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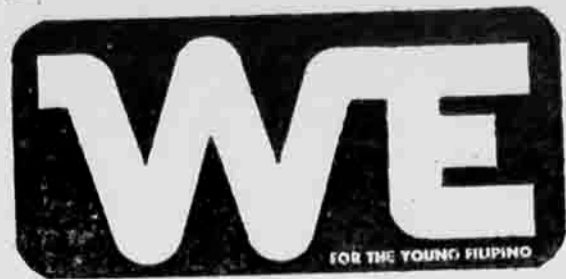
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SABI NI 'SIR'

"If a leader believes that he is correct, he cannot be weakened by criticism. Otherwise, he is not a leader."

President Marcos before the National Defense College, June 2, 1979



the national weekly FORUM of free expression

ARE WE FREE?

We are going to celebrate Independence Day on June 12. The question is: Are Filipinos truly free under the present dispensation?

R. H. Montero
Cubao, Quezon City

VOL. III NO. 7 * PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387 * FOR THE WEEK JUNE 9-15, 1979 * 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

'SOC' RODRIGO'S COLUMN - P. 8

CLERGY PROBES 'KAWAL' TRAINING



SOON A LUXURY?

The high cost of education

by the PHILIPPINE COLLEGIAN RESEARCH STAFF

Education has long been considered as a vehicle to social mobility, a promise of freedom from menial tasks, ignorance and poverty. But to most Filipinos, these goals are far beyond their reach.

Starting June this year, private schools in the country especially in Metro-Manila are expected to hike their tuition fees pending the approval of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). Four hundred schools have applied for tuition fee increases and if we are to go by 1977 figures, it is most likely that 90% of the applications will be approved. The MEC has already approved 120

of these applications. One of the reasons cited for the proposed increase is the large losses attributed to greater maintenance and operational costs and heavy taxes imposed by the government on private schools. The proprietary schools like UE and FEU are treated by the government as corporations and the BIR taxes them as such. The Bureau of Customs collects tariff duties and a 15% special import tax is levied on their imports of educational materials and equipment. But while these school complain of great losses, their profits have

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MAJORITY OF ONE



IBP: PUPPET PARLIAMENT?

By REUBEN R. CANOY
Assemblyman, Interim Batasang Pambansa

The Interim Batasang Pambansa wound up its first regular session on June 6 with President Marcos generously heaping praise on the leadership of the house and its members for work apparently well done.

The Batasan, he said, had proven itself as an effective instrument of normalization, particularly in effecting a smooth and orderly transition from the presidential to the parliamentary form of government.

That the President should say all these is completely understandable: the interim parliament is, after all, his creation and handiwork. From his point of view, it exists as a real and functioning legislature.

The truth of the matter, however, is that it is a puppet parliament, totally subservient to his will and impotent to act on those matters which run counter to his plans or purposes

(Page 2, please)

Is the Philippines veering towards "totalitarian rule"?

The answer to this

to-tal-i-tar-ian, adj. Designating or characteristic of a government controlled exclusively by one party or faction, which suppresses all opposition and criticism and controls and regiments all social, cultural, and economic activity in the country to advance its political aims. — FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

question is being sought by a local religious organization as it expressed

apprehension over the reported proliferation of so-called training seminars for "Barangay Brigade" leaders throughout the country.

In a circular to its members dated May 22, the Association of Major Religious Superiors of Men in the Philippines or AMRSMP, specifically questioned the existence of the "Barangay Kawal" program — a four-to-five-day training seminar the participants of which are being recruited allegedly with "varying degrees of pressure, often not too subtle, often accompanied by veiled threats in case of refusal."

It reported that the (Page 7, please)

WHO ARE THEY?

Overstaying AFP Generals

Defense Minister Juan Fonce Enrile has noted a breakdown of leadership and low morale in the Armed Forces and traced the problem to a "big number of retireable generals whose services have been repeatedly extended."

"Their continuous stay

in the service, despite having enjoyed several extensions has retarded the promotion of young promotable colonels," Enrile said as he reiterated his stand against extension of services of officers who have enjoyed one or more extensions.

Who are the "overstaying" generals?

A check conducted by WE showed that four of (Page 8, please)

IBP GOV.

WE columnist Raul M. Gonzalez has been elected member of the board of governors of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines during the IBP national convention of the house of delegates last week.

Gonzales, who is also chairman of the Manila IBP Chapter IV, garnered the second highest number of votes of the 9-member board. The board (Page 7, please)

Ignore critics, Marcos urges

President Marcos last week urged the youth to ignore unfounded criticisms against the administration and instead, remain firm in their belief and support of the New Society.

The Chief Executive (Page 8, please)

FOUNDATION'S PORTRAIT

16.7-M Filipinos poorest of poor

Of the world's estimated 800 million individuals who belong to the poverty level, 35 million are Filipinos 40% or 16,757,400 of

whom are further classified in the bottom. They are known as the "poorest of the poor."

This was one of the major findings reported by the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) based principally from reports of the National Economic Development Authority and the Ministry of Social Services and Development. The findings were originally published in the PBSP's official newsletter "Social De-

(Page 8, please)

INCOMES RISING

By next year, the per capita gross national product or GNP (average income per year of every Filipino) will reach P1,954 — about 137 per cent higher than the pre-martial law GNP, according to the National Economic Development Authority.

Accompanying the increase, NEDA said, is a gradual shift in income or wealth distribution. The higher-income population, comprising 20 per cent, which until recently was gobbling up close to 60 per cent of the nation's wealth, will get only about 54 per cent by 1980; 20 years hence or by the year 2000, this (Page 8, please)

As we go to press

Brig. Gen. James G. Barbers, Western Police District superintendent last week ordered a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the (Page 8, please)



WE GIRL — She's Rosemarie Martinez, 20-year-old University of Santo Tomas student and a candidate in the Miss Press Photographers of the Philippines beauty tilt.

At a glance • At a glance

* HIGH PRICES AND CRIMINALITY IN ILOCOS REGION P. 4

THE HIGH COST

(from page 1)

soared to millions of pesos. **Business Day** reported that as early as 1975, universities and colleges in Metro Manila were having an annual net income of more than P4M. In 1977, several universities were among the top 1000 corporations in the country.

REASON

Another reason cited was the increase in salaries of teachers and other school employees. Yet the series of protests by faculty members of different schools regarding the non-implementation of PD 451 or the Tuition Fee Law clearly shows that the decree is far from being observed and implemented. The decree states that 60% of the increase shall be allocated to employee benefits such as raises, pension pays and faculty development plans and the remaining 40% shall be devoted to the improvement of educational facilities and additional scholarships. However, the means of concretizing this law are vague, to the advantage of the administration. In most cases, salary increases had been granted only after tense negotiations between school administrations and their employees. In some cases, increases have not been granted at all.

In 1977, Saint Paul's College (Manila), faculty members filed a complaint with the MEC regarding the almost negligible salary increase granted after their school's petition for a tuition fee increase was approved. To this day the issue remains unresolved. In the same year, Manuel L. Quezon University's net income amounted to millions of pesos yet its faculty members received only a P0.50-increase in their salary. In Araneta University, the faculty members and administrative personnel had to resort to a boycott in order to acquire additional compensation.

GUIDELINES

With regards to the purposes of the increase, the MEC has set certain guidelines; a school may be allowed corresponding increase in their approved tuition fee rates only a) to cope with the increasing costs of school operations brought about by the rise in the prices of instructional materials and educational as well as supportive services; b) to upgrade classroom instruction, improve educational facilities and to hire competent teachers in the various levels; and c) to provide assistance or scholarships to poor but deserving students and maintain scholarship privileges granted to students who have achieved scholastic and related distinctions. (MEC Order No. 19, s. 1979)

These all look well and good on paper. But once the petitions have been approved, the MEC and the students have no assurance that the guidelines will be implemented. Sources from MEC

themselves declared that there is no permanent investigative body to look into such matters. This set-up leaves much to be desired. As it is, the students and employees are at the mercy of school administrators who can make use of the extra income generated by the increase in any way they see fit. And to compound the problem further, students are not allowed access to the books and financial statements of their schools.

Gone are the days when the prime purpose of schools was to impart knowledge and prepare the youth for the future. Today, the transformation of private educational institutions into business corporations have produced half-baked graduates.

STUDY

A study of the 1972-75 financial statements of 8 private universities which are stock corporations was conducted by **Business Day**. Included in the study are Arellano University, Centro Escolar University, Far Eastern University, Feati University, Manila Central University, Manuel L. Quezon University, University of Manila and University of the East. Out of the 17 private universities account for 70% of the total private collegiate enrollment in the region and 50% of the national level. The results of the study are both surprising and enlightening.

During the 4 years covered by the study, Feati U. obtained the highest net income (P4.5M) return on equity and return of assets (11.53%). This means that Feati earned P0.1288 for every P1.00 invested or P0.1153 for every P1.00 worth of assets employed.

The period 1972-73 saw the sharpest rise in net income, return on equity and return on assets of all universities under study except that of Arellano U. Their combined net income of P8.28M in 1972 rose to P14.12M in 1973, a big leap of 70.44%. This phenomenal rise is well explained by the events of 1977. Upon the declaration of Martial Law, schools were temporarily closed; enrolment dropped, only to pick up the following year. When school reopened for schoolyear 1973-74, tuition fees were increased by as much as 30% for some of these universities. The period 1974-75 saw an increase in the net income of several universities, among which are: CEU, from P0.744M to P1.95M; FEU, from P2.65M to P4.42M; MLQU from P1.35 to P1.93M; and UE, from P1.29M to P3M. The combined net income of all these universities increased from P1.23M the previous years to P14.66M in 1975.

Meanwhile, as profits rose and fell, investments grew steadily. The combined owner's equity of these 8 universities

amounted to P205M in 1972 and P241M in 1975.

The facts speak for themselves. Despite the schools' contention that running an educational institution is a losing proposition, the figures show that they indeed made a profit and a big one at that.

WHY?

Judging from these figures, one can't help ask why, despite all these enormous profits, these schools are still plagued by substandard facilities, decrepit buildings and underpaid teachers and employees.

Private schools admittedly have to earn profits. As business entities, they expect a return on their investments. But when the interests of the students are sacrificed in the name of excessive profits, then a line must be drawn. These institutions have an obligation first and foremost to the student.

But a rapidly increasing tuition fee is not the only problem which the students and their parents have to face. Coupled with the spiralling costs of prime commodities and fare rates from 1972 to March, 1976, the increase in prices all over the country was 77.4%. Prices of goods in Metro-Manila went up by 70.2%. In contrast, nominal wages of workers increased by only 22 to 23%. In more concrete terms, this meant a decline of around 25% in

come was P8,329. Assuming that there are only three children in the family, the eldest studying in college, the second in high school and the youngest in elementary school, this alone would demand more than half of the family's annual income. Although this is obviously a hypothetical model, it nevertheless points out the fact that the cost of education has become prohibitive. The Philippine Commission to Survey Philippine Education (PCSPE) cited in its report to the MEC that only 2.6% of Filipino families can send their children beyond secondary level education. How the average family will cope with the escalating costs of education and living is a matter of conjecture. But if the present trend continues the percentage of drop-outs will drastically increase, conversely decreasing the present generations hope of freedom from the bondage of ignorance and poverty.

But in the face of all these crucial situations, the Filipino people have not been dormant nor passive even under the present conditions. Demands for increase in wages and opposition to the increase of prices of basic commodities have been aired by the different sectors of our society. Strikes against low wages and poor working conditions have been staged by workers in dif-

ANNUAL TUITION AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND PROJECTED INCREASES

SCHOOL	1977-'78 Tuition Fee	Projected 1979-'80 Tuition Fee
Ateneo Univ.	P2,674.96	P3,076.20
FEU	983.50	1,131.02
Maryknoll Univ.	1,840.00	2,116.00
UE	710.92	817.56
St. Scholastica's	1,756.00	2,019.40
UST	1,343.00	1,544.45

the buying capacity of workers.

In 1977, before the rise of prices, **Daily Express** survey showed that the head of a family had to spend an average of P330 to purchase 3 complete sets of his son's uniform for the elementary level, P100.00 for books and P15.00 for school supplies. This means that an elementary student in an average school needs a minimum of P580.00 for his one-year education, excluding his daily allowance for food and transportation. His high school counterpart would likely spend P850 a year for tuition and miscellaneous fees, uniforms, books and school supplies. On the other hand, a college student has to spend about P3,400 to cover all his expenses for 2 semesters, including board and lodging, books, school supplies, ROTC and PE uniforms. Of this amount, P2,000 will go to his board and lodging expense for an 8 month stay.

PROHIBITIVE

According to National Census and Statistical figures, the average annual urban family in-

ferent factories. Our urban poor workers, students and the religious sectors joined hands and combined their efforts in mass actions for change in the system. In their respective schools, the students engaged in boycotts, symposia and even rallies to oppose the arbitrary increase of tuition fees.

It may be recalled that in June 1977, students despite martial law took again to the streets to protest against the unjust tuition fee hikes. In view of the massive protest demonstrated by over 200,000 students the school administration of UP, Adamson University and Araneta University were forced to implement a rollback in tuition fees and the refund of past increases.

With the approaching tuition fee hikes, the need for increased vigilance and unity among the students is vital. Our experience in the past clearly showed that it is only through the united and concerted efforts that these confronting issues can be successfully met and overcome.

MAJORITY OF ONE

(from page 1)

It was for this reason that I dared to file Resolution No. 68, which is reproduced hereunder:

RESOLUTION URGING THE PRIME MINISTER (FERDINAND E. MARCOS) TO ADVISE THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES (FERDINAND E. MARCOS) ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 13, PARAGRAPH (2) OF THE 1973 CONSTITUTION, FOR BEING A PUPPET PARLIAMENT AND A DEMOCRATIC FACADE FOR AN AUTHORITARIAN REGIME.

WHEREAS, the convening of the Interim Batasang Pambansa as described by President/Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos as a signal step towards political normalization;

WHEREAS, in public statements before and immediately after the elections of April 7, 1978, the President/Prime Minister gave assurance that once the Interim Parliament was constituted, he would cease to exercise his power to legislate;

WHEREAS, this assurance notwithstanding, the President/Prime Minister nevertheless continues to issue and promulgate presidential decrees, even on matters that the Interim Batasang Pambansa could have acted upon with dispatch;

WHEREAS, such action on the part of the President/Prime Minister indicates that he does not regard the Interim Batasang Pambansa as a real partner in governance;

WHEREAS, certain members of the Kilusan ng Bagong Lipunan, the government ruling party, blame the poor performance of the Interim Batasang Pambansa during the past year to the tight control imposed by the President/Prime Minister and his refusal to involve the Assemblymen in the planning and policy-making process of government.

WHEREAS, members of the government ruling party who dominate the Interim Batasang Pambansa are unable to express themselves freely within or outside the session hall for fear of incurring the ire or displeasure of the President/Prime Minister and thereby jeopardize the realization of projects desired by their constituencies;

WHEREAS, to monitor the actions and utterances of members of the Interim Batasang Pambansa, military intelligence men, particularly those connected with the National Intelligence and Security Agency, have been appointed to key positions of the Secretariat;

WHEREAS, the President/Prime Minister, acting on advance information supplied by these intelligence officers, has been known to order the withdrawal of bills and resolutions designed to democratize the government or to pre-empt proposals embodied in a measure by issuing a decree on the same subject, thus rendering a pending bill moot and academic;

WHEREAS, bills and resolutions that challenge the necessity or validity of martial law or seek to correct government abuses and inequities are quickly killed in committee to prevent their discussion on the floor;

WHEREAS, the major media facilities owned by friends and relatives of the President/Prime Minister are under stricture not to report or comment on bills and resolutions, or utterances in the course of floor discussions and debates, which are unfavorable to or tend to be critical of the martial law regime;

WHEREAS, aside from refusing to involve members of the Interim Batasang Pambansa in planning and policy-making, and imposing tight control on the body, the President/Prime Minister has denied Assemblymen the minimum staff support and facilities to enable them to function as responsible legislators;

WHEREAS, it has been observed that instead of initiating and formulating legislation, a large number of Assemblymen with the government ruling party now devote their time and efforts to working for the appointment of political proteges or securing fat government contracts or concessions for themselves or their clients; and, according to one columnist, have made it their main activity "to be near the President and wield influence within the presidential orbit";

WHEREAS, the continued existence of the Interim Batasang Pambansa creates the false impression that democracy has been restored in the Philippines when in truth and in fact the country remains under an authoritarian regime bent on suppressing political and civil rights in the name of development;

WHEREAS, the Interim Batasang Pambansa performs only one true function under the present circumstances and that is to serve as a window-dressing or democratic facade for the undemocratic regime of Ferdinand E. Marcos, who through sham referenda and rigged plebiscites, holds office as President under the 1935 Constitution and Prime Minister under the 1973 Constitution;

WHEREAS, the dissolution of this puppet parliament would result in a savings of at least P50 million annually, which amount could be better spent on hospitals and medical services, schools, and other projects urgently needed in the impoverished areas of the country;

WHEREAS, in Article VIII, Section 13, Paragraph (2) of the 1973 Constitution the Prime Minister may advise the President in writing to dissolve the National Assembly whenever the need arises for a popular vote of confidence on fundamental issues;

WHEREAS, the integrity and credibility of the Interim Batasang Pambansa as a genuine and effective legislative body, and of the members thereof as true

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METRO MANILA NEWS



Salary hike: How much?

It will either be 15 or 20 percent for the salary increase of local government employees in the four cities and 13 towns of Metro Manila.

Assistant to the Gov. Ismael A. Mathay, Jr. told this paper last week (June 4) that the issue will be decided at a conference he will soon call between MMC officials, on one hand, and mayors and treasurers of the 17 local government units, on the other hand.

He said that the conference is necessary to sound out the thinking of the mayors, explaining that until now, only the treasurers of the cities and towns have come out in favor of a 20 percent pay hike.

Mathay, Jr. disclosed that in the case of Manila, Mayor Bagatsing told him last Friday, shortly before he (Bagatsing) flew to Germany for a 10-day official visit, that the city government could give a

Bagatsing designated Herrera as officer-in-charge of the city government in a special order dated May 31, 1979. The order reads: "In the inter-



City Administrator Herrera

rest of the public service Mr. GENARO S. HERRERA, City Administrator, is hereby designated Officer-in-Charge of the City of Manila who shall act for and in my behalf, during my official trip to Germany, and as such, shall discharge all the duties and functions appertaining thereto."

TRANSFER OF TITLES

QUEZON CITY — The transfer of the titles of 351,067 square meters of open spaces from various subdivisions to the city is sought by City Engineer Ramateon P. Tabora in a letter to City Attorney Jose Torcuator.

The open spaces are intended for parks, playgrounds, schools, health centers and markets and constitute six percent of the land areas of the private subdivisions.

The donation of these open spaces to the city is required in the city's subdivision ordinance, according to Community Relations Officer Melencio Castelo. Castelo, a former city councilor, was chairman of the City Council's committee on subdivisions at the time the legislative body was abolished upon the integration of Metro Manila in 1975.

In his letter, Tabora said that the private subdivisions had already donated the open spaces and such deeds of donation already ratified by the City Council. However, the areas are not yet registered and filed in favor of the city government; hence, the need to register the parcels with the QC Register of Deeds.

Castelo said the 351,067 square meters will yet increase in area since the listing of private subdivisions operating in the city

is not yet finished.

He also explained that with more subdivisions to be established in the city's big landed estates, more open spaces will be donated to the city.

The biggest open spaces donated to the city are from B. F. Homes in Capitol District — 28,724 square meters; Don Jose Subdivision (Capitol District) — 16,000 square meters; GSIS Village (Balintawak) — 26,560 square meters; Kingspoint (San Bartolome) — 18,453 square meters; Sta. Monica Heights (Novaliches) — 10,568 square meters; Teresa Hts. Subdivision (Novaliches) — 32,226 square meters; White Plains (Murphy) — 13,628 square meters; and Araneta Institute of Agriculture (Tandang Sora) — 11,025 square meters.

CALOOCAN HI NIGHT CLASSES

CALOOCAN CITY — To accommodate last year's record number of elementary school graduates, the city government has decided to conduct night classes in all six public high schools and three barangay high schools this school year.

In making the announcement, Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles explained that the facilities of the secondary schools are good only for 3,000 first year high school students. Holding of the night classes will insure the accommodation of last year's 7,000 elementary graduates in Caloocan's various public high and barangay schools.

The city executive said that an additional amount of P450,000 will be appropriated for the night classes for the entire school year, to come from expected over-collection of taxes.

The city high schools which will operate night classes are the Caloocan City High School, Cecilio Apostol High School, A. Bonifacio High School, Teodoro Memorial High School, Tandang Sora High School and Grace Park High School.

The three barangay high schools which will also offer night classes are located in Barangays Camarin, Baesa and Deparo.

Robles disclosed that the services of incumbent secondary teachers will be utilized for the night classes. They will be paid honoraria in addition to their regular salaries.

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Road repair transfer bogged

Despite the press statement made by the Ministry of Public Highways last week, the responsibility of properly maintaining national roads in Metro Manila has not yet been transferred to the Metro Manila Commission.

A memorandum of agreement is still being worked out between the MPH and the MMC on the details of the transfer. A meeting of MMC engineers, headed by Manila City Engineer Romulo del Rosario, and MPH officials on the matter was held last Saturday.

MMC sources told this newspaper that there are two points which have to be ironed out before an agreement could be effec-

ted. The first point has to do with the big staff and personnel of the Ministry of Public Highways presently assigned to Metro Manila who will have to be absorbed by the MMC. The salaries of these MPH personnel alone amounts to more than two-thirds of the entire P12-million allotment per year which the ministry will transfer to the MMC.

This means that of the P12-million allotment, some P8-million alone will go to salaries and wages of the MPH employees to be absorbed by the MMC, thereby leaving only P4-million for the purchase of road construction materials. (Page 6, please)

No open spaces at Araneta

QUEZON CITY — The city government should take steps for the immediate acquisition of the open spaces supposed to be donated by the Araneta Commercial Center in Cubao, a private commercial subdivision.

Community Relations Officer Melencio Castelo, former city councilor, said that at the time the City Council was abolished in 1975, he was negotiating with the management of the Araneta Commercial Center for the turn over of the required open spaces to the city. These open spaces are supposed to

(Page 6, please)



The Quezon City Bar Association and the Capitol Bar Association honored retired CFI Judge August Valencia (at rostrum) last May 26 with a testimonial dinner at Sulo Restaurant, MMC Asst. to the Gov. Ismael Mathay, Jr. (left) was guest speaker.

Beside Mathay is CFI Judge Eduardo Tutaan while at right is QCBA President Luciano Dominguez.

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Asst. to Gov. MATHAY

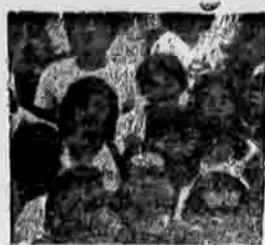
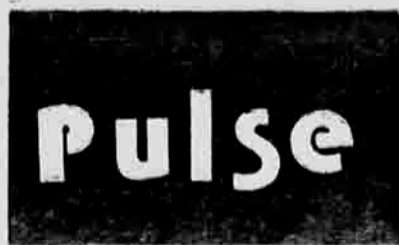
30 percent salary raise to all employees but the high school teachers would (Page 6, please)

HERRERA IS MANILA O-I-C

MANILA — "During the absence of Mayor Bagatsing, I will carry on with his policies and his program of government."

This was the statement of City Administrator Genaro S. Herrera last Friday evening upon the departure of Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing on a 10-day official trip to West Germany to officiate at the renaming of a 12-kilometer boulevard in the university town of Heidelberg after Jose P. Rizal. The mayor had been invited by the German officials of the town for the street-renaming rites.

The city executive left with wife, Annie, and son Ramon, Jr. who is his private secretary. They are expected to be back by June 11.



Editorial

CHRISTIAN ACT

Last Sunday morning, June 3, a Volkswagen beetle and a jeep collided head-on at the intersection of Kansas and Julio Nakpil streets in Malate, causing injuries to a family of three, including a four-year-old child and his pregnant mother.

Seconds after the accident, some members of Barangay 695, Zone 75, immediately went to the rescue. They pulled out the injured from the wrecked car, gathered their personal effects strewn all over the street and rushed the victims to a nearby hospital.


After the victims were wheeled to the emergency room, the same Barangay members called up the traffic bureau for an investigator, went back to the scene of accident and after the routine investigation, brought the damaged car upon request to the house of the victims' relative in Quezon City.

There, the Barangay members, led by executive officer Herman Tandog and Arsenio Boquiren calmly reported the mishap to the victims' relatives and turned over the car and all personal belongings to them.

This Christian act of the Barangay members is highly commendable. We hope, however, that it is not an isolated case of the "Good Samaritan."

NATIONAL SHRINES

LILIA RAMOS-DE LEON



TIRAD PASS SHRINE

High noon of December 2, 1899, high up in the clouds, Gen. Gregorio del Pilar was killed by a Krag bullet that pierced through his neck from behind.

Tirad Pass, on which Gen. del Pilar and 55 of his men died, is 4,400 feet high. Pledged to hold back the American soldiers from their pursuit of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, over-all commander of the revolutionary forces, Gen. del Pilar had a stone barricade constructed across the trail. The advance of the American soldiers from below was checked by heavy fire coming from the fortification. On the left of the barricade was a gorge several hundred feet deep. The Americans therefor had to abandon the idea of a frontal attack. Instead, a detachment of sharpshooters clambered up to obtain a position on a hill to the left of the pass. These men had a straight climb to the top which they managed by pulling themselves up by means of overhanging twigs. The ascent took two hours during which del Pilar and his men kept an incessant and accurate fire; furthermore, they rolled down stones on the Americans. Ultimately, the Americans succeeded in charging the sixty Filipinos and their boy-general.

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION.



Daily Express

PUBLISHER'S NOTES



HIGH PRICES AND CRIMINALITY

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

Ilocanos are by nature, hardworking and thrifty. In fact, the Ilocano trait of frugality has degenerated into a butt of jokes.

The austerity and hardness of the Northerners are forced upon them by the dearth of nature's blessings in the region. For one thing, the Ilocos terrain is rugged and unwieldy, the soil arid and incapable of producing enough to sustain the people. Be that as it may, the Ilocanos have managed to survive, thanks to their frugality and self-reliance.

It would seem however, that these days, the Ilocanos can hardly eke out a living — a dismal condition compounded by the spiralling up of prices of prime commodities and lack of economic opportunities.

And the dire consequence, so says Constabulary Regional Commander Santiago B. Barangan, is the alarming rise of crimes against property in the provinces of Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Abra and Cagayan. In fact, property crimes has been rated No. 1 in the list of crimes committed in the area.

Barangan who candidly attributed the high crime incidence to high prices and unemployment, reported last week that the "crime rate is 6.2 per cent for every 100,000 population in the region."

In stark figures, there were a total of 1,644 criminal cases recorded over a six-month period and crimes against property were the most prevalent.

The situation obtaining in the Marcos country should open the eyes of martial law policy-makers to the growing menace of criminality in relation to economic inequality and poverty. It is a problem that is felt right in the pit of the stomach of every Filipino.

no. The preliminary investigation of UP student Apolito "Jebboy" Buendia and the wounding of his parents last year in Makati, has been postponed again. Rizal Fiscal Jose B. Castillo has reset the scheduled hearing last June 4 to a later date this month. So far, six hearings have been slated but up to now the preliminary investigation has yet to take a faster pace.

The probe which aims to determine whether a prima facie case exists or not was initiated after the National Bureau of Investigation charged four persons in the incident — including a young nephew of President Marcos identified as Andres Avelino ("Boboy") Barba, son of Fortuna "Baby" Marcos-Barba, youngest sister of the President.

Barba was accused of attempted homicide by the NBI for the wounding of Buendia's parents, Rodolfo and Editha, while Peter Quirong of Palawan, Makati was charged with murder with illegal possession of firearms for the fatal shooting of "Jebboy." Another suspect, Bruno Dacanay, a PC sergeant assigned with the Presidential Security Command, was also charged with attempted homicide while the last suspect, Cesar Barada, is facing a charge of illegal possession of firearms.

The current practice — or malpractice — of certain Manila hospitals in demanding downpayment from accident victims who need to be confined, should be looked into by proper authorities.

This was brought to our attention by one such victim who had to rush his pregnant wife to a hospital after they met a vehicular accident last



CLEANING UP THE MILITARY

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

This column joins the observation of Bulletin Today's Jess Bigornia in his fear that detainees in police custody may have been victims of police trigger-happy squads which shoot and kill these detainees at the slightest excuse. In fact newspapers are often filled with news accounts about supposed gun battles between criminal elements and police or Metrocom authorities even in the downtown areas and, almost always, suspected hold-uppers and other criminal suspects are killed. That celebrated killing of a person connected with the Yabut-Trinidad case is an example in point. Of course the case may now be sub-judice so I need not comment on its merit at this point.

individuals so much so that these poor officers have to suffer in silence but with bitterness in their hearts.

How many times have we read announcements about so many generals needed to be retired but who are still very much in the saddle until now? Of course overstayees have become the hallmark of this martial law regime so what is there to complain, really. Look at the old foggies in the various ministries — some of them are so antique that they should have been relegated to museums long ago. But they are still there running their ministries. And others should have been fired for scandals and misdemeanors but have clung to power, very strangely, until now.

Anyway it would be well for our police and even military authorities to recheck their postures vis a vis these criminal suspects under their custodies in order not to give rise to public suspicion that these persons are massacred while being defenseless. Even criminals, I dare say, have constitutional rights to presumption of innocence and to their basic human rights to be given their day in court before they are even sent to the gal-lows.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was quoted by media as having expressed that there is demoralization in the military. The Minister reached this conclusion after an exhaustive fact-finding tour of the different military outposts in the south recently.

Among the reasons Mr. Enrile stressed as a cause of the demoralization in military ranks is the repeated extension of the tour of duties of long retired generals and other high ranking officers. The Defense Minister must know from whence he speaks having been head of the Defense Ministry for some 10 years already. It is not necessary to be an expert, in fact, to feel the strains of discontent among the lower echelon of field grade officers whose promotions have to be deferred because old foggies on top refuse to be retired. Worse, there are officers whose promotions are by-passed by favorites of those powerful

week in Malate. According to the complainant, the receiving clerk haughtily demanded a downpayment of ₱2,000 before his wife could avail herself of a room and the hospital's services. Although the man's wife was six months preg-

The recent faux pas in the NCEE examinations should be another argument that the examinations should be done away with. I really do not believe that the giving of tests to high school graduates as precondition for enrolment for academic degrees has improved the standards of education in the country; nor has the quality of our college students improved as envisioned. In fact the NCEE examinations is being used to prevent students from reaching for academic degrees for the failure of government to improve on the quality of instructions in primary and high school levels, especially in public schools.

It took no less than Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to cause the release of the more than 100 detainees in Cebu who have languished in military cells for months without charges nor trial for such simple offense of illegal gambling. It is, therefore, to the eternal credit of the Defense Minister that such simple and basic rights can be accorded ordinary citizens who, if left alone to the clutches of the military, could rot inside the military detention centers for years. Of course the action of Mr. Enrile would not have been made were it not for the determined efforts of the Integrated Bar chapters of Cebu which acted immediately in order to safeguard the legal rights of those poor detainees.

nant and had four fractured ribs, the receiving clerk almost drove away the injured woman and her husband from the hospital because they could not produce the downpayment. The husband almost lost his cool (Page 7, please)



What type of government?

By DR. JOSE M. ARUEGO



WASTING MONEY

The Development Academy of the Philippines is again scheduling another session of the career executive service development program for nine months. The first session had 50 participants. They were selected from those who passed the competitive examination given as early as April 23, 1977. The screening was presumably stiff and thorough. They began their training on Feb. 5, 1978 and finished on Oct. 28, 1978. Up to now, they have not yet been given their assignments. The training has cost the taxpayers quite a sum of money. The cost per participant was P48,700, not counting his salaries and allowances from his agency.

Why must the government waste the taxpayers' money training technocrats but whose new skills their agencies do not make use of? It is unfair not only to the taxpayers but also to the participants and their families.

The symbiotic relationship of the Career Executive Service Board and the Development Academy of the Philippines is awkward. CESB officials are DAP officials, too. CESB gives business to DAP by contracting expensive training programs.

President Marcos has appealed for austerity because of the crippling oil price increase. Let us heed his call. — VICTOR FRANCISCO JR., 62 Examiner, Quezon City.

TIME TO HOLD POLLS

I think it's time to hold local elections for barangay captains, secretaries and councilmen.

Most of these local officials are already overstaying, too old, and incapable to tackle their duties. Some are just contented staying at their homes and doing nothing for the welfare of their constituents. Make way for the more capable and energetic ones. The people should be empowered to select their leaders whom they feel can serve them well.

In a barrio where I once had taken my rural service, it was the barangay secretary, not the barangay captain who attended to us. It was the secretary who was actually discharging the duties of the barangay head. The reason: The barangay captain was busy working and earning money. I could not blame him because he and his family have to live. I think the secretary of that barrio is more qualified to be the barangay captain because of his good public relations and enthusiasm in his duty even if he's not receiving remuneration in his service. His only benefit: A meager amount of life insurance.

Most of the barangay officials don't have their steady means of livelihood. Inasmuch as they are also government servants, they should be given just compensations or allowances to spur them to perform their duties effectively. — JUN B. CASIS

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABATAAN AT PAGSASAMAHANG PANTAHANAN

(Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR ADOPTION OF CELIA A. FORTUNA AND ZENAIDA A. FORTUNA,

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00832
PATERNO Y. FORTUNA AND LEONIDA A. FORTUNA,

Petitioners.

x — — — — x

ORDER

The spouses Paterno Y. Fortuna and Leonida A. Fortuna filed herein verified petition on January 2, 1979 praying that, after due notice, publication and hearing, Celia A. Fortuna, and Zenaída A. Fortuna be declared their children by adoption.

It is alleged that the persons sought to be adopted were born in Quezon City as follows: Celia A. Fortuna, on September 12, 1951; and Zenaída A. Fortuna, on Sep-

tember 22, 1952; that they have no properties of their own; that they have given their consent to herein proposed adoption; and that petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, it is hereby ordered that herein petition be set for hearing on July 23, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro-Manila. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let this Order be published at petitioners' expense once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks such that the last publication is made not later than July 9, 1979, or at least two (2) weeks before the date of hearing, in the "WE" (FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO), a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1079. Let copies of this Order and the petition with its an-

Governor. Philippine Constitution Association (PHILCONSA); Ph.B., M. A. (in political science), University of Chicago; Ll. B., University of Manila M.P.L., S.J.D.; George Washington University, author of Principles of Political Science, The New Philippine Constitution, Political Law Reviewer, International Law Reviewer, etc.

PART III

The current government has been operating under the 1973 Philippine Constitution as amended. For under the 1976 constitutional amendments, all provisions of the 1973 Philippine Constitution not inconsistent with any of the 1976 constitutional amendments shall continue in force.

On the basis of the power or lack of power of the lawmaking body to terminate the tenure of office of the real executive, how may the political system under the constitutional amendments be classified? In other words, is it parliamentary or presidential?

It is presidential. For the real executive — President (Prime Minister) Ferdinand E. Marcos — is not dependent upon the lawmaking body (Interim Batasang Pambansa) for his tenure of office; he may continue indefinitely to be in office as President (Prime Minister).

Ibid: Adoption Of Forms Of Parliamentary Government

But even if we have not yet shifted to the parliamentary system of government, the transition government has been gradually adopting some of the forms of parliamentary government.

Thus, on June 2, 1978, in the exercise of his legislative power as incumbent President, President Ferdinand E. Marcos issued P.D. No. 1397, changing the names of the former executive departments into ministries, i.e., the departments of foreign affairs, justice, education and culture, local government and community development, etc. into ministries of foreign affairs, justice, education and culture, local government and community development and the titles of their respective heads from department secretaries to ministers, and their assistant heads from undersecretaries to deputy ministers.

The Interim Batasang Pambansa, in the exercise of its legislative power, may if it wishes to, change the name of the administrative divisions back to departments; and the titles of heads and assistant heads thereof, back to secretaries, undersecretaries, or assistant secretaries, or

nexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and the Director, Bureau of Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on petitioners and the persons sought to be adopted, within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at

any other designation.

In its Rules of Procedure for lawmaking, the Interim Batasang Pambansa has provided, among others, for the holding of the so-called Question Hour (Secs. 55-63), for three readings of bills (secs. 68-80), for action by the President (Prime Minister) on bills passed by the Interim Batasang Pambansa (sec. 81), similar to those provided in the 1973 Philippine Constitution for the National Assembly — of the parliamentary system of government set up in said Constitution.

The Interim Batasang Pambansa has the power to provide for these things in the exercise of its power to adopt its own rules of procedure, regardless of the nature of the political system or the form of government.

There is no provision in the 1976 constitutional amendments for succession to the office of the President (Prime Minister). The original 1973 Philippine Constitution contains a provision for succession in the office of the President. It states thus:

"In case of permanent disability, death, removal from office or resignation of the President, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall act as President until a successor has been elected for the unexpired portion of the term of the President." (Article VII, sec. 6)

There is no such similar provision regarding succession to the office of the Prime Minister, because under the said Constitution the Prime Minister shall remain in office until his successor has been elected, except in the case of the contingencies of death, resignation, withdrawal of confidence in him by the National Assembly, permanent disability, and failure to be re-elected at the end of the regular term or in a mid-term election following dissolution of the National Assembly.

There being no provision on the matter of succession to the office of President (Prime Minister), the matter shall be governed by legislation. (To be continued)

least one (1) week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and time thereof.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro-Manila, Philippines, May 14, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

June 9, 10, 23, 1979

GIVE VOICE TO DISSENT

Blas F. Ople's commencement speech on the elite leadership is as timely as it is telling. And to the graduates of the University of the Philippines (steeped as they are in the tradition of academic freedom), the most significant passage in that speech might just be this:

"... Principles of our long-range national strategy must be exposed, elaborated and meticulously detailed; dissent must be entertained with an open mind; scholars, technocrats, administrators, the private sector and political leaders must come to terms with themselves, first, and with each other, on the fundamentals of a national strategy that can reflect the most real needs and aspirations of the Filipino people, spell out the sharing of burdens and sacrifices, if need be, allocate the challenges, and get the ordinary Filipino to feel that he shares in it..."

Dissent, of which authority has always been wary, is the keyword. Its role in the national leadership is not negative as some ultra-sensitive souls at first blush would feel. Rather, dissent — if directed to the idea and not to the person — is the stabilizing factor in decision-making. Thus, in the allocation of challenges, in "the sharing of burdens and sacrifices", cooperation or participation in the delicate task of nation-building is not mere affirmation of the national strategy. Principles of such strategy, as the minister of labor himself proposes, "must be subject . . . to debate." Here, therefore, does dissent find its proper place.

Scuttled with the "old national elite" was opposition of any kind. Presumably, with the passage of time, some of the old democratic processes have been restored. How much of dissent the present dispensation now allows is still moot, however. Certain segments of society whose role it is to fiscalize remain timid or indifferent despite occasional proddings from authority itself. The press, for instance, has abdicated that role. The country's recently reconstituted legislative body has yet to give full play to its function. Hence, the country continues to be governed largely by PD's, LO's and the like. Even the private wishes or desires of authority readily take on official sanction for lack of bold and honest dissent.

What perhaps deters dissent is the fear of being misunderstood. Or the thought that under present circumstances it would only be another exercise in futility. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the growing "knowledge corps" — the University graduates especially — to give voice to dissent whenever called for, and thereby invest it with the cap of essentiality and the gown of legitimacy. — U.P. PERSPECTIVES

THE TRANSFORMATION OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

by ERNIE R. RODRIGUEZ, JR

RICHES TO RAGS. I have just come from Negros Occidental, once upon a time the richest province in the Philippines. It is now easily the poorest, if not in terms of physical wealth at least in spirit. Its people manage to smile every now and then but deep inside they are crying and moaning as in bereavement. They cannot understand what has happened to them; the shock has been sudden and unexpected. They don't know what hit them.

My comprovincianos have always been the most loyal supporters of the Administration, of every administration that came to power. They had always been so because that was the only way they could stay rich. But the times have changed; they are now embittered by the fate that has befallen them, and they blame it all on Malacañang, rightly or wrongly. During all the seven days that I was in Negros, I never met any one who had a kind word for the President. There were some who were just afraid to say what they felt. They claim he is responsible for their transformation from tycoons to little more than beggars. They are overwhelmingly for the lifting of martial law. At least, those who were free from fear.

My first cousins Dominador (Don) and Norá Barton Rodríguez and their eldest son Edmund (Eddie), who had come home as balikbayans, after 26 years of absence, the last 24 of them spent in Tucson, Arizona (also the home of Cochise, the famous Apache warrior; Gerónimo, who was captured by Gen. Leonard Wood, a former Philippine governor general; Zane Grey, the author of famous western novels; the renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright; Sen. Barry Goldwater, the GOP presidential nominee in 1964; the tennis star Helen Jacobs; and Rep. Morris Udall, the Democratic presidential hopeful), landed on their native soil a little over a week ago, great boosters of Marcos Administration. They are returning home to the United States with serious misgivings about the future of the land they had left in 1953.

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(Juvenile and Domestic
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Lungsod Quezon

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic Re-
lations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE
MINORS ASUNCION C.
SALVA AND PRESTON D.
SALVA,

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00887

ROSALINA M. SALVA,
Petitioner.

x - - - - - x

ORDER

Herein verified petition was filed by Rosalina M. Salva, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing Asuncion and Preston, both surnamed Salva, be declared her children by adoption.

It is alleged that herein petitioner is of legal age and temporarily residing at Lot No. 14, Block W-34, Jose Abad Santos St., Heroes Hill, Quezon City; that she is married to Eugene Dahilig, an American citizen; that however, their union is childless; that Asuncion C. Salva who is 21 years of age, is the daughter of petitioner's brother, Emerito M. Salva, while Preston D. Salva, who is 20 years old, is the son of petitioner's other brother, Mamillano M. Salva; that the proposed adoptees have both given their consent to the herein proposed adoption; that they have no properties of their own; and that the herein petitioner has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on June 22, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Dillman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the herein petition should file, on or before the date of hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE" (For the Young Filipino), a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than June 9, 1979 or at least two weeks before the hearing.

Let copies of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter

IN THE MATTER OF THE
PETITION FOR ADOPTION
OF MICHAEL ANTONIO
AQUINO, also known as
MICHAEL ANTONIO
AQUINO MAGSAYSAY,

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00884

RAYMOND MAGSAYSAY
and MILAGROS AQUINO.
MAGSAYSAY,

x - - - - - x

ORDER

The spouses, Raymond Magsaysay, filed herein verified petition on May 8, 1979, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor, Michael Antonio Aquino, be declared their child by adoption.

It is alleged that the minor sought to be adopted was born on February 23, 1973 to Milagros Aquino and an unidentified father without the benefit of marriage; that minor's natural father had abandoned his mother even before his birth; that his consent cannot be obtained since his present whereabouts are unknown; that minor has no property of his own; that petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, it is hereby ordered that herein petition be set for hearing on July 6, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the 4th floor, New City Hall, Dillman, Quezon City. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto, with the statement of the grounds therefor.

Let this Order be published at the expense of the petitioners once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks with the last publication being made not later than June 23, 1979, or at least two (2) weeks before the hearing, in the "WE" For the Young Filipino, a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079.

Let copies of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General, and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter

is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the petitioner and the proposed adoptees, within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and time of hearing stated above.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, May 15, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
May 26, June 2, 9, 1979.

**Disparity
in police
pay noted**

The Northern Police District Advisory Council chaired by Assemblyman Alex A. Fider of Caloocan City has sent a resolution to the Integrated National Police, thru Brig. Gen. Prospero A. Olivas, Metrocom and MPF commander, calling its attention to apparent disparities in the scale of pay of police officers in various police stations in the metropolitan area.

The resolution cited the actual case of the police station commander in San Juan, Major Agoncillo, who is receiving only P800 in salary a month.

The town's new police deputy commander, P/Major Virgilio Obiniana, formerly of the Caloocan City police station, is receiving a monthly pay of 1,000. When Obiniana was transferred to San Juan from Caloocan, he carried with him his item in the Caloocan police station.

This situation, the NPD Advisory Council stated, is not only anomalous but also demoralizing.

Another discrepancy brought to the attention of the INP is the fact that civilian employees of the Metropolitan Police Force, Integrated National Police, are not receiving any living allowance.

**ROAD REPAIR . . .
(From page 3)**

rials and other operating expenses.

The second point is the amount allocated by the MPH for road maintenance. The MMC informants said that the ministry is only disposed to give P12-million for the maintenance of the 888-kilometers of national roads in Metro Manila, on the basis of P11,342 per kilometer for all national roads throughout the country.

While such an amount may be all right for the national roads in other parts of the country, it is sadly inadequate for Metro Manila inasmuch as the roads and streets here are subjected to more wear and tear. Sixty percent of all motor vehicles throughout the country are operated in Metro Manila.

When asked about the matter, Manila City Engineer del Rosario, head of the Metro Manila Engineering Operations Center, said that this maintenance allotment should be

is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the petitioners and minor sought to be adopted within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one (1) week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and time of hearing stated above.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Philippines,
May 23, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

June 2, 9, 16, 1979

**SALARY HIKE . . .
(from page 3)**

have to be excluded. The MMC official said that since the secondary school teachers are also city employees, they have to be included in the benefit.

At a meeting called by Mathay, Jr. on the issue Friday morning attended by Finance Assistant Mauro G. Calaguio, Auditor Villaranda and Accountant Lourdes Rances, the financial requirements involved in the salary increase for each city and town were discussed. It was felt that a 20 percent pay hike may not be within the capacity of some of local governments to grant.

Because of this consideration, the assistant to the governor told the that it may be necessary to call all the mayors and treasurers to a conference to decide the issue once and for all. He did not say when he will call for the conaab.

Finance Assistant Calaguio, however, has intimated to a number of local government officials that the increase may be pegged at 20 percent in order to help all employees as much as possible. It was said that Calaguio reached this opinion because of assurance given him by all city and town treasurers that sufficient money could be made available for such rate of increase.

Until the issue is resolved, the MMC will not be able to issue the guidelines governing the grant of the increase.

doubled in the case of Metro Manila.

MMC Assistant to the Gov. Ismael A. Mathay, Jr. told the Mail last Friday that unless a satisfactory agreement could be arrived at regarding these two points, it would be useless for the MMC to take over responsibility for the maintenance of all national thoroughfares in Manila.

"The commission will not be able to improve the situation and will merely play the role of a scapegoat," he commented.

**Mayor OK's mart
improvement plan**

QUEZON CITY — Improvement of the city's four biggest public markets is certain with the approval by Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez of the market program proposed by City Treasurer Anselmo O. Regis.

The mayor, according to her secretary, Valentin Asuncion, Jr., has long planned to do something about the city-operated public markets which are not only eyesores but are now inadequate to serve the city's growing population.

According to him, when the city treasurer first broached his plan to secure a loan for the build-

NO OPEN

(From page 3)

consist of six percent of the total land area of the commercial subdivision.

He recalled that during the negotiations between the City Council and Araneta Commercial Center, the latter offered the parking spaces which it had set up in various sections of the city's business district. The city, however, refused the offer.

ing of new markets, Mayor Rodriguez immediately gave the green signal for finalizing the plan.

The revenue and finance committee of the city government, headed by Regis, will meet this week to formalize the market-improvement program.

According to the city treasurer, the program calls for the reconstruction of the city's four biggest markets, with the five other markets to follow later on.

The four markets, together with their funding requirements as estimated by the City Planning and Development Office, are:

1. Kamuning Public Market — P13,379,400;
2. Murphy Public Market — P7,840,000;
3. Galas Public Market — P3,379,200; and
4. Project 4 Public Market — P3,826,040.

**CALOOCAN HIGH . . .
(From page 3)**

The city charges a tuition fee of P120 a year per student for the city secondary schools and P100 a year for the three barangay high schools.

**DEED OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT
WITH ABSOLUTE SALE**

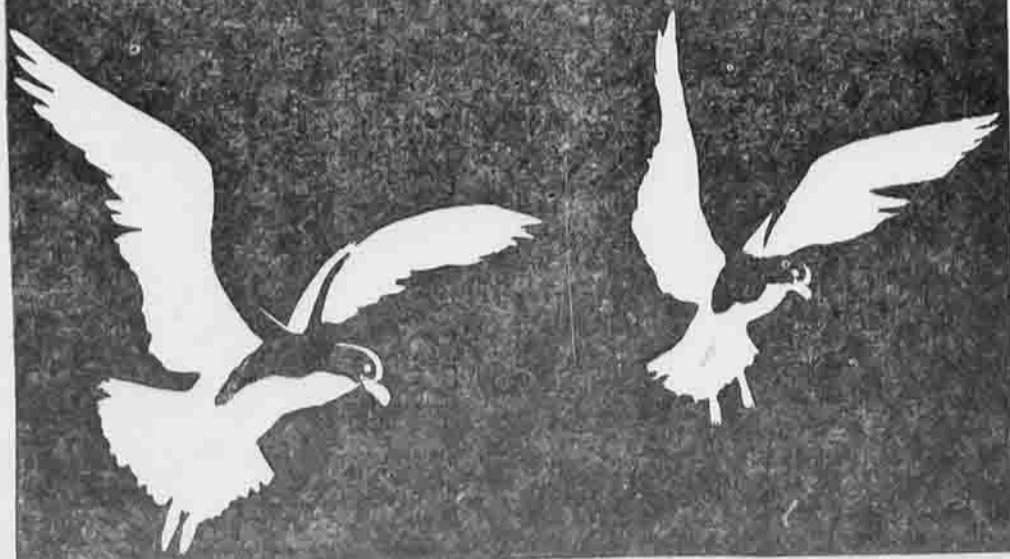
Notice is hereby given that the estate of Crisanta Dayego Vda. de Bagulno who died in Quezon City on August 24, 1972, consisting of three parcels of land situated at Sta. Maria, Bulacan and covered by T.C.T. Nos. T-130498, T-62299 and T-62301 has been extra-judicially settled by her heirs in an instrument executed before Notary Public Carlito V. Sambrano on May 29, 1979 in Manila as Doc. No. 82; Page No. 26; Book No. X; Series of 1979, of said Notary Public. June 2, 9, 16, 1979.

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In every living
thing,
There is a spirit
to be free



representatives of the people, cannot be anything but a fundamental issue of great significance and concern to the Filipino nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA IN SESSION ASSEMBLED:

1. To urge the Prime Minister (Ferdinand E. Marcos) to recommend to the President of the Philippines (Ferdinand E. Marcos) the immediate dissolution of the Interim Batasang Pambansa in accordance with Article VIII, Section 13, Paragraph (2) of the 1973 Constitution for being a puppet parliament and democratic facade for an authoritarian regime and to re-program the funds appropriated therefor to projects vitally needed by the people.

Two members immediately sprung to their feet to denounce this resolution. One asked Speaker Querube Makalintal to rule on whether I could be charged with disorderly conduct.

Former Vice President Pelaez presented a motion to have the resolution withdrawn so that it could be reworded and couched in parliamentary language.

Assemblyman Marcial Pimentel of Camarines Norte, in an impassioned speech, asked for my resignation from the Interim Batasang Pambansa.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

when he tried to point out that it was a Sunday and therefore, banks were closed. And whb, in his right mind would be carrying with him a big amount as P2,000 in cash at any given time and day?

But for the intercession of another clerk who happened to be a townmate of the victim and who agreed to serve as a guarantor, the injured woman and her husband would have been kicked out from the hospital.

What are hospitals anyway? A profit-making business?

IBP GOV.

(from page 1)

of governors is the highest policy-making body of the IBP.

Other governors elected were: Julian Sison of Cavite; Ernesto Pineda, Central Luzon; Vicente de Lima, Bicolandia; Cirilo R. Montejo, Eastern Visayas; Alex Espino, Western Visayas; Prospero Nograles, Eastern Mindanao; and Yolando Villaruz, Western Mindanao.

to strict secrecy regarding the dramatic events of that night.

"Then follows a formal call for those who do not wish to take the oaths, to say so. (All those reluctant to take the oaths were afraid to say so, in the occasions covered by our reports.) And so the oaths are administered—one of total commitment to the Supremo, and one to strict secrecy. Many participants at this point take the oath under duress, being afraid of the consequences of refusing, and being still in a state of disorientation from the suddenness of these developments.

"The participants are then requested to affix their signatures to the oath forms or to the red-covered book of Mr. Marcos' writings, ostensibly so that they could be summoned to fulfill the obligations of the oath they have taken, whenever necessary. In some instances they are told to sign their names in their own blood, and many do so. Toward the end of the ceremony, the participants take part in burning an effigy of the Old Society and its evils."

According to the same report, the "terms of the oaths in the seminars far transcend the oaths to defend the Constitution and democratic rights and freedoms, and to tell the truth, to which we are used in a democratic political system. Instead, the oaths in these Barangay Kawal seminars and the setting in which they are held, convey the strong impression of a personality cult demanding absolute loyalty—a totalitarian propensity contrary to the spirit of the 1935 Constitution.

It also asked the following question: "Do these reports indicate the beginning of an attempt to set up a totalitarian regime, based on a personality cult of Mr. Marcos and his associates,

PETITION FOR ISSUANCE OF NEW OWNER'S DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE,

PETITION AFTER DECREE NO. Q-1496 (79) LEONOR A. ALVARADO PRECIOSA A. ALVARADO & JOHNNY A. ALVARADO, Petitioners.

x — — — — x
ORDER

A verified petition was filed before this Court for the issuance of an Owner's duplicate certificate of Title No. 21618 (Book T-112, page 8) of the Register of Deeds of Quezon City, covering the property more particularly described as follows:

"A parcel of land shown on plan of subdivision as Lot No. 2, Block No. 48, Psd-1650, being a portion of Lot A-2-11, Psd-1577, G.L.R.O. Record No. 3563, situated in the Barrio of San Francisco del Monte Municipality of San Juan del Monte, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by Lot No. 5; on the SE. by Lots Nos. 3 and 1; on the SW. by Road; and on the NW. by Lot No. 4 x x x; containing an area of ONE THOUSAND FORTY-FOUR (1,044) SQUARE METERS, more or less,"

registered in the name of Emilio L. Alvarado.

It is alleged by the petitioners that the owner's duplicate certificate of Title No. 21618 covering the above-described property was lost and despite diligent efforts of the petitioners as well as the late Dr. Emilio L. Alvarado during his lifetime, same can no longer be found.

That in view of the loss of the above-described owner's duplicate certificate of title, the petitioners who include the widow of the late Dr. Emilio L. Alvarado wish to apply for the issuance of a new owner's duplicate certificate of title of this property covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 21618 in lieu of the old one which was lost.

Therefore, let the hearing of this petition be set on July 31, 1979 at 8:30 in the morning. Let this order be published in the "WE" for three consecutive issues. Let copy of this order be sent to the Register of Deeds, Metro Manila Region II at Quezon City.

Further, let copy of this order be posted at the main entrance of the City Hall, Quezon City 30 days before the hearing of this petition and petitioners are ordered to submit proof of this publication and posting of the notice.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Philippines, June 6, 1979.

CONCEPCION B. BUENCAMINO
Judge

Copy furnished:
Register of Deeds
Metro Manila Region II
Quezon City
Atty. Jose F. Aguirre
Counsel for Petitioners
312 Roman R. Santos Bldg.
Plaza Lacson, Manila
June 9, 18, 23, 1979

with the complicity of a religious sect, and backed up by the Barangay Kawal acting as a paramilitary force, in conjunction with the regular Armed Forces?"

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABATAAN AT PAGSASAMAHANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABATAAN AT PAGSASAMAHANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE DECLARATION OF ABSENCE OF ESTRELLA ADUAN, SP. PROC. NO. QD-00773 ALEJANDRO L. ORPIANO, Petitioner.

x — — — — x

DECISION

Alejandro L. Orpiano filed this Amended Petition on September 19, 1978, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, his wife, Estrella Aduan Orpiano, be declared an absentee. The Order setting the petition for hearing was duly published in the "WE", For the Young Filipino, a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, on January 13, 20, and 27, 1979 (Exh. "A" to "A-3"). When the case was called on the published date, no oppositor appeared.

Evidence adduced shows that herein petitioner is 53 years of age, retired police officer and residing at No. 87 Mindanao Avenue, Pagasa, Quezon City; that he and said Estrella Aduan were married on January 23, 1947, in Caba La Union (Exh. "C"); that they were blessed with two sons namely: Bernardo and Elpidio, surnamed Orpiano, who are both emancipated; that in February 1949, marital differences strained their relationship; that the seriousness thereof caused Estrella to leave the conjugal home without his knowledge, bringing with her their sons who were still minors; that subsequently, he learned through a cousin that she was living with her mother in San Antonio, Aringay, La Union; that sometime in 1958, he received a letter from his sons stating that Estrella had abandoned them; that when he went to La Union to fetch them, Estrella's relatives informed him that she eloped with another man; that they did not know her whereabouts and from since then he had no information about her.

In 1968, he acquired a piece of real property in Quezon City covered by TCT No. 134261 under the name "Alejandro Orpiano, married to Estrella Aduan"; that the appendage of his wife's name in the transfer certificate of title had impeded him to freely dispose the same, by reason thereof, he is seeking judicial authority to dispense with his wife's consent to every transaction and contract he may enter into regarding said property.

Evaluating the evidence, the Court finds that petitioner has amply established the allegations of his petition and is entitled to the relief prayed for.

WHEREFORE, judgement is hereby rendered:
1. Declaring Estrella Aduan Orpiano an absentee in accordance with law.

2. Granting Alejandro L. Orpiano authority to enter into contracts without the necessity of obtaining the marital consent of his wife, Estrella Aduan Orpiano.

Let a copy of this Decision be published in the WE, For the Young Filipino, pursuant to Pres. Decree No. 1079, and in the Official Gazette, in ac-

IN THE MATTER OF VOLUNTARY RECOGNITION OF NATURAL CHILD, MARIA ANGELA VELILLA, CIVIL CASE NO. QE-01735 FREDERICK S. STELTON, JR. and MARIA TERESA S. VELILLA, Petitioners.

x — — — — x

ORDER

Spouses Frederick S. Stelton, Jr. and Maria Teresa S. Velilla filed this verified petition on May 8, 1979, seeking confirmation of the voluntary recognition of their natural child, Maria Angela Velilla.

It is alleged that the minor was born out of wedlock at the Capitol Medical Center in Quezon City on April 5, 1976 to herein petitioners; that during the conception of the minor, they have no impediment to contract marriage; that on March 3, 1979, petitioners were married in the Sanctuario de San Antonio Parish in Forbes Park, Makati, Metro Manila; that they have executed an affidavit recognizing the minor was their child; that in view thereof, they seek judicial confirmation of their voluntary recognition; and that the same would redound to the best interest and welfare of the minor concerned.

WHEREFORE, let this petition be set for hearing on July 6, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file, on or before the hearing, his opposition there, to with the statement of his grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of petitioners once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks with the last publication being made not later than June 23, 1979, or at least two (2) weeks before the hearing, in the "WE (For the Young Filipino)", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, as raffled by the Clerk of Court, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1079.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, May 14, 1979.
LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
June 9, 16, 23, 1979.

cordance with Section 8, Rule 107 of the Rules of Court.

This declaration of absence of Estrella Aduan Orpiano shall take effect six (6) months after said publication, proof of same to be submitted to this Court.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, May 3, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
June 9, 16, 23, 1979

"IT'S ALL RIGHT TO BE EFFICIENT, BUT IT'S BETTER TO BE FREE."

President Marcos

NATIONAL SHRINES

(from page 4)

No one among the Americans knew the identity of the young man they shot down while about to mount his white horse, but later when they saw his insignias they fell to looting his corpse for souvenirs. After a while, the clouds shifted, and the boy-general lay naked under the blazing sun. His body was left exposed to the elements for two days until its odor forced some Igorots to cover it with dirt.

On July 20, 1938, Proclamation No. 294 established the Tirad Pass National Park comprising portions of the municipal districts of Gregorio del Pilar and Sigay, and of the municipalities of Quirino, Cervantes and Suyo, Ilocos Sur. Much later, on July 23, 1968, Proclamation No. 433 declared this mark a national shrine under the administration of the National Shrines Commission.

WARNING UP VS.

(from page 1)

widespread "Kawa!" training sessions have given "many citizens cause for grave apprehension that there is probably a nationwide pattern of preparation for totalitarian rule, based on a personality cult of certain high officials of the martial law regime."

The AMRSMP also expressed concern over the active role of another religious sect in recruiting and staffing the seminars and in inducting members of the "Kawal."

It said that the "same general pattern" of the training seminars have been reported in Nueva Ecija, Zambales, Pangasinana, Laguna, Batangas, Iloilo City, Antique, Misamis Oriental, Iligan City and Zamboanga. The seminars have been going on since March, according to reports.

The circular signed by Fr. Joaquin G. Bernas, S. J., chairman of the executive board of the AMRSMP, also urged two other religious groups—the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines and the Major Religious Superiors of Women in the Philippines, to verify similar developments in their respective parishes and to be alert on the program's "human rights implications."

The AMRSMP circular entitled "Barangay 'Kawal' Training: Prelude to Totalitarian Rule?" described in detail the training sessions, thusly: "During the seminar itself, nothing remarkable generally happens until the closing night. Before that there are the expected lectures and discussions on national

ism, discipline, community involvement, government programmes and the like, albeit strongly favoring the viewpoint of the New Society.

"On the last night, however, the seminar takes on a new twist, an atmosphere of mystery and suspense. As the night deepens, the participants are blindfolded and led by circuitous and confusing routes for about 15 minutes to another place of assembly. When their blindfolds are removed, they usually find themselves in a hall in which the only light comes from torches which flank a full-length picture of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. This picture is invariably of heroic, more than life-sized proportions, and is sometimes accompanied by a picture of Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, and sometimes also by that of the mayor of the locality. Often some flags or banners flank the picture or pictures. In the foreground there is a red-covered book of one of Mr. Marcos' writings, upon a decorated stand, together with some oath forms for signature. A human skull often completes the setting.

"After a brief exhortation touching on the greatness and benefits of the New Society and its exalted leader, a presiding officer than begins to inform the participants that they are being inducted into the Barangay Kawal. They are then told that as Barangay Kawal they will be sworn to defend with their lives and their total commitment, the "Supremo" and "Primer Ministro" of the New Society, Ferdinand E. Marcos. The participants are then enjoined

KURO-KURO**Ang pananakot sa mamamayan**

ni FRANCISCO 'SOC' RODRIGO



Sa halip na sumpain ang dilim, magsindi ng kahit maliit na kandila. Ganyan ang pakay ng kolum na ito.

Malawak ang dilim na sumasapot sa ating bayan. Maliit lang ang liwanag ng kandilang aking sisindihan. Ngunit ang munting liwanag na ito ay lalaganap kung ang baw't makakabasa ay magsisindi ng kani-kanilang kandila, at dadalhin ito sa marami pang ibang nais ding magsindi ng kanilang kandila.

Tao ang magliligtas sa tao. Nasa Diyos ang awa, nasa tao ang gawa. Walang manganalipin kung walang paaalipin, ani Rizal.

Kapos ang lingguhang kolum na ito upang ipaliwanag nang sapat ang maraming mga isyung importante sa bayan. Kaya't ang ilalahad ko lamang ay ang balangkas ng mga isyu. Kulang ang ating espasyo para sa mga detalye. Kaya't kayo na sana ang magpuno.

Ako'y maghahasik lamang ng binhi. Tumulong sana kayo sa pagdidilig upang ito'y sumupling, kumalat, at magbunga ng kabutihan para sa bayan.

Ang sariling takot ay sariling bilangguan. Taglay ng taong natatakot, sa baw't sandali, ang kanyang sariling karsel. Kaya't ang isang bansang pinaghaharian ng takot ay maituturing na malaking bilangguan.

Ang pananakot ay laging kaugnay ng diktadura at martial law. Kaya't ang ganyang uri ng pamahalaan ay labag sa diwang malaya ng tao.

Ngunit, tandaan: Ang pananakot ay may epekto lamang kung ang tao ay pumapayag na patakot. Ang takot ay napaglalabanan at nasusugpo. Dito napagkikilala ang matapang at ang duwag. Ang matapang ay sumusugpo sa takot; ang duwag ay sumusuko sa takot.

Ako'y nananalig sa tapang ng Pilipino. Hindi magtatagal at lilitaw ang tapang na iyan. Pagdating ng sandaling iyan, ang pananakot ang siya na-

mang matatakot. Ang nagbilanggo ang siya namang mabibilanggo. Muling iiral ang katarungan.

Paano bang makikilala ang TUNAY NA LIDER at ang HUWAD NA LIDER?

Ang tunay na lider ay nangunguna sa pagtupad sa kanyang ipinangangaral; ang huwad na lider ay nangunguna sa paglabag sa kanyang iniuutos;

Ang tunay na lider ay nagbabata para sa bayan; ang huwad na lider ay nagsasamantala sa bayan;

Ang tunay na lider ay nagtatapat sa bayan; ang huwad na lider ay lumililang sa bayan;

Ang tunay na lider ay umaakit sa bayan; ang huwad na lider ay pumipilit sa bayan;

Ang tunay na lider ay nagtatanghal sa katarungan, katotohanan, at kalayaan; ang huwad na lider ay nagtatanghal sa kanyang sarili at kanyang angkan lamang;

Ang tunay na lider ay karamay ng bayan sa hirap at ginhawa; ang huwad na lider ay laging nasa tugatog ng ginhawa kahit ang bayan ay nasa bangin ng dusa;

Ang tunay na lider ay tumutulong upang sumibol ang ibang mga lider na may kakayahang mamuno sa bansa; ang huwad na lider ay umiipit at naghibilanggo sa sinomang baka niya maka-ribal o makalaban;

Ang tunay na lider ay gumagalang at sumusunod sa Diyos; ang huwad na lider ay nais humalili sa Diyos.

SOBRA NA. Sobra na ang paghihirap at pagkaapi ng ating taongbayan. Hanggang kailan pa kaya tatagal ang purgatoryong ito? Iyan ang kumakalat na daing ng maraming Pilipino.

Ang tugon ko ay ito: Ang dahilan marahil kung bakit sobra ang abuso ng mga pinuno ay sapagkat sobra rin ang pasyensya at takot ng bayan.

Sinabi ni Rizal sa El Filibusterismo: "Ang pagpapakumbaba ay hindi laging kabutihan; ito ay kasalanan kapag nagpapalawig sa pangaapi."

(from page 1)

gram designed to benefit the middle and lower-income groups. According to NEDA, the income redistribution pattern up to the year 2000 is in line with the experience of other countries where the growth of the middle-income group became the backbone of the entire growth process.

A notable feature of the integrated program is industry dispersal in rural areas, backed by liberal government incentives. Other features are the increased flow of government financing to rural-oriented projects, like the Masagana 99 program, and increased infrastructure expenditures which mean more jobs and more stability in the rural areas.

All these programs or

projects have been undertaken, particularly in regions or provinces where there is an urgent need to correct the lopsided personal and geographical distribution of wealth and income in the country.

The lopsidedness can be gleaned from these NEDA figures; until recently, Luzon accounted for 61 per cent of total family income but only 53 per cent of families. Metro Manila alone was getting 17 per cent of total income but accounted for only 8 per cent of families.

The Visayas, on the other hand, accounted for 20 per cent of income and 26 per cent of families. Mindanao has 19 per cent of income and 21 per cent of families. **TIMES JOURNAL**, June 5, 1979

Pagsakal sa ekonomiya

PANGALAWANG LABAS

(Salin sa Pilipino mula sa position paper ng College Editors' Guild of the Philippines, Metro Manila Chapter)

Ginawa rin ng Amerikanong panabikin ang Pilipino sa kanilang mga produkto. Sapagkat ang ating kabuhayan ay nauukol sa kaisipang pagluluwas ng agrikulturang produksiyon, ito ay kabuhayang paorog. Tayo ay nabigo na gawing industriyalisado at paunlarin ang ating kakayahan sa paggawa ng mahalagang bagay na nagmula sa ating mga 'raw material'. Sa kadahillanang iyan, tayong ay kinakailangang bumili ng tapos na produkto (finished products) sa U.S. Naging bukas ang ating pamilihan sa mga tira-tira at sobrang paninda ng Amerikano.

Subalit kailangan natin ang dolyar upang bumili ng mga produktong ito. Ang dolyar na ibinabayad ng Amerikano sa pagbili ng ating mga raw material ay hindi sapat. Ang binibili natin sa U.S. na produkto ay mataas ang halaga. Ang kakulangan ng ating "foreign reserves" ay ang tinatawag na "trade deficit". Tayo ay nagluluwas at nagbibili ng napakamurang mga raw material at sa sandaling ito ay bilhin natin bilang "finished products", ang presyo ay napakataas na. Upang malutas ang sulit-

rang ito, tayong ay nakagawa ng pangalawa at pangatlong napakalaking pagkakamali. Nangutang tayong sa ibang bansa at ibinaba natin ang halagang piso upang mabayaran ang pagkakautang na ito.

UTANG

Upang mapagtakpan ang ating trade deficit, tayong ay nagkaroon ng mga utang sa ibang bansa. Atin ding ibinaba ang halaga ng piso noong 1962 at pinalutang ito noong 1970. Kapagka ibinaba ang halaga ng piso inaasahang maraming iluluwas na mga raw material. Ang dahilan nito ay sapagkat habang lumulubog ang piso, ang export o pagluluwas ng raw material ay nagiging mura at nagkakaroon ng maraming kalaban sa pamillhang pandaigdig. Parami ng parami ang lokal na kapital at lupain na nalilipat sa produksiyon ng mga iniluluwas na produkto. Ito ay nag-iwan lamang ng kakaunting puhunan at lupain para sa pangangailangan dito sa atin. Kung kaunti lamang ang produkto, nangangahulugang ang halaga ng mga ito ay mataas.

Ang ibang resulta sa pagbaba ng halaga ng pera ay ang pagtaas ng

presyo ng mga tapos na produkto (finished products) na ating inaangkat (import). Ito ay lalong nagpalala sa ating pagkakamali. Ang ating trade deficit ay tataas at hindi bababa. Kailangan nating lakihan ang ating pangungutang hanggang sa tumaas ito ng 13 ulit na kahalaga ng 1966 noong 1978. Ngunit saan nating ginagastos ang salaping ito? Ang katanungang ito ang nagdala sa atin sa ikaapat na pagkakamali. Sumobra ang ating paggastos sa hindi produktibong gawain.

MGA GUGULIN

Maraming salapi ang umaagos ngunit hindi dumarami ang mga produkto, ito ay nangangahulugang mataas ang presyo ng billhin. Ang majaking bahagi ng ating utang panglabas ay ginagamit sa mga proyektong "infrastructure". Ito ay nangangahulugang na milyun-milyon piso ang kikitain subalit wala namang kaukulang pagdami ng billhin o kalakal ang magagawa. Kaagapay ng infrastructure ay ang pagpapaganda ng paligid, ang programa ng turismo. Ang pinagkakagastusang ito ay nagiging sanhi ng pagkaka-wala ng puhunan o kapital na dapat sanang ilaan sa mga gawaing produktibo.

(MAY KARUGTONG)

(from page 1)

16.7-M FILIPINOS

velopment News" but was reported by the Association of Foundations in its own publication last March.

The PBSP article pointed out that the 35 million poverty-stricken Filipinos belong to 84% of the country's population totalling 42 million.

"Survival for these people depends on daily income per individual estimated at P2.25 or below," the article added.

Excerpts of the report follows:

"For a family of six earning an annual income of P5,000, only the barest physical needs of food, clothing and shelter are provided for. Social needs such as education, health, social security and recreation cannot be provided.

"And for a family of six earning an annual income less than P5,000, supplementary charity is required to maintain even the barest existence, that is, to meet food, clothing and shelter needs.

puta, Jr.; Maj. Gen. Ignacio I. Paz; Brig. Gen. Del-fin Castro; Maj. Gen. Sarmuel Sarmiento; Rear Adm. Ernesto Ogbinar; Maj. Gen. Fortunato Abat; Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon; Brig. Gen. Jose Syjuco; Commodore Raquel Cruz; Brig. Gen. Narciso Narcise; Brig. Gen. Vicente Eduardo; Commodore Simeon Alejandro; Brig. Gen. Hermilio Ahorro; Brig. Gen. Clemente Race-la; Brig. Gen. Cirilo Escutin; Brig. Gen. Ernesto Bueno and Brig. Gen. Eustaquio Meñ.

OVERSTAYING

(from page 1)

these generals have been given indefinite extensions by President Marcos after having served 30 years in the service. They are: Maj. Gen. Romeo C. Espino, armed forces chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Fabian C. Ver, commanding general of the Presidential Security Command and the National Intelligence Service Agency; Maj. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief and director-general of the Integrated National Police; and Brig. Gen. Bernardo V. Espiritu, deputy chief of staff.

Espino should have retired on April 12, 1976; Ver on March 17, 1976; Ramos on Aug. 12, 1976; and Espiritu on Oct. 1, 1971.

Other extended generals are:

Brig. Gen. Andres Mani-

IGNORE

(from page 1)

told some 300 young graduates of the course in future leadership from the National Defense College of the Philippines that they should task themselves with correcting erroneous impressions caused by the critics.

He said: "If a leader believes that he is correct, he cannot be weakened by criticism. Otherwise, he is not a leader."

Marcos expressed confidence that he will weather the snipings of skeptics and exhorted the youths not to be swayed by such criticisms as they are the future leaders and must work and act now as such.

"Because there are just not enough financial resources to go around, social welfare agencies in the Philippines devote most of their efforts to the bottom 40% of the poor — the poorest of the poor. These 16,757,400 individuals belonging to 2.5 million families have been divided into four main target groups:

3.35 million (20%) unemployed / underemployed family heads;

6.87 million (41%) needy youth, mostly out of school;

5.53 million (33%) needy children of whom 3.32 million are pre-schoolers.

1.01 million (6%) peedy disabled, drug addicts, recovered Hansenites, released prisoners and the aged."

AS WE GO

(from page 1)

gunslaying of a 17-year-old bakery helper by Manila policemen in Paco, Manila.

The probe was ordered following a testimony of a woman witness who claimed that the victim, Vicente Lomotas, of 1800 J. Napiil st., Paco, was shot in cold blood as he was walking alone on Dart street.

The witness, Natividad Serano, 50, said that the victim was shot by several men riding in a jeep. Lomotas was felled by seven bullets.

But according to the police blotter, the policemen were responding to quell a riot between two gangs in the area and in the ensuing gunbattle, Lomotas was shot.