

No. 10126

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
PHILIPPINES**

Exchange of notes constituting an agreement on the use of the Special Fund for Education for the School Building Construction Project, 1967-1968 (with annexes and related notes of 26 April 1966). Manila, 18 May 1967

Authentic text: English.

Registered by the United States of America on 5 January 1970.

**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
PHILIPPINES**

Échange de notes constituant un accord relatif à l'utilisation du Fonds spécial pour l'éducation aux fins du Projet de constructions scolaires 1967-1968 (avec annexes et notes connexes en date du 26 avril 1966). Manille, 18 mai 1967

Texte authentique: anglais.

Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 5 janvier 1970.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT¹
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE PHILIPPINES ON THE USE OF THE SPECIAL FUND
FOR EDUCATION FOR THE SCHOOL BUILDING CON-
STRUCTION PROJECT, 1967-1968

I

*The American Ambassador to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs
of the Philippines*

No. 907

Manila, May 18, 1967

Excellency :

I have the honor to refer to our April 26, 1966² exchange of notes concerning the Special Fund for Education authorized by Public Law 88-94, approved August 12, 1963, as an amendment to the Philippine War Damage legislation of 1962, and to the recent discussions about the School Building Construction Project 1967-1968, formally proposed by Your Excellency's Government on April 18, 1967, and attached as Annex A to this note. As indicated in the proposal of Your Excellency's Government, this project, an element in the Presidential School Building Program, calls for Special Fund financing of 5,000 BPS-I-66 type, three-classroom school buildings and 1,545 II-A-D2 Army type, two-classroom school buildings with a combined total of 18,090 classrooms. I now have the honor on behalf of my Government to inform Your Excellency that this project has been approved for the expenditure of thirteen million seventy-seven thousand dollars (\$13,077,000) from the Special Fund for Education. I have the further honor to propose that the following understandings, drawn up in accordance with the exchange of notes of April 26, 1966, govern the implementation of this project :

1. Dollar disbursements for the project shall be made by the United States Government for deposit in depository banks in the United States designated by the Chairman of the National Economic Council of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to the credit of the said National Economic Council; thereafter, the National Economic Council shall deposit the peso equivalent at current exchange rates in the Philippine National Bank, Manila. The first disbursement by the United States Government will be made within two weeks after the date of this exchange of notes, and, as

¹ Came into force on 18 May 1967 by the exchange of the said notes.

² See p. 110 of this volume.

shown in Annex B to this note, the final one is scheduled for May 1, 1968. Each disbursement will be made in advance for the work to be undertaken and, except for the first, within two weeks after the National Economic Council certifies in a detailed progress report that the Special Fund for Education portion of this project has substantially reached the stage of implementation as shown in Annex C to this note.

2. Your Excellency's Government undertakes to identify the school buildings constructed with support of the Special Fund for Education, indicating that those buildings were constructed by the Philippine Government with funds made available by the people of the United States of America in recognition of the common efforts of the Philippines and the United States during World War Two.

3. Your Excellency's Government shall provide a final and comprehensive status report upon the completion of this project.

Upon receipt of a note from Your Excellency indicating that the foregoing understandings are acceptable to the Government of the Philippines, the Government of the United States of America will consider that this note with its annexes and Your Excellency's reply thereto constitute an agreement between our two Governments on the use of the Special Fund for Education for the School Building Construction Project, 1967-1968.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

William McCORMICK BLAIR, Jr.

Annexes :

- A. School Building Construction Project, 1967-1968.
- B. Special Fund for Education School Building Construction Project Disbursement Schedule.
- C. Special Fund for Education School Building Project Implementation Schedule.

His Excellency Narciso Ramos
Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Manila

A N N E X A

[Emblem : REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES — DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION]

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATION

SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, 1967-1968

(Final copy)

SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

*A Project Proposal of the Department of Education
Submitted to the Special Fund for Education Committee
Under the U. S. War Damage Act*

Manila, Philippines, November 1966

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Project data

Special Fund Allocation	P 51,000,000.00
Duration	13-½ months
Executing Agency	Presidential School Building Committee
	Office of the President, Republic of the Philippines

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¹ This line does not appear in the original document.

I. SUMMARY

1. *Project Title*

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

2. *Brief Description*

The project is for the construction of 6,545 school building units.

Two types of school buildings, designed for permanency and to meet climatic requirements, will be constructed :

- a. The BPS-I-66 Type—a one-storey building of steel framing, concrete flooring, hollow-block sidings and galvanized iron roofing accommodating 3 classrooms.
- b. The ARMY IIA-D2 Type—a one-storey building of concrete flooring, wooden sidings and galvanized iron roofing accommodating 2 classrooms.

The school buildings will be distributed in the different provinces and cities, according to a distribution plan based on the reported requirements for classrooms of the Bureau of Public Schools.

Approximately 5,000 units of the BPS-I-66 type and 1,545 units of the ARMY IIA-D2 type will be constructed, or a total of 18,090 classrooms at the termination of the project.

3. *Implementing Agency*

The project will be undertaken by the Presidential School Building Committee composed of the Executive Secretary, Secretary of Education, Secretary of National Defense, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Commissioner of the Budget, the Secretary of Community Development, and the Secretary of Public Works and Communications.

The preparation of the school building components and their shipment to the building sites under this project will be undertaken by the Bureau of Public Works, Department of Public Works and Communications, and by the Corps of Engineers, Armed Forces of the Philippines. Installation or construction will be by local communities.

4. *Funding*

The estimated cost of materials and expenses for the construction of the school houses is ₱ 51 million. This is based on an estimated unit cost of ₱ 5,500 for the Army IIA-D2 type and ₱ 8,500 for the BPS-I-66 type. These unit costs are based on present location of prefabrication plants and will be reduced by a better location to be adopted sometime before FY 1967-68, as a result of which, shipping distances will be considerably reduced.

5. Duration

The project will be completed in a period of thirteen and one-half months, beginning May 15, 1967.

II. PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

1. Background and History

The lack of adequate, appropriate and durable school buildings has always been a problem of public education in the Philippines.

In the last World War, under the Japanese occupation, the educational program was seriously disrupted and, in many areas, was discontinued. Most of the children of school age were forced out of school. School property was damaged to the extent of an estimated ₱ 126,000,000.00.

This was compounded by the accumulating backlog of children not in schools and the confused and precarious economic situation immediately after independence.

The use of makeshift buildings, the establishment of double-single-sessions and other emergency and stop-gap arrangements were resorted to, but facilities remained short of the basic needs. Private schools, most of which were sub-standard, increased rapidly due to the demand for education.

Congress, recognizing the constitutional and historical commitments to free public instruction, passed the Elementary Education Act of 1953 (Republic Act No. 896) to require the attendance of all children from ages 7 to 13 in schools and to eliminate the double-single session and other emergency plans. Lack of funds, however, prevented the execution and implementation of these provisions.

During the administration of the late President Magsaysay, pre-fabricated school buildings were designed and distributed as a quick solution to the recurring classroom crisis. Thousands of pre-fabricated school buildings were constructed under the supervision and administration of the Presidential School Building Committee.

Congress, in recognition of the serious implications of the shortage in school houses, appropriated in 1964, in Republic Act No. 4171, the amount of ₱ 1,000,000,000 for a 20-year School Building Construction Program with an annual outlay of ₱ 50,000,000. However, for Fiscal Years 1962-1963 and 1963-1964, the first two years of the program, not a single peso was released by the government.

Under these conditions there resulted a backlog of 93,725 classrooms. The present administration has already released ₱ 16 M for the first two quarters of Fiscal Year 1966-1967.

2. Justification

The public elementary school housing situation as shown by latest complete data is that 1,937,000 pupils out of the total school population were housed in temporary,

borrowed and rented classrooms. Using the accepted ratio of 40 pupils to a class, there is a need for 48,425 classrooms to house these pupils in permanent buildings designed for school purposes. The typhoons of 1964 and 1965 destroyed an additional 9,300 classrooms. The extension classes opened during School Years 1964-1967 to accommodate the increments in enrolments accounted for another backlog of 36,000 classrooms. With the release of ₱ 16M for the construction of school houses for the first and second quarters, 1966-1967, however, the requirements starting the 3rd quarter of Fiscal Year 1966-67, that is, January 1967, will be as follows :

48,425	— Number of classrooms to accommodate the elementary school population now housed in temporary and rented buildings.
9,300	— Number of additional classrooms destroyed by typhoons.
12,000	— 1964-1965 backlog.
12,000	— 1965-1966 backlog.
12,000	— 1966-1967 backlog.
<hr/>	
93,725	

Less 5,747 — Number of classrooms constructed 1964-1967.

<hr/>	
87,978	— Total number of classrooms required.

The construction of the two types of buildings proposed in this project will only partially solve the problem. At the estimated cost of ₱ 8,500 for the BPS-I-66 type and ₱ 5,500 for the Army type, and on the basis of 5,000 units of the first type and 1,545 units of the second type, a total of 18,090 classrooms will be constructed under the project. At most this project will therefore meet 21% of the total classroom requirements.

Nevertheless, this addition to the programmed government expenditures on school buildings will have a wide and permanent impact on the efficiency of the educational effort.

3. Objectives

No less than an estimated 804,000 pupils all over the country will be housed in adequate facilities. It should also be noted that school sites will be made available by the local governments and the community; this arrangement stimulates local participation and support for educational activities in particular, and enhances the growth of healthy relations between the government and the country, in general.

From a broader point of view, the improvement of classroom and related school activities will improve the lower level support for secondary and higher education programs in the Philippines. Moreover, this project will enhance the success of other projects of the Bureau of Public Schools, especially the improvement of science facilities and teaching, as well as the improvement of teacher-training institutions.

4. Principal Activities

To realize the objectives set forth in this project, two principal activities are proposed :

a. The construction of as many low-cost school houses as possible, estimated to be 6,545 units in this project, designed to meet climatic and academic conditions :

- (1) The BPS-I-66 : This type of school building is intended primarily for typhoon areas. The design allows easy expansion through construction of additional units according to a variety of layouts. This convertible type of 2-3 room school building provides economy and control in space depending on instruction needs and class sizes. In areas where large enrolment is expected, 3 buildings of this type can amply accommodate complete elementary school from the first through the sixth grade.

With demountable partitions, this building can also be utilized as a hall and a meeting place for community gatherings, as well as for other activities of local civic and PTA groups. Hence, the building is multi-purpose : for the use of school children and for the improvement and stimulation of cultural participation in every locality.

The construction cost of this type of school building is approximately ₱ 8,500 per unit. The cost covers that of the materials and labor to complete each building, thus each classroom unit costs ₱ 2,833.00.

- (2) The Army Type: This type is a two-room unit of pre-fabricated wooden components. This type is intended to be used in non-typhoon areas, although the earlier units constructed since 1954 demonstrate its strength and durability. It has a concrete flooring and galvanized iron roofing, with a capacity of 90 school children per unit. Estimated cost per two room unit is ₱ 5,500 delivered to the erection site excluding only sand and gravel and labor for erection.

b. The allocation and installation of school-houses in the various sites are based on the reported field requirements for classrooms of the Bureau of Public Schools.

The school-houses to be built are allocated proportionately to the existing needs of the divisions for classrooms, where the needs are defined to include : the number of classrooms to accommodate children in rented and temporary houses; the classrooms to replace those destroyed by typhoons; and the number of classrooms to accommodate increases in enrolment.

III. ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

The Presidential School Building Committee shall have direct responsibility and supervision over this project. This Committee, organized by virtue of Administrative

Order No. 16, dated 8 August 1966, is composed of the Executive Secretary as chairman, with the Secretary of National Defense, Secretary of Education, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Secretary of Public Works and Communications, Secretary of Community Development and the Budget Commissioner, as members. The Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines is the Executive Officer of the Committee. In the field provincial sub-committees supervise the actual implementation of the program. This sub-committee is presided over by the Division Superintendent of Schools with the District Highway Engineer, Provincial Community Development Officer, and the Philippine Constabulary Provincial Commander.

Under the Presidential committee are the different "pre-fab" school building producing agencies : the Department of Public Works and Communication and the Corps of Engineers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

The Department of Public Works and Communications was organized primarily to administer programs of public works construction in the country. In most of the projects of the Department of Public Works several agencies cooperate, including private dealers, sub-contractors and suppliers, to meet particular problems. The staff of the Department having undertaken various projects including school building programs, is a highly qualified and competent agency to execute this project.

The Corps of Engineers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines has proven to be just as efficient in their new task of civic and social development. At present, with the 2 sawmills they have, the corps has been ahead of their schedule in school building production, and construction. They are presently improving their capability with the negotiation for additional 4 sawmills to be distributed strategically in the country.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The project, if approved, will formally start on May, 1967. The program for constructing classroom-buildings under the present administration, however, has commenced at the start of FY 1966-1967. Hence, by this time, the different departments involved in this project have initiated their activities and will be in full operation by January, 1967. Personnel and other organizational arrangements are ready.

This project is just a portion of a 4-year continuous program.

This school building program is designed to produce by 1970, 12,105 units of the Army type, of two classrooms each; and 22,500 of the BPS-I-66 type, each of 3 classrooms. The Army type is to be produced by the Corps of Engineers of the AFP.

The Army type is primarily intended for construction in non-typhoon areas. It is a development of a prototype which was first constructed in 1954 and is in good condition.

The Corps capacity is based on 5 sawmills starting Fiscal Year 1967 which can produce 315 buildings a month. The building components are packaged and delivered to sites for construction by the local communities.

The BPS-I-66 type is to be produced by the Bureau of Public Works as the principal executing agency. The capacity is based on reparations equipment for pre-fabricating steel components. The BPS-I-66 type is intended for construction in typhoon areas. It is of a new design without wooden components and is permanent. All components are to be packaged and delivered to the site for construction by the local communities.

The financing for the construction of both types will come from the Public Works fund and from the War Damage Special Fund for Education. The amount of P 51 million is available from the latter fund. The entire program which starts in Fiscal Year 1967 is expected to reduce the present backlog of classrooms by 98%.

The allocation and release of school buildings are under the Presidential School Building Committee, which includes members from various agencies of the government. The Committee has sub-committees in each province to check on field requirements.

APPENDIX A

CLASSROOM REQUIREMENTS*

I. Number of classrooms needed as of 1964-65	48,425
(To accommodate 1,937,000 schoolchildren in temporary, rented and borrowed rooms, of which 606,500 are in typhoon areas, 1,330,500 in non-typhoon areas. 40 schoolchildren to 1 classroom)	
II. Number of classrooms destroyed by typhoons since 1964-65	9,300
III. Number of classroom to accommodate annual additional classes, 1964-67:	
1964-65	12,000
1965-66	12,000
1966-67	12,000
	36,000
	TOTAL, as of 1966-67
	93,725 (classrooms)

APPENDIX B

SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM 1966-1970

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>	<i>Required Funds (in millions)</i>
<i>Fiscal year 1966-67</i>		
AFP (Army type)	2,105	P11.577
DPWC (Marcos type)	1,500	12.75
	TOTAL	P24.327
	3,605	

* The above figures are from the latest data of the Bureau of Public Schools.

APPENDIX B (continued)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>	<i>Required Funds (in millions)</i>
<i>Fiscal year 1967-68</i>		
AFP (Army type)	4,500	P24.75
DPWC (Marcos type)	5,000	42.5
TOTAL	9,500	P67.25
<i>Fiscal year 1968-69</i>		
AFP (Army type)	2,750	P15,125
DPWC (Marcos type)	8,000	68.00
TOTAL	10,750	P83.125
<i>Fiscal year 1969-70</i>		
AFP (Army type)	2,750	15.125
DPWC (Marcos type)	8,000	68.00
TOTAL	10,750	P83,125
GRAND TOTAL	34,605	P257.827

APPENDIX C

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATION

The P51 M from this fund will be used to finance the following portion of the School Building Construction Program.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Cost</i>
<i>Fiscal year 1966-67</i> (For the 3rd & 4th Quarters starting January, 1967)*		
(a) Army Type	545	P3.0 M
(b) Marcos Type	1000	8.5 M
TOTAL	1545	P11.5 M
<i>Fiscal year 1967-68</i>		
(a) Army Type	1000	P5.5 M
(b) Marcos Type	4000	34.0 M
TOTAL	5000	P39.5 M
GRAND TOTAL	6545	P51.00 M

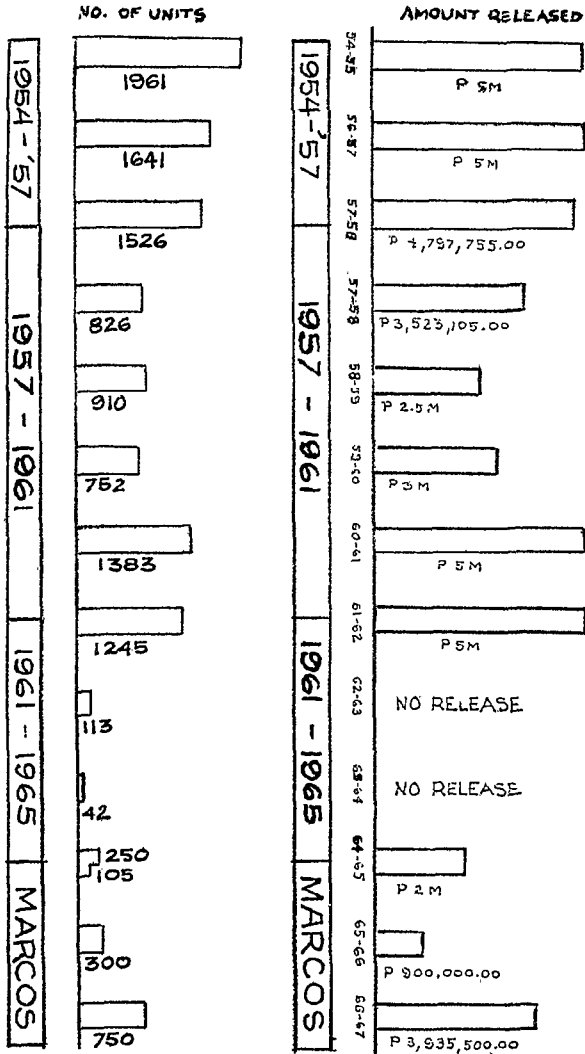
Number of Classrooms ('66-67 - financed by Special Fund for Education) :

a. Army Type-1545	3,090
b. Marcos Type-5000	15,000
TOTAL classrooms :	18,090

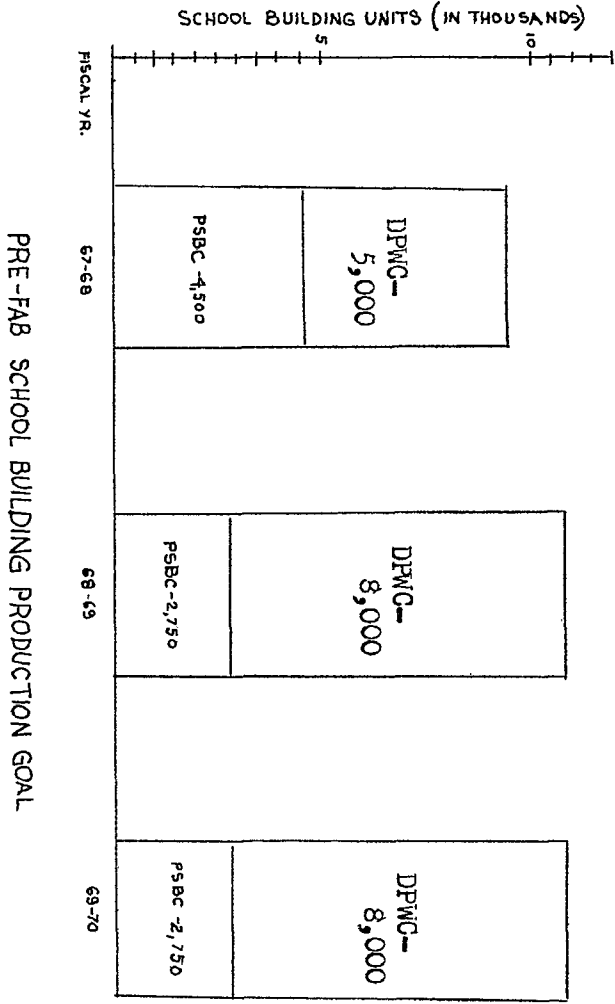
* Estimated costs due to expected reduced shipping and delivery costs.

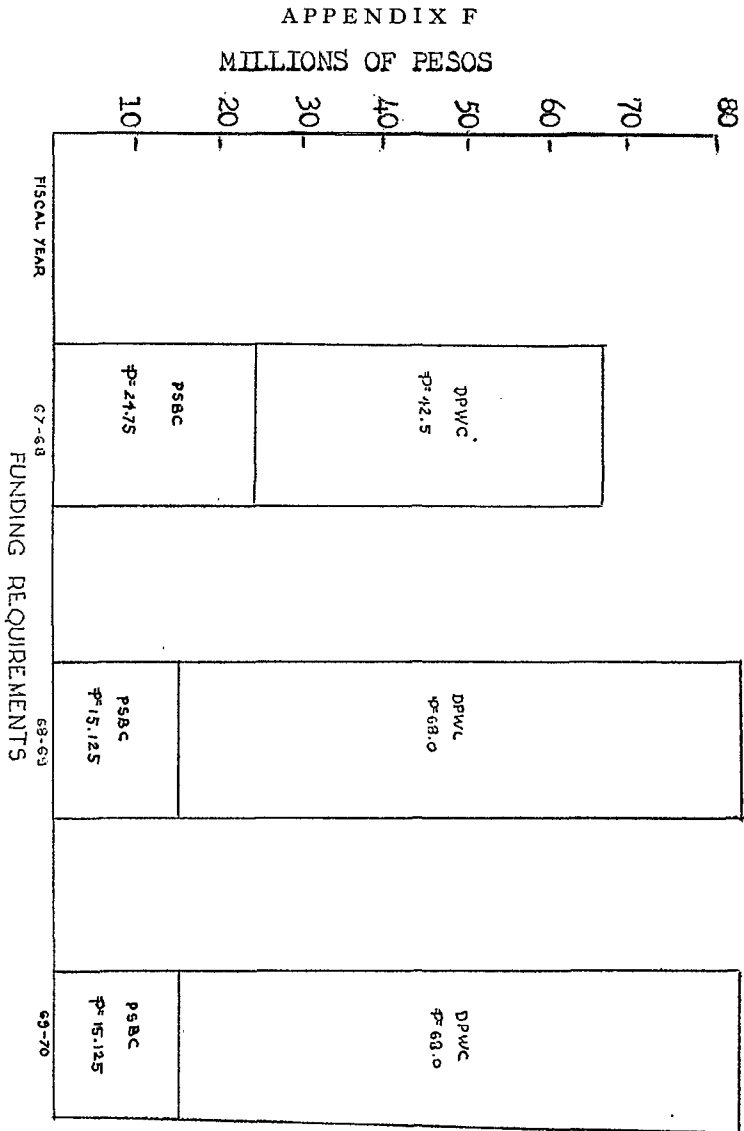
APPENDIX D

ANNUAL FUND RELEASES & CORRESPONDING PRODUCTION



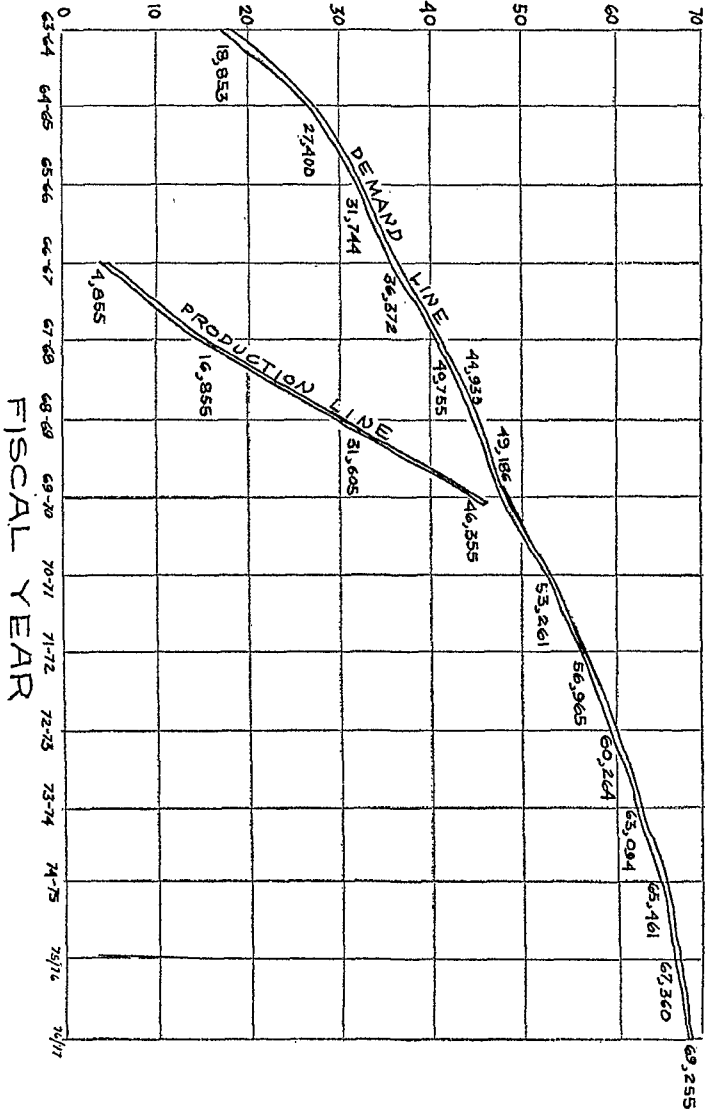
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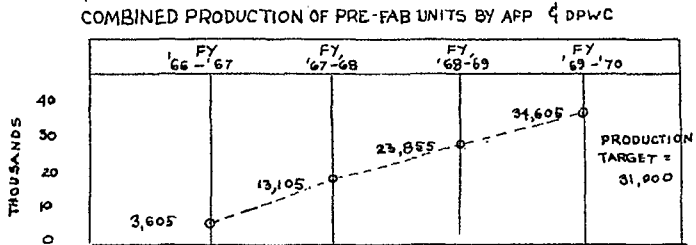
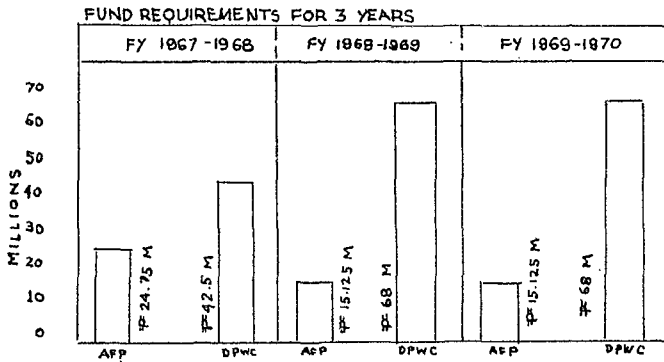
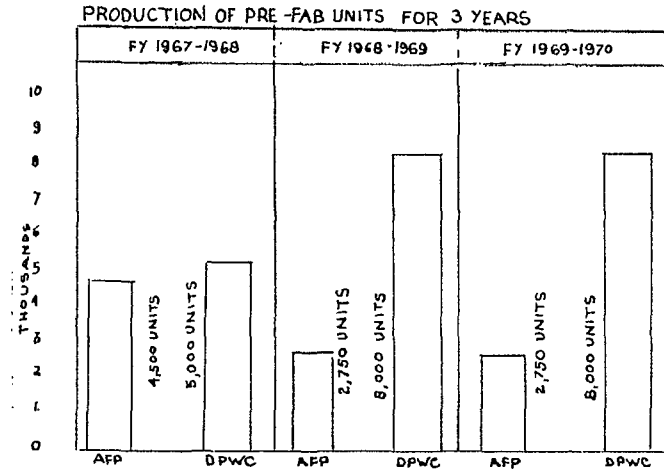


APPENDIX G

NO OF PRE-FAB UNITS REQUIRED
(THOUSANDS)



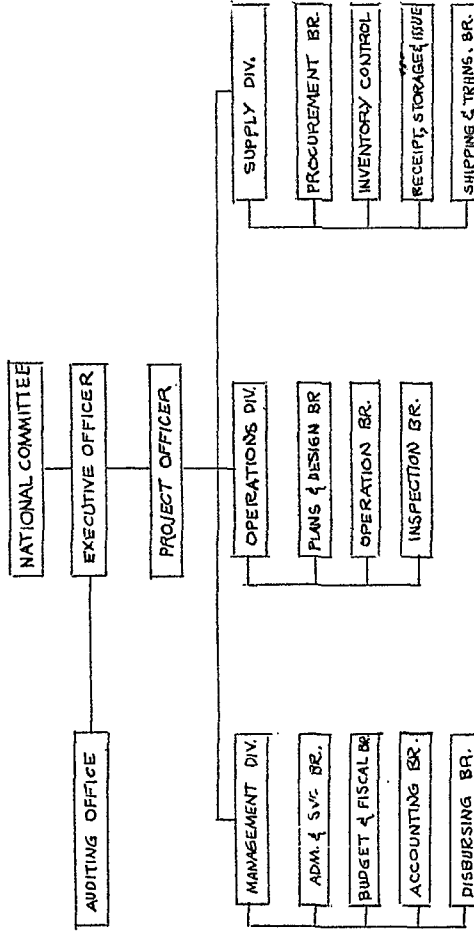
APPENDIX H



AS OF NOVEMBER 7, 1966

APPENDIX I

ORGANIZATION CHART
PRESIDENTIAL SCHOOL BUILDING COMMITTEE



APPENDIX L

BILL OF MATERIALS
Type IIA-D2 (Army Type)

(For one unit)

I. Cement	80 bags
II. Lumber	
1. Post, guijo S4S	
3 - 4" × 4" × 12'	48.00 BF
5 - 4" × 4" × 10'	66.66
	<hr/>
	114.66 BF
2. Beam, apitong S4S	
2 - 4" × 12" × 20'	160.00 BF
3. Girt, apitong S4S	
4 - 2" × 5" × 10'	33.40 BF
4. Rafter, apitong S4S	
9 - 2" × 6" × 16'	144.00 BF
9 - 2" × 6" × 20'	180.00
	<hr/>
	324.00 BF
5. Purling, apitong S4S	
36 - 2" × 3" × 16'	288.00 BF
18 - 2" × 3" × 12'	108.00
	<hr/>
	396.00 BF
6. Frames, apitong S4S	
8 - 3" × 4" × 10'	80.00 BF
28 - 2" × 4" × 12'	224.00
43 - 2" × 4" × 10'	287.00
1 - 2" × 4" × 6'	4.00
4 - 2" × 3" × 16'	32.00
2 - 2" × 3" × 12'	12.00
31 - 2" × 3" × 10'	155.00
18 - 1½" × 2" × 12'	54.00
4 - 1½" × 2" × 10'	10.00
4 - 1" × 4" × 12'	16.00
	<hr/>
	874.00 BF
7. Facia Board, tanguile S4S	
1 - 1" × 10" × 14'	11.65 BF
6 - 1" × 10" × 12'	60.00
8 - 1" × 10" × 10'	66.70
	<hr/>
	138.35 BF
8. Siding, Tanguile	
a) V-Cut	
6 - 1" × 8" × 16'	64.00 BF
9 - 1" × 8" × 14'	84.00
98 - 1" × 8" × 12'	784.00
32 - 1" × 8" × 10'	214.00
3 - 1" × 8" × 6'	12.00
	<hr/>
	1,158.00 BF

b) S4S—		
4 — 1" × 4" × 10'	.....	13.30 BF
8 — 1" × 3" × 10'	.....	20.00
6 — 1" × 2" × 10'	.....	14.00
71 — 1" × 1" × 10'	.....	59.00
		106.30 BF
9. Leuvres, Tanguile K. D.		
a) S4S		
8 — 2" × 6" × 12'	.....	96.00 BF
16 — 1" × 6" × 14'	.....	112.00
16 — 1" × 4" × 14'	.....	75.00
b) V-Cut		
32 — 1" × 6" × 16'	.....	256.00 BF
10. Door, Tanguile S4S, K.D.		
4 — 2" × 3" × 14'	.....	28.00 BF
5 — 1" × 2" × 12'	.....	10.00
2 — 1" × 2" × 14'	.....	4.67
		42.67 BF

III. Plywood, Class "C"
10 — 1/4' × 4' × 8'

IV. Hardware

a) Straps (see attached plan)

S — 1	.....	21 pcs.
S — 2	.....	10 "
S — 3	.....	280 "
S — 4	.....	4 "
S — 5	.....	18 "
S — 6	.....	2 "
S — 7	.....	2 "

b) Bolts

1/2" φ × 2 1/2"	.....	20 pcs
3/8" φ × 3"	.....	20 "
1/2" φ × 4"	.....	25 "
3/8" φ × 4 1/2"	.....	36 "

c) Finished Hardware

3 1/2" × 3 1/2" Hinges	.....	6 pairs
Ext. Lockset	.....	2 sets
2" C. W. Nails	.....	30 kg.
3" " "	.....	30 kg.
4" " "	.....	22 1/2 kg.
1 1/2" Fin. Nails	.....	6 kg.
5/8 × 0.020" Steel Strap	.....	1 1/2 rolls
		(45 kg per roll)
5/8 × 2-7/16" Seal Signode	.....	1 box
		(2,500 pcs per box)

V. Paints and brush

White	.....	4 gallons
Sky Blue	.....	6 "
Torquoise Blue	.....	10 "
4" brush	.....	1 pc.
2" brush	.....	1 pc.

VI. Sand and gravel			
Gravel	14 Cu.m.	} To be furnished free by recipient barrio	
Sand	7 Cu.m.		
VII. Roofing			
Aluminum Corrugated Sheets:			
0.019" × 32- ³ / ₄ " × 8'	19 pcs.		
0.019" × 32- ³ / ₄ " × 9'	38 "		
0.019" × 32- ³ / ₄ " × 12'	19 "		
Plain Aluminum Sheets:			
0.019" × 33" × 8'	6 pcs.		
0.019" × 28" × 8'	1 pc.		
0.019" × 28" × 10'	1 pc.		
Accessories			
Aluminum Nails:			
#10 × 7/8"		1.63 kg.	
Aluminum Washers:			
0.051" × ¹ / ₄ " × 11/16 O.D.		2.46 kg.	
Aluminum Straps:			
0.032" × 1" × 6"		1,100 pcs.	
Aluminum Rivets:			
¹ / ₄ "φ × ³ / ₈ "		2.55 kg.	

APPENDIX M

THE BPS - I - 66 SCHOOL BUILDING

The Bureau of Public Schools - I - 66 type, designed for rural areas will be of permanent materials adapted to the climatic condition of the Philippines. The structural framework, such as columns, rafters and purlins are all steel, shop-welded and to be bolted together in the site of the construction. The walls will be of concrete hollow blocks. Windows are to be of steel-framed glass sashes supplemented with wrought iron grills. The end walls are entirely of concrete hollow blocks. The new design of this type of school building is such that it can be converted from 2 to 3 classrooms providing movable partitions. Each building unit is 24 feet × 60 feet. The minimum size of the classroom is 24 feet × 30 feet each for two-classrooms arrangement.

The roofing of this type of school building is of No. 26 corrugated galvanized iron riveted and strapped to the steel purlins to ensure the permanency of the roofing sheets. A system aluminum ceiling is applied in this building to keep the rooms pleasantly cool throughout the day, a condition lacking in most pre-fabricated school buildings the roofing of which is of galvanized iron without ceiling. The 8 ft. cantilever eaves at the front side of the building provides ample protection to the open grills and the steel doors which are always subjected to intense downpour prevalent during the rainy season.

The height of this building is 9 ft. along the lines of the columns at the interior, and the roof is pitched at 1:6 slope giving a maximum height of 11 ft. along the ridge portion of the building thus making an average height of 10 ft. and giving a maximum volume of air space for each classroom.

Estimate of expenses

1. (a) Purchase of pre-fabricated steel frames	P1,640
(b) Labor	150
2. Purchase of roofing and ceiling sheets, doors, windows and grilles, etc.	3,600
3. Shipping and/or trucking expenses	250
4. Purchase of local materials such as cement gravel, sand, concrete hollow blocks, lumber, etc.	1,400
5. Construction of building (labor)	1,100
6. Engineering and miscellaneous expenses 10%	814
	TOTAL 8,954
	or 9,000

Note. Subject to reduction through local donations of these items.

Timetable per unit

1. Inspection and preparation of site	1 day
2. Printing and distribution of plans	6 days
3. Release of fund allocation to districts	5 days
4. Purchase of materials pre-fabrication	10 days
5. Delivery of materials	10 days
6. Organization	2 days
7. Construction	15 days
8. Clean up of jobsite	1/2 day
9. Turn over to using agency	1/2 day
	TOTAL 50 days

Bill of materials

Roofing	No. 26 Corrugated G.I. sheets
Rafters	Steel I-beams (7.7#/ft.)
Purlins	Steel Channels (4.1#/ft.)
Ceiling	No. #.019 Corrugated aluminum sheets
Exterior walls	4" concrete hollow blocks with cement plaster finish
Windows	Light section steel frames with 1/8" thick clear glass panes
Doors	Light section steel frame with gauge 20 steel sheet
Flooring	4" concrete slab on fill
Columns	Steel I-beams (7.7#/ft.)
Grilles	1/8" × 1/4" Diamond type wrought iron
Foundation	Class "A" concrete in site

APPENDIX N

DISTRIBUTION OF 8,000 PREFABRICATED SCHOOL BUILDING UNITS FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS 1966-1967 TO 1969-1970 IN THE RATIO OF 4:3:2:1

Provinces	Number of children housed in temporary, rented and borrowed buildings	Ratio	Allotment	School Years 1966-1967 to 1969-70			
				66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
1. Abra	7,249	.00404	32	13	10	6	3
2. Agusan	27,213	.01435	115	47	34	23	11
3. Aklan	18,463	.00983	79	31	24	16	8
4. Albay							
1st District	11,082	.00602	48	19	14	10	5
2nd District	10,362	.00565	45	18	13	9	5
3rd District	24,248	.01282	103	41	31	21	10
5. Antique	14,658	.00787	63	25	19	13	6
6. Baguio and Bneguet:							
2nd District	6,877	.00385	31	13	9	6	3
7. Batan	4,621	.00269	22	9	7	4	2
8. Batanes	276	.00044	3	1	1	1	—
9. Batangas							
1st District	13,626	.00733	59	23	18	12	6
2nd District	16,868	.00900	72	29	22	14	7
3rd District	19,213	.01021	82	33	25	16	8
10. Biak (Mt. Prov.)							
1st District	12,880	.00694	56	22	17	11	6
3rd District	8,520	.00469	38	15	11	8	4
11. Bohol							
1st District	2,985	.00184	15	6	5	3	1
2nd District	11,151	.00605	48	19	14	10	5
3rd District	25,150	.01328	106	42	32	21	11
12. Bukidnon	24,425	.01290	103	41	31	21	10
13. Bulacan							
1st District	4,591	.00267	21	9	6	4	2
2nd District	6,763	.00379	30	12	9	6	3
14. Cagayan I							
1st District	10,560	.00575	46	18	14	9	5
15. Cagayan II							
2nd District	6,716	.00376	31	13	9	6	3
16. Camarines Norte	18,265	.00972	78	31	23	16	8
17. Camarines Sur							
1st District	31,014	.01630	130	52	39	26	13
2nd District	40,839	.02138	171	68	52	34	17
18. Capiz							
1st District	27,909	.01470	118	47	35	24	12
2nd District	11,794	.00638	51	20	16	10	5
19. Catanduanes	19,167	.01019	82	33	25	16	8
20. Cavite	17,108	.00913	74	30	22	15	7
21. Cebu							
1st District	13,758	.00740	59	23	18	12	6
Danao City	2,726	.00170	14	6	4	3	1
2nd District	4,863	.00281	22	9	7	4	2
Cebu City	16,167	.00864	69	27	21	14	7
LapuLapu City .	2,036	.00135	11	5	3	2	1

Province	Number of children housed in temporary, rented and borrowed buildings	Ratio	Allotment	School Years 1966-1967 to 1969-70			
				66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
3rd District	7,681	.00426	35	14	11	7	3
4th District	5,278	.00303	24	10	7	5	2
5th District	7,256	.00404	33	13	10	7	3
6th District	6,491	.00375	30	12	9	6	3
Toledo City	5,820	.00332	27	11	8	5	3
7th District	25,350	.01330	106	42	32	21	11
22. Cotabato (Lone Dist.)							
I	27,404	.01444	116	46	35	23	12
II	35,473	.01861	149	59	45	30	15
III							
23. Davao	33,756	.01772	142	57	43	28	14
Davao City	15,098	.00809	65	26	20	13	6
24. Ilocos Norte							
1st District	5,898	.00334	27	11	8	5	3
2nd District	6,586	.00370	30	12	9	6	3
25. Ilocos Sur							
1st District	4,491	.00262	21	9	6	4	2
2nd District	4,704	.00272	21	9	6	4	2
26. Iloilo							
1st District	8,530	.00470	38	15	11	8	4
2nd District	1,738	.00490	9	3	3	2	1
Iloilo City	2,281	.00147	12	5	4	2	1
3rd District	8,524	.00470	38	15	11	8	4
4th District	4,201	.00246	20	8	6	4	2
5th District	11,917	.00645	52	21	16	10	5
27. Isabela	37,536	.01972	158	63	47	32	16
28. Laguna							
1st District	6,305	.00350	28	11	8	6	3
San Pablo City	7,014	.00392	31	13	9	6	3
2nd District	6,941	.00388	31	13	9	6	3
29. Lanao del Norte	24,433	.01291	103	41	31	21	10
Iligan City	5,548	.00316	25	10	8	5	2
30. Lanao del Sur I	12,208	.00660	53	21	16	11	5
Marawi City	5,568	.00312	25	10	8	5	2
31. Lanao del Sur II	17,632	.00910	73	29	22	15	7
32. La Union							
1st District	7,031	.00392	31	13	9	6	3
2nd District	6,228	.00351	28	11	8	6	3
33. Leyte I							
1st District	19,830	.01053	85	34	26	17	8
2nd District	17,309	.00893	71	29	21	14	7
34. Leyte II							
3rd District	29,064	.01530	122	49	37	24	12
35. Leyte III							
4th District	25,698	.01356	108	43	32	22	11
36. Marinduque	6,629	.00372	30	12	9	6	3
37. Masbate	30,962	.02041	163	65	49	33	16
38. Misamis Occ.	15,304	.00820	65	26	20	13	6
39. Misamis Oriental ...	23,532	.01244	100	40	30	20	10
Cagayan de Oro ..	6,018	.00340	28	11	8	6	3

Province	Number of children housed in temporary, rented and borrowed buildings	Ratio	Allotment	School Years 1966-1967 to 1969-70			
				66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
40. Negros Occ.							
1st District	33,060	.01736	139	55	42	28	14
2nd District	9,896	.00540	43	17	13	9	4
Bacolod City	7,286	.00406	32	13	10	6	3
3rd District	41,705	.02276	182	73	55	36	18
41. Negros Oriental							
1st District	38,644	.02024	162	65	49	32	16
2nd District	20,283	.01074	86	34	26	17	9
42. Nueva Ecija							
1st District	7,397	.00411	33	13	10	7	3
2nd District	12,851	.00693	55	22	17	11	5
Cabanatuan City ..	3,723	.00222	18	7	5	4	2
43. Nueva Vizcaya	11,363	.00616	49	19	15	10	5
44. Occ. Mindoro	8,863	.00487	39	15	12	8	4
45. Or. Mindoro	23,530	.01244	100	40	30	20	10
46. Palawan	12,077	.00653	52	21	16	10	5
47. Pampanga							
1st District	14,360	.00771	62	25	19	12	6
2nd District	24,711	.01305	104	42	31	21	10
Angeles City	2,404	.00154	12	5	4	2	1
48. Pangasinan							
1st District	7,997	.00442	35	14	11	7	3
2nd District	7,099	.00396	32	13	10	6	3
Dagupan City	1,332	.00098	7	3	2	1	1
3rd District	12,318	.00665	53	21	16	11	5
4th District	8,593	.00473	37	15	11	7	4
5th District	6,152	.00347	27	11	8	5	3
49. Quezon I							
1st District	2,553	.00161	13	6	4	2	1
50. Quezon II							
1st District	33,679	.01768	141	57	42	28	14
2nd District	30,266	.01581	126	50	38	25	13
51. Rizal							
1st District	43,272	.02252	180	72	54	36	18
Caloocan City	19,939	.01648	84	34	25	17	8
Pasay City	8,458	.00455	36	14	11	7	4
Quezon City (part).	21,746	.01141	91	37	27	18	9
2nd District	20,818	.01093	87	35	26	17	9
Quezon City (part).	7,798	.00421	34	14	10	7	3
52. Romblon	14,429	.00759	61	24	19	12	6
53. Samar I							
1st District	23,677	.01241	100	40	30	20	10
54. Samar II							
2nd District	26,759	.01400	112	45	34	22	10
55. Samar III							
3rd District	14,353	.00759	60	24	18	12	6
56. Sorsogon							
1st District	14,426	.00763	61	24	19	12	10
2nd District	12,062	.00641	51	20	16	10	5
57. Southern Leyte	14,405	.00762	61	24	19	12	10

Province	Number of children housed in temporary, rented and borrowed buildings	Ratio	Allotment	School Years 1966-1967 to 1969-70			
				66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
58. Sulu I } Lone Dist. ...	26,615	.01392	111	45	33	22	11
Sulu II }	20,878	.01096	88	35	26	18	9
59. Surigao del Norte ...	18,009	.00948	76	30	23	15	8
60. Surigao del Sur	9,257	.00496	40	16	12	8	4
61. Tarlac							
1st District	6,185	.00338	27	11	8	5	3
2nd District	5,101	.00282	22	9	7	4	2
62. Sambales	13,942	.00738	59	23	10	12	6
63. Zamboanga del Norte	19,770	.01039	83	33	25	17	8
Dapitan City	1,529	.00097	7	3	2	1	1
64. Zamboanga del Sur ..	58,545	.03041	243	97	73	49	24
Basilan City	7,596	.00411	32	13	10	6	3
Zamboanga City ..	10,113	.00542	43	17	13	9	4
TOTAL	1,937,052	1.00000	8,000	3,200	2,400	1,600	800

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 30,000 "MARCOS TYPE" SCHOOL BUILDING IN TYPHOON FREQUENTED PROVINCES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS 1966-67 TO 1969-70 IN THE RATIO 4 : 3 : 2 : 1

Province	Number of children housed in temporary, rented and borrowed buildings	Ratio	Allotment	School Years 1966-1967 to 1969-70			
				66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
1. Agusan							
Lone Dist.	27,213	.04889	1,470	588	441	294	147
2. Albay							
1st Distr.	11,082	.01978	600	240	180	120	60
2nd Distr.	10,362	.01849	560	224	168	112	56
3rd Distr.	24,248	.04535	1,360	544	408	272	136
3. Cagayan I							
1st Dist.	10,560	.01885	570	228	171	114	57
4. Cagayan II							
2nd Dist.	6,716	.01191	360	144	108	72	36
5. Camarines Norte							
Lone Dist.	18,265	.03275	980	392	294	196	98
6. Camarines Sur							
1st Dist.	31,014	.05756	1,730	692	519	346	173
2nd Dist.	40,839	.07348	2,200	800	660	440	220
7. Catanduanes							
Lone Dist.	19,167	.03437	1,030	412	309	206	103
8. Isabela							
Lone Dist.	37,536	.06732	2,020	808	606	404	202

Province	Number of children housed in temporary, rented and borrowed buildings	Ratio	Allotment	School Years 1966-67 to 1969-70			
				66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
9. Leyte I							
1st Dist.	19,830	.03557	1,067	427	320	213	107
2nd Dist.	17,309	.03102	930	372	279	186	93
10. Leyte II							
3rd Dist.	29,064	.05223	1,565	626	470	313	156
11. Leyte III							
4th Dist.	25,698	.04616	1,385	554	416	277	138
12. Nueva Vizcaya							
Lone Dist.	11,363	.02254	665	266	200	133	66
13. Quezon I							
1st Dist.	2,553	.00455	138	55	41	28	14
14. Quezon II							
1st Dist.	33,679	.06056	1,815	726	545	363	181
2nd Dist.	30,266	.0544	1,630	652	489	326	163
15. Romblon							
Lone Dist.	14,429	.02582	780	312	234	156	78
16. Samar							
1st Dist.	23,677	.04251	1,275	510	303	255	127
2nd Dist.	26,759	.04807	1,440	576	432	288	144
3rd Dist.	14,353	.02569	770	308	231	154	77
17. Sorsogon							
1st Dist.	14,426	.02582	775	310	233	155	77
2nd Dist.	12,062	.02155	650	260	195	130	65
18. Southern Leyte							
Lone Dist.	14,405	.02578	770	308	231	154	77
19. Surigao Del Norte							
Lone Dist.	18,005	.03228	965	386	290	193	96
20. Surigao Del Sur							
Lone Dist.	9,257	.01650	500	200	150	100	50
TOTAL	554,141	1.00000	30,000	12,000	9,000	6,000	3,000

ANNEX B

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATION

SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

	(Million dollars)
Two weeks from date of this agreement	3.4
August 1, 1967	3.4
November 1, 1967	3.5
February 1, 1968	2.4
May 1, 1968	0.377
TOTAL	\$13.077

ANNEX C

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATION

SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECT

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

<i>Implementation Period</i>	<i>Army Type No. of Units</i>	<i>Marcos Type No. of Units</i>
May 15 - August 14, 1967	545	1,000
August 15 - November 14, 1967	500	1,350
November 15, 1967 - February 14, 1968	500	1,350
February 15 - May 14, 1968		1,100
May 15 - June 30, 1968		200
	TOTAL	5,000
	1,545	

II

*The Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines
to the American Ambassador*

No. 11226

Manila, May 18, 1967

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note No. 907 dated May 18, 1967, concerning the Special Fund for Education authorized by Public Law 88-94, approved August 12, 1963, as an amendment to the Philippine War Damage legislation of 1962 and the recent discussions about the School Building Construction Project 1967-68, which reads as follows :

[See note I]

I wish to inform Your Excellency that the foregoing understandings are acceptable to the Government of the Philippines, and that Your Excellency's note with its annexes and this note constitute an agreement between our two Governments on the use of the Special Fund for Education for the School Building Construction Project, 1967-68.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Narciso RAMOS
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Ambassador William McCormick Blair Jr.
Embassy of the United States
Manila

RELATED NOTES

I

*The American Ambassador to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs
of the Philippines*

No. 839

Manila, April 26, 1966

Excellency :

I have the honor to refer to the conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of our two Governments relating to the Special Fund for Education authorized by Public Law 88-94, approved August 12, 1963, as an amendment to the Philippine War Damage legislation of 1962. I also have the honor to confirm the following understandings reached as a result of these conversations :

1. The monies made available to the Special Fund provided in the amendment to the Act shall be used for the purpose of furthering educational programs to the mutual advantage of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America.

2. The funds shall be used to further enduring educational projects in the broadest sense which shall promote the general development of the Philippines. Such projects shall be developed and determined by means of consultation between the two Governments.

3. Disbursements from the Fund by the authorized disbursing agent of the United States Government for approved projects shall be made from time to time as provided in a schedule of payments to be mutually agreed upon for each project, and deposited by the United States Government in such banking institutions in the Philippines as may be agreed upon by the two Governments. The two Governments agree to negotiate the release and utilization of the Special Fund for Education within the minimum time consistent with the formulation and implementation of each project developed.

4. A report covering the status of each project developed pursuant to negotiations to be supported by the Fund shall be furnished periodically by the Philippine Government to the United States Government until such time as the funds authorized by the two Governments for the support of such projects have been fully utilized. A final and comprehensive status report on the completed utilization of the fund shall be subsequently provided by the Government of the Philippines.

Upon receipt of a note indicating that the foregoing provisions are acceptable to the Government of the Philippines, the Government of the United States of America will consider that this note and your reply thereto constitute the

basis for negotiations between our two Governments on the uses of the Special Fund for Education.

Accept Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highestt consideration.

William McCORMICK BLAIR, Jr.

His Excellency Narciso Ramos
Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Manila

II

*The Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines
to the American Ambassador*

No. 7564

Manila, April 26, 1966

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note No. 839 of April 26, 1966, which reads as follows :

[*See note I*]

I have further the honor to inform Your Excellency that the proposals set forth in the above-quoted Note are acceptable to my Government and that Your Excellency's Note and this reply constitute the basis for negotiations between our two Governments on the uses of the Special Fund for Education.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Narciso RAMOS

His Excellency William McCormick Blair, Jr.
Ambassador of the United States of America
to the Philippines
Manila