

when it is shown that the violation was due to an act or commission of some other person, over whom the former has no control, in which case the said person who is responsible for the violation shall be held criminally liable. If any alien commits a violation of this Act for the second time, the court shall order his immediate deportation.

SEC. 9. Except as provided in this Act, all the laws relative to cockfighting, horse racing, Jai Alai, games and motion picture exhibitions shall continue in force and effect.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect ninety days after its approval.

Approved, June 20, 1953.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT REPUBLIC ACT No. 946, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE BLUE SUNDAY LAW.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Labor by Section 8 of Republic Act No. 946, entitled "AN ACT TO PROHIBIT LABOR ON SUNDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY, HOLY THURSDAY, GOOD FRIDAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY," I hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations to implement the provisions of said Act.

CHAPTER I.—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1. *Definitions.*—The following words, terms and phrases as used herein or in the law shall have the meanings applied to them in this chapter except when the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(a) "Agricultural enterprise" is one engaged in farming in all its branches, which include, among other things, the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities, raising of livestock or poultry and any practices in conjunction with such farming operation, but does not include the manufacturing or processing of sugar, coconuts, abaca, tobacco, pineapples or other farm products.

(b) "Building," as now generally used, is an edifice, framed or constructed, designed to stand more or less permanently, covering a space of land, for use as a dwelling, storehouse, factory, shelter for beasts, or some other useful purposes.

(c) "Commercial enterprise" includes all activities relating to business intercourse.

(d) "Construction" is the process of putting together the constituent parts of something in their proper place or order; building.

(e) "Driving vehicles" refers to driving of conveyances other than public utilities.

(f) "Emergency" is an unforeseen combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action.

(g) "Fair"—festival and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for some charitable object; a competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc., not primarily for purposes of sale, and usually with premiums for excellence.

(h) "Industrial enterprise" is an undertaking or hazard in any department or branch of art, occupation or business, specially one which employs much labor and capital, and is a distinct branch of trade.

(i) "Market" is a public place where residents of a locality customarily congregate for the purchase of provisions specially raw foodstuffs.

(j) "Market day" is a day when local and outside merchants (hawkers) and farmers customarily congregate in the market place of a municipality to sell their wares and products. Each municipality has usually a market day different from those of other towns. It is known as "baraca" in Batangas and Cavite; "tiangue" in Bulacan, Rizal, and Western Visayas; "mercado" in other Tagalog provinces; "aldao ti tienda," among the Ilocanos; "agaeu na tienda," in Pangasinan; "saod," in the Bicol provinces; and "tabo" in other Visayan provinces and in Mindanao.

(k) "Midnight to midnight" is the period of time, generally consisting of twenty-four (24) hours and constituting the computation of one day, from 12 o'clock midnight, or middle of the night, till the following 12 o'clock midnight.

(l) "Opening an establishment or store" is rendering said enterprise available or accessible for trade, although its doors may not actually be open.

(m) "Peremptory"—imperative, urgent, pressing or unavoidable.

(n) "Public works" refers to those public undertakings borne at government expense.

(o) "Repair" signifies the restoration to a sound or good state of a building or other kind of structure after partial decay, injury, dilapidation, or destruction.

(p) "Saod"—Bicol word for market day. See "Market day" definition.

(q) "Shop" usually refers to a place of manufacture and repair; however, it denotes also a small store, specially catering to style.

(r) "Store" is a place where goods are kept for sale, either wholesale or retail.

(s) "Structure" is something constructed or built.

(t) "Tabo" is the Visayan word for market day. See "Market day" definition.

(u) "Talipapa" is a Tagalog word for a small market for meat, fish and vegetables, either located in private premises or along sidewalks.

(v) "Tiangué" is the Tagalog or Visayan word for market day in some Tagalog and Visayan regions. See also "Market day" definition.

CHAPTER II.—PROHIBITIONS

Article I.—General Prohibition

SEC. 1. *Days and hours prohibited.*—From twelve (12) midnight until the following twelve (12) midnight, certain undertakings hereinafter enumerated are prohibited to be done during the following holidays:

- (a) Sundays,
- (b) Christmas Day,
- (c) New Year's Day,
- (d) Holy Thursday,
- (e) Good Friday.

SEC. 2. *Undertakings prohibited.*—The following undertakings are prohibited to be done during the days and hours mentioned in the next preceding section:

- (a) Opening of commercial, industrial or agricultural enterprise or establishment, including stores and shops of any kind.
- (b) Construction or repair of any building or other kind of structure.
- (c) Public works.

Article 2.—Special Prohibition

SEC. 1. *Certain undertakings specially prohibited.*—The follow-

ing undertakings are specially prohibited during Holy Thursday and Good Friday:

- (a) Cockfighting,
- (b) Jai Alai games,
- (c) Horse racing,
- (d) Exhibition of non-religious motion pictures and theatrical performances.

CHAPTER III.—EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 1. *Statutory Exceptions.*—The following establishments and undertakings are excepted from the prohibition against work on Sundays and other legal holidays mentioned in the law:

- (a) Hospitals,
- (b) Dispensaries,
- (c) Medical and dental clinics,
- (d) Drug stores,
- (e) Stevedoring and arrastre,
- (f) Public utilities, including loading and unloading of cargoes,
- (g) Finishing and curing of fish,
- (h) Cattle raising and dairy,
- (i) Poultry,
- (j) Amusement enterprises, except those provided in Sec. 1, Article 2, Chapter II hereof,
- (k) Printing and sale of periodicals,
- (l) Government and private telecommunications,
- (m) Activities connected with embalming and burial of persons,
- (n) Domestic service,
- (o) Driving vehicles,
- (p) Restaurants or eating and/or drinking establishments,
- (q) Markets, fairs, *talipapa*, *tiangué*, *saod* or *tabos*.

SEC. 2. *Exceptions authorized by the Secretary of Labor.*—Without being restrictive, the following establishments or undertakings, with respect to the corresponding necessary personnel, may also be excepted from the operation of the law where the work is not susceptible of interruptions or is so indispensable that it cannot be delayed without causing serious prejudice or obstruction to the business or enterprise:

- (a) Those employing:
 - (1) Firemen,
 - (2) Health and sanitary personnel,