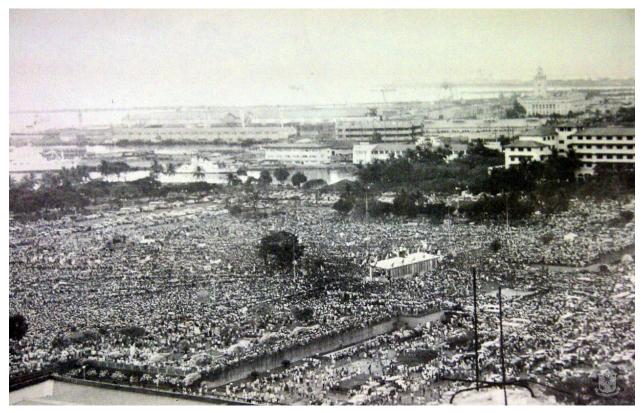
The 2004 elections, however, was unusual since it featured a president running for reelection for the first time since 1969. The administration, opposition, and a band of third-party "alternatives" each cobbled together their own coalitions, but the contest was largely between Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and Fernando Poe Jr.—a throwback to the pre-Martial Law political norm of two main political adversaries. However, the victor still failed to win a majority mandate.

The trend in the Fifth Republic shows presidents elected by a plurality of the electorate instead of a clear majority; in stark

contrast to the Third Republic, where only Carlos P. Garcia was elected with less than 50% of the vote.

Coalitions were also formed in the 1987 and 2001 elections that served as referenda on the popular support of the administrations that were forged out of EDSA I and EDSA Dos. Both President Aquino and Arroyo's coalitions won these crucial tests to their legitimacy by considerable margins.

Political coalitions remain and will continue to be relevant in the Philippine political discourse because the contemporary multiparty system results in smaller, weaker political parties that have to rely on each other to complete a 12-man Senate slate every three years. This is further complicated by the general lack of party loyalty that is both symptom and cause of the weakness of Philippine political parties.



February 4, 1986: Cory Aquino and Salvador "Doy" Laurel's miting de avance in Luneta Park. Both ran under the umbrella coalition of the opposition, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO). Source: Cory: Profile of a President by Isabelo T. Crisostomo

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH



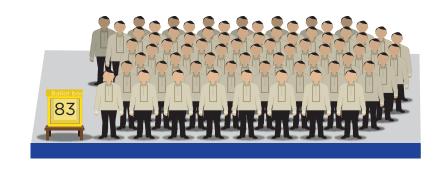
1935 Presidential Elections



Manuel L. Quezon

Coalition:

Partido Nacionalista Democratico Partido Nacionalista Democrata Pro-Independencia

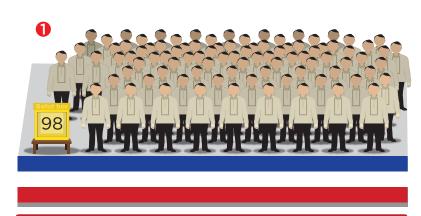






1938 Midterm Elections





1. First and last time that a party won all seats in the National Assembly.

SENATE ELECTIONS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH

1941 Presidential Elections





1. First and last time that a party won all 24 seats in the Senate.

1946 Presidential Elections



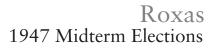




Sergio Osmeña Coalition: Nacionalista Party-Democrata Alliance-Popular Front



SENATE ELECTIONS UNDER THE THIRD REPUBLIC





Liberal Party

Nacionalista Party



1. Geronima Pecson: first woman senator

1949 Presidential Elections







Jose P. Laurel Coalition: NP-Colectivista-Young Philippines-Philippine Youth Party-Popular Front-Democrata Nacional







1.The ninth senator was elected to fill the unexpired term of Fernando Lopez, who had been elected vice president in 1949.

LP









1953 Presidential Elections











1. The ninth senator was elected to fill the unexpired term of Carlos P. Garcia, who had been elected vice president in 1953.

2. Claro M. Recto was the first "guest candidate." He was a Nacionalista who ran under the opposition LP slate.



1957 Presidential Elections







Jose Yulo







1961 Presidential Election





Diosdado Macapagal Coalition: LP-Grand Alliance-PPP





1965 Presidential Election





1969 Presidential Election







SENATE ELECTIONS UNDER THE FIFTH REPUBLIC





Coalition: Lakas ng Bayan (LABAN) Coalition: Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD)







1992 Presidential Elections

Ramon Mitra Jr. LDP







Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. NPC







Coalition: NPC-PRP-KBL



Coalition: LAKAS-LABAN





1998 Presidential Election



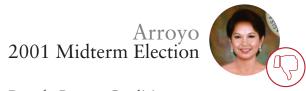




Jose de Venecia LAKAS-NUCD-UMDP







Coalition: People Power Coalition

Coalition: Pwersa ng Masa



2004 Presidential Election

Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo Coalition: Koalisyon ng Katapatan at Karanasan sa Kinabukasan





Fernando Poe Jr. Coalition: Koalisyon ng Nagkakaisang Pilipino



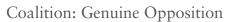


2. Aquilino Pimentel III was proclaimed the winner in an electoral protest contesting the Senate seat of Rep. Miguel Zubiri.

Arroyo 2007 Midterm Election



Coalition: Team Unity





2010 Presidential Election

















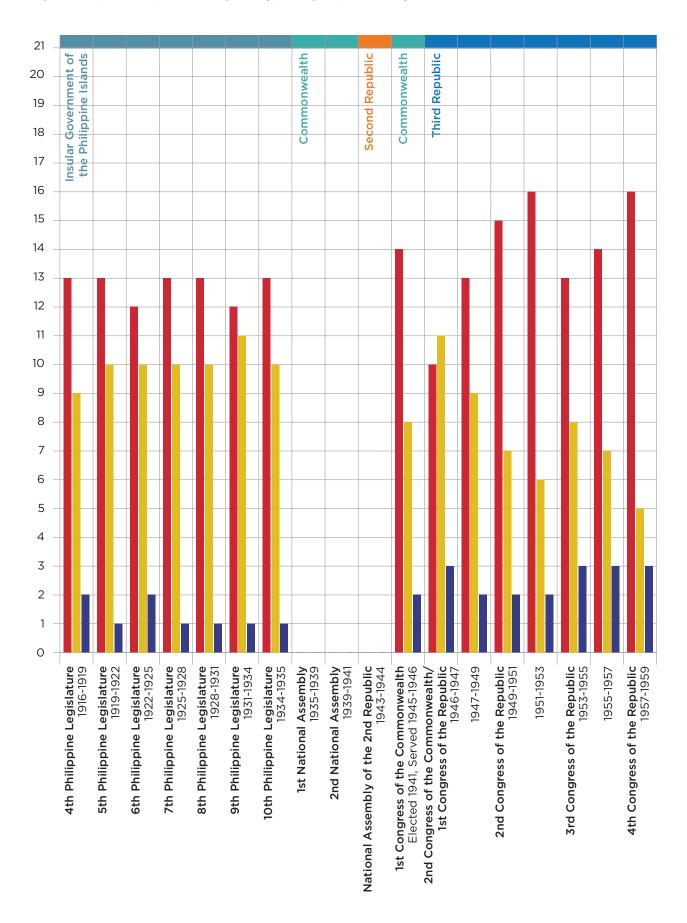
1. PDP-Laban President Aquilino "Koko" Pimentel III left UNA for Team PNoy after UNA accepted his political rival Juan Miguel Zubiri in its senatorial slate.

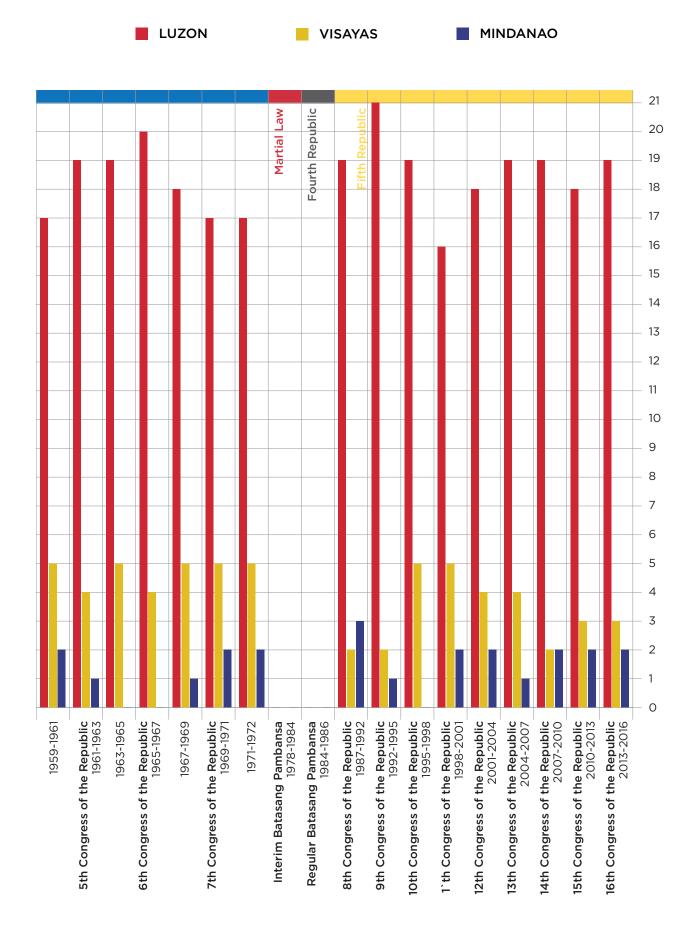
Coalition: Team PNoy





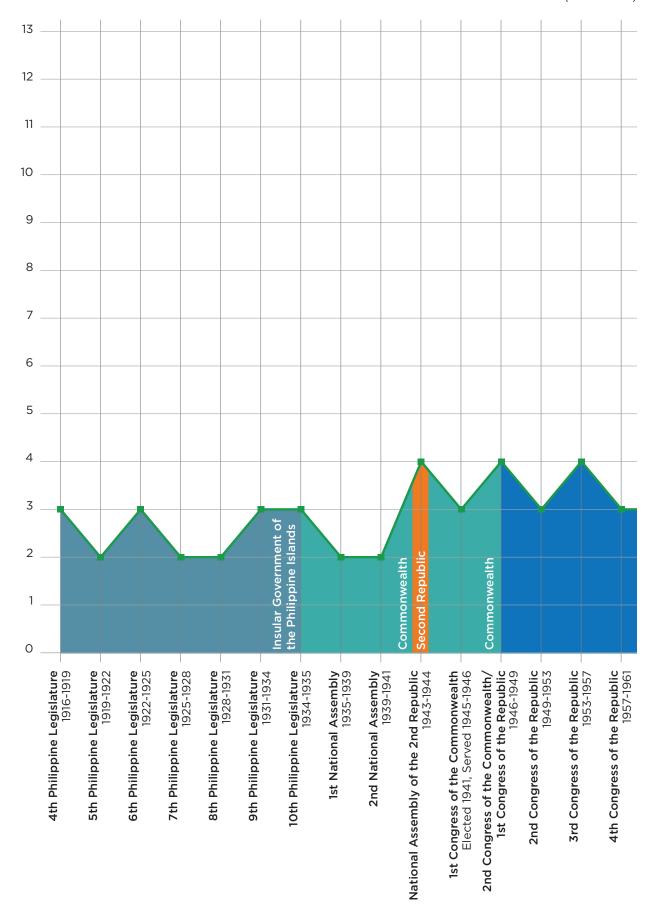
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SENATORS OVER TIME (1916-2015)

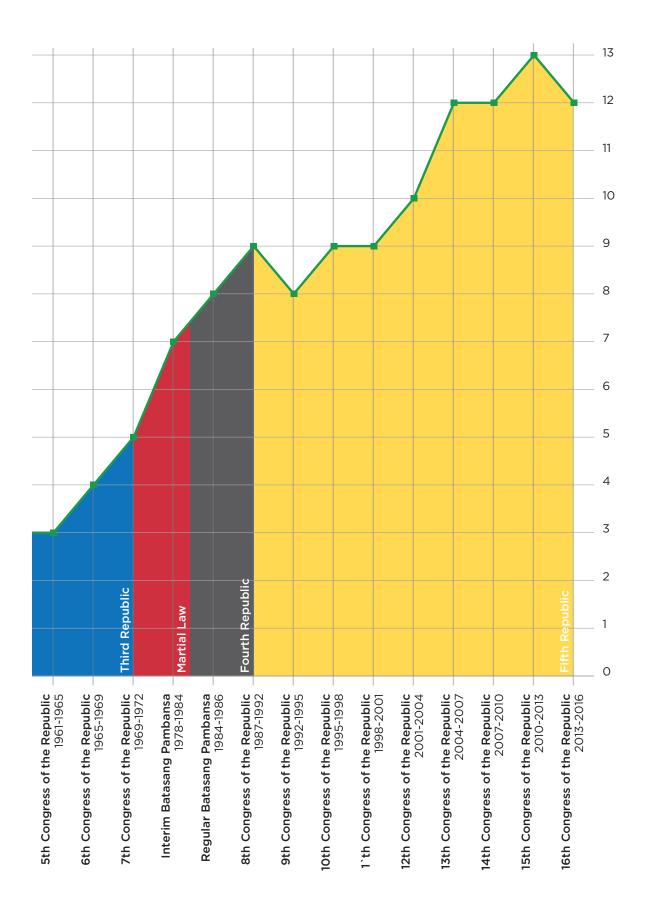




MORO REPRESENTATION IN THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE OVER TIME

(1916-2015)





TER QUALIFICATIONS OVER TIME

- 1898 –







- Male
- 20 years of age
- "Most distinguished by their education, social position, and honorable conduct"
- Committed to the cause of national independence



























- Male
- 23 years of age
- Legal residence in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least 6 months
- Not a citizen or subject of any foreign power
- One of the following:
 - Held the office of municipal captain, gobernadorcillo, alcalde, lieutenant, cabeza de barangay, or member of any ayuntamiento prior to August 13, 1898
 - Own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or who annually pay at least 30 pesos in established taxes
 - Can speak, read, and write English or Spanish

- Not delinquent in payment of public taxes assessed since August 13, 1898
- Not deprived of the right to vote by the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction since August 13, 1898
- Has not convicted by a Court of First Instance since August 13, 1898 of any offense punishable by death or imprisonment for the period of 6 months or more, unless and until acquitted upon appeal to a higher court or restored to all civil rights by amnesty or pardon
- Has not violated the oath of allegiance to the **United States**
- Has not borne arms in the Philippine Islands against the authority or sovereignty of the United States since May 1, 1901, either as an officer, soldier, or civilian

1907 -

























- Male
- 23 years of age
- Legal residence in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least 6 months
- Not a citizen or subject of any foreign power
- One of the following:
 - Held the office of municipal captain, gobernadorcillo, alcalde, lieutenant, cabeza de barangay, or member of any ayuntamiento prior to August 13, 1898
 - Own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or who annually pay at least 30 pesos in established taxes
 - Can speak, read, and write English or Spanish

- Not delinquent in payment of public taxes assessed since August 13, 1898
- Not deprived of the right to vote by the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction since August 13, 1898
- Has not violated the oath of allegiance to the United States
- Has not borne arms in the Philippine Islands against the authority or sovereignty of the United States since May 1, 1901, either as an officer, soldier, or civilian
- Has not, since May 1, 1901, made any contribution of money or other valuable thing, aid, or comfort to any person or organization against the authority or sovereignty of the United States, or has not demanded or received such contribution from others

1916 -



















- Male
- 21 years of age
- Resided in the Philippines for at least 1 year, and in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least 6 months
- Not a citizen or subject of any foreign power
- One of the following:
 - Held the office of municipal captain, gobernadorcillo, alcalde, lieutenant, cabeza de barangay, or member of any ayuntamiento prior to August 13, 1898

- Own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or who annually pay at least 30 pesos in established taxes
- Can speak, read, and write English, Spanish, or a native language
- Of sound mind
- Has not been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of an infamous offense since the August 13, 1898

- 1935 —













- Male
- Citizen of the Philippines
- 21 years of age
- Resided in the Philippines for at least 1 year, and in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least 6 months
- Able to read and write
- Not otherwise disqualified by law











- Citizen of the Philippines
- 21 years of age
- Resided in the Philippines for at least 1 year, and in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least 6 months
- Able to read and write
- Not otherwise disqualified by law

- 1972 -----









- Citizen of the Philippines
- 15 years of age
- Resident of the barrio, district, or barangay for at least 6 months
- Registered in the list of Barangay (Citizens Assembly) members kept by the barrio, district, or barangay secretary

1978 -















- Citizen of the Philippines
- 18 years of age
- Resided in the Philippines for at least 1 year, and in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least 6 months
- Not otherwise disqualified by law
- Has not been sentenced by final judgment to suffer imprisonment for not less than one year, or has not had such disability removed by plenary pardon (voter will reacquire the right to vote upon expiration of five years after service of sentence)
- Has not been adjudged by final judgment by competent court or tribunal of having violated his oath of allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines
- · Of sound mind









- Citizen of the Philippines
- 18 years of age
- Resided in the Philippines for at least 1 year, and in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least 6 months
- Not otherwise disqualified by law

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY'S FOREMOST PUBLIC SQUARE

DEFEND IT AT PLAZA MIRANDA

Manila, the seat of colonial political power in the Philippines, spawned 16 geographical districts—known as arabales, or suburbs—mostly drawn up during the colonial period. One of the busiest and most important of these arabales is Quiapo, situated north of the Pasig River. Originally a residential area for Manileños with means, the district evolved to become Manila's downtown from the 1920s to the 1960s—a unique and potent melting pot of commerce, and entertainment, politics, and religion.

At the heart of Quiapo is a public square known as Plaza Miranda. Little is known, however, about the man for whom the plaza is named, a certain Jose Sandino Miranda, who was secretary of the Treasury between 1833 and 1854.

This geographic center of the district has seen countless demonstrations throughout its long existence—from religious processions of devotees of the Black Nazarene to gatherings of political partisans.

Located no more than a kilometer from Malacañan Palace, Plaza Miranda was the

largest venue from which rallyists could be physically close to the residence of the country's chief executive, whether in loyal support or oppositionist denunciation.

In the era of grand demonstrations and mass mobilizations, National Artist for Literature Nick Joaquin, in his Almanac for Manileños, described Plaza Miranda as "the crossroads of the nation, the forum of the land." President Ramon Magsaysay, arguably the most popular of our postwar chief executives, famously recognized the square as a gauge of public opinion when he asked a proponent of a policy or project: "Can we defend this at Plaza Miranda?" Far removed from the closed, airconditioned rooms of Congress or cushioned seats in public buildings, bringing an issue to Plaza Miranda was the ultimate act of transparency and accountability, where the people, any Juan or Juana de la Cruz, could question their government.

In the half century that Plaza Miranda served as the country's foremost public square, three events stand out. The 1946 presidential elections pitted incumbent President Sergio Osmeña against his protégé-turned-rival Senate President Manuel Roxas. Osmeña, upholding traditionalist notions from the prewar era, refused to campaign and delivered a solitary yet scathing speech in Plaza Miranda:

"(S) o I am here before you, to see me, to listen to me. Probably my hair is grayer than it was a year ago, but I assure you that this was not because of worry about the elections, but rather because of my grave responsibilities and preoccupations concerning our country, so rashly imperiled by the big ambitions of small men..."

Osmeña lost the election to Roxas, founder of the breakaway wing of the old Nacionalista Party that would eventually become the Liberal Party (LP), who mounted a nationwide campaign, going house-to-house, and giving stump speeches in town plazas. Barely a year into his term, Roxas also delivered an important speech in Plaza Miranda—rallying

the Liberal Party to support the Parity
Agreement to the 1935 Constitution, which
granted American citizens equal rights with
Filipino nationals in the use of national
natural resources. Just as the president finished
speaking, a man lobbed a grenade on the stage,
prompting General Mariano Castañeda to kick
it away and cover President Roxas with his
body. The grenade landed near the audience,
killing two and wounding a dozen people.

Two decades later, after President Ferdinand E. Marcos won re-election in 1969, only to plunge in popularity as the peso was devalued and inflation and student demonstrations rocked the land, the sons of Presidents Osmeña and Roxas united under the LP, in opposition to President Marcos. Senators Sergio Osmeña Jr. and Gerardo Roxas both figured in the third, perhaps most infamous, incident in Plaza Miranda, which would indelibly link the Liberal Party of the Philippines to Plaza Miranda's identity as the forum of Philippine democracy.



Plaza Miranda, circa 1945, taken from the entrance to the Quiapo Church. Source: John Tewell.



August 21, 1971: Liberal Party Senators assembled in the Plaza Miranda: Jovito Salonga (center), Sergio Osmeña Jr., Ramon Bagatsing, and Gerardo "Gerry" Roxas. Source: Gerry Roxas Foundation.

The political situation in Manila and throughout the country was at a fever pitch. Growing disenchantment with Marcos put his political future at stake with the 1971 midterm senatorial elections, the traditional dividing line between continued political relevance or a reduction to political lameduckhood for an incumbent.

On August 21, 1971, at the miting de avance of the Liberal Party in Plaza Miranda, the square became the scene of two simultaneous grenade attacks that nearly liquidated the party's leadership, just as Senator Roxas, Liberal Party president, was proclaiming his party's local candidates for the City of Manila.

Among those seriously injured were Roxas, Osmeña, Senators Jovito Salonga, Genaro Magsaysay, Eva Estrada-Kalaw (Nacionalista guest candidate of the LP), and senatorial bets John Henry Osmeña and Ramon Mitra Jr.

Roxas would hold President Marcos responsible for the attack:

"The Plaza Miranda incident has illustrated beyond doubt that there is not a safe place in the country where people may express their views without having to face the perils of assassination. I have only one message to leaders, followers and the electorate: Nothing will deter the LP nor dampen its determination to win the mandate of the people this election. We shall continue to fight for the right of our citizenry. I am grateful to the Almighty for those of us who were fortunate to have been spared."

Widely considered as the most blatant assault on free speech and guaranteed democratic rights at the time, many quarters believed it to be masterminded by Marcos himself, which led to increased opposition to his administration. Three months later, the polls resulted in a Senate sweep by the Liberals, with only two Marcos allies making it into the winner's circle. The president's alter egos—Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Secretary of Labor Blas Ople—were among the losers.

Edward R. Kiunisala, in his article "The Outrage," published in the Philippines Free Press, wrote:

"It will take a long time before Plaza Miranda, the symbol of free expression, will be as it used to be. No one will ascend the Plaza Miranda stage again without fearing for his life. How much of the militancy, the courage, the national pride and the spirit of the Filipino people have gone that Black Saturday at Plaza Miranda?"

The 1971 Plaza Miranda Bombing was, in a way, the square's last hurrah as the country's foremost stage for political discourse. With the advent of mass media, which allowed candidates to reach a wide audience through television or the radio, political rallies have been reserved for proclamations or the traditional miting de avance. While no longer the grandest nor most prominent political forum, Plaza Miranda continues to remind Filipinos that Philippine democracy was not only restored in 1986, but is alive and free.



August 21, 1971: Liberal Party President and Senator Gerardo "Gerry" Roxas endorses the LP slate for the City of Manila, led by Ramon Bagatsing. Source: Gerry Roxas Foundation.



The audience at the Plaza Miranda, caught in a panic following the 1971 blast. Source: Gerry Roxas Foundation.

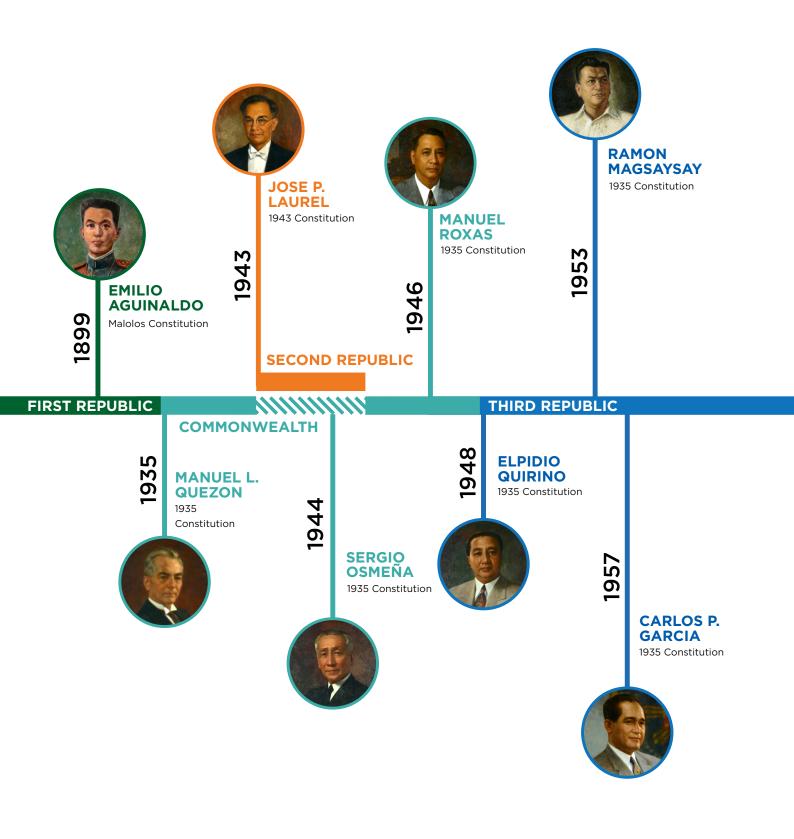


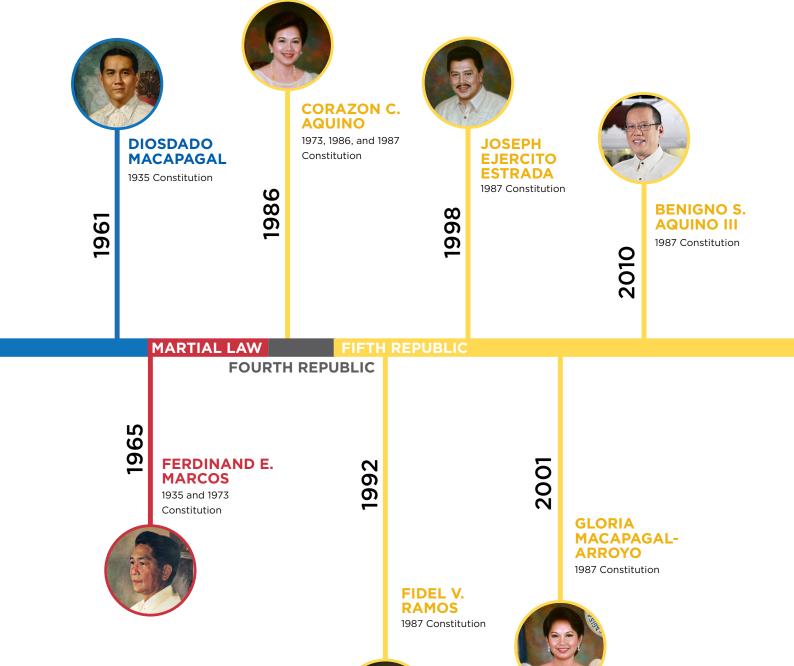
Injured Liberal Party senatorial bets campaigning after the Plaza Miranda bombing, from left to right: Eddie Elarde, Eva Estrada-Kalaw, Jovito Salonga, John Osmeña, Genaro Magsaysay, Melanio Singson, Salipada Pendatun. Source: Steve Salonga



TIMELINE OF THE

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENCY







EMILIO AGUINALDO

PRESIDENCY

JANUARY 23, 1899 - MARCH 23, 1901

BIRTH

March 22, 1869 Kawit, Cavite

DEATH

February 6, 1964 Quezon City

EDUCATION

Colegio de San Juan de Letran, college preparatory (Attended until 1880)

SPOUSE

Hilaria del Rosario (m. 1896) (1877 — 1921); Maria Agoncillo y Reyes (m. 1930) (1881 — 1963)

PROFESSION

Entrepreneur, farmer, soldier

PUBLIC SERVICE

Military Service

Captain General of the Philippine Revolutionary Army

Executive: Local Government

Cabeza de Barangay of Binakayan, Cavite El Viejo (now Kawit, Cavite) (1886)

Executive: Provincial Government

Capitan Municipal of Cavite El Viejo (1895)

Executive: National Government

President of the Tejeros government (March 22,1897 — November 1, 1897); President of the Biak-na-Bato Republic (November 1, 1897 — December 20, 1897); President of the Dictatorial Government (May 24,1898 — June 23, 1898); President of the Revolutionary Government (June 23,1898 — January 23, 1899)

INAUGURATION

January 23, 1899 Barasoain Church, Malolos, Bulacan

DATE ELECTED

January 23, 1899 (through the majority vote of the Malolos Congress)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

LAUREL: Member of Council of State ROXAS: Member of Council of State QUIRINO: Member of Council of State

MAGSAYSAY: Member of Council

of State

GARCIA: Member of Council of State

MACAPAGAL: Member of Council

of State



MANUEL L. QUEZON

PRESIDENCY

NOVEMBER 15, 1935 - AUGUST 1, 1944

BIRTH

August 19, 1878 Baler, Aurora

DEATH

August 1, 1944 Saranac Lake, New York

POLITICAL PARTY

Coalition (1935 — 1938); Nacionalista Party (NP) (1938 — 1944)

VICE PRESIDENT

Sergio Osmeña (1935 — 1944)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts, Colegio de San Juan de Letran (1894); Bachelor of Laws, University of Santo Tomas (began in 1894, resumed 1902 — 1903)

SPOUSE

Aurora Aragon y Molina (m. 1918) (1888 — 1949)

PROFESSION

Land surveyor, lawyer

PUBLIC SERVICE

Military Service

Major (1899 — 1901, under the First Republic)

Legislative: Local Government

Municipal Councilor of Lucena (1906)

Legislative: Lower House

Majority Floor Leader in the Philippine Assembly (1907 — 1909)

Legislative: Upper House

Senator, 5th Senatorial District (1916 — 1935); Senate President (1916 — 1935)

Executive: Provincial

GovernmentGovernor of Tayabas
[1906 — 1907]

Executive: Bureaucracy

Provincial Fiscal of Mindoro (1903 — 1904); Provincial Fiscal of Tayabas (now Quezon Province) (1904)

INAUGURATION

November 15, 1935 Legislative Building (now National Museum), Manila

December 30, 1941 Corregidor Island

November 15, 1943

Washington, D.C. (by virtue of U.S. Congressional Resolution)

DATE ELECTED

September 16, 1935 695,332 votes (67.99% of the electorate);

November 11, 1941 1,340,638 votes (81.78% of the electorate)

OTHER

4th place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1903); Resident Commissioner to the United States Congress (1909 — 1916)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

AGUINALDO: Aide-de-camp (c.1899 — 1900)



BIRTH

March 9, 1891 Tanauan, Batangas

DEATH

November 6, 1959 Mandaluyong City

POLITICAL PARTY

Kapisanan ng Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas (KALIBAPI)

EDUCATION

Manila High School (now Araullo High School) (1911); Bachelor of Laws, University of the Philippines (1915); Master of Laws, Escuela de Derecho (1919); Doctor of Civil Laws, Yale University (1920); Doctor of Philosophy, University of Santo Tomas (1936)

SPOUSE

Paciencia Hidalgo y Valencia (m. 1911) (1889 — 1960)

PROFESSION

Lawyer

JOSE P. LAUREL

PRESIDENCY

OCTOBER 14, 1943 - AUGUST 17, 1945

ACADEME

Professor of Law,
University of the Philippines;
Professor of Law,
Philippine Law School (now
Lacson College);
Professor of Law,
University of Santo Tomas;
Professor of Law,
University of Manila;
Professor of Law,
Far Eastern University;
Professor of Law,
Central University;
Professor of Law,
Adamson University

PUBLIC SERVICE

Judicial

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1936 — 1941)

Legislative: Upper House

Senator, 5th Senatorial District (1925 — 1931);

Senator (1951 — 1957)

Executive: Bureaucracy

Clerk for the Bureau of Forestry (1909); Chief clerk of the Law Division of the Executive Bureau (1918 — 1921); Chief clerk of the Administrative Division of the Executive Bureau (1921 — 1922); Undersecretary of the Interior (1922)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of the Interior (1923); Commissioner of Justice (1942); Commissioner of the Interior (1942)

INAUGURATION

October 14, 1943 Legislative Building (now National Museum), Manila

DATE ELECTED

September 25, 1943 (elected by the KALIBAPI Assembly)

OTHER:

2nd place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1915); Delegate to the 1934 Constitutional Convention

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

QUEZON: Associate Justice QUIRINO: Senator MAGSAYSAY: Senator; Special envoy (Laurel-Langley Agreement) GARCIA: Senator



SERGIO OSMEÑA

PRESIDENCY

AUGUST 1, 1944 - MAY 28, 1946

BIRTH

September 9, 1878 Cebu City, Cebu

DEATH

October 19, 1961 Quezon City

POLITICAL PARTY

Nacionalista Party (NP)

EDUCATION

Seminario Colegio de San Carlos (1892); Bachelor of Arts, Colegio de San Juan de Letran (1894); Bachelor of Laws, University of Santo Tomas (1903)

SPOUSE

Estefania Chiong Veloso y Rosales (m. 1901) (1875 — 1918); Esperanza Limjap y Escolar (m. 1920) (1894 — 1978)

PROFESSION

Journalist, lawyer

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislative: LocalMunicipal Councilor of Cebu (1903, re-elected in 1904)

Legislative: Lower House

Representative of the 2nd District of Cebu (1907 — 1922); Speaker of the House (1907 — 1922)

Legislative: Upper House

Senate President pro tempore (1922 — 1934); Senator, 10th Senatorial District (1922 — 1935)

Executive: Provincial Government

Governor of Cebu (1905 — 1907)

Executive: Bureaucracy

Fiscal of Cebu (1904 — 1905)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of Public Instruction, (1935 — 1939); Secretary of Public Instruction, Health, and Public Welfare (1941 — 1944)

Executive: National Government

Vice President

INAUGURATION

August 1, 1944 Washington, D.C.

DATE ELECTED

August 1, 1944 (succeeded into office)

OTHER

2nd place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1903)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

Security Council

QUEZON: Vice President;
Secretary of Public Instruction;
Secretary of Health; Secretary of
Public Welfare
ROXAS: Member of
Council of State
QUIRINO: Member of
Council of State
MAGSAYSAY: Member of
Council of State
GARCIA: Member of National



MANUEL ROXAS

PRESIDENCY

MAY 28, 1946 - APRIL 15, 1948

BIRTH

January 1, 1892 Capiz (now Roxas City), Capiz

DEATH

April 15, 1948 Clark Air Base, Pampanga

POLITICAL PARTY

Liberal Party (LP)

VICE PRESIDENT

Elpidio Quirino (1946 — 1948)

EDUCATION

Manila High School (now Araullo High School) (1910); Bachelor of Laws, University of the Philippines (1913)

SPOUSE

Trinidad de Leon y Roura (m. 1921) (1900 — 1995)

PROFESSION

Interpreter in the Court of First Instance of the 15th Judicial District, lawyer

ACADEME

Professor of Law, Philippine Law School (1916)

PUBLIC SERVICE

Military Service Brigadier General

Judicial

Law clerk to Chief Justice Cayetano Arellano (1913 — 1917)

Legislative: Local

Municipal Councilor of Capiz (1917)

Legislative: Lower House

Speaker of the House (1922 - 1933);

Representative of the 1st District of Capiz (1922 — 1935); Assemblyman for the 1st District of Capiz, National Assembly (1935 — 1938)

Legislative: Upper House

Senator (elected in 1941 but did not assume office due to Japanese Occupation) (1945 — 1946);
Senate President (1945 — 1946)

Executive: Provincial Government

Governor of Capiz (1919 — 1921)

Executive: BureaucracyChairman of the National

Economic Council (1938 — 1941); Chairman of the National Development Corporation (1938 — 1941); Chairman of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (1938 — 1941); Chairman of the Rural Progress Administration (1938 — 1941); Chairman of the National Enterprises Control Board (1938 — 1941)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of Finance (1938 — 1941)

INAUGURATION

May 28, 1946 Legislative Building (now National Museum), Manila

DATE ELECTED

April 23, 1946 1,333,392 votes [54% of the electorate]

OTHER:

1st place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1913); Delegate to the 1935 Constitutional Convention

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

QUEZON: Assemblyman; Secretary of Finance; liaison to U.S. Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE) Secretary to the President; Senator

LAUREL: Head of Bigasang

Bayan (BIBA)

OSMEÑA: Senate President



ELPIDIO QUIRINO

PRESIDENCY

APRIL 17, 1948 - DECEMBER 30, 1953

BIRTH

November 16, 1890 Vigan, Ilocos Sur

DEATH

February 29, 1956 Quezon City

POLITICAL PARTY

Liberal Party (Quirino Wing) (1949); Liberal Party (1953)

VICE PRESIDENT

Fernando Lopez (1949 — 1953)

EDUCATION

Manila High School (now Araullo High School) (1911); Bachelor of Laws, University of the Philippines (1915)

SPOUSE

Alicia Syquia y Jimenez (m.1921) (1904 — 1945)

PROFESSION

Teacher, lawyer

ACADEME

Law School Dean, Adamson University (1941 — 1946)

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislative: Lower House Legal clerk in the Philippine Commission (1915 — 1916); Representative of the 1st District of Ilocos (1919 — 1922)

Legislative: Upper House

Private secretary of Senate President Manuel L. Quezon; Senator (1925 — 1935); Senator (elected in 1941 but did not assume office due to Japanese occupation) (1945 — 1946)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of Finance (1935 — 1936 and 1946); Secretary of the Interior (1936 — 1938); Secretary of Foreign Affairs (1946 — 1948)

Executive: National Government

Vice President (1946 — 1948)

INAUGURATION

April 17, 1948 Malacañan Palace

December 30, 1949

Independence Grandstand (now Quirino Grandstand)

DATE ELECTED

April 17, 1948 (succeeded into office)

November 8, 1949

1,803,808 votes (50.93% of the electorate)

OTHER

Delegate to the 1934 Constitutional Convention

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

QUEZON: Secretary of Interior; Secretary of Finance; Senator

LAUREL: Member of Council of

State

OSMEÑA: Senate President pro

empore

ROXAS: Vice President; Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of

Finance



RAMON MAGSAYSAY

PRESIDENCY

DECEMBER 30, 1953 - MARCH 17, 1957

BIRTH

August 31, 1907 Iba, Zambales

DEATH

March 17, 1957 Mt. Manunggal, Cebu

POLITICAL PARTY

Nacionalista Party (NP)

VICE PRESIDENT

Carlos P. Garcia (1953 — 1957)

EDUCATION

Zambales Academy (1924); Bachelor of Arts, Major in Commerce, Jose Rizal University (1932)

SPOUSE

Luz Rosauro Banzon (m. 1933) (1915 — 2004)

PROFESSION

Mechanic, bus shop superintendent, manager

PUBLIC SERVICE

Military Service

Overall guerilla commander of Zambales Military District

Legislative:

Lower House

Representative of Zambales (1946 — 1950); House Committee Chairman of Defense (1946 — 1950)

Executive: Provincial

Government

Military Governor of Zambales (1942 — 1945)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of National Defense (1950 — 1953)

INAUGURATION

December 30, 1953 Quirino Grandstand, Manila

DATE ELECTED

November 10, 1953 electoral tally 2,912,992 (68.9% of the electorate)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

OSMEÑA: Military
Governor of Zambales
ROXAS: Congressman
QUIRINO: Congressman;
Secretary of National Defense



BIRTH

November 4, 1896 Talibon, Bohol

DEATH

June 14, 1971 Quezon City

POLITICAL PARTY

Nacionalista Party (NP)

VICE PRESIDENT

Diosdado Macapagal (1957 — 1961)

EDUCATION

Cebu Provincial High School (Abellana National School); Bachelor of Laws, Philippine Law School (1923)

SPOUSE

Leonila de la Serna Dimataga (m. 1933) (1906 — 1994)

PROFESSION

Poet, high school teacher, lawyer

CARLOS P. GARCIA

PRESIDENCY

MARCH 18, 1957 - DECEMBER 30, 1961

ACADEME

Teacher.

Bohol Provincial School (1923)

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislative: Lower House

Representative of the 3rd District of Bohol (1925 — 1931)

Legislative: Upper House

Senator (elected 1941 but did not assume office due to Japanese occupation) (1945 — 1953); Minority Floor Leader (1946 — 1953)

Executive: Provincial Government

Governor of Bohol (1934 — 1940)

Executive: BureaucracyMember of the Rehabilitation

Commission (1959)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of Foreign Affairs (1953 — 1957)

Executive: National Government

Vice President (1953 — 1957)

INAUGURATION

March 18, 1957 Malacañan Palace

December 30, 1957

Independence Grandstand (now Quirino Grandstand)

DATE ELECTED

March 18, 1957 (succeeded into office)

November 12, 1957

2,072,257 votes [41.3% of the electorate]

OTHERS

7th place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1923)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

QUEZON: Governor; Senator; Member of the Rehabilitation Commission OSMEÑA: Senator; Member of the Rehabilitation Commission

ROXAS: Senator QUIRINO: Senator

MAGSAYSAY: Vice President; Secretary of Foreign Affairs



DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

PRESIDENCY

DECEMBER 30, 1961 - DECEMBER 30, 1965

BIRTH September 28, 1910

September 28, 1910 Lubao, Pampanga

DEATH

April 21,1997 Makati City

POLITICAL PARTY

Liberal Party (LP)

VICE PRESIDENT

Emmanuel Pelaez (1961 — 1965)

SPOUSE

Purita Lim dela Rosa (m. 1938) (c. 1900s — 1943) Evangelina de la Cruz Macaraeg (m. 1946) (1915 — 1999)

EDUCATION

Pampanga High School (1929); Bachelor of Laws (1936); Master of Laws (1941); Doctor of Civic Law (1947); Doctor of Economics (1957) at the University of Santo Tomas

PROFESSION

Poet, reporter, lawyer

PRIVATE PRACTICE

Assistant attorney of Ross, Lawrence, Selph and Carrascoso Law Firm (1937 — 1940)

ACADEME

Professor of Law, University of Santo Tomas (1941 — 1957); Professor of Law, San Beda College (1948)

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislative: Lower HouseRepresentative of the 1st District of Pampanga (1949 — 1957)

Executive: Bureaucracy

Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Legal Affairs (1946); Chief negotiator to the British Government (1947)

Executive: National Government

Vice President (1957 - 1961)

INAUGURATION

December 30, 1961 Quirino Grandstand

DATE ELECTED

November 14, 1961 electoral tally 3,554,840 (55% of the electorate)

OTHERS

1st place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1935)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

QUEZON: Legal assistant LAUREL: Legal assistant QUIRINO: Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Legal Affairs; Congressman

MAGSAYSAY: Congressman; Member of the Laurel Mission GARCIA: Vice President MARCOS: President of the Constitutional Convention C. AQUINO: Member of Council

of State

RAMOS: Head of the National Centennial Commission



FERDINAND E. MARCOS

PRESIDENCY

DECEMBER 30, 1965 - FEBRUARY 25, 1986

BIRTH

September 11, 1917 Sarrat, Ilocos Norte

DEATH

September 28, 1989 Honolulu, Hawaii

POLITICAL PARTY

Nacionalista Party (NP) (1965); Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) (1981)

VICE PRESIDENT

Fernando Lopez (1965 — 1972)

SPOUSE

Imelda Trinidad Romualdez (born July 2, 1929) (m. 1954)

EDUCATION

University of the Philippines High School (1934); Bachelor of Laws, University of the Philippines (1939)

PROFESSION

Lawyer

PUBLIC SERVICE

Military Service

Major (active); Colonel (inactive), U.S. Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE)

Legislative: Lower House

Representative of the 3rd District of Ilocos Norte (1949 — 1959)

Legislative: Upper House

Senator (1959 — 1965)

Executive: Bureaucracy

Presidential technical assistant (1946 — 1947)

INAUGURATION

December 30, 1965 December 30, 1969 June 30, 1981 Quirino Grandstand

February 25, 1986 Malacañan Palace

DATE ELECTED

November 9, 1965 3,861,324 votes (51.94% of the electorate)

November 11, 1969

5,017,343 votes (61.47% of the electorate)

June 16, 1981

18,309,360 votes (88.02% of the electorate)

February 7, 1986

COMELEC tally: 10,807,197 votes (53.62% of the electorate); NAMFREL tally: 7,376,599 votes (48.25% of the electorate)

OTHERS

1st place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1939)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

QUEZON: Member of the U.S. Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE)

ROXAS: Technical assistant QUIRINO: Congressman MAGSAYSAY: Congressman GARCIA: Congressman

MACAPAGAL: Senate President



CORAZON C. AQUINO

PRESIDENCY

FEBRUARY 25, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1992

BIRTH

January 25, 1933 Paniqui, Tarlac

DEATH

August 1, 2009 Makati City

POLITICAL PARTY

United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) (1986 — 1987)

VICE PRESIDENT

Salvador H. Laurel (1986 - 1992)

SPOUSE

Benigno S. Aquino Jr. (m. 1954) (1932 - 1983)

EDUCATION

Notre Dame Convent School (now Notre Dame School) (1949);

Bachelor of Arts, Major in French and Mathematics, College of Mount Saint Vincent (1953)

PROFESSION

Housewife

INAUGURATION

February 25, 1986 Club Filipino, San Juan

DATE ELECTED

February 25, 1986 NAMFREL tally: 7,909,320 votes (51.74% of the electorate)

COMELEC tally: 9,291,719 votes (46.09% of the electorate)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

RAMOS: Member of National Security Council ESTRADA: Member of National Security Council ARROYO: Member of Council of State:

Member of the National Security

Council



FIDEL V. RAMOS

PRESIDENCY

JUNE 30, 1992 - JUNE 30, 1998

BIRTH

March 18, 1928 Lingayen, Pangasinan

POLITICAL PARTY

Lakas-National Union of Christian Democrats (Lakas-NUCD)

VICE PRESIDENT

Joseph Ejercito Estrada (1992 — 1998)

SPOUSE

Amelita Jara Martinez (m. 1954) (born December 29, 1927)

EDUCATION

University of the Philippines High School (1940 — 1941); Mapua Institute of Technology High School (1942 — 1944); Centro Escolar de Señoritas Boys High School (1945): United States Military Academy at West Point (1950); Master of Science in Civil Engineering, University of Illinois (1951); Master in National Security Administration, National Defense College of the Philippines (1969); Master in Business Administration, Ateneo de Manila University (1980)

PROFESSION

Civil Engineer, professional soldier

PUBLIC SERVICE

Military Service

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) (1988 — 1991)

Executive: Bureaucracy

Presidential assistant on Military Affairs (1968 — 1969)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of National Defense [1988 — 1991]

INAUGURATION

June 30, 1992 Quirino Grandstand

DATE ELECTED

May 11, 1992 5,342,521 votes (23.58% of the electorate)

OTHER

8th place in the Civil Engineering Board Licensure Examination (1953)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

MARCOS: Chief of the Philippine Constabulary; Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff C. AQUINO: Armed Forces Chief

C. AQUINO: Armed Forces Chief of Staff; Secretary of National Defense

ESTRADA: Member of National

Security Council

ARROYO: Special Ambassador; Member of Council of State; Member of National Security Council



JOSEPH EJERCITO ESTRADA

PRESIDENCY

JUNE 30, 1998 - JANUARY 20, 2001

BIRTH

April 19, 1937 Tondo, Manila

POLITICAL PARTY

Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino (PMP)

VICE PRESIDENT

Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (1998 - 2001)

SPOUSE

Luisa Fernandez Pimentel, M.D. (m. 1959) (born June 2, 1930)

EDUCATION

Ateneo de Manila High School (Attended until 1953)

PROFESSION

Actor

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislative: Upper House Senator (1987 — 1992)

Executive: Provincial Government

Mayor of San Juan (1967 - 1986);Mayor of Manila (2013 - 2016)

Executive: Bureaucracy

Chairman of the Presidential Anti-Crime Commission (1992 - 1997)

Executive: National Government

Vice President (1992-1998)

INAUGURATION

June 30, 1998 Barasoain Church, Malolos, Bulacan

DATE ELECTED

May 11, 1998 10,956,610 votes (39.86% of the electorate)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

MARCOS: Mayor of San Juan C. AQUINO: Mayor of San Juan; RAMOS: Vice President; Head of the Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Task Force

ARROYO: Member of National

Security Council

B. AQUINO: Mayor of Manila



GLORIA MACAPAGAL-

PRESIDENCY

JANUARY 20, 2001 - JUNE 30, 2010

BIRTH

April 5, 1947 San Juan, Manila (now City of San Juan)

POLITICAL PARTY

Lakas-Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino-Christian Muslim Democrats (Lakas-KAMPI-CMD)

VICE PRESIDENT

Teofisto Guingona Jr. (2001 - 2004): Manuel de Castro (2004 - 2010)

SPOUSE

Jose Miguel Tuason Arroyo (m. 1968) (born June 27, 1946)

EDUCATION

Assumption Convent (Assumption College) (1964); Studies in International Trade, Georgetown University (1964 — 1966); Bachelor of Arts, Major in Economics, Assumption College (1968); Masters of Arts in Economics, Ateneo de Manila University (1978); **Doctor of Economics, University**

of the Philippines (1985)

PROFESSION

Economics professor

ACADEME

Professor, Assumption College (c. 1977 — 1987); Professor, Ateneo de Manila University (c. 1977 - 1987); Professor, University of the Philippines (c. 1977 — 1987)

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislative: Upper House Senator (1992 — 1998)

Legislative: Lower House

Representative of the 2nd District of Pampanga (2010 — 2016) **Executive: Bureaucracy** Assistant Secretary of Trade and Industry (1987); Undersecretary of Trade and Industry (1989)

Executive: Cabinet

Secretary of Social Welfare and Development (1998 — 2000)

Executive: National Government Vice President (1998 — 2001)

INAUGURATION

January 20, 2001 EDSA Shrine, QuezonCity

May 10, 2004 Provincial Capitol of Cebu

DATE ELECTED

January 20, 2001 (succeeded into office)

May 10, 2004 12,905,808 votes [39.99% of the electorate]

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

C. AQUINO: Undersecretary of Trade and Industry RAMOS: Senator **ESTRADA:** Vice President: Secretary of Social Welfare and Development

B. AQUINO: Representative of the 2nd District of Pampanga



BENIGNO S. AQUINO III

PRESIDENCY

JUNE 30, 2010 - JUNE 30, 2016

BIRTH

February 8, 1960 Manila

POLITICAL PARTY

Liberal Party (LP)

VICE PRESIDENT

Jejomar C. Binay (2010 — 2016)

EDUCATION

Ateneo de Manila High School (1977) Bachelor of Arts, Major in Economics, Ateneo de Manila University (1981)

PROFESSION

Economist

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislative: Lower HouseRepresentative of the
2nd District of Tarlac (1998 — 2007)

Legislative: Upper House Senator (2007 — 2010)

INAUGURATION

June 30, 2010 Quirino Grandstand

DATE ELECTED

May 10, 2010 15,208,678 votes (42.08% of the electorate)

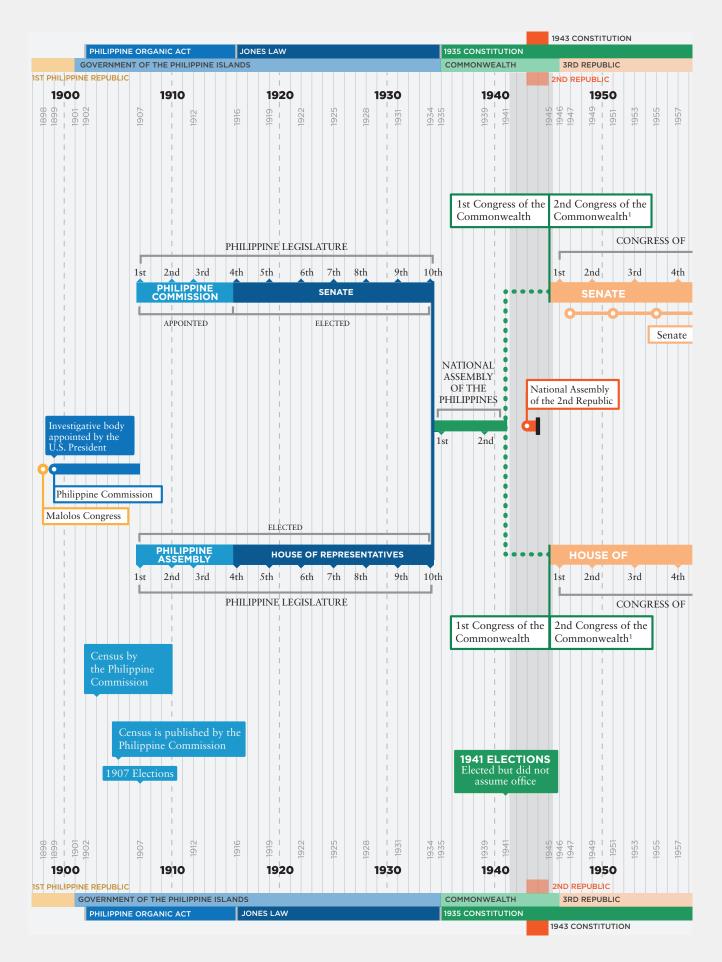
WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS

ESTRADA: Congressman ARROYO: Congressman;

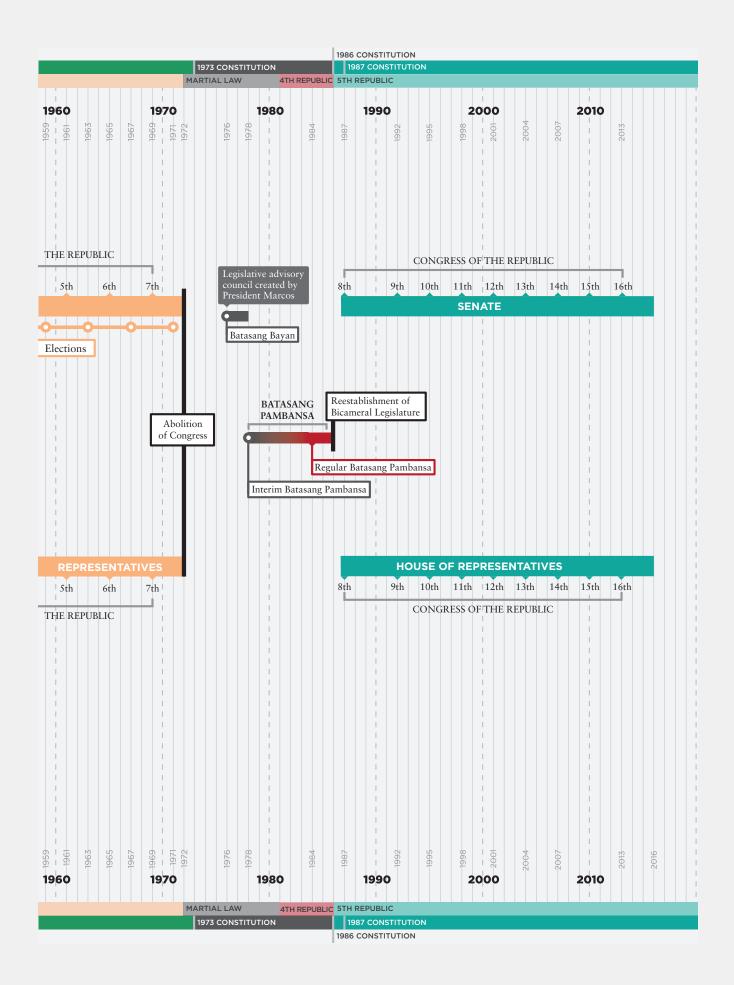
Senator

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

This is a graphical representation of the evolution of the Philippine Legislature—
from the the establishment of the Malolos Congress in 1898 to the present
Congress restored following the 1987 Constitution. It traces the development of
representative democracy in the Philippines through its unicameral and bicameral
forms, significant events that shaped and determined the institutions, across the
historical eras of the Government of the Philippines.



¹ The 2nd Congress of the Commonwealth became the 1st Congress of the Republic upon the recognition of Philippine independence by the United States on July 4, 1946.



THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

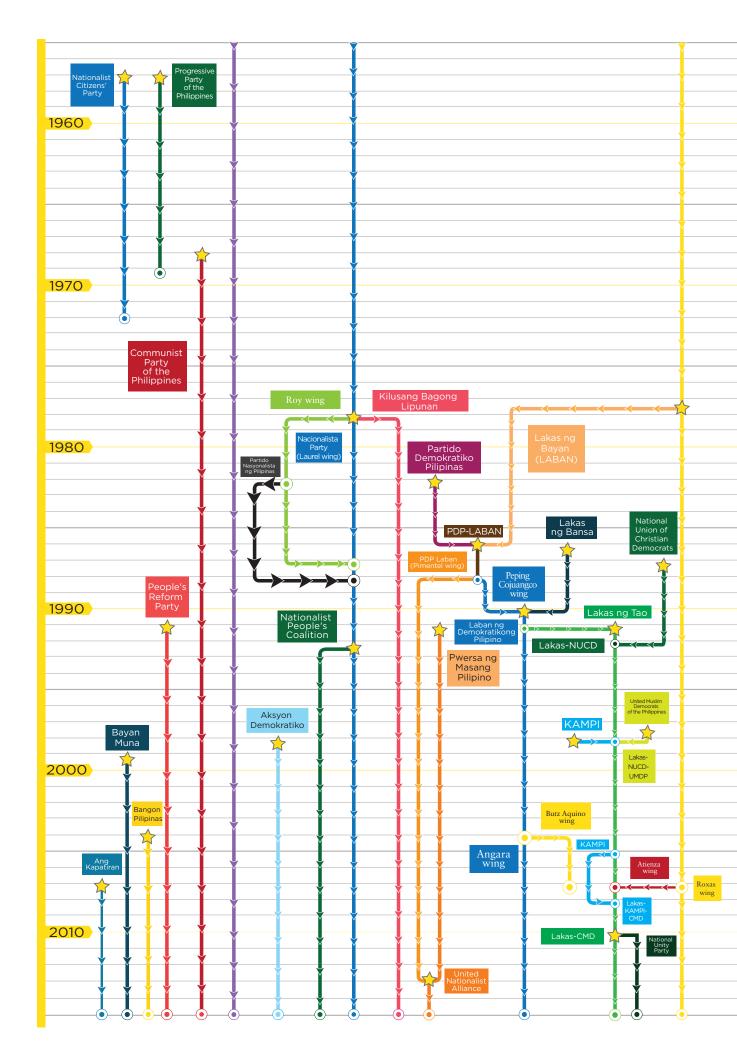
A preliminary family tree of Philippine political parties based on historical accounts.

LEGEND:



New party is established





PRESIDENTIAL RATINGS

from 1986 to 2015

Based on Social Weather Stations satisfaction ratings surveys

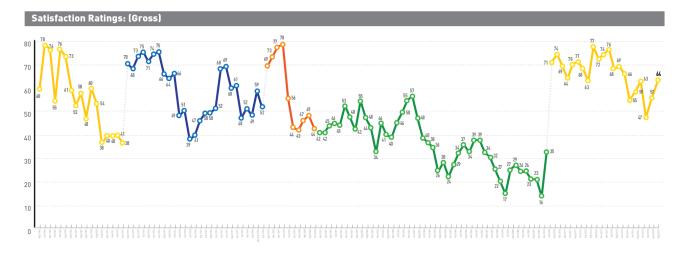


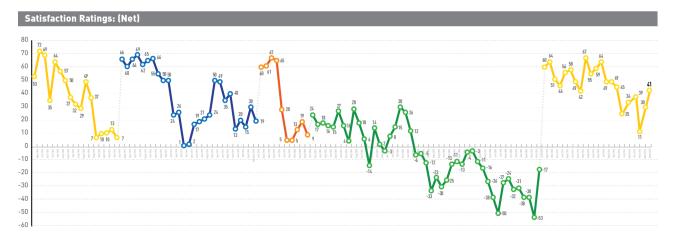










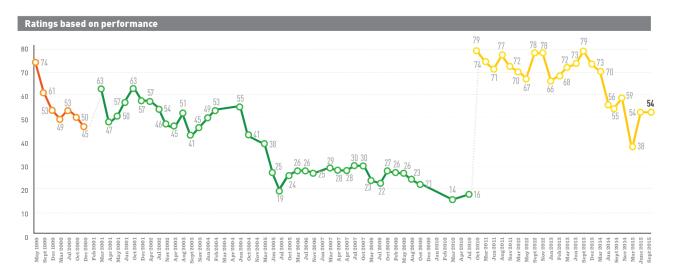


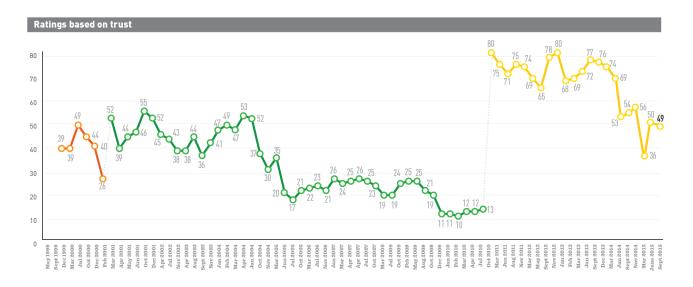
PUBLIC OPINION OVER TIME





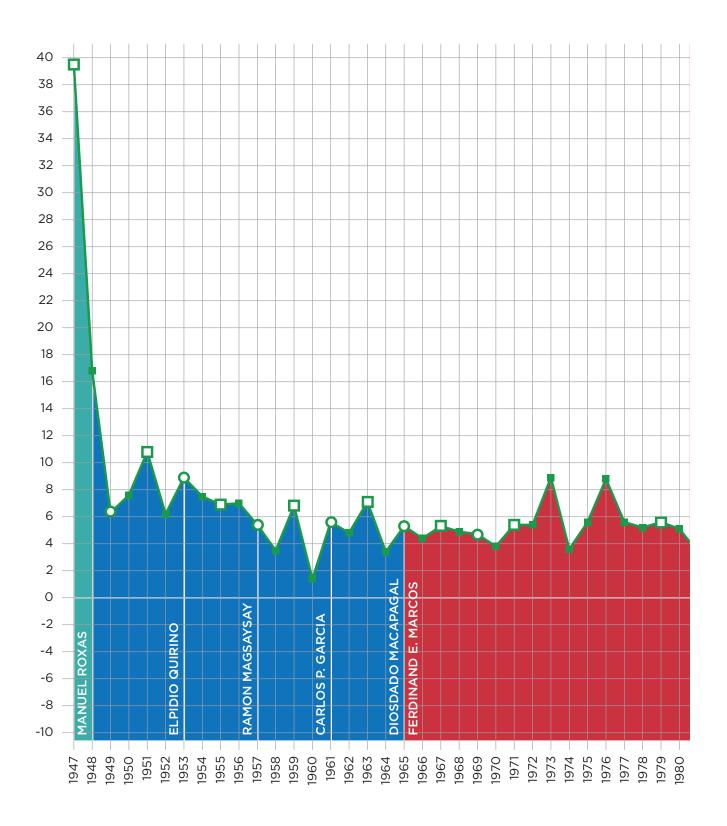




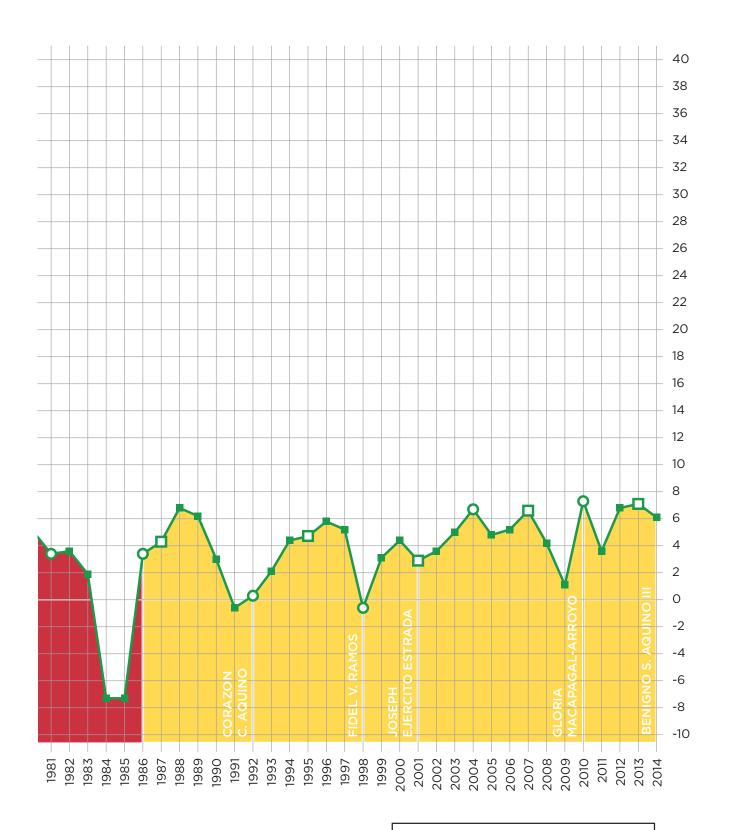


Pulse Asia, Inc. and the Social Weather Stations (SWS) are the two most prominent public opinion polling firms in the country. Pulse Asia has been producing survey data on presidential performance and trust ratings since 1999; and the SWS, on presidential satisfaction ratings, since 1986.

GDP DURING



ELECTION YEARS



- O PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR
- LEGISLATIVE ELECTION YEAR

1 ANG PAMILYA Una Ang Pamilya Partylist (formerly ANC Party List)

1 BAP Unang Barangay Ating Paunlarin

1-CARE 1st Consumers Alliance For Rural Energy, Inc.

1-SAGIP Social Amelioration & Genuine Intervention on Poverty

1-UTAK 1-United Transport Koalisyon

A TEACHER Advocacy for Teacher Empowerment Through Action Cooperation and

Harmony Towards Educational Reforms

AA-KASOSYO Kasosyo Producer-Consumer Exchange Association, Inc.

AAMBIS OWA Ang Asosasyon Sang Mangunguma Nga Bisaya-Owa Mangunguma,

Inc.

ABA Alyansang Bayanihan ng mga Magsasaka, Manggagawang Bukid at

Mangingisda

ABA-AKO Alyansang Bayanihan ng mga Magsasaka, Manggagawang Bukid

at Mangingisda-Adhikain at Kilusan ng Ordinaryong Tao Para sa

Lupa, Pabahay, Hanapbuhay at Kaunlaran

ABAKADA Abakada-Guro Party List

ABAMIN Abante Mindanao, Inc.

ABANG LINGKOD Abang Lingkod, Inc.

ABANSE Abanse! Pinay

ABONO Abono Party List

ABS Arts Business and Science Professionals

ACT TEACHERS Act Teachers Party List

ACT-CIS Anti-Crime and Terrorism-Community Involvement and Support

AGAP Agricultural Sector Alliance of the Philippines

AGBIAG! Agbiag! Timpuyog Ilocano, Inc.

AGHAM Alyansa ng mga Grupong Haligi ng Agham at Teknolohiya para sa

Mamamayan, Inc.

AGP Ang Galing Pinoy

AGRI Agri-Agra na Reporma para sa Magsasaka ng Pilipinas Movement

AKB Ako Bicol

AKBAYAN Akbayan Citizens' Action Party

AKO Ako Ayoko Sa Bawal Na Droga

ALAY BUHAY Alay Buhay Community Development Foundation, Inc.

ALE Association of Laborers and Employees

ALIF Ang Laban Ng Indiginong Filipino

AMA Ang Mata'y Alagaan

AMIN Anak Mindanao Party List

ANAC-IP Ang National Coalition of Indigenous Peoples' Action Na! Inc.

ANAD Alliance For Nationalism and Democracy

ANG KASANGGA Kasangga sa Kaunlaran, Inc.

ANG NARS Ang Nars, Inc.

ANGKLA Angkla: Ang Partido Ng Mga Pilipinong Marino

Anti Partido Nacionalista Democrata

APEC Association of Philippine Electric Cooperatives

APPEND Alliance of Philippine Partners in Enterprise Development, Inc.

ARC Alliance For Rural Concerns

AT Aangat Tayo

ATING KOOP Adhikaing Tinataguyod ng Kooperatiba

AVE Alliance of Volunteer Educators Party List

BANAT Barangay Natin! (formerly Barangay Association for National

Advancement and Transparency)

BANTAY The True Marcos Loyalist (For God, Country & People) Association

of the Philippines, Inc.

BAYAN MUNA Bayan Muna Partylist

BUHAY Buhay Hayaan Yumabong

BUTIL Butil Farmers Party

CIBAC Citizens' Battle Against Corruption

CMD Christian Muslim Democrats (successor party to NUCD and

UMDP)

Colectivista Partido Nacionalista Colectivista

COCOFED Philippine Coconut Producers Federation

COOP-NATTCO Cooperative NATTCO Network Party

CPP Communist Party of the Philippines

DIWA Democratic Independent Workers Association, Inc.

GABRIELA Gabriela Women's Party

GAD Grand Alliance for Democracy

GO Genuine Opposition

K-4 Koalisyon ng Katapatan at Karanasan sa Kinabukasan

KABATAAN Kabataan Party List

KAKUSA Kapatiran Ng Mga Nakulong Na Walang Sala Inc.

KALIBAPI Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas

KALINGA Kalinga-Advocacy For Social Empowerment And Nation Building

Through Easing Poverty, Inc.

KAMPI Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino

KBL Kilusang Bagong Lipunan

KNP Koalisyon ng Nagkakaisang Pilipino

LAMMP Laban ng Makabayang Masang Pilipino

LABAN Lakas ng Bayan

Lakas ng Tao

Lakas ng Tao-Christian Muslim Democratasv

Lakas ng Tao-Kabalikat ng Malayang Pilipino-Christian Muslim

Democrats

Lakas-NUCD Lakas ng Tao-National Union of Christian Democrats

Lakas-NUCD-UMDP Lakas ng Tao-National Union of Christian Democrats-United

Muslim Democrats of the Philippines

LDP Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino

LP Liberal Party

LPGMA LPG Marketers Association, Inc.

MAGDALO Magdalo Para sa Pilipino Sectoral Party-List Organization

NCP Nationalist Citizens' Party

NFSCFO National Federation of Small Coconut Farmers Organization, Inc.

NP Nacionalista Party

NPC Nationalist People's Coalition

NUCD National Union of Christian Democrats

NUP National Unity Party

OFW Overseas Filipino Workers Family Club

PBA Puwersang Bayaning Atleta
PDP Partido Demokratiko Pilipino

PDP-LABAN Partido Demokratiko Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan
PDSP Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas

PKP Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas

PM Partido ng Manggagawa
PMP Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino

PnM Pwersa ng Masa

PPC People Power Coalition

PPP Party for Philippine Progress (1965)

PPP Progressive Party of the Philippines (1957)

Pro Partido Pro-Independencia Democrata

PROMDI Probinsya Muna Development Initiatives

PRP People's Reform Party

Reporma-LM Partido ng Demokratikong Reporma-Lapiang Manggagawa

SENIOR CITIZENS Coalition of Associations of Senior Citizens in the Philippines, Inc.

Tercerista Partido Democrata Nacional

TU Team Unity

TUCP Trade Union Congress Party

UMDP United Muslim Democrats of the Philippines

UNA United Nationalist Alliance

UNI-MAD United Movement Against Drugs Foundation, Inc.

UNIDO United Democratic Organization

UNO United Opposition

VFP Veterans Freedom Party

YACAP You Against Corruption and Poverty

MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE OVER TIME

MALOLOS CONGRESS (1898-1899)¹

Isidro Paredes Abra Juan Villamor Honorato Agrava* Albay Marcial Calleja Albay Salvador V. del Rosario Albay Pantaleon Garcia* Albay Aguedo Velarde* Albay Tomas Areiola Ambos Camarines Justo Lucban Ambos Camarines Mariano Quien* Ambos Camarines Valeriano Velarde Ambos Camarines Jose Coronel Amburayan Mateo Gutiérrez y Ubaldo Amburayan Ariston Gella* Antique Vicente Lopez* Antique Eusebio Natividad* Antique Santiago Icasiano* Balabac Iose Zulueta* Balabac Arcadio del Rosario* Baras Andres Tirona* Baras Hermogenes Marco Bataan Pedro Teopaco Bataan Jose Tuazon Bataan Vito Belarmino* Batanes Daniel Tirona Batanes Gregorio Aguilera Batangas Ambrosio Flores Batangas Eduardo Gutierrez Batangas

Mariano Lopez Batangas Tranquilino Arroyo* Bohol Pedro Liongson* Bohol Labio Pinson* Bohol Sotero Laurel* Bongao Jacinto Vega* Bongao Fernando Canon* Bontoc Mariano Nable Iose Bontoc Juan de Castro Borongan Enrique del Rosario Borongan Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista Bulacan Mariano Crisostomo Bulacan Trinidad Icasiano Bulacan Pedro Serrano* Bulacan Patricio Baylon Burias Maximino Paterno Burias Sinforoso Vitan* Burias Santiago Barcelona* Butuan Alfonso Delgado Butuan Ambrosio Delgado Butuan Anastacio Francisco Cagayan Vicente Guzman Pagulayan Cagayan Pablo Tecson* Cagayan Norberto Cruz Herrera* Calamianes Narciso Hidalgo Resurrección* Calamianes Mariano Bacani* Capiz Juan Baltazar* Capiz Miguel Zaragoza* Capiz

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

According to Teodoro Agoncillo's Malolos: The Crisis of the Republic, these were the same people who assembled on July 7, 1899 at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija.

Jose Alejandrino*	Catanduanes	Arturo Dancel*	Mindoro
Marcelino Santos*	Catanduanes	Perfecto Gabriel*	Mindoro
Jose Basa	Cavite	Gracio Gonzaga*	Misamis
Severino de las Alas*	Cavite	Apolonio Mercado*	Misamis
Hugo Ilagan	Cavite	Teodoro Sandico*	Misamis
Jose Salamanca	Cavite	Marcelo Mesina	Morong
Ariston Bautista*	Cebu	Jose F. Oliveros	Morong
Felix David*	Cebu	Juan Benson*	Negros Occidental
Trinidad Pardo de Tavera*	Cebu	Jose M. de la Viña*	Negros Occidental
Francisco Macabulos Soliman*	Cebu	Antonio Montenegro*	Negros Occidental
Mariano V. del Rosario*	Concepcion	Pio del Pilar*	Negros Oriental
Vicente Genato	Concepcion	Mariano Oirola*	Negros Oriental
Jose M. Lerma*	Cotabato	Luciano San Miguel*	Negros Oriental
Pedro Layug Villaluz*	Cotabato	Epifanio de los Santos	Nueva Ecija
Leon Guerrero*	Davao	Gregorio Macapinlac	Nueva Ecija
Ceferino Pantoja*	Davao	Jose Santiago	Nueva Ecija
Jose Albert*	Dapitan y Lal-lo	Hipolito Magsalin*	Nueva Vizcaya
Julio Ruiz	Dapitan y Lal-lo	Evaristo Panganiban	Nueva Vizcaya
Gregorio Aglipay	Ilocos Norte	Joaquin Baltazar	Padre Burgos
Primitivo Donato	Ilocos Norte	Ceferino de Leon*	Padre Burgos
Martin Garcia	Ilocos Norte	Sixto Zandueta	Padre Burgos
Jose Luna	Ilocos Norte	Joaquin Gonzales	Pampanga
Pedro A. Paterno	Ilocos Norte	Ramon Henson	Pampanga
Pio Romero	Ilocos Norte	Jose R. Infante	Pampanga
Mario Crisologo*	Ilocos Sur	Enrique Macapinlac	Pampanga
Mariano Fos	Ilocos Sur	Sebastian de Castro*	Pangasinan
Francisco Tongson*	Ilocos Sur	Vicente del Prado	Pangasinan
Ignacio Villamor	Ilocos Sur	Antonio Feliciano	Pangasinan
Venancio Concepción*	Iloilo	Adriano Garces	Pangasinan
Esteban de la Rama*	Iloilo	Felipe Calderon*	Paragua
Melecio Figueroa*	Iloilo	Domingo Colmenar	Paragua
Tiburcio Hilario*	Iloilo	Regino Garcia	Principe Infanta
Jamiano Bautista*	Isabela de Basilan	Pablo Ocampo*	Principe Infanta
Juan Tuason*	Isabela de Basilan	Cirilo Canizares*	Romblon
Raymundo Alindada*	Isabela de Luzon	Lucas Gonzales Maninang	Romblon
Abelardo Guzman	Isabela de Luzon	Servillano Aquino*	Samar
Eustacio del Rosario	Isabela de Luzon	Javier Gonzales Salvador*	Samar
Alfonso Ramos*	Islas Palaos	Juan Tongco*	Samar
Isidoro Tongco*	Islas Palaos	Alejandro Avecilla*	Siassi
Benito Legarda*	Jolo	Jose Hernandez*	Siassi
Victor Papa*	Jolo	Manuel Xerez Burgos*	Sorsogon
Manuel Aldeguera*	Lebak	Maximo Hizon	Sorsogon
Ramon Arriola	Lebak	Pedro Lipana	Sorsogon
Higinio Benitez Graciano Cordero	Laguna	Tomas G. del Rosario* Timoteo Paez*	Surigao
	Laguna		Surigao Tarlac
Mauricio Ilagan* Manuel Sityar*	Laguna	Julian Carpio Juan Nepomuceno	Tarlac
Leon Apacible	Laguna Lepanto	Victoriano Tanedo	Tarlac
Raymundo C. Jeciel	Lepanto	Gabino Calma	Tarlac Viejo
Antonio Rebello	Lepanto	Isidro Montoya	Tarlac Viejo
Simplicio del Rosario*	Leyte	Luis Avecilla*	Tataan
Rafael Guierrero*	Leyte	Manuel Gomez Martinez*	Tataan
Lucio Navarro*	Leyte	Sofio Alandy	Tayabas
Marciano Zamora*	Leyte	Jose Espinosa	Tayabas
Juan Arceo*	Maasin	Basilio Teodoro*	Tayabas
Ladislao Jose	Maasin	Lino Abaya	Tiagan
Agripino Atienza*	Malabang	Fernando Ferrer*	Tiagan
Lorenzo del Rosario*	Malabang	Telesforo Chuidian*	Tucuran
Felix Ferrer y Pascual	Manila	Juan Santos*	Tucuran
Arsenio Cruz Herrera	Manila	Mateo del Rosario*	Union
Teodoro Gonzales Leaño	Manila	Joaquin Luna	Union
Mariano Limjap	Manila	Miguel Paterno	Union
Ricardo Paras	Marinduque	Alejandro Albert	Zambales
Julio Ruiz*	Marinduque	Felix Bautista*	Zambales
Alberto Barreto*	Masbate y Ticao	Juan Manday Gabriel	Zambales
Maximo Cabigting*	Masbate y Ticao	Felipe Buencamino*	Zamboanga
Urbano Morales*	Mati	Tomas Mascardo*	Zamboanga
Vicente Somosa*	Mati	Lazaro Tanedo*	Zamboanga
Antonino Constantino	Mindoro		
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

FIRST PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1907-1909) PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

THEIR THE ASSET IDE					
Tomas Almonte	Albay	1st District	Francisco Zulueta	La Union	2nd District
Carlos A. Imperial	Albay	2nd District	Pedro Paterno	Laguna	1st District
Angel Roco	Albay	3rd District	Crispin Oben	Laguna	2nd District
Tomas Arejola	Ambos Camarines	1st District	Quiremon Alkuino	Leyte	1st District
Manuel Rey	Ambos Camarines	2nd District	Salvador Demetrio	Leyte	2nd District
Francisco Alvarez	Ambos Camarines	3rd District	Florentino Peñaranda	Leyte	3rd District
Pedro V. Jimenez	Antique	Lone District	Jaime de Veyra	Leyte	4th District
Jose Lerma	Bataan	Lone District	Dominador Gomez (resigned, 1908)	Manila	1st District
Felipe Agoncillo	Batangas	1st District	Fernando Ma. Guerrero	Manila	2nd District
Eusebio Orense	Batangas	2nd District	Macario Adriatico	Mindoro	Lone District
Gregorio Catigbac	Batangas	3rd District	Carlos Corrales	Misamis	1st District
Candelario Borja	Bohol	1st District	Manuel Corrales	Misamis	2nd District
Jose Clarin	Bohol	2nd District	Antonio Jayme	Negros Occidental	1st District
Eustaquio Boyles	Bohol	3rd District	Dionisio Mapa	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Aguedo Velarde	Bulacan	1st District	Agustin Montilla	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Leon Ma. Guerrero	Bulacan	2nd District	Leopoldo Rovira	Negros Oriental	1st District
Pablo Guzman	Capiz	1st District	Vicente Locsin	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Gabriel Lasam	Capiz	2nd District	Isauro Gabaldon	Nueva Ecija	Lone District
Eugenio Picazo	Capiz	3rd District	Santiago Paterno	Palawan	Lone District
Rafael Palma (to 1908) / Emiliano Tria	Cavite	Lone District	Monico Mercado	Pampanga	1st District
Tirona			Marcelino Aguas	Pampanga	2nd District
Celestino Rodriguez	Cebu	1st District	Nicanor Padilla	Pangasinan	1st District
Sergio Osmeña	Cebu	2nd District	Deogracias Reyes	Pangasinan	2nd District
Filemon Sotto	Cebu	3rd District	Juan Alvear	Pangasinan	3rd District
Alejandro Ruiz	Cebu	4th District	Lorenzo Fenoy	Pangasinan	4th District
Troadio Galicano	Cebu	5th District	Matias Gonzalez	Pangasinan	5th District
Casiano Causing	Cebu	6th District	Cayetano Lukban	Rizal	1st District
Pedro Rodriguez	Cebu	7th District	Bartolome Revilla	Rizal	2nd District
Irineo Javier	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Honorio Rosales	Samar	1st District
Baldomero Pobre	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Luciano Sinko	Samar	2nd District
Vicente Singson Encarnacion	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Eugenio Daza	Samar	3rd District
Maximino Mina	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Vicente de Vera	Sorsogon	1st District
Juan Villamor	Ilocos Sur	3rd District	Pedro Chavez	Sorsogon	2nd District
Amando Avanceña	Iloilo	1st District	Francisco Soriano	Surigao	Lone District
Nicolas Jalandoni	Iloilo	2nd District	Melecio Cojuangco (died in office, 1909)	Tarlac	1st District
Salvador Laguda	Iloilo	3rd District	Aurelio Pineda	Tarlac	2nd District
Adriano Hernandez	Iloilo	4th District	Manuel L. Quezon	Tayabas	1st District
Regino Dorillo	Iloilo	5th District	Emiliano Gala	Tayabas	2nd District
Dimas Guzman (died in office, 1909)	Isabela	Lone District	Alberto Barreto	Zambales	Lone District
Andres Asprer	La Union	1st District			

SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1909-1912) PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

Marcial Calleja (died in office, 1912)	Albay	1st District	Emiliano Tria Tirona	Cavite	Lone District
Silvino Brimbuela	Albay	2nd District	Celestino Rodriguez	Cebu	1st District
Felix Samson	Albay	3rd District	Sergio Osmeña	Cebu	2nd District
Tomas Arejola	Ambos Camarines	1st District	Filemon Sotto	Cebu	3rd District
Fulgencio Contreras	Ambos Camarines	2nd District	Alejandro Ruiz	Cebu	4th District
Jose Fuentebella	Ambos Camarines	3rd District	Troadio Galicano	Cebu	5th District
Angel Salazar	Antique	Lone District	Casiano Causing	Cebu	6th District
Tomas del Rosario	Bataan	Lone District	Pedro Rodriguez	Cebu	7th District
Teofilo Castillejos (died in office) / Vicente	Batanes	Lone District	Irineo Javier	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Barsana			Lucas Paredes	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Galicano Apacible	Batangas	1st District	Vicente Singson Encarnacion	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Florencio Caedo	Batangas	2nd District	Jose Ma. del Valle	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Teodoro Kalaw	Batangas	3rd District	Juan Villamor	Ilocos Sur	3rd District
Candelario Borja	Bohol	1st District	Francisco Villanueva	Iloilo	1st District
Jose Clarin	Bohol	2nd District	Carlos Ledesma	Iloilo	2nd District
Eustaquio Boyles	Bohol	3rd District	Jose Lopez-Vito	Iloilo	3rd District
Hermogenes Reyes	Bulacan	1st District	Esperidion Guanco	Iloilo	4th District
Mariano Ponce	Bulacan	2nd District	Ramon Lopez	Iloilo	5th District
Venancio Concepcion	Cagayan	1st District	Eliseo Claravall	Isabela	Lone District
Leoncio Fonacier	Cagayan	2nd District	Joaquin Luna	La Union	1st District
Rafael Acuña Villacruz	Capiz	1st District	Anacleto Diaz	La Union	2nd District
Leocadio Pajarillo	Capiz	2nd District	Potenciano Malvar	Laguna	1st District
Braulio Manikan	Capiz	3rd District	Pedro Guevara	Laguna	2nd District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Estanislao Granados	Leyte	1st District	Mariano Padilla	Pangasinan	2nd District
Francisco Zialcita	Leyte	2nd District	Jose Pecson	Pangasinan	3rd District
Abdon Marchadesch	Leyte	3rd District	Joaquin Balmori	Pangasinan	4th District
Jaime de Veyra	Leyte	4th District	Domingo Patajo	Pangasinan	5th District
Justo Lukban / Dominador Gomez	Manila	1st District	Jose Lino Luna	Rizal	1st District
Pablo D. Ocampo	Manila	2nd District	Jose Tupas	Rizal	2nd District
Macario Adriatico	Mindoro	Lone District	Vicente Obieta	Samar	1st District
Leon Borromeo	Misamis	1st District	Benito Azanza	Samar	2nd District
Nicolas Capistrano	Misamis	2nd District	Eladio Cinco	Samar	3rd District
Jose Lopez Villanueva	Negros Occidental	1st District	Leoncio Grajo	Sorsogon	1st District
Manuel Fernandez Yanson	Negros Occidental	2nd District	Jose Zurbito	Sorsogon	2nd District
Rafael Ramos	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Manuel Gavieres (died in office, 1910) /	Surigao	Lone District
Hermenegildo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District	Inocencio Cortes		
Teofisto Guingona Sr.	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Mauricio Ilagan	Tarlac	1st District
Isauro Gabaldon	Nueva Ecija	Lone District	Marciano Barrera	Tarlac	2nd District
Manuel Sandoval	Palawan	Lone District	Filemon Perez (to 1912)	Tayabas	1st District
Monico Mercado	Pampanga	1st District	Gregorio Nieva	Tayabas	2nd District
Jacobo Fajardo	Pampanga	2nd District	Alberto Barreto (to 1911) / Gabriel Alba	Zambales	Lone District
Cirilo Braganza	Pangasinan	1st District			

THIRD PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1912-1916) PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

Domingo Diaz	Albay	1st District	Cirilo Mapa Jr.	Iloilo	5th District
Mariano Locsin	Albay	2nd District	Eliseo Claravall	Isabela	Lone District
Ceferino Villareal	Albay	3rd District	Joaquin Luna	La Union	1st District
Silverio Cecilio	Ambos Camarines	1st District	Florencio Baltazar	La Union	2nd District
Julian Ocampo	Ambos Camarines	2nd District	Servillano Platon	Laguna	1st District
Jose Fuentebella	Ambos Camarines	3rd District	Pedro Guevara	Laguna	2nd District
Angel Salazar	Antique	Lone District	Estanislao Granados	Leyte	1st District
Pablo Tecson	Bataan	Lone District	Dalmacio Costas	Leyte	2nd District
Vicente Barsana	Batanes	Lone District	Miguel Romualdez	Leyte	3rd District
Galicano Apacible	Batangas	1st District	Francisco Enage (resigned, 1915) / Ruperto	Leyte	4th District
Marcelo Caringal	Batangas	2nd District	Kapunan		
Fidel Reyes	Batangas	3rd District	Isidoro de Santos	Manila	1st District
Candelario Borja	Bohol	1st District	Luciano de la Rosa	Manila	2nd District
Jose Clarin	Bohol	2nd District	Macario Adriatico (resigned, 1914) /	Mindoro	Lone District
Juan Virtudes	Bohol	3rd District	Mariano Leuterio		
Aguedo Velarde (died in office, 1914) /	Bulacan	1st District	Leon Borromeo	Misamis	1st District
Ambrosio Santos			Nicolas Capistrano	Misamis	2nd District
Ceferino de Leon	Bulacan	2nd District	Melecio Severino (died in office, 1915)	Negros Occidental	1st District
Crescencio Masigan (to 1914)	Cagayan	1st District	Rafael Alunan	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Juan Quintos	Cagayan	2nd District	Gil Montilla	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Rafael Acuña Villaruz	Capiz	1st District	Hermenegildo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
Simeon Dadivas (died in office, 1914) /	Capiz	2nd District	Teofisto Guingona Sr. (resigned, 1914) /	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Emilio Acevedo			Leopoldo Rovira		
Jose Tirol	Capiz	3rd District	Lucio Gonzales	Nueva Ecija	Lone District
Florentino Joya	Cavite	Lone District	Manuel Sandoval	Palawan	Lone District
Gervacio Padilla	Cebu	1st District	Eduardo Gutierrez David	Pampanga	1st District
Sergio Osmeña	Cebu	2nd District	Andres Luciano	Pampanga	2nd District
Filemon Sotto (resigned, 1916) /	Cebu	3rd District	Vicente Solis	Pangasinan	1st District
Vicente Urgello			Rodrigo Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Alejandro Ruiz	Cebu	4th District	Rufo Cruz	Pangasinan	3rd District
Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Pedro Ma. Sison	Pangasinan	4th District
Vicente Lozada	Cebu	6th District	Hugo Sansano	Pangasinan	5th District
Eulalio Causing (resigned, 1914) /	Cebu	7th District	Arsenio Cruz Herrera	Rizal	1st District
Tomas Alonzo			Sixto de los Angeles (resigned, 1915)	Rizal	2nd District
Santiago Fonacier	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Tomas Gomez	Samar	1st District
Teogenes Quiaoit	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Jose Sabarre	Samar	2nd District
Vicente Singson Encarnacion (to 1913) /	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Mariano Alde	Samar	3rd District
Alberto Reyes			Leoncio Grajo	Sorsogon	1st District
Gregorio Talavera	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Jose Zurbito	Sorsogon	2nd District
Julio Borbon	Ilocos Sur	3rd District	Inocencio Cortes	Surigao	Lone District
Francisco Villanueva	Iloilo	1st District	Luis Morales	Tarlac	1st District
Perfecto Salas	Iloilo	2nd District	Jose Espinosa	Tarlac	2nd District
Ernesto Gustilo	Iloilo	3rd District	Filemon Perez	Tayabas	1st District
Amando Avanceña (resigned, 1914) /	Iloilo	4th District	Bernardo del Mundo	Tayabas	2nd District
Tiburcio Lutero			Rafael Corpus (to 1914) / Gabriel Alba	Zambales	Lone District
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

FOURTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1916-1919) SENATE

Vicente Singson Encarnacion	1st Senatorial District	Jose Altavas	7th Senatorial District
Juan Villamor	1st Senatorial District	Francisco Villanueva	7th Senatorial District
Pedro Ma. Sison	2nd Senatorial District	Esperidion Guanco	8th Senatorial District
Aquilino Calvo (resigned, 1917) /	2nd Senatorial District	Manuel Lopez	8th Senatorial District
Matias Gonzales		Esteban Singson	9th Senatorial District
Francisco Liongson	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Ma. Veloso	9th Senatorial District
Isauro Gabaldon	3rd Senatorial District	Filemon Sotto	10th Senatorial District
Rafael Palma	4th Senatorial District	Celestino Rodriguez	10th Senatorial District
Pedro Guevara	4th Senatorial District	Jose A. Clarin	11th Senatorial District
Manuel L. Quezon	5th Senatorial District	Nicolas Capistrano	11th Senatorial District
Vicente Ilustre	5th Senatorial District	Joaquin D. Luna*	12th Senatorial District
Leoncio Imperial	6th Senatorial District	Hadji Butu*	12th Senatorial District
Mario Guariña	6th Senatorial District		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Domingo Diaz	Albay	1st District	Manuel Veloso	Leyte	1st District
Tomas Luna	Albay	2nd District	Dalmacio Costas	Leyte	2nd District
Jose O. Vera	Albay	3rd District	Segundo Apostol	Leyte	3rd District
Gonzalo Escalante	Ambos Camarines	1st District	Ruperto Kapunan	Leyte	4th District
Manuel Rey	Ambos Camarines	2nd District	Antonio Montenegro	Manila	1st District
Sulpicio Cea	Ambos Camarines	3rd District	Jose Generoso	Manila	2nd District
Ramon Maza	Antique	Lone District	Rafael Acuña Villacruz*	Mindanao and Sulu	1st District
Maximino de los Reyes	Bataan	Lone District	Pablo Lorenzo*	Mindanao and Sulu	2nd District
Juan Castillejos	Batanes	Lone District	Datu Benito*	Mindanao and Sulu	3rd District
Ramon Diokno	Batangas	1st District	Datu Piang*	Mindanao and Sulu	4th District
Pablo Borbon	Batangas	2nd District	Teodoro L. Palma Gil	Mindanao and Sulu	5th District
Benito Reyes Catigbac	Batangas	3rd District	Mariano Leuterio	Mindoro	Lone District
Celestino Gallares	Bohol	1st District	Gregorio Borromeo	Misamis	1st District
Macario Lumain	Bohol	2nd District	Ramon Neri	Misamis	2nd District
Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta	Bohol	3rd District	Rafael Bulayungan*	Mountain Province	At-Large
Mariano Escueta	Bulacan	1st District	Juan Cariño*	Mountain Province	At-Large
Ricardo Gonzalez Lloret	Bulacan	2nd District	Valentin Manglapus*	Mountain Province	At-Large
Vicente Fernandez	Cagayan	1st District	Lope Severino	Negros Occidental	1st District
Miguel Concepcion Nava	Cagayan	2nd District	Rafael Alunan	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Antonio Belo	Capiz	1st District	Gil Montilla	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Leopoldo Alba Mobo	Capiz	2nd District	Restituto Villegas	Negros Oriental	1st District
Leonardo Festin	Capiz	3rd District	Felipe Tayko	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Emiliano Tria Tirona	Cavite	Lone District	Isidoro Gonzalez	Nueva Ecija	Lone District
Jose Hernaez	Cebu	1st District	Wenceslao Valera*	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Sergio Osmeña	Cebu	2nd District	Manuel Sandoval	Palawan	Lone District
Vicente Urgello	Cebu	3rd District	Eduardo Gutierrez David	Pampanga	1st District
Alejandro Ruiz	Cebu	4th District	Pedro Abad Santos	Pampanga	2nd District
Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Modesto Sison	Pangasinan	1st District
Miguel Raffiñan	Cebu	6th District	Aquilino Banaag	Pangasinan	2nd District
Tomas Alonzo	Cebu	7th District	Alejandro de Guzman	Pangasinan	3rd District
Vicente Llanes	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Teodoro Gomez	Pangasinan	4th District
Melchor Flor	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Bernabe de Guzman	Pangasinan	5th District
Alberto Reyes	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Arcadio Santos	Rizal	1st District
Ponciano Morales	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Eugenio Santos	Rizal	2nd District
Eustaquio Purugganan	Ilocos Sur	3rd District	Pedro K. Mendiola	Samar	1st District
Jose Ma. Arroyo	Iloilo	1st District	Pastor Salazar	Samar	2nd District
Cresenciano Lozano	Iloilo	2nd District	Jose Lugay Raquel	Samar	3rd District
Nicanor Gregorius	Iloilo	3rd District	Manuel Escudero	Sorsogon	1st District
Tiburcio Lutero	Iloilo	4th District	Amancio Aguilar	Sorsogon	2nd District
Juan de Leon	Iloilo	5th District	Eusebio Tiongko	Surigao	Lone District
Mauro Verzosa	Isabela	Lone District	Luis Morales	Tarlac	1st District
Juan Lucero	La Union	1st District	Cayetano Rivera	Tarlac	2nd District
Valerio Fontanilla	La Union	2nd District	Alfonso Recto	Tayabas	1st District
Feliciano Gomez	Laguna	1st District	Gregorio Nieva	Tayabas	2nd District
Crisanto Guysayko	Laguna	2nd District	Guillermo Pablo	Zambales	Lone District
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

FIFTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1919-1922) SENATE

Vicente Singson Encarnacion	1st Senatorial District	Jose Altavas	7th Senatorial District
Santiago Fonacier**	1st Senatorial District	Jose Ma. Arroyo**	7th Senatorial District
Pedro Ma. Sison	2nd Senatorial District	Esperidion Guanco	8th Senatorial District
Bernabe de Guzman**	2nd Senatorial District	Hermenegildo Villanueva**	8th Senatorial District
Ceferino de Leon**	3rd Senatorial District	Esteban Singson	9th Senatorial District
Teodoro Sandiko**	3rd Senatorial District	Francisco Enage**	9th Senatorial District
Rafael Palma	4th Senatorial District	Filemon Sotto	10th Senatorial District
Pedro Guevara**	4th Senatorial District	Celestino Rodriguez**	10th Senatorial District
Manuel L. Quezon	5th Senatorial District	Jose A. Clarin	11th Senatorial District
Antero Soriano**	5th Senatorial District	Francisco Soriano**	11th Senatorial District
Leoncio Imperial	6th Senatorial District	Teofisto Guingona Sr.*	12th Senatorial District
Vicente de Vera**	6th Senatorial District	Lope K. Santos*	12th Senatorial District
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Eustaquio Purugganan	Abra	Lone District	(Vacant)	Leyte	1st District
Agapito Buenconsejo	Albay	1st District	Ciriaco Kangleon	Leyte	2nd District
Pedro Martinez Jimeno	Albay	2nd District	Julio Siayangco	Leyte	3rd District
Mariano Marbella	Albay	3rd District	Ruperto Kapunan	Leyte	4th District
Ramon Maza	Antique	Lone District	Juan Nolasco	Manila	1st District
Maximino de los Reyes	Bataan	Lone District	Jose Generoso	Manila	2nd District
Claudio Castillejos	Batanes	Lone District	Julius Schluck*	Mindanao and Sulu	1st District
Vicente Lontoc	Batangas	1st District	Teodoro L. Palma Gil*	Mindanao and Sulu	2nd District
Vicente Agregado	Batangas	2nd District	Datu Tampugaw*	Mindanao and Sulu	3rd District
Claro M. Recto	Batangas	3rd District	Datu Piang*	Mindanao and Sulu	4th District
Celestino Gallares	Bohol	1st District	Pablo Lorenzo*	Mindanao and Sulu	5th District
Macario Lumain	Bohol	2nd District	Mariano Leuterio	Mindoro	Lone District
Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta	Bohol	3rd District	Jose Artadi	Misamis	1st District
Jose Padilla	Bulacan	1st District	Fortunato Clavano	Misamis	2nd District
Cirilo Santos	Bulacan	2nd District	Pedro Aunario*	Mountain Province	At-Large
Miguel Concepcion Nava	Cagayan	1st District	Rafael Bulayungan*	Mountain Province	At-Large
Bonifacio Cortez (removed from post)	Cagayan	2nd District	Juan Cariño*	Mountain Province	At-Large
Gabriel Hernandez	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Lope Severino	Negros Occidental	1st District
Silverio Cecilio	Camarines Sur	1st District	Rafael Alunan	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Honesto Obias	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Tito Silverio	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Antonio Habana	Capiz	1st District	Restituto Villegas	Negros Oriental	1st District
Jose Urquiola	Capiz	2nd District	Pedro Teves	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Eufrosino Alba (to 1919) /	Capiz	3rd District	Gaudencio Medina	Nueva Ecija	Lone District
Gregorio Pastrana			Evaristo Panganiban*	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Emilio Virata	Cavite	Lone District	Roman de Jesus	Palawan	Lone District
Miguel Briones	Cebu	1st District	Pablo Angeles David	Pampanga	1st District
Sergio Osmeña	Cebu	2nd District	Pedro Abad Santos	Pampanga	2nd District
Vicente Urgello	Cebu	3rd District	Antonio Bengzon	Pangasinan	1st District
Isidoro Aldanese	Cebu	4th District	Alejandro de Guzman	Pangasinan	2nd District
Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Raymundo Camacho	Pangasinan	3rd District
Miguel Raffiñan	Cebu	6th District	Alejandro Mendoza	Pangasinan	4th District
Jose Alonzo	Cebu	7th District	Ricardo Gonzales	Pangasinan	5th District
Vicente Llanes	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Agapito Ignacio	Rizal	1st District
Faustino Adiarte	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Mariano Melendres	Rizal	2nd District
Elpidio Quirino	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
Ponciano Morales	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Pedro K. Mendiola	Samar	1st District
Jose Evangelista	Iloilo	1st District	Pastor Salazar	Samar	2nd District
Cresenciano Lozano	Iloilo	2nd District	Jose Lugay Raquel	Samar	3rd District
Jose Locsin	Iloilo	3rd District	Leoncio Grajo	Sorsogon	1st District
Daniel Evangelista	Iloilo	4th District	Pablo de la Rosa	Sorsogon	2nd District
Victorino Salcedo	Iloilo	5th District	Eusebio Tiongko	Surigao	Lone District
Miguel Binag	Isabela	Lone District	Luis Morales	Tarlac	1st District
Juan Lucero	La Union	1st District	Benigno Aquino Sr.	Tarlac	2nd District
Felipe Diaz	La Union	2nd District	Fabian Millar	Tayabas	1st District
Vicente Ocampo	Laguna	1st District	Ricardo Paras	Tayabas	2nd District
Eulogio Benitez	Laguna	2nd District	Guillermo Pablo	Zambales	Lone District
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

SIXTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1922-1925) SENATE

Santiago Fonacier	1st Senatorial District	Jose Ma. Arroyo	7th Senatorial District
Isabelo de los Reyes**	1st Senatorial District	Jose Hontiveros**	7th Senatorial District
Bernabe de Guzman	2nd Senatorial District	Hermenegildo Villanueva	8th Senatorial District
Alejo Mabanag**	2nd Senatorial District	Esperidion Guanco**	8th Senatorial District
Teodoro Sandiko	3rd Senatorial District	Francisco Enage	9th Senatorial District
Santiago Lucero**	3rd Senatorial District	Tomas Gomez**	9th Senatorial District
Pedro Guevara / Ramon Fernandez	4th Senatorial District	Celestino Rodriguez	10th Senatorial District
Emiliano Tria Tirona**	4th Senatorial District	Sergio Osmeña**	10th Senatorial District
Antero Soriano	5th Senatorial District	Francisco Soriano	11th Senatorial District
Manuel L. Quezon**	5th Senatorial District	Jose A. Clarin**	11th Senatorial District
Vicente de Vera	6th Senatorial District	Teofisto Guingona Sr.*	12th Senatorial District
Juan B. Alegre**	6th Senatorial District	Hadji Butu*	12th Senatorial District
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Adolfo Brillantes	Abra	Lone District	Jose Ma. Veloso	Leyte	3rd District
Agapito Buenconsejo	Albay	1st District	Filomeno Montejo	Leyte	4th District
Pedro Martinez Jimeno	Albay	2nd District	Gregorio Perfecto	Manila	1st District
Pedro Sabido	Albay	3rd District	Alfonso Mendoza	Manila	2nd District
Angel Salazar	Antique	Lone District	Ricardo Nepomuceno	Marinduque	Lone District
Antonio Llamas	Bataan	Lone District	Pablo de la Rosa	Masbate	Lone District
Claudio Castillejos	Batanes	Lone District	Rafael Acuña Villaruz*	Mindanao and Sulu	1st District
Antonio de las Alas	Batangas	1st District	Teodoro L. Palma Gil*	Mindanao and Sulu	2nd District
Rafael Villanueva	Batangas	2nd District	Datu Tampugaw*	Mindanao and Sulu	3rd District
Claro M. Recto	Batangas	3rd District	Ugalingan Piang*	Mindanao and Sulu	4th District
Fermin Torralba	Bohol	1st District	Pablo Lorenzo*	Mindanao and Sulu	5th District
Cornelio Sarigumba	Bohol	2nd District	Juan L. Luna	Mindoro	Lone District
Teodoro Abueva	Bohol	3rd District	Jose Artadi	Misamis	1st District
Jose Padilla	Bulacan	1st District	Anselmo Bernard	Misamis	2nd District
Norberto Manikis	Bulacan	2nd District	Rafael Bulayungan*	Mountain Province	1st District
Alfonso Ponce Enrile	Cagayan	1st District	Juan Cariño*	Mountain Province	2nd District
Proceso Sebastian	Cagayan	2nd District	Pedro Aunario*	Mountain Province	3rd District
Jose Zenarosa	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Serafin Hilado	Negros Occidental	1st District
Ramon Felipe	Camarines Sur	1st District	Vicente Jimenez Yanson	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Sulpicio Cea	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Eliseo Limsiaco	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Manuel Roxas	Capiz	1st District	Guillermo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
Agustin Aldea	Capiz	2nd District	Fermin Martinez	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Manuel Terencio	Capiz	3rd District	Hermogenes Concepcion Sr.	Nueva Ecija	Lone District
Pedro Espiritu	Cavite	Lone District	Evaristo Panganiban*	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Manuel Briones	Cebu	1st District	Patricio Fernando	Palawan	Lone District
Vicente Sotto	Cebu	2nd District	Pedro Valdez Liongson	Pampanga	1st District
Vicente Rama	Cebu	3rd District	Vicente Manapat	Pampanga	2nd District
Isidoro Aldanese	Cebu	4th District	Mauro Navarro	Pangasinan	1st District
Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Lamberto Siguion-Reyna	Pangasinan	2nd District
Nicolas Rafols	Cebu	6th District	Raymundo Camacho	Pangasinan	3rd District
Jose Alonzo	Cebu	7th District	Eusebio Sison	Pangasinan	4th District
Ireneo Ranjo	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Ricardo Gonzalez	Pangasinan	5th District
Roman Campos	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Andres Pascual	Rizal	1st District
Vicente Singson Pablo	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Mariano Melendres	Rizal	2nd District
Lupo Biteng	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
Jose Evangelista	Iloilo	1st District	Jose Avelino	Samar	1st District
Cresenciano Lozano	Iloilo	2nd District	Pascual Azanza	Samar	2nd District
Tomas Confesor	Iloilo	3rd District	Iñigo Abenis	Samar	3rd District
Federico Tirador	Iloilo	4th District	Antonio Rocha	Sorsogon	1st District
Tomas Vargas	Iloilo	5th District	Federico Jimenez	Sorsogon	2nd District
Tolentino Verzosa	Isabela	Lone District	Clementino Diez	Surigao	Lone District
Pio Ancheta	La Union	1st District	Gregorio Bañaga	Tarlac	1st District
Mauro Ortiz	La Union	2nd District	Benigno Aquino Sr.	Tarlac	2nd District
Tomas Dizon	Laguna	1st District	Agustin Alvarez	Tayabas	1st District
Aurelio Palileo	Laguna	2nd District	Rafael Vilar	Tayabas	2nd District
Carlos Tan	Leyte	1st District	Alejo Labrador	Zambales	Lone District
Tomas Oppus	Leyte	2nd District			

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

SEVENTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1925-1928) SENATE

Isabelo de los Reyes	1st Senatorial District	Jose Hontiveros	7th Senatorial District
Elpidio Quirino**	1st Senatorial District	Jose Ledesma**	7th Senatorial District
Alejo Mabanag	2nd Senatorial District	Mariano Yulo**	8th Senatorial District
Camilo Osias**	2nd Senatorial District	Hermenegildo Villanueva**	8th Senatorial District
Santiago Lucero (died in office, 1925) /	3rd Senatorial District	Tomas Gomez (died in office, 1926) /	9th Senatorial District
Luis Morales		Pastor Salazar	
Teodoro Sandiko**	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Ma. Veloso**	9th Senatorial District
Emiliano Tria Tirona	4th Senatorial District	Sergio Osmeña	10th Senatorial District
Juan Sumulong**	4th Senatorial District	Pedro Rodriguez**	10th Senatorial District
Manuel L. Quezon	5th Senatorial District	Jose A. Clarin	11th Senatorial District
Jose P. Laurel**	5th Senatorial District	Troadio Galicano**	11th Senatorial District
Juan B. Alegre	6th Senatorial District	Hadji Butu*	12th Senatorial District
Jose O. Vera**	6th Senatorial District	Jose Alejandrino*	12th Senatorial District
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ŀ	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Quintin Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Ruperto Kapunan	Leyte	3rd District
	Francisco Peña	Albay	1st District	Filomeno Montejo	Leyte	4th District
	Francisco Perfecto	Albay	2nd District	Gregorio Perfecto	Manila	1st District
	Pedro Sabido	Albay	3rd District	Alfonso Mendoza	Manila	2nd District
	Segundo Moscoso	Antique	Lone District	Ricardo Nepomuceno	Marinduque	Lone District
	Manuel Banzon	Bataan	Lone District	Eduardo Marcaida	Masbate	Lone District
	Vicente Agan	Batanes	Lone District	Pedro de la Llana	Mindanao and Sulu	1st District
	Antonio de las Alas	Batangas	1st District	(Vacant)	Mindanao and Sulu	2nd District
	Andres Buendia	Batangas	2nd District	Jose Melencio*	Mindanao and Sulu	3rd District
	Claro M. Recto	Batangas	3rd District	Abdullah Piang*	Mindanao and Sulu	4th District
	Fermin Torralba	Bohol	1st District	Arsenio Suazo*	Mindanao and Sulu	5th District
	Olegario Clarin	Bohol	2nd District	Mariano Leuterio	Mindoro	Lone District
	Carlos P. Garcia	Bohol	3rd District	Segundo Gaston	Misamis	1st District
	Jose Padilla	Bulacan	1st District	Teogenes Velez	Misamis	2nd District
	Jose Serapio	Bulacan	2nd District	Miguel Cornejo* (to 1925) / Juan Cailles*	Mountain Province	1st District
	Vicente Formoso	Cagayan	1st District	Joaquin Codamon*	Mountain Province	2nd District
	Antonio Guzman	Cagayan	2nd District	Henry Kamora*	Mountain Province	3rd District
	Rafael Carranceja	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Serafin Hilado	Negros Occidental	1st District
	Ramon Felipe	Camarines Sur	1st District	Ramon Torres	Negros Occidental	2nd District
	Manuel Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Isaac Lacson	Negros Occidental	3rd District
	Manuel Roxas	Capiz	1st District	Guillermo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
	Jose Altavas	Capiz	2nd District	Enrique Villanueva	Negros Oriental	2nd District
	Manuel Laserna	Capiz	3rd District	Feliciano Ramoso	Nueva Ecija	Lone District
	Antero Soriano	Cavite	Lone District	Isauro Gabaldon* (to 1925)/	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
	Manuel Briones	Cebu	1st District	Antonio Escamilla*		
	Paulino Gullas	Cebu	2nd District	Patricio Fernandez	Palawan	Lone District
	Vicente Rama	Cebu	3rd District	Pedro Valdez Liongson	Pampanga	1st District
	Juan Alcazaren	Cebu	4th District	Ceferino Hilario	Pampanga	2nd District
	Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Enrique Braganza	Pangasinan	1st District
	Pastor Noel	Cebu	6th District	Isidoro Siapno	Pangasinan	2nd District
	Paulino Ybañez	Cebu	7th District	Servillano dela Cruz	Pangasinan	3rd District
	Severo Hernando	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Eusebio Sison	Pangasinan	4th District
	Mariano Marcos	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Evaristo Sanchez	Pangasinan	5th District
	Simeon Ramos	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Basilio Bautista	Rizal	1st District
	Lupo Biteng	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Eulogio Rodriguez Sr.	Rizal	2nd District
	Eugenio Baldana	Iloilo	1st District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
	Vicente Ybiernas	Iloilo	2nd District	Jose Avelino	Samar	1st District
	Tomas Confesor	Iloilo	3rd District	Pascual Azanza	Samar	2nd District
	Asencion Arrancillo	Iloilo	4th District	Gerardo Morrero	Samar	3rd District
	Venancio Cudilla	Iloilo	5th District	Juan Reyes	Sorsogon	1st District
	Manuel Nieto	Isabela	Lone District	Mario Guariña	Sorsogon	2nd District
	Fausto Almeida	La Union	1st District	Montano Ortiz	Surigao	Lone District
	Leoncio Dacanay	La Union	2nd District	Sisenando Palarca	Tarlac	1st District
	Tomas Dizon	Laguna	1st District	Benigno Aquino Sr.	Tarlac	2nd District
	Ananais Laico	Laguna	2nd District	Primitivo San Agustin	Tayabas	1st District
	Juan Veloso	Leyte	1st District	Leon Guinto Sr.	Tayabas	2nd District
	Tomas Oppus	Leyte	2nd District	Alejo Labrador	Zambales	Lone District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

EIGHTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1928-1931) SENATE

Elpidio Quirino	1st Senatorial District	Jose Ledesma	7th Senatorial District
Melecio Arranz**	1st Senatorial District	Antonio Belo**	7th Senatorial District
Camilo Osias (to 1929) /	2nd Senatorial District	Hermenegildo Villanueva	8th Senatorial District
Alejandro de Guzman		Mariano Yulo (to 1929) /	8th Senatorial District
Teofilo Sison**	2nd Senatorial District	Francisco Zulueta	
Teodoro Sandiko	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Ma. Veloso	9th Senatorial District
Benigno Aquino Sr.**	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Avelino**	9th Senatorial District
Juan Sumulong	4th Senatorial District	Pedro Rodriguez	10th Senatorial District
Jose Generoso**	4th Senatorial District	Sergio Osmeña**	10th Senatorial District
Jose P. Laurel	5th Senatorial District	Troadio Galicano	11th Senatorial District
Manuel L. Quezon**	5th Senatorial District	Jose A. Clarin**	11th Senatorial District
Jose O. Vera	6th Senatorial District	Hadji Butu*	12th Senatorial District
Jose Fuentebella**	6th Senatorial District	Manuel Camus*	12th Senatorial District

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Quintin Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Jorge Delgado	Leyte	3rd District
Juan Belen	Albay	1st District	Cirilo Bayaya	Leyte	4th District
Pedro Vera	Albay	2nd District	Francisco Varona	Manila	1st District
Pedro Sabido	Albay	3rd District	Pedro Gil	Manila	2nd District
Segundo Moscoso	Antique	Lone District	Ricardo Nepomuceno	Marinduque	Lone District
Teodoro Camacho	Bataan	Lone District	Pio Corpus	Masbate	Lone District
Mariano Lizardo	Batanes	Lone District	Jose Artadi*	Mindanao and Sulu	1st District
Antonio de las Alas	Batangas	1st District	Tabuhur Taupan*	Mindanao and Sulu	2nd District
Gabino Abaya	Batangas	2nd District	Monico Mercado*	Mindanao and Sulu	3rd District
Jose Dimayuga	Batangas	3rd District	Jose Melencio*	Mindanao and Sulu	4th District
Jose Concon	Bohol	1st District	Jose Sanctivores	Mindanao and Sulu	5th District
Marcelo Ramirez	Bohol	2nd District	Juan L. Luna	Mindoro	Lone District
Carlos P. Garcia	Bohol	3rd District	Silvino Maestrado	Misamis	1st District
Angel Suntay	Bulacan	1st District	Isidro Vamenta	Misamis	2nd District
Cirilo Santos	Bulacan	2nd District	Juan Cailles*	Mountain Province	1st District
Vicente Formoso	Cagayan	1st District	Clemente Irving*	Mountain Province	2nd District
Claro Sabbun	Cagayan	2nd District	Saturnino Moldero*	Mountain Province	3rd District
Agustin Lukban	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Jose Locsin	Negros Occidental	1st District
Mariano Villafuerte	Camarines Sur	1st District	Vicente Jimenez Yanson	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Manuel Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Emilio Montilla	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Manuel Roxas	Capiz	1st District	Guillermo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
Jose Dorado	Capiz	2nd District	Enrique Villanueva	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Teodulfo Suñer	Capiz	3rd District	Hermogenes Concepcion Sr.	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Antero Soriano (died in office, 1929) /	Cavite	Lone District	Aurelio Cecilio	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Fidel Ibañez			Manuel Nieto*	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Manuel Briones	Cebu	1st District	Patricio Fernandez	Palawan	Lone District
Sotero Cabahug	Cebu	2nd District	Fabian dela Paz	Pampanga	1st District
Maximino Noel	Cebu	3rd District	Macario Ocampo	Pampanga	2nd District
Juan Alcazaren	Cebu	4th District	Potenciano Pecson	Pangasinan	1st District
Tomas Alonzo	Cebu	5th District	Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Nicolas Rafols	Cebu	6th District	Rufo Cruz	Pangasinan	3rd District
Paulino Ybañez	Cebu	7th District	Eusebio Sison	Pangasinan	4th District
Severo Hernando	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Juan Millan	Pangasinan	5th District
Mariano Marcos	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Manuel Bernabe	Rizal	1st District
Benito Soliven	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Luis Santiago	Rizal	2nd District
Fidel Villanueva	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
Jose Zulueta	Iloilo	1st District	Tiburcio Tancinco	Samar	1st District
Engracio Padilla	Iloilo	2nd District	Serafin Marabut	Samar	2nd District
Tomas Confesor	Iloilo	3rd District	Gregorio Abogado	Samar	3rd District
Tomas Buenaflor	Iloilo	4th District	Justino Encinas	Sorsogon	1st District
Venancio Cudilla	Iloilo	5th District	Francisco Arellano	Sorsogon	2nd District
Pascual Paguirigan	Isabela	Lone District	Montano Ortiz	Surigao	Lone District
Pio Ancheta	La Union	1st District	Gregorio Bañaga	Tarlac	1st District
Mariano Villanueva	La Union	2nd District	Jose Domingo	Tarlac	2nd District
Roman Gesmundo	Laguna	1st District	Fabian Millar	Tayabas	1st District
Arsenio Bonifacio	Laguna	2nd District	Leon Guinto Sr. (to 1928) /	Tayabas	2nd District
Bernardo Torres	Leyte	1st District	Marcelo Boncan	•	
Tomas Oppus	Leyte	2nd District	Gregorio Anonas	Zambales	Lone District
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

NINTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1931-1934) SENATE

Melecio Arranz	1st Senatorial District	Antonio Belo	7th Senatorial District
Elpidio Quirino**	1st Senatorial District	Ruperto Montinola**	7th Senatorial District
Teofilo Sison	2nd Senatorial District	Francisco Zulueta**	8th Senatorial District
Alejo Mabanag**	2nd Senatorial District	Gil Montilla**	8th Senatorial District
Benigno Aquino Sr.	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Avelino	9th Senatorial District
Sotero Baluyut**	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Ma. Veloso**	9th Senatorial District
Jose Generoso	4th Senatorial District	Sergio Osmeña	10th Senatorial District
Juan Nolasco**	4th Senatorial District	Manuel Briones**	10th Senatorial District
Manuel L. Quezon	5th Senatorial District	Jose A. Clarin	11th Senatorial District
Claro M. Recto**	5th Senatorial District	Juan Torralba**	11th Senatorial District
Jose Fuentebella	6th Senatorial District	Ludovico Hidrosollo*	12th Senatorial District
Jose O. Vera**	6th Senatorial District	Jamalul Kiram*	12th Senatorial District

John Dennic Den	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Jose Valenciano Albay 2nd District Pedro Sabindo Pedro Vera Albay 3rd District Pedro Sabindo Pedro Vera Albay 4rd District Pedro Sabindo Pedro Vera Albay 4rd District Pedro Sabindo Pedro Vera Albay 4rd District Pedro Vera Albay 4rd District Against Avarace* Mindana and Sulu 1 District Against Avarace* Mindana and Sulu 1 District Pedro Nation October 1 District Pedro Vera Against Avarace* Mindana and Sulu 1 District Antonio de Isa Alba 8 Batana Lone District Disco Sanvictores* Mindana and Sulu 1 District Antonio de Isa Alba 8 Batanaga 1 Ard District Disco Sanvictores* Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Antonio de Isa Alba 8 Batanaga 1 Ard District Disco Sanvictores* Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Antonio de Isa Alba 8 Batanaga 2 And District Peracesson Bengry* Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Peracesson Bengry Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Peracesson Order Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Peracesson Bengry Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Peracesson Bengry Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Peracesson Bengry Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Peracesson Order Mindana and Sulu 4rd District Peracesson Order Mindana Andrew Mindana Andrew Mindana	Quintin Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Tomas Oppus	Leyte	3rd District
Julian Pravnico (died in office, 1931) / Pedro Sabido Ped	Julian Locsin (to 1933) / Exequiel Kare	Albay	1st District	Cirilo Bayaya	Leyte	4th District
Pedro Vera Pedro Vera Albay 4th District Segundo Moscono Antique Lone District Agustin Alvarez Jose Uy Masbate Lone District Agustin Alvarez Mindana and Salu 1s District Agustin Alvarez Mindana and Salu 1s District Antonio de Isa Alas Batangas Lone District Antonio de Isa Alas Antonio de Isa Alas Batangas Lone District Antonio de Isa Alas Batangas Lone District Datu Sinouar Mindana and Salu Job District Jose Concon Bobol La District Jose Concon Bobol La District Bobol La District Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta Bolad Jad District Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta Bolad Jose Capayan La District Marcelo Adduru Capayan Lone District Antareolo Adduru Capayan Lone District Migael Lukhan Camarines Sore Lone District Migael Lukhan Camarines Sore Lone District Mindana and Salu Jose District Antareolo Adduru Capayan Lone District Ramon Tores Negron Occidental La District Filomeno Mariano Villaforte Camarines Sur Jose District Mindana and Salu Jose District Mi	Jose Valenciano	Albay	2nd District	Ruperto Kapunan	Manila	1st District
Pedro Vera Segundo Moscoso Antíque Lone District Segundo Moscoso Antíque Lone District Segundo Moscoso Antíque Lone District Agastin Avarez* Mindana and Sulu 1st District Mariano Lizardo Batana Lone District Datu Ombra Cundarragin* Mindana and Sulu 2nd District Mariano Lizardo Batanes Lone District Datu Ombra Cundarragin* Mindana and Sulu 3d District Antonio de las Alas Batangas 1st Districk Districk District Meynardo Farol Batangas 3d District Paracisco Bangoy* Mindana and Sulu 4d District Meynardo Farol Batangas 3d District Francisco Bangoy* Mindana and Sulu 4d District Meynardo Farol Batangas 3d District Francisco Bangoy* Mindana and Sulu 4d District Meynardo Farol Batangas 3d District Jose Ozamis Mindana and Sulu 4d District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Ozamis Mindana and Sulu 4d District Marcelo Ramirez Bohol 2nd District Jose Ozamis Mindana and Sulu 4d District Marcelo Ramirez Bohol 2nd District Jose Ozamis Mindana and Sulu 4d District Marcelo Andieru Salura 1st District Sone Delgado Bulucan 1st District Herny Kamora* Mindana and Sulu 4d District Marcelo Adduru Cagayan 1st District Marcelo Adduru Cagayan 2nd District Enrique Magalona Negro Occidental 1st District Marcelo Adduru Cagayan 2nd District Enrique Magalona Negro Occidental 1st District Marcelo Adduru Cagayan 2nd District Enrique Magalona Negro Occidental 2nd District Marcelo Camarines Sur 1st District Gaillerno Villanueva Negro Occidental 1st District Marcelo Cagavan 2nd District Marcelo Marcelo Negro Occidental 2nd District Marcelo Rosa Occidental 2nd District National Negro Occidental 2nd Distr	Julian Paverico (died in office, 1931) /	Albay	3rd District	Francisco Varona	Manila	2nd District
Segundo Moncoso Aurifaque Lone District Squastin Alvareze* Mindamo and Sulu Ist District Formanto de Leon Istanan Lone District Jose Sarrivictores* Mindamo and Sulu 3rd District Antonio de Isa Alas Batangas List District Datus Sinsuat* Mindamo and Sulu 4th District Antonio de Isa Alas Batangas List District Datus Sinsuat* Mindamo and Sulu 4th District Datus Sinsuat* Mindamo and Sulu 4th District Jose Dimayuga Batangas 3rd District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Concon Bohol 2rd District Jose Concon Bohol 2rd District Jose Camis Mindamo and Sulu 4th District Jose Concon Bohol 2rd District Jose Camis Mindamo and Sulu Ath District Jose Camis Mindamo and Sulu Ath District Jose Camis Mindamo and Sulu 4th Di	Pedro Sabido			Prudencio Remigio	Marinduque	Lone District
Fortunato de Leon Baram Lone District Mariano Lizardo Baranes Lone District Dant Ombra Gondarangin* Mindano and Sulu 3rd District Antonio de las Mas Barangas 1st District Paracter Megnardo Farol Barangas 2rd District Francisco Rangoy* Mindano and Sulu 4rd District Paracter Megnardo Farol Barangas 3rd District Francisco Rangoy* Mindano and Sulu 5th District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Concon Bohol 2rd District Jose Concon Bohol 3rd District Hardy Claps* Misamis Occidental Lone District Science Caedia Scholar Baranga	Pedro Vera	Albay	4th District	Jose Uy	Masbate	Lone District
Mariano Lizardo Baranges Lone District Datu Ombre Guadarangia* Mindano and Sulu 3rd District Antonio de las Alas Baranges 2rd District Datu Sinsuat* Mindano and Sulu 4rd. District Datu Sinsuat* Mindano and Sulu 4rd. District Jose Dismayuga Batangas 3rd District Juan L. Luna Mindano and Sulu 5rd. District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Juan L. Luna Mindoro Lone District Mindano and Sulu Mindano and Sulu 5rd. District Juan L. Luna Mindoro Lone District Lone Concon Mindoro Lone District Mindano Cascilano Lone District Lone Distri	Segundo Moscoso	Antique	Lone District	Agustin Alvarez*	Mindanao and Sulu	1st District
Antonio de las Alas Meynardo Farol Batangas 2nd District Meynardo Farol Batangas 3nd District Meynardo Farol Batangas 3nd District Jose Concon Bobol 1st District Jose Concon Bobol 2nd District Jose Concon Bobol 3nd District Hilary Clapp* Mountain Province 1st District Fionenco Caseñas Orbeta Bobol 3nd District Hilary Clapp* Mountain Province 1st District Henry Kamora* Mountain Province 1st District Pala District Mariano Nilafuru Cagayan 1st District Astrict Mariano Nilafuru Cagayan 2nd District Lone District Emilion Yulo Negros Occidental 1st District Manual Roxas Capiz 1st District Manual Roxas Capiz 2nd District Manual Roxas Capiz 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 1st District Manual Roxas Capiz 3nd District Felipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Manual Roxas Cebu 3rd District Felipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Felipie Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Manual Roxas Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pesson Panapasian 1st District Palliano Norle Cebu 3rd District Felipian del Paz Panapanga 1st District Palliano Penapasian 1st District Palliano Norle Cebu 3rd District Felipian del Paz Panapasian 1st District Palliano Repassian 3rd District Pallian	Fortunato de Leon	Bataan	Lone District	Jose Sanvictores*	Mindanao and Sulu	2nd District
Meynardo Farol Batangas 2nd District Francisco Bangoy* Mindanao and Sulu Sth District Jose Dimaryuga Batangas 3rd District Juan L. Luna Mindoro Lone District Juan C. Luna Mindoro Lone District Marcelo Ramitez Bohol 2nd District Bisfro Vamenta Misamis Oriental Lone District Marcelo Ramitez Bohol 3rd District Hillay Clapp* Mountain Province 2nd District Juan Gaelan* Mountain Province 2nd District Marcelo Adduru Cagayan 1st District Juan Gaelan* Mountain Province 2nd District Sabas Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 2nd District Miguel Lukban Camarines Norr Lone District Gaillermo Villaneva Negros Occidental 2nd District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District Manuel Roxas Capiz 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District Manuel Roxas Capiz 2nd District Felipe Baencamino Jr. Neva Ecija 2nd District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 2nd District Felipe Baencamino Jr. Neva Ecija 2nd District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 2nd District Felipe Baencamino Jr. Neva Ecija 2nd District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 2nd District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 2nd District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 3rd District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 2nd District Juan Alcararen Cebu 3rd District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Fabian dela Paz Pangasinan 3rd District Fabian de	Mariano Lizardo	Batanes	Lone District	Datu Ombra Gundarangin*	Mindanao and Sulu	3rd District
Jose Dimayuga Batangas 3rd District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Concon Bohol 1st District Jose Concon Bohol 2nd District Jose Concon Bohol 2nd District Flomeno Caseñas Orbeta Bohol 3rd District Flomeno Caseñas Orbeta Bohol 3rd District Francisco Delgado Bulacan 1st District Henry Kamora* Mountain Province 1st District Francisco Delgado Bulacan 2nd District Henry Kamora* Mountain Province 3rd District Jose de Leon Jr. Bulacan 2nd District Juan Gaerlan* Mountain Province 3rd District Ameredo Adduru Cagayan 1st District Balac Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Enrique Magalona Negroo Occidental 1st District Miguel Lukhan Camarines Norre Lone District Enrique Magalona Negroo Occidental 2nd District Mariano Villafuere Camarines Sur 1st District Gaillemor Willanueva Negroo Occidental 1st District Mariano Villafuere Camarines Sur 1st District Gaillemor Willanueva Negroo Occidental 1st District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 1st District Jose Dorado Capiz 2nd District Felipe Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Falbian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cebu 4th District Potentian Person Pampanga 2nd District Maguel Cuenco Cebu 4th District Engenio Perez Pampangan 2nd District Valore Hollander Cebu 4th District Engenio Perez Pampangan 2nd District Valore Hollander Cebu 6th District Engenio Perez Pampangan 1st District Vicente Lazo Illoco Norre 1st District Engenio Perez Pampangan 1st District Vicente Lazo Illoco Norre 2nd District Engenio Perez Pampangan 3rd District Vicente Lazo Illoco Norre 2nd District Engenio Perez Pampangan 3rd District Feldor Magalom Pampangan 3rd District Feldor Miguel Cuenco Cebu 6th District Engelio Rodriguez St. Rizal 2nd District Feldor Miguel Cuenco Sur 2nd District Feldor Miguel Cue	Antonio de las Alas	Batangas	1st District	Datu Sinsuat*	Mindanao and Sulu	4th District
Jose Concon Marcelo Ramirez Bohol Jar District Marcelo Ramirez Bohol Jar District Marcelo Ramirez Bohol Jar District Francisco Delgado Bolacan Jar District Francisco Delgado Bolacan Jar District Francisco Delgado Jose Canon Bolacan Jar District Jose de Leon Jr. Marcelo Adduru Cagayan Jar District Sabas Casibang Cagayan Jar District Severo Ca Camarines Sur Jar District Mariano Villafuerte Camarines Sur Jar District Severo Ca Camarines Sur Jar District Severo Ca Camarines Var Jar District Jose Romero Negros Occidental Jar District Jose Romero Negros Orcidental Jar District Jose Romero Negros Orcidental Jar District Jose Dorado Capiz Jar District Jose Dorado Capiz Jar District Rafiel Tumbokon Capiz Jar District Rafiel Tumbokon Capiz Jose Dorado Capiz Jar District Sovero Cabahug Cebu Jar District Jose Dorado Cebu Jar District Rafiel Tumbokon Capiz Jose Dorado Cebu Jar District Rafiel Tumbokon Capiz Jose Dorado Cebu Jar District Potenciano Pesson Pangasinan Jar D	Meynardo Farol	Batangas	2nd District	Francisco Bangoy*	Mindanao and Sulu	5th District
Marcelo Ramirez Bohol Jard District Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta Bohol Jard District Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta Bohol Jard District Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta Bohol Jard District Hilary Clapy* Mountain Province Jard District Henry Kamora* Mountain Province Jard District Marcelo Adduru Cagayan Jard District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental Jard District Niguel Lukban Camarines Norre Lone District Jose Romero Negros Occidental Jard District Jose Romero Negros Orcidental Jard District Jose Romero Negros Oriental Jard District Jose Dorado Capiz Jard District Jose Romero Negros Oriental Jard District Domingo Madella* Newa Ecia Jard District Domingo Madella* Newa Ecia Jard District Jose Romero Pangasiana Jard District Admonio Neglo Pangasiana Jard District Niguel Raffiñan Cebu Jard District Jose Romero Pangasiana Jard District Pedro Singon Reyes Bloos Norte Jard District Pedro Singon Reyes Bloos Norte Jose Torbi District Pedro Singon Reyes Bloos Norte Jose T	Jose Dimayuga	Batangas	3rd District	Juan L. Luna	Mindoro	Lone District
Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta Boloa 3rd District Francisco Delgado Bulacan 1st District Henry Kamora* Mountain Province 2nd District Jose Geleval Dr. Bulacan 2nd District Jose Geleval Mountain Province 2nd District Amrelo Adduru Cagayan 1st District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental 1st District Sabas Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental 2nd District Mariano Villafuerte Camarine Sur 1st District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental 3rd District Mariano Villafuerte Camarine Sur 1st District Guillermo Villanueva Negros Occidental 3rd District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Guillermo Villanueva Negros Oriental 1st District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District District Pelipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District District District Pelipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 2nd District Claudio Sandoval Palavan Lone District Sotrero Cababung Cebu 2nd District Zolob Hilario Pangasinan 3rd District Jose Pangasinan 2nd District Jose Pelipud Negros Pangasinan 3rd District Pelipud Negros Oriental 2nd District Pelipud Negros Pangasinan 3rd Di	Jose Concon	Bohol	1st District	Jose Ozamis	Misamis Occidental	Lone District
Francisco Delgado Bulacan 1st District Jose de Leon Jr. Bulacan 2nd District Jose de Leon Jr. Bulacan 2nd District Jana Gaerlan Mountain Province 3rd District Sabas Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental 2nd District Sabas Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Emilio Yulo Negros Occidental 2nd District Sabas Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Emilio Yulo Negros Occidental 2nd District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Guillermo Villanueva Negros Occidental 3rd District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District Severo Cea Capiz 1st District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 1st District Manuel Roxas Capiz 3rd District Felipe Buenamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 1st District Rafacl Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Caludio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Caludio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 2nd District Sotrero Cababung Cebu 2nd District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 2nd District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Engenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 6th District Engenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Raffiñan Cebu 6th District Engenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Pedro Magalin Pangasinan 3rd Distri	Marcelo Ramirez	Bohol	2nd District	Isidro Vamenta	Misamis Oriental	Lone District
Jose de Leon Jr. Marcelo Adduru Cagayan Ist District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental 1 arb District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 2 and District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 1 arb District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 2 and District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 3 ard District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 3 ard District Ramon Orres Negros Occidental 3 ard District Ramon Villanueva Negros Occidental 3 ard District Ramon Villanueva Negros Orcidental 3 ard District Ramon Villanueva Negros Orcidental 3 ard District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1 st District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 1 st District Pelipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 1 st District Pelipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2 and District Pelipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Vizzaya Lone District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3 ard District Caudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Ramon Roxas Cebu 3 ard District Potenciano Pesson Pampanga 1 st District Adaximino Noel Cebu 3 ard District Potenciano Pesson Pangasinan 1 st District Adaximino Noel Cebu 5 th District Attoin Mejia Pangasinan 1 st District Paulino Yaniez Cebu 5 th District Paulino Yaniez Cebu 6 th District Paulino Yaniez Cebu 1 st District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 loco Norte 2 nd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 1 st District Silvestre Viller 1 lolo 3 rd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 3 rd District Leonardo Festin Rizal 3 rd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 3 rd District 4 Leonardo Festin Rizal 3 rd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 3 rd District 4 Leonardo Festin Rizal 3 rd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 3 rd District 4 Leonardo Festin Rizal 3 rd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 3 rd District 4 Leonardo Festin Rizal 3 rd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 3 rd District 4 Leonardo Festin Rizal 3 rd District Pedro Singson Reyes 1 lolo 3 rd Distri	Filomeno Caseñas Orbeta	Bohol	3rd District	Hilary Clapp*	Mountain Province	1st District
Marcelo Adduru Cagayan 1st District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental 1st District Sabas Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 2nd District Mariano Villafuerte Camarines Norte Lone District Emilio Yulo Negros Occidental 3rd District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Guillermo Villanueva Negros Oriental 1st District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 1st District Jose Dorado Capiz 2nd District Felipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Domingo Madella* Nueva Vizcaya Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Folio Gandoval Palawan Lone District Sorero Cabalung Cebu 2nd District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Sorero Cabalung Cebu 2nd District Folio Gando Reson Pangasinan 1st District Maximino No	Francisco Delgado	Bulacan	1st District	Henry Kamora*	Mountain Province	2nd District
Sahas Casibang Cagayan 2nd District Ramon Torres Negros Occidental 2nd District Miguel Lukban Camarines Norre Lone District Emilio Yulo Negros Occidental 3rd District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Guillermo Villanueva Negros Oriental 2nd District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 1st District Jose Dorado Capiz 2nd District Felipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 1st District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Domingo Madella* Nueva Ecija 2nd District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Claudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Claudio Sandoval Pampanga 1st District Sotero Cababug Cebu 2nd District Potenciano Pecson Pampanga 2nd District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pecson Pangasinan 1st District Miguel Cuenco	Jose de Leon Jr.	Bulacan	2nd District	Juan Gaerlan*	Mountain Province	3rd District
Miguel Lukban Camarines Norte Lone District Emilio Yulo Negros Occidental 3rd District Mariano Villafuere Camarines Sur 1st District Guillermo Villanueva Negros Oriental 1st District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 1st District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 2nd District Domingo Madella* Nueva Vizcaya Lone District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Domingo Madella* Nueva Vizcaya Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Sotero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Potenciano Pecson Pangasinan 1st District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pecson Pangasinan 1st District Miguel Caenco Cebu 5th District Bunco Norte Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District	Marcelo Adduru	Cagayan	1st District	Enrique Magalona	Negros Occidental	1st District
Mariano Villafuerte Camarines Sur 1st District Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Jose Romero Negros Oriental 2nd District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 2nd District Parente Capiz 2nd District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija 2nd District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 2nd District Domingo Madella* Nueva Vizcaya Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Claudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Sotero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Potenciano Peeson Pangasinan 1st District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 2nd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 2nd District Miguel Rafifian Cebu 6th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Juan Millan Pangasinan 5th District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Juan Millan Pangasinan 5th District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 2nd District Eugloio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 1st District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 2nd District Elugio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Strict Strict Scarafio Marabut Sanara 2nd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Fernando Ouran Sorsogon 2nd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Pernando Ouran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 3rd District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Penando Ouran Surigao Lone District Penando Ouran 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Falsion Gomez Laguna 2nd District Falsion Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Taybas 2nd Distric	Sabas Casibang	Cagayan	2nd District	Ramon Torres	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Severo Cea Camarines Sur 2nd District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Manuel Roxas Capiz 2nd District Felipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 1st District Pelipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Pelipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Claudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Claudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Sotero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Zolio Hilario Pampanga 2nd District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pecson Pangasinan 1st District Juan Alcazaren Cebu 4th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 2nd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Antonio Mejia Pangasinan 3rd District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Lazo Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Magaalin Rizal 1st District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Norte 2nd District Euglojo Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 1st District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Fernando Uran Sorsogon 1st District Vicente Ybiernas Iloilo 3rd District Fernando Uran Sorsogon 2nd District Silvestre Waltau Iloilo 3rd District Fernando Uran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 3rd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 3rd District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 3rd District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Peliciano Gomez La Union 1st District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Honce Dantes	Miguel Lukban	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Emilio Yulo	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Manuel Roxas Capiz 1st District Jose Dorado Capiz 2nd District Felipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Domingo Madella* Nueva Vizcaya Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Claudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Sotero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Zolio Hilario Pampanga 1st District Oscero Cabahug Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pescon Pangasinan 1st District Juan Alexaren Cebu 3rd District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 2nd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Raffiñan Cebu 6th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Raffiñan Cebu 6th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 3rd District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Juan Millan Pangasinan 3th District Emilio Medina Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Magsalin Rizal 1st District Emilio Medina Ilocos Norte 2nd District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Leonardo Festin Romblon Lone District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Serafin Marabut Samar 2nd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 1st District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 1st District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Mariano Alisangco La Union 1st District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Feliciano Feni Marcelo	Mariano Villafuerte	Camarines Sur	1st District	Guillermo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
Jose Dorado Capiz 2nd District Felipe Buencamino Jr. Nueva Ecija 2nd District Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Domingo Madella* Nueva Vizcaya Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Claudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Sotero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Zolio Hilario Pampanga 2nd District Juan Alcazaren Cebu 3rd District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 1st District Juan Alcazaren Cebu 6th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 2nd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 6th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 3rd District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 4th District Vicente Lazo Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Magalin Rizal 1st District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 2nd District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Jose Zulueta Iloilo 1st District Serafin Marabut Samar 2nd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3th District Femando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Vicante Cualification Samar 3rd District Vicante Cualification Samar 3rd District Vicante Cualification Samar 3rd District Vicante Villa Iloilo 5th District Femando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Vicante Villa Iloilo 5th District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Pedicano Gomez Laguna 1st District Adreso Boneza Tarjabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boneza Tarjabas Lone District Carlos Tan	Severo Cea	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Jose Romero	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Rafael Tumbokon Capiz 3rd District Domingo Madella Nueva Vizaya Lone District Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Claudio Sandoval Palawan Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pesson Pangasinan 1st District Juan Alcazaren Cebu 4th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 1st District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Antonio Mejia Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 3rd District Vicente Lazo Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Magsalin Pangasinan 4th District Vicente Lazo Ilocos Norte 1st District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 1st District Emilio Medina Ilocos Sur 1st District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Silvestre Yila Iloilo 1st District Silvestre Vila Iloilo 3rd District Silvestre Vila Iloilo 3rd District Silvestre Vila Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 1st District Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 5th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Vicenacio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan	Manuel Roxas	Capiz	1st District	Manuel Gallego	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Emiliano Tria Tirona Cavite Lone District Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Fabian dela Paz Pampanga 1st District Sorero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Zolio Hilario Pampanga 2nd District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pecson Pangasinan 1st District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 4th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 2nd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Raffiñan Cebu 6th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 3rd District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Juan Millan Pangasinan 5th District Vicente Lazo Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Magsalin Rizal 1st District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Tiburcio Tancinco Samar 1st District Vicente Ybiernas Iloilo 1st District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Vicente Ybiernas Iloilo 3rd District Formas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Formas Buenaflor Iloilo 5th District Formas Buenaflor Iloilo 5th District Formas Buenaflor Iloilo 1st District Formas Buenaflor Iloilo 5th District Formas Buenaflor Iloilo 1st District Formas Buenaflor Iloilo 5th District Formado Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Rodolfo Baltazar La Union 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District District Dantes	Jose Dorado	Capiz	2nd District	Felipe Buencamino Jr.	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Buenaventura Rodriguez Cebu 1st District Sotero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Zolio Hilario Pampanga 2nd District Sotero Cabahug Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pecson Pangasinan 1st District Juan Alcazaren Cebu 4th District Leugenio Perez Pangasinan 2nd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Miguel Raffiñan Cebu 6th District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Pedro Magsalin Rizal 1st District Emilio Medina 1locos Norte 1st District Pedro Magsalin Rizal 1st District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Fidel Villanueva 1locos Sur 1st District 1st District Tiburcio Tancinco Samar 1st District Fidel Villanueva 1loilo 1st District Silvestre Villa 1loilo 3rd District Silvestre Villa 1loilo 5th District Vicente Gorzaga Surigao Lone District Vicente Gorzaga Alfonsor Pangasinan 1st District Fremando Duran Sorsogon 1st District Vicente Gorzaga Surigao Lone District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Jose Domingo Tarlac 1st District Afsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gergorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Afsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Afsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Afsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan	Rafael Tumbokon	Capiz	3rd District	Domingo Madella*	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Sotero Cabahug Cebu 2nd District Zolio Hilario Pampanga 2nd District Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Potenciano Pecson Pangasinan 1st District Juan Alcazaren Cebu 4th District Eugenio Perez Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Antonio Mejia Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Raffiñan Cebu 6th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 3rd District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Juan Millan Pangasinan 3rd District Vicente Lazo Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Magsalin Rizal 1st District Emilio Medina Ilocos Norte 2nd District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Leonardo Festin Romblon Lone District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Tiburcio Tancinco Samar 1st District Jose Zulueta Iloilo 1st District Gerardo Morrero Samar 2nd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Mariano Alisangco La Union 1st District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District	Emiliano Tria Tirona	Cavite	Lone District	Claudio Sandoval	Palawan	Lone District
Maximino NoelCebu3rd DistrictPotenciano PecsonPangasinan1st DistrictJuan AlcazarenCebu4th DistrictEugenio PerezPangasinan2nd DistrictMiguel CuencoCebu5th DistrictAntonio MejiaPangasinan3rd DistrictMiguel RaffinanCebu6th DistrictEusebio SisonPangasinan4th DistrictPaulino YbañezCebu7th DistrictJuan MillanPangasinan5th DistrictVicente LazoIlocos Norte1st DistrictPedro MagsalinRizal1st DistrictEmilio MedinaIlocos Norte2nd DistrictEulogio Rodriguez Sr.Rizal2nd DistrictFedro Singson ReyesIlocos Sur1st DistrictLeonardo FestinRomblonLone DistrictFidel VillanuevaIlocos Sur2nd DistrictTiburcio TancincoSamar1st DistrictJose ZuluetaIloilo1st DistrictSerafin MarabutSamar2nd DistrictVicente YbiernasIloilo2nd DistrictGerardo MorreroSamar3rd DistrictSilvestre VillaIloilo3rd DistrictAdolfo GeronaSorsogon1st DistrictVicancio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabia	Buenaventura Rodriguez	Cebu	1st District	Fabian dela Paz	Pampanga	1st District
Juan AlcazarenCebu4th DistrictEugenio PerezPangasinan2nd DistrictMiguel CuencoCebu5th DistrictAntonio MejiaPangasinan3rd DistrictMiguel RaffiñanCebu6th DistrictEusebio SisonPangasinan4th DistrictPaulino YbañezCebu7th DistrictJuan MillanPangasinan5th DistrictVicente LazoIlocos Norte1st DistrictPedro MagsalinRizal1st DistrictEmilio MedinaIlocos Norte2nd DistrictEulogio Rodriguez Sr.Rizal2nd DistrictPedro Singson ReyesIlocos Sur2nd DistrictLeonardo FestinRomblonLone DistrictFidel VillanuevaIlocos Sur2nd DistrictTiburcio TancincoSamar1st DistrictJose ZuluetaIloilo1st DistrictSerafin MarabutSamar2nd DistrictVicente YbiernasIloilo2nd DistrictGerardo MorreroSamar3rd DistrictSilvestre VillaIloilo3rd DistrictAdolfo GeronaSorsogon1st DistrictTomas BuenaflorIloilo4th DistrictFernando DuranSorsogon2nd DistrictVenacio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictAlfonso PabloTarlac1st DistrictMariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano Mi	Sotero Cabahug	Cebu	2nd District	Zolio Hilario	Pampanga	2nd District
Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Antonio Mejia Pangasinan 3rd District Miguel Raffiñan Cebu 6th District Eusebio Sison Pangasinan 4th District Paulino Ybañez Cebu 7th District Juan Millan Pangasinan 5th District Vicente Lazo Ilocos Norte 1st District Pedro Magsalin Rizal 1st District Emilio Medina Ilocos Norte 2nd District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Leonardo Festin Romblon Lone District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Serafin Marabut Samar 2nd District Vicente Ybiernas Iloilo 1st District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Adolfo Gerona Sorsogon 1st District Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Adonso Cudilla Iloilo 1st District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Palicano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan	Maximino Noel	Cebu	3rd District	Potenciano Pecson	Pangasinan	1st District
Miguel RaffiñanCebu6th DistrictEusebio SisonPangasinan4th DistrictPaulino YbañezCebu7th DistrictJuan MillanPangasinan5th DistrictVicente LazoIlocos Norte1st DistrictPedro MagsalinRizal1st DistrictEmilio MedinaIlocos Norte2nd DistrictEulogio Rodriguez Sr.Rizal2nd DistrictPedro Singson ReyesIlocos Sur1st DistrictLeonardo FestinRomblonLone DistrictFidel VillanuevaIlocos Sur2nd DistrictTiburcio TancincoSamar1st DistrictJose ZuluetaIloilo1st DistrictSerafin MarabutSamar2nd DistrictVicente YbiernasIloilo2nd DistrictGerardo MorreroSamar3rd DistrictSilvestre VillaIloilo3rd DistrictAdolfo GeronaSorsogon1st DistrictTomas BuenaflorIloilo4th DistrictFernando DuranSorsogon2nd DistrictVenancio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictAlfonso PabloTarlac1st DistrictMariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna2nd DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictGregorio Ano	Juan Alcazaren	Cebu	4th District	Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Paulino YbañezCebu7th DistrictJuan MillanPangasinan5th DistrictVicente LazoIlocos Norte1st DistrictPedro MagsalinRizal1st DistrictEmilio MedinaIlocos Norte2nd DistrictEulogio Rodriguez Sr.Rizal2nd DistrictPedro Singson ReyesIlocos Sur1st DistrictLeonardo FestinRomblonLone DistrictFidel VillanuevaIloilo1st DistrictSerafin MarabutSamar1st DistrictJose ZuluetaIloilo2nd DistrictGerardo MorreroSamar2nd DistrictVicente YbiernasIloilo3rd DistrictAdolfo GeronaSorsogon1st DistrictSilvestre VillaIloilo3rd DistrictFernando DuranSorsogon2nd DistrictVenancio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictAlfonso PabloTarlac1st DistrictMariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna1st DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictArsenio BonifacioLaguna2nd DistrictGregorio Anonas (to 1931) / FranciscoZambalesLone DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictDantes	Miguel Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Antonio Mejia	Pangasinan	3rd District
Vicente LazoIlocos Norte1st DistrictPedro MagsalinRizal1st DistrictEmilio MedinaIlocos Norte2nd DistrictEulogio Rodriguez Sr.Rizal2nd DistrictPedro Singson ReyesIlocos Sur1st DistrictLeonardo FestinRomblonLone DistrictFidel VillanuevaIlocos Sur2nd DistrictTiburcio TancincoSamar1st DistrictJose ZuluetaIloilo1st DistrictSerafin MarabutSamar2nd DistrictVicente YbiernasIloilo2nd DistrictGerardo MorreroSamar3rd DistrictSilvestre VillaIloilo3rd DistrictAdolfo GeronaSorsogon1st DistrictTomas BuenaflorIloilo4th DistrictFernando DuranSorsogon2nd DistrictVenancio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictAlfonso PabloTarlac1st DistrictMariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna1st DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictArsenio BonifacioLaguna2nd DistrictGregorio Anonas (to 1931) / FranciscoZambalesLone DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictDantes	Miguel Raffiñan	Cebu	6th District	Eusebio Sison	Pangasinan	4th District
Emilio Medina Ilocos Norte 2nd District Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Rizal 2nd District Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Leonardo Festin Romblon Lone District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Tiburcio Tancinco Samar 1st District Jose Zulueta Iloilo 1st District Serafin Marabut Samar 2nd District Vicente Ybiernas Iloilo 2nd District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Adolfo Gerona Sorsogon 1st District Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Alfonso Pablo Tarlac 1st District Rodolfo Baltazar La Union 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan	Paulino Ybañez	Cebu	7th District	Juan Millan	Pangasinan	5th District
Pedro Singson Reyes Ilocos Sur 1st District Leonardo Festin Romblon Lone District Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Tiburcio Tancinco Samar 1st District Jose Zulueta Iloilo 1st District Serafin Marabut Samar 2nd District Vicente Ybiernas Iloilo 2nd District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Adolfo Gerona Sorsogon 1st District Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Alfonso Pablo Tarlac 1st District Mariano Alisangco La Union 1st District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Rodolfo Baltazar La Union 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan Leyte 1st District Dantes	Vicente Lazo	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Pedro Magsalin	Rizal	1st District
Fidel Villanueva Ilocos Sur 2nd District Jose Zulueta Iloilo 1st District Serafin Marabut Samar 2nd District Vicente Ybiernas Iloilo 2nd District Gerardo Morrero Samar 3rd District Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Adolfo Gerona Sorsogon 1st District Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Alfonso Pablo Tarlac 1st District Mariano Alisangco La Union 1st District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Rodolfo Baltazar La Union 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 2nd District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan	Emilio Medina	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Eulogio Rodriguez Sr.	Rizal	2nd District
Jose ZuluetaIloilo1st DistrictSerafin MarabutSamar2nd DistrictVicente YbiernasIloilo2nd DistrictGerardo MorreroSamar3rd DistrictSilvestre VillaIloilo3rd DistrictAdolfo GeronaSorsogon1st DistrictTomas BuenaflorIloilo4th DistrictFernando DuranSorsogon2nd DistrictVenancio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictAlfonso PabloTarlac1st DistrictMariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna1st DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictArsenio BonifacioLaguna2nd DistrictGregorio Anonas (to 1931) / FranciscoZambalesLone DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictDantes	Pedro Singson Reyes	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
Vicente YbiernasIloilo2nd DistrictGerardo MorreroSamar3rd DistrictSilvestre VillaIloilo3rd DistrictAdolfo GeronaSorsogon1st DistrictTomas BuenaflorIloilo4th DistrictFernando DuranSorsogon2nd DistrictVenancio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictAlfonso PabloTarlac1st DistrictMariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna1st DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictArsenio BonifacioLaguna2nd DistrictGregorio Anonas (to 1931) / FranciscoZambalesLone DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictDantes	Fidel Villanueva	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Tiburcio Tancinco	Samar	1st District
Silvestre Villa Iloilo 3rd District Adolfo Gerona Sorsogon 1st District Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Alfonso Pablo Tarlac 1st District Mariano Alisangco La Union 1st District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Rodolfo Baltazar La Union 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan Leyte 1st District Dantes	Jose Zulueta	Iloilo	1st District	Serafin Marabut	Samar	2nd District
Tomas Buenaflor Iloilo 4th District Fernando Duran Sorsogon 2nd District Venancio Cudilla Iloilo 5th District Vicente Gonzaga Surigao Lone District Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Alfonso Pablo Tarlac 1st District Mariano Alisangco La Union 1st District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Rodolfo Baltazar La Union 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan Leyte 1st District Dantes	Vicente Ybiernas	Iloilo	2nd District	Gerardo Morrero	Samar	3rd District
Venancio CudillaIloilo5th DistrictVicente GonzagaSurigaoLone DistrictSilvestre MacutayIsabelaLone DistrictAlfonso PabloTarlac1st DistrictMariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna1st DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictArsenio BonifacioLaguna2nd DistrictGregorio Anonas (to 1931) / FranciscoZambalesLone DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictDantes	Silvestre Villa		3rd District	Adolfo Gerona	Sorsogon	1st District
Silvestre Macutay Isabela Lone District Alfonso Pablo Tarlac 1st District Mariano Alisangco La Union 1st District Jose Domingo Tarlac 2nd District Rodolfo Baltazar La Union 2nd District Fabiano Millar Tayabas 1st District Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan Leyte 1st District Dantes	Tomas Buenaflor	Iloilo	4th District	Fernando Duran	Sorsogon	2nd District
Mariano AlisangcoLa Union1st DistrictJose DomingoTarlac2nd DistrictRodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna1st DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictArsenio BonifacioLaguna2nd DistrictGregorio Anonas (to 1931) / FranciscoZambalesLone DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictDantes	Venancio Cudilla	Iloilo	5th District	Vicente Gonzaga	Surigao	Lone District
Rodolfo BaltazarLa Union2nd DistrictFabiano MillarTayabas1st DistrictFeliciano GomezLaguna1st DistrictMarcelo BoncanTayabas2nd DistrictArsenio BonifacioLaguna2nd DistrictGregorio Anonas (to 1931) / FranciscoZambalesLone DistrictCarlos TanLeyte1st DistrictDantes	Silvestre Macutay	Isabela	Lone District	Alfonso Pablo	Tarlac	1st District
Feliciano Gomez Laguna 1st District Marcelo Boncan Tayabas 2nd District Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan Leyte 1st District Dantes	Mariano Alisangco	La Union	1st District	Jose Domingo	Tarlac	2nd District
Arsenio Bonifacio Laguna 2nd District Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco Zambales Lone District Carlos Tan Leyte 1st District Dantes	Rodolfo Baltazar	La Union	2nd District	Fabiano Millar	Tayabas	1st District
Carlos Tan Leyte 1st District Dantes		=			•	
·		Laguna	2nd District	Gregorio Anonas (to 1931) / Francisco	Zambales	Lone District
Pacifico Ybañez Leyte 2nd District		•		Dantes		
	Pacifico Ybañez	Leyte	2nd District			

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

TENTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (1934-1935) SENATE

Elpidio Quirino	1st Senatorial District	Ruperto Montinola	7th Senatorial District
Melecio Arranz**	1st Senatorial District	Potenciano Treñas**	7th Senatorial District
Alejo Mabanag	2nd Senatorial District	Gil Montilla	8th Senatorial District
Teofilo Sison**	2nd Senatorial District	Isaac Lacson**	8th Senatorial District
Sotero Baluyut	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Ma. Veloso	9th Senatorial District
Hermogenes Concepcion**	3rd Senatorial District	Jose Avelino**	9th Senatorial District
Juan Nolasco	4th Senatorial District	Manuel Briones	10th Senatorial District
Juan Sumulong**	4th Senatorial District	Sergio Osmeña**	10th Senatorial District
Claro M. Recto	5th Senatorial District	Juan Torralba	11th Senatorial District
Manuel L. Quezon**	5th Senatorial District	Jose A. Clarin** (died in office, 1935)	11th Senatorial District
Jose O. Vera	6th Senatorial District	Juan Gaerlan*	12th Senatorial District
Domingo Imperial**	6th Senatorial District	Datu Sinsuat*	12th Senatorial District

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Quintin Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Tomas Oppus	Leyte	3rd District
Exequiel Kare	Albay	1st District	Fortunato Sevilla	Leyte	4th District
Justino Nuyda	Albay	2nd District	Jorge Delgado	Leyte	5th District
Sulpicio Cea	Albay	3rd District	Francisco Varona	Manila	1st District
Jose Surtida	Albay	4th District	Alfonso Mendoza	Manila	2nd District
Calixto Zaldivar	Antique	Lone District	Jose Uy	Marinduque	Lone District
Teodoro Camacho	Bataan	Lone District	Emilio Espinosa	Masbate	Lone District
Vicente Agan	Batanes	Lone District	Manuel Fortich*	Mindanao and Sulu	1st District
Ramon Diokno	Batangas	1st District	Doroteo Karagdag*	Mindanao and Sulu	2nd District
Luis Francisco	Batangas	2nd District	Alauya Alonto*	Mindanao and Sulu	3rd District
Emilio Mayo	Batangas	3rd District	Datu Ombra Amilbangsa*	Mindanao and Sulu	4th District
Bernardo Josol	Bohol	1st District	Julian Rodriguez*	Mindanao and Sulu	5th District
Macario Falcon	Bohol	2nd District	Raul Leuterio	Mindoro	Lone District
Margarito Revilles	Bohol	3rd District	Jose Ozamis	Misamis Occidental	Lone District
Francisco Delgado	Bulacan	1st District	Segundo Gaston	Misamis Oriental	Lone District
Pablo Payawal	Bulacan	2nd District	Felix Diaz*	Mountain Province	1st District
Nicanor Carag	Cagayan	1st District	Emiliano Aguirre*	Mountain Province	2nd District
Miguel Pio	Cagayan	2nd District	Rodolfo Hidalgo*	Mountain Province	3rd District
Gabriel Hernandez	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Enrique Magalona	Negros Occidental	1st District
Ignacio Meliton	Camarines Sur	1st District	Ramon Torres	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Jose Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Agustin Ramos	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Manuel Roxas	Capiz	1st District	Guillermo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
Jose Dorado	Capiz	2nd District	Jose Romero	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Rafael Tumbokon	Capiz	3rd District	Jose Robles Jr.	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Francisco Arca	Cavite	Lone District	Isauro Gabaldon	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Tereso Dosdos	Cebu	1st District	Severino Purungganan*	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Hilario Abellana	Cebu	2nd District	Claudio Sandoval	Palawan	Lone District
Vicente Rama	Cebu	3rd District	Maximo Dimzon	Pampanga	1st District
Agustin Kintanar	Cebu	4th District	Iose Fausto	Pampanga	2nd District
Miguel Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Potenciano Pecson	Pangasinan	1st District
Nicolas Rafols	Cebu	6th District	Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Buenaventura Rodriguez	Cebu	7th District	Daniel Maramba	Pangasinan	3rd District
Vicente Lazo	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Cipriano Primicias Sr.	Pangasinan	4th District
Julio Nalundasan	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Narciso Ramos	Pangasinan	5th District
Pedro Singson Reyes	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Pedro Magsalin	Rizal	1st District
Prospero Sanidad	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Eulogio Rodriguez Sr.	Rizal	2nd District
Jose Zulueta	Iloilo	1st District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
Vicente Ybiernas	Iloilo	2nd District	Antolin Tin	Samar	1st District
Atanasio Ampig	Iloilo	3rd District	Serafin Marabut	Samar	2nd District
Fortunato Sevilla	Iloilo	4th District	Gerardo Morrero	Samar	3rd District
Jorge Delgado	Iloilo	5th District	Adolfo Gerona	Sorsogon	1st District
Silvino Gumpal	Isabela	Lone District	Fernando Duran	Sorsogon	2nd District
*	La Union	1st District	Ricardo Navarro	Surigao	Lone District
Francisco Ortega Enrique Rimando	La Union La Union	2nd District	Iose Cojuangco	Tarlac	1st District
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Aurelio Almazan	Laguna	1st District	Feliciano Gardiner	Tarlac	2nd District
Mariano Untivero	Laguna	2nd District	Jose Angara	Tayabas	1st District
Carlos Tan	Leyte	1st District	Antonio Argosino	Tayabas	2nd District
Dominador Tan	Leyte	2nd District	Felipe Estrella	Zambales	Lone District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH (1935-1939)

FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE	COMMONWEALIN (I	935-1939)			
Quintin Paredes (to 1935) /	Abra	Lone District	Tomas Cabili	Lanao	Lone District
Agapito Garduque			Jose Ma. Veloso	Leyte	1st District
Apolinario Curato	Agusan	Lone District	Dominador Tan	Leyte	2nd District
Jose Bonto	Albay	1st District	Tomas Oppus	Leyte	3rd District
Justino Nuyda	Albay	2nd District	Francisco Enage (to 1936) /	Leyte	4th District
Pedro Sabido	Albay	3rd District	Norberto Romualdez		
Pedro Vera	Albay	4th District	Ruperto Kapunan	Leyte	5th District
Calixto Zaldivar	Antique	Lone District	Gregorio Perfecto	Manila	1st District
Teodoro Camacho	Bataan	Lone District	Pedro Gil	Manila	2nd District
Vicente Agan	Batanes	Lone District	Cecilio Maneja (to 1937) / Jose Uy	Marinduque	Lone District
Miguel Tolentino	Batangas	1st District	Pio Corpus	Masbate	Lone District
Eusebio Orense	Batangas	2nd District	Juan L. Luna	Mindoro	Lone District
Maximo Kalaw	Batangas	3rd District	Jose Ozamis	Misamis Occidental	Lone District
Juan Torralba	Bohol	1st District	Leon Borromeo	Misamis Oriental	Lone District
Olegario Clarin	Bohol	2nd District	Saturnino Moldero	Mountain Province	1st District
Margarito Revilles	Bohol	3rd District	Felipe Jose	Mountain Province	2nd District
Manuel Fortich	Bukidnon	Lone District	George Tait	Mountain Province	3rd District
Nicolas Buendia	Bulacan	1st District	Enrique Magalona	Negros Occidental	1st District
Antonio Villarama	Bulacan	2nd District	Pedro Hernaez	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Marcelo Adduru	Cagayan	1st District	Gil Montilla	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Regino Veridiano	Cagayan	2nd District	Guillermo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
Froilan Pimentel	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Jose Romero	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Francisco Celebrado	Camarines Sur	1st District	Manuel Alzate	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Jose Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Felipe Buencamino Jr.	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Manuel Roxas	Capiz	1st District	Bernardo Buenafe	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Jose Dorado	Capiz	2nd District	Claudio Sandoval	Palawan	Lone District
Rafael Tumbokon	Capiz	3rd District	Eligio Lagman	Pampanga	1st District
Justiniano Montano	Cavite	Lone District	Jose Fausto	Pampanga	2nd District
Celestino Rodriguez	Cebu	1st District	Anacleto Ramos	Pangasinan	1st District
Hilario Abellana	Cebu	2nd District	Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Agustin Kintanar	Cebu	3rd District	Daniel Maramba	Pangasinan	3rd District
Vicente Rama	Cebu	4th District	Nicomedes Rupsan	Pangasinan	4th District
Miguel Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Narciso Ramos	Pangasinan	5th District
Nicolas Rafols	Cebu	6th District	Pedro Magsalin	Rizal	1st District
Buenaventura Rodriguez	Cebu	7th District	Emilio de la Paz Sr.	Rizal	2nd District
Datu Balabaran Sinsuat	Cotabato	Lone District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
Romualdo Quimpo	Davao	Lone District	Tiburcio Tancinco	Samar	1st District
Vicente Lazo	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Serafin Marabut (to 1936) /	Samar	2nd District
Julio Nalundasan (died in office, 1935) /	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Pascual Azanza		
Ulpiano Arzadon			Juan Bocar	Samar	3rd District
Benito Soliven	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Norberto Roque	Sorsogon	1st District
Sixto Brillantes	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Tomas Clemente	Sorsogon	2nd District
Jose Zulueta	Iloilo	1st District	Datu Ombra Amilbangsa	Sulu	Lone District
Ruperto Montinola	Iloilo	2nd District	Clementino Diez (to 1938) /	Surigao	Lone District
Tomas Confesor	Iloilo	3rd District	Ricardo Navarro		
Tomas Buenaflor	Iloilo	4th District	Jose Cojuangco	Tarlac	1st District
Victorino Salcedo	Iloilo	5th District	Benigno Aquino Sr.	Tarlac	2nd District
Mauro Verzosa	Isabela	Lone District	Jose Angara	Tayabas	1st District
Camilo Osias	La Union	1st District	Francisco Lavides	Tayabas	2nd District
Agaton Yaranon	La Union	2nd District	Potenciano Lesaca	Zambales	Lone District
Tomas Dizon	Laguna	1st District	Juan Alano	Zamboanga	Lone District

SECOND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH (1939-1941)

Quintin Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Olegario Clarin	Bohol	1st District
Apolinario Curato	Agusan	Lone District	Genaro Visarra	Bohol	2nd District
Jose Bonto	Albay	1st District	Teofilo Buslon	Bohol	3rd District
Justino Nuyda	Albay	2nd District	Manuel Fortich	Bukidnon	Lone District
Pedro Sabido (to 1939)	Albay	3rd District	Nicolas Buendia	Bulacan	1st District
Pedro Vera	Albay	4th District	Antonio Villarama	Bulacan	2nd District
Calixto Zaldivar	Antique	Lone District	Conrado Singson	Cagayan	1st District
Teodoro Camacho	Bataan	Lone District	Miguel Pio	Cagayan	2nd District
Vicente Agan	Batanes	Lone District	Froilan Pimentel	Camarines Norte	Lone District
Miguel Tolentino	Batangas	1st District	Francisco Celebrado	Camarines Sur	1st District
Eusebio Orense	Batangas	2nd District	Jose Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District
Maximo Kalaw	Batangas	3rd District	Ramon Arnaldo	Capiz	1st District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

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Jose Dorado	Capiz	2nd District	Jose Ozamis	Misamis Occidental	Lone District
Juan M. Reyes	Capiz	3rd District	Leon Borromeo	Misamis Oriental	Lone District
Manuel Rojas	Cavite	Lone District	Saturnino Moldero	Mountain Province	1st District
Tereso Dosdos	Cebu	1st District	Ramon P. Mitra	Mountain Province	2nd District
Hilario Abellana	Cebu	2nd District	Miguel Gumangan	Mountain Province	3rd District
Maximino Noel	Cebu	3rd District	Enrique Magalona	Negros Occidental	1st District
Agustin Kintanar	Cebu	4th District	Pedro Hernaez	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Miguel Cuenco	Cebu	5th District	Jose Yulo	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Miguel Raffiñan	Cebu	6th District	Guillermo Villanueva	Negros Oriental	1st District
Roque Desquitado	Cebu	7th District	Jose Romero	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Ugalingan Piang	Cotabato	Lone District	Manuel Alzate	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Cesar Sotto	Davao	Lone District	Felipe Buencamino Jr (resigned, 1940)	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Vicente Lazo	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Guillermo Bongolan	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Ulpiano Arzadon	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Claudio Sandoval	Palawan	Lone District
Benito Soliven	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Eligio Lagman	Pampanga	1st District
Prospero Sanidad	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Fausto Gonzales Sioco	Pampanga	2nd District
Jose Zulueta	Iloilo	1st District	Anacleto Ramos	Pangasinan	1st District
Ruperto Montinola (died in office, 1940)	Iloilo	2nd District	Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Atanasio Ampig	Iloilo	3rd District	Daniel Maramba	Pangasinan	3rd District
Tomas Buenaflor	Iloilo	4th District	Nicomedes Rupsan	Pangasinan	4th District
Victorino Salcedo	Iloilo	5th District	Narciso Ramos	Pangasinan	5th District
Mauro Verzosa	Isabela	Lone District	Francisco Sevilla	Rizal	1st District
Delfin Flores	La Union	1st District	Emilio de la Paz	Rizal	2nd District
Eulogio de Guzman	La Union	2nd District	Leonardo Festin	Romblon	Lone District
Tomas Dizon	Laguna	1st District	Agripino Escareal	Samar	1st District
Crisanto Guysayko	Laguna	2nd District	Pascual Azanza	Samar	2nd District
Tomas Cabili	Lanao	Lone District	Juan Bocar	Samar	3rd District
Carlos Tan	Leyte	1st District	Norberto Roque	Sorsogon	1st District
Dominador Tan	Leyte	2nd District	Tomas Clemente	Sorsogon	2nd District
Tomas Oppus	Leyte	3rd District	Hadji Gulamu Rasul	Sulu	Lone District
Norberto Romualdez	Leyte	4th District	Ricardo Navarro	Surigao	Lone District
Ruperto Kapunan (died in office, 1939)	Leyte	5th District	Jose Cojuangco	Tarlac	1st District
Gregorio Perfecto	Manila	1st District	Jose Urquico	Tarlac	2nd District
Pedro Gil	Manila	2nd District	Miguel Castillo	Tayabas	1st District
Jose Uy	Marinduque	Lone District	Francisco Lavides	Tayabas	2nd District
Pio Corpus	Masbate	Lone District	Valentin Afable	Zambales	Lone District
Raul Leuterio	Mindoro	Lone District	Juan Alano	Zamboanga	Lone District
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Alfonso Pablo

Emilio Espinosa

Felipe Abeleda

Raul Leuterio

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SECOND REPUBLIC (1943-1944)

Juan Brillantes / Quintin Paredes	Abra
Ramon Aguirre	Agusan
Elisa Ochoa	Agusan
Pio Duran	Albay
Mariano Locsin	Albay
Tobias Fornier / Alberto Villavert	Antique
Joaquin Linao / Simeon Salonga	Bataan
Jose Laurel, Jr.	Batangas
Maximo Malvar	Batangas
Vicente Bullecer	Bohol
Agapito Hontanosas	Bohol
Pedro Carrillo	Bukidnon
Antonio Rubin	Bukidnon
Jacinto Molina	Bulacan
Emilio Rustia	Bulacan
Melecio Arranz	Cagayan
Nicanor Carag	Cagayan
Carlos Ascutia / Trinidad Zenarosa	Camarines Norte
Jose Fuentebella	Camarines Sur
Andres Hernandez	Camarines Sur
Eduardo Abalo	Capiz
Alfredo Jacinto	Capiz
Demetrio Encarnacion	Cavite
Luis Ferrer	Cavite
Ricardo Poblete	Cavite
Jose Delgado	Cebu
Paulino Gullas	Cebu
Jose Leyson	Cebu
Juan Zamora	Cebu

Tilloliso Tablo	Cotabato
Menandang Piang	Cotabato
Celestino Chavez	Davao
Alfonso Oboza	Davao
Romualdo Quimpo	Davao
Juan Sarenas	Davao
Emilio Medina / Conrado Rubio	Ilocos Norte
Alejandro Quirolgico / Fidel Villanueva	Ilocos Sur
Fermin Caram, Sr.	Iloilo
Cirilo Mapa, Jr.	Iloilo
Fortunato Ybiernas	Iloilo
Vicente Ybiernas	Iloilo
Lino Castillejo	Isabela
Gregorio Formoso	Isabela
Rufino Macagba / Bonifacio Tadiar	La Union
Jesus Bautista	Laguna
Tomas Dizon	Laguna
Marcelo Zorilla	Laguna
Sofronio Abrera	Laguna - San Pablo City
Datu Bato Ali	Lanao
Ciriaco Razul	Lanao
Bernardo Torres	Leyte
Jose Ma. Veloso	Leyte
Leon Guinto Sr.	Manila
Alfonso Mendoza	Manila
Pio Corpus	Masbate

Cotabato

Masbate

Mindoro

Mindoro

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Rufino Abadiez / Eugenio S. del Rosario Misamis Occidental
Jose Artadi Misamis Oriental
Isidro Vamenta Misamis Oriental
Florencio Bagwan / Hilary Clapp Mountain Province
Florendo Aquino / Nicacio Valderrosa Mountain Province

Florendo Aquino / Nicasio Valderrosa Mountain Province - Baguio City

Vicente Castillo Negros Occidental Gil Montilla Negros Occidental

Alfredo Yulo / Francisco Zulueta Negros Occidental - Bacolod City

Julian Teves Negros Oriental Guillermo Villanueva Negros Oriental Nueva Ecija Hermogenes Concepcion Sr. Guillermo Bongolan / Demetrio Quirino Nueva Vizcaya Patricio Fernandez / Iñigo Peña Palawan Felix Bautista Pampanga Eligio Lagman Pampanga Bernabe de Aquino Pangasinan Santiago Estrada Pangasinan

Tomas Molina Rizal Nicanor Roxas Rizal Cavetano Lucero Samar Serafin Marabut Samar Manuel Estipona / Rafael Ramos Sorsogon Datu Ombra Amilbangsa Sulu Hadji Gulamu Rasul Sulu Jose Cortez Surigao Fernando Silvosa Surigao Benigno Aguino Sr. Tarlac Sergio Aquino Tarlac Natalio Enriquez Tavabas Tayabas Tomas Morato Valentin Afable Zambales Zambales Francisco Dantes Agustin Alvarez Zamboanga Juan Alano Zamboanga

Jose Yulo (arrested)

FIRST CONGRESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH (elected 1941, served 1945-1946)

SENATE

Melecio Arranz Rafael Martinez (elected to replace
Nicolas Buendia Norberto Romualdez, who died on the

Mariano Jesus Cuenco eve of the elections)

Antonio de las Alas Jose Ozamis (died in office, 1944)
Ramon Fernandez Quintin Paredes (arrested)
Carlos P. Garcia Elpidio Quirino
Domingo Imperial Claro M. Recto (arrested)

Daniel Maramba (died in office, 1944) Manuel Roxas

These senators served until November Ramon Torres 1947, as decided by lot:

Alauya Alonto
Esteban de la Rama
Pedro Hernaez

Vicente Madrigal (arrested)

Vicente Rama

Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. (arrested) Proceso Sebastian (arrested) Emiliano Tria Tirona (arrested)

1st District

2nd District

1st District

2nd District

1st District

2nd District

3rd District

4th District

5th District

Lone District

1st District

2nd District

1st District

2nd District

Lone District

1st District

2nd District

3rd District

4th District

5th District

1st District

2nd District

Lone District

Lone District

Lone District

Lone District

Lone District

1st District

2nd District

3rd District

1st District

2nd District

1st District

2nd District

1st District

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Lone District Iesus Paredes Abra Vicente Lazo Ilocos Norte Elisa Ochoa Agusan Lone District Conrado Rubio Ilocos Norte Isabelo Binamira Albay 1st District Iesus Serrano Ilocos Sur 2nd District Jose Valenciano Albay Prospero Sanidad Ilocos Sur Marcial Rañola Albay 3rd District Jose Zulueta Iloilo Emigdio Nietes Lone District Oscar Ledesma Iloilo Antique Lone District Antonio Llamas (died in office) Bataan Tiburcio Lutero Iloilo Vicente Agan (died in office) Batanes Lone District Ceferino de los Santos Iloilo Miguel Tolentino 1st District Juan Borra Iloilo Batangas Eusebio Orense (died in office) Batangas 2nd District Lino Castillejo Isabela 3rd District Jose Laurel Jr. Batangas Francisco Ortega La Union 1st District Enrique Rimando La Union Genaro Visarra Bohol Olegario Clarin Bohol 2nd District Conrado Potenciano Laguna Margarito Revilles (died in office) Bohol 3rd District Crisanto Guysayko (died in office) Laguna Manuel Fortich Bukidnon Lone District Salvador Lluch Lanao Leon Valencia (died in office) 1st District Mateo Canonov Bulacan Levte Antonio Villarama Bulacan 2nd District Dominador Tan Leyte Nicanor Carag Cagayan 1st District Tomas Oppus Levte Cagayan Miguel Pio 2nd District Filomeno Monteio Levte Wenceslao Vinzons (died in office) Camarines Norte Lone District Iose Ma. Veloso Levte 1st District Engracio Clemeña Manila Jaime Reyes Camarines Sur Jose Fuentebella Camarines Sur 2nd District Alfonso Mendoza Manila 1st District Cecilio Maneia Ramon Arnaldo Capiz Marinduque Cornelio Villareal Capiz 2nd District Emilio Espinosa Masbate Juan M. Reyes (died in office) Capiz 3rd District Raul Leuterio Mindoro Francisco Perfecto Lone District Eugenio Stuart del Rosario Misamis Occidental Catanduanes Justiniano Montano Lone District Misamis Oriental Cavite Jose Artadi Celestino Rodriguez Cebu 1st District George Tait Mountain Province Pedro Lopez Cebu 2nd District Ramon P. Mitra Mountain Province Maximino Noel Cebu 3rd District Gregorio Morrero Mountain Province Agustin Kintanar Cebu 4th District Enrique Magalona Negros Occidental Miguel Cuenco Cebu 5th District Aguedo Gonzaga Negros Occidental Cebu 6th District Negros Occidental Nicolas Rafols Raymundo Vargas Jose Rodriguez 7th District Julian Teves Negros Oriental Ugalingan Piang Cotabato Lone District Jose Romero Negros Oriental Lone District Manuel Gallego Nueva Ecija Juan Sarenas Davao

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

1st District 2nd District 3rd District 1st District 2nd District
3rd District 1st District
1st District
2nd District
Lone District
Lone District
1st District
2nd District
1st District
2nd District
Lone District
Lone District

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH / FIRST CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1946-1949)

SENATE (1946-1947)	SENATE (1947-1949)
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Alauya Alonto Vicente Madrigal Melecio Arranz** Enrique Magalona** Jose Avelino** Salipada Pendatun** Tomas Cabili** Vicente Rama Olegario Clarin** Jose E. Romero** Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Tomas Confesor** Mariano Jesus Cuenco** Proceso Sebastian Esteban de la Rama Vicente Sotto** Ramon Diokno** Emiliano Tria Tirona Vicente Francisco** Ramon Torres** Carlos P. Garcia** Jose O. Vera** Pedro Hernaez Alejo Mabanag**

Jose Avelino Enrique Magalona Melecio Arranz Camilo Osias** Geronima Pecson** Tomas Cabili Olegario Clarin Salipada Pendatun Tomas Confesor Prospero Sanidad (replaced J. Romero in election contest) Mariano Jesus Cuenco Pablo Angeles David** Vicente Sotto Carlos Tan** Ramon Diokno Vicente Francisco Lorenzo M. Tañada** Emiliano Tria Tirona** Carlos P. Garcia Fernando Lopez** Ramon Torres Alejo Mabanag Jose O. Vera Vicente Madrigal**

Quintin Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Gumbay Piang	Cotabato	Lone District
Marcos Calo	Agusan	Lone District	Apolinario Cabigon	Davao	Lone District
Eulogio Lawenko	Albay	1st District	Damaso Samonte	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Toribio Perez	Albay	2nd District	Pedro Albano	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Marcial Rañola	Albay	3rd District	Floro Crisologo	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Emigdio Nietes	Antique	Lone District	Fidel Villanueva	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Bonifacio Camacho	Bataan	Lone District	Jose Zulueta (to 1947) / Mateo Nonato	Iloilo	1st District
Anastacio Agan	Batanes	Lone District	Oscar Ledesma	Iloilo	2nd District
Felixberto Serrano	Batangas	1st District	Tiburcio Lutero	Iloilo	3rd District
Pedro Muñoz	Batangas	2nd District	Mariano Peñaflorida (to '48) / Gaudencio	Iloilo	4th District
Jose Laurel, Jr.	Batangas	3rd District	Demaisip		
Luis Clarin (to 1949) / Genaro Visarra	Bohol	1st District	Juan Borra	Iloilo	5th District
Simeon Toribio	Bohol	2nd District	Domingo Paguirigan	Isabela	Lone District
Cosme Garcia	Bohol	3rd District	Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District
Carlos Fortich, Sr. (died in office, 1946) /	Bukidnon	Lone District	Manuel Cases	La Union	2nd District
Remedios Fortich			Eduardo Barretto	Laguna	1st District
Florante Roque	Bulacan	1st District	Estanislao Fernandez Jr.	Laguna	2nd District
Alejo Santos	Bulacan	2nd District	Manalao Mindalano	Lanao	Lone District
Conrado Singson	Cagayan	1st District	Carlos Tan (to 1948) / Jose Martinez	Leyte	1st District
Paulino Alonzo	Cagayan	2nd District	Domingo Veloso	Leyte	2nd District
Esmeraldo Eco	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Francisco Pajao	Leyte	3rd District
Juan Miranda	Camarines Sur	1st District	Juan Perez	Leyte	4th District
Sebastian Moll Jr.	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Atilano Cinco	Leyte	5th District
Ramon Arnaldo	Capiz	1st District	Jose Topacio Nueno	Manila	1st District
Cornelio Villareal	Capiz	2nd District	Hermenegildo Atienza	Manila	2nd District
Jose Reyes	Capiz	3rd District	Timoteo Ricohermoso	Marinduque	Lone District
Francisco Perfecto	Catanduanes	Lone District	Emilio Espinosa	Masbate	Lone District
Justiniano Montano	Cavite	Lone District	Raul Leuterio	Mindoro	Lone District
Jovenal Almendras	Cebu	1st District	Porfirio Villarin	Misamis Occidental	Lone District
Vicente Logarta	Cebu	2nd District	Pedro Baculio	Misamis Oriental	Lone District
Maximino Noel	Cebu	3rd District	George Tait	Mountain Province	1st District
Agustin Kintanar	Cebu	4th District	Jose Mencio	Mountain Province	2nd District
Leandro Tojong	Cebu	5th District	Gabriel Dunuan	Mountain Province	3rd District
Nicolas Rafols (died in office, 1947) /	Cebu	6th District	Vicente Gustilo Sr.	Negros Occidental	1st District
Manuel Zosa			Carlos Hilado	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Jose Rodriguez	Cebu	7th District	Eliseo Limsiaco	Negros Occidental	3rd District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Lorenzo Teves	Negros Oriental	1st District	Modesto Formilleza	Romblon	Lone District
Enrique Medina, Sr.	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Agripino Escareal	Samar	1st District
Jose Cando (oath in 1948)	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Tito Tizon	Samar	2nd District
Constancio Padilla (oath in 1948)	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Adriano Lomuntad	Samar	3rd District
Leon Cabarroguis	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Pacifico Lim	Sorsogon	1st District
Sofronio Española	Palawan	Lone District	Tomas Clemente	Sorsogon	2nd District
Amado Yuson (oath in 1948)	Pampanga	1st District	Datu Ombra Amilbangsa	Sulu	Lone District
Luis Taruc	Pampanga	2nd District	Ricardo Navarro	Surigao	Lone District
Juan Rodriguez	Pangasinan	1st District	Jose Roy	Tarlac	1st District
Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District	Alejandro Simpauco	Tarlac	2nd District
Pascual Beltran	Pangasinan	3rd District	Fortunato Suarez	Tayabas	1st District
Cipriano Primicias Sr.	Pangasinan	4th District	Tomas Morato	Tayabas	2nd District
Narciso Ramos (to 1947) / Cipriano Allas	Pangasinan	5th District	Ramon Magsaysay	Zambales	Lone District
Ignacio Santos Diaz	Rizal	1st District	Juan Alano	Zamboanga	Lone District
Lorenzo Sumulong	Rizal	2nd District			

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1949-1953)

CENIATE	(1949-1951)
SEIVALE	(1949-1951)

Esteban Abada** Quintin Paredes** Melecio Arranz Geronima Pecson Jose Avelino Macario Peralta Jr.** Tomas Cabili** Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Tomas Confesor (died in office, 1951) (replaced Carlos Tan) Mariano Jesus Cuenco Vicente Sotto Pablo Angeles David Lorenzo Sumulong** Teodoro de Vera** Lorenzo Tañada Vicente Francisco Emiliano Tria Tirona Carlos P. Garcia (died in office, 1952) Vicente Madrigal Ramon Torres Enrique Magalona**

SENATE (1951-1953)

Quintin Paredes

Esteban Abada Geronima Pecson Manuel Briones** Macario Peralta Jr. Tomas Cabili Cipriano Primicias Sr.** Pablo Angeles David Gil Puyat** Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Teodoro de Vera Francisco Delgado** Lorenzo Sumulong Carlos P. Garcia** Lorenzo Tañada Jose P. Laurel** Emiliano Tria Tirona Iose Locsin** (died in office, 1952) Vicente Madrigal Felisberto Verano** (elected to fill the

Vicente Madrigal Felisberto Verano** (elected to fill the Enrique Magalona unexpired term of F. Lopez, who was Justiniano Montano elected Vice President in 1949)

Camilo Osias Jose Zulueta**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Justiniano Montano**

Camilo Osias

Virgilio Valera	Abra	Lone District
Marcos Calo	Agusan	Lone District
Lorenzo Ziga	Albay	1st District
Justino Nuyda	Albay	2nd District
Pio Duran	Albay	3rd District
Tobias Fornier	Antique	Lone District
Medina Lacson de Leon	Bataan	Lone District
Jorge Abad	Batanes	Lone District
Apolinario Apacible	Batangas	1st District
Numeriano Babao	Batangas	2nd District
Jose Laurel, Jr.	Batangas	3rd District
Luis Clarin	Bohol	1st District
Simeon Toribio	Bohol	2nd District
Esteban Bernido	Bohol	3rd District
Cesar Fortich	Bukidnon	Lone District
Florante Roque (to 1953) / Erasmo Cruz	Bulacan	1st District
Alejo Santos	Bulacan	2nd District
Domingo Siazon	Cagayan	1st District
Paulino Alonzo	Cagayan	2nd District
Esmeraldo Eco	Camarines Norte	Lone District
Emilio Tible	Camarines Sur	1st District
Edmundo Cea	Camarines Sur	2nd District
Ramon Arnaldo	Capiz	1st District
Cornelio Villareal	Capiz	2nd District
Godofredo Ramos	Capiz	3rd District
Severiano de Leon	Catanduanes	Lone District
Manuel Rojas	Cavite	Lone District
Ramon Durano	Cebu	1st District
Leandro Tojong (to 1952) /	Cebu	2nd District
Vicente Logarta		
Primitivo Sato (to 1952)	Cebu	3rd District
Filomeno Kintanar	Cebu	4th District

Cebu

Manuel Zosa	Cebu	6th District
Nicolas Escario	Cebu	7th District
Datu Blah Sinsuat	Cotabato	Lone District
Ismael Veloso	Davao	Lone District
Antonio Raquiza	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Ferdinand Marcos (to 1959)	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Floro Crisologo	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Ricardo Gacula	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Jose Zulueta (to 1951)	Iloilo	1st District
Pascual Espinosa	Iloilo	2nd District
Patricio Confesor	Iloilo	3rd District
Ricardo Yap Ladrido	Iloilo	4th District
Jose Aldeguer	Iloilo	5th District
Samuel Formoso Reyes	Isabela	Lone District
Miguel Rilloraza Jr.	La Union	1st District
Manuel Cases	La Union	2nd District
Manuel Concordia	Laguna	1st District
Juan Baes (to 1952) /	Laguna	2nd District
Estanislao Fernandez Jr.		
Mohammad Ali Dimaporo	Lanao	Lone District
Mateo Canonoy	Leyte	1st District
Domingo Veloso	Leyte	2nd District
Francisco Pajao	Leyte 3rd Distric	
Daniel Romualdez	Leyte	4th District
Atilano Cinco	Levte	5th District

Manila

Manila

Manila

Manila

Marinduque

Misamis Occidental

Masbate

Miguel Cuenco

1st District

2nd District

3rd District

4th District

Lone District

Lone District

Lone District

Engracio Clemeña

Arturo Tolentino

Gavino V. Fernando Panfilo Manguera

Emilio Espinosa

Porfirio Villarin

5th District

Arsenio Lacson (to 1951)

Hermenegildo Atienza (to 1952) /

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Emmanuel Pelaez	Misamis Oriental	Lone District	Jose de Guzman	Pangasinan	3rd District
Antonio Canao	Mountain Province	1st District	Amadeo Perez	Pangasinan	4th District
Dennis Molintas (to 1951) /	Mountain Province	2nd District	Cipriano Allas	Pangasinan	5th District
Ramon P. Mitra			Narciso Umali	Quezon	1st District
Gabriel Dunuan	Mountain Province	3rd District	Gaudencio Vera	Quezon	2nd District
Francisco Ferrer	Negros Occidental	1st District	Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr.	Rizal	1st District
Carlos Hilado	Negros Occidental	2nd District	Emilio de la Paz, Sr. died in office, 1951)	Rizal	2nd District
Augurio Abeto	Negros Occidental	3rd District	/ Isaias Salonga		
Pedro Bandoquillo (to 1951)	Negros Oriental	1st District	Florencio Moreno	Romblon	Lone District
Enrique Medina Sr.	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Agripino Escareal	Samar	1st District
Jose Corpus	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Tito Tizon	Samar	2nd District
Jesus Ilagan	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Gregorio Abogado	Samar	3rd District
Leon Cabarroguis	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Modesto Galias	Sorsogon	1st District
Jesus Abeleda (from 1952)	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Tomas Clemente	Sorsogon	2nd District
Raul Leuterio	Oriental Mindoro	Lone District	Datu Ombra Amilbangsa	Sulu	Lone District
Gaudencio Abordo (to 1953) /	Palawan	Lone District	Felisberto Verano (to 1951)	Surigao	Lone District
Sofronio Española			Jose Roy	Tarlac	1st District
Diosdado Macapagal	Pampanga	1st District	Jose Feliciano	Tarlac	2nd District
Artemio Macalino	Pampanga	2nd District	Ramon Magsaysay (to 1950) /	Zambales	Lone District
Sulpicio Soriano	Pangasinan	1st District	Cesar Miraflor		
Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District	Roseller Lim	Zamboanga	Lone District

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1953-1957)

SENATE (1953-1955)		SENATE (1955-1957)	
Esteban Abada (died in office, 1954)	Enrique Magalona	Domocao Alonto**	Quintin Paredes**
Manuel Briones	Justiniano Montano	Manuel Briones	Emmanuel Pelaez
Tomas Cabili	Quintin Paredes	Edmundo Cea	Cipriano Primicias Sr.
Edmundo Cea**	Emmanuel Pelaez**	Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Gil Puyat
Mariano Jesus Cuenco**	Macario Peralta Jr.	Francisco Delgado	Claro M. Recto**
Francisco Delgado	Cipriano Primicias Sr.	Ruperto Kangleon	Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo**
Ruperto Kangleon**	Gil Puyat	Jose P. Laurel	Eulogio Rodriguez Sr.
Jose P. Laurel	Claro M. Recto	Roseller Lim	Decoroso Rosales**
Roseller Lim	Eulogio Rodriguez Sr.**	Jose Locsin	Pedro Sabido**
Jose Locsin	Lorenzo Sumulong	Fernando Lopez	Lorenzo Sumulong**
Fernando Lopez**	Lorenzo Tañada**	Alejo Mabanag	Lorenzo Tañada
Alejo Mabanag	Jose Zulueta	Pacita Madrigal-Warns**	Jose Zulueta
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HOOSE OF KERKESENTATIVES					
Lucas Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Pedro Lopez (died in office, 1957)	Cebu	2nd District
Guillermo Sanchez	Agusan	Lone District	Maximo Noel	Cebu	3rd District
Lorenzo Ziga (died in office, 1954) /	Albay	1st District	Isidro Kintanar	Cebu	4th District
Tecla San Andres Ziga			Miguel Cuenco	Cebu	5th District
Justino Nuyda	Albay	2nd District	Santiago Lucero (to 1956) / Manuel Zosa	Cebu	6th District
Pio Duran	Albay	3rd District	Nicolas Escario	Cebu	7th District
Tobias Fornier	Antique	Lone District	Datu Lumingod Mangelen	Cotabato	Lone District
Jose Nugud	Bataan	Lone District	Ismael Veloso	Davao	Lone District
Jorge Abad	Batanes	Lone District	Antonio Raquiza (to 1955)	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Apolinario Apacible	Batangas	1st District	Ferdinand Marcos	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Numeriano Babao	Batangas	2nd District	Floro Crisologo	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Jose Laurel, Jr.	Batangas	3rd District	Ricardo Gacula	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Natalio Castillo	Bohol	1st District	Pedro Trono	Iloilo	1st District
Bartolome Cabangbang	Bohol	2nd District	Rodolfo Ganzon (to 1955)	Iloilo	2nd District
Esteban Bernido	Bohol	3rd District	Ramon Tabiana	Iloilo	3rd District
Cesar Fortich	Bukidnon	Lone District	Ricardo Yap Ladrido	Iloilo	4th District
Erasmo Cruz	Bulacan	1st District	Jose Aldeguer	Iloilo	5th District
Rogaciano Mercado	Bulacan	2nd District	Samuel Formoso Reyes (to 1957) /	Isabela	Lone District
Jorge Abad	Cagayan	1st District	Delfin Albano		
Felipe Garduque	Cagayan	2nd District	Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District
Fernando Pajarillo	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Manuel Cases	La Union	2nd District
Emilio Tible	Camarines Sur	1st District	Jacobo Gonzales	Laguna	1st District
Felix Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Wenceslao Lagumbay	Laguna	2nd District
Carmen Dinglasan Consing	Capiz	1st District	Domocao Alonto (to 1955) /	Lanao	Lone District
Cornelio Villareal	Capiz	2nd District	Mohamad Ali Dimaporo		
Godofredo Ramos	Capiz	3rd District	Carlos Tan	Leyte	1st District
Francisco Perfecto	Catanduanes	Lone District	Domingo Veloso	Leyte	2nd District
Jose Cajulis	Cavite	Lone District	Francisco Pajao	Leyte	3rd District
Ramon Durano	Cebu	1st District	Daniel Romualdez	Leyte	4th District
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Alberto Aguja	Leyte	5th District	Emilio Cortez	Pampanga	2nd District
Angel Castaño (to 1957)	Manila	1st District	Mario Bengzon	Pangasinan	1st District
Joaquin Roces	Manila	2nd District	Eugenio Perez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Arturo Tolentino	Manila	3rd District	Jose Parayno	Pangasinan	3rd District
Augusto Francisco	Manila	4th District	Amadeo Perez	Pangasinan	4th District
Panfilo Manguera	Marinduque	Lone District	Justino Benito	Pangasinan	5th District
Mateo Pecson	Masbate	Lone District	Manuel Enverga	Quezon	1st District
William Chiongbian	Misamis Occidental	Lone District	Leon Guinto Jr.	Quezon	2nd District
Ignacio Cruz	Misamis Oriental	Lone District	Eulogio Rodriguez Jr.	Rizal	1st District
Juan Bondad	Mountain Province	1st District	Serafin Salvador	Rizal	2nd District
Ramon P. Mitra	Mountain Province	2nd District	Florencio Moreno	Romblon	Lone District
Luis Hora	Mountain Province	3rd District	Gregorio Tan (died in office, 1954) /	Samar	1st District
Jose Puey	Negros Occidental	1st District	Eladio Balite		
Carlos Hilado	Negros Occidental	2nd District	Marciano Lim	Samar	2nd District
Agustin Gatuslao	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Gregorio Abogado	Samar	3rd District
Lorenzo Teves	Negros Oriental	1st District	Salvador Encinas	Sorsogon	1st District
Lamberto Masias	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Vicente Peralta	Sorsogon	2nd District
Jose Corpus	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Datu Ombra Amilbangsa	Sulu	Lone District
Celestino Juan	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Reynaldo Honrado (to 1955)	Surigao	Lone District
Leonardo Perez	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Jose Roy	Tarlac	1st District
Felipe Abeleda	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Constancio Castañeda	Tarlac	2nd District
Conrado Morente	Oriental Mindoro	Lone District	Enrique Corpus	Zambales	Lone District
Gaudencio Abordo	Palawan	Lone District	Alberto Ubay	Zamboanga del Norte	Lone District
Diosdado Macapagal	Pampanga	1st District	Roseller Lim (to 1955)	Zamboanga del Sur	Lone District

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1957-1961)

SENATE (1957-1959)		SENATE (1959-1961)	
Domocao Alonto	Quintin Paredes	Alejandro Almendras**	Ambrosio Padilla
Eulogio Balao**	Emmanuel Pelaez	Domocao Alonto	Quintin Paredes
Edmundo Cea	Cipriano Primicias Sr.**	Eulogio Balao	Cipriano Primicias Sr.
Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Gil Puyat**	Mariano Jesus Cuenco**	Gil Puyat
Rogelio de la Rosa**	Claro M. Recto	Rogelio de la Rosa	Claro M. Recto (died in office, 1960)
Ruperto Kangleon	Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo	Estanislao Fernandez**	Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo
(diad in aff as 1050)	Eulogio Podriguoz Cr	Occar Lodosma	Eulogio Padriguaz Cr**

drigo (died in office, 1958) Oscar Ledesma Eulogio Rodriguez Sr.** Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Oscar Ledesma** Decoroso Rosales Roseller Lim Decoroso Rosales Fernando Lopez** Roseller Lim** Pedro Sabido Pedro Sabido Fernando Lopez Pacita Madrigal-Warns Lorenzo Sumulong Lorenzo Sumulong Alejo Mabanag Lorenzo Tañada Genaro Magsaysay** Lorenzo Tañada** Arturo Tolentino** Ferdinand Marcos** Pacita Madrigal-Warns Arturo Tolentino Ambrosio Padilla**

Lucas Paredes	Abra	Lone District	Godofredo Ramos	Capiz	3rd District
Guillermo Sanchez	Agusan	Lone District	Jose Alberto	Catanduanes	Lone District
Jose Legaspi	Aklan	Lone District	Justiniano Montano	Cavite	Lone District
Tecla San Andres Ziga	Albay	1st District	Ramon Durano	Cebu	1st District
Justino Nuyda	Albay	2nd District	Sergio Osmeña Jr.	Cebu	2nd District
Pio Duran (died in office, 1961)	Albay	3rd District	Maximo Noel	Cebu	3rd District
Tobias Fornier	Antique	Lone District	Isidro Kintanar	Cebu	4th District
Jose Nuguid	Bataan	Lone District	Miguel Cuenco	Cebu	5th District
Manuel Agudo	Batanes	Lone District	Manuel Zosa	Cebu	6th District
Apolinario Apacible	Batangas	1st District	Antonio de Pio	Cebu	7th District
Numeriano Babao	Batangas	2nd District	Salipada Pendatun	Cotabato	Lone District
Jose Macario Laurel IV	Batangas	3rd District	Gavino Sepulveda	Davao	Lone District
Natalio Castillo (to 1960)	Bohol	1st District	Antonio Raquiza	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Bartolome Cabangbang	Bohol	2nd District	Ferdinand Marcos (to 1959)	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Maximo Garcia	Bohol	3rd District	Faustino Tobia	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Cesar Fortich (to 1960)	Bukidnon	Lone District	Godofredo Reyes (resigned 1959)	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Jose Suntay Jr.	Bulacan	1st District	Pedro Trono	Iloilo	1st District
Rogaciano Mercado	Bulacan	2nd District	Pascual Espinosa	Iloilo	2nd District
Manuel Agudo	Cagayan	1st District	Domitilo Abordo	Iloilo	3rd District
Felipe Garduque (to 1959)	Cagayan	2nd District	Ricardo Yap Ladrido	Iloilo	4th District
Pedro Venida	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Jose Aldeguer	Iloilo	5th District
Agaton Ursua	Camarines Sur	1st District	Delfin Albano	Isabela	Lone District
Felix Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District
Gerardo Roxas (to 1963)	Capiz	1st District	Manuel Cases	La Union	2nd District
Cornelio Villareal	Capiz	2nd District	Jacobo Gonzales	Laguna	1st District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Wenceslao Lagumbay	Laguna	2nd District	Jose Leido Sr.	Oriental Mindoro	Lone District
Laurentino Ll. Badelles	Lanao	Lone District	Gaudencio Abordo	Palawan	Lone District
Marcelino Veloso	Leyte	1st District	Francisco Nepomuceno (to 1959)	Pampanga	1st District
Dominador Tan	Leyte	2nd District	Emilio Cortez	Pampanga	2nd District
Nicanor Yñiguez	Leyte	3rd District	Aguedo Agbayani	Pangasinan	1st District
Daniel Romualdez	Leyte	4th District	Angel Fernandez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Alberto Aguja	Leyte	5th District	Cipriano Primicias Jr. (to 1960) / Jose	Pangasinan	3rd District
Salvador Mariño	Manila	1st District	Parayno		
Joaquin Roces	Manila	2nd District	Amadeo Perez	Pangasinan	4th District
Ramon Bagatsing	Manila	3rd District	Luciano Millan	Pangasinan	5th District
Augusto Francisco	Manila	4th District	Manuel Enverga	Quezon	1st District
Francisco Lecaroz	Marinduque	Lone District	Leon Guinto Jr.	Quezon	2nd District
Emilio Espinosa Jr.	Masbate	Lone District	Benedicto Padilla	Rizal	1st District
William Chiongbian	Misamis Occidental	Lone District	Francisco Sumulong, Sr.	Rizal	2nd District
Fausto Dugenio	Misamis Oriental	Lone District	Jose Moreno	Romblon	Lone District
Juan Duyan	Mountain Province	1st District	Eladio Balite	Samar	1st District
Ramon P. Mitra	Mountain Province	2nd District	Valeriano Yacha	Samar	2nd District
Luis Hora	Mountain Province	3rd District	Felipe Abrigo	Samar	3rd District
Vicente Gustilo Sr.	Negros Occidental	1st District	Salvador Encinas	Sorsogon	1st District
Inocencio Ferrer	Negros Occidental	2nd District	Vicente Peralta	Sorsogon	2nd District
Agustin Gatuslao	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Datu Ombra Amilbangsa	Sulu	Lone District
Lorenzo Teves	Negros Oriental	1st District	Reynaldo Honrado	Surigao	Lone District
Lamberto Masias	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Jose Roy	Tarlac	1st District
Eugenio Baltao	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Constancio Castañeda	Tarlac	2nd District
Felicisimo Ocampo	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Genaro Magsaysay (to 1959)	Zambales	Lone District
Leonardo Perez	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Alberto Ubay	Zamboanga del Norte	Lone District
Felipe Abeleda	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Canuto Enerio	Zamboanga del Sur	Lone District

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1961-1965)

SENATE (1961-1963)	
Alejandro Almendras	Raul Manglapus **
Gaudencio Antonino**	Ferdinand Marcos
Eulogio Balao	Camilo Osias**
Mariano Jesus Cuenco	Ambrosio Padilla
Rogelio de la Rosa	Cipriano Primicias Sr.
Estanislao Fernandez	Gil Puvat

Maria Kalaw-Katigbak** Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo**
Oscar Ledesma Eulogio Rodriguez Sr.
Roseller Lim Jose Roy**
Fernando Lopez Lorenzo Sumulong**

Fernando Lopez Lorenzo Sumulon Genaro Magsaysay Lorenzo Tañada Manuel Manahan** Arturo Tolentino

SENATE (1963-1965)

Alejandro Almendras Ferdinand Marcos Gaudencio Antonino Camilo Osias Mariano Jesus Cuenco Ambrosio Padilla** (died in office, 1964) Gil Puyat** Jose W. Diokno** Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo Estanislao Fernandez Gerardo Roxas** Rodolfo Ganzon** Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Maria Kalaw-Katigbak (died in office, 1964) Juan Liwag** Jose Roy Fernando Lopez Tecla San Andres-Ziga**

Fernando Lopez Tecla San Andres-Ziga
Genaro Magsaysay Lorenzo Sumulong
Manuel Manahan Lorenzo Tañada
Raul Manglapus Arturo Tolentino**

Lucas Paredes	Abra	Lone District
Guillermo Sanchez	Agusan	Lone District
Godofredo Ramos	Aklan	Lone District
Venancio Ziga	Albay	1st District
Justino Nuyda	Albay	2nd District
Josefina Duran	Albay	3rd District
Tobias Fornier (died in office 1964)	Antique	Lone District
Jose Nuguid	Bataan	Lone District
Jorge Abad (to 1964)	Batanes	Lone District
Apolinario Apacible (died in office 1964)	Batangas	1st District
/ Luis Lopez		
Apolonio Marasigan	Batangas	2nd District
Jose Laurel Jr.	Batangas	3rd District
Natalio Castillo	Bohol	1st District
Bartolome Cabangbang	Bohol	2nd District
Maximo Garcia	Bohol	3rd District
Cesar Fortich	Bukidnon	Lone District
Teodulo Natividad	Bulacan	1st District
Rogaciano Mercado	Bulacan	2nd District
Tito Dupaya	Cagayan	1st District
Benjamin Ligot	Cagayan	2nd District
Marcial Pimentel	Camarines Norte	Lone District

Camarines Sur	1st District
Camarines Sur	2nd District
Capiz	1st District
Capiz	2nd District
Catanduanes	Lone District
Cavite	Lone District
Cebu	1st District
Cebu	2nd District
Cebu	3rd District
Cebu	4th District
Cebu	5th District
Cebu	6th District
Cebu	7th District
Cotabato	Lone District
Davao	Lone District
Ilocos Norte	1st District
Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Ilocos Sur	1st District
Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Iloilo	1st District
Iloilo	2nd District
	Camarines Sur Capiz Capiz Catanduanes Cavite Cebu Cebu Cebu Cebu Cebu Cebu Cebu Ceb

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Ramon Tabiana (died in office 1964) /	Iloilo	3rd District	Eugenio Baltao	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Gloria Tabiana			Felicisimo Ocampo	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Ricardo Yap Ladrido	Iloilo	4th District	Leonardo Perez	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Jose Aldeguer	Iloilo	5th District	Felipe Abeleda	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District
Delfin Albano	Isabela	Lone District	Luciano Joson	Oriental Mindoro	Lone District
Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District	Gaudencio Abordo	Palawan	Lone District
Manuel Cases	La Union	2nd District	Juanita Nepomuceno	Pampanga	1st District
Joaquin Chipeco	Laguna	1st District	Emilio Cortez	Pampanga	2nd District
Wenceslao Lagumbay	Laguna	2nd District	Aguedo Agbayani	Pangasinan	1st District
Laurentino Ll. Badelles	Lanao del Norte	1st District	Angel Fernandez	Pangasinan	2nd District
Rasid Lucman	Lanao del Sur	2nd District	Cipriano Primicias Jr.	Pangasinan	3rd District
Daniel Romualdez	Leyte	1st District	Amadeo Perez	Pangasinan	4th District
Primo Villasin	Leyte	2nd District	Luciano Millan	Pangasinan	5th District
Marcelino Veloso	Leyte	3rd District	Manuel Enverga	Quezon	1st District
Dominador Tan	Leyte	4th District	Eladio Caliwara	Quezon	2nd District
Fidel Santiago	Manila	1st District	Rufino Antonio	Rizal	1st District
Joaquin Roces	Manila	2nd District	Jovito Salonga	Rizal	2nd District
Ramon Bagatsing	Manila	3rd District	Jose Moreno	Romblon	Lone District
Justo Albert	Manila	4th District	Eladio Balite	Samar	1st District
Francisco Lecaroz	Marinduque	Lone District	Fernando Veloso	Samar	2nd District
Emilio Espinosa Jr.	Masbate	Lone District	Felipe Abrigo	Samar	3rd District
Guillermo Sambo	Misamis Occidental	Lone District	Salvador Encinas	Sorsogon	1st District
Vicente de Lara	Misamis Oriental	Lone District	Vicente Peralta	Sorsogon	2nd District
Alfredo Lamen (to 1964) / Juan Duyan	Mountain Province	1st District	Nicanor Yñiguez	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Ramon P. Mitra	Mountain Province	2nd District	Datu Ombra Amilbangsa	Sulu	Lone District
Luis Hora	Mountain Province	3rd District	Reynaldo Honrado	Surigao del Norte	Lone District
Vicente Gustilo Sr. (died in office 1962) /	Negros Occidental	1st District	Vicente Pimentel	Surigao del Sur	Lone District
Armando Gustilo			Jose Cojuangco Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
Inocencio Ferrer	Negros Occidental	2nd District	Costancio Castañeda	Tarlac	2nd District
Agustin Gatuslao	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Virgilio Afable	Zambales	Lone District
Lorenzo Teves	Negros Oriental	1st District	Alberto Ubay	Zamboanga del Norte	Lone District
Lamberto Masias	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Vincenzo Sagun	Zamboanga del Sur	Lone District
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SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1965-1969)

SENATE (1965-1967)		SENATE (1967-1969)	
Alejandro Almendras**	Camilo Osias	Alejandro Almendras	Sergio Osmeña Jr.
Gaudencio Antonino	Sergio Osmeña Jr.**	Magnolia Antonino**	Ambrosio Padilla
(died in office, 1967)	Ambrosio Padilla	Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr.**	Emmanuel Pelaez**
Dominador Aytona**	Gil Puyat	Dominador Aytona	Leonardo Perez**
Jose W. Diokno	Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo	Helena Zoila Benitez**	Gil Puyat
Eva Estrada-Kalaw**	Gerardo Roxas	Jose W. Diokno	Gerardo Roxas
Rodolfo Ganzon	Jose Roy	Eva Estrada-Kalaw	Jose Roy**
Maria Kalaw-Katigbak	Jovito Salonga**	Rodolfo Ganzon	Jovito Salonga
Wenceslao Lagumbay**	Tecla San Andres-Ziga	Wenceslao Lagumbay	Tecla San Andres-Ziga
Juan Liwag	Lorenzo Sumulong	Salvador "Doy" Laurel**	Lorenzo Tañada
Genaro Magsaysay**	Lorenzo Tañada**	Juan Liwag	Lorenzo Teves**
Manuel Manahan	Arturo Tolentino	Genaro Magsaysay	Arturo Tolentino
Raul Manglapus			

Carmelo Barbero	Abra	Lone District	Rogaciano Mercado	Bulacan	2nd District
Jose Aquino	Agusan	Lone District	Aurora Abad	Cagayan	1st District
Rafael Legaspi	Aklan	Lone District	Tito Dupaya	Cagayan	2nd District
Venancio Ziga	Albay	1st District	Fernando Pajarillo	Camarines Norte	Lone District
Carlos R. Imperial	Albay	2nd District	Ramon Felipe Jr.	Camarines Sur	1st District
Josefina Duran	Albay	3rd District	Felix Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District
Jose Fornier	Antique	Lone District	Mariano Acuña	Capiz	1st District
Pablo Roman	Bataan	Lone District	Cornelio Villareal	Capiz	2nd District
Aurora Abad	Batanes	Lone District	Jose Alberto	Catanduanes	Lone District
Federico Serrano	Batangas	1st District	Justiniano Montano	Cavite	Lone District
Olegario Cantos	Batangas	2nd District	Ramon Durano	Cebu	1st District
Jose Laurel Jr.	Batangas	3rd District	Jose Briones	Cebu	2nd District
Natalio Castillo	Bohol	1st District	Ernesto Gascon	Cebu	3rd District
Jose Zafra	Bohol	2nd District	Isidro Kintanar (died in office 1968)	Cebu	4th District
Teodoro Galagar	Bohol	3rd District	Antonio Cuenco	Cebu	5th District
Benjamin Tabios	Bukidnon	Lone District	Amado Arrieta	Cebu	6th District
Teodulo Natividad	Bulacan	1st District	Teresa Dumon	Cebu	7th District
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Salipada Pendatun	Cotabato	Lone District	Felix Amante	Negros Occidental	2nd District
ILorenzo Sarmiento Sr.	Davao del Norte	Lone District	Felix Amante Felix Feria Ir.	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Artemio AI. Loyola (took office in 1968)	Davao del Sur	Lone District	Lorenzo Teves (to 1967)	Negros Oriental	1st District
Constancio Maglana	Davao Oriental	Lone District	Lamberto Masias	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Felipe Abrigo	Eastern Samar	Lone District	Eladio Balite (died in office 1967) /	Northern Samar	Lone District
Antonio Raquiza (to 1967) / Roque	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Eusebio Moore	Northern Samai	Lone District
Ablan Jr.	nocos rvorte	1st District	Eugenio Baltao	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Simeon Valdez	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Angel Concepcion	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Floro Crisologo	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Leonardo Perez (to 1967)	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Pablo Sanidad	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Pedro Medalla	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District
Pedro Trono	Iloilo	1st District	Luciano Joson	Oriental Mindoro	Lone District
Fermin Caram Jr.	Iloilo	2nd District	Ramon V. Mitra Jr.	Palawan	Lone District
Gloria Tabiana	Iloilo	3rd District	Juanita Nepomuceno	Pampanga	1st District
Ricardo Yap Ladrido	Iloilo	4th District	Angel Macapagal	Pampanga	2nd District
Jose Aldeguer	Iloilo	5th District	Aguedo Agbayani	Pangasinan	1st District
Melanio Singson	Isabela	Lone District	Jack Laureano Soriano	Pangasinan	2nd District
Magnolia Antonino (to 1967)	La Union	1st District	Cipriano Primicias Jr.	Pangasinan	3rd District
Epifanio Castillejos	La Union	2nd District	Amadeo Perez	Pangasinan	4th District
Manuel Concordia	Laguna	1st District	Jesus Reves	Pangasinan	5th District
Magdaleno Palacol	Laguna	2nd District	Manuel Enverga	Quezon	1st District
Mohammad Ali Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	1st District	Eladio Caliwara	Quezon	2nd District
Rasid Lucman	Lanao del Sur	2nd District	Edgar Ilarde	Rizal	1st District
Artemio Mate	Leyte	1st District	Frisco San Juan	Rizal	2nd District
Salud Vivero Parreño	Leyte	2nd District	Jose Moreno	Romblon	Lone District
Marcelino Veloso	Leyte	3rd District	EFernando Veloso	Samar	Lone District
Dominador Tan	Leyte	4th District	Salvador Encinas	Sorsogon	1st District
Fidel Santiago	Manila	1st District	Vicente Peralta (died in office 1968)	Sorsogon	2nd District
Joaquin Roces	Manila	2nd District	James Chiongbian (took office in 1968)	South Cotabato	Lone District
Sergio Loyola	Manila	3rd District	Nicanor Yñiguez	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Pablo V. Ocampo	Manila	4th District	Salih Ututalum (to 1969) / Indanan Anni	Sulu	Lone District
Francisco Lecaroz	Marinduque	Lone District	Constantino Navarro Sr.	Surigao del Norte	Lone District
Andres Clemente Jr.	Masbate	Lone District	Gregorio Murillo	Surigao del Sur	Lone District
William Chiongbian	Misamis Occidental	Lone District	Jose Cojuangco Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
Emmanuel Pelaez (to 1967)	Misamis Oriental	Lone District	Jose Yap	Tarlac	2nd District
Juan Duyan (to 1967)	Mountain Province	1st District	Ramon Magsaysay Jr.	Zambales	Lone District
Andres Cosalan	Mountain Province	2nd District	Alberto Ubay	Zamboanga del Norte	Lone District
Luis Hora	Mountain Province	3rd District	Vincenzo Sagun	Zamboanga del Sur	Lone District
Armando Gustilo	Negros Occidental	1st District			

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1969-1972)

SENATE (1969-1971)	
Alejandro Almendras	Ambrosio Padilla**
Magnolia Antonino	Emmanuel Pelaez
Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr.	Leonardo Perez
Dominador Aytona	Gil Puyat**
Helena Zoila Benitez	Gerardo Roxas**
Jose W. Diokno**	Jose Roy
Rene Espina**	Jovito Salonga
Eva Estrada-Kalaw	Lorenzo Sumulong**
Wenceslao Lagumbay	Mamintal Tamano**
Salvador "Doy" Laurel	Lorenzo Tañada
Genaro Magsaysay	Lorenzo Teves

SENATE (1971-1972)

Alejandro Almendras**	John Henry Osmeña**
Magnolia Antonino	Ambrosio Padilla
Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr.	Emmanuel Pelaez
Helena Zoila Benitez	Leonardo Perez
Jose W. Diokno	Gil Puyat
Rene Espina	Gerardo Roxas
Eva Estrada-Kalaw**	Jose Roy
Edgar Ilarde**	Jovito Salonga**
Salvador "Doy" Laurel	Lorenzo Sumulong
Ernesto Maceda**	Mamintal Tamano
Genaro Magsaysay**	Lorenzo Teves
Ramon V. Mitra Jr.**	Arturo Tolentino

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sergio Osmeña Jr.

Carmelo Barbero Lone District Abra Guillermo Sanchez Agusan del Norte Lone District Democrito Plaza Agusan del Sur Lone District Rafael Legaspi Aklan Lone District Amando Cope Albay 1st District Carlos R. Imperial Albay 2nd District Roberto Sabido Albay 3rd District Enrique Zaldivar Lone District Antique Pablo Roman Bataan Lone District Jorge Abad Batanes Lone District Roberto Diokno Batangas 1st District Expedito Leviste Batangas 2nd District

Arturo Tolentino**

Jose Laurel Jr. 3rd District Batangas Andres Cosalan Benguet Lone District Natalio Castillo Bohol 1st District Pablo Malasarte Bohol 2nd District Teodoro Galagar 3rd District Bohol Cesar Fortich Bukidnon Lone District Teodulo Natividad Bulacan 1st District Rogaciano Mercado Bulacan 2nd District Tito Dupaya Cagayan 1st District David Puzon 2nd District Cagayan Fernando Pajarillo Lone District Camarines Norte Ramon Felipe Jr. Camarines Sur 1st District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Felix Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Francisco Lecaroz	Marinduque	Lone District
Jose Paul Neri	Camiguin	Lone District	Emilio Espinosa Jr.	Masbate	Lone District
Juliano Alba	Capiz	1st District	William Chiongbian	Misamis Occidental	Lone District
Cornelio Villareal	Capiz	2nd District	Pedro Roa	Misamis Oriental	Lone District
Jose Alberto	Catanduanes	Lone District	Alfredo Lamen	Mountain Province	Lone District
Justiniano Montano	Cavite	Lone District	Armando Gustilo	Negros Occidental	1st District
Ramon Durano	Cebu	1st District	Roberto Montelibano	Negros Occidental	2nd District
John Henry Osmeña	Cebu	2nd District	Agustin Gatuslao	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Eduardo Gullas	Cebu	3rd District	Herminio Teves	Negros Oriental	1st District
Gaudencio Beduya	Cebu	4th District	Lamberto Masias	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Emerito Calderon	Cebu	5th District	Raul Daza	Northern Samar	Lone District
Manuel Zosa	Cebu	6th District	Leopoldo Diaz	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Celestino Sybico Jr.	Cebu	7th District	Angel Concepcion	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Salipada Pendatun	Cotabato	Lone District	Benjamin Perez	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Lorenzo Sarmiento Sr.	Davao del Norte	Lone District	Pedro Medalla	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District
Artemio AI. Loyola	Davao del Sur	Lone District	Jose Leido Jr.	Oriental Mindoro	Lone District
Constancio Maglana	Davao Oriental	Lone District	Ramon V. Mitra Jr. (to 1972)	Palawan	Lone District
Felipe Abrigo	Eastern Samar	Lone District	Jose Lingad	Pampanga	1st District
Romulo Lumauig	Ifugao	Lone District	Luis Taruc	Pampanga	2nd District
Roque Ablan Jr.	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Aguedo Agbayani	Pangasinan	1st District
Simeon Valdez	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Jose de Venecia Jr.	Pangasinan	2nd District
Floro Crisologo (died in office 1970)	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Cipriano Primicias Jr. (to 1972) /	Pangasinan	3rd District
Lucas Cauton	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Fabian Sison		
Jose Zulueta	Iloilo	1st District	Antonio Villar Sr.	Pangasinan	4th District
Fermin Caram Jr.	Iloilo	2nd District	Robert Estrella	Pangasinan	5th District
Gloria Tabiana	Iloilo	3rd District	Moises Escueta	Quezon	1st District
Mariano Peñaflorida	Iloilo	4th District	Godofredo Tan	Quezon	2nd District
Jose Aldeguer	Iloilo	5th District	Neptali Gonzales	Rizal	1st District
Rodolfo Albano Jr.	Isabela	Lone District	Frisco San Juan	Rizal	2nd District
Felipe Almazan	Kalinga-Apayao	Lone District	Esteban Madrona	Romblon	Lone District
Joaquin Ortega	La Union	1st District	Fernando Veloso	Samar	Lone District
Jose Aspiras	La Union	2nd District	Salvador Encinas	Sorsogon	1st District
Joaquin Chipeco	Laguna	1st District	Rafael Aquino	Sorsogon	2nd District
Leonides de Leon	Laguna	2nd District	James Chiongbian (took office in 1968)	South Cotabato	Lone District
Mohammad Ali Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	1st District	Nicanor Yñiguez	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Macacuna Dimaporo	Lanao del Sur	2nd District	Indanan Anni	Sulu	Lone District
Artemio Mate	Leyte	1st District	Constantino Navarro Sr.	Surigao del Norte	Lone District
Salud Vivero Parreño (died in office, 1970)	Leyte	2nd District	Jose Puyat Jr.	Surigao del Sur	Lone District
Marcelino Veloso	Leyte	3rd District	Jose Cojuangco Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
Rodolfo Rivilla	Leyte	4th District	Jose Yap	Tarlac	2nd District
Francisco Reyes	Manila	1st District	Antonio Diaz	Zambales	Lone District
Joaquin Roces	Manila	2nd District	Felipe Azcuna	Zamboanga del Norte	Lone District
Ramon Bagatsing	Manila	3rd District	Vicente Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	Lone District
Pablo V. Ocampo	Manila	4th District		-	
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INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA (1978-1984)

NCR	REGION I	Benjamin Perez	REGION IV
Min. Jose Bengzon	Min. Salacnib Baterina	Juan Ponce Enrile	Min. Mariano Agcaoili
Min. Gerardo Espina, Sr.	Min. Lucas Cauton	Rolando Puzon	Min. Helena Zoila Benitez
Min. Alejandro Fider	Min. Andres Cosalan		Min. Expedito Leviste
Min. Arturo Tolentino	Min. Felipe de Vera	REGION III	Min. Jorge Nuñez
Min. Ronaldo Zamora	Min. Jeremias Montemayor	Min. Leopoldo Diaz	Min. Carmencita Reyes
Emilio Abello (died in office, 1982)	Min. Joaquin Ortega	Min. Juan Liwag (died in office, 1983)	Min. Frisco San Juan
Estanislao Alinea, Jr.	Jose Aspiras	Min. Teodulo Natividad	Leonides de Leon
Jose Conrado Benitez	Roque de Guzman	Min. Mercedes Teodoro	Soledad Dolor
Manuel Camara	Victor Dominguez	Vicente Abad Santos (to 1978)	Gilberto Duavit
Fred Elizalde	Conrado Estrella	Amadeo Alinea	Estanislao Fernandez, Jr. (died in
Pablo Floro	Vicente Millora	Felicita Bernardino (died in office,	office, 1982)
Edgar Ilarde	Antonio Raquiza	1983)	Nemesio Ganan, Jr.
Querube Makalintal	Antonio Villar, Sr.	Angel Concepcion	Salvador Laurel (resigned, 1983)
Imelda Romualdez-Marcos	Jeremias Zapata	Vicente Magsaysay	Jose Leido, Jr. (died in office, 1983)
Roberto Oca, Jr.		Baldomero Mangiliman	Pedro T. Mendiola
Vicente Paterno	REGION II	Estelito Mendoza	Teodoro Peña
Waldo Perfecto (died in office, 1980)	Min. Rodolfo Albano, Jr.	Narciso Nario	Godofredo Tan
Ricardo Puno	Min. Gualberto Lumauig	Blas Ople	Arturo Tanco, Jr.
Rogelio Quiambao	Min. Carlos Padilla	Cicero Punzalan	Medardo Tumagay (died in office, 1984)
Carlos P. Romulo	Prospero Bello	Antonino Roman	Cesar Villariba

^{*} Appointed

Januario Soller, Jr.

Simon Gato

Eller Torres

Luis Yulo

^{**} Senator-elect

Edilberto del Valle Narciso Monfort REGION V REGION XI Min. Socorro de Castro Jose Montalvo Artemio Mate Min. Alejandro Almendras, Sr. Emiliano Melgazo Min. Augusto Ortiz Remo Montelibano Min. Benjamin Bautista, Sr. Min. Dolores Sison Niel Tupas Jose Roño Min. Rodolfo del Rosario Fernando Veloso Ricardo Butalid Min. Manuel Garcia Emilio Espinosa, Jr. Min. Jose Puyat, Jr. REGION VII Arnulfo Fuentebella Natalio Bacalso (died in office, '80) REGION IX Min. Rogelio Sarmiento Carlos R. Imperial Bartolome Cabangbang Teodoro P. Palma Gil (died in office, Min. Antonio Ceniza Maximino Peralta Eutiquio Cimafranca (died in office, Min. Joaquin Enriquez, Jr. 1983) Marcial Pimentel 1984) Min. Guardson Lood Jorge Royeca Francisco Tatad Alfonso Corominas, Jr. Min. Hussin Loong Felicidad Santos Luis Villafuerte Hilario Davide, Jr. Manuel Espaldon Jose Sison Filemon Fernandez Celso Palma REGION VI Jorge Kintanar Ulpiano Ramas REGION XII Valentino Legaspi Kalbi Tupay Min. Teodoro Benedicto Min. Jesus Amparo Min. Salvador Britanico Mariano Logarta Min. Abdullah Dimaporo Enrique Medina, Jr. Anacleto Badoy, Jr. Min Roberto Gatuslao REGION X Min. Arturo Pacificador Dominador Pernes Min. Concordio Diel Tomas Baga, Jr. Jesus Villegas Min. Jose Tumbokon Min. Constantino Navarro, Sr. Ahdel Pangandaman Min. Jose Varela, Jr. Julian Yballe Min. Emmanuel Pelaez Ernesto Roldan Fermin Caram, Jr. Min. Henry Regalado Datu Blah Sinsuat Estanislao Valdez Pedro Exmundo Min. Antonio Tupaz REGION VIII Alfonso Garcia Edelmiro Amante, Sr. Min. Alberto Veloso Rodolfo Layumas Min. Nicanor Yñiguez Reuben Canoy Leopoldo Locsin Damian Aldaba Carlos Fortich, Jr. Jaenito Madamba Victor Amasa Liliano Neri (died in office, 1978)

SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVES

Arturo Barbero

Jose Cervantes	Agricultural Labor	Luzon	Potri Ali Pacasum	Industrial Labor	Mindanao
Luis Taruc	Agricultural Labor	Luzon	Danilo Concepcion	Youth	Luzon
Rolando Bayot	Agricultural Labor	Visayas	Rogelio Peyuan	Youth	Luzon
Jiamil Ismael Dianalan	Agricultural Labor	Mindanao	Luisito Patalinjug	Youth	Visayas
Ruben de Ocampo	Industrial Labor	Luzon	Nurodin Mamaluba	Youth	Mindanao
Eulogio Lerum	Industrial Labor	Luzon	Makairog Aznar	Youth	
Januario Seno	Industrial Labor	Visayas	Judy Carunungan	Youth	

Roy Padilla

Camarines Norte

REGULAR BATASANG PAMBANSA (1984-1986)

Abra

Edelmiro Amante Sr.	Agusan del Norte	Ciriaco Alfelor	Camarines Sur
Democrito Plaza	Agusan del Sur	Rolando Andaya	Camarines Sur
Rafael Legaspi	Aklan	Edmundo Cea	Camarines Sur
Pedro Marcellana Jr.	Albay	Luis Villafuerte	Camarines Sur
Peter Sabido	Albay	Jose Paul Neri	Camiguin
Victor Ziga	Albay	Enrique Bello	Capiz
Arturo Pacificador	Antique	Charles Escolin	Capiz
Luis Etcubañez	Aurora	Jose Alberto	Catanduanes
Candu Muarip	Basilan	Helena Zoila Benitez	Cavite
Antonino Roman	Bataan	Renato Dragon	Cavite
Fernando Faberes	Batanes	Cesar Virata	Cavite
Manuel Collantes	Batangas	Emerito Calderon	Cebu
Jose Laurel, Jr.	Batangas	Nenita Cortes-Daluz	Cebu
Hernando Perez	Batangas	Ramon Durano III	Cebu
Rafael Recto	Batangas	Regalado Maambong	Cebu
Samuel Dangwa	Benguet	Luisito Patalinjug	Cebu
Honorato Aquino	Benguet - Baguio City	Adelino Sitoy	Cebu
Eladio Chatto	Bohol	Antonio Cuenco	Cebu - Cebu City
Ramon Lapez	Bohol	Marcelo Fernan	Cebu - Cebu City
David Tirol	Bohol	Tomas Baga, Jr.	Cotabato
Lorenzo Dinlayan	Bukidnon	Carlos Cajelo	Cotabato
Jose Ma. Zubiri, Jr.	Bukidnon	Rodolfo del Rosario	Davao del Norte
Jesus Hipolito	Bulacan	Rolando Marcial	Davao del Norte
Rogaciano Mercado	Bulacan	Rogelio Sarmiento	Davao del Norte
Teodulo Natividad	Bulacan	Alejandro Almendras Sr.	Davao del Sur
Blas Ople	Bulacan	Douglas Cagas	Davao del Sur
Antonio Carag	Cagayan	Manuel Garcia	Davao del Sur - Davao City
Juan Ponce Enrile	Cagayan	Zafiro Respicio	Davao del Sur - Davao City
Alfonso Reyno, Jr.	Cagayan	Merced Edith Rabat	Davao Oriental
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Vicente Valley	Eastern Samar	Wilson Gamboa	Negros Occidental
Zosimo Jesus Paredes, Jr.	Ifugao	Antonio Gatuslao	Negros Occidental
Ma. Imelda Marcos	Ilocos Norte	Roberto Gatuslao	Negros Occidental
Antonio Raquiza	Ilocos Norte	Jaime Golez	Negros Occidental
Salacnib Baterina	Ilocos Sur	Alfredo Marañon, Jr.	Negros Occidental
Eric Singson	Ilocos Sur	Roberto Montelibano	Negros Occidental
Salvador Britanico	Iloilo	Jose Varela, Jr.	Negros Occidental
Fermin Caram, Jr.	Iloilo	Ricardo Abiera	Negros Oriental
Arthur Defensor	Iloilo	Andres Bustamante	Negros Oriental
Narciso Monfort	Iloilo	Emilio Macias II	Negros Oriental
Rafael Palmares	Iloilo	Edilberto del Valle	Northern Samar
Rodolfo Albano, Jr.	Isabela	Angel Concepcion	Nueva Ecija
Prospero Bello	Isabela Isabela	Leopoldo Diaz	Nueva Ecija
Simplicio Domingo, Jr.		Mario Garcia Eduardo Nonato Joson	Nueva Ecija
David Puzon	Kalinga-Apayao La Union	Leonardo Perez	Nueva Ecija
Jose Aspiras Joaquin Ortega	La Union	Pedro T. Mendiola	Nueva Vizcaya Occidental Mindoro
Arturo Brion	Laguna	Rolleo Ignacio	Oriental Mindoro
Rustico delos Reyes, Jr.	Laguna	Jose Reynaldo Morente	Oriental Mindoro
Wenceslao Lagumbay	Laguna	Ramon V. Mitra, Jr.	Palawan
Luis Yulo	Laguna	Aber Canlas	Pampanga
Abdullah Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	Rafael Lazatin	Pampanga
Camilo Cabili	Lanao del Norte - Iligan City	Emigdio Lingad	Pampanga
Sultan Omar Dianalan	Lanao del Sur	Juanita Nepomuceno	Pampanga
Macacuna Dimaporo	Lanao del Sur	Victor Aguedo Agbayani	Pangasinan
Damian Aldaba	Leyte	Gregorio Cendaña	Pangasinan
Artemio Mate	Leyte	Felipe de Vera	Pangasinan
Emiliano Melgazo	Leyte	Demetrio Demetria	Pangasinan
Benjamin Romualdez	Leyte	Conrado Estrella	Pangasinan
Alberto Veloso	Leyte	Fabian Sison	Pangasinan
Simeon Datumanong	Maguindanao	Cesar Bolaños	Quezon
Salipada Pendatun (died in office, 1985)	Maguindanao	Bienvenido Marquez Jr.	Quezon
Carmencita Reyes	Marinduque	Hjalmar Quintana	Quezon
Jolly Fernandez	Masbate	Oscar Santos	Quezon
Venancio Yaneza (died in office, 1984)	Masbate	Orlando Dulay	Quirino
Henry Regalado	Misamis Occidental	Francisco Sumulong Sr.	Rizal
Homobono Adaza	Misamis Oriental	Emigdio Tanjuatco Jr.	Rizal
Concordio Diel	Misamis Oriental	Natalio Beltran Jr.	Romblon
Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.	Misamis Oriental - Cagayan de Oro	Jose Roño	Samar
	City	Fernando Veloso	Samar
Victor Dominguez	Mountain Province	Manolito Asok	Siquijor
Antonio Martinez	NCR - Caloocan City	Salvador Escudero III	Sorsogon
Virgilio Robles	NCR - Caloocan City	Augusto Ortiz	Sorsogon
Jaime Ferrer	NCR - Las Piñas-Parañaque	Rufino Bañas	South Cotabato
Ruperto Gaite	NCR - Makati City	Hilario de Pedro	South Cotabato
Jose "Lito" Atienza, Jr.	NCR - Manila	Rogelio Garcia	South Cotabato
Eva Estrada-Kalaw	NCR - Manila	Nicanor Yñiguez	Southern Leyte
Carlos Fernandez	NCR - Manila	Benjamin Duque	Sultan Kudarat
Gemiliano Lopez, Jr.	NCR - Manila NCR - Manila	Hussin Loong	Sulu Surigao del Norte
Gonzalo Puyat II Arturo Tolentino	NCR - Manila NCR - Manila	Constantino Navarro, Sr.	Surigao del Sur
Arturo Tolentino Manuel Domingo	NCR - Manila NCR - Malabon-Navotas-Valenzuela	Higino Llaguno, Jr. Homobono Sawit	Surigao del Sur Tarlac
Jesus Tanchanco	NCR - Malabon-Navotas-Valenzuela	Mercedes Teodoro	Tariac
Jose Conrado Benitez	NCR - Pasay City	Celso Palma	Tawi-Tawi
Emilio de la Paz, Jr.	NCR - Pasig-Marikina	Antonio Diaz	Zambales
Augusto Sanchez	NCR - Pasig-Marikina	Amelia Gordon	Zambales - Olongapo City
Ismael Mathay, Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	Romeo Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte
Orlando Mercado	NCR - Quezon City	Guardson Lood	Zamboanga del Norte
Cecilia Muñoz-Palma	NCR - Quezon City	Vicente Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur
Alberto Romulo	NCR - Quezon City	Bienvenido Ebarle	Zamboanga del Sur
Neptali Gonzales	NCR - San Juan-Mandaluyong	Isidoro Real, Jr.	Zamboanga del Sur
Renato Cayetano	NCR - Taguig-Pateros-Muntinlupa	Cesar Climaco (died in office, 1984)	Zamboanga del Sur - Zamboanga City
	•		,
SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVES			
Flores Bayot*	Agricultural Labor	Roberto Antonio*	Youth

Flores Bayot*

Agricultural Labor Roberto Antonio* Youth Jose Bico* Agricultural Labor Ma. Victoria Calderon* Youth Luis Taruc* Agricultural Labor Romel Cañete* Youth Eulogio Lerum* Industrial Labor Edward Chua* Youth Youth Nasser Mustafa* Youth Armando Aguja, Jr.*

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1987-1992)

SENATE

Heherson Alvarez	Teofisto Guingona Jr.	Orlando Mercado	Alberto Romulo
Edgardo Angara	Ernesto Herrera	John Henry Osmeña	Rene Saguisag
Agapito "Butz" Aquino	Sotero Laurel	Vicente Paterno	Jovito Salonga
Juan Ponce Enrile	Jose Lina Jr.	Aquilino Pimentel Jr.	Victor San Andres Ziga
Joseph Ejercito "Erap" Estrada	Ernesto Maceda	Leticia Ramos-Shahani	Mamintal Tamano
Neptali Gonzales	Raul Manglapus	Santanina Rasul	Wigberto Tañada
-			_

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Rudolfo Bernardez	Abra	Lone District	Benjamin Bautista Sr.	Davao del Sur	2nd District
Charito Plaza	Agusan del Norte	1st District	Jesus Dureza (to 1989) /	Davao del Sur -	1st District
Edelmiro Amante Sr.	Agusan del Norte	2nd District	Prospero Nograles	Davao City	
Democrito Plaza	Agusan del Sur	Lone District	Cornelio Maskariño	Davao del Sur -	2nd District
Rafael Legaspi	Aklan	Lone District		Davao City	
Edcel Lagman	Albay	1st District	Luis Santos (to 1987)	Davao del Sur -	3rd District
Carlos Imperial	Albay	2nd District		Davao City	
Efren Sarte (died in office, 1988)	Albay	3rd District	Enrico Dayanghirang	Davao Oriental	1st District
Exequiel Javier	Antique	Lone District	Thelma Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District
Benedicto Miran	Aurora	Lone District	Jose Ramirez	Eastern Samar	Lone District
Alvin Dans	Basilan	Lone District	Gualberto Lumauig	Ifugao	Lone District
Felicito Payumo	Bataan	1st District	Roque Ablan Jr.	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Enrique Garcia Jr.	Bataan	2nd District	Mariano Nalupta Jr.	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Florencio Abad (to 1989)	Batanes	Lone District	Luis Singson	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Conrado Apacible	Batangas	1st District	Eric D. Singson	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Hernando Perez	Batangas	2nd District	Oscar Garin	Iloilo	1st District
Milagros Laurel-Trinidad	Batangas	3rd District	Alberto Lopez	Iloilo	2nd District
Jose Calingasan	Batangas	4th District	Licurgo Tirador	Iloilo	3rd District
Honorato Aquino	Benguet	1st District	Narciso Monfort	Iloilo	4th District
Samuel Dangwa	Benguet	2nd District	Niel Tupas	Iloilo	5th District
Venice Borja-Agana	Bohol	1st District	Rafael Lopez-Vito	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District
David Tirol	Bohol	2nd District	Rodolfo Albano Jr.	Isabela	1st District
Isidro Zarraga	Bohol	3rd District	Simplicio Domingo Jr.	Isabela	2nd District
Socorro Acosta	Bukidnon	1st District	Santiago Respicio	Isabela	3rd District
Violeta Labaria	Bukidnon	2nd District	Antonio Abaya	Isabela	4th District
Jose Ma. Zubiri Jr.	Bukidnon	3rd District	William Claver	Kalinga-Apayao	Lone District
Francisco Aniag Jr.	Bulacan	1st District	Victor Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District
Vicente Rivera Jr.	Bulacan	2nd District	Jose Aspiras	La Union	2nd District
Jose Cabochan	Bulacan	3rd District	Nereo Joaquin	Laguna	1st District
Rogaciano Mercado (died in office, 1989)	Bulacan	4th District	Joaquin Chipeco Jr.	Laguna	2nd District
Domingo Tuzon	Cagayan	1st District	Florante Aquino	Laguna	3rd District
Leoncio Puzon	Cagayan	2nd District	Magdaleno Palacol	Laguna	4th District
Tito Dupaya (died in office, 1989)	Cagayan	3rd District	Mariano Ll. Badelles	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Renato Unico	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Abdullah Dimaporo (resigned, 1989)	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Rolando Andaya	Camarines Sur	1st District	Sultan Omar Dianalan	Lanao del Sur	1st District
Raul Roco	Camarines Sur	2nd District	(died in office, 1990)		
Eduardo Pilapil	Camarines Sur	3rd District	Mohammad Ali Dimaporo	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
Ciriaco Alfelor	Camarines Sur	4th District	Cirilo Roy Montejo	Leyte	1st District
Pedro Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Manuel Horca Jr.	Leyte	2nd District
Gerardo Roxas Jr.	Capiz	1st District	Alberto Veloso	Leyte	3rd District
Cornelio Villareal	Capiz	2nd District	Carmelo Locsin	Leyte	4th District
Moises Tapia (died in office, 1987)	Catanduanes	Lone District	Eriberto Loreto	Leyte	5th District
Leonardo Guerrero	Cavite	1st District	Michael Mastura	Maguindanao	1st District
Renato Dragon	Cavite	2nd District	Guimid Matalam	Maguindanao	2nd District
Jorge Nuñez	Cavite	3rd District	Carmencita Reyes	Marinduque	Lone District
Antonio Bacaltos	Cebu	1st District	Tito Espinosa	Masbate	1st District
Crisologo Abines	Cebu	2nd District	Luz Cleta Bakunawa	Masbate	2nd District
Pablo Paras Garcia	Cebu	3rd District	Moises Espinosa (died in office, 1989)	Masbate Misamis Occidental	3rd District
Celestino Martinez Jr. Ramon Durano III	Cebu	4th District	Julio Ozamis Hilarion Ramiro Jr.	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Vicente de la Serna	Cebu	5th District	y y		2nd District
Raul del Mar	Cebu Cebu - Cebu City	6th District	Isacio Pelaez Victorico Chavez	Misamis Oriental Misamis Oriental	1st District 2nd District
	*	1st District			Lone District
Antonio Cuenco Rodrigo Gutang	Cebu - Cebu City Cotabato	2nd District 1st District	Benedicta Roa	Misamis Oriental - Cagayan de Oro	Lone District
Gregorio Andolana	Cotabato	2nd District	Victor Dominguez	Mountain Province	Lone District
Lorenzo Sarmiento Sr.	Davao del Norte	1st District	Victor Dominguez Virgilio Robles (to 1991) / Romeo Santos	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Baltazar Sator	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Gerardo Cabochan	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
Rodolfo del Rosario	Davao del Norte	3rd District	Filemon Aguilar	NCR - Las Piñas-	Lone District
Juanito Camasura Jr.	Davao del Sur	1st District	- nemon riguitat	Muntinlupa	Lone District
jaamo Camasura Ji.	Davao uci oui	15t District		глиници	

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

	Ma. Consuelo Puyat-Reyes	NCR - Makati City	Lone District	Oscar Rodriguez	Pampanga	3rd District
	Teresa Aquino-Oreta	NCR - Malabon-	Lone District	Marciano Pineda (to 1992) /	Pampanga	4th District
		Navotas		Emigdio Bondoc		
	Martin Isidro	NCR - Manila	1st District	Oscar Orbos (to 1990)	Pangasinan	1st District
	Jaime Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District	Antonio Bengson III	Pangasinan	2nd District
	Leonardo Fugoso	NCR - Manila	3rd District	Fabian Sison	Pangasinan	3rd District
	Ramon Bagatsing Jr.	NCR - Manila	4th District	Jose de Venecia Jr.	Pangasinan	4th District
	Amado Bagatsing	NCR - Manila	5th District	Conrado Estrella Jr.	Pangasinan	5th District
	Pablo Ocampo	NCR - Manila	6th District	Conrado Estrella III	Pangasinan	6th District
	Democlito Angeles	NCR - Marikina City	Lone District	Wilfrido Enverga	Quezon	1st District
	Freddie Webb	NCR - Parañaque	Lone District	Mario Tagarao (died in office, 1990)	Quezon	2nd District
		City		Bienvenido Marquez Jr.	Quezon	3rd District
	Lorna Verano-Yap	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District	Oscar Santos	Quezon	4th District
	Rufino Javier	NCR - Pasig City	Lone District	Richard Puzon (to 1988) / Junie Cua	Quirino	Lone District
	Renato Yap	NCR - Quezon City	1st District	Francisco Sumulong Sr.	Rizal	1st District
	Antonio Aquino	NCR - Quezon City	2nd District	Emigdio Tanjuatco Jr.	Rizal	2nd District
	Anna Dominique Coseteng	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District	Natalio Beltran Jr.	Romblon	Lone District
	Ismael Mathay Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	4th District	Jose Roño	Samar	1st District
	Ronaldo Zamora	NCR - San Juan-	Lone District	Venancio Garduce	Samar	2nd District
		Mandaluyong		Orlando Fua	Siquijor	Lone District
	Dante Tiñga	NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District	Salvador Escudero III	Sorsogon	1st District
	Antonio Serapio	NCR - Valenzuela	Lone District	Bonifacio Gillego	Sorsogon	2nd District
		City		Adelbert Antonino	South Cotabato	1st District
	Salvador Laguda	Negros Occidental	1st District	Hilario de Pedro III	South Cotabato	2nd District
	Manuel Puey	Negros Occidental	2nd District	James Chiongbian	South Cotabato	3rd District
	Jose Carlos Lacson	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Roger Mercado (to 1991) / Rosette Lerias	Southern Leyte	Lone District
	Edward Matti	Negros Occidental	4th District	Estanislao Valdez	Sultan Kudarat	Lone District
	Mariano Yulo	Negros Occidental	5th District	Abdusakur Tan	Sulu	1st District
	Hortensia Starke	Negros Occidental	6th District	Arden Anni	Sulu	2nd District
	Romeo Guanzon	Negros Occidental -	Lone District	Glenda Ecleo	Surigao del Norte	1st District
		Bacolod City		Constantino Navarro Sr.	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
	Jerome Paras	Negros Oriental	1st District	Mario Ty	Surigao del Sur	1st District
	Miguel Romero	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Ernesto Estrella	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
	Margarito Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	Jose Cojuangco Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
	Raul Daza	Northern Samar	1st District	Jose Yap	Tarlac	2nd District
	Jose Ong Jr.	Northern Samar	2nd District	Herminio Aquino	Tarlac	3rd District
	Eduardo Nonato Joson	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Alawaddin Bandon Jr. / Romulo Espaldon	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District
	Simeon Garcia Jr.	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Katherine Gordon	Zambales	1st District
	Hermogenes Concepcion Jr.	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Pacita Gonzales	Zambales	2nd District
	Nicanor de Guzman Jr. (resigned, 1990)	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Artemio Adasa Jr.	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District
	Carlos Padilla	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Ernesto Amatong	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District
	Mario Gene Mendiola	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Angel Carloto	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District
	Rodolfo Valencia	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Isidoro Real Jr.	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
	Jesus Punzalan	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Antonio Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
	David Ponce de Leon	Palawan	1st District	Wilfredo Cainglet	Zamboanga del Sur	3rd District
	Ramon Mitra V. Jr.	Palawan	2nd District	Ma. Clara Lobregat	Zamboanga del Sur -	Lone District
	Carmelo Lazatin	Pampanga	1st District		Zamboanga City	
	Emigdio Lingad	Pampanga	2nd District			
S	SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVES					
	Arturo Borjal*	Disabled		Bartolome Arteche*	Peasants	
	Daniel de Luna*	Farmers		Ernani Panganiban*	Urban Poor	
	Arturo Olegario Jr.*	Fisherfolk		Rey Teves*	Urban Poor	
	Adelisa Almario-Raymundo*	Labor		Dionisio Ojeda*	Veterans & Elderly	
	Ramon Jabar*	Labor		Estelita Juco (died in office, 1989)*	Women	
	Alejandro Villavisa*	Labor		Jose Luis Martin Gascon*	Youth	
	D	D		A1 T*	V d.	

NINTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1992-1995)

SENATE

Romeo Angeles*

The top 12 senators in the elections served until 1998:

Heherson Alvarez Leticia Ramos-Shahani
Edgardo Angara Ramon Revilla Sr.
Neptali Gonzales Alberto Romulo
Ernesto Herrera Vicente "Tito" Sotto III
Ernesto Maceda Freddie Webb

Peasants

Orlando Mercado

Blas Ople

The remaining 12 senators served until 1995.

Agapito "Butz" Aquino Santanina Rasul
Rodolfo Biazon Raul Roco
Anna Dominique Coseteng Wigberto Tañada
Teofisto Guingona Jr. Francisco "Kit" Tatad
Jose Lina Jr. Arturo Tolentino
Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo

Youth

Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo John Henry Osmeña

Al Ignatius Lopez*

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

THOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	A.1	r Divis	L M El DI CI	D 0: 1	4 - 151 - 1 -
Jeremias Zapata	Abra	Lone District	Ma. Elena Palma Gil	Davao Oriental	1st District
Charito Plaza	Agusan del Norte	1st District	Thelma Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District
Edelmiro Amante Sr. (to '92) / Eduardo	Agusan del Norte	2nd District	Jose Ramirez	Eastern Samar	Lone District
Rama Sr. (to '93) / Edelmiro Amante Sr.			Benjamin Cappleman	Ifugao	Lone District
Ceferino Paredes Jr.	Agusan del Sur	Lone District	Roque Ablan Jr.	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Allen Quimpo	Aklan	Lone District	Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Edcel Lagman	Albay	1st District	Mariano Tajon	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Carlos Imperial	Albay	2nd District	Eric D. Singson	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Al Francis Bichara	Albay	3rd District	Oscar Garin	Iloilo	1st District
Exequiel Javier	Antique	Lone District	Alberto Lopez	Iloilo	2nd District
Benedicto Miran	Aurora	Lone District	Licurgo Tirador	Iloilo	3rd District
Elnorita Tugung	Basilan	Lone District	Nicetas Panes	Iloilo	4th District
Felicito Payumo	Bataan	1st District	Niel Tupas	Iloilo	5th District
Dominador Venegas	Bataan	2nd District	Rafael Lopez-Vito	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District
Enrique Lizardo	Batanes	Lone District	Rodolfo Albano Jr.	Isabela	1st District
Eduardo Ermita (to 2001)	Batangas	1st District	Faustino Dy Jr.	Isabela	2nd District
Hernando Perez	Batangas	2nd District	Santiago Respicio	Isabela	3rd District
Milagros Laurel-Trinidad	Batangas	3rd District	Antonio Abaya	Isabela	4th District
Ralph Recto	Batangas	4th District	Elias Bulut	Kalinga-Apayao	Lone District
		1st District			1st District
Bernardo Vergara	Benguet		Victor Francisco Ortega	La Union	
Samuel Dangwa	Benguet	2nd District	Jose Aspiras	La Union	2nd District
Venice Borja-Agana	Bohol	1st District	Roy Almoro	Laguna	1st District
Erico Aumentado	Bohol	2nd District	Rodolfo Tingzon	Laguna	2nd District
Isidro Zarraga	Bohol	3rd District	Florante Aquino	Laguna	3rd District
Socorro Acosta	Bukidnon	1st District	Magdaleno Palacol	Laguna	4th District
Reginaldo Tilanduca	Bukidnon	2nd District	Mariano Ll. Badelles	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Jose Ma. Zubiri Jr.	Bukidnon	3rd District	Macabangkit Lanto (to 1994) /	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Teodulo Natividad	Bulacan	1st District	Mario Hisuler		
Pedro Pancho	Bulacan	2nd District	Mamintal Adiong Sr.	Lanao del Sur	1st District
Ricardo Silverio	Bulacan	3rd District	Mohammad Ali Dimaporo	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
Angelito Sarmiento (to 2001)	Bulacan	4th District	Cirilo Roy Montejo	Leyte	1st District
Juan Ponce Enrile	Cagayan	1st District	Sergio Antonio Apostol	Leyte	2nd District
Edgar Lara	Cagayan	2nd District	Alberto Veloso	Leyte	3rd District
Francisco Mamba	Cagayan	3rd District	Carmelo Locsin	Leyte	4th District
Emmanuel Pimentel	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Eriberto Loreto	Leyte	5th District
Rolando Andaya	Camarines Sur	1st District	Michael Mastura	Maguindanao	1st District
•					
Celso Baguio	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Simeon Datumanong	Maguindanao	2nd District
Arnulfo Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	3rd District	Carmencita Reyes	Marinduque	Lone District
Ciriaco Alfelor	Camarines Sur	4th District	Tito Espinosa (died in office, 1995)	Masbate	1st District
Pedro Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Luz Cleta Bakunawa	Masbate	2nd District
Gerardo Roxas Jr. (died in office, 1993) /	Capiz	1st District	Antonio Kho	Masbate	3rd District
Manuel "Mar" Roxas II			Percival Catane	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Vicente Andaya Jr.	Capiz	2nd District	Hilarion Ramiro Jr.	Misamis Occidental	2nd District
Leandro Verceles Jr.	Catanduanes	Lone District	Homobono Cezar	Misamis Oriental	1st District
Dominador Nazareno Jr.	Cavite	1st District	Victorico Chavez	Misamis Oriental	2nd District
Renato Dragon	Cavite	2nd District	Erasmo Damasing	Misamis Oriental -	Lone District
Telesforo Unas	Cavite	3rd District		Cagayan de Oro	
Eduardo Gullas	Cebu	1st District	Victor Dominguez	Mountain Province	Lone District
Crisologo Abines	Cebu	2nd District	Aurora Henson	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Pablo Paras Garcia	Cebu	3rd District	Luis Asistio	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
Celestino Martinez Jr.	Cebu	4th District	Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr.	NCR - Las Piñas-	Lone District
Ramon Durano III	Cebu	5th District	Transact Transacy Vinda Gri	Muntinlupa	zone zistrici
Nerissa Corazon Soon-Ruiz	Cebu	6th District	Joker Arroyo	NCR - Makati City	Lone District
Raul del Mar				NCR - Malabon-	
	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District	Teresa Aquino-Oreta		Lone District
Antonio Cuenco	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District		Navotas	
Anthony Dequiña	Cotabato	1st District	Martin Isidro	NCR - Manila	1st District
Gregorio Andolana	Cotabato	2nd District	Jaime Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District
Rogelio Sarmiento	Davao del Norte	1st District	Leonardo Fugoso	NCR - Manila	3rd District
Baltazar Sator	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Ramon Bagatsing Jr.	NCR - Manila	4th District
			Amado Bagatsing	NCR - Manila	5th District
Rodolfo del Rosario	Davao del Norte	3rd District			
Rodolfo del Rosario Alejandro Almendras Sr.	Davao del Norte Davao del Sur	3rd District 1st District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo	NCR - Manila	6th District
				NCR - Manila NCR - Marikina City	6th District Lone District
Alejandro Almendras Sr.	Davao del Sur	1st District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo		
Alejandro Almendras Sr. Benjamin Bautista Sr.	Davao del Sur Davao del Sur	1st District 2nd District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo Romeo Candazo	NCR - Marikina City	Lone District
Alejandro Almendras Sr. Benjamin Bautista Sr.	Davao del Sur Davao del Sur Davao del Sur -	1st District 2nd District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo Romeo Candazo Roilo Golez	NCR - Marikina City NCR - Parañaque City	Lone District
Alejandro Almendras Sr. Benjamin Bautista Sr. Jesus Dureza	Davao del Sur Davao del Sur Davao del Sur - Davao City Davao del Sur -	1st District 2nd District 1st District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo Romeo Candazo Roilo Golez Jovito Claudio	NCR - Marikina City NCR - Parañaque City NCR - Pasay City	Lone District Lone District Lone District
Alejandro Almendras Sr. Benjamin Bautista Sr. Jesus Dureza Manuel Garcia	Davao del Sur Davao del Sur Davao del Sur - Davao City Davao del Sur - Davao City	1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo Romeo Candazo Roilo Golez Jovito Claudio Rufino Javier	NCR - Marikina City NCR - Parañaque City NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City	Lone District Lone District Lone District Lone District
Alejandro Almendras Sr. Benjamin Bautista Sr. Jesus Dureza	Davao del Sur Davao del Sur Davao del Sur - Davao City Davao del Sur -	1st District 2nd District 1st District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo Romeo Candazo Roilo Golez Jovito Claudio	NCR - Marikina City NCR - Parañaque City NCR - Pasay City	Lone District Lone District Lone District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Dennis Roldan	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District	Wilfrido Enverga	Quezon	1st District
Feliciano "Sonny" Belmonte Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	4th District	Marcial Punzalan Jr.	Quezon	2nd District
Ronaldo Zamora	NCR - San Juan-	Lone District	Danilo Suarez	Quezon	3rd District
	Mandaluyong		Manolet Lavides	Quezon	4th District
Dante Tiñga	NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District	Junie Cua	Quirino	Lone District
Antonio Serapio	NCR - Valenzuela	Lone District	Manuel Sanchez (to 1994) /	Rizal	1st District
•	City		Gilberto Duavit		
Tranquilino Carmona	Negros Occidental	1st District	Emigdio Tanjuatco Jr.	Rizal	2nd District
Manuel Puey	Negros Occidental	2nd District	Eleandro Jesus Madrona	Romblon	Lone District
Jose Carlos Lacson	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Rodolfo Tuazon	Samar	1st District
Edward Matti	Negros Occidental	4th District	Catalino Figueroa	Samar	2nd District
Mariano Yulo	Negros Occidental	5th District	Orlando Fua	Siquijor	Lone District
Hortensia Starke	Negros Occidental	6th District	Salvador Escudero III	Sorsogon	1st District
Romeo Guanzon	Negros Occidental -	Lone District	Bonifacio Gillego	Sorsogon	2nd District
	Bacolod City		Luwalhati Antonino	South Cotabato	1st District
Jerome Paras	Negros Oriental	1st District	Daisy Avance-Fuentes	South Cotabato	2nd District
Miguel Romero	Negros Oriental	2nd District	James Chiongbian	South Cotabato	3rd District
Margarito Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	Roger Mercado	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Raul Daza	Northern Samar	1st District	Estanislao Valdez	Sultan Kudarat	Lone District
Wilmar Lucero	Northern Samar	2nd District	Bensaudi Tulawie	Sulu	1st District
Renato Diaz	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Asani Tammang	Sulu	2nd District
Eleuterio Violago	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Glenda Ecleo	Surigao del Norte	1st District
Pacifico Fajardo	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Robert Barbers (to 1995)	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
Victorio Lorenzo	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Mario Ty	Surigao del Sur	1st District
Leonardo Perez	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Ernesto Estrella	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
Jose Villarosa	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Jose Cojuangco Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
J. Renato Leviste	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Jose Yap	Tarlac	2nd District
Jesus Punzalan	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Herminio Aquino	Tarlac	3rd District
David Ponce de Leon	Palawan	1st District	Nur Jaafar	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District
Alfredo Amor Abueg Jr.	Palawan	2nd District	Katherine Gordon	Zambales	1st District
Carmelo Lazatin	Pampanga	1st District	Antonio Diaz	Zambales	2nd District
Emigdio Lingad	Pampanga	2nd District	Artemio Adasa Jr.	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District
Andrea Domingo	Pampanga	3rd District	Ernesto Amatong	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District
Emigdio Bondoc	Pampanga	4th District	Angel Carloto	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District
Oscar Orbos	Pangasinan	1st District	Alejandro Urro	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
Chris Mendoza	Pangasinan	2nd District	Antonio Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
Eric Galo Acuña	Pangasinan	3rd District	Belma Cabilao	Zamboanga del Sur	3rd District
Jose de Venecia Jr.	Pangasinan	4th District	Ma. Clara Lobregat	Zamboanga del Sur -	Lone District
Amadeo Perez Jr.	Pangasinan	5th District		Zamboanga City	
Conrado Estrella III	Pangasinan	6th District			
SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVES					
Joseph Sibug (died in office, 1994)*	Cultural Minorities		Alejandro Villavisa*	Labor	
Tomas Concepcion*	Labor		Leonardo Montemayor*	Peasants	
Temistocles Dejon Sr.*	Labor		Vicente Tagle*	Peasants	
Zoilo dela Cruz*	Labor		Ariel Zartiga*	Urban Poor	
Andres Dinglasan Jr.*	Labor		Minerva Laudico*	Women	
Ramon Jabar*	Labor		Edgardo Avila*	Youth	
Paterno Menzon*	Labor		Cesar Chavez*	Youth	
	Labor		53041 5341162		

TENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1995-1998)

SENATE

Heherson Alvarez	Juan Flavier**	Ramon Magsaysay Jr.**	Alberto Romulo
Edgardo Angara	Neptali Gonzales	Orlando Mercado	Vicente "Tito" Sotto III
Anna Dominique Coseteng**	Ernesto Herrera	Blas Ople	Francisco "Kit" Tatad**
Miriam Defensor-Santiago**	Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan II**	Sergio Osmeña III**	Freddie Webb
Franklin "Frank" Drilon**	Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo**	Leticia Ramos-Shahani	
Juan Ponce Enrile**	(until 1998)	Ramon Revilla Sr.	

Ernesto Maceda

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Marcelo Fernan**

Jeremias Zapata	Abra	Lone District	Carlos Imperial	Albay	2nd District
Charito Plaza	Agusan del Norte	1st District	Romeo Salalima	Albay	3rd District
Eduardo Rama Sr.	Agusan del Norte	2nd District	Exequiel Javier	Antique	Lone District
Ceferino Paredes Jr.	Agusan del Sur	Lone District	Bellaflor Angara-Castillo	Aurora	Lone District
Allen Quimpo	Aklan	Lone District	Candu Muarip	Basilan	Lone District
Edcel Lagman	Albay	1st District	Felicito Payumo	Bataan	1st District

^{*} Appointed

Raul Roco**

^{**} Senator-elect

Enrique Garcia Jr.	Bataan	2nd District	Raul Gonzales	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District
Florencio Abad	Batanes	Lone District	Rodolfo Albano Jr.	Isabela	1st District
Eduardo Ermita	Batangas	1st District	Faustino Dy Jr.	Isabela	2nd District
Hernando Perez	Batangas	2nd District	Santiago Respicio	Isabela	3rd District
Milagros Laurel-Trinidad	Batangas	3rd District	Antonio Abaya	Isabela	4th District
Ralph Recto	Batangas	4th District	Elias Bulut	Kalinga-Apayao	Lone District
Ronald Cosalan	Benguet	1st District	Victor Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District
Bernardo Vergara	Benguet - Baguio City	2nd District	Jose Aspiras	La Union	2nd District
Gerardo Espina Sr.	Biliran	Lone District	Nereo Joaquin	Laguna	1st District
Venice Borja-Agana	Bohol	1st District	Joaquin Chipeco Jr.	Laguna	2nd District
Erico Aumentado	Bohol	2nd District	Florante Aquino	Laguna	3rd District
Isidro Zarraga	Bohol	3rd District	Magdaleno Palacol	Laguna	4th District
Socorro Acosta	Bukidnon	1st District	Mariano Ll. Badelles	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Reginaldo Tilanduca	Bukidnon	2nd District	Abdullah Mangotara	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Jose Ma. Zubiri Jr.	Bukidnon	3rd District	Mamintal Adiong Sr.	Lanao del Sur	1st District
Teodulo Natividad	Bulacan	1st District	Pangalian Balindong	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
Pedro Pancho	Bulacan	2nd District	Imelda Romualdez-Marcos	Leyte	1st District
Ricardo Silverio	Bulacan Bulacan	3rd District 4th District	Sergio Antonio Apostol	Leyte	2nd District
Angelito Sarmiento Patricio Antonio	Cagayan	1st District	Alberto Veloso Carmelo Locsin	Leyte	3rd District 4th District
Edgar Lara		2nd District	Eriberto Loreto	Leyte	5th District
Manuel Mamba	Cagayan Cagayan	3rd District	Didagen Dilangalen	Leyte Maguindanao	1st District
Emmanuel Pimentel	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Simeon Datumanong	Maguindanao	2nd District
Rolando Andaya	Camarines Sur	1st District	Carmencita Reyes	Marinduque	Lone District
Leopoldo San Buenaventura	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Vida Espinosa	Masbate	1st District
Arnulfo Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	3rd District	Luz Cleta Bakunawa	Masbate	2nd District
Ciriaco Alfelor	Camarines Sur	4th District	Fausto Seachon Jr.	Masbate	3rd District
Pedro Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Percival Catane (died in office, 1998)	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Manuel "Mar" Roxas II	Capiz	1st District	Hilarion Ramiro	Misamis Occidental	2nd District
Vicente Andaya Jr.	Capiz	2nd District	Homobono Cezar	Misamis Oriental	1st District
Leandro Verceles Jr.	Catanduanes	Lone District	Victorico Chavez	Misamis Oriental	2nd District
Plaridel Abaya	Cavite	1st District	Erasmo Damasing	Misamis Oriental -	Lone District
Renato Dragon	Cavite	2nd District		Cagayan de Oro	
Telesforo Unas	Cavite	3rd District	Victor Dominguez	Mountain Province	Lone District
Eduardo Gullas	Cebu	1st District	Roberto Guanzon	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Crisologo Abines	Cebu	2nd District	Luis Asistio	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
John Henry Osmeña	Cebu	3rd District	Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr.	NCR - Las Piñas-	Lone District
Celestino Martinez Jr.	Cebu	4th District		Muntinlupa	
Ramon Durano III	Cebu	5th District	Joker Arroyo	NCR - Makati City	Lone District
Nerissa Corazon Soon-Ruiz	Cebu	6th District	Teresa Aquino-Oreta	NCR - Malabon-	Lone District
Raul del Mar	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District		Navotas	
Antonio Cuenco	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District	Neptali Gonzales II	NCR - Mandaluyong	Lone District
Anthony Dequiña	Cotabato	1st District		City	
Gregorio Andolana	Cotabato	2nd District	Martin Isidro	NCR - Manila	1st District
Rogelio Sarmiento	Davao del Norte	1st District	Jaime Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District
Baltazar Sator	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Leonardo Fugoso	NCR - Manila	3rd District
Rodolfo del Rosario	Davao del Norte	3rd District	Ramon Bagatsing Jr.	NCR - Manila	4th District
Alejandro Almendras Jr.	Davao del Sur	1st District	Amado Bagatsing	NCR - Manila	5th District
Benjamin Bautista Sr.	Davao del Sur	2nd District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo	NCR - Manila	6th District
Prospero Nograles	Davao del Sur -	1st District	Romeo Candazo	NCR - Marikina City	Lone District
Manual Carrie	Davao City	2 - 1 District	Roilo Golez	NCR - Parañaque	Lone District
Manuel Garcia	Davao del Sur - Davao City	2nd District	Ionito Claudio	City	Lone District
Eliza Langu	Davao City Davao del Sur -	3rd District	Jovito Claudio Rufino Javier	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District Lone District
Elias Lopez	Davao City	3rd District	Reynaldo Calalay	NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City	1st District
Ma. Elena Palma Gil	Davao Oriental	1st District	Dante Liban	NCR - Quezon City	2nd District
Thelma Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District	Michael Defensor	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District
Jose Ramirez	Eastern Samar	Lone District	Feliciano "Sonny" Belmonte Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	4th District
Catalino Nava (died in office, 1995)	Guimaras	Lone District	Ronaldo Zamora	NCR - San Juan City	Lone District
Benjamin Cappleman	Ifugao	Lone District	Dante Tiñga	NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District
Roque Ablan Jr.	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Antonio Serapio	NCR - Valenzuela	Lone District
Simeon Valdez	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	<u>r</u>	City	
Mariano Tajon	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Julio Ledesma IV	Negros Occidental	1st District
Eric D. Singson	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Alfredo Marañon Jr.	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Oscar Garin	Iloilo	1st District	Jose Carlos Lacson	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Alberto Lopez	Iloilo	2nd District	Edward Matti	Negros Occidental	4th District
Licurgo Tirador	Iloilo	3rd District	Mariano Yulo	Negros Occidental	5th District
Narciso Monfort	Iloilo	4th District	Genaro Alvarez Jr.	Negros Occidental	6th District
Niel Tupas	Iloilo	5th District			

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

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Romeo Guanzon	Negros Occidental -	Lone District	Emigdio Tanjuatco Jr.	Rizal	2nd District
	Bacolod City		Eleandro Jesus Madrona	Romblon	Lone District
Jerome Paras	Negros Oriental	1st District	Rodolfo Tuazon	Samar	1st District
Miguel Romero	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Catalino Figueroa	Samar	2nd District
Margarito Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	James Chiongbian	Sarangani	Lone District
Raul Daza	Northern Samar	1st District	Orlando Fua	Siquijor	Lone District
Wilmar Lucero	Northern Samar	2nd District	Salvador Escudero III (to 1996)	Sorsogon	1st District
Renato Diaz	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Bonifacio Gillego	Sorsogon	2nd District
Eleuterio Violago	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Luwalhati Antonino	South Cotabato	1st District
Pacifico Fajardo	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Daisy Avance-Fuentes	South Cotabato	2nd District
Julita Lorenzo-Villareal	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Roger Mercado	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Carlos Padilla	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Angelo Montilla	Sultan Kudarat	Lone District
Jose Villarosa	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Bensaudi Tulawie	Sulu	1st District
J. Renato Leviste	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Asani Tammang	Sulu	2nd District
Jesus Punzalan	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Constantino Navarro Jr.	Surigao del Norte	1st District
Vicente Sandoval	Palawan	1st District	Robert Barbers	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
Alfredo Amor Abueg Jr.	Palawan	2nd District	Mario Ty	Surigao del Sur	1st District
Carmelo Lazatin	Pampanga	1st District	Jesnar Falcon	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
Zenaida Cruz-Ducut	Pampanga	2nd District	Jose Cojuangco Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
Oscar Rodriguez	Pampanga	3rd District	Jose Yap	Tarlac	2nd District
Emigdio Bondoc (died in office, 1997)	Pampanga	4th District	Herminio Aquino	Tarlac	3rd District
Hernani Braganza	Pangasinan	1st District	Nur Jaafar	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District
Antonio Bengson III	Pangasinan	2nd District	James Gordon Jr.	Zambales	1st District
Eric Galo Acuña	Pangasinan	3rd District	Antonio Diaz	Zambales	2nd District
Jose de Venecia Jr.	Pangasinan	4th District	Romeo Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District
Amadeo Perez Jr.	Pangasinan	5th District	Cresente Llorente Jr.	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District
Ranjit Shahani	Pangasinan	6th District	Angel Carloto	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District
Wilfrido Enverga	Quezon	1st District	Alejandro Urro	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
Marcial Punzalan Jr.	Quezon	2nd District	Antonio Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
Danilo Suarez	Quezon	3rd District	Belma Cabilao	Zamboanga del Sur	3rd District
Wigberto Tañada	Quezon	4th District	Ma. Clara Lobregat	Zamboanga del Sur -	Lone District
Junie Cua	Quirino	Lone District		Zamboanga City	
Gilberto Duavit	Rizal	1st District			
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SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVES

Ronald Adamat*	Cultural Minorities	Leonardo Montemayor*	Peasants
Isidro Aligada*	Labor	Arturo Olegario Jr.*	Peasants
Temistocles Dejon Sr.*	Labor	Vicente Tagle*	Peasants
Gregorio del Prado*	Labor	Glicerio Tan*	Peasants
Zoilo dela Cruz*	Labor	Florante Tarona*	Urban Poor
Andres Dinglasan Jr.*	Labor	Ariel Zartiga*	Urban Poor
Mohammad Omar Fajardo*	Labor	Minerva Laudico*	Women
Ramon Jabar*	Labor	Leonor Ines Luciano*	Women
Ernesto Verceles*	Labor	Edgardo Avila*	Youth
Alejandro Villavisa*	Labor	Felizardo Colambo*	Youth
Adolfo Geronimo*	Peasants	Anna Marie Periquet*	Youth

ELEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (1998-2001)

SENATE1

Teresa Aquino-Oreta**	Franklin "Frank" Drilon	Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan II	Sergio Osmeña III
Robert Barbers**	Juan Ponce Enrile	Robert Jaworski**	Aquilino Pimentel Jr.**
Rodolfo Biazon**	Marcelo Fernan (died in office, 1999)	Lorna Regina "Loren" Legarda**	Ramon Revilla Sr.**
Renato Cayetano**	Juan Flavier	Ramon Magsaysay Jr.	Raul Roco
Anna Dominique Coseteng	Teofisto Guingona Jr.** (appointed	Blas Ople**	Vicente "Tito" Sotto III**
Miriam Defensor-Santiago	Vice President in February 2001)	John Henry Osmeña**	Francisco "Kit" Tatad

Vicente Ysidro Valera	Abra	Lone District	Elias Bulut	Apayao	Lone District
Leovigildo Banaag	Agusan del Norte	1st District	Bellaflor Angara-Castillo	Aurora	Lone District
Roan Libarios	Agusan del Norte	2nd District	Abdulgani "Gerry" Salapuddin	Basilan	Lone District
Alex Bascug	Agusan del Sur	Lone District	Antonino Roman	Bataan	1st District
Allen Quimpo	Aklan	Lone District	Enrique Garcia Jr.	Bataan	2nd District
Cielo Krisel Lagman-Luistro	Albay	1st District	Florencio Abad	Batanes	Lone District
Norma Imperial (died in office, 2000)	Albay	2nd District	Eduardo Ermita (to 2001)	Batangas	1st District
Joey Salceda	Albay	3rd District	Edgar Mendoza	Batangas	2nd District
Jovito Plameras Jr.	Antique	Lone District	Jose Macario Laurel IV	Batangas	3rd District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

¹ One seat was left vacant by Senator Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, who was elected Vice President in May 1998.

Ralph Recto	Batangas	4th District	Ramon Reyes	Isabela	3rd District
Ronald Cosalan	Benguet	1st District	Heherson Alvarez	Isabela	4th District
Bernardo Vergara	Benguet - Baguio City	2nd District	Lawrence Wacnang	Kalinga	Lone District
Gerardo Espina Sr.	Biliran	Lone District	Manuel Ortega	La Union	1st District
Ernesto Herrera	Bohol	1st District	Tomas Dumpit	La Union	2nd District
Erico Aumentado	Bohol	2nd District	Uliran Joaquin	Laguna	1st District
Eladio Jala	Bohol	3rd District	Joaquin Chipeco Jr.	Laguna	2nd District
Juan Romeo Nereus Acosta	Bukidnon	1st District	Danton Bueser	Laguna	3rd District
Reginaldo Tilanduca	Bukidnon	2nd District	Rodolfo San Luis	Laguna	4th District
Juan Miguel Zubiri	Bukidnon	3rd District	Alipio Cirilo Badelles	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Wilhelmino Sy-Alvarado	Bulacan	1st District	Abdullah Mangotara	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Pedro Pancho	Bulacan	2nd District	Mamintal Adiong Sr.	Lanao del Sur	1st District
Ricardo Silverio	Bulacan	3rd District	Benasing Macarambon Jr.	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
Angelito Sarmiento (to 2001)	Bulacan	4th District	Alfred Romualdez	Leyte	1st District
Juan Ponce Enrile Jr.	Cagayan	1st District	Sergio Antonio Apostol (to 2001)	Leyte	2nd District
Edgar Lara	Cagayan	2nd District	Eduardo Veloso	Leyte	3rd District
Rodolfo Aguinaldo	Cagayan	3rd District	Ma. Victoria Locsin	Leyte	4th District
Roy Padilla Jr.	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Ma. Catalina Loreto-Go	Leyte	5th District
Rolando Andaya Jr.	Camarines Sur	1st District	Didagen Dilangalen	Maguindanao	1st District
Jaime Jacob	Camarines Sur Camarines Sur	2nd District 3rd District	Simeon Datumanong (to 2001)	Maguindanao	2nd District Lone District
Arnulfo Fuentebella Salvio Fortuno	Camarines Sur	4th District	Edmundo Reyes Jr.	Marinduque Masbate	1st District
Jurdin Jesus Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Vida Espinosa Emilio Espinosa Jr.	Masbate	2nd District
Manuel "Mar" Roxas II (to 2000)	Capiz	1st District	Fausto Seachon Jr.	Masbate	3rd District
Vicente Andaya Jr.	Capiz	2nd District	Percival Catane (died in office, 1998)	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Leandro Verceles Jr.	Catanduanes	Lone District	Hilarion Ramiro Jr. (died in office, 2001)	Misamis Occidental	2nd District
Plaridel Abaya	Cavite	1st District	Oscar Moreno	Misamis Oriental	1st District
Erineo Maliksi	Cavite	2nd District	Augusto Baculio	Misamis Oriental	2nd District
Napoleon Beratio	Cavite	3rd District	Constantino Jaraula	Misamis Oriental -	Lone District
Eduardo Gullas	Cebu	1st District		Cagayan de Oro	
Simeon Kintanar	Cebu	2nd District	Josephine Dominguez	Mountain Province	Lone District
Antonio Yapha Jr.	Cebu	3rd District	Enrico Echiverri	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Clavel Martinez	Cebu	4th District	Luis Asistio	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
Joseph Durano	Cebu	5th District	Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr.	NCR - Las Piñas City	Lone District
Efren Herrera	Cebu	6th District	Joker Arroyo	NCR - Makati City	1st District
Raul del Mar	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District	Agapito Aquino	NCR - Makati City	2nd District
Nancy Cuenco	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District	Federico Sandoval II	NCR - Malabon-	Lone District
Rogelio Sarmiento	Compostela Valley	1st District		Navotas	
Prospero Amatong	Compostela Valley	2nd District	Neptali Gonzales II	NCR - Mandaluyong	Lone District
Anthony Dequiña	Cotabato	1st District		City	
Gregorio Ipong	Cotabato	2nd District	Ernesto Nieva	NCR - Manila	1st District
Pantaleon Alvarez (to 2001)	Davao del Norte	1st District	Nestor Ponce Jr.	NCR - Manila	2nd District
Antonio Floirendo Jr.	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Harry Angping	NCR - Manila	3rd District
Rodolfo del Rosario	Davao del Norte	3rd District	Rodolfo Bacani	NCR - Manila	4th District
Douglas Cagas	Davao del Sur	1st District	Joey Hizon	NCR - Manila	5th District
Franklin Bautista	Davao del Sur	2nd District	Rosenda Ann Ocampo	NCR - Manila	6th District
Rodrigo Duterte	Davao del Sur -	1st District	Romeo Candazo	NCR - Marikina City	Lone District
	Davao City		Ignacio Bunye	NCR - Muntinlupa	Lone District
Manuel Garcia	Davao del Sur -	2nd District		City	
	Davao City		Roilo Golez (to 2001)	NCR - Parañaque	Lone District
Ruy Elias Lopez	Davao del Sur -	3rd District		City	
	Davao City		Rolando Briones	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District
Ma. Elena Palma Gil	Davao Oriental	1st District	Henry Lanot	NCR - Pasig City	Lone District
Joel Mayo Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District	Reynaldo Calalay	NCR - Quezon City	1st District
Marcelino Libanan	Eastern Samar	Lone District	Dante Liban	NCR - Quezon City	2nd District
Emily Lopez	Guimaras	Lone District Lone District	Michael Defensor (to 2001)	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District
Benjamin Cappleman	Ifugao Ilocos Norte		Feliciano "Sonny" Belmonte Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	4th District
Rodolfo Fariñas	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Jose Mari Gonzalez	NCR - San Juan City	Lone District
Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina	Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur	2nd District 1st District	Alan Peter Cayetano Magtanggol Gunigundo	NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela	Lone District Lone District
Grace Singson	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	magranggor Guingundo	City	Lone District
Nimfa Garin	Iloilo	1st District	Julio Ledesma IV	Negros Occidental	1st District
Augusto Syjuco Jr.	Iloilo	2nd District	Juno Ledesma IV Alfredo Marañon Jr.	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Augusto Syluco Jr. Manuel Parcon	Iloilo	3rd District	Edith Yotoko-Villanueva	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Narciso Monfort	Iloilo	4th District	Carlos Cojuangco	Negros Occidental	4th District
Rolex Suplico	Iloilo	5th District	Jose Apolinario Lozada Jr.	Negros Occidental	5th District
Raul Gonzales	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District	Genaro Alvarez Jr.	Negros Occidental	6th District
Rodolfo Albano III	Isabela	1st District	John Orola Jr.	Negros Occidental -	Lone District
Faustino Dy Jr.	Isabela	2nd District		Bacolod City	
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^{*} Appointed
** Senator-elect

Jacinto Paras	Negros Oriental	1st District	Victor Sumulong	Rizal - Antipolo City	Lone District			
Emilio Macias II	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Eleandro Jesus Madrona	Romblon	Lone District			
Herminio Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	Rodolfo Tuazon	Samar	1st District			
Harlin Abayon	Northern Samar	1st District	Antonio Eduardo Nachura	Samar	2nd District			
Romualdo Vicencio	Northern Samar	2nd District	Juan Domino (disqualified)	Sarangani	Lone District			
Josefina Joson	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Orlando Fua Jr.	Siquijor	Lone District			
Simeon Garcia Jr.	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Francis Joseph Escudero	Sorsogon	1st District			
Pacifico Fajardo	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Rodolfo Gonzales	Sorsogon	2nd District			
Julita Lorenzo-Villareal	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Luwalhati Antonino	South Cotabato	1st District			
Carlos Padilla	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Daisy Avance-Fuentes	South Cotabato	2nd District			
Ma. Amelita. Villarosa (to 2001) /	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Aniceto Saludo Jr.	Southern Leyte	Lone District			
Ricardo Quintos			Angelo Montilla	Sultan Kudarat	Lone District			
J. Renato Leviste	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Hussin Amin	Sulu	1st District			
Manuel Andaya	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Asani Tammang	Sulu	2nd District			
Vicente Sandoval	Palawan	1st District	Constantino Navarro Jr.	Surigao del Norte	1st District			
Alfredo Amor Abueg Jr.	Palawan	2nd District	Robert Ace Barbers	Surigao del Norte	2nd District			
Francis Nepomuceno	Pampanga	1st District	Prospero Pichay Jr.	Surigao del Sur	1st District			
Zenaida Cruz-Ducut	Pampanga	2nd District	Jesnar Falcon	Surigao del Sur	2nd District			
Oscar Rodriguez	Pampanga	3rd District	Gilberto Teodoro Jr.	Tarlac	1st District			
Juan Pablo Bondoc	Pampanga	4th District	Benigno S. "Noynoy" Aquino III	Tarlac	2nd District			
Hernani Braganza (to 2001)	Pangasinan	1st District	Jesli Lapus	Tarlac	3rd District			
Teodoro Cruz	Pangasinan	2nd District	Nur Jaafar	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District			
Generoso Tulagan	Pangasinan	3rd District	James Gordon Jr.	Zambales	1st District			
Benjamin Lim	Pangasinan	4th District	Antonio Diaz	Zambales	2nd District			
Amadeo Perez Jr.	Pangasinan	5th District	Romeo Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District			
Ranjit Shahani	Pangasinan	6th District	Roseller Barinaga	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District			
Rafael Nantes	Quezon	1st District	Angeles Carloto II	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District			
Marcial Punzalan Jr. (died in office, 2001)	Quezon	2nd District	Alejandro Urro	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District			
Danilo Suarez	Quezon	3rd District	Aurora Enerio-Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District			
Wigberto Tañada	Quezon	4th District	George Hofer	Zamboanga del Sur	3rd District			
Ma. Angela Cua	Quirino	Lone District	Celso Lobregat	Zamboanga del Sur -	Lone District			
Gilberto Duavit	Rizal	1st District		Zamboanga City				
Isidro Rodriguez Jr.	Rizal	2nd District						
PARTY LIST REPRESENTATIVES								

Leonardo Montemayor (to 2001) /	ABA	Benjamin Cruz	BUTIL
Dioscoro Granada		Emerito Calderon	COCOFED
Patricia Sarenas	ABANSE	Cresente Paez	COOP-NATTCO
Loretta Ann Rosales	AKBAYAN	Gorgonio Unde	NFSCFO
Ariel Zartiga	AKO	Joy Young	PROMDI
Diogenes Osabel	Alagad	Mario Cruz	Sanlakas
Melvyn Eballe	APEC	Renato Magtubo	Sanlakas
Rene Silos	APEC	Eduardo Pilapil	VFP

TWELFTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (2001-2004)

SENATE

Edgardo Angara**	Franklin "Frank" Drilon**	Panfilo "Ping" Lacson**	Aquilino Pimentel Jr.
Teresa Aquino-Oreta	Luisa Estrada**	Lorna Regina "Loren" Legarda	Ralph Recto**
Joker Arroyo**	Juan Flavier**	Ramon Magsaysay Jr.**	Ramon Revilla Sr.
Robert Barbers	Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan II**	Blas Ople (to 2002)	Vicente "Tito" Sotto III
Rodolfo Biazon	(replaced T. Guingona Jr., who was	John Henry Osmeña	Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr.**
Renato Cayetano (died in office, 2003)	appointed Vice President in February 2001)	Sergio Osmeña III**	
Manuel "Noli" de Castro**	Robert Jaworski	Francis Pangilinan**	

Luis Bersamin Jr.	Abra	Lone District	Abdulgani "Gerry" Salapuddin	Basilan	Lone District
Leovigildo Banaag	Agusan del Norte	1st District	Antonino Roman	Bataan	1st District
Edelmiro Amante Sr.	Agusan del Norte	2nd District	Enrique Garcia Jr.	Bataan	2nd District
Rodolfo Plaza	Agusan del Sur	Lone District	Florencio Abad	Batanes	2nd District
Gabrielle Calizo-Quimpo	Aklan	Lone District	Eileen Ermita-Buhain	Batangas	1st District
Cielo Krisel Lagman-Luistro	Albay	1st District	Francisco Perez II	Batangas	2nd District
Carlos Imperial	Albay	2nd District	Victoria Reyes	Batangas	3rd District
Joey Salceda	Albay	3rd District	Oscar Gozos	Batangas	4th District
Exequiel Javier	Antique	Lone District	Samuel Dangwa	Benguet	Lone District
Elias Bulut Jr.	Apayao	Lone District	Mauricio Domogan	Benguet - Baguio City	Lone District
Bellaflor Angara-Castillo	Aurora	Lone District	Gerardo Espina Sr.	Biliran	Lone District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Edgardo Chatto	Bohol	1st District	Tomas Dumpit	La Union	2nd District
Roberto Cajes	Bohol	2nd District	Uliran Joaquin	Laguna	1st District
Eladio Jala	Bohol	3rd District	Joaquin Chipeco Jr.	Laguna	2nd District
Juan Romeo Nereus Acosta	Bukidnon	1st District	Danton Bueser	Laguna	3rd District
Berthobal Ancheta Sr.	Bukidnon	2nd District	Rodolfo San Luis	Laguna	4th District
Juan Miguel Zubiri	Bukidnon	3rd District	Alipio Cirilo Badelles	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Wilhelmino Sy-Alvarado	Bulacan	1st District	Abdullah Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Wilfrido Villarama	Bulacan	2nd District	Faysah Dumarpa	Lanao del Sur	1st District
Lorna Silverio	Bulacan	3rd District	Benasing Macarambon Jr.	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
Reylina Nicolas	Bulacan	4th District	Mario Teodoro Failon	Leyte	1st District
Juan Ponce Enrile Jr.	Cagayan	1st District	Trinidad Apostol	Leyte	2nd District
Celia Tagana-Layus	Cagayan	2nd District	Eduardo Veloso	Leyte	3rd District
Manuel Mamba	Cagayan	3rd District	Ma. Victoria Locsin (to 2002) /	Leyte	4th District
Renato Unico Jr.	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Eufrocino Codilla Sr.		
Rolando Andaya Jr.	Camarines Sur	1st District	Carmen L. Cari	Leyte	5th District
Sulpicio Roco Jr.	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Didagen Dilangalen	Maguindanao	1st District
Felix William Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	3rd District	Guimid Matalam	Maguindanao	2nd District
Felix Alfelor Jr.	Camarines Sur	4th District	Edmundo Reyes Jr.	Marinduque	Lone District
Jurdin Jesus Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Vida Espinosa	Masbate	1st District
Rodriguez Dadivas	Capiz	1st District	Emilio Espinosa Jr.	Masbate	2nd District
Fredenil Castro	Capiz	2nd District	Fausto Seachon Jr.	Masbate	3rd District
Joseph Santiago	Catanduanes	Lone District	Ernie Clarete	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Plaridel Abaya	Cavite	1st District	Herminia Ramiro	Misamis Occidental	2nd District
Gilbert Remulla	Cavite	2nd District	Oscar Moreno	Misamis Oriental	1st District
Napoleon Beratio (died in office, 2002)	Cavite	3rd District	Augusto Baculio	Misamis Oriental	2nd District
Jose Gullas	Cebu	1st District	Constantino Jaraula	Misamis Oriental -	Lone District
Simeon Kintanar	Cebu	2nd District	,	Cagayan de Oro	
Antonio Yapha Jr.	Cebu	3rd District	Roy Pilando	Mountain Province	Lone District
Clavel Martinez	Cebu	4th District	Enrico Echiverri	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Joseph Durano	Cebu	5th District	Edgar Erice	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
Nerissa Corazon Soon-Ruiz	Cebu	6th District	Cynthia Villar	NCR - Las Piñas City	Lone District
Raul del Mar	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District	Teodoro Locsin Jr.	NCR - Makati City	1st District
Antonio Cuenco	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District	Agapito "Butz" Aquino	NCR - Makati City	2nd District
Manuel Zamora	Compostela Valley	1st District	Federico Sandoval II	NCR - Malabon-	Lone District
Prospero Amatong	Compostela Valley	2nd District		Navotas	
Emmylou Taliño-Santos	Cotabato	1st District	Neptali Gonzales II	NCR - Mandaluyong	Lone District
Gregorio Ipong	Cotabato	2nd District	1	City	
Arrel Olaño	Davao del Norte	1st District	Ernesto Nieva	NCR - Manila	1st District
Antonio Floirendo Jr.	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Jaime Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District
Douglas Cagas	Davao del Sur	1st District	Harry Angping	NCR - Manila	3rd District
Claude Bautista	Davao del Sur	2nd District	Rodolfo Bacani	NCR - Manila	4th District
Prospero Nograles	Davao del Sur -	1st District	Joey Hizon	NCR - Manila	5th District
	Davao City		Mark Jimenez (disqualified, to 2003)	NCR - Manila	6th District
Vincent Garcia	Davao del Sur -	2nd District	Del de Guzman	NCR - Marikina City	Lone District
	Davao City		Rozzano Rufino Biazon	NCR - Muntinlupa	Lone District
Ruy Elias Lopez	Davao del Sur -	3rd District		City	
	Davao City		Eduardo Zialcita	NCR - Parañaque	Lone District
Corazon Malanyaon	Davao Oriental	1 or Disertor			
		1st District		City	
Joel Mayo Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District	Consuelo Dy	City NCR - Pasay City	Lone District
Joel Mayo Almario Marcelino Libanan	Davao Oriental Eastern Samar		Consuelo Dy Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District Lone District
,		2nd District	· ·	•	
Marcelino Libanan	Eastern Samar	2nd District Lone District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City	Lone District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa	Eastern Samar Guimaras	2nd District Lone District Lone District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003)	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City	Lone District 1st District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City	Lone District 1st District 2nd District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr.	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - San Juan City	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - San Juan City NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District Lone District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - San Juan City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District Lone District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr.	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 1st District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - San Juan City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District Lone District 1st District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr.	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 3rd District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District Lone District 1st District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District Lone District 1st District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort Rolex Suplico	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District 5th District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo Julio Ledesma IV	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City Negros Occidental	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort Rolex Suplico Raul Gonzales	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Iloilo - Iloilo City	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 3rd District 4th District 5th District Lone District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo Julio Ledesma IV Alfredo Marañon Jr.	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City Negros Occidental Negros Occidental	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort Rolex Suplico Raul Gonzales Rodolfo Albano Jr. (to 2004)	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo - Iloilo City Isabela	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 3rd District 4th District 5th District Lone District 1st District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo Julio Ledesma IV Alfredo Marañon Jr. Jose Carlos Lacson	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City Negros Occidental Negros Occidental Negros Occidental	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 3rd District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort Rolex Suplico Raul Gonzales Rodolfo Albano Jr. (to 2004) Edwin Uy	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo - Iloilo City Isabela Isabela	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 3rd District 4th District 5th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo Julio Ledesma IV Alfredo Marañon Jr. Jose Carlos Lacson Carlos Cojuangco	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City Negros Occidental Negros Occidental Negros Occidental Negros Occidental Negros Occidental	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 4th District 4th District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort Rolex Suplico Raul Gonzales Rodolfo Albano Jr. (to 2004) Edwin Uy Faustino Dy III	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo - Iloilo City Isabela Isabela	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District 4th District Lone District 1st District Jostrict Lone District 3rd District 1st District 1st District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo Julio Ledesma IV Alfredo Marañon Jr. Jose Carlos Lacson Carlos Cojuangco Jose Apolinario Lozada Jr.	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City Negros Occidental	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District 5th District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort Rolex Suplico Raul Gonzales Rodolfo Albano Jr. (to 2004) Edwin Uy Faustino Dy III Antonio Abaya (died in office, 2003) /	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo - Iloilo City Isabela Isabela	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District 4th District Lone District 1st District Jostrict Lone District 3rd District 1st District 1st District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo Julio Ledesma IV Alfredo Marañon Jr. Jose Carlos Lacson Carlos Cojuangco Jose Apolinario Lozada Jr. Genaro Alvarez Jr.	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Guezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City Negros Occidental	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District 4th District 5th District 6th District
Marcelino Libanan Edgar Espinosa Solomon Chungalao Roque Ablan Jr. Ma. Imelda Marcos Salacnib Baterina Eric D. Singson Oscar Garin Augusto Syjuco Jr. Arthur Defensor Sr. Narciso Monfort Rolex Suplico Raul Gonzales Rodolfo Albano Jr. (to 2004) Edwin Uy Faustino Dy III Antonio Abaya (died in office, 2003) / Giorgidi Aggabao	Eastern Samar Guimaras Ifugao Ilocos Norte Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo Iloilo - Iloilo City Isabela Isabela Isabela	2nd District Lone District Lone District Lone District 1st District 1st District 1st District 2nd District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District Lone District 2nd District 4th District 4th District 1st District 4th District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District	Henry Lanot (to 2004) / Noel Cariño Reynaldo Calalay (died in office, 2003) Ismael Mathay III Ma. Theresa Defensor Nanette Castelo-Daza Ronaldo Zamora Alan Peter Cayetano Sherwin Gatchalian Magtanggol Gunigundo Julio Ledesma IV Alfredo Marañon Jr. Jose Carlos Lacson Carlos Cojuangco Jose Apolinario Lozada Jr. Genaro Alvarez Jr.	NCR - Pasay City NCR - Pasig City NCR - Quezon City NCR - Taguig-Pateros NCR - Valenzuela City NCR - Valenzuela City Negros Occidental	Lone District 1st District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District Lone District 1st District 2nd District 2nd District 2nd District 3rd District 4th District 4th District 5th District 6th District

^{*} Appointed
** Senator-elect

Emilio Macias II	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Perpetuo Ylagan	Romblon	Lone District
Herminio Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	Reynaldo Uy	Samar	1st District
Harlin Abayon	Northern Samar	1st District	Antonio Eduardo Nachura	Samar	2nd District
Romualdo Vicencio	Northern Samar	2nd District	Erwin Chiongbian	Sarangani	Lone District
Josefina Joson	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Orlando Fua Jr.	Siquijor	Lone District
Eleuterio Violago	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Francis Joseph "Chiz" Escudero	Sorsogon	1st District
Aurelio Umali	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Jose Solis	Sorsogon	2nd District
Raul Villareal	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Darlene Antonino-Custodio	South Cotabato	1st District
Carlos Padilla	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Arthur Pingoy Jr.	South Cotabato	2nd District
Josephine Ramirez-Sato	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Aniceto Saludo Jr.	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Charity Leviste	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Angelo Montilla	Sultan Kudarat	Lone District
Alfonso Umali Jr.	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Hussin Amin	Sulu	1st District
Vicente Sandoval	Palawan	1st District	Abdulmunir Mundoc Arbison	Sulu	2nd District
Abraham Kahlil Mitra	Palawan	2nd District	Glenda Ecleo	Surigao del Norte	1st District
Francis Nepomuceno	Pampanga	1st District	Robert Ace Barbers	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
Zenaida Cruz-Ducut	Pampanga	2nd District	Prospero Pichay Jr.	Surigao del Sur	1st District
Oscar Rodriguez	Pampanga	3rd District	Jesnar Falcon	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
Juan Pablo Bondoc	Pampanga	4th District	Gilberto Teodoro Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
Arthur Celeste	Pangasinan	1st District	Benigno "Butz" Aquino III	Tarlac	2nd District
Amado Espino Jr.	Pangasinan	2nd District	Jesli Lapus (to 2006)	Tarlac	3rd District
Generoso Tulagan	Pangasinan	3rd District	Soraya Jaafar	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District
Jose de Venecia Jr.	Pangasinan	4th District	James Gordon Jr.	Zambales	1st District
Mark Cojuangco	Pangasinan	5th District	Ruben Torres	Zambales	2nd District
Conrado Estrella III	Pangasinan	6th District	Romeo Jalosjos (to 2002) /	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District
Rafael Nantes	Quezon	1st District	Cecilia Jalosjos-Carreon		
Lynette Punzalan	Quezon	2nd District	Roseller Barinaga	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District
Aleta Suarez	Quezon	3rd District	Angel Carloto	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District
Georgilu Yumul-Hermida	Quezon	4th District	Isidoro Real Jr.	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
Junie Cua	Quirino	Lone District	Filomena San Juan	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
Michael John Duavit	Rizal	1st District	Celso Lobregat	Zamboanga del Sur -	Lone District
Isidro Rodriguez Jr.	Rizal	2nd District		Zamboanga City	
Victor Sumulong	Rizal - Antipolo City	Lone District	Belma Cabilao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Lone District
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PARTY LIST REPRESENTATIVES

Dioscoro Granada	ABA	Saturnino Ocampo	
Patricia Sarenas	ABANSE	Christian Señeres	BUHAY
Mario Aguja	AKBAYAN	Rene Velarde	BUHAY
Loretta Ann Rosales	AKBAYAN	Leonila Chavez	BUTIL
Mujiv Hataman	AMIN	Benjamin Cruz	BUTIL
Sunny Rose Madamba	APEC	Ma. Blanca Kim Bernardo-Lokin	CIBAC
Ernesto Pablo	APEC	Emmanuel Joel Villanueva	CIBAC
Edgar Valdez	APEC	Emerito Calderon	COCOFED
Crispin Beltran (resigned, 2003) /	BAYAN MUNA	Renato Magtubo	PM
Siegfried Deduro		Jose Virgilio Bautista	Sanlakas
Liza Maza (resigned, 2003) / Joel Virador	BAYAN MUNA		

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (2004-2007)

SENATE

Edgardo Angara	Jose "Jinggoy Estrada" Ejercito**	Manuel "Lito" Lapid**	Aquilino Pimentel Jr.**
Joker Arroyo	Juan Ponce Enrile**	Alfredo Lim** (to 2007)	Ralph Recto
Rodolfo Biazon**	Luisa Estrada	Ma. Ana Consuelo "Jamby" Madrigal-	Ramon "Bong" Revilla Jr.**
Pilar Juliana "Pia" Cayetano-	Juan Flavier	Valade**	Manuel "Mar" Roxas II**
Sebastian**	Richard "Dick" Gordon**	Ramon Magsaysay Jr.	Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr.
Miriam Defensor-Santiago**	Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan II	Sergio Osmeña III	

Panfilo "Ping" Lacson

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Franklin "Frank" Drilon

Luis Bersamin Jr. (died in office, 2006)	Abra	Lone District	Elias Bulut Jr.	Apayao	Lone District
Leovigildo Banaag	Agusan del Norte	1st District	Juan Edgardo Angara	Aurora	Lone District
Ma. Angelica Amante-Alba	Agusan del Norte	2nd District	Abdulgani "Gerry" Salapuddin	Basilan	Lone District
Rodolfo Plaza	Agusan del Sur	Lone District	Antonino Roman	Bataan	1st District
Florencio Miraflores	Aklan	Lone District	Albert Raymond Garcia	Bataan	2nd District
Edcel Lagman	Albay	1st District	Henedina Abad	Batanes	2nd District
Joey Salceda (to 2007)	Albay	2nd District	Eileen Ermita-Buhain	Batangas	1st District
Carlos Imperial	Albay	3rd District	Hermilando Mandanas	Batangas	2nd District
Exequiel Javier	Antique	Lone District	Victoria Reyes	Batangas	3rd District

^{*} Appointed

Francis Pangilinan

^{**} Senator-elect

Oscar Gozos	Batangas	4th District	Rodolfo Albano III	Isabela	1st District
Samuel Dangwa	Benguet	Lone District	Edwin Uy	Isabela	2nd District
Elias Bulut Jr.	Benguet - Baguio City	Lone District	Faustino Dy III	Isabela	3rd District
Gerardo Espina Sr.	Biliran	Lone District	Anthony Miranda	Isabela	4th District
Edgardo Chatto	Bohol	1st District	Lawrence Wacnang	Kalinga	Lone District
Roberto Cajes	Bohol	2nd District	Manuel Ortega	La Union	1st District
Eladio Jala	Bohol	3rd District	Tomas Dumpit	La Union	2nd District
Juan Romeo Nereus Acosta	Bukidnon	1st District	Uliran Joaquin	Laguna	1st District
Teofisto Guingona III	Bukidnon	2nd District	Justin Marc Chipeco	Laguna	2nd District
Juan Miguel Zubiri	Bukidnon	3rd District	Danton Bueser	Laguna	3rd District
Wilhelmino Sy-Alvarado	Bulacan	1st District	Benjamin Agarao Jr.	Laguna	4th District
Pedro Pancho	Bulacan	2nd District	Alipio Cirilo Badelles	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Lorna Silverio	Bulacan	3rd District	Abdullah Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Reylina Nicolas	Bulacan	4th District	Faysah Dumarpa	Lanao del Sur	1st District
Eduardo Roquero	Bulacan - San Juan	Lone District	Benasing Macarambon Jr.	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
•	del Monte City		Remedios Petilla	Leyte	1st District
Juan Ponce Enrile Jr.	Cagayan	1st District	Trinidad Apostol	Leyte	2nd District
Florencio Vargas	Cagayan	2nd District	Eduardo Veloso	Leyte	3rd District
Manuel Mamba	Cagayan	3rd District	Eufrocino Codilla, Sr.	Leyte	4th District
Renato Unico Jr.	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Carmen L. Cari	Leyte	5th District
Rolando Andaya Jr. (to 2006)	Camarines Sur	1st District	Baisendig Dilangalen	Maguindanao	1st District
Luis Villafuerte	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Simeon Datumanong	Maguindanao	2nd District
Arnulfo Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	3rd District	Edmundo Reyes Jr.	Marinduque	Lone District
Felix Alfelor Jr.	Camarines Sur	4th District	Narciso Bravo Jr.	Masbate	1st District
Jurdin Jesus Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Emilio Espinosa Jr.	Masbate	2nd District
Rodriguez Dadivas	Capiz	1st District	Rizalina Seachon-Lanete	Masbate	3rd District
Fredenil Castro	Capiz	2nd District	Ernie Clarete	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Joseph Santiago	Catanduanes	Lone District	Herminia Ramiro	Misamis Occidental	2nd District
Joseph Emilio Abaya	Cavite	1st District	Danilo Lagbas	Misamis Oriental	1st District
Gilbert Remulla	Cavite	2nd District	Augusto Baculio	Misamis Oriental	2nd District
Jesus Crispin Remulla	Cavite	3rd District	Constantino Jaraula	Misamis Oriental -	Lone District
Eduardo Gullas	Cebu	1st District		Cagayan de Oro	
Simeon Kintanar	Cebu	2nd District	Victor Dominguez	Mountain Province	Lone District
Antonio Yapha Jr.	Cebu	3rd District	Oscar Malapitan	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Clavel Martinez	Cebu	4th District	Luis Asistio	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
Joseph Durano (to 2005) /	Cebu	5th District	Cynthia Villar	NCR - Las Piñas City	Lone District
Ramon Durano VI			Teodoro Locsin Jr.	NCR - Makati City	1st District
Nerissa Corazon Soon-Ruiz	Cebu	6th District	Agapito Aquino	NCR - Makati City	2nd District
Raul del Mar	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District	Federico Sandoval II	NCR - Malabon-	Lone District
Antonio Cuenco (to 2010)	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District		Navotas	
Manuel Zamora	Compostela Valley	1st District	Benjamin Abalos Jr.	NCR - Mandaluyong	Lone District
Prospero Amatong	Compostela Valley	2nd District	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	City	
Emmylou Taliño-Santos	Cotabato	1st District	Ernesto Nieva	NCR - Manila	1st District
Gregorio Ipong	Cotabato	2nd District	Jaime Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District
Arrel Olaño	Davao del Norte	1st District	Miles Roces	NCR - Manila	3rd District
Antonio Floirendo Jr.	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Rodolfo Bacani	NCR - Manila	4th District
Douglas Cagas	Davao del Sur	1st District	Joey Hizon	NCR - Manila	5th District
Claude Bautista	Davao del Sur	2nd District	Bienvenido Abante Jr.	NCR - Manila	6th District
Prospero Nograles	Davao del Sur -	1st District	Del de Guzman	NCR - Marikina City	Lone District
	Davao City		Rozzano Rufino Biazon	NCR - Muntinlupa	Lone District
Vincent Garcia	Davao del Sur -	2nd District		City	
	Davao City		Eduardo Zialcita	NCR - Parañaque	1st District
Ruy Elias Lopez	Davao del Sur -	3rd District		City	
	Davao City		Roilo Golez	NCR - Parañaque	2nd District
Corazon Malanyaon	Davao Oriental	1st District		City	
Joel Mayo Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District	Consuelo Dy	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District
Marcelino Libanan (to 2007)	Eastern Samar	Lone District	Robert Vincent Jude Jaworski	NCR - Pasig City	Lone District
Edgar Espinosa	Guimaras	Lone District	Vincent Crisologo	NCR - Quezon City	1st District
Solomon Chungalao	Ifugao	Lone District	Mary Ann Susano	NCR - Quezon City	2nd District
Roque Ablan Jr.	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Matias Defensor Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District
Ma. Imelda Marcos	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Nanette Castelo-Daza	NCR - Quezon City	4th District
Salacnib Baterina	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Ronaldo Zamora	NCR - San Juan City	Lone District
Eric D. Singson	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Alan Peter Cayetano	NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District
Janette Garin	Iloilo	1st District	Jose Bobbit Carlos	NCR - Valenzuela	1st District
Judy Syjuco	Iloilo	2nd District	•	City	
Arthur Defensor Sr.	Iloilo	3rd District	Antonio Serapio (died in office, 2007)	NCR - Valenzuela	2nd District
Ferjenel Biron	Iloilo	4th District	1 . (City	
Rolex Suplico	Iloilo	5th District	Tranquilino Carmona	Negros Occidental	1st District
Raul Gonzales Jr.	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District	Alfredo Marañon III	Negros Occidental	2nd District
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^{*} Appointed
** Senator-elect

Jose Carlos Lacson	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Michael John Duavit	Rizal	1st District
Carlos Cojuangco	Negros Occidental	4th District	Isidro Rodriguez Jr.	Rizal	2nd District
Ignacio Arroyo Jr.	Negros Occidental	5th District	Ronaldo Puno (to 2006)	Rizal - Antipolo City	1st District
Genaro Rafael Alvarez III	Negros Occidental	6th District	Victor Sumulong	Rizal - Antipolo City	2nd District
Monico Puentevella	Negros Occidental -	Lone District	Eduardo Firmalo	Romblon	Lone District
	Bacolod City		Reynaldo Uy	Samar	1st District
Jacinto Paras	Negros Oriental	1st District	Catalino Figueroa	Samar	2nd District
Emilio Macias II	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Erwin Chiongbian	Sarangani	Lone District
Herminio Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	Orlando Fua Jr.	Siquijor	Lone District
Harlin Abayon	Northern Samar	1st District	Francis Joseph Escudero	Sorsogon	1st District
Romualdo Vicencio (died in office, 2006)	Northern Samar	2nd District	Jose Solis	Sorsogon	2nd District
Josefina Joson	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Emmylou Taliño-Santos	South Cotabato	1st District
Eleuterio Violago	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Gregorio Ipong	South Cotabato	2nd District
Aurelio Umali	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Roger Mercado	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Rodolfo Antonino	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Suharto Mangudadatu	Sultan Kudarat	Lone District
Rodolfo Agbayani	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Hussin Amin	Sulu	1st District
Ma. Amelita Villarosa	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Abdulmunir Mundoc Arbison	Sulu	2nd District
Rodolfo Valencia	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Glenda Ecleo	Surigao del Norte	1st District
Alfonso Umali Jr.	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Robert Ace Barbers	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
Antonio Alvarez	Palawan	1st District	Prospero Pichay Jr.	Surigao del Sur	1st District
Abraham Kahlil Mitra	Palawan	2nd District	Peter Paul Jed Falcon	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
Francis Nepomuceno	Pampanga	1st District	Gilberto Teodoro Jr.	Tarlac	1st District
Juan Miguel Arroyo	Pampanga	2nd District	Benigno Aquino III	Tarlac	2nd District
Jesus Reynaldo Aquino	Pampanga	3rd District	Jesli Lapus (to 2006)	Tarlac	3rd District
Anna York Bondoc	Pampanga	4th District	Anuar Abubakar (to 2006) / Nur Jaafar	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District
Arthur Celeste	Pangasinan	1st District	Ma. Milagros Magsaysay	Zambales	1st District
Amado Espino Jr.	Pangasinan	2nd District	Antonio Diaz	Zambales	2nd District
Generoso Tulagan	Pangasinan	3rd District	Cecilia Jalosjos-Carreon	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District
Jose de Venecia Jr.	Pangasinan	4th District	Roseller Barinaga	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District
Mark Cojuangco	Pangasinan	5th District	Cesar Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District
Conrado Estrella III	Pangasinan	6th District	Isidoro Real Jr.	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
Rafael Nantes	Quezon	1st District	Antonio Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
Proceso Alcala	Quezon	2nd District	Erico Basilio Fabian	Zamboanga del Sur -	Lone District
Danilo Suarez	Quezon	3rd District		Zamboanga City	
Lorenzo Tañada III	Quezon	4th District	Belma Cabilao	Zamboanga Sibugay	Lone District
Junie Cua	Quirino	Lone District			

PARTY LIST REPRESENTATIVES

Teddy Casiño Mario Aguja AKBAYAN BAYAN MUNA Risa Hontiveros AKBAYAN Saturnino Ocampo BAYAN MUNA Loretta Ann Rosales AKBAYAN Joel Virador BAYAN MUNA BUHAY Rodante Marcoleta Christian Señeres Alagad Acmad Tomawis ALIF Rene Velarde BUHAY Mujiv Hataman AMIN Benjamin Cruz (died in office, 2004) / BUTIL Leonila Chavez Florencio Noel An Waray Crispin Beltran Anakpawis Emmanuel Joel Villanueva CIBAC COOP-NATTCO Guillermo Cua Rafael Mariano Anakpawis Sunny Rose Madamba APEC Liza Maza GABRIELA Ernesto Pablo APEC Renato Magtubo PM Ernesto Gidaya (died in office, 2007) / Edgar Valdez APEC Eulogio Magsaysay AVE Estrella de Leon Santos

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (2007-2010)

SENATE1

Miriam Defensor-Santiago Manuel "Lito" Lapid Manuel "Mar" Roxas II Edgardo Angara** Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino III** Jose "Jinggoy Estrada" Ejercito Lorna Regina "Loren" Legarda** Antonio Trillanes IV** Ma. Ana Consuelo "Jamby" Madrigal-Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr.** Juan Ponce Enrile (to 2010) Francis Joseph "Chiz" Escudero** Valade Juan Miguel Zubiri** Joker Arroyo** Francis Pangilinan** Richard "Dick" Gordon Rodolfo Biazon Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan II** Alan Peter Cayetano** Aquilino Pimentel Jr. Pilar Juliana "Pia" Cayetano-Sebastian Panfilo "Ping" Lacson** Ramon "Bong" Revilla Jr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Rodolfo Plaza Agusan del Sur Lone District Cecilia Seares-Luna Abra Lone District Florencio Miraflores Aklan Lone District Jose Aquino II Agusan del Norte 1st District Edcel Lagman Albay 1st District Agusan del Norte 2nd District Edelmiro Amante, Sr.

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

¹ One seat was left vacant by Senator Alfredo Lim, who left his term uncompleted to run for Mayor of Manila.

Al Francis Bichara	Albay	2nd District	Teodulo Coquilla	Eastern Samar	Lone District
Reno Lim	Albay	3rd District	Joaquin Carlos Rahman Nava	Guimaras	Lone District
Exequiel Javier	Antique	Lone District	Solomon Chungalao	Ifugao	Lone District
Elias Bulut Jr.	Apayao	Lone District	Roque Ablan Jr.	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Juan Edgardo Angara	Aurora	Lone District	Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Wahab Akbar (died in office, 2007)	Basilan	Lone District	Ronald Singson	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Herminia Roman	Bataan	1st District	Eric D. Singson	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Albert Raymond Garcia	Bataan	2nd District	Janette Garin	Iloilo	1st District
Carlo Oliver Diasnes	Batanes	2nd District	Judy Syjuco	Iloilo	2nd District
Eileen Ermita-Buhain	Batangas	1st District	Arthur Defensor, Sr.	Iloilo	3rd District
Hermilando Mandanas	Batangas	2nd District	Ferjenel Biron	Iloilo	4th District
Victoria Reyes	Batangas	3rd District	Niel Tupas Jr.	Iloilo	5th District
Mark Llandro Mendoza	Batangas	4th District	Raul Gonzales Jr.	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District
Samuel Dangwa	Benguet	Lone District	Rodolfo Albano III	Isabela	1st District
Mauricio Domogan	Benguet - Baguio City	Lone District	Edwin Uy	Isabela	2nd District
Glenn Chong	Biliran	Lone District	Faustino Dy III	Isabela	3rd District
Edgardo Chatto	Bohol	1st District	Giorgidi Aggabao	Isabela	4th District
Roberto Cajes	Bohol	2nd District	Manuel Agyao	Kalinga	Lone District
Adam Relson Jala	Bohol	3rd District	Victor Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District
Candido Pancrudo Jr.	Bukidnon	1st District	Thomas Dumpit Jr.	La Union	2nd District
Teofisto Guingona III	Bukidnon	2nd District	Danilo Ramon Fernandez	Laguna	1st District
Jose Ma. Zubiri III	Bukidnon	3rd District	Justin Marc Chipeco	Laguna	2nd District
Ma. Victoria Sy-Alvarado	Bulacan	1st District	Ma. Evita Arago	Laguna	3rd District
Pedro Pancho	Bulacan	2nd District	Edgar San Luis	Laguna	4th District
Lorna Silverio	Bulacan	3rd District	Vicente Belmonte Jr.	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Reylina Nicolas	Bulacan	4th District	Abdullah Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Arturo Robes	Bulacan - San Juan	Lone District	Faysah Dumarpa	Lanao del Sur	1st District
	del Monte City		Pangalian Balindong	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
Salvacion Ponce Enrile	Cagayan	1st District	Ferdinand Martin Romualdez	Leyte	1st District
Florencio Vargas	Cagayan	2nd District	Trinidad Apostol	Leyte	2nd District
Manuel Mamba	Cagayan	3rd District	Andres Salvacion Jr.	Leyte	3rd District
Liwayway Vinzons-Chato	Camarines Norte	Lone District	Eufrocino Codilla, Sr.	Leyte	4th District
Diosdado Ignacio Arroyo	Camarines Sur	1st District	Carmen L. Cari	Leyte	5th District
Luis Villafuerte	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Didagen Dilangalen	Maguindanao	1st District
Arnulfo Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	3rd District	Simeon Datumanong	Maguindanao	2nd District
Felix Alfelor Jr.	Camarines Sur	4th District	Carmencita Reyes	Marinduque	Lone District
Pedro Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Narciso Bravo Jr.	Masbate	1st District
Antonio Andrada del Rosario	Capiz	1st District	Antonio Kho	Masbate	2nd District
Fredenil Castro	Capiz	2nd District	Rizalina Seachon-Lanete	Masbate	3rd District
Joseph Santiago	Catanduanes	Lone District	Marina Clarete	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Joseph Emilio Abaya	Cavite	1st District	Herminia Ramiro	Misamis Occidental	2nd District
Elpidio Barzaga Jr.	Cavite	2nd District	Danilo Lagbas (died in office, 2008)	Misamis Oriental	1st District
Jesus Crispin Remulla	Cavite	3rd District	Yevgeny Vicente Emano	Misamis Oriental	2nd District
Eduardo Gullas	Cebu	1st District	Rolando Uy	Misamis Oriental -	1st District
Pablo Paras Garcia	Cebu	2nd District		Cagayan de Oro	
Pablo John Garcia	Cebu	3rd District	Rufus Rodriguez	Misamis Oriental -	2nd District
Benhur Salimbangon (to 2010) /	Cebu	4th District		Cagayan de Oro	
Celestino Martinez III			Victor Dominguez (died in office, 2008)	Mountain Province	Lone District
Ramon Durano VI	Cebu	5th District	Oscar Malapitan	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Nerissa Corazon Soon-Ruiz	Cebu	6th District	Mary Mitzi Cajayon	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
Raul del Mar	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District	Cynthia Villar	NCR - Las Piñas City	Lone District
Antonio Cuenco (to 2010)	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District	Teodoro Locsin Jr.	NCR - Makati City	1st District
Manuel Zamora	Compostela Valley	1st District	Mar-Len Abigail Binay-Campos	NCR - Makati City	2nd District
Rommel Amatong	Compostela Valley	2nd District	Alvin Sandoval (to 2009) /	NCR - Malabon-	Lone District
Emmylou Taliño-Santos	Cotabato	1st District	Josephine Lacson-Noel"	Navotas	
Bernardo Piñol Jr.	Cotabato	2nd District	Neptali Gonzales II	NCR - Mandaluyong	Lone District
Arrel Olaño	Davao del Norte	1st District		City	
Antonio Lagdameo Jr.	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Benjamin Asilo	NCR - Manila	1st District
Marc Douglas Cagas IV	Davao del Sur	1st District	Jaime Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District
Franklin Bautista	Davao del Sur	2nd District	Ma. Zenaida Angping	NCR - Manila	3rd District
Prospero Nograles	Davao del Sur -	1st District	Ma. Theresa Bonoan-David	NCR - Manila	4th District
	Davao City		Amado Bagatsing	NCR - Manila	5th District
Vincent Garcia	Davao del Sur -	2nd District	Bienvenido Abante Jr.	NCR - Manila	6th District
	Davao City		Marcelino Teodoro	NCR - Marikina City	1st District
Isidro Ungab	Davao del Sur -	3rd District	Del de Guzman	NCR - Marikina City	2nd District
	Davao City		Rozzano Rufino Biazon	NCR - Muntinlupa	Lone District
Nelson Dayanghirang	Davao Oriental	1st District		City	
Thelma Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District	Eduardo Zialcita	NCR - Parañaque	1st District
Glenda Ecleo	Dinagat Islands	Lone District		City	
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^{*} Appointed
** Senator-elect

Roilo Golez	NCR - Parañaque	2nd District	Mark Cojuangco	Pangasinan	5th District
	City		Conrado Estrella III	Pangasinan	6th District
Jose Antonio Roxas	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District	Wilfrido Mark Enverga	Quezon	1st District
Roman Romulo	NCR - Pasig City	Lone District	Proceso Alcala	Quezon	2nd District
Vincent Crisologo	NCR - Quezon City	1st District	Danilo Suarez	Quezon	3rd District
Mary Ann Susano	NCR - Quezon City	2nd District	Lorenzo Tañada III	Quezon	4th District
Matias Defensor Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District	Junie Cua	Quirino	Lone District
Nanette Castelo-Daza	NCR - Quezon City	4th District	Michael John Duavit	Rizal	1st District
Ronaldo Zamora	NCR - San Juan City	Lone District	Adeline Rodriguez-Zaldariagga	Rizal	2nd District
Ma. Laarni Cayetano	NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District	Roberto Puno	Rizal - Antipolo City	1st District
Henry Dueñas Jr. (to 2010) /	NCR - Taguig City	Lone District	Angelito Gatlabayan	Rizal - Antipolo City	2nd District
Angelito Reyes			Eleandro Jesus Madrona	Romblon	Lone District
Rexlon Gatchalian	NCR - Valenzuela	1st District	Reynaldo Uy	Samar	1st District
	City		Sharee Ann Tan	Samar	2nd District
Magtanggol Gunigundo	NCR - Valenzuela	2nd District	Erwin Chiongbian	Sarangani	Lone District
	City		Orlando Fua	Siquijor	Lone District
Julio Ledesma IV	Negros Occidental	1st District	Salvador Escudero III	Sorsogon	1st District
Alfredo Marañon III	Negros Occidental	2nd District	Jose Solis	Sorsogon	2nd District
Jose Carlos Lacson	Negros Occidental	3rd District	Darlene Antonino-Custodio	South Cotabato	1st District
Jeffrey Ferrer	Negros Occidental	4th District	Arthur Pingoy Jr.	South Cotabato	2nd District
Ignacio Arroyo Jr.	Negros Occidental	5th District	Roger Mercado	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Genaro Alvarez Jr.	Negros Occidental	6th District	Datu Pax Mangudadatu	Sultan Kudarat	1st District
Monico Puentevella	Negros Occidental -	Lone District	Arnulfo Go	Sultan Kudarat	2nd District
	Bacolod City		Yusoph Jikiri	Sulu	1st District
Jocelyn Limkaichong	Negros Oriental	1st District	Abdulmunir Mundoc Arbison	Sulu	2nd District
George Arnaiz	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Francisco Matugas	Surigao del Norte	1st District
Pryde Henry Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	Guillermo Romarante Jr.	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
Paul Daza	Northern Samar	1st District	Philip Pichay	Surigao del Sur	1st District
Emil Ong	Northern Samar	2nd District	Florencio Garay	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
Eduardo Nonato Joson	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Monica Louie Prieto-Teodoro	Tarlac	1st District
Joseph Gilbert Violago	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Jose Yap (died in office, 2010)	Tarlac	2nd District
Czarina Umali	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Jeci Lapus	Tarlac	3rd District
Rodolfo Antonino	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Nur Jaafar	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District
Carlos Padilla	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Ma. Milagros Magsaysay	Zambales	1st District
Ma. Amelita Villarosa	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Antonio Diaz	Zambales	2nd District
Rodolfo Valencia	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Cecilia Jalosjos-Carreon	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District
Alfonso Umali Jr.	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Rosendo Labadlabad	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District
Antonio Alvarez	Palawan	1st District	Cesar Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District
Abraham Kahlil Mitra	Palawan	2nd District	Victor Yu	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
Carmelo Lazatin	Pampanga	1st District	Antonio Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
Juan Miguel Arroyo	Pampanga	2nd District	Ma. Isabelle Climaco-Salazar	Zamboanga del Sur -	1st District
Aurelio Gonzales Jr.	Pampanga	3rd District		Zamboanga City	
Anna York Bondoc	Pampanga	4th District	Erico Basilio Fabian	Zamboanga del Sur -	2nd District
Arthur Celeste	Pangasinan	1st District		Zamboanga City	
Victor Aguedo Agbayani	Pangasinan	2nd District	Belma Cabilao	Zamboanga Sibugay	1st District
Ma. Rachel Arenas	Pangasinan	3rd District	Dulce Ann Hofer	Zamboanga Sibugay	2nd District
Jose de Venecia Jr.	Pangasinan	4th District			

PARTY LIST REPRESENTATIVES

Vigor Ma. Mendoza	1-UTAK
Mariano Piamonte Jr.	A TEACHER
Ulpiano Sarmiento II	A TEACHER
Leonardo Montemayor	ABA-AKO
Jonathan dela Cruz	ABAKADA
Robert Raymund Estrella	ABONO
Francisco Emmanuel Ortega III	ABONO
Catalina Leonen-Pizaro	ABS
Nicanor Briones	AGAP
Ceasar Cobrador	AGAP
Rodante Marcoleta	Alagad
Diogenes Osabel	Alagad
Walden Bello	AKBAYAN
Risa Hontiveros	AKBAYAN
Acmad Tomawis	ALIF
Mujiv Hataman	AMIN
Ariel Hernandez	AMIN
Neil Benedict Montejo	An Waray
Florencio Noel	An Waray
Pastor Alcover Jr.	ANAD

Crispin Beltran (died in office, 2008) /	Anakpawis
Rafael Mariano	
Joel Manglungsod	Anakpawis
Ma. Lourdes Arroyo	ANG KASANGGA
Ernesto Pablo	APEC
Edgar Valdez	APEC
Oscar Francisco	ARC
Narciso Santiago III	ARC
Daryl Grace Abayon	AT
Salvador Britanico	BANAT
Jovito Palparan	BANTAY
Teddy Casiño	BAYAN MUNA
Neri Colmenares	BAYAN MUNA
Saturnino Ocampo	BAYAN MUNA
Ma. Carissa Coscolluela	BUHAY
Irwin Tieng	BUHAY
Rene Velarde	BUHAY
Agapito Guanlao	BUTIL
Leonila Chavez (died in office, 2010)	BUTIL
Cinchona Cruz-Gonzales	CIBAC

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Emmanuel Joel Villanueva (disqualified) Dominador Espina COCOFED

COOP-NATTCO Guillermo Cua (died in office, 2008) /

Jose Ping-ay

COOP-NATTCO Cresente Paez Luzviminda Ilagan GABRIELA GABRIELA Liza Maza Raymond Palatino KABATAAN

Ranulfo Canonigo KAKUSA

Godofredo Arquiza SENIOR CITIZENS Raymond Democrito Mendoza TUCP UNI-MAD

Teodoro Lim Estrella de Leon Santos VFP Carol Jayne Lopez YACAP Haron Omar YACAP

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (2010-2013)

Jose "Jinggoy Estrada" Ejercito** Edgardo Angara Manuel "Lito" Lapid** Ramon "Bong" Revilla Jr.** Vicente "Tito" Sotto III** Joker Arroyo Juan Ponce Enrile** Lorna Regina "Loren" Legarda Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.** Antonio Trillanes IV Alan Peter Cayetano Francis Joseph "Chiz" Escudero Pilar Juliana "Pia" Cayetano-Sebastian** Sergio Osmeña III** Manuel "Manny" Villar Jr. Teofisto Guingona III** Miriam Defensor-Santiago** Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan II Francis Pangilinan Juan Miguel Zubiri (to 2011) / Franklin "Frank" Drilon** Panfilo "Ping" Lacson Ralph Recto** Aquilino "Koko" Pimentel III

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Ma. Jocelyn Bernos-Valera	Abra	Lone District	Jane Castro	Capiz	2nd District
Jose Aquino II	Agusan del Norte	1st District	Cesar Sarmiento	Catanduanes	Lone District
Angelica Amante-Matba	Agusan del Norte	2nd District	Joseph Emilio Abaya	Cavite	1st District
Ma. Valentina Plaza	Agusan del Sur	1st District	Lani Mercado-Revilla	Cavite	2nd District
Evelyn Mellana	Agusan del Sur	2nd District	Erineo Maliksi	Cavite	3rd District
Florencio Miraflores	Aklan	Lone District	Elpidio Barzaga Jr.	Cavite	4th District
Edcel Lagman	Albay	1st District	Roy Loyola	Cavite	5th District
Al Francis Bichara	Albay	2nd District	Antonio Ferrer	Cavite	6th District
Fernando Gonzalez	Albay	3rd District	Jesus Crispin Remulla	Cavite	7th District
Paolo Everardo Javier	Antique	Lone District	Eduardo Gullas	Cebu	1st District
Eleanor Bulut-Begtang	Apayao	Lone District	Pablo Paras Garcia	Cebu	2nd District
Juan Edgardo Angara	Aurora	Lone District	Pablo John Garcia	Cebu	3rd District
Hadjiman Hataman-Salliman	Basilan	Lone District	Benhur Salimbangon	Cebu	4th District
Herminia Roman	Bataan	1st District	Ramon Durano VI	Cebu	5th District
Albert Raymond Garcia	Bataan	2nd District	Gabriel Luis Quisumbing	Cebu	6th District
Henedina Abad	Batanes	2nd District	Rachel Marguerite del Mar	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District
Tomas Apacible	Batangas	1st District	Tomas Osmeña	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District
Hermilando Mandanas	Batangas	2nd District	Arthur Radaza	Cebu - Lapu-Lapu	Lone District
Nelson Collantes	Batangas	3rd District		City	
Mark Llandro Mendoza	Batangas	4th District	Ma. Carmen Zamora-Apsay	Compostela Valley	1st District
Ronald Cosalan	Benguet	Lone District	Rommel Amatong	Compostela Valley	2nd District
Bernardo Vergara	Benguet - Baguio City	Lone District	Jesus Sacdalan	Cotabato	1st District
Rogelio Espina	Biliran	Lone District	Nancy Catamco	Cotabato	2nd District
Rene Relampagos	Bohol	1st District	Antonio Rafael del Rosario	Davao del Norte	1st District
Erico Aumentado	Bohol	2nd District	Antonio Lagdameo Jr.	Davao del Norte	2nd District
Arthur Yap	Bohol	3rd District	Marc Douglas Cagas IV	Davao del Sur	1st District
Jesus Emmanuel Paras	Bukidnon	1st District	Franklin Bautista	Davao del Sur	2nd District
Florencio Flores Jr.	Bukidnon	2nd District	Karlo Alexei Nograles	Davao del Sur -	1st District
Jose Ma. Zubiri III	Bukidnon	3rd District		Davao City	
Ma. Victoria Sy-Alvarado	Bulacan	1st District	Mylene Garcia-Albano	Davao del Sur -	2nd District
Pedro Pancho	Bulacan	2nd District	•	Davao City	
Joselito Andrew Mendoza	Bulacan	3rd District	Isidro Ungab	Davao del Sur -	3rd District
Linabelle Ruth Villarica	Bulacan	4th District		Davao City	
Arturo Robes	Bulacan - San Juan	Lone District	Nelson Dayanghirang	Davao Oriental	1st District
	del Monte City		Thelma Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District
Juan Ponce Enrile Jr.	Cagayan	1st District	Ruben Ecleo (resigned, 2012)	Dinagat Islands	Lone District
Florencio Vargas (died in office, 2010) /	Cagayan	2nd District	Ben Evardone	Eastern Samar	Lone District
Baby Aline A. Vargas	0,		Joaquin Carlos Rahman Nava	Guimaras	Lone District
Randolph Ting	Cagayan	3rd District	Teodoro Baguilat Jr.	Ifugao	Lone District
Renato Unico Jr.	Camarines Norte	1st District	Rodolfo Fariñas	Ilocos Norte	1st District
Elmer Panotes (died in office, 2015)	Camarines Norte	2nd District	Imelda Romualdez-Marcos	Ilocos Norte	2nd District
Rolando Andaya Jr.	Camarines Sur	1st District	Ronald Singson (R, 2011) / Ryan Luis	Ilocos Sur	1st District
Diosdado Ignacio Arroyo	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Singson		
Luis Villafuerte	Camarines Sur	3rd District	Eric G. Singson Jr.	Ilocos Sur	2nd District
Arnulfo Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	4th District	Janette Garin	Iloilo	1st District
Salvio Fortuno	Camarines Sur	5th District	Augusto Syjuco Jr.	Iloilo	2nd District
Pedro Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Arthur Defensor Jr.	Iloilo	3rd District
Antonio Andrada del Rosario	Capiz	1st District	Ferjenel Biron	Iloilo	4th District
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^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

¹ One seat was left vacant after Senator Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino III was elected President in May 2010.

Niel Tupas Jr.	Iloilo	5th District	Sigfrido Tiñga	NCR - Taguig City	Lone District
Jerry Treñas	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District	Arnel Cerafica	NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District
Rodolfo Albano Jr.	Isabela	1st District	Rexlon Gatchalian	NCR - Valenzuela	1st District
Ana Cristina Go	Isabela	2nd District		City	
Napoleon Dy	Isabela	3rd District	Magtanggol Gunigundo	NCR - Valenzuela	2nd District
Giorgidi Aggabao	Isabela	4th District		City	
Manuel Agyao	Kalinga	Lone District	Julio Ledesma IV	Negros Occidental	1st District
Victor Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District	Alfredo Marañon III	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Eufranio Eriguel	La Union	2nd District	Alfredo Abelardo Benitez	Negros Occidental	3rd District
Danilo Ramon Fernandez	Laguna	1st District	Jeffrey Ferrer	Negros Occidental	4th District
Justin Marc Chipeco	Laguna	2nd District	Ignacio Arroyo Jr. (died in office, 2012) /	Negros Occidental	5th District
Ma. Evita Arago	Laguna	3rd District	Alejandro Mirasol		
Edgar San Luis	Laguna	4th District	Mercedes Alvarez	Negros Occidental	6th District
Imelda Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	1st District	Anthony Rolando Golez Jr.	Negros Occidental -	Lone District
Fatima Aliah Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	2nd District	,	Bacolod City	
Vicente Belmonte Jr.	Lanao del Norte -	Lone District	Jocelyn Limkaichong	Negros Oriental	1st District
, J	Iligan City		George Arnaiz	Negros Oriental	2nd District
Hussein Pangandaman	Lanao del Sur	1st District	Pryde Henry Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District
Pangalian Balindong	Lanao del Sur	2nd District	Raul Daza	Northern Samar	1st District
Ferdinand Martin Romualdez	Leyte	1st District	Emil Ong	Northern Samar	2nd District
Sergio Antonio Apostol	Leyte	2nd District	Josefina Joson	Nueva Ecija	1st District
Andres Salvacion Jr.	Leyte	3rd District	Joseph Gilbert Violago	Nueva Ecija	2nd District
Lucy Torres-Gomez		4th District	Czarina Umali	Nueva Ecija	3rd District
,	Leyte		Rodolfo Antonino	, ,	
Jose Carlos Cari	Leyte	5th District		Nueva Ecija	4th District
Bai Sandra Sema	Maguindanao	1st District	Carlos Padilla	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District
Simeon Datumanong	Maguindanao	2nd District	Ma. Amelita Villarosa	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District
Lord Allan Jay Velasco	Marinduque	Lone District	Rodolfo Valencia	Oriental Mindoro	1st District
Narciso Bravo Jr.	Masbate	1st District	Reynaldo Umali	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District
Antonio Kho	Masbate	2nd District	Antonio Alvarez	Palawan	1st District
Scott Davies Lanete	Masbate	3rd District	Victorino Dennis Socrates	Palawan	2nd District
Jorge Almonte	Misamis Occidental	1st District	Carmelo Lazatin	Pampanga	1st District
Loreta Leo Ocampos	Misamis Occidental	2nd District	Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo	Pampanga	2nd District
Peter Unabia	Misamis Oriental	1st District	Aurelio Gonzales Jr.	Pampanga	3rd District
Yevgeny Vicente Emano	Misamis Oriental	2nd District	Anna York Bondoc	Pampanga	4th District
Jose Benjamin Benaldo	Misamis Oriental -	1st District	Jesus Celeste	Pangasinan	1st District
	Cagayan de Oro		Leopoldo Bataoil	Pangasinan	2nd District
Rufus Rodriguez	Misamis Oriental -	2nd District	Ma. Rachel Arenas	Pangasinan	3rd District
	Cagayan de Oro		Ma. Georgina de Venecia	Pangasinan	4th District
Maximo Dalog	Mountain Province	Lone District	Carmen Cojuangco	Pangasinan	5th District
Oscar Malapitan	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District	Marlyn Primicias-Agabas	Pangasinan	6th District
Mary Mitzi Cajayon	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District	Wilfrido Mark Enverga	Quezon	1st District
Mark Villar	NCR - Las Piñas City	Lone District	Irvin Alcala	Quezon	2nd District
Monique Yazmin Lagdameo	NCR - Makati City	1st District	Danilo Suarez	Quezon	3rd District
Mar-Len Abigail Binay-Campos	NCR - Makati City	2nd District	Lorenzo Tañada III	Quezon	4th District
Josephine Lacson-Noel	NCR - Malabon City	Lone District	Dakila Carlo Cua	Quirino	Lone District
Neptali Gonzales II	NCR - Mandaluyong	Lone District	Joel Roy Duavit	Rizal	1st District
	City		Isidro Rodriguez Jr.	Rizal	2nd District
Benjamin Asilo	NCR - Manila	1st District	Roberto Puno	Rizal - Antipolo City	1st District
Carlo Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District	Romeo Acop	Rizal - Antipolo City	2nd District
Ma. Zenaida Angping	NCR - Manila	3rd District	Eleandro Jesus Madrona	Romblon	Lone District
Ma. Theresa Bonoan-David	NCR - Manila	4th District	Mel Senen Sarmiento	Samar	1st District
Amado Bagatsing	NCR - Manila	5th District	Milagrosa Tan	Samar	2nd District
Rosenda Ann Ocampo	NCR - Manila	6th District	Emmanuel "Manny" Pacquiao	Sarangani	Lone District
Marcelino Teodoro	NCR - Marikina City	1st District	Orlando Fua	Siquijor	Lone District
Romero Federico Quimbo	NCR - Marikina City	2nd District	Salvador Escudero III	Sorsogon	1st District
Rodolfo Biazon	NCR - Muntinlupa	Lone District	Deogracias Ramos Jr.	Sorsogon	2nd District
	City		Pedro Acharon Jr.	South Cotabato	1st District
Tobias Reynold Tiangco	NCR - Navotas City	Lone District	Daisy Avance-Fuentes	South Cotabato	2nd District
Edwin Olivarez	NCR - Parañaque	1st District	Roger Mercado	Southern Leyte	Lone District
	City		Raden Sakaluran	Sultan Kudarat	1st District
Roilo Golez	NCR - Parañaque	2nd District	Arnulfo Go	Sultan Kudarat	2nd District
	City		Tupay Loong	Sulu	1st District
Imelda Calixto-Rubiano	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District	Nur-Ana Sahidulla	Sulu	2nd District
Roman Romulo	NCR - Pasig City	Lone District	Francisco Matugas	Surigao del Norte	1st District
Vincent Crisologo	NCR - Quezon City	1st District	Guillermo Romarante Jr.	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
Winston Castelo	NCR - Quezon City	2nd District	Philip Pichay	Surigao del Sur	1st District
Jorge John Banal Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District	Florencio Garay	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
Feliciano Belmonte Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	4th District	Enrique Cojuangco	Tarlac	1st District
Joseph Victor Ejercito	NCR - San Juan City	Lone District	Susan Yap-Sulit	Tarlac	2nd District
, .,	- Juni Oity				

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Jeci Lapus	Tarlac	3rd District	Victor Yu	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
Nur Jaafar	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District	Aurora Enerio-Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
Ma. Milagros Magsaysay	Zambales	1st District	Ma. Isabelle Climaco-Salazar	Zamboanga del Sur -	1st District
Antonio Diaz (died in office, 2011) /	Zambales	2nd District		Zamboanga City	
Hermogenes Omar Ebdane III			Erico Basilio Fabian	Zamboanga del Sur -	2nd District
Seth Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District		Zamboanga City	
Rosendo Labadlabad	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District	Jonathan Yambao	Zamboanga Sibugay	1st District
Cesar Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District	Romeo Jalosjos Jr.	Zamboanga Sibugay	2nd District

PARTY LIST REPRESENTATIVES 1 ANG PAMILYA Reena Concepcion Obillo Rafael Mariano Anakpawis Salvador Cabaluna III 1-CARE Teodorico Haresco Jr. ANG KASANGGA Michael Angelo Rivera 1-CARE Ponciano Payuyo APEC 1-UTAK Homer Mercado Darvl Grace Abayon AT Julieta Cortuna A TEACHER Isidro Lico ATING KOOP Mariano Piamonte Jr. A TEACHER Eulogio Magsaysay AVF. Solaiman Pangandaman (resigned, '11) / AA-KASOSYO Teddy Casiño BAYAN MUNA Nasser Pangandaman Neri Colmenares BAYAN MUNA AAMBIS OWA Bernadette Herrera-Dv Sharon Garin BH Maximo Rodriguez Jr. BUHAY ABAMIN Mariano Michael Velarde Ir. BUHAY Robert Raymund Estrella ABONO Francisco Emmanuel Ortega III ABONO Agapito Guanlao BUTIL Catalina Leonen-Pizaro ABS Cinchona Cruz-Gonzales CIBAC ACT TEACHERS Antonio Tinio Sherwin Tugna CIBAC Nicanor Briones AGAP Cresente Paez COOP-NATTCO Patricio Antonio AGBIAG! Jose Ping-ay COOP-NATTCO Angelo Palmones AGHAM Emmeline Aglipay DIWA Juan Miguel Arroyo AGP Emmi de Jesus GABRIELA Rodel Batocabe AKB Luzviminda Ilagan GABRIELA Christopher Co AKB Raymond Palatino KABATAAN Alfredo Garbin AKB Ranulfo Canonigo KAKUSA Arlene Bag-ao AKBAYAN Abigail Faye Ferriol KALINGA AKBAYAN Walden Bello (resigned, 2015) Arnel Ty LPGMA Rodante Marcoleta Mark Aeron Sambar PBA Alagad Catalina Bagasina ALE Godofredo Arquiza SENIOR CITIZENS

Catalina Bagasina ALE Godofredo Arquiza SENIOR CITIZENS
Acmad Tomawis ALIF David Kho SENIOR CITIZENS
Neil Benedict Montejo An Waray Raymond Democrito Mendoza TUCP

Neil Benedict Montejo An Waray Raymond Democrito Mendoza TUCP
Florencio Noel An Waray Carol Jayne Lopez YACAP
Pastor Alcover Jr. ANAD

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC (2013-2016)

SENATE

Edgardo Angara** Franklin "Frank" Drilon Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan II** Mary Grace Sonora Poe-Llamanzares** Paolo Benigno "Bam" Aquino IV** Jose "Jinggoy Estrada" Ejercito** Manuel "Lito" Lapid Ralph Recto Maria Lourdes Nancy Sombillo Binay** Joseph Victor "JV" Ejercito Lorna Regina "Loren" Legarda** Ramon "Bong" Revilla Jr. Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. Vicente "Tito" Sotto III Alan Peter Cavetano* Juan Ponce Enrile Antonio Trillanes IV** Pilar Juliana "Pia" Cayetano-Sebastian Francis Joseph "Chiz" Escudero** Sergio Osmeña III Miriam Defensor-Santiago Teofisto Guingona III Aquilino "Koko" Pimentel III** Cvnthia Villar**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ma. Jocelyn Bernos-Valera Abra Lone District Raneo Abu Batangas 2nd District Lawrence Lemuel Fortun Agusan del Norte 1st District Nelson Collantes 3rd District Batangas Erlpe Amante Agusan del Norte 2nd District Mark Llandro Mendoza 4th District Batangas Agusan del Sur Ma, Valentina Plaza 1st District Ronald Cosalan Lone District Benguet Evelyn Mellana Agusan del Sur 2nd District Nicasio Aliping Jr. Benguet - Baguio City Lone District Teodorico Haresco Jr. Aklan Lone District Rogelio Espina Biliran Lone District Edcel Lagman Albay 1st District Rene Relampagos Bohol 1st District Al Francis Bichara Albay 2nd District Erico Aumentado Bohol 2nd District Fernando Gonzalez 3rd District Albay 3rd District Arthur Yap Bohol Ma. Lourdes Acosta-Alba Bukidnon 1st District Paolo Everardo Javier Antique Lone District Eleanor Bulut-Begtang Apayao Lone District Florencio Flores Ir Bukidnon 2nd District Bellaflor Angara-Castillo Lone District Jose Ma. Zubiri III Bukidnon 3rd District Aurora Hadjiman Sabbihi Salliman Basilan Lone District Rogelio Neil Roque Bukidnon 4th District 1st District Herminia Roman 1st District Ma. Victoria Sv-Alvarado Bulacan Bataan 2nd District Bulacan 2nd District Enrique Garcia Jr. Gavini Pancho Henedina Abad Batanes 2nd District Ioselito Andrew Mendoza Bulacan 3rd District Eileen Ermita-Buhain Batangas 1st District Linabelle Ruth Villarica Bulacan 4th District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Arturo Robes	Bulacan - San Juan	Lone District	Victor Francisco Ortega	La Union	1st District
Titulo Robes	del Monte City	Lone District	Eufranio Eriguel	La Union	2nd District
Salvacion Ponce Enrile	Cagayan	1st District	Danilo Ramon Fernandez	Laguna	1st District
Baby Aline A. Vargas-Alfonso	Cagayan	2nd District	Joaquin Chipeco Jr.	Laguna	2nd District
Randolph Ting	Cagayan	3rd District	Marisol Aragones-Sampelo	Laguna	3rd District
Catherine Barcelona-Reyes	Camarines Norte	1st District	Benjamin Agarao Jr.	Laguna	4th District
Elmer Panotes (died in office, 2015)	Camarines Norte	2nd District	Imelda Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	1st District
Rolando Andaya Jr.	Camarines Sur	1st District	Abdullah Dimakuta Dimaporo	Lanao del Norte	2nd District
Diosdado Ignacio Arroyo	Camarines Sur	2nd District	Vicente Belmonte Jr.	Lanao del Norte -	Lone District
Ma. Leonor Robredo	Camarines Sur	3rd District		Iligan City	
Felix William Fuentebella	Camarines Sur	4th District	Ansaruddin Alonto Adiong	Lanao del Sur	1st District
Salvio Fortuno	Camarines Sur	5th District	Pangalian Balindong	Lanao del Sur	2nd District
Pedro Romualdo	Camiguin	Lone District	Ferdinand Martin Romualdez	Leyte	1st District
Antonio Andrada del Rosario	Capiz	1st District	Sergio Antonio Apostol	Leyte	2nd District
Fredenil Castro	Capiz	2nd District	Andres Salvacion Jr.	Leyte	3rd District
Cesar Sarmiento	Catanduanes	Lone District	Lucy Torres-Gomez	Leyte	4th District
Francis Gerald Abaya	Cavite	1st District	Jose Carlos Cari	Leyte	5th District
Lani Mercado-Revilla	Cavite	2nd District	Bai Sandra Sema	Maguindanao	1st District
Alex Advincula	Cavite	3rd District	Zajid Gaguil Mangudadatu	Maguindanao	2nd District
Elpidio Barzaga Jr.	Cavite	4th District	Lord Allan Jay Velasco	Marinduque	Lone District
Roy Loyola	Cavite	5th District	Ma. Vida Espinosa-Bravo	Masbate	1st District
Luis Ferrer IV	Cavite	6th District	Elisa Kho	Masbate	2nd District
Abraham Tolentino	Cavite	7th District	Scott Davies Lanete	Masbate	3rd District
Gerald Gullas Jr.	Cebu	1st District	Jorge Almonte	Misamis Occidental	1st District
Wilfredo Caminero	Cebu	2nd District	Henry Oaminal	Misamis Occidental	2nd District
Gwendolyn Garcia	Cebu	3rd District	Peter Unabia	Misamis Oriental	1st District
Benhur Salimbangon	Cebu	4th District	Juliette Uy	Misamis Oriental	2nd District
Joseph Durano	Cebu	5th District	Rolando Uy	Misamis Oriental -	1st District
Gabriel Luis Quisumbing	Cebu	6th District		Cagayan de Oro	
Raul del Mar	Cebu - Cebu City	1st District	Rufus Rodriguez	Misamis Oriental -	2nd District
Rodrigo Abellanosa	Cebu - Cebu City	2nd District		Cagayan de Oro	
Aileen Radaza	Cebu - Lapu-Lapu	Lone District	Maximo Dalog	Mountain Province	Lone District
	City	4 50 .	Enrico Echiverri	NCR - Caloocan City	1st District
Ma. Carmen Zamora-Apsay	Compostela Valley	1st District	Edgar Erice	NCR - Caloocan City	2nd District
Rommel Amatong	Compostela Valley	2nd District	Mark Villar	NCR - Las Piñas City	Lone District 1st District
Jesus Sacdalan Nancy Catamco	Cotabato Cotabato	1st District 2nd District	Monique Yazmin Lagdameo	NCR - Makati City NCR - Makati City	2nd District
Jose Inserto Tejada	Cotabato	3rd District	Mar-Len Abigail Binay-Campos Josephine Lacson-Noel	NCR - Malabon City	Lone District
Antonio Rafael del Rosario	Davao del Norte	1st District	Neptali Gonzales II	NCR - Mandaluyong	Lone District
Antonio Lagdameo Jr.	Davao del Norte	2nd District	Neptan Gonzales II	City	Lone District
Mercedes Cagas	Davao del Sur	1st District	Benjamin Asilo	NCR - Manila	1st District
Franklin Bautista	Davao del Sur	2nd District	Carlo Lopez	NCR - Manila	2nd District
Karlo Alexei Nograles	Davao del Sur -	1st District	Ma. Zenaida Angping	NCR - Manila	3rd District
Rano mexel rograms	Davao City	13t District	Ma. Theresa Bonoan-David	NCR - Manila	4th District
Mylene Garcia-Albano	Davao del Sur -	2nd District	Amado Bagatsing	NCR - Manila	5th District
,	Davao City		Rosenda Ann Ocampo	NCR - Manila	6th District
Isidro Ungab	Davao del Sur -	3rd District	Marcelino Teodoro	NCR - Marikina City	1st District
	Davao City		Romero Federico Quimbo	NCR - Marikina City	2nd District
Nelson Dayanghirang	Davao Oriental	1st District	Rodolfo Biazon	NCR - Muntinlupa	Lone District
Thelma Almario	Davao Oriental	2nd District		City	
Arlene Bag-ao	Dinagat Islands	Lone District	Tobias Reynold Tiangco	NCR - Navotas City	Lone District
Ben Evardone	Eastern Samar	Lone District	Edwin Olivarez	NCR - Parañaque City	1st District
Joaquin Carlos Rahman Nava	Guimaras	Lone District	Gustavo Tambunting	NCR - Parañaque City	2nd District
Teodoro Baguilat Jr.	Ifugao	Lone District	Imelda Calixto-Rubiano	NCR - Pasay City	Lone District
Rodolfo Fariñas	Ilocos Norte	1st District	Roman Romulo	NCR - Pasig City	Lone District
Imelda Romualdez-Marcos	Ilocos Norte	2nd District	Francisco Calalay Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	1st District
Ronald Singson	Ilocos Sur	1st District	Winston Castelo	NCR - Quezon City	2nd District
Eric D. Singson	Ilocos Sur	2nd District	Jorge John Banal Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	3rd District
Oscar Garin Jr.	Iloilo	1st District	Feliciano Belmonte Jr.	NCR - Quezon City	4th District
Arcadio Gorriceta	Iloilo	2nd District	Alfredo Vargas III	NCR - Quezon City	5th District
Arthur Defensor Jr.	Iloilo	3rd District	Jose Christopher Belmonte	NCR - Quezon City	6th District
Hernan Biron Jr.	Iloilo	4th District	Ronaldo Zamora	NCR - San Juan City	Lone District
Niel Tupas Jr.	Iloilo	5th District	Lino Schramm Cayetano	NCR - Taguig City	Lone District
Jerry Treñas	Iloilo - Iloilo City	Lone District	Arnel Cerafica	NCR - Taguig-Pateros	Lone District
Rodolfo Albano III	Isabela	1st District	Sherwin Gatchalian	NCR - Valenzuela City	1st District
Ana Cristina Go	Isabela	2nd District	Magtanggol Gunigundo	NCR - Valenzuela City	2nd District
Napoleon Dy	Isabela	3rd District	Julio Ledesma IV	Negros Occidental	1st District
Giorgidi Aggabao	Isabela	4th District	Leo Rafael Cueva	Negros Occidental	2nd District
Manuel Agyao	Kalinga	Lone District	Alfredo Abelardo Benitez	Negros Occidental	3rd District

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

Jeffrey Ferrer	Negros Occidental	4th District	Roberto Puno	Rizal - Antipolo City	1st District
Alejandro Mirasol	Negros Occidental	5th District	Romeo Acop	Rizal - Antipolo City	2nd District
Mercedes Alvarez	Negros Occidental	6th District	Eleandro Jesus Madrona	Romblon	Lone District
Evelio Leonardia	Negros Occidental -	Lone District	Mel Senen Sarmiento	Samar	1st District
	Bacolod City		Milagrosa Tan	Samar	2nd District
Manuel Mari Iway	Negros Oriental	1st District	Emmanuel "Manny" Pacquiao	Sarangani	Lone District
George Arnaiz	Negros Oriental	2nd District	Jose Jay Pernes	Siquijor	Lone District
Pryde Henry Teves	Negros Oriental	3rd District	Evelina Escudero	Sorsogon	1st District
Harlin Abayon	Northern Samar	1st District	Deogracias Ramos Jr.	Sorsogon	2nd District
Emil Ong	Northern Samar	2nd District	Pedro Acharon Jr.	South Cotabato	1st District
Estrellita Bito-Onon Suansing	Nueva Ecija	1st District	Ferdinand Ledesma Hernandez	South Cotabato	2nd District
Joseph Gilbert Violago	Nueva Ecija	2nd District	Damian Mercado	Southern Leyte	Lone District
Czarina Umali	Nueva Ecija	3rd District	Raden Sakaluran	Sultan Kudarat	1st District
Magnolia Antonino-Nadres	Nueva Ecija	4th District	Arnulfo Go	Sultan Kudarat	2nd District
Carlos Padilla	Nueva Vizcaya	Lone District	Tupay Loong	Sulu	1st District
Josephine Ramirez-Sato	Occidental Mindoro	Lone District	Maryam Napii Arbison	Sulu	2nd District
Paulino Leachon	Oriental Mindoro	1st District	Francisco Matugas	Surigao del Norte	1st District
Reynaldo Umali	Oriental Mindoro	2nd District	Guillermo Romarante Jr.	Surigao del Norte	2nd District
Franz Alvarez	Palawan	1st District	Philip Pichay	Surigao del Sur	1st District
Frederick Abueg	Palawan	2nd District	Florencio Garay	Surigao del Sur	2nd District
Douglas Hagedorn	Palawan	3rd District	Enrique Cojuangco (died in office, 2015)	Tarlac	1st District
Joseller Guiao	Pampanga	1st District	Susan Yap-Sulit	Tarlac	2nd District
Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo	Pampanga	2nd District	Noel Lopez Villanueva	Tarlac	3rd District
Oscar Rodriguez	Pampanga	3rd District	Ruby Maquiso Sahali	Tawi-Tawi	Lone District
Juan Pablo Bondoc	Pampanga	4th District	Jeffrey Khonghun	Zambales	1st District
Jesus Celeste	Pangasinan	1st District	Cheryl Deloso-Montalla	Zambales	2nd District
Leopoldo Bataoil	Pangasinan	2nd District	Seth Jalosjos	Zamboanga del Norte	1st District
Rosemarie Jimenez-Arenas	Pangasinan	3rd District	Rosendo Labadlabad	Zamboanga del Norte	2nd District
Ma. Georgina de Venecia	Pangasinan	4th District	Isagani Amatong	Zamboanga del Norte	3rd District
Carmen Cojuangco	Pangasinan	5th District	Victor Yu	Zamboanga del Sur	1st District
Marlyn Primicias-Agabas	Pangasinan	6th District	Aurora Enerio-Cerilles	Zamboanga del Sur	2nd District
Wilfrido Mark Enverga	Quezon	1st District	Celso Lobregat	Zamboanga del Sur -	1st District
Vicente Alcala	Quezon	2nd District		Zamboanga City	
Aleta Suarez	Quezon	3rd District	Lilia Macrohon Nuño	Zamboanga del Sur -	2nd District
Angelina de Luna Tan	Quezon	4th District		Zamboanga City	
Dakila Carlo Cua	Quirino	Lone District	Belma Cabilao	Zamboanga Sibugay	1st District
Joel Roy Duavit	Rizal	1st District	Dulce Ann Hofer	Zamboanga Sibugay	2nd District
Isidro Rodriguez Jr.	Rizal	2nd District			

Jose Panganiban Jr.

Carol Jayne Lopez

Fernando Hicap

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Silvestre Bello III 1 BAP Edgardo Masongsong 1-CARE Michael Angelo Rivera 1-CARE Erlinda Santiago 1-SAGIP Julieta Cortuna A TEACHER A TEACHER Mariano Piamonte Jr. Sharon Garin AAMBIS-OWA Jonathan dela Cruz ABAKADA Maximo Rodriguez Jr. ABAMIN Joseph Stephen Paduano ABANG LINGKOD Conrado Estrella III ABONO Francisco Emmanuel Ortega III ABONO Catalina Leonen-Pizarro ABS Antonio Tinio ACT TEACHERS Samuel Pagdilao ACT-CIS Nicanor Briones AGAP Rico Geron AGAP Patricio Antonio **AGBIAG** Delphine Gan Lee AGRI Rodel Batocabe AKB Christopher Co AKB Walden Bello (resigned, 2015) AKBAYAN AKBAYAN Ibarra Gutierrez III AKBAYAN Angelina Katoh Wes Gatchalian ALAY BUHAY Lorna Velasco AMA Sitti Djalia Turabin-Hataman AMIN Neil Benedict Montejo An Waray Victoria Isabel Noel An Waray

Leah Paquiz ANG NARS ANGKLA Iesulito Manalo Pablo Nava III APPEND Eulogio Magsaysay AVE BAYAN MUNA Neri Colmenares Carlos Isagani Zarate BAYAN MUNA Jose "Lito" Atienza Jr. BUHAY Irwin Tieng BUHAY Mariano Michael Velarde Jr. BUHAY Agapito Guanlao BUTIL Cinchona Cruz-Gonzales CIBAC Sherwin Tugna CIBAC Anthony Bravo COOP-NATCCO COOP-NATCCO Cresente Paez Emmeline Aglipay Villar DIWA Emmi de Jesus GABRIELA GABRIELA Luzviminda Ilagan Terry Ridon KABATAAN Abigail Faye Ferriol-Pascual KALINGA Arnel Ty LPGMA MAGDALO Francisco Ashley Acedillo MAGDALO Gary Alejano Juan Johnny Revilla OFW OFW Rov Señeres Sr. Raymond Democrito Mendoza TUCP

ANAC-IP

Anakpawis

YACAP

^{*} Appointed

^{**} Senator-elect

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