



THE THIRD BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF
THE ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY
LIBRARIANS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
MAY 9-12, 1994. BANGKOK, THAILAND.

**RESOURCES AND INFORMATION
SHARING OF LEGISLATION**

BY

MS. MARIA FE ABELEDA-ROBLES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILLIPPINES

MAY, 1994

RESOURCES & INFORMATION SHARING OF LEGISLATION

by:

Maria Fe Abeleda-Robles
Director, Congressional Library
House of Representatives
Congress of the Republic of the Philippines

INTRODUCTION

Within an organization, funding comes to almost competition as programs, projects and activities vie for their share of budgetary allocations. In a legislative organization, this problem becomes even more complex if budgetary decisions are influenced by the inherent political nature of the institution. The uncertainties that politics breeds is always unsettling. Equally unsettling is the sad reality of getting insufficient allocations for a library's development plan, or a budget that is smaller than what was expected or projected for.

Each year, libraries face the dilemma of matching needs with funds. The widening interest and rising demand for substantial relevant information, and the availability in the market of a wealth of materials on the range of subjects legislative committees are concerned with, make the task of library acquisition in itself difficult. This becomes doubly hard because there is never enough funds to acquire what is actually needed. Moreover, the cost of materials has become prohibitive that it may not even allow provision for the entire information needs of the different committees.

"Sharing" therefore, as this year's conference theme, is

most opportune. Libraries with limited resources, like the Philippine Congressional Library, welcome prospects of sharing.

I. "SHARING," A PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE

In the Philippines, the Philippine Group of Law Librarians, Inc. (PGLL), composed of some eighty (80) members from public institutions and private corporations which operate a law library or maintain a substantial collection of legal materials, has evolved a form of sharing.

This informal arrangement developed through the thirteen years of PGLL's existence from the close cooperation of and camaraderie among its officers. The present set of officers is composed of nine (9) members from public institutions, and three (3) from private corporations. The public sector is represented in the PGLL Board by librarians from the Congress of the Philippines, that is, from the *Congressional Library* of the House of Representatives and the *Senate Library*, the *Supreme Court of the Philippines*, the *Department of Justice*, the *University of the Philippines College of Law*, the *Office of the Solicitor General*, and the *Malacañang Library* of the Office of the President; while the private sector is represented by the librarians of the *United Coconut Planters' Bank*, the *Castillo, Laman & Associates Law Offices*, and the *San Beda College of Law*. All of these libraries are located in the Metropolitan Manila area.

Sharing, so far, has been most active among the above-mentioned institutions. The more common requests from the

Congressional Library, being, the texts of laws, bills, committee deliberations, and plenary session proceedings on specific bills/laws. In return, it has benefitted from "fax" sharing of Supreme Court decisions, Opinions of the Secretary of Justice, and other materials.

Because of this experience, it is quite easy to recognize the promise of sharing within the bigger context of APLAP. But, while the appreciation of its prospects is there, the apprehensions are likewise present. These concerns revolve around the factor of reciprocity, or the mutuality of beneficial exchange of information.

II. CONCERNS OVER SHARING WITHIN APLAP

1. Common Meanings for Terms of Reference

To begin with, there is need to define key concepts such as "resources", "information", and "sharing" because they would serve as terms of reference. As such, they must be clearly understood and their definitions agreed upon.

For certain, each of us have an appreciation of the meaning of these terms. Still, it is important that these terms be commonly understood within the context of the APLAP. What each of us understand them to mean can be written down, collected and from these, a committee created for the purpose can cull the most applicable meaning of these terms. The committee, thereafter, can recommend to APLAP the desired definitions for such terms.

2. Acceptability of Each Other's Resources and Capability for Sharing

Legislative or parliamentary libraries do share certain things in common. Each serves a legislature or parliament which mandates its mission and within the scope of this mandate performs the role, the functions and responsibilities it is tasked with. Each is expected to provide the quality of information services that its parent institution requires for the performance of its legislative function. Each seeks to achieve a vision that would make it the best there is, or at least, approximate the services of the leading libraries in the Asia and Pacific region, if not the entire world.

While these commonalities exist, the fact remains that most of us have not, and probably will not receive the same degree of financial support that the most advanced library in the APLAP region receives. Neither, will they ever receive the kind of support that would enable them to catch up with the more developed ones. "Sharing," therefore, must be viewed and considered within the context of inequalities.

For this reason, it might be necessary to identify what each prospective participant has to offer for sharing, and in what form they can be availed of. Thus, the others will be able to determine, if what is available for sharing would be acceptable, or, if at all, sharing would be practical for them, or should it be acceptable, what methods could be employed to implement the agreement. Possible methods for such sharing need to be

determined too.

It would help to know the state of technological development of each in order to determine if sharing could be effected through telecommunications.

To bring these considerations close to home, it might be worth suggesting that the "sharing" be initially confined to the laws, statutes, etc. of each member country, and take as an example the collection of the Congressional Library, House of Representatives, Congress of the Republic of the Philippines.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

Like any other legislative or parliamentary library, the Congressional Library exists:

1. to lend total information support to the House of Representatives (HOR) in the performance of its legislative function and preserve for posterity the legislative archival and historical documents generated by the HOR;
2. to provide the officers, officials and employees of the Secretariat of the House of Representatives and the staffs of Members of the House with the information they require to perform their respective tasks; and
3. to make available to the general public the texts of any law when they so requires.

Unlike its counterparts within the region, however, it has

yet to achieve the level of financial support it would require to realize its vision -- to approximate the achievements of its more developed counterparts in the areas of collections development, preservation of legislative archival documents, and capability for servicing of information or knowledge.

Desirous of upgrading its capabilities, therefore, the Congressional Library programmed its computerization of operations and services. Subsequently, it has begun the creation of the Philippine Legal Information System.

1. PHILIPPINE LEGAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Philippine legal documents comprise the *Philippine Legal Information System* (PLIS) which include:

- the legislative enactments from 1900 to the present,
- the pronouncements or issuances of the President of the Republic of the Philippines,
- the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, and
- the opinions of the Secretary of the Department of Justice

All these documents are of course available in printed form. Nonetheless, computerization had been planned for, programmed and initiated. To date, all bibliographic files for the above-mentioned documents have been started, and the bibliographic file of legislative enactments completed and kept up-to-date.

Scanning of the texts of these documents are also being

undertaken.

The bibliographic file of legislative enactments both printed and computerized are arranged numerically. Each law file provides the information: official/complete title of the law, the date of approval, the effectivity of the law, its number as a bill, and the specific location in an official source. A source cites the volume: issue, source document, and pagination; the date of the Official Gazette issue is likewise provide. Moreover, Laws which lapsed into law are identified by the phrase "Enacted without Executive Approval."

2. EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS

No different from other APLAP member, the Congressional Library has established linkages with foreign and domestic government institutions to exchange printed legislative documents. These are for documents regularly printed in the House of Representatives, Congress of the Philippines, namely, the Laws and Resolutions, the Rules of the House of Representatives, and the Journal and Records of the House of Representatives.

I have presented my concerns and the Congressional Library's present state of development with a sincere hope that APLAP would become more determined:

- to pursue its commitment of greater cooperation and assistance to strengthen parliamentary/legislative libraries and librarians of the Asia and Pacific region, and

- to transcend the disparities between our libraries and find workable arrangements for sharing to be implemented within the APLAP.

To Karl, Pornpimol, Aurora and the organizers of the conference, to our host - Dr. Phaisith Phipatanakul, Secretary General, and The National Assembly of Thailand, and all who have come to discuss the prospects for "sharing" - **THANK YOU** - for this most welcome opportunity to sit and discuss our common concern, sharing information.



THE THIRD BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF
THE ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY
LIBRARIANS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
MAY 9-12, 1994. BANGKOK, THAILAND.

THEME , CONFERENCE :

" RESOURCES AND INFORMATION SHARING OF LEGISLATION "

PAPER READ BY MS. GLORIA R. DULCE, CHIEF, LIBRARY DIVISION,
PHILIPPINE SENATE, AT THE 3RD BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF
PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIANS OF THE ASIA - PACIFIC REGION HELD
ON MAY 09-12, 1994 AT THE ROYAL CITY HOTEL, BANGKOK, THAILAND.

THE PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The first genuinely representative body in the Philippines convened on September 15, 1898. This is now popularly known as the Malolos Congress. Representatives to that Congress were elected in all the provinces where peace and order prevailed at that time.

The purpose in convening the Malolos Congress was to advise the President on the success of the Philippine Revolution against Spain. Soon after its organization, the Congress ratified on September 29, 1898, the Declaration of Independence that was proclaimed on June 12 of that year.

When the U.S. assumed sovereignty over the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, a military government was put up, with the military governor exercising executive, legislative, and judicial powers. In 1901, however, the legislative power hitherto exercised by the Military Governor was transferrred to the President of the Philippine Commission. The Commission was the sole legislative body of the Philippines from 1902 to 1907.

THE BIRTH OF THE PHILIPPINE SENATE

The development of the Senate which is one of the law-making bodies goes hand in hand with the several changes in the set-up of the legislative power of the Philippine government ever since its establishment.

On July 30, 1907, the first election of delegates to the Philippine Assembly was held. Eighty (80) seats for the Assembly were contested by several parties.

The Philippine Assembly was convened at the Old Manila Opera House on October 16, 1907. However, a situation of conflict prevailed because the legislative arm of the Government consisted of an elective assembly composed of Filipinos and an appointive Commission (later to become the Senate), the majority of the members of which were Americans. It was inevitable that conflicts would arise between these two bodies. Such conflicts however came to an end in 1916 when the legislative powers were vested by the Jones Law in a bicameral legislature composed exclusively of Filipinos.

The Upper House called the Senate, was composed of twenty-four (24) members elected from the twelve (12) senatorial districts which the Philippines was then divided. Each district was represented by two (2) senators. On the other hand, the Lower House, called the House of Representatives, was composed of ninety-three (93) members.

The newly established legislature was inaugurated on October 18, 1916. In 1935, the legislature established under the Jones Law was dissolved automatically when the Commonwealth was inaugurated. The constitution of the Commonwealth provided for a Unicameral Assembly composed of ninety-eight (98) members elected for a term of three (3) years.

The return to Unicameralism was short-lived. In 1940, the Constitution was amended to restore the Senate, as the Upper Chamber of Philippine Congress. In 1940, general elections were held, but the new Congress was not able to function due to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific and the invasion of the Philippines by the Japanese forces.

THE 1973 CONSTITUTION

On March 16, 1967, the Philippine Congress, pursuant to the authority given to it by the 1935 Constitution, passed Resolution No. 2 (later amended by Resolution No. 4) calling for a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution. Election of the Delegates to the convention were held on November 30, 1970 and the 1971 Constitutional Convention began on June 1, 1971.

Before the Constitutional Convention could finish its work, martial law was imposed in the Philippines on September 21, 1972. Even as some delegates were placed under detention and others went into hiding or voluntary exile, the Constitutional Convention proceeded with the deliberation and thereafter approved on November 28, 1972 the proposed Constitution, which was later on ratified through Proclamation No. 1102, then issued by the then President Marcos.

THE 1987 CONSTITUTION

When the popular "people power" EDSA Revolution broke out which led to the downfall of

Marcos dictatorship and installation of Aquino as the new President the latter issued a proclamation creating a Constitutional Commission to draft a new constitution for the Philippines. The said Constitutional Commission convened on June 1, 1986 and finished its work in October 15, 1986. A plebiscite, held on February 2, 1987, overwhelmingly ratified the present 1987 constitution.

The present 1987 Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Section 1, Article VI of the 1987 Constitution, provides as follows:

"The legislative power shall be vested in the Congress of the Philippines which shall consists of the Senate and a House of Representatives xx"

HISTORY OF THE SENATE LIBRARY

The Philippine Library, the forerunner of the Congressional Library, was created with the passage of Act No. 1935 in 1909. Initially, consisting of five divisions, its main concern during

the early stages of its development was the improvement of reference services in order to serve the needs of the legislative branch of the government and government researchers. Later on, additional divisions were organized namely, the Document Division and the Legislative Reference Division, with the collection made up of materials from the Philippine Assembly. With the enactment of Commonwealth Act No. 451 in 1939, it became the working library of the legislative service offices of the National Assembly. Under the leadership of the late Hon. Jose Yulo, Sr. its name was changed to Legislative Reference Service Library and grew up to become the Library Services of the House of Representatives. Although the resources of the Library Services of the House of Representatives were available to the Senators and their researchers, the Senate nevertheless, organized its own working library during the same year.

The idea to merge the House and Senate Libraries into a single library which would serve both chambers of Congress was conceived when the Hon. Jose B. Laurel, Jr. was the Speaker of the House and the late Hon. Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr. was the Senate President, R.A. 6400 which was enacted

in 1971 provided the funds for the merger of the two libraries into the Congressional Library.

The Congressional Library was still undergoing the merging process when Martial Law was declared in 1972. With the abolition of Congress, the libraries of both Houses of Congress were placed under the National Library (TNL) which the transfer of library resources to the National Library building in Manila. Part of the collection was donated to other government libraries while the pieces of equipment were distributed to the different units of the National Library (TNL). During the process of transferring and storing in the stockroom of the National Library whatever was left of the collection, such as special materials of extreme value to legislators and legal researchers were misplaced and destroyed.

The lifting of Martial Law and the convening of the Interim Batasang Pambansa (IBP) in 1978 necessitated the establishment of library services for the incoming assemblymen, their staff, and the secretariat. Thus, the Parliamentary Library Service was organized and immediately became operational. Its collection consisted mainly of re-

trieved materials from Pre-Martial Law Congress libraries. This library continued to serve the regular Batasang Pambansa and after its abolition by the Freedom Constitution (Proc. No. 3), the same library became the working library of the Constitutional Commission. It was supposed to serve both houses of the new Congress of the Philippines which convened in the Batasang building. However, due to lack of space in that building, the Senate decided to stay in the old Congress building in Manila. But the distance between the two houses made it inconvenient for Senators, their staff, legal researcher and bill drafters to use the House library in Quezon City. Thus, it was decided to have a separate Senate Library.

THE PRESENT SENATE LIBRARY

Recognizing the necessity of an orgnized body of information relevant to legislation, the Senate established the Legislative Library Division, as one of the four divisions of the Legislative and Technical Services its main function is to provide excellent information service to the members of the Senate, their researchers, and the secretariat. More specifically, it provides sup-

port and renders assistance to the Senate in its tasks of conducting studies in pertinent issues, holding committee deliberations, engaging in debates and discussions on the floor, and undertaking searches for background materials needed for a speech or a paper.

The Legislative Library, besides its conventional functions, performs other activities. It provides computerized information services to meet the instant information needs of legislators specifically updating of statutes. It also provides computer assisted retrieval of information from microfilm. The Library is also involved in the preparation of display and arrangement of book exhibits: disseminates new library materials through Monthly Bibliography, Current Awareness and Selective Dissemination Information; encodes leading newspapers for current information, resource sharing and interlibrary loans; establishes, develops and systematizes services and procedures in order to provide researchers with the support and assistance they need in their in-depth research studies.

The principal users of the Senate Library are Senators and their staff, members of standing committees and staff, legislative experts in counselling, bill drafting, and research. The second major group of users is composed of Senate Secretariat, officers and employees who use this library resources in relation to their work or for personal development.

The Senate Library has a comprehensive collection of books, periodicals and other printed materials designed to provide current in-depth information on legislation. The library collection is principally made up of a variety of library materials acquired through purchase and through donations and by exchange arrangement with agencies in the Philippines and abroad, and loans from individuals and other information agencies. The materials reflect a broad range of subjects relevant to legislative work, including reference sources in the fields of law, economics, general references, and publications issued by all levels of government and international agencies. The Dewey Decimal Classification scheme is used for the classification of reference work, monographs and others.

RESOURCES AND INFORMATION SHARING OF LEGISLATION

Historically, the basic need for a library was precipitated by man's innate desire to learn. It is an accepted norm that the accumulation of knowledge propels man to greater heights of success. Thus, the library was looked upon as a situs which serves as a repository of facts and information gathered by man through the times, and the dissemination thereof is the primary concern of a library.

As civilization progressed, the need for information was enhanced and multiplied. The library which answers man's needs to expand his knowledge also grew in concept and in coverage. As population exploded so was there radical changes in the social, economic and cultural milieu of man. The library clientele blossomed and the craving to learn impelled the expansion of library system - in manpower, in facilities and in methodology.

Economic limitations somewhat constrained the expansionary tendencies of the library. With more people to serve and with the desire for knowl-

edge seemingly unquenchable, logistics and financial capabilities could not seem to cope up with the needs. Clearly, there was only one answer to service more without necessarily spending more: Better Systems and Methods.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

With the advent of industrial revolution, library science, of necessity had to think of new ways and means and to improvise with meager resources in order to fulfill its role in the scheme of things and events. New methods and techniques were introduced into what is now regarded as library science, so that more information can be made available to more people. Cataloguing, indexing and functional dispensation are only a few of the new mechanics introduced into the system in order to facilitate delivery of information in a more efficient, effective, and expeditious manner. Hand-in-hand with this expansion of the library concept was an inevitable shift to specialization. By experience and of necessity, specialized libraries came into being the primary purpose of which was to serve a distinct and particular seg-

ment of the library clientele. Each specialized library had distinct features of its own. An educational institution for instance, has its own kind of a library. A library in a parliamentary or a law-making body has particular requirements to serve its users. A community library, on the other hand, began to emerge to take care of the increasing quest for knowledge of a general scope and interest. These are but a few examples of specialized libraries that began to show their mark and impact in society.

ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY

Since library service is in effect the process of distributing knowledge, communication facilities have a great bearing on its success or failure. Fortunately, great strides have been achieved technologically in so far as disseminating information is concerned. The telephone had its initial impact in that information could be transported without the conveyor leaving his or her place of work. Improvements in telecommunication facilities did not take long in coming. Computerization, the telefax machine, photocopiers are just a few of the modern machines that have aided im-

mensely the transfer of knowledge and information from place to place, at the least possible time and at the most economical expense.

COOPERATION AND RESOURCE-SHARING

The expansion of the library concept was and still is anchored on the most efficient and effective way of distributing knowledge and information. Experience subsequently taught that through the expedience of librarians forming groups to mutually help each other, their undertakings were made easier to accomplish. Associations were formed, bound together by by-laws and rules to guide the members but with one basic purpose which is to facilitate exchange not only of library materials but more importantly, sharing their respective experiences in finding better means of serving their common interest. These associations to be fully effective must develop a common goal and their members should be exhorted to constantly work for the attainment of this goal. In the end, no association will be effective without the members thinking along the same terms or speaking a common vocabulary so to speak.

Undoubtedly, completeness of research materials is one of the hallmarks of a successful library. However, to achieve completeness, a library has to grapple with budget pitted against inestimable user needs. A university librarian in U.S. once described collection building as a "dilemma of economics of space and budget versus the needs of a variety of users". Indeed, "there simply isn't a neat, pat formula for developing the right collection".

Suggesting that the era of the giant library may be ending, another American university librarian said that "it is up to the library community to realize that we can actually get more by sharing resources than by trying to make every library great", and that "the future of library service is tied basically to our ability to combine all elements of library service together into a system where less will become more".

TOOLS NEEDED FOR RESOURCE SHARING

The following tools are viewed to serve as vehicles of resource sharing and cooperation.

Often, such tools are the product of co-operative action among the members of the resource sharing group. The legislative and parliamentary libraries, therefore, all over Asia should have and are willing to share any if nor all of the following tools to other member libraries.

- a. Bibliographies of legislative / parliamentary publications and other related publications.
- b. Union catalogues
- c. Union lists
- d. Abstracts
- e. Indexes
- f. Directories
- g. On-line library networks
- h. Resource Sharing Standards
(Inter-library loan, Reciprocal Borrowing Network)

All these resource sharing tools may either be traditional or automated. In the case of the Senate legislative library, the possible resource sharing tool it currently has, are traditional printed bibliographies.

PROFESSIONALIZATION OF LIBRARIANS

Needless to state, library science cannot progress unless the individual librarians strive to professionalize themselves. Professionalization will entail each librarian fully knowing his profession, its aims and purposes, its goals and objectives, and elevating their work ethic and standards of performance. Each librarians must work to improve himself, mentally, psychologically and, perhaps, even spiritually to develop work standards that will elevate the standard of the profession; avoid unprofessional conduct that tend to besmear the librarian's reputation and, above all, imbibe some institutional loyalty without which one cannot be a pride of his profession. Associations should work for the upliftment of standards in professionalism and integrity.

CONCLUSION:

In the final analysis, the most potent influence that could work towards successful cooperation and resource-sharing in library management is the professionalization of librarianship. The

remarkable growth of specialization in library service in subject functions and technique requires a willingness to look beyond traditional barriers and to search for solutions to common problems. Formation of associations among librarians to foster oneness in objective and synchronization of varied activities will go a long way towards elevating the library profession. In an environment characterized by rapid changes in norms, culture and specially in technology, the focus should always be on how to service the library users to attain his ultimate satisfaction. While it is useful to acquire common expertise and techniques in servicing these needs, flexibility is also essential. The need to innovate to adjust to changing situations should be foremost in the minds of service-oriented librarians.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- To set new objective that are achievable only by libraries acting in concert, not in isolation, with open minds and flexibility to constantly adapt to changes.

- Setting up and publishing directories for parliamentary librarians to foster closer relationship.
- Exchange of statutes of common interest between and among parliamentary libraries.
- Exchange of publications, and issuances among different parliamentary libraries.
- A date bank containing collection of all governmental publications.
- A regional cooperation in resources in the field of legislation and
- Exchanges in human resources.

- oOo -

/mrl

RESOURCE SHARING AND LIBRARY COOPERATION
WITH OTHER ASIA COUNTRIES:
THE PHILIPPINE CONCEPT

I. TOOLS NEEDED FOR RESOURCE SHARING

The following tools are viewed to serve as vehicles of resource sharing and cooperation. Often, such tools are the product of co-operative action among the members of the resource sharing group. The legislative and parliamentary libraries, therefore, all over Asia should have and are willing to share any if not all of the following tools to other member libraries.

- A. Bibliographies of legislative/parliamentary publications and other related publications.
- B. Union catalogues
- C. Union lists
- D. Abstracts
- E. Indexes
- F. Directories
- G. On-line library networks
- H. Resource Sharing Standards (Inter-library loan, Reciprocal Borrowing network).

All these resource sharing tools may either be traditional or automated. In the case of the Senate legislative library, the possible resource sharing tool it currently has are traditional printed bibliographies.

II. PHILIPPINE LEGISLATIVE AND PARLIAMENTARY RESOURCES OF THE SENATE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

A. Statute Law Books

- 1. Philippine Constitutions (1935, 1973, 1986)

2. Public Laws - Publishes the Philippine organic acts which are the laws governing the structure of Philippine government during the American regime, prior to the adoption of the constitution.
 3. Journal of the Constitutional Convention - contains a complete record of the proceedings of the caucus.
 4. Secondary sources or other excellent aids in the study and interpretation of the Constitution.
- B. Treaties and other agreements
1. Official gazette
 2. Philippine Treaty Series
- C. Statute Proper
1. Laws and resolutions - contains text of acts, simple joint and concurrent resolutions of the House and Senate.
 2. Official Gazette
 3. Other specialized compilation of Philippine laws.
 4. Revised Penal Code
 5. Commercial law
 6. Civil Code
 7. Revised Administrative Code
 8. National Internal Revenue Code
 9. Revised Election Code
 10. Tariff & Customs Code
 11. Agrarian Reform Code
 12. Municipal Charter
- D. Administrative Rules & Orders
1. Executive issuances
 2. Administrative Orders
- E. Court Rules
- Rules of Court

F. Publications

1. Record of the Senate
2. Journal of the Senate
3. Congressional Record
4. Speeches of the Senators
5. Prayers of the Senators
6. The Performance of the Senate

G. Philippine Newspapers/Magazines

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Manila Bulletin | 8. Philippine Star |
| 2. Manila Times | 9. Manila Chronicle |
| 3. Manila Standard | 10. Phil. Daily inquirer |
| 4. Tempo | 11. Business World |
| 5. Today | 12. Business Star |
| 6. Malaya | 13. Phil. Free Press (Magazine) |
| 7. Phil. Times Journal | |

H. Bibliographies/Indexes (In-House listings)

1. Monthly Bibliography of New Acquisitions (1988-present)
2. Current-Awareness Services of Newly acquired periodicals (1988-present)
3. Glossary of legislative terms.