

JOSE P. LAUREL
A REGISTER OF HIS PAPERS
IN THE
JOSE P. LAUREL MEMORIAL LIBRARY-MUSEUM

Jose P. Laurel Memorial Library
Roxas Boulevard Corner Pedro Gil Street, Manila
Telephone No. 521-09-41

1982

INTRODUCTION

The Register of the Jose P. Laurel Papers is designed to describe the arrangement of the entire manuscript collection consisting of about 470,000 pieces in the Jose P. Laurel Memorial Library. Apart from providing a means for exercising custodial control over the collection, the register also serves to assist and guide both archivist and researcher to the full use of the collection. With the publication of this Register, it is hoped that the information contained therein may be useful to other repositories of historical collections.

CONTENT

Materials in the collection are grouped into seventeen series, beginning with the General Correspondence and ending with the Laureliana. Each series description provides the inclusive dates of the materials within the series, the number of manuscript containers (similar to the size of a Hollinger box), and the number of volumes of scrapbooks or albums, if bound. Microfilm holdings for each series are given in number of reels and size of film (whether 35mm or 16mm). Indexed materials in the series are also indicated. The content and arrangement of the papers within each series are fully described.

APPLICATION TO USE THE PAPERS

Persons wishing to use the Laurel Papers are requested to make advance application in writing to the Archivist of the Papers, stating the nature and purpose of their research. It is suggested that graduate students wishing to use the papers in connection with their masteral or doctoral research should secure a letter from their thesis advisor or Dean, indicating the nature and purpose of their research. Prospective researchers are required to present identification cards.

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

The papers are available only for room use. The Jose P. Laurel Memorial Library opens from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Eating and smoking are prohibited inside the Library.

Researchers are required to check their brief cases, bags, and parcels. A place for their safe-keeping is provided by the staff. Only pencils, pens and blank paper or note-cards are allowed inside the research room. Typewriters are available for use of the researchers. A copying machine is provided to serve their photo copying needs. Microfilm orders require an advance deposit.

FINDING AIDS

In addition to the Register, other finding aids to the Library's collections are available, to wit: (1) a Correspondents' Index (an index to all correspondences in the Papers, arranged alphabetically by correspondents' name); (2) Name File; and, (3) Subject Indexes to Series 3,6,9,10 and 12. A calendar of correspondences in each series is also in progress.

OTHER RESOURCES

Apart from the Laurel Papers, the Library contains over 4,000 volumes of books, consisting of Filipiniana materials, theses and dissertations, reference books, and books of general interest all catalogued and indexed. This book collection comprises President Laurel's private library. Also housed in the Library are his special collection of books on law, including a de-luxe edition of the Lawyers Reports Annotated, a 60-volume set which was awarded to him for winning the best thesis in a contest (his thesis, entitled "What Lessons May be Derived By the Philippine Islands from the Legal History of Louisiana," was submitted on January 15, 1915 to the U.P. College of Law).

Also available are out-of-print copies of Laurel's published and unpublished works in printed form. The Archivist can provide

information on what books are for sale.

The Library also houses the President's personal memorabilia: commemorative coins, plates, decorative items, pins, medals, diplomas, plaques, picture frames, sculptural works, paintings, furniture pieces, gift items, clothings and the likes.

RESTRICTIONS

Access to the materials in the Archives, Library and Museum is provided on an equal basis to all bonafide researchers. Information on restrictions to the use of the archival collection is provided in the Register. Researchers are encouraged to consult the Archivist for further information and guidance.

CITING HISTORICAL MATERIALS

Citations of materials in the Jose P. Laurel Papers should include the type of document (e.g. letter, memo, report, etc.); name of sender and recipient, date, file number (reel number, if on film, or folder and box number, if appropriate), and the series group. Abbreviations are accepted. Citations should end with reference to the Jose P. Laurel Memorial Library-Museum, or simply Laurel Library.

The following format is suggested:

Letter, JPL to Hideki Tojo, Nov 14 '43, Jose P. Laurel Papers (Series 3,

Box 9), Laurel Library.

Speech, Jose P. Laurel, Dec 30 '51, Jose P. Laurel Papers (Series 10, Reel 2), Laurel Library.

Resolution, Tanauan, Batangas, Mar 9 '52, Jose P. Laurel Papers (Series 12, Box 26), Laurel Library.

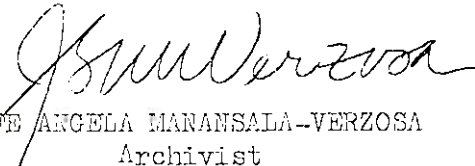
Proceedings, Constitutional Convention, Sept 9 '34, Jose P. Laurel Papers (Series 15, Vol. 3), Laurel Library.

JOSE P. LAUREL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The Jose P. Laurel Memorial Foundation is a non-stock, non-profit civic organization organized, on February 6, 1960, to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Jose P. Laurel, in grateful recognition of his patriotic endeavors, sacrifices and achievements. It is governed by a Board of Trustees, and is maintained with such sums of money received from contributions, donations, grants and endowments, as well as such properties or money as are received or acquired by deed, devise, bequest, and the like.

On June 15, 1968, President Ferdinand E. Marcos approved a House measure providing for the conveyance of a parcel of land situated along Roxas Boulevard to the Foundation, as permanent site of a memorial building to be named after the President of the Second

Republic. The building, designed by Architect Jose M. Zaragoza, was inaugurated in November 1972. It now houses the Jose P. Laurel Memorial Library-Museum and the office of the Foundation.


ANGELA MARANSALA-VERZOSA
Archivist
Jose P. Laurel Memorial Library-Museum
Jose P. Laurel Memorial Building
Roxas Boulevard corner Pedro Gil
Manila, Republic of the Philippines

THE JOSE P. LAUREL PAPERS

Ac. 001

Processed by: FE ANGELA M. VERZOSA

Date Completed: May 1980

The papers of President Jose P. Laurel were presented to the Jose P. Laurel Memorial Foundation, a non-stock, non-profit organization created to perpetuate the ideas and ideals of the President, in 1960 by his heirs.

Linear feet of shelf space occupied: 157.7 c. ft.

Approximate number of pieces: 470,000

Literary rights in the unpublished writings of President Laurel in these papers remain with the Jose P. Laurel Memorial Foundation. Papers containing information which might subject living persons or the relatives of deceased persons to embarrassment or harassment, as well as papers containing information the disclosure of which might endanger the national security of the Republic of the Philippines, will be closed until the reasons for the restrictions no longer exist. Permission to examine the manuscripts is granted by the Foundation for reference purpose only. It does not include permission to reproduce or to publish the materials consulted by the researchers. Users of the microfilm edition are reminded that under the copyright law governing literary property rights, the right to publish a personal letter or a manuscript belongs to the writer or his heirs (or assigns). This right is independent of and separate from the ownership of the letter or manuscript itself. For further information on literary rights, researchers should consult with the Chief Archivist of the Jose P. Laurel Memorial Library and Museum.

A description of the Jose P. Laurel Papers appeared in a masteral thesis submitted by Fe Angela Manansala-Verzosa to the University of the Philippines in May 1978 entitled "An Inquiry into the Status of the Papers of Eight Philippine Presidents".

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The papers of President Jose P. Laurel span the years 1918-1959. The bulk of the material falls between the years 1923-1940 and 1947-1959. Clippings between the years 1914-1917 are the only items earlier than 1918. Correspondence is especially heavy during his senatorial years (1925-1931, 1951-1958).

The Laurel Papers consist principally of extensive correspondence and miscellaneous papers covering: 1) the administration of various public offices he held in the Executive Bureau, the Department of Interior and Justice, and the Supreme Court; 2) his Senatorial career, during the American Occupation Period, and after the war; 3) the administration of the Second Republic of the Philippines during the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines; 4) his long and productive legal career; and 5) his equally long intellectual career devoted to writing legal treatises and political, educational and economic philosophies. It also includes numerous volume of scrapbook material containing newspaper and magazine clippings, photographs and greeting cards and invitations. Many of the papers are of a personal and routine nature, but also included are valuable materials during the Japanese Occupation Period, memoranda and various important documents pertaining to the Philippine Economic Mission to the United States in 1954 which culminated in the Laurel-Langley Agreement, political patronage requests, legal briefs and numerous documents involving cases of Japanese clients in Davao, foreign affairs materials, and political and economic affairs material. Significant individuals with whom correspondence appears include all Philippine Presidents from Emilio Aguinaldo to Ferdinand E. Marcos, Senators Claro M. Recto, Eulogio Rodriguez Sr., Lorenzo Tañada, Camilo Osias, Antonio de las Alas, Gil Puyat and Pedro Sabido, Rafael Castillo, Jose D. Ingles, Carlos P. Romulo, Justices George Malcolm and Thomas A. Street, James Langley, Governors-General Eugene Gilmore, Leonard Wood, Francis B. Harrison, Frank Murphy and Joseph R. Hayden, and numerous other political and legal luminaries of the time.

The most valuable single item in the memorabilia of President Laurel is the "Birkenhead Book", containing the war memoirs of President Laurel written on the yellowed pages of a copy of The World in 2030 A.D. authored by the Earl of Birkenhead. This book was given by his son, Salvador H. Laurel, while in prison in Yokohama and Sugamo, Japan. Using all available blank space on each page of the book, President Laurel wrote down a "step-by-step" and "decision-by-decision" account of his role during this most difficult period of his life. Included is an outline of his moral and political credo.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

1891 March 9

Jose Paciano Laurel was born in Tanauan, Batangas, the son of Sotero Laurel y Remoquillo (1849-1902) and Jacoba Garcia y Laurel (1863-1927). Sotero Laurel, his father, was an intimate friend of Marcelo H. del Pilar and served as a justice of the peace of his hometown during the last days of the Spanish Government and upon the establishment of the civil regime in 1901. His father was also a member of the Malolos Congress and was one of the signers of the constitution of the first Philippine Republic headed by General Emilio Aguinaldo. He served as Undersecretary of the Interior under this Republic.

1907 March 30

At the age of sixteen, young Jose finished the intermediate grades in the Manila public schools. Previous to this schooling, he studied in San Jose College in Tanauan, in San Juan de Letran College in Manila, 1903-1904, and in "La Regeneracion" where he finished the Spanish secondary course of instruction.

1909 August 12

He was appointed a temporary clerk in the Bureau of Forestry at the rate of forty centavos per half day. His appointment, which took effect on August 9, gave him his first employment in the Government.

1909 December 28

For stealing a kiss in public on a Tanauan girl, he got into trouble with one Exequiel Castillo, the girl's suitor, in which the famous Batangas balisong played a prominent role. For this bloody affair which resulted in the near-death of his adversary, he was charged with frustrated murder, giving rise to a long and costly court litigation.

1910 April 4

After almost eight months in the Bureau of Forestry, he was separated from his position therein, his services, although satisfactory, was dispensed with for lack of funds.

1911 April

The Manila High School (now Araullo High School) granted him a high school diploma after completing the prescribed courses therein.

1911 April 9

Immediately after graduation from high school he married Miss Paciencia Hidalgo y Valencia of his home town, a girl senior to him by almost three years, thus becoming a family man at the age of twenty.

1911 May 9

Convicted and condemned to suffer 14 years, 8 months and one day of "cadena perpetua" by the Court of First Instance of Batangas for the crime of frustrated murder.

1912 March 15

Reversing the decision of the Court of First Instance of Batangas in a decision penned by Justice Florentino Torres, the Philippine Supreme Court acquitted him of the charge of frustrated murder.

1912 August 27

Birth of his first son, Jose Bayani Jr. (Pepito)

1912 October 11

His real start in the Government service was made when he was appointed a temporary clerk in the Office of the President of the then Code Committee

headed by Manuel Araullo at ₱40 a month, his appointment taking effect on October 1.

1912 November 14

Showing special aptitude in his work, he soon received his first promotion in the Code Committee on this date from ₱40 to ₱50 monthly, the promotion taking effect December 1st. His promotions in the said Committee were rather regular as may be seen from the following: July 1, 1913 - promoted from ₱50 to ₱60 monthly - date of appointment, June 30, 1913; July 1, 1914 - promoted from ₱60 to ₱70 monthly - date of appointment, June 16, 1914; July 1, 1915 - promoted from ₱70 to ₱80 monthly - date of appointment.

1914 August 27

Birth of his second son, Jose Sotero III (Pepe)

1915 March 30

The young Laurel graduated from the College of Law, University of the Philippines, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His thesis entitled "What Lessons May Be Derived by the Philippine Islands from the Legal History of Louisiana," submitted in partial fulfillment of his course, was adjudged the best and obtained for him the prize offered by the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, consisting of a 60-volume set of the Lawyers Reports Annotated.

1915 July 9

After working in the Code Committee for almost three years, he was transferred to the Executive Bureau where he was appointed a clerk at ₱1200 a year. His transfer was partly due to the recommendation of Attorney, later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas A. Street who, taking notice of the abilities of young Laurel, made him his amanuensis in the Code Committee.

1915 September 15

He was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in all courts of the Philippines after passing the bar examination given in the same year. In the said examination, he ranked second in the list of topnotchers with an average of 87%, the topnotcher obtaining 90%. Elpidio Quirino, who took the same examination, got 81% placing him 17th in rank. Gaudencio Garcia, his first cousin, topped the bar.

1915 December 22

He was appointed law clerk in the Executive Bureau at P2400 a year, his appointment taking effect January 1, 1916.

1916 December 25

Birth of his first daughter, Natividad (Nene)

1917 February 20

Promoted for the second time in the Executive Bureau as law clerk with a salary of P2400 per annum effective January 1, 1918.

1918 June 10

Appointed chief, Miscellaneous Division, Executive Bureau, at P4500 a year by promotion from law clerk at P3000 a year effective June 16, 1918. This designation was later changed to chief clerk at the same salary on August 26, 1918.

1918 March 6

He was designated special investigator to make an investigation of the alleged arbitrary and unlawful suspension by the Provincial Governor of Ambos Camarines of the municipal officials of certain municipalities of the said province by Acting Governor General Charles Emmett Yeater.

1918

September 27

Birth of his third son, Sotero Cosme (Teroy)

1919

June 25

The Escuela de Derecho in Manila conferred upon him the degree of "Licenciado en Ciencias Juridicas".

1919

July 2

The Secretary of the Interior appointed him a Government pensionado to the United States to pursue post-graduate studies in Political Science at Yale University.

1919

August 9

As Government pensionado to the United States Jose P. Laurel left the Philippines sailing from Manila on the SS Yuensang for Hongkong, and from there transferring to the "Shinyo Maru" for San Francisco. While enroute to the United States, Jose P. Laurel was designated by the Director of Education in charge of the other pensionados with him.

1919

September

Enrolled in the Law School of Yale University for post-graduate work in law and political science.

1920

July 19

The University of Yale conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law after one year of post-graduate studies therein. Not only did he graduate with honors but was granted this degree against all precedents, as the same was conferred without his first obtaining a master's degree which in Yale was a requirement for a doctorate. It is said that William Howard Taft was at the bottom of this, as it was he who prevailed upon the University to disregard all requirements in Laurel's case. It appears that this degree was a clerical error and should be Juris Doctor (Doctor of Jurisprudence) as in fact it was returned in 1926 to be replaced with the correct one.

1920 October 4

Jose P. Laurel was admitted and qualified as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. Like the United States Supreme Court, the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on October 6 and 7, 1920, respectively, followed suit by admitting and qualifying him as an attorney and counsellor of the said courts.

1920 October 12

After completing his studies at Yale University he left the United States for a tour of Europe.

1920 October 25

Shortly after he arrived in France from the United States for the purpose of visiting important European cities, the Paris Police Prefect stamped his passport for travel to England.

1920 October 26

Deciding to leave France for England by way of Belgium, he had his passport visaed both by the American Consulate and the Belgian Embassy for his Belgian trip on this date.

1920 October 27

He was still in Paris as noted in his copy of Marcel Moye's Le Droit des Gens Moderne, which in all probability was acquired by him on this date while in the said city.

1920 October 29

He was in Bruxelles, Belgium, as evidenced by his note on his copy of "Penelope", wherein he indicated his attendance in the Theatre Royal in the said city. Same note showed that, while in this city, he stayed in the Hotel Metropole.

1920

October 30

He sailed from Ostend, Belgium, enroute to England.

1920

November 12

The visa on his passport by the American Consul General in London showed that he was in this city on this date. Most of his biographers claim his having studied in the universities of Paris and Oxford, but in all probability, he was able to attend at most a few lectures in these institutions since his brief stay in Paris and London could not have allowed him to enroll in more formal courses.

1920

December 30

After his stop-over in Europe, he sailed back home via the Suez Canal, arriving in the Philippines on this date after an absence of almost a year and a half. It was during his voyage from Europe when he befriended two young Japanese officials in the persons of Eiji Amau of the Japanese Foreign Office, Kazuo Oaki of the Ministry of Finance and Isei Ohtsuka of the Home Office, who later became, respectively, during the Greater East Asia War, president of the Board of Information, Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs, and supreme adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Pacific Region.

1921

January 1

Returning to his position in the Executive Bureau, he was rewarded for his recent scholastic achievements by being promoted as chief clerk from ₱4,500 to ₱5000 per annum.

1921

November 5

He was appointed lecturer on Municipal Government in the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, at ₱5.00 per lecture hour and ₱20.00 for each final examination.

1921

November 19

The College of Law, University of the Philippines also took him as a lecturer on Constitutional Law at ₱5.00 per lecture hour and ₱20.00 for each final examination.

1922

January 17

Birth of his 4th son, Mariano Antonio (Maning)

1922

May 16

Jose P. Laurel reached another milestone in his public career by being appointed ad-interim Undersecretary of the Interior, effective May 22, 1922.

1922

July 11

He was promoted from lecturer to professional lecturer on Municipal Government in the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines at ₱10.00 a lecture hour and ₱40.00 for each final examination, effective July 1, 1922.

1922

August 19

The College of Law, University of the Philippines, also promoted him to lecturer on Constitutional Law at ₱10.00 per lecture hour and ₱40.00 for each final examination, effective July 1, 1922.

1923

January 19

His appointment ad interim as Undersecretary of the Interior which became effective May 22, 1922, was confirmed by the Philippine Senate.

1923

February 8

He was promoted as Secretary of the Interior effective February 9 barely seven months after serving as Undersecretary; thus becoming the youngest department secretary to occupy a key cabinet post, being not yet 32 at the time of his appointment.

1923

July 14

Jose P. Laurel did not stay long as Secretary of the Interior, having resigned on this date as a result of the controversy that arose between the Council of State and the then Governor General Leonard Wood in

connection with the reinstatement of Ray Conley, a suspended Manila detective, ordered by the said Governor General. His resignation was accepted on 17 July.

1925 January 9

Birth of his second daughter, Rosenda Paciencia (Rose)

1925 June 2

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Laurel was elected senator from the fifth senatorial district comprising Batangas, Cavite, Marinduque, Mindoro and Tayabas, to the seventh Philippine Legislature after running under the banner of the Nacionalista Consolidado, beating Senator Antero Soriano of Cavite.

1926 May 19

Birth of his youngest daughter, Potenciana (Nita)

1927 March 26

His mother, Jacoba Garcia Laurel, died.

1928 November 18

Birth of his fifth son, Salvador Roman (Doy)

1929 February

His law office (Laurel, Alas & De la Rosa) was closed at Plaza Moraga.

1929 March 16

He was elected President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, serving in that capacity until 1931.

1930 January 1

Senator Laurel was elected Chancellor of the National Teachers College by the Board of Trustees of said institution, his election taking effect on this date.

1931

June 1

He was relieved as senator from the fifth senatorial district due to his failure to obtain re-election in the general elections held on this year, having been beaten by Claro M. Recto, his opponennt.

1931

December 14

Birth of his sixth and youngest son Arsenio (Dodgie)

1932

March

He declined the offer to be secretary of Justice.

1934

July 20 to March 23, 1935

Dr. Laurel was elected from the third district of Batangas as delegate to the Philippine Constitutional Convention. In the Convention, he served as its temporary chairman until the permanent chairman, the Honorable Claro M. Recto, was finally chosen. Regarded as one as the "Seven Wise Men" of the Convention, he authored the Bill of Rights of the Philippine Constitution.

1936

February 19

He was appointed Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, effective this date, his appointment rounding up a distinguished career which saw service both in the highest executive and legislative branches of the Government.

1936

March 28

The University of Santo Tomas conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (in Political Science), after impressing the academic tribunal with his brilliant dissertation.

1936

March 31

Dr. Jose P. Laurel was selected as one of the two distinguished alumni of the University of the Philippines for the year 1936 and was conferred a gold medal and a diploma of recognition for his valuable services rendered to the law profession.

1936

November 2

As Associate Justice, he was designated by the Chief Justice a member of the Electoral Commission, succeeding Justice Claro M. Recto, who resigned.

1937

April 6

Justice and Mrs. Jose P. Laurel accompanied by their children, Nene, Rose, Nita and Dodjie embarked from Manila for a pleasure trip to Japan.

1937

May 21

The family arrived in Manila from its visit to Japan.

1938

January 31

Jose P. Laurel was elected member of the Philippine Chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, an international honor society of distinguished men.

1938

March 3

The Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan conferred upon Justice Laurel, the degree of Hogaku Hakushi (Doctor of Laws, honoris causa), making him the first and only Filipino to receive the honorary degree from the said University.

1939

Justice Laurel was appointed by President Manuel L. Quezon a member of the Moral Code Committee. As a member thereof, he drafted the Code that was finally submitted to the President the following year.

1940

December 12

The President of the Philippine Commonwealth again appointed him to another committee, the Code Committee, created pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 308, dated November 7, 1940.

1941

August 1

The President reappointed him a member of the Code Committee, reorganized pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 628, approved June 10, 1941, and charged with the same duties as those of the Committee created by Executive Order No. 308. While in this Committee, he served, during the absence of the Chairman (Ramon Avanceña) as Acting Chairman, supervising the technical work as well as the personnel thereof.

1941

July 1

Maximo M. Kalaw, President of the Central University, appointed him Professor in the Institute of Civil Law in the Central College of Law with compensation of ₱10.00 per class hour.

1941

December 10

Designated by President Quezon as Acting Secretary of Justice.

1941

December 24

Designated Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by virtue of Executive Order No. 396.

1942

January 26

The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines appointed Justice Laurel as Commissioner of Justice of the Department of Justice of the Philippine Executive Commission established by the same upon occupation of the Philippines, effective 23 January.

1942

December 2

He was relieved as Commissioner of Justice and was appointed instead as Commissioner of the Interior, Philippine Executive Commission, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

1943

June 5 - Wack-wack Incident

While playing golf with some friends at the Wack-wack Golf and Country Club, Commissioner Laurel was shot by recalcitrants, receiving two bullet wounds in the left shoulder and one in the left hip, necessitating his hospitalization for more than two weeks.

1943

June 18

At a general meeting of the KALIBAPI (Kapisanan sa PagLilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas) convened on this date, he was elected member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence which was charged with the duty of drafting the Constitution for the Republic of the Philippines.

1943

June 20

The Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence was inaugurated with Commissioner Laurel of the Interior as its President.

1943

September 25

Commissioner Laurel was unanimously elected President of the Republic of the Philippines at their inaugural session of the National Assembly held at the Legislative Building, Manila.

1943

September 30

After his election as first President of the Republic of the Philippines, President Laurel arrived in Tokyo, Japan, with the Honorable Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and Benigno S. Aquino

Vice President and Director-General of the Kalibapi,
on a gratitude mission to the Japanese Empire.

1943

October 2

President-elect Laurel and members of his mission visited the Imperial Palace, Tokyo where His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan granted them an audience at the Ho-o Hall.

1943

October 5

President-elect Jose P. Laurel with members of his party arrived in Manila from Japan.

1943

October 7

President-elect Jose P. Laurel was conferred by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan with decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Pawlonia flower. The decoration together with the Imperial Epistle which His Majesty the Emperor also addressed to him on the same date was officially announced on October 14, and formally presented amidst simple but impressive ceremonies held at Malacañang Palace on December 11, 1944.

1943

October 14

In a ceremony held in front of the Legislative Building in Manila, President-elect Jose P. Laurel was inducted into office as President of the Republic of the Philippines which came into being on this date.

1943

October 30

President Laurel left Manila for Japan to represent the Republic of the Philippines in the Greater East Asia Congress which convened in Tokyo on November 5 and 6, with his party composed of Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto, Public Works and Communication Minister Quintin Paredes, and Assemblyman Jose B. Laurel, Jr., who served as secretary.

1943 November 2

He arrived with his party in Japan to represent the Philippines in the Greater East Asia Congress. While in Tokyo, President Laurel stayed from this date to November 7, in the residential quarters of the famous Fujiyama Garden.

1943 November 13

The President arrived in Manila from Japan where he attended the Greater East Asia Congress as a delegate of the Republic of the Philippines after a two-weeks stay in the Empire of the Rising Sun.

1944 December 21

Acting upon orders of the Japanese Military Authorities to transfer his seat of Government from Manila to Baguio, the President left Manila, at 7:00 a.m. on this date, taking with him his entire family, consisting of Mrs. Laurel, daughters Nene, Rose and Nita, and sons Doy, Dodgie, and Jose S. Laurel III, the latter with his wife and two young children. Assemblyman Jose B. Laurel Jr. who was not included in the original entourage followed the family on his own volition.

1944 December 30

President Laurel met the officials of Baguio City and held a public meeting in front of the City Hall in celebration of Rizal Day, advising the people to love one another and reiterating his oft-repeated remark that "only Filipinos could love the Filipinos and that no foreigner could love the Filipinos more than the Filipinos themselves". This passage was first delivered by the President in a speech before the government employees in Malacañang on December 19, 1944, during the traditional Christmas Gift-giving party.

1944 September 21

The President issued Proclamation No. 29, proclaiming martial law throughout the Philippines.

1944 September 22

From his office in Malacañang, the President broadcasted over the radio his Proclamation No. 30, proclaiming the "existence of a state of war in the Philippines", but still reiterating his stand against the conscription of Filipinos.

1945 March 22

The President evacuated Baguio preparatory to being taken to Japan by the Japanese. In a convoy of three cars and four trucks, his party set out at 9:25 of the night for Tuguegarao, Cagayan, where it was to be picked up by planes for the flight to Japan. President and Mrs. Laurel with three daughters and their son Dodjie rode in one car; Benigno S. Aquino, Mr. and Mrs. Camilo Osias, and Mrs. Jose S. Laurel III and her two children, in the second car; and his secretaries. General Mateo Capinpin, Jose B. Laurel Jr., Jose S. Laurel III, and Doy Laurel were distributed in the four trucks following.

1945 March 29

The entire convoy arrived in Tuguegarao, Cagayan, at 2:10 in the morning after eight perilous days of travel. From Tuguegarao, the group was picked up by plane, a bomber, taking with it President and Mrs. Laurel, their three daughters and their sons, Mariano, Doy and Dodjie, together with Ambassador Murata. On the flight to Japan, the bomber carrying the Presidential party had an encounter with American planes, and of its five escort fighters which engaged the enemy, two did not return after the battle.

1945 March 30

The plane carrying the Presidential party landed at Takao, Taiwan (Formosa) at 2:05 a.m. From Takao, the party was again flown in a navy transport plane to Taihoku, capital of Taiwan, from where it went by truck to Sozan, a hot-spring mountain resort in the outskirts of Taihoku.

1945 June 7

The Presidential party left Taiwan for the Japanese mainland. Taking off from Taen at 4:10 p.m. on this date, with a stop-over at Shanghai, the plane carrying it arrived in Fukuoka, Japan at 10:20 a.m. the next day, June 9.

1945

June 27

President Laurel arrived in Tokyo from Nara for a formal visit to the Japanese Government. He was paid the honors due to a head of state when the Emperor received President Laurel the next day in audience in the former's palace.

1945

August 17

In view of the reoccupation of the Philippines by the United States and the re-establishment therein of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the existence of the Republic of the Philippines was declared to have ceased on this date by President Laurel.

1945

September 14

President Laurel and Speaker Aquino sent a telegram to Gen. MacArthur, informing him that they were proceeding to Tokyo to place themselves at his disposal.

1945

September 15

But while still in their Nara abode, President Laurel together with Captain Jose S. Laurel III and Benigno S. Aquino were taken into custody by the American Army authorities led by Lt. Col. Turner. Taken to Yokohama prison where they were confined for two months.

1945

November 2

Mrs. Jose P. Laurel and her children, with the exception of Jose S. Laurel III who was taken into custody, were brought home to the Philippines, arriving in Manila on this date.

1945

November 16

The President and his fellow political prisoners were transferred to Sugamo Prison, where Pres. Laurel completed the writing of his "Memoirs", written on the pages of the Earl of Birkenhead's book entitled "The World in 2030 A.D."

1946

July 23

President Laurel, together with Jorge B. Vargas, Benigno S. Aquino, Camilo Osias, and Jose S. Laurel III, left Tokyo in the morning to be turned over to the Republic of the Philippines, arriving in Manila at 5:22 o'clock in the afternoon of this same day.

1946

August 23

The People's Court granted the motion filed by Senator Vicente J. Francisco for his 30-day temporary release from prison under technical custody in his home in Peñafrancia Street, Paco. The first division composed of Judge Leopoldo Rovira, Pompeyo Diaz and Angela S. Gamboa, granted the motion "to give him every facility in the study of the question raised by him on his petition for habeas corpus, compatible with existing provisions of law".

1946

August 24

The prisoner refused to take advantage of the order of the People's Court granting the petition for technical custody in his house, his objections being 1) that after 30 days he had to return to Muntinlupa; 2) he shall at no time leave the premises of his house. He said that rather than accept these conditions, he preferred to stay and wait for his fate in prison.

1946

September 2

Prisoner Laurel appeared for the first time before the People's Court to argue in his own behalf his petition for provisional release on bail. In an impassioned plea which brought tears to the crowd that packed the Court to overflowing, he asked: "Give me a chance to defend myself and prove my innocence".

1946

September 14

The first division of the People's Court granted him his provisional liberty from prison under bail of P50,000.

1946

September 20

Laurel was provisionally released from confinement in Muntinlupa by order of the People's Court after having filed a bond for ₱50,000.

1946

October 7

Laurel filed a motion with the People's Court asking for a speedy trial and a complaint with the Manila Court of First Instance against Solicitor General Tañada for the return of his personal papers which he claimed were taken from his Peñafrancia residence after December 22, 1944.

1948

January 28

In a surprise move on this date, President Roxas issued Proclamation No. 51 granting amnesty to all Filipino citizens accused of treason for alleged political and economic collaboration. Shortly after the House approval of the proclamation, Laurel's case was moved for dismissal. The case was closed and went down in judicial history as Case No. 3519 of the People's Court.

1948

March 9

Laurel announced his decision to run for the presidency on his 57th birth anniversary.

1949

May 22

In a convention of a Nacionalista Party and the fused minorities held at the Manila Jockey Club, Dr. Jose P. Laurel was officially nominated to be the standard bearer of his party in the presidential election set for November 8 of this year, which nomination was accepted by him.

1951

August 18

The Nacionalista Party in a national convention held at the Manila Jockey Club in San Lazaro drafted him to head its list of nominees as a candidate for senator in the election in November

of this year inspite of his reluctance to be a candidate. By way of explaining his coldness toward his nomination, he gave his reason as being "too tired -- physically -- to be available", besides the fact that he cannot be a candidate in every election, considering how he suffered and what he experienced while fighting for his candidacy in the presidential election the year before.

1951

September 3

Dr. Laurel, who was nominated by his party as one of the NP candidates for senators in a recent national convention, finally accepted his nomination in a letter of this date addressed to his party directorate. In accepting his nomination, he said that loyalty, love of country, and his desire to be of service to his people impelled him to yield to the plea of his colleagues in the senatorial ricket. The minority slate as finally chosen was composed of Dr. Jose P. Laurel, former Justice Manuel C. Briones, Representative Jose C. Zulueta, Representative Felixberto M. Verano, Senator Carlos P. Garcia, Commissioner Francisco Delgado, former Representative Cipriano Primicias, Dr. Jose Locsin and Dean Gil Puyat.

1951

December 29

The Commission on Election proclaimed the nine senators-elect who were elected, in the election on November 13th after completing the canvass of votes cast therefor. Dr. Laurel with a total vote of 2,143,452 headed the list of those elected, followed in order by Gil Puyat with 1,906,402 votes: Manuel C. Briones with 1,774,687 votes: Francisco Delgado with 1,534,176 votes: Cipriano Primicias with 1,487,159 votes; Jose Locsin with 1,452,577 votes; and Jose Zulueta with 1,359,095 votes.

1952

January 4

Senator Jose P. Laurel took his oath of office before Solicitor Jesus Avanceña, his son-in-law in his house on Peñafrancia, Manila.

1952

April 5

The University of Manila conferred upon Senator Jose P. Laurel the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa.

1952 September 13

When the Lyceum of the Philippines building was blessed and inaugurated on this date, its founder, Senator Laurel, stated: "I see, with not a little gratification, my dream take shape. I see the Lyceum rise, firm of faith, on the promise of a great tomorrow, conceived in the spirit of service and dedicated to the youth of the land".

1953 April 12

At the Nacionalista Convention held at the Manila Hotel, Senator Laurel delivered one of his most brilliant nomination speeches, launching the candidacy of Ramon Magsaysay for President.

1954 September 9

Senator Laurel arrived in San Francisco as Chairman of the Philippine Economic Mission to the United States to negotiate the revision of the Bell Trade Act.

1954 September 13

Senator Laurel, accompanied by Senator Gil J. Puyat, Central Bank Governor Miguel Cuaderno, Congressmen Godofredo Ramos, Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr., Jose Raymundo, Diosdado Macapagal, and Messrs. Antonio de las Alas, Caesar Z. Lanuza, and Montano Tejam arrived in Washington, D.C. and was warmly received by Asst. Secretary of State Walter Robertson, Ambassador John E. Simons, James M. Langley, Chairman of the American delegation, Weldon Jones, Asst. Secretary of the Budget, and former American High Commissioner to the Philippines, and Daniel Bell, who headed the US Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines in 1950.

1954 October 7

Senator Laurel called on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and mentioned that his

mission had been asked by President Magsaysay to take up the outstanding claims of the Philippine Government, aside from working for the revision of the Trade Act of 1946.

1954

October 11

Senator Laurel travelled to New York City and met with General Douglas MacArthur, their first meeting since the start of the Pacific War when historic events separated them.

1954

October 18

Senator Laurel took a sentimental side trip to New Haven, Connecticut to visit Yale University, his alma mater, accompanied by Senator Delgado and de Alas Alas.

1954

November 3

Senator Laurel was received by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in the White House and recalled the days when both worked in the first national defense act of the Philippines when Eisenhower was an aide to General MacArthur in Manila before the outbreak of the Pacific War.

1954

November 11

Senator Laurel met with Japanese Premiere Shigeru Yoshida to discuss the reparations problems.

1954

December 15

The Final Act of the Negotiations for a Revision of the Philippine-United States Trade Act of 1946 was signed.

1954

December 22

Senator Laurel, accompanied by his wife and their two daughters, arrived in Madrid, to visit Generalissimo Francisco Franco at the Spanish Chief of States' residence at the Pardo Palace near Madrid.

1955

January 22

Senator Laurel returned home on this date and was warmly received at impressive ceremonies at the airport at the Luneta Park where a rally was held.

1955 April 5

Senator Laurel, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, sponsored a Committee bill making Dr. Jose P. Rizal's two major novels, the Noli and the Fili, compulsory reading in all universities and colleges.

1955 May 13

The amended Laurel bill was approved by the Senate, which provided that courses on the life, works, and writings of Jose P. Rizal, were to be included in the curriculum of all public and private schools, colleges and universities.

1957 April 3

Senator Laurel erased all doubts and speculation when he officially announced his availability for a presidential nomination if drafted by the Nacionalista Party.

1957 September 2

The Philippine Banking Corporation, founded by Senator Laurel, started its operation on this date, with Laurel as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

1957 October 9

In a press statement, Senator Jose P. Laurel called for the creation of an economic superbody that would have control and directions over the formulation and implementation of economic and monetary policies of the government, which concept became the forerunner of the present National Economic Development Authority.

1957 December 31

Senator Laurel's term as senator expires on this date.

1958

May 1

Former Senator Laurel presents an organization known as "Committee of Citizens" to be headed by him and which has for its objectives effective and consistent protection of the economic interest of Filipinos.

1958

September 6

It was announced that a new book "Thinking for Ourselves" by Dr. Jose P. Laurel was scheduled to come off the press soon.

1958

October 26

Manila Times announces the launching of the Unity Movement for National Survival under the sponsorship of Dr. Laurel.

1959

March 9

Dr. Jose P. Laurel was conferred the award of the Philippine Legion of Honor with the degree of Chief Commander, by President Carlos P. Garcia himself during his birthday celebration.

1959

November 5

Former Senator Laurel suffered a stroke at about 1:30 in the afternoon on this date, as he had just come out of the Philippine Banking Corporation Building at Escolta, Manila.

1959

November 6

Dr. Jose P. Laurel died of cerebral hemorrhage at 1:00 in the morning on this date (Friday) at the age of 68.

1959

November 9

Simple ceremonies marked the funeral of Dr. Jose P. Laurel at the family lot in the cemetery of his native town of Tanauan, Batangas, on this date (Sunday).

DESCRIPTION OF SERIES

Series 1

General Correspondence, 1918-1959, and undated.
41 containers, 17 reels (35 mm)

Original, handwritten, typewritten, drafts, carbon copies, true copies and some mimeographed or near printed copies of letters, memoranda, telegrams, cablegrams, radiograms, sent and received by JPL, chronologically arranged and alphabetically thereunder. Indexed.

Reel	1.1	Sep 4, 1918 - Ag 1923	750 docs.
	1.2	Sep 1, 1923 - Dec 1925	806 "
	1.3	Ja 4, 1926 - Jl 1927	989 "
	1.4	Ag 2, 1927 - Dec 1928	951 "
	1.5	Ja 2, 1929 - Ag 1929	971 "
	1.6	Sep 1, 1929 - Mr 1930	931 "
	1.7	Ap 1, 1930 - Oct 1930	970 "
	1.8	Nov 1, 1930 - Sep 1931	921 "
	1.9	Oct 2, 1931 - Ag 1933	945 "
	1.10	Sep 4, 1933 - Jl 1935	901 "
	1.11	Ag 3, 1935 - Dec. 27, 1941	881 "
	1.12	Mr 6, 1946 - Ag 1951	946 "
	1.13	Sep 6, 1951 - Dec 1952	859 "
	1.14	Ja 7, 1953 - Ap 1955	951 "
	1.15	My 3, 1955 - Sep 1956	710 "
	1.16	Oct 1, 1956 - My 20, 1958	787 "
	1.17	My 21, 1958 - Nov 4, 1959	421 "

Series 2

Box No. 2.1 - 2.21

Family Papers, 1924-1959, and undated. 21
containers. Not filmed.

Arranged according to the following:

2.1	A Family Correspondence File (Indexed)
	1 Jose - Paciencia
	2 Parents - Children
2.1 - 2.2	- Jose Bayani Jr. (Pepito)
2.2 - 2.3	- Jose Sotero III (Pepe)
2.3	- Sotero Cosme (Teroy)
2.3	- Natividad (Nati, Nene)
2.3	- Mariano (Maning)

- 2.3 - Rosenda (Rose)
- 2.3 - Potenciana (Nita)
- 2.3 - Salvador (Doy)
- 2.3 - Arsenio (Dodge)

B Correspondence with Relatives
(Arranged alphabetically under each file
and indexed accordingly)

- Box No. 2.4 1 With JPL's grandchildren
- 2 With Brothers and Sisters
- 2.4 - 2.5 3 With Cousins, Aunts & Uncles
- 2.5 4 With Nephews and Nieces
- 5 With In-Laws

- 2.6 C Mrs. Paciencia Hidalgo Laurel Papers
 - 1 Correspondences (Indexed)
 - 2 Birthday Greetings
 - 3 Financial Papers
 - 4 Medical Records
 - 5 Memorials

- 2.6 D Mrs. Jacoba Garcia Laurel Papers
 - 1 Correspondences (Indexed)
 - 2 Memorials
 - 3 Photographs

- 2.6 E Births, Deaths, Baptisms and Weddings, A-Z.
(Indexed and arranged alphabetically by
correspondent)

- 2.7 F Biographical Material

- 2.8 - 2.11 G Children's Papers
 - 1 Jose B. Laurel Jr. Papers
 - 2 Jose Sotero III Papers
 - 3 Natividad Laurel Guinto Papers
 - 4 Sotero H. Laurel Papers
 - 5 Mariano H. Laurel Papers
 - 6 Rosenda Laurel Avanceña Papers
 - 7 Potenciano Laurel Yupangco Papers
 - 8 Salvador H. Laurel Papers
 - 9 Arsenio (Dodge) H. Laurel Papers

- 2H1 - 2H10 H Financial Papers (Alphabetically arranged
by subject)

Series 3

Japanese Occupation Papers, 1942-1945, and
undated. 27 containers, 12 reels (35 mm)

Letters, telegrams, cablegrams, radiograms, war memoirs, executive orders, decrees, memoranda, proclamations, resolutions, speeches and articles, newspaper clippings, wartime Code Committee records, programs, invitations, greeting cards, calling cards, and other miscellaneous items pertaining to the Japanese Occupation Period and the Occupation Government specifically. Divided into the following sub-series:

Reel No.	3.1 - 3.3	A	Correspondence File (Indexed)
	3.39	B	Wack-Wack Incident File
	3.4	C	Code Committee Papers
	3.4 - 3.5	D	Constitution and Related Matter
	3.5 - 3.9	E	Miscellany
	3.10	F	Clippings
	3.10	G	Printed Matter (Includes his "War Memoirs")
	3.11-12	H	Laurel War Papers (Xerox Copies of declassified war documents relating to the Second Philippine Republic, the originals of which are with the National Archives of the United States in Washington, D.C.) In 24 folders

Series 4

Collaboration Issue Papers, 1946-1948. 8
containers, 4 reels (35 mm)

Consist of the trial records of JPL, Vargas, Sison and others, letters, articles, and speeches of others relating to the issue, resolutions and miscellaneous papers relating to rallies and demonstrations in support of JPL and the Laurel Fund Drive. Arranged into:

Reel No.	4.1 - 4.2	A	Trial Records of JPL
	4.2	B	Other Collaboration Trial Records
	4.3	C	Correspondence File (Indexed)
	4.4	D	Articles and speeches, A-Z
	4.4	E	Resolutions and Petitions
	4.4	F	Rallies and demonstrations
	4.4	G	Laurel Fund Drive
	4.4	H	Clippings

Series 5

Laurel-Langley Papers, 1954-1957, and undated.
13 containers, 6 reels (35 mm)

Consist of letters, cablegrams, radiograms, memoranda, notes, sent and received, relating to the Phil. Economic Mission to the U.S., reports, articles and speeches (of others), background material relating to the Bell Trade Act and Philippine-American economic relations, material relating to financial and war claims, drafts and final copy of the Trade Agreement, clippings and other miscellaneous material. Arranged into the following sub-series:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Reel No. 5.1 - 5.3 | A Correspondence File (arranged by date and indexed) |
| 5.3 | B Speeches and Articles, 1954-1955, arranged by date |
| 5.3 | C Suggestions, Proposals, Memorandums and Resolutions Pertinent to the Mission (Arranged in its original order) |
| 5.4 | D Laurel-Langley Agreement Documents <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Background Material (Printed Matter)2 Laws, Legal Researches and Studies Pertinent to Philippine-American Trade Relations3 Claims4 Cigars and Cigarettes (File relating to statistical data on the export and import of tobacco, etc.)5 Final Act of Negotiations Relative to the Revision of the 1946 Trade Agreement Between The United States and the Philippines |
| 5.4 | 6 PMUS Reports |
| | E Congressional Actions |
| | F Miscellany |
| | G Newspaper Clippings |
| | H Bound Volumes |

Series 6

Davao Land Cases, Etc., ca. 1924-1940, and undated. 10 containers, 3.25 reels (35 mm)

Consists of telegrams, letters, radiograms, memoranda and notes sent and received, and appli-

cation papers and other pertinent material concerning land leases, sales, free patents and homesteads in Davao. Arranged alphabetically by client/applicant's name.

Reel No. 6.1

Abalayan, Isaac
Abella, Fidel
Acenas, Juan
Agalao Balao (Bagobo)
Agod (Bagobo)
Aguado, Policarpio
Alcantara, Jose
Aman Aguilanon (Bagobo)
Aman Bala (Bagobo)
Ambos (Bagobo)
Amparo, Silvestra
Ankis, Dolores
Anonas, Emiliano
Anong (Bagobo)
AO BILL (Bagobo)
Apoccon Plantation Co.
Arcillas, Segundo
Atim (Bagobo)
Atto (Bagobo)
Atuin (Bagobo)
Aue (Bagobo)
Babao, Sixto
Baena (Bagobo)
Bankas (Bagobo)
Batao Bala (Bagobo)
Batawan Tungcalan (Bagobo)
Bauan (Bagobo)
Bautista, M. R.
Belda, Francisco
Belisario, Juan
Biao Plantation Co.
Bibil (Bagobo)
Blue Star Trans Co. Inc.
Bonchal (Bagobo)
Buisan Dangoan (ATA)
Bustamante, Eduardo
Bustamante, Lucilo
Cabrera, Emilio
Cagapi, Rufino
Caligbas, Mariano
Cambronero, Angel

Caragdag, Doroteo
Carmen, Ancieto del
Castillo, Apolonio
Castillo, Damaso
Castro, Jose
Castro, Honorio
Catalan, Lorenzo
Corcuera, Rosario
Crumb, Burdett
Cuadra, Bartolome
Dagan
Dakudao, Elias
Dakudao, Santiago
Dakudao, Ventura
Damas (Bagobo)
Damon (Bagobo)
Davao Farming and Trading Co.

6.2

Davao Japanese Planters Ass.
Diaz, Jose
Doman Plantation Co.
Duyan (Bagobo)
Edralin, Silvestre
Egue (Bagobo)
Enden (Bagobo)
Endo (Bagobo)
Esperat, Emiliano
Esteban, Baldomero
Fernando, Vicente
Gabriel, Simeon
Garcia, Maria de
Gohn and Haley, Inc.
Gumaling (Bagobo)
Gumate River Plantation Co.
Gutierrez, Beatriz
Gutierrez, Beatriz
Habana, Antonio
Hacienda Tubalan
Hijo Plantation Co.
Hughes, H. B.
Ido (Bagobo)
Iguianon (Bagobo)
Ilang (Bagobo)
Ilay (Bagobo)
Imbang (Bagobo)
Impang (Bagobo)
Incol Cayag (Bagobo)

Indong (Bagobo)
Joaquin, Roman
Juana (Bagobo)
Kago (Bagobo)
Kwong Hoc Plantation Co.
Lacson, Carmen
Lacson, Enriqueta
Leonor, Domingo
Linac (Bagobo)
Lingayang
Llamido, Bartolome
Llamido, Celestino
Llamido, Jose
Lorenzo, Pablo
Mandoleman Bato (Bagobo)
Manga (Bagobo)
Manky (Bagobo)
Manpo Bangayan (Bagobo)
Mariwanay (Tagacaola)
Maruyama, Y
Masaglang Andayan (Bagobo)
Maylan (Bagobo)
Nartates, Juan P.
Navarro, Alejandra
Nuguit (Bagobo)
Oh Bun Peng
Ohta Dev. Co.
Ote Tungcalan (Bagobo)
Otoy and Tanqui (Bagobos)
Ottay (Bagobo)
Oye, H.

6.3

Padada Agricultural Co.
Pagsabangan Development Co.
Palawan Development Co.
Palawan Development Co.
Palmo, Gaudancio
Panongo (Bagobo)
Payong (Bagobo)
Perez, Nicolas
Philippine Fishing Co.
Pineda, Luis
Polodan (Bagobo)
Pongos, Adela de
Rasay, Marcelo
Raval, Ciriaco
Raymundo, Silvestre

Rodriguez, Pilar de
 Roque, Marciano
 Rubin, Victoriano
 Rumela, Antonio
 Salas, Casiano
 Samonte, Pilar
 Sanciangco, Julia
 Santorio, Aquilina
 Serrano (Bagobo)
 Siawan (Bagobo)
 Sison, Elana
 Southern Davao Dev. Co.
 Suarez, Felicidad Vda de
 Tonqui (Bagobo)
 Torres, Mariano
 Tudtod, Rufina
 Tuganay Plantation Co.
 Tuyen River Plantation Co.
 Umbaloy (Bagobo)
 Usman, Fatima
 Vicente, Pilar
 Villa-Abrille, Cesario
 Villa-Abrille, Francisco
 Villafuerte, Cipriano
 Ydo, (Bagobo)
 Zertiga, Salvador

6.4

Miscellany

Correspondence
 Davao Land Leases Investigation
 Clippings
 Reports
 Research Material

Series 7

Senate Files, 1925-1931, 1952-1957, and undated.
 42 containers, 15 reels.

Arranged according to the following sub-series:

Reel No. 7.1

7.1
 7.1-7.2
 7.3-7.4

- A Bills and Resolutions (Bound in its original order)
- B Committee Files
- C Commission on Appointments
- D Congressional Speeches and Messages of JPL and others, loose and in bound form, arranged chronologically

7.4	E	Constitutional Amendments
7.5	F	Philippine Legislature, Bills and Resolutions, 1925-1931
7.6-7.7	G	House Bills, 1925, 1935; 1952-1957
7.7-7.10	H	Senate Bills, 1952-1957
7.10-7.11		Rizal Bill, letters of endorsement and opposition
7.12	I	Pork Barrel Allotments, 1929-1954, 1955-1957
7.13	J	Senate Records ("Acta")
7.14-7.15	K	Senate Records ("Orden de Asuntos")
7.15	K	Miscellany

Series 8 Campaign Papers, 1924-1953, and undated.
21 containers, 8 reels.

Consists of letters, memoranda, notes, telegrams sent and received, speeches and press releases, reports, resolutions, election results, election protests, lists, campaign literature and other miscellaneous items.

Arranged accordingly:

Reel No. 8.1 - 8.2	Correspondence, 1924-- 1925	(Indexed)
8.6	Miscellany, 1924-1925	
8.2 - 8.3	Correspondence, 1930 - 1931	(Indexed)
8.3 - 8.4	Correspondence, 1948 - 1950	"
8.4	Correspondence, 1951 - 1953	"
8.4 - 8.5	Correspondence, 1953	"
8.7 - 8.8	Miscellany, 1931-1957	

Series 9 Legal Cases and Decisions, ca. 1920-1950, and undated. 21 containers, 8 reels (35 mm)

Case files accumulated during JPL's long legal practice and copies of decisions penned by JPL as Associate of Justice of the Supreme Court, 1936-1941.

Arranged in the following sub-series:

Reel No. 9.1 - 9.2	A	Supreme Court Decisions, A-Z case files
9.2 - 9.3	B	Administrative and Other Cases, A-Z
9.3 - 9.4	C	Civil Cases
9.4 - 9.5	D	Criminal Cases
9.6 - 9.8	E	Election Cases

Series 10

Speech, Article and Book File, 1922-1959,
and undated, 28 containers, 12 reels (35 mm)

Consists of JPL's speeches, articles, memoirs and materials for his numerous books and pamphlets, in handwritten, typewritten, drafts, carbon and true copies, mimeographed, near-printed copies, and galley-proofs.

Arranged by type:

Reel No. 10.1	Speeches, 1926-1959 (Indexed)
	1926-June 1944 Doc. 1-111
10.2	July 1944-Sep 1952 Doc. 112-215
10.3	Sep 1952-Nov 1959 Doc. 215-308
10.4	Messages (arranged by date)
10.5 - 10.6	Articles (arranged alphabetically by title or subject)
	Books
10.6 - 10.7	Bread and Freedom
10.8	Commentaries on the Moral Code
	Educational Orientation for Filipinos
	Focus That Make a Nation Great
	Moral and Educational Orientation
10.8 - 10.10	Our Economy --- What Can Be Done
10.10-10.11	Thinking for Ourselves
10.11	University of the Masses
	War Memoirs
10.11-10.12	Other Writings
10.12	Bound Volumes of Addresses, Speeches, etc.

Series 11

Employments, Recommendations, Etc., 1923-1959,
undated. 20 containers, 4 reels (16 mm)

Consists of letters of applications, recommendations, introduction, and requests for same, filed by name of applicant/recommendee in alphabetical order.

Reel No. 1	A	-	EN
2	EN	-	LO
3	LO	-	PO
4	PO	-	Z

Series 12

General Miscellany, 1918-1959, and undated.
33 boxes, 32 boxes for Subject File, and
_____ volumes.

Consists of greeting cards, calling cards, credentials, fragmentary notes, programs, invitations, phonorecords, tape recordings, musical scores, and numerous miscellaneous materials (government record copies, letters, resolutions, reports, articles, etc.), grouped by type of material.

Unnumb.	3 boxes	Birthday greetings
"	1 box	Credentials
"	1 box	Fragmentary notes
"	6 boxes	Duplicates
"	15 boxes	Greeting Cards
"	1 box	Guestbooks
"	1 box	Invitations
"	1 box	Programs
"	1 box	School, Class Records
		Phonorecords
		Printed Matter (Grouped by type and thereunder, alphabetically by title)
		Articles Pamphlets
		Bulletins Proceedings
		Handbooks Reports
		Journals Reprints
		Leaflets
		Magazines
		Tape recordings

Box No. 12.1 - 12.32

Subject File, ca. 1920-1959. 32 boxes, 8 reels
(16 mm)

Consists of reports, articles, government records, letters, resolutions, and petitions, and various miscellaneous documents, arranged by subject content in alphabetical order.

Reel 1 Box 1

A - Art
Abello, Emilio
Accounts, Bills, Receipts, Etc.
Affidavits
Africa, Bernabe
Agriculture

Reel 1

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Department
of
Apostol, Jose P.
Appointments 1 Appointments 2
Architecture, Manuel V.
Armed Forces
Articles (A-M)
Articles (N-Z)

Box 2

AT-30

Ateneo de Manila
Atomic Energy
Autographs Requests for (A-Z)
Automobiles
Avelino, Jose A. (charges against)
Awards
Backpay Claims
Ballots
Balls, Dances, Receptions, etc.
Bandung Conference, 1954 (Proposed)
Banks
Batangas
Benitez, Conrado
Birth Certificates
Board of Examiners
Board of National Education
Board of Tax Appeals
Bocobo, Jorge
Books
Books (Jose P. Laurel) A-Z
Books --- Inventories - 1
Books --- Inventories - 2
Books --- Lists
Books --- Subscription

Box 3

BU-CH

Budgets and Appropriations
Buenvista Estate Case
Business Administration
Castillo, Modesto
Castillo, Rafael
Cavite
Census and Statistics, Bureau of
Central Bank

Reel 1

Central Bank
Central Luzon Agricultural College
Centro Escolar de Señoritas
Charities (A-B)
Charities (C-E)
Charities (F-L)
Charities (M-P)

Box 4

CH-CL

Charities (Q-Z)
Chinese in the Philippines
Citizens Party
Civil Aviation
Civil Code
Civil Service, Bureau of
Civil Service, Act of 1959 (R.A. 2260)
Civil Service Commission
Claims (A-Z)
Clubs, Societies, Associations, etc. (A)
Clubs, Societies, Associations, etc. (B-O)
Clubs, Societies, Association, etc
(P-Phil. Columbian)
Clubs, Societies, Associations, etc.
(Phil. Gun -T)

Reel 2

Box 5

CO-CON

Clubs, Societies, Associations, etc. (U-W)
Clubs, Societies, Associations, etc. (Y-Z)
Coconut
Code Committee (Notes)
Commission of Census and Statistics
Commission on Elections - 1
Commission on Elections - 2
Complaints and Protests (A-N)
Complaints and Protests (O-Z)
Conference and Delegates' Association
(CONDA)
Congratulatory Messages and Greetings

Box 6

CON-COU

Constitution (Philippines)
Constitution Day (1952)
Constitution Day (1953)
Constitution Day (1954)
Constitution Day (1956)

Reel 2

Constitution Day (1958)
Constitutional Convention
Consumer Education
Contests, Essay
Copyright Permission
Corporation Code
Council of State
Court Decisions
Courts

Box 7

CR-EL

Criminal Procedures
Cuaderno, Miguel Sr.
Cuenco, Miguel
Currency Question
Dios, Mariano Riego de
Diplomatic and Consular Service
Directories
Economic Assistance
Education, Bureau of
Election Code
Election Law (Proposed)
Election Returns (1941)

Box 8

EL-FI

Election Returns (1946)
Elections
Elections -- Form Letters
Elections, Local (1924)
Elections, Local (1927)
Elections, Local (1947)
Elections, Local (1949)
Elections, Local (1955)
Elections, Local (1957)
Elections, Local (1959)
Elections, National (1934)
Elections, National (1935)
Elections, National (1946)
Elections, National (1951)
Elections, National (1953)
Elections, National (1957)
Elections, Special
Elections, Special (1929) In Cavite
Elections, Special (1948) in Leyte and
Iloilo

Reel 2

Enajo, Francisco
Executive Bureau
Families, Filipino -- Names
Fiber Inspection Service

Reel 3 Box 9

FI-G

Foreign Affairs, Department of
Foreign Exchange, Applications for
Foreign Relations -- Southeast Asia
Forestry, Bureau of
Firearms
Gallego, Manuel V.
Garcia, Carlos P. Vice Pres.
Gifts (A-M)
Gifts (N-Z)
Gil, Pedro
Gonzales, Leon Ma.
Gonzales, Primitivo L.
Governor-General
Green, Bob
Guinto, Leon
Guinto, Leon Jr

Box 10

H-J

Hamamoto, Masakatsu
Health, Bureau of
Hernaes, Pedro C.
Hernandez, Amado V.
Home Financing Corporation
Hospitals, Bureau of
Housing
Hukhng Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB)
Independence Day
Indonesian Question
Industries (Nationalization)
Institute of National Language
Interior, Department of the
Internal Revenue, Bureau of
Interpellation (History)
Interviews, Requests for
Isidro, Antonio
Jison, Arsenio
Justice, Bureau of

Box 11

K-Law

Kalaw, Maximo M.
Kihara, Jitaro

Reel 4

Labor
Labor, Department
Lacson, Arsenio H.
Lands
Language and Languages
Laurel, Barbara
Laurel, Ruperto
Law -- Examinations
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Administrative Justice)
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Civil Code)
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Crimes)
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Dictatorial Powers)
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Judges)
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Preliminary Investigation)
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Procedural Law)
Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Self-Incrimination)

Box 12

Law

Law -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (Supreme Court)
Law on Contracts and Obligations
Law on Property - 1
Law on Property - 2
Law on Succession

Box 13

Le-Lyceum

League for the Defense of Democracy
Legarda, Benito Jr.
Liberal Party
La Liga Filipina
Lists - 1
Lists - 2
Locsin, Jose
Loyal Cavaliers Association

Reel 4

Lualhati, Guillermo
Lyceum
Lyceum -- Accounts, Receipts, etc.
Lyceum -- Applications (A-Z)
Lyceum -- Awards
Lyceum -- Balls, Receptions, etc.
Lyceum -- Board of Trustees
Lyceum -- Books
Lyceum -- Building Plan
Lyceum -- Commencement Addresses
Lyceum -- Commencement Exercises
Lyceum -- Complaints and Protests
Lyceum -- Correspondence (1953-1955)
Lyceum -- Correspondence (1956-1959)
Lyceum -- Duplicates

Box 14

Lyceum - Lyserec

Lyceum - Faculty
Lyceum -- Office of the President
Lyceum -- School of Law
Lyceum -- Stockholders
Lyceum -- Term Papers, Reports, etc. (A-R)
Lyceum Broadcasting Corporation (T-Z)
Lyceum Press
LYSEREC
LYSEREC -- Books

Box 15

Ly-M

LYSEREC -- Books
LYSEREC -- Lists
Mabini, Apolinario
Macapagal, Diosdado
Magsaysay, Ramon - 1
Magsaysay, Ramon - 2
Magsaysay, Ramon - 3
Malolos Constitution
Manila Law College
Manila Railroad Company
Maps
Matera, Jose G.
Matsuzaki, Hideichi
Medical Reports
Metropolitan Water Districts
Mindanao Institute of Technology
Municipal Government

Reel 4 Box 15 Musical Scores - 1
Musical Scores - 2

Reel 5 Box 16 Na-NEDA

Nacionalista Party (January 1930 -- June 1953)
Nacionalista Party (July 1953 - November 1953)
Nacionalista Party (July 1954 - August 1959)
Nacionalista Party-Democratic Party Coalition
National Assembly
National Bureau of Investigation
National Defense, Department of
National Development Company
National Economic Council
National Economic Development Authority

Box 17 NEC-OR

National Educational Conference
National Employment Service
National Library
National Marketing Corporation
National Media Production Center
National Rice and Corn Corporation
National Science Board
National Teachers College
National Teachers College -- Term Papers, Reports,
etc. (A-Z)
National University
Natural Resources
Non-Christian Tribes, Bureau of
Nueno, Topacio
Office of the Government Corporate Counsel
Officials and Employees
Ordinances
Ortigas, Francisco Jr.

Box 18 OS-PH

Osias, Camilo
Osmeña, Sergio
Osmeña, Sergio Jr.
Outlines, Syllabi, etc.

Reel 6

Padilla, Sabino
Paredes, Quintin
Peralta, Macario

Reel 6

Periodicals (A-Z)
Philippine Association of Colleges and
Universities (FACU)
Philippine Banking Corporation
Philippine Chamber of Industries, Inc.
Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office
Philippine College of Commerce - 1
Philippine College of Commerce - 2
Philippine College of Commerce - 3

Box 19

PHI - Phil. Reparations Survey Mission
to Japan

Philippine Commission (Second)
Philippine Iron Mines, Inc.
Philippine League for Economic and Cultural
Nationalism (PLECNA)
Philippine Legislature
Philippine Normal College
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Agreement
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Applications for Reparations
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Documents and Background Material - 1
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Documents and Background Material - 2
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Memoranda
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Newspaper Clippings
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Periodicals
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Press Releases

Box 20

Philippine Reparations (Rep-Spe) - Philippines
Land
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Reports
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Resolutions
Philippine Reparations Survey Mission to Japan --
Speech File
Philippine Securities Act
Philippine Statehood

Reel 6

Philippine Veterans Board
Philippines Land Surveying Co., Inc.

Box 21

Philippines, University -- A-Boa
Philippines, University
Philippines, University -- Administrative
Cases
Philippines, University -- Alumni Association-1
Philippines, University -- Alumni Association-2
Philippines, University -- Alumni Association-3
Philippines, University -- Board of Regents - 1

Box 22

Philippines, University -- Board of Regents
Philippines, University -- Board of Regents-2
Philippines, University -- Board of Regents-3
Philippines, University -- Board of Regents-4
Philippines, University -- Board of Regents-5
Philippines, University -- Board of Regents-6

Box 23 (A)

(A) Phil., U. -- (Board-Pres) - Printing
Philippines, University -- Board of Regents-7
Philippines, University -- College of Agri-
culture
Philippines, University -- College of Law
Philippines, University -- Faculty
Philippines, University -- Institute of Asian
Studies
Philippines, University -- Institute of Public
Administration
Philippines, University -- Labor Education
Center
Philippines, University -- Office of the
President
Philippines, University -- Office of the
Registrar
Philippines, University -- Office of the
Secretary
Philippines, University -- Presidency
Photographs, Requests for
Poems - 1
Poems - 2
Posts, Bureau of
Press Releases (1900-1955)
Press Releases (1956-1957)
Presidential Incentives Committee

Reel 6

Printing
Printing, Bureau of

Box 23 (B)

Prisons and Prisoners

Prisons and Prisoners
Prisons and Prisoners (A)
Prisons and Prisoners (B)
Prisons and Prisoners (CAS)
Prisons and Prisoners (CE-CR)
Prisons and Prisoners (D)
Prisons and Prisoners (E-F)
Prisons and Prisoners (G)
Prisons and Prisoners (H-L)
Prisons and Prisoners (MA)
Prisons and Prisoners (ME)
Prisons and Prisoners (N-O)
Prisons and Prisoners (P)
Prisons and Prisoners (Q-R)
Prisons and Prisoners (S-T)
Prisons and Prisoners (U-Z)

Box 24

Pri - Rea

Prizes (A-I)
Prizes (J-Z) and Duplicates
Products
Programs
Public Highways, Bureau of
Public Schools, Bureau of
Public Works, Bureau of
Puyat, Gil J.
Quasha, William H.
Quezon, Manuel L.
Quirino, Elpidio
Real Estates

Reel 7

Box 25

Rec - Res

Recto, Claro M.
Reeves, Paul W.
Reference, Transmittal Slips, etc.
Regala, Roberto
Religious Institutions
Reorganization, Government - 1
Reorganization, Government - 2
Reorganization, Government - 3
Resignations

Reel 7 Box 26

Resolutions and Petitions (Luzon - A to M)

Albay
Bataan
Batangas (B to L)
Batangas (N to T)
Bulacan
Cagayan
Camarines Norte
Camarines Sur
Catanduanes
Cavite
Ilocos Norte
Ilocos Sur
Isabela
Laguna
La Union
Lucena City
Manila - 1
Manila - 2
Marinduque
Masbate
Mindoro Oriental

Box 27 (A)

Resolutions and Petitions (Luzon N-Z;
Visayas & Mindanao)

Naga City
Nueva Ecija
Nueva Viscaya
Palawan
Pampanga
Tangasinan
Quezon
Quezon City
Rizal
San Pablo City
Sorsogon
Tarlac
Zambales
Bohol - 1
Bohol - 2
Capiz
Cebu
Iloilo
Leyte
Samar
Negros Occidental
Negros Oriental

Reel 7

Agusan
Bukidnon
Cagayan de Oro
Cotabato
Davao
Misamis Occidental
Misamis Oriental
Surigao
Zamboanga del Norte
Zamboanga del Sur

Box 27 (B)

Resolutions and Petitions

Resolutions -- Pujeda, Fabian
Resolutions and Petitions - 1
Resolutions and Petitions - 2
Resolutions and Petitions - 3
Resolutions and Petitions - 4
Resolutions and Petitions - 5
Resolutions and Petitions - 6

Box 28

Resolutions and Petitions By Subject

Petition for Amnesty for Dr. Jose P. Laurel
and Political Prisoners
Petition Re: Bar Examinations
Resolution Re: Appropriation for College of
Agriculture
Resolution Re: Election Frauds
Resolution Re: Public School Medical and
Dental Services
Resolutions and Petitions: Duplicate File

Box 29

Riz-Sec

Rizal (Province)
Rizal, Jose
Roads
Rodriguez, Eulogio Sr.
Romulo, Carlos P.
Romulo, Carlos P. -- Memorandum
Rosario, Vicente del
Roseville College
Roxas, E. Gonzales
Roxas Manuel

Reel 8

Sabido, Pedro R.
Salaries

Reel 8

Scholarships
Schools
Science, Bureau of
Science Foundation of the Philippines
Secondary Schools -- Courses of Study
Secretary's File
Secretary's File -- Banog, Marcelo C.
Secretary's File -- Belen
Secretary's File -- Gaudinez, Simeon
Secretary's File -- Hernandez, Miguel
Secretary's File -- Ingles, Jose D.
Secretary's File -- Marquez, Orfco V.
Secretary's File -- Muñoz
Secretary's File -- Navarro, Eusebio
Secretary's File -- Panganiban, Tomas
Secretary's File -- Platon, Fulgencio
Secretary's File -- Platon, Limneo
Secretary's File -- Yatco, Nicasio

Box 30 (A)

Ser-Tan

Serrano, Felixberto
Shipping
Social Science Association of Filipinos
(SOSAFIL)
Social Security System (SSS)
South East Asia Association
South East Asia Treaty Organization
Speeches (A)
Speeches (B-K)
Speeches (L-P)
Speeches (Q-Z)
Speeches (Unknown)
"Spirit of 1896"
Sports
Stenographic Notes
Student Council's Association of the
Philippines (SCAP)
Sumulong, Juan
Tanauan Electric and Development Co., Inc.
Tanauan Institute, Inc.

Box 30 (B)

Tariff

Box 31

Tar-United States

Tariff Commission
Taxation
Tejam, Montano

Reel B Box 31

Telecommunications, Bureau of
Teodoro, Jose Sr. and Jr.
Toys
Trade, Foreign
Treaties
Treasury, Bureau of
Tributes (A-R)
Tributes (S-Z)
Tributes (Unknown)
Unemployment
United Nations
U.S. -- Supreme Court
U.S. Senate -- Resolution No. 174

Box 32

Unity-Z
Unity Movement for National Survival (UMNAS)
Unity Movement for National Survival --
Correspondence
Unity Movement for National Survival -- Lists
Unity Movement for National Survival --
Minutes, Agenda, etc.
Unity Movement for National Survival -- Notes
Unity Movement for National Survival -- Press
Release
Unity Movement for National Survival --
Reports, Abstracts, etc. - 1
Unity Movement for National Survival --
Reports, Abstracts, etc. - 2
Unity Movement for National Survival ---
Resolutions
UMNAS
University of Manila
University of Negros Occidental
University of Santo Tomas
Varela, Dominador
Vietnam War
Villamin, Vicente
Voters
Weather Bureau
World War II Veterans Enterprises, Inc.
(WARVET)
Wood, Leonard
Yatco, Nicasio
Yulo, Jose
Zaldivar, Calixto O.

Series 13

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings, 1914-1959.
 18 containers, 51 scrapbooks, 15 reels
 (35 mm and 16 mm)

Consist of loose clippings, arranged by subject and filed alphabetically in boxes. Those mounted on scrapbooks are arranged by date and shelved.

Reel No. 13.1	Vols. 1-5	Aug 1914 - May 1934
13.2	" 6-10	May 5, 1934 - November 1941
13.3	" 11-15	Jan 8, 1942 - April 1944
13.4	" 16-20	June 1943 - Feb 8, 1944
13.5	" 21-23	March 1944 - July 1946
13.6	" 24-26	July 1946 - October 1946
13.7	" 27-30	Nov 1946 - May 1949
13.8	" 30-32	June 1949 - July 1949
13.9	" 33-34	May 1949 - Nov 1951 - Jan-Dec 1943
13.10	" 35-41	Jan 1944 - November 30, 1954
13.11	" 42-48	December 1954
13.12	" 49-52	various dates
13.15	A - Z	

Series 14

Photographs and Photo Albums, ca. 1920-1959,
 and undated. 10 containers, 6 volumes of
 scrapbooks, and 24 albums of various sizes.
 not filmed.

Series 15

Constitutional Convention Records, 1934-1935,
 38 volumes, 12 reels (35mm), 8 reels (16mm)

Consist of 18 volumes of original manuscripts of the Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, July 30, 1934-February 19, 1935, and three additional volumes of pertinent materials (proposed amendments, constitutional precepts, drafts of the Constitution, letters, memoranda), in typewritten form. Includes the 7-volume edition made by Salvador H. Laurel (1966), providing 3 indices to the Proceedings and the 10-volume work entitled "Laurel on the Constitution."

Reel No. 15.1	Vols. 1-2	July 30, 1934 - Aug. 31, 1934
2	3	Sept 1-10, 1934
3	4	Sept 11-29, 1934
4	5	Oct 1-15, 1934

Reel No. 15.5	Vols. 6	Oct 17-31, 1934
6	7	Nov 2-12, 1934
7	8	Nov 13-20, 1934
8	9-10	Nov 21 - Nov 28, 1934
9	11-12	Dec 3 - Dec 11, 1934
10	13	Dec 12, 1934
11	14	Dec 19, 1934 - July 7, 1935
12	15-16	Jan 8-22, 1935

Reel No. 1	
2	Original CON-CON Records
3	
4	Vols. 1-3 S.H.L. edition
5	3-7 S.H.L. edition
6	Laurel on Constitution, Vols. 1-4
7	Vols. 5-8
8	Vols. 9-10

Series 16
 Box No. 16.1 - 16.7

Memorials, 1959 - . Consist of articles, eulogies, remarks and addresses which pay tribute to the memory of JPL. Includes miscellaneous materials relating to the Memorial Lectures such as programs and invitations, the Oratorical Contests held in 1968, press releases and clippings. 7 boxes, 2 reels (16mm)

Box No. 16.1 - 16.4	A Memorials & Tributes (Arranged alphabetically by writer)
16.5	B Memorial Lectures Correspondences Programs and Invitations Schedules
	C Eulogies
	D Clippings
	E Oratorical Contests
16.6	F Press Releases
16.7	G Miscellany

Laureliana, 1959 - . ---containers.
 not filmed.

Consists of unprocessed material mostly articles, speeches, addresses in manuscript or printed form, clippings, pamphlets, monographs, printed matter, etc. gathered and kept by the JPL Foundation as valuable addendum to the archive collection.