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SABI NI 'SIR'

"I will not recommend, however, a national silence about our faults. As a matter of fact, our strongest institution is the freedom of speech."

Pres. Marcos, Epilogue, Today's Revolution, Democracy, Sept. 7, 1971



the national weekly FORUM of free expression

BUDGET

A media office is requesting a budget of P705.5 million for CY 1980, an increase of 752% from the current year's estimate of P82.8-M. Isn't this proposal too gargantuan in this time of crisis?

Stella Esteban, Real St. Intramuros, Manila

VOL. III NO. 9

PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387

FOR THE WEEK JUNE 23-29, 1979

50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

REJOINDER IN FULL HERE

Tatad, Sison say martial law is needed

If martial law were lifted after its imposition in 1972, it would be reimposed today because of the crises that continue to hit the Philippines, according to Information Minister Francisco S. Tatad in a speech before foreign correspondents last week.

On the other hand, Justice Porfirio V. Sison of the Court of Appeals, stressed that the "direct beneficiaries of martial law are the common tao in the countryside" as he chided the agitators for the lifting of authority. (Page 5, please)

Cardinal Sin hits back

(The following is the full text of Cardinal Sin's speech before the Capitol Christian Leadership Group last June 19, 1979 — a rejoinder to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's charges against the so-called "Christian Left" — ED)

Today is Rizal Day, and I consider it highly appropriate that I should be addressing this ecumenical gathering on this day. It may interest you to know that, long before anyone of us had been born, Rizal was already advocating ecumenism.

On November 11, 1892, Rizal wrote a letter to his Jesuit friend, Father Pablo Pastells in Dapitan,

wherein he spoke of the warm friendship which existed between a Protestant minister named Ullmer, and the Catholic priest of a nearby town. He said that these two "considered themselves two servants of the same God and, instead of spending their time quarrelling, each one fulfilled his duty" as he saw fit.

And, in one of his many debates with the same

Father Pastells, Rizal said: "Religions, whatever they might be, should not make men enemies of one another, but rather brothers, and real brothers."

My friends: If I make mention of these statements today, it is because I wish to tell you of the distress that I feel over the repeated attempts of some people to paint Christianity — more specifically the Catholic faith — not as a unifying element, not as an instrument for peace, but as an agent of division and conflict, a ver-

(Page 5, please)

Int'l news services 'move' story on WE

Two international regime's press regulatory news services — Associated Press and Reuters — last week carried the story regarding the Philippine Council for Print Media's reminder to 'WE' for publishing "news and articles critical of the administration."

Excerpts of the Associated Press' dispatch dated Manila moved to its subscribers throughout the world are as follows:

"AP (June 18) — The Philippines martial law

"I feel the presence of a newspaper that carries enough dissent is very healthy for a democratic dialogue,"

Minister Francisco Tatad said Monday when asked to comment on the Philip-

(Page 2, please)

Tanada nixes FM offer

Former Sen. Lorenzo M. Tanada last Thursday politely rejected the offer of President Marcos to serve as co-chairman of a Presidential Commission created to investigate the controversial Bataan nuclear plant.

In a three-page letter to Marcos, the elderly senator however, thanked the Chief Executive "for your confidence in me."

Tanada's letter to President Marcos reads in full:

Dear President Marcos: In my letter dated June 14, 1979, I urged you to suspend the construction of the Bataan nuclear plant and to create a Commission to review the advisability of continuing it, in the light of similar actions and studies being made by nuclear scientists all over the world as a result of the accident in the Three Mile Island nuclear

plant. In the afternoon of the same day you received my letter, you requested me to go to Malacañang the following morning. After we had met that morning, and exchanged some views you announced in the presence of some government officials and two American Westinghouse engineers

(Page 2, please)

CYNICAL LAMENT

RP's dependence on Americans

(A Statement issued by the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines on the occasion of "Independence" Day, June 12, 1979)

The Philippine situation is such that every "Independence" Day evokes from thinking citizens only cynical lament for a neocolony that tries to masquerade as a state. Philippine dependence on the United States has deepened with the years and, as a consequence, the status of the nation as a neocolony

has ossified: a nation independent in name, but so overwhelmingly under the influence, control and domination of another as to be a colony in fact.

Tests of Independence: U.S. Bases and Parity

If there is any question or doubt as to the neocolonial nature of the Philippines today, one has only to reflect on the two is-

(Page 2, please)

MAJORITY OF ONE



By REUBEN R. CANOY
Assemblyman, Interim Batasang Pambansa
ON PROVINCIAL JOURNALISM

Unlike their timid counterparts in Manila, provincial newsmen are today carrying on the tradition of independent and objective journalism and may be remembered in years to come as the unsung heroes of this dark period in our history.

Despite the constraints of martial law and ever-present threat of detention as suspected subversives, the news and editorial teams of print and broadcast media outside Manila have managed somehow to operate as free elements.

Perhaps their being far from the center of power accounts for this. But another reason could be that in the provinces, the people are closer to the truth. The news is not some abstract piece of writing; it is a part of their lives. And no journalist can afford to distort it without losing his credibility and self-res-

(Page 2, please)

ABUSED, BATTERED CHILD

Another form of subversion

By KARINA C. DAVID
Chairman, Dept. of Community Development, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, U.P.

CONCLUSION

Poverty is a structure we cannot afford to overlook because it debilitates all those who come in its path. From conception to death, there is no escape. What kind of children are produced — children who not only cope but are forced out of their childhood because the adult world

cannot respond to their needs. And yet with all the love that parents

have for their kids, they cannot but all be forced into a system of having to confront reality.

In the greener pastures of the affluent ghettos of Makati, we find children with more than what they need. They too

(Page 2, please)

At a glance • At a glance

* 'SOC' RODRIGO WRITES ON GOV'T MEN'S ABUSES P. 8



BAGUIO GIRL — Janet Garcia, 19 years old, coed of the St. Louis University in Baguio City, is another finalist in the Miss Press Photographer beauty contest.

INT'L NEWS
(from page 1)

pine Council for Print Media's warning to the weekly 'WE' newspaper.

"Tatad said, however, there is every reason to be legitimately concerned about what he called a pattern of negative reporting.

"In a letter to WE Publisher-Editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr., Council Executive Director Roberto M. Mendoza said "It was observed by many quarters that while news and articles critical of the administration abound in your newspaper, there has been little or no space at all devoted to the side of the government.

"The Council told Burgos it 'expects to see some positive change in your succeeding issues.' It sent copies of the letter to the Defense Ministry and the police.

"In reply, Burgos said: "If there have been anti-administration writings, it is because WE has been attracting writers and contributors of the dissenting kind — critics who have claimed that their writings could not find space in the other publications.

"What appears in our newspaper is meant to balance the pro-administration writings appearing in other sectors of print media which, unfortunately, only see the good in what is going on. If there is any complaint against print media today, it is that the big newspapers and magazines rarely, if ever, print the other — the critical — side.

"He said he hopes that the day will soon come when the restraint of martial law pass away and media in our country are given the opportunity to play their true role in the democratic development of our country.

"There is no official censorship but the press police itself, rarely attacking the military and never criticizing President Ferdinand Marcos or members of his family," the AP wire story said.

Part of the Reuter dispatch runs:

"MANILA, June 18, Reuters — The Philippine Council for Print Media (PCPM) has warned the country's sole registered opposition weekly publication — WE — about an alleged lack of balance in its reporting.

"The Council, a body of publishers set up by the government under martial law for the self-policing of the industry, says in a letter to WE that 'it expects some positive change in your next succeeding issues.'

"The letter and a reply from WE Publisher-Editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr., appears on the front page of the latest issue of the three-year-old weekly which claims it seeks to balance the largely pro-government bias of the country's other publications.

TANADA NIXES

that you were appointing me as co-Chairman of the Commission you created to ascertain whether the operation of the Bataan nuclear plant would threaten the safety and the lives of the people living around the area.

You will recall that my

ANOTHER FORM
(from page 1)

are battered by their wealth — material wealth that at times is coupled with a complete lack of the warmth of parental attention. They grow up taking everything for granted, not being aware that they are being shielded from reality. They grow up holding the world in ransom, slowly a callousness appears, a numbness to suffering, ending up only in the hedonism that we find around us, a selfishness that can see only oneself.

For both the rich and the poor, the system attacks, of course with less pain and torture for the rich. But both kinds of adults breed children of two, although similarly warped varieties.

And what of our physically battered children? I feel that this kind of violence, excluding complete psychological cases, is inflicted on children first because we accord to them the consciousness of an adult. Simple acts are accepted, with all the scheming and ill will that the structure has forced us to accept. There is a concept labelled 'anthropomorphism' that means, simply put, that we accord animals feelings and thoughts ordinarily only available to humans.

POWER

How one reacts to an adult with all the negative qualities is how one reacts to children in all their innocence. And yet because children, like women, are weaker, we derive a sense of power a power we do not find we have in society. The power of force like the power of age is brought to bear with all its viciousness against our hapless children.

When a child does something which is not to the liking of his parents, or where a child refuses to follow our orders, we react negatively, first because we imbue him with the intentions and consciousness of an adult, second because it is a challenge to our power. The hierarchical system in society, the power concentrated in the hands of a few is replicated within the family. Like those in power, parents find it difficult for their power to be questioned. Like society, this is tantamount to subversion.

VIOLENCE

So what do parents do, we try to break the children. In a family alienated from society and yet unconsciously harboring the very values of that society, parents try all sorts of tactics to get their way. A series of

(Page 8, please)

(from page 1)

immediate reaction to your announcement was to say that I could not accept the appointment without first consulting with my colleagues in LABAN. Parenthetically, we have a standing agreement in LABAN that no LABAN member will accept any assignment in the present Government without benefit of prior consultation.

We held a consultation meeting this morning and the LABAN members after unanimously voting against acceptance of the appointment, decided, however, to leave the matter to my judgment.

As I stated in my letter of June 14, the establishment of the Bataan nuclear plant transcends all political considerations, affecting as it does the lives and the fortunes of thousands, perhaps millions of people in Bataan and the surrounding provinces and cities, including Metro Manila, which are the most densely populated and industrialized in the Philippines. For that reason, extreme care should be taken lest the projected investigation be tainted by partisan interests, personal bias or prejudices.

Indeed, I am of the firm opinion that any person who acts as member or chairman of an investigating commission must possess the indispensable qualifications of independence and impartiality. The people must have confidence in the integrity of the members of the Commission, otherwise its decision would be suspect. It is said, that "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice."

In fairness to you, to our people, and even to Westinghouse itself and other persons and firms involved in the construction of the plant, I must say that, in the case of the Bataan nuclear plant, I do not possess the essential attribute of impartiality. Because, since last year, I have already prejudged the matter that you now want the Commission to investigate. I believe I would be insensitive to the demands of truth if I did not disclose this fact to you.

In the LABAN campaign from February to April of 1978, I delivered a number of speeches not only against the establishment of the Bataan nuclear plant with respect to its safety but also against the contractual and financial arrangements involved in its acquisition and construction. How can I now act as an impartial judge on a matter I have already decided?

The basis of my stand here is moral, not political nor personal. I am opposed to the establishment of any nuclear plant in our country, whoever may be the manufacturer and whoever may have ordered it, because of the grave danger that it poses to the safety and lives of our people.

On page 10 of my June 14 letter to you, I said—

"We cannot be too careful in matters that could affect the lives of millions of our own coun-

RP's DEPENDENCE

(from page 1)

tries that, since "independence" in 1940, have come to symbolize the Philippine struggle for real national freedom; the issue over U.S. military bases and the issue over parity. U.S. Bases Are Here to Stay

On U.S. bases, despite the martial law government's claim that the January 7, 1979 amendments reduced their duration to four years, it is crystal clear that the bases are not only here to stay, but that the new terms and conditions have strengthened and consolidated the American military position in the Philippines.

In a revealing letter written on April 12, 1979 by Mr. John C. Monjo, Director of Philippine Affairs in the U.S. Department of State, to Fr. Thomas C. Marti, Coordinator of the Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office, Mr. Monjo, as official spokesman of the State Department, categorically stated that the January amendments to the bases agreement had placed "our (U.S.) tenure

trymen. Otherwise, the only enduring legacy we will leave will be radioactive poisons which according to E. F. Shumaker would be 'a transgression against life itself, a transgression infinitely more serious than any crimes ever perpetrated by men. The idea that a civilization should sustain itself on the basis of such transgression is an ethical, spiritual, and metaphysical monstrosity. It means conducting the economic affairs of man as if people really do not matter at all' (Quoted in pp. 529-530 of Power, Inc., by Morton Mintz & Jerry S. Cohen)."

There are other important considerations that weigh on my mind, but none as compelling and decisive as the element of impartiality required in all investigations — whether administrative, executive, legislative, or judicial. This has been my stand in all cases before government agencies and tribunals — whether civilian or military — and I find no reason to deviate from it.

This is why I suggested to you in our conversation of last June 15 the appointment to the Commission of two distinguished persons of indisputable independence and impartiality — former Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion and former Chief Justice J.B.L. Reyes, and I wish to reiterate that suggestion now. For my part, I shall continue our crusade against the establishment of nuclear plants in the Philippines by presenting to the commission our reasons for our position.

I cannot close this letter without thanking you for your confidence in me. Your reference to me as a militant member of the Opposition who discharges his task with zeal and dedication is most complimentary. I cannot, however, accept the appointment, for reasons stated above.

Sincerely,

LORENZO M. TANADA

at the important military facilities in the Philippines on a stronger and more durable basis."

His statement was confirmed by American experts who, in sworn testimony to the U.S. Congress, revealed that, under arrangements that are part of the amendments but have never been published in the Philippines, "U.S. military forces (now) not only have the right to unimpeded circulation between the major U.S. bases and their widely scattered satellite areas . . . but in addition U.S. commanders are now 'to participate in security activities' off the bases and 'to contribute security forces' to carry them out" (Statement of Prof. George McI. Kahin to the Long Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, April 6, 1979) — a shameful invitation to intervene in Philippine internal affairs.

The years, in short, have not only not weakened the military position of the United States in the Philippines, they have, on the contrary, strengthened that position more and more.

Parity Under Another Name

As for the issue of parity, that notorious amendment to the 1935 Philippine constitution, which was forced down our throats in 1946 as a precondition for rehabilitation, has been permanently enshrined by the martial law government as a prominent feature of the 1973 Constitution in the guise of "service contracts." Under "service contracts", not only American but all foreign corporations may now engage in exploration and exploitation of our natural resources without fulfilling the citizenship requirements of the constitution. And simultaneous with this indefinite extension and expansion of parity, in its deceptive new form, strategic areas of the economy like banking, retail trade, and even rice and corn production, once totally closed to aliens, have been opened to foreign capital.

MAJORITY OF ONE

(from page 1)

Small community newspapers, radio and television stations have thus earned a status that not any of the big Manila-based media — all of which are owned by persons close to President Marcos — enjoy.

It would be easy for the government to whip provincial newsmen in line or close media facilities, but since the most powerful broadcast networks and the largest-circulating Manila papers do not really penetrate the barrios, such a move would only set the rumor mills in motion.

That is why Manila residents are often shocked to hear their country cousins voicing their frustrations and grievances about martial law in more candid terms.

Provincial folks, on the other hand, find Manila a strange place, a kind of never-land where people talk in whispers or look behind them before expressing a contrary opinion.

Recently I had an opportunity to visit the Bicol region as a guest of the Naga Press and Radio Club, and was immensely pleased to discover that in this part of the country there remain a few courageous souls who are willing to risk their necks on the block for the cause of press freedom.

I was particularly impressed by a speech delivered by Atty. Luis General on his induction as president of the club. To my mind, it was the clearest statement that anyone could possibly make about the press under martial law and for this reason I have asked his permission to publish it.

Excerpts of this speech will be published in our next column.

At no other time in the history of our country since "independence" has any political administration opened the nation's economy to foreign invasion so widely and brazenly as the martial law administration has done. Never before have American, European and Japanese multinationals — as well as Taiwanese capital — been so pervasive and so dominant here as they are today. Truly, we Filipinos have been relegated to the status of second class citizens in our own economy, beggars in our own country, squatters on our own land.

Dictatorship And Foreign Control

So, as the martial law government undertakes its usual preparations for another "Independence" Day celebration, let us use the occasion as a solemn reminder of how dictatorship has facilitated the foreign invasion of our national economy to a degree unequalled since "independence" in 1946.

Unless the dictatorship that is martial law is ended and the policies it has instituted are drastically reversed, the CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF THE PHILIPPINES believes that nothing short of the situation that transpired in Iran will suffice to redress the tragedy that befell our country when martial law was imposed. Unless action is taken now, such a solution will become imperative if Philippine freedom and real independence from American imperialism are to be achieved.

Already, the hour is late.

Makati, Rizal, June 12 1979.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Board of Commissioners
(Sgd.) JOSE W. DIOKNO
Chairman
(Sgd.) JOSE B. L. REYES
Member
(Sgd.) J. ANTONIO ARANETA
Member

METRO MANILA NEWS



Metro roads not repaired

Streets and roads, national or local, in Metro Manila are not being repaired because of the refusal of the Commission on Audit to approve the increased prices of asphalt mix needed in the repair.

The price of the commodity has gone up from P165 to P208 per metric ton as a result of the

price spiral of crude oil. The P165 price was fixed by the government three months ago after a bidding participated in by the country's three asphalt mix manufacturers: Philrock, Asphalt Trade and Concrete Aggregates.

However, after the government raised the price of oil the other month,

the three companies also decided to hike the price of their asphalt mix to P208 per metric ton on the claim that they have to pay higher for the asphalt and the aggregates which are the basic raw materials of their product.

The Commission on Audit, however, has not ap- (Page 6, please)

Nuclear plant dangers cited

President Marcos was warned as early as February of last year that the Bataan nuclear plant project was "plagued by poor design and hasty engineering" and that "there may be as many as 200 major unresolved technical problems that would prevent the plant from operating satisfactorily as a source of power."

This warning was sent to the President by the Union of Concerned Scientists, an American private non-profit research group with offices in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Washington, D.C. in a letter, dated Feb. 13, 1978.

This warning undoubtedly helped President Marcos in deciding to suspend work on the \$1.2-billion Bataan nuclear project and in creating a commission to conduct an



President MARCOS

inquiry into the undertaking.

Funded by contributions from 45,000 members, the Union of Concerned Scientists has published several volumes on the major aspects of commercial nuclear power technology and serves as an adviser on nuclear energy policy to governmental as well as private organizations.

The UCS letter was signed by Daniel F. Ford, executive director, who said that the study of the Bataan nuclear plant "has been undertaken as part of a larger UCS effort to assess Asian nuclear power programs."

The letter stated that "Westinghouse Electric Corporation, whose domestic nuclear reactor sales in the U.S. have dramatically declined over the last four years, is apparently trying to sell to developing countries defective technology that it can no longer market successfully in the U.S."

"We are gravely concerned," the UCS added, "that the developing countries now installing this technology are invest-

ing their precious capital resources in deeply flawed equipment that may be inherently incapable of providing power on a reliable basis."

The letter added: "The incontrovertible fact about current nuclear power technology, however, is that its capacity factor is dismal. Westinghouse plants, to cite the most relevant example, have been repeatedly shut down as a result of corrosion and wasting away of steam generator tubes . . . unexpected fuel failures, valve malfunctions, pipe cracks, electrical system faults, etc. . . . UCS recently recommended to the U.S. government that certain U.S. plants . . . be shut down. The government has confirmed this and is now taking action. The Connecticut Yankee plant, a Westinghouse unit, thought to be one of the most reliable now in operation, is one of the plants now shut down. Overall, U.S. nuclear plants barely spend as much time operating at full power as they spend shut down."

The nuclear plant reliability picture in Japan, the UCS letter went on, is even more discouraging. It said that "Japan's U.S.-designed nuclear plants spent far more time broken down than they did in operation: their 1977 capacity factor was 38 percent."

Referring specifically to the Bataan plant, the UCS letter stressed: "Of all the problems that affect the Bataan project, none appears more serious than the danger of earthquake-induced accidents. A serious earthquake can badly unhinge an improperly designed nuclear power plant. Structures can be damaged, pipes ruptured, vital protective equipment knocked out of service: events that can set the stage for a massive nuclear radiation accident that would allow some of the plant's enormous inventory of radioactive materials to be carried off by the wind . . ."

The letter then informed President Marcos that the design by Westinghouse of the Bataan plant was "technically naive and inadequate," and added: "Let us focus on one very striking fact: the U.S. government has refused to accept as valid the major Westinghouse report which purports to show that Westinghouse safety equipment is earthquake-proof . . ."

"Safety issues aside, the economic risks of proceeding with the construction

of the Bataan plant with the seismic issue unresolved deserves serious consideration. Today, a U.S. \$1 billion nuclear plant in California, the two reactor Diablo Canyon facility, completed two years ago, stands idle because the seismic risk assessment was mistaken . . ."

"Once a nuclear plant is built, the designers' mistakes are frozen in steel and concrete. Major changes are difficult and expensive, if not impossible. The cost of repairs now being made to some West-

Group formed on assessments

The Ministry of Finance has created a committee to review unreasonable and excessive assessments of real property and to arbitrate disputes between assessors and property owners over such assessments.

The committee is also empowered to formulate and recommend to the ministry measures and policies which will insure fair and equitable appraisal of the market values of real property, thereby minimi-

zing the filing of protests by property owners who feel that the assessments of their lands, buildings and other improvements are capricious and whimsical.

Director Lorinda Carlos, chief of the local government finance service of the Ministry of Finance, is chairman of the committee. Members include Manila City Treasurer Jesus I. Calleja, Assessments Chief Conrado Sabater of

the ministry, MMC Assessments Service Chief Pablo Asuncion, Angelina Magsino of the ministry, Rizal Provincial Assessor Hilario Roxas and Cavite Provincial Assessor Jose Medina.

Created by Special Order No. 20-79 of Acting Minister of Finance Pedro M. Almanzor, the body is called "Assessment Review and Audit Committee."

The committee's main job will be to attend to

complaints of property owners against what they may claim to be unreasonable assessments. In doing this work, the committee is authorized to conduct ocular inspections of properties which are the subject of protests, summon witnesses, review the schedule of values drawn up by city and provincial assessors and remand unsettled protests to the Boards of Tax (Assessment) Appeals for adjudication.

The UCS finally assured the President that it will "make available to you the results of our continuing studies of the Bataan nuclear project . . ."

Patrol cars transfer gets snagged

CALOOCAN CITY — Until now, the eight brand-new Tamaraw jeepneys purchased by the city government for police patrol work two months ago are still parked in front of City Hall. The vehicles, together with accessories, cost P500,000.

Informed sources said that a difference of opinion between the city government and the Metropolitan Police Force on the markings on the vehicles and the manner they will be used is delaying the turn-over of the vehicles to the MPF.

It appears that while the MPF would want the Tamaraws marked with the letterings "Metropolitan Police Force", Acting City Mayor Virgilio P. Robles had the vehicles painted with "Caloocan City", above which is the city's official seal.

A second issue is that while the MPF would not want any restriction on the use of the vehicles, the city executive believes that the vehicles, being purchased with money of

27 subdivisions owe P1.6-million in taxes

CALOOCAN CITY — Twenty-seven privately-owned subdivisions, most of them in the bukid area, have been warned that unless they pay their real property tax delinquencies, their lots will be sold through public auction.

The warning was made by City Legal Officer Juan P. Bañaga in his capacity as chairman of Task Force Buwis Lupa. The task force has been conducting a campaign to collect all real estate back taxes owed to the city.

Bañaga disclosed to this newspaper that as of the latest findings, the 27 privately-owned subdivisions have a total delinquency of P1,686,380.34 in back taxes.

The amount of delinquencies is expected to increase as the task force Caloocan City, should only be used in police patrol work inside the city.

Because of this failure of a meeting of the minds, the eight brand-new vehicles have not been officially transferred to the MPF and are thus left parked in front of City Hall.

continues to look into the tax accounts of the other subdivisions.

The city legal officer said that as of last June 11, the campaign had resulted in total collections of P2,952,624.52 from de-

linquent real property taxpayers.

As of the last count, realty tax delinquencies owed to the city by defaulting property owners total more than P13-million.

Asst. fiscal cleared of rap

QUEZON CITY — The administrative complaint against Assistant City Fiscal Rufo M. Bernardo for inefficiency, neglect of duty and incompetence in the performance of official duties when he released one Eduardo Toledo during a preliminary investigation has been dismissed by the Minister of Justice.

The Ministry of Justice, thru Chief State Prosecutor Juan Sison, gave due course to the complaint of one Ulpiano Sierra but after a formal hearing conducted by State Prosecutor Estanislao L. Granados, Assistant Fiscal Bernardo was completely exonerated. He was represented by Quezon City Bar Association President Luciano M. Dominguez.

It appears that in the

evening of March 20, 1974, Francisco Sierra and Rosita Tosiap Sierra were hit by a Ford station wagon driven by Eduardo Toledo. The driver was arrested and detained by the Quezon City Police. Fiscal Bernardo conducted a preliminary investigation the following day during which he ordered the release of Toledo who had already been detained for more than nine hours, there being no evidence subsisting then to warrant the filing of the proper information against him.

Sierra complained that the respondent fiscal was inefficient and showed incompetence when he did not immediately file a criminal charge in court and instead released driver Toledo.



Editorial

PRESIDENTIAL DECISION

The decision of President Marcos to suspend construction of the controversial nuclear plant in Bataan is viewed by many as an indication that the Chief Executive still listens to the opinion of known critics and oppositionists.

To our mind, Mr. Marcos has somehow managed to free himself from his cordon sanitaire the members of which have been doing him bad than good in so far as decisions involving the public welfare are concerned.

It is our hope that in other areas where the interest of the people is at stake, Mr. Marcos will continue to open his eyes and ears to the pleadings of other people instead of relying too much on the importuning of some of his aides who should now be unmasked as nothing else but bootlickers, sycophants and opportunists.

NATIONAL SHRINES
LILIA RAMOS-DE LEON

CASA REAL IN MALOLOS

In 1965, Casa Real at the foot of the Gen. Estrella Bridge in Malolos was crumbling under destructive pickaxes and shovels because the Malolos municipal council had leased its site to a gasoline firm for 25 years and the house had to be torn down to make way for a gasoline station and an apartment house. In 1897, this edifice housed the treasury of the First Philippine Republic and the press that printed its laws and regulations. From Casa Real ensued literature that charged the Filipinos to fight for the revolution. Its demolition, therefore, was bitterly denounced and determinedly opposed by history-conscious organizations headed by the Bulacan Historical Society and the Philippine Historical Committee (now National Historical Institute).

The president of the Bulacan Historical Society filed a writ of injunction before the Bulacan Court of First Instance, and so, Judge Andres Sta. Maria halted its demolition. But by this time, nothing remained of the house but fragments of its walls and pillars.

Upon the representation of the two concerned historical entities, President Diosdado Macapagal issued Executive Order No. 173 dated October 4, 1965, declaring Casa Real a national shrine.

Casa Real started as a townhall in 1580 with the coming of the Spanish missionaries in Malolos and the consequent founding of this town as a pueblo. In the latter part of the 16th century, this bamboo and cogon townhall was reconstructed and enlarged in wood and nipa. In 1786, it was rebuilt in brick-

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION.



Bulletin Today

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

NAGA FOLKS WANT 'WE'

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

Last week I received a letter from Romeo S.B. Escalante, managing editor and business manager of The Bicol Star, a weekly community newspaper in Naga City, proposing an exchange arrangement between his paper and WE to which we say "Yes, thank you." Escalante also enclosed an issue of his newspaper which featured WE by columnist Eli Angeles. This is what Mr. Angeles wrote:

Some national newspapers are not even circulated in the Bicol region. Take the cases of Evening Post and WE "for the young Filipino", the national weekly forum of free expression."

Both Evening Post and WE are unfortunately, as I said, not circulated here. Without Evening Post, we miss the side of fellow Bicolana Kerima Polotan in the ongoing Doroy Valencia-Kerima Polotan word war.

Both Evening Post and WE quote President Marcos. For instance, in the WE issue for the week April 14-20, there is boxed on the front page this quotation from President Marcos:

"Insist then on your freedom to report the truth and comment on it. So long as you do not forfeit your freedom as a journalist, as long as you exercise it with courage, dignity and responsibility, you serve the cause of democracy and progress. A free and responsible newspaper cannot but foster the spirit of freedom and enlightened participation in the community where it circulates."

President Marcos said that? Yes. In a speech before the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs on Jan. 14, 1967. Of course, that was more than five years before the proclamation of martial law.

(Aside: This habit of quoting President Marcos that I caught from Mon Tolaram is getting hard to kick.)

The similarities between Evening Post and WE end there. To give you an idea, let me enumerate the heads in the front page of the above-mentioned issue of WE. Lift martial law clamor mounts. Case of 'overstaying incumbent President' (by Francisco 'Soc' Rodrigo), Ninoy, Pelaez unhappy over IBP's role, Protest filed versus UP Alumni elections, Injustice!, Criticism is healthy (by a contributor), Bases endanger RP's security (By Jovito R. Salonga), and Publishers rapped.

Before you get any wrong ideas about the legality of WE, it has a PCPM (Philippine Council for Print Media) certificate of registration.

By the way, one of the members of the PCPM and one of the publishers rapped is Kerima Polotan.

stone and mortar. When the town of Malolos was divided into three towns in 1859, the house served as Presidencia Municipal. The Royal Coffin of the Spanish colonial government was transferred to this historic building when the British forces invaded and occupied Manila in 1797. It has been known by turns as "Casa Real," "Casa Tribunal," "Tribunal del Pueblo," "Presidencia Municipal" and lately before World War II, as "Pamahalaang Bayan ng Malolos."



FORCED FUND-RAISING?

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

Some City court personnel should be taught rudiments of good manners and right conduct so that we may improve the image of the courts. In several city courts in the Metropolitan area, some clerks and minor functionaries act as if they are the judges themselves, unmindful of the fact that they are government functionaries being paid from the taxes of the people. It is not an uncommon experience of legal practitioners to arrive in court at 8:00 in the morning to find courtrooms still closed or even if the salas are open, there is not a single responsible court personnel to talk with. In one city court branch, the other day, it was already 8:30 A.M., and only a minor clerk was around because the Branch clerk was taking his time inside the sanctum sanctorum of the premises, taking a bath according to one lawyer. All the while, harassed practitioners had to cool their heels around while waiting for the pleasure of the branch clerk and every time someone asks the minor clerk some questions, all he gets is a stock answer "Hintayin na po natin si Clerk of court". What a calamity to the legal system such specimens of government employees are...

Last Sunday the "Alay Lakad" went as scheduled. Thousands of young people, mostly ROTC and CAT cadets were made to wake up at 4:00 in the morning to be on time for the march to the Luneta. It was said that the "Alay lakad" is a yearly fund-raising project for the benefit of out-of-school youths. The intent seems good. However I cannot quite agree with the compulsory nature of the project wherein students are forced, under pain of demerits (to walk and still pay their way at ₱2.00 each. It is bad enough that participants in the "Lakad" have to walk for miles and miles, straining their muscles and wearing out their shoes; it is aggravated by the fact that they have to pay ₱2.00 each for punishing themselves. I think there should be a better way to raise funds for projects of this nature. I think there is already too much regimentation in this country; it would improve the situation a bit if we remove

the compulsory nature of the project.

Editor-Publisher Joe Burgos, Jr. has hit the nail right on the head by the straightforward answer he sent to the Philippine Council for Print Media in connection with the Council's reminder for so called "balanced reporting". This column joins the editor for the stand he has taken on the issue by the Council. If WE has to be reminded about the news stories and articles appearing in its pages, so should the rest of the controlled media be reminded that they have even more obligation to the nation to print news stories and articles which may not be palatable to the rulers today. The article of Assemblyman Ruben Canoy regarding the news blackout in the Batasan is the best answer to the Print Council. The good Assemblyman certainly knows whereof he speaks and he is, if we use a terminology in evidence — autophic preference.

Now, all of a sudden, Mr. Marcos has become concerned about the dangers which the Bataan Nuclear plant would pose to the nation and he seems to be moving post-haste to stop the project from going through. I recall that last year there was a furor when an expose of the anomalies and kickbacks in connection with the project surfaced. Even at that time, among the issues raised against the construction of the nuclear plant had reference to the safety to our people. But then, Mr. Marcos had nothing but deaf ears to the critics. Now, all of a sudden, he is reacting and he has appointed a committee to investigate the project. A little too late. But let us hope this is not another palabos.

Is it true that in the Municipality of San Juan where my friend Joseph Estrada is mayor, there is only one police prowl car patrolling the entire municipality every night? A police officer who refused to be identified even added the disconcerting information that this lone police car patrolling the entire town is limited to only 10 liters of gasoline. No wonder thieveries and burglaries have been common occurrences in the once peaceful town of San Juan, Metro-Manila.

LET'S GIVE FREEDOM A CHANCE!

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE MINOR
FREDERICK PANTANILLA
MARTINEZ,

SP. PROC. NO. 2721-P

MARCOS CHUA CHUN
HONG & LOLITA J.
PANTANILLA,
Petitioners,

x - - - - - x

NOTICE OF HEARING

A verified petition has been filed in this Court by petitioner Marcos Chua Chun Hong and Lolita J. Pantanilla alleging among other things, that petitioners desire to adopt as their own child one Frederick Pantanilla Martinez, a minor, 8 months old, (having been born on November 2, 1978) and son of spouses Alfredo P. Martinez and Resurreccion J. Pantanilla who reside at Bambang, Bulacan; that petitioners are the brother and sister-in-law of the natural parents of the minor child, her mother, Resurreccion J. Pantanilla, being the younger sister of petitioner Lolita J. Pantanilla; that the natural parents of the minor child have consented unequivocally to the adoption of their minor son by petitioners; that petitioners are childless since they got married on June 30, 1974; that they have expressed willingness to consider the minor child as their own and shower him with the same, if not more, parental love which his natural parents may shower; that this adoption will serve the best interest and well-being of the child.

Notice is hereby given that the said petition will be heard before this Court sitting at the New City Hall, F. B. Harrison, Pasay City, on the 17th day of September, 1979, at 9:00 o'clock in the morning at which place, date and time afore-said, all persons interested or who may have opposition to said petition may appear and show cause, if they have any, why the adoption prayed for should not be granted.

Let copy of this notice be published at the expense of the petitioners in the newspaper "WE" (FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO) of general circulation in this City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks after the raffle conducted pursuant to Republic Act 4569 as amended by Republic Act 4883, and Presidential Decree No. 1079.

Let copy of this notice and of the petition and be served on the Office of the Solicitor General whose representative is hereby directed to appear on the date, place and hour of hearing and show cause, if any, why the relief sought should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Hon. PEDRO J. BAUTISTA, District Judge of this Court, this 15th day of June, 1979.

LORENZO C. STA. ANA
Clerk of Court

By:

ALICIA D. SANCHEZ
Sp. Deputy Clerk of Court

June 23, 30, July 6, 1979

PETITION FOR CHANGE
OF NAME FROM SHEILA
EDUARTE MAGLENTE TO
SHEILA M. VILLANUEVA

SP. PROC. NO. H-00730
SHIFLA EDUARTE MAG-
LENTE, also known as
SHEILA E. VILLANUEVA,
and as SHEILA M. VIL-
LANUEVA, assisted by her
parents, FRANCISCO V.
VILLANUEVA and MA.
ERLINDA M. VILLANUE-
VA,

Petitioner.
x - - - - - x

ORDER

Sheila Eduarte Maglente, also known as Sheila E. Villanueva, a minor, assisted by her parents, Francisco V. Villanueva and Ma. Erlinda M. Villanueva, has filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, her name be changed to Sheila M. Villanueva.

It is alleged that petitioner is a minor, 5 years of age, and a resident of 1430 Instruccion Street, Sampaloc, Manila, for more than three years prior to the filing of this petition; that she was born on March 3, 1974 in Manila, and her birth was registered with the Local Civil Registrar of Manila under the name, Sheila Eduarte Maglente, the child of Francisco B. Maglente and Erlinda D. Eduarte; that on March 30, 1974, she was baptized as Sheila M. Villanueva, the child of Francisco Villanueva and Erlinda Maglente; that on December 15, 1977, the alleged parents of minor petitioner got married at the YMCA, Arroceros, Ermita, Manila before Rev. Alberto D. Layson; that she has been using and is known among her relatives as Sheila M. Villanueva, the name under which she will be enrolled in school, and which name she is now using; and that she now desires to change her name to set the records straight.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on December 3, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible Street, Paco, Manila, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the 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, such that the last publication shall not be later than August 3, 1979, or four (4) months at least before the date of hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified petition with its annexes and of this Order be served upon the Office of the Solicitor General.

SO ORDERED.
Manila, May 30, 1979.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-
BENITEZ
Judge
June 23,, 30; July 6; 1979

table tool of the Communist ideology.

All of you are familiar, I am sure, with the charges sporadically aired by certain high councils in government, to the effect that there is a Christian Left, or that the Church has been infiltrated by radical elements bent on overthrowing the present regime. Only last week, these charges were repeated once again, and they were given maximum exposure in the mass media, getting banner headline treatment in the largest morning newspaper, and almost equally prominent space in the others.

Do you think, my friends, that my answer to the charges will get equal treatment? Do you think it will get published at all? In the interest of justice and fair play, let us hope so.

Let me begin by saying that yes, it is true that an increasingly greater number of priests — and I pride myself in counting myself among them — have been raising their protests against violations of human rights. This is true but let me explain why these priests — and even nuns on many occasions — have found it necessary to do so.

Before the imposition of martial law, we had a system for the redress of grievances that was pretty satisfactory. When all else failed, we could always go to court — or to our congressman or senator. The courts could, in most instances, be expected to give us a fair hearing and to render an unbiased judgment. For the judiciary was independent, and judges enjoyed life tenure.

But, today, the situation is different. All judges have a sword of damocles hanging over their heads. If they incur the displeasure of the powers-that-are, they could easily be removed from office by the simple expedient of having their courtesy resignations accepted. I am not saying, my friends, that we have a controlled judiciary. What I am saying is that people hesitate now to go to court because — rightly or wrongly — they believe that they cannot get justice.

Before martial law, the people had congressmen or senators to run to. And, when everything else failed, these congressmen could always get media exposure through a privilege speech. But, as we all know, we have no congressmen to work for us today. And the media cannot run all the stories that deserve to be run.

In the light of all these things, and echoing Peter's classic lament, "Lord, to whom shall we go?", the people, for lack of anyone else to go to, go to their priests. Ask any parish priest you know, and I am sure he will tell you that he gets a lot of people who un-

burden themselves to him, who tell him about their dissatisfactions and their complaints. Ask me, and I will tell you that hardly a day passes that I do not have a visitor with a complaint to make: against the Army, against bureaucratic red tape, and so on, ad infinitum and ad nauseam.

And when we get these complaints, we cannot just shelve them in our filing cabinets and forget all about them. As Christians, we have a bounden duty to fight injustice. But, as followers of Christ, we cannot fight injustice with arms. So, instead of guns and bullets, we use our pens and our voices to seek justice.

Tell me now, is it subversive of me to complain to the Ministry of National Defense about a soldier who has abused a civilian? Am I seeking the overthrow of the government when I — or any of my priests, individually and in concert — demand an end to the corruption in the BIR or in the customs service? I have said this again and again, but I will mention it again, my friends. The law on subversion is so ambiguous, that almost anything and everything that displeases the powers-that-are can be interpreted as subversive. A well-known lawyer has told me that, at present, if your son has ambitions of becoming President some day, your son is committing subversion.

At present, there are several nuns belonging to the Franciscan Order who are accused of subversion for allegedly participating in a demonstration. I will not comment on the case because it is sub judice, but I think there is a determined government effort to smear them with the Communist brush, to call them the Christian Left.

My dear brothers and sisters: Has it never occurred to those in government that Christian Left is a contradiction in terms? How can a person who has vowed to follow Christ — as these nuns have done — be accused of embracing Communism when Communism is precisely the negation of Christ? The two terms are incompatible and irreconcilable. They just will not mix. A Christian cannot become a Communist and still remain a Christian; similarly, a Communist cannot embrace Christianity and continue to be a Communist.

But, granting without admitting that such a contradiction of terms is possible, how can we swallow the government line that the Christian Left is posing a solid threat to peace? To my knowledge — and please correct me if I am wrong — there is only one Catholic priest at present behind bars or under detention at present. How can one priest, behind bars at that, be a threat to the continued existence of the government?



SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOM

To the question of Mr. R. H. Montero of Cubao, Quezon City, appearing in your issue of June 9-15, 1979 "Are Filipinos truly free under the present dispensation?" — My answer is a very big NO.

Now, here is my quotation which I request you to publish in your next issue —

"SUPPRESSION OF OUR FREEDOM AND RIGHTS BY A FOREIGN POWER MAY BE BITTER BUT SUPPRESSION OF OUR FREEDOM AND RIGHTS BY OUR OWN COUNTRYMEN IS REVOLTING."

I shall be very thankful if you could give a little space for this.

I shall not give my address because it might be unhealthy in this kind of political regime. By the stroke of a pen, anything can happen and it may even alter history in our country.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

RADING SANCHEZ

Makati, Rizal

Does one grain of sand make a beach?

It could be argued, of course, that there are many radical priests who are at large. If this is the case, how come they have not been arrested? My position on this point has never altered. If a priest has violated the law, then justice demands that he should be brought to trial. And, so long as the trial is speedy and fair and open, I will not complain.

I cannot believe that government police agencies are so inept that they cannot capture and arrest any radical priests in our midst. These same agencies, you will remember, captured such elusive prey as Sison, Corpuz and others.

And speaking of the top Communist leaders who have been brought to the toils of the law, can we not now say that when they fell, the back of the Communist movement had been broken?

The first time that the specter of the Christian Left was raised — and it was raised with a pooled front-page editorial in all the newspapers — it was a few days after the announcement of the capture of Sison, Corpuz and company. The second time it was brought up again, it was the day after Independence Day. And, on that day, hundreds of rebels from Mindanao surrendered themselves and their arms to the President at the Luneta.

Isn't there something peculiar about this? Doesn't this elicit the suspicion that, with the government having eliminated the major threats to peace and order, it must now find a new scapegoat to justify the continuation of martial law? I am making no accusations, my friends, I am just asking.

In a letter to his mother from Madrid in 1885, Rizal wrote: "Religion is to me the most sacred thing, the purest,

TATAD, SISON... (from page 1)

rian regime.

Tatad said as a result of the economic difficulties brought about by the oil crunch and the security problem, "we have to proclaim martial law if we did not have it in 1972, and or we had lifted it anywhere between 1972 and 1979." He added that "we are somewhat anxious whether the seventh year (of martial law) would lead to an eight year and the eight to a ninth and the ninth to a tenth."

In defending martial law, Sison assailed the proponents of the lifting of martial law and said: "If you want martial law to be lifted, have you consulted the common man; or have you consulted only surface politicians who desire to return to power, or businessmen and oligarchs who desire to return and control the economy as in the old society?"

Sison made the remarks during the third national conference of development communications celebrating Local Government's Year and the Year of the Common Tao.

most ethereal that transcends all human adulterations."

To say, therefore, that there is a Christian Left is to be guilty of the greatest "human adulteration" of something as sacred and pure as the Christian faith. Thank God that, true to what Rizal said, our religion will transcend that adulteration.

I thank you for inviting me to join you here this morning. I hope I did not get you out of bed for nothing. God bless you and remember, I love you all very dearly.



WE Classified Ads

LEGAL NOTICES • BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST
INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL
DISTRICT
Branch III, Quezon City

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic
Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

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

PETITION AFTER
DECREE NO. Q-1486 (79)
LEONOR A. ALVARADO
PRECIOSA A. ALVARADO
& JOHNNY A. ALVARADO,
Petitioners.

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

x - - - - - x

ORDER

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:

The spouses Paterno Y.
Fortuna and Leonida A. For-
tuna filed herein verified peti-
tion on January 2, 1979
praying that, after due no-
tice, publication and hearing,
Celia A. Fortuna, and Ze-
naida A. Fortuna be declared
their children by adoption.

"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-B-1, 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 Ri-
zal. 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."

It is alleged that the per-
sons sought to be adopted
were born in Quezon City as
follows: Celia A. Fortuna, on
September 12, 1951; and Ze-
naida A. Fortuna, on Sep-
tember 22, 1952; that they
have no properties of their
own; that they have given
their consent to herein pro-
posed adoption; and that pe-
titioners have all the quali-
fications and none of the dis-
qualifications to adopt.

registered in the name of
Emilio L. Alvarado.

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, Que-
zon City, Metro-Manila. No-
tice is hereby given that any-
one 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.

It is alleged by the peti-
tioners that the owner's du-
plicate 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. Alva-
rado during his lifetime,
same can no longer be found.

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

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 certi-
ficate of title of this prop-
erty covered by Transfer Cer-
tificate of Title No. 21618 in
lieu of the old one which was
lost.

Let copies of this Order
and the petition with its an-
nexes be served on the Of-
fice of the Solicitor General
and the Director, Bureau of
Child Welfare, Ministry of
Social Services and Develop-
ment. 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
least one (1) week before the
hearing; and to be present on
the date and time thereof.

Therefore, let the hearing
of this petition be set on Ju-
ly 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, Me-
tro Manila Region II at Que-
zon City.

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

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 pub-
lication and posting of the
notice.

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

CONCEPCION B.
BUENCAMINO
Judge
Copy furnished:
Register of Deeds
Metro Manila Region II
Quezon City
Atty. Jose F. Aguirre
Counsel for Petitioners

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
June 9, 16, 23, 1979
312 Roman R. Santos Bldg.
Plaza Lacson, Manila
June 9, 16, 23, 1979

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic
Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG 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.

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

x - - - - - x

x - - - - - x

DECISION

ORDER

Alejandro L. Orpiano filed
this Amended Petition on
September 19, 1978, praying
that after due notice, publi-
cation and hearing, his wife,
Estrella Aduan Orpiano, be
declared an absentee. The
Order setting the petition
for hearing was duly pub-
lished 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.

Spouses Frederick S. Stel-
ton, Jr. and Maria Teresa S.
Velilla filed this verified pe-
tition on May 8, 1979, seek-
ing confirmation of the vo-
luntary recognition of their
natural child, Maria Angela
Velilla.

Evidence adduced shows
that herein petitioner is 58
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: Ber-
nardo and Elpidio, surnamed
Orpiano, who are both eman-
cipated; 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 mi-
nors; that subsequently, he
learned through a cousin
that she was living with her
mother in San Antonio, Arin-
gay, 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, Estrel-
la's relatives informed him
that she eloped with another
man; that they did not know
her whereabouts and from
since then he had no infor-
mation about her.

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 mar-
riage; that on March 3, 1979,
petitioners were married in
the Sanctuario de San Anto-
nio Parish in Forbes Park,
Makati, Metro-Manila; that
they have executed an affi-
davit recognizing the minor
was their child; that in view
thereof, they seek judicial
confirmation of their volun-
tary recognition; and that
the same would redound to
the best interest and welfare
of the minor concerned.

In 1968, he acquired a piece
of real property in Quezon
City covered by TCT No.
134261 under the name "Ale-
jandro Orpiano, married to
Estrella Aduan"; that the ap-
pendage 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 con-
tract he may enter into re-
garding said property.

WHEREFORE, let this pe-
tition 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, Que-
zon 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.

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

Let a copy of this Order
be published at the expense
of petitioners once a week
for three (3) consecutive
weeks with the last publica-
tion 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 news-
paper of general circulation in
Quezon City, as raffled by
the Clerk of Court, pursuant
to Presidential Decree No.
1079.

WHEREFORE, judgement
is hereby rendered:
1. Declaring Estrella Aduan
Orpiano an absentee in ac-
cordance 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.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Metro-Mani-
la, Philippines, May 14, 1979.

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-
cordance with Section 6, Rule
107 of the Rules of Court.

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

This declaration of absence
of Estrella Aduan Orpiano
shall take effect six (6)
months after said publica-
tion, proof of same to be sub-
mitted to this Court.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Metro Mani-
la, 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

METRO MANILA . . . (from page 3)
proved the new higher
price of the asphalt mix,
thereby for stalling the
delivery of the road repair
material to any city or
town of Metro Manila.

Sources in the engineer-
ing departments of the
various cities and towns
told this newspaper that
for two months now,
their requisitions for as-
phalt mix have not been
acted upon.

The city of Manila has
its own asphalt mix plant
but it has not been operat-
ing lately because of the
refusal of suppliers of sand
and gravel to deliver these
aggregates at the old prices
paid by the govern-

ment, according to Manila
City Engineer Romulo del
Rosario, executive direc-
tor of the Metro Manila
Engineering Operations
Center.

Del Rosario pointed out
the urgent need to pro-
cure the asphalt mix need-
ed for the repair of both
national and local tho-
roughfares because of the
impending advent of the
rainy season during which
asphalted streets will de-
teriorate easily.

He said that for the
past two months, potholes
and ruts on streets and
roads have been merely
filled up with crushed
rock.

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
Quezon City, Metro Manila

RURAL BANK OF KAWIT, INC.,
Mortgagee,
— versus —
EDNA S. ESPIRITU as Atty.-in-fact
of Samson Boat and Allied Industries, Inc.,
by Angelina M. Samson,
Mortgagors.
FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135 AS
AMENDED.

x - - - - - x

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Real Estate Mortgage duly
executed on March 18, 1974, by EDNA S. ESPIRITU, as At-
ty.-In-Fact of Samson Boat and Allied Industries, Inc., by
Angelina M. Samson, with residence and postal address at
c/o Marinas, Inc., Las Pinas, Rizal, in favor of RURAL
BANK OF KAWIT, INC., with principal office and place of
business at Kawit, Cavite, the former mortgaged to the latter
the following real property together with the improvements
now existing or which may hereafter be made thereon, more
particularly described as follows, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. H14953
QUEZON CITY**

"A parcel of land (Lot 25-K-3 of the subdivision
plan (LRC) Psd-539, being a portion of Lot 25-K, de-
scribed on plan Psd-14012, LRC (GLRO) Rec. No.
1037), situated in Quezon City, Island of Luzon.
Bounded on the NE. by Lot 25-K-7 of the subd. plan;
on the SE, pts. 3 to 6 by Lot 25-K-7 of the subd.
plan; on the SW., by Lot 24 Psd-32606 and on the
NW., by Lot 25-L, Psd-14012. x x x containing an area
of ONE THOUSAND SEVEN (1,007) SQUARE ME-
TERS, more or less. x x x x."

WHEREAS, the mortgagors executed said Deed of Real
Estate Mortgage in favor of the mortgagee, to secure the
payment of an indebtedness in the amount of FIFTEEN
THOUSAND PESOS (P15,000.00) Philippine Currency;

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of said mortgage
have been violated by the mortgagors and are now indebted
to the mortgagee in the amount of FIFTEEN THOUSAND
PESOS (P15,000.00) Philippine Currency, plus twelve per
cent (12%) interest per annum from June 19, 1976 up to the
time of payment, and 10% of the total amount of indebted-
ness due as attorney's fees, plus all the lawful fees and ex-
penses of this foreclosure and sale.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate
Mortgage and upon verified petition of the herein mortgagee
and in accordance with the provisions of Act 3135 as
amended by Act 4118, the City Sheriff of Quezon City hereby
gives notice to all interested parties and to the public in
general that on the 13th day of July, 1979, at 10:00 o'clock
in the morning at the Main Entrance of the New Quezon
City Hall Building, located at Elliptical Road, Diliman,
Quezon City, he or his duly authorized Deputy will sell at
public auction to the highest bidder and for CASH, in Phil-
ippine Currency, the above-described property to satisfy the
full amount of indebtedness now due and outstanding under
the said mortgage, plus interest, attorney's fees, costs, and
other expenses of this foreclosure and sale.

This Notice of Sheriff's Sale will be published in the
"WE", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City,
and edited in Quezon City for three (3) consecutive weeks,
the first publication to take place at least twenty (20) days
before the date of the auction sale. Likewise, three (3) co-
pies of notice will be posted in three conspicuous places in
Quezon City, where the property is located and where the
auction sale shall take place.

NOTE: Prospective bidder or buyers are hereby enjoined to
investigate for themselves the title of the said property
and the encumbrances thereon if any there be.
Quezon City, Metro Manila, June 15, 1979.

VITALIANO P. VALDELLON
City Sheriff
By:
ALFREDO V. ABEJA
Chief Deputy
PUBLICATION: "WE"
DATE: June 16, 23 & 30, 1979

CARMEN A. GARCIA,
Mortgagee,
— versus —
RODOLFO Q. SIA,
Mortgagor.

FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGE, UNDER ACT 3135, AS
AMENDED.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, by virtue of the real estate mortgage duly executed on January 24, 1978 by RODOLFO Q. SIA, mortgagor, with residence and postal address at No. 2115.B Felix Huertas St., Sta. Cruz, Manila in favor of CARMEN A. GARCIA, mortgagee, with residence and postal address at Libis Talisay, Caloocan City, the former mortgaged to the latter certain real estate property together with all the buildings and improvements existing thereon covered by Transfer Certificate of Titles Number B-10835 and Number B-10836 all of the Register of Deeds of Metro-Manila District III, which parcels of land are more particularly described as follows, to wit:

TCT NO. B.10835

"A parcel of land (Lot No. 65, Block 1, of the subdivision plan Fls-2991.D, being a portion of Lot No. 1238, of the Malinta estate, G.L.R.O. Rec. No. 5941), situated in the Barrio of Pugad Baboy, Municipality of Polo, Province of Bulacan, Island of Luzon. Bounded on the N., by Lot No. 64; Block 1, on the E., by Road Lot No. 8; on the S., by Lot No. 66, Block 1; and on the W., by Lot No. 1237, Malinta Estate. Beginning at a point marked x x x containing an area of ONE HUNDRED NINETY (190) SQUARE METERS, more or less."

TCT NO. B.10836

"A parcel of land (Lot No. 66, Block 1, of the subdivision plan Fls-2991.D, being a portion of Lot No. 1238, of the Malinta Estate, G.L.R.O. No. 5941), situated in the Barrio of Pugad Baboy, Municipality of Polo, Province of Bulacan, Island of Luzon. Bounded on the N., by Lot No. 65, Block 1, on the E., by Road Lot No. 8; on the S., by Lot No. 67, Block 1; and on the W., by Lot No. 1237, Malinta Estate. Beginning at a point marked x x x containing an area of ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY SIX (176) SQUARE METERS, more or less."

WHEREAS, the mortgagor executed the aforesaid real estate mortgage in favor of the mortgagee to secure a mortgage loan in the sum of TEN THOUSAND (P10,000.00) PESOS, PHILIPPINE CURRENCY, plus interest, etc.

AND WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said real estate mortgage had been said to have been violated by the mortgagor by their failure to pay the mortgage debt due and demandable, which as of May 24, 1979 amounted to FIFTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY (P15,750.00) PESOS, Philippine Currency, including interest, attorney's fees and service charges plus sheriff's fees and all other necessary expenses in the enforcement of this extra-judicial foreclosure.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the said Deed of Mortgage, upon the verified petition of the mortgagee aforementioned CARMEN A. GARCIA, and in accordance with the provision of Act 3135 as amended by Act 4113, in front of the main entrance of Valenzuela Municipal Hall, located at Valenzuela, Metro-Manila, the Ex-Officio Sheriff of Valenzuela, Metro-Manila hereby gives notice to all interested parties and to the public in general, that on July 27, 1979, at ten o'clock in the morning (10:00 a.m.) or immediately soon thereafter he or his duly authorized Deputy, will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, for CASH, in Philippine Currency, the above-described real estate property together with all the buildings and improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the mortgage debt mentioned in the said real estate mortgage, plus interest, service charges, attorney's fees and all other necessary expenses in the enforcement of this extra-judicial foreclosure and sale.

NOTE: Prospective buyers or bidders are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title to the said property and other encumbrances thereon if any there be. Valenzuela, Metro-Manila, June 14, 1979.

By: RICARDO CRUZ
Ex-Officio Sheriff
RICARDO G. CARLOS
Deputy Sheriff

Publication To: "WE"

Dates of Publication: June 23, June 30, July 7, 1979

WE Outlet

If your favorite news stand runs out of WE, call up Totoy Yutuc at our WE outlet, Tel. 47-45-33.

RE: PETITION FOR
ISSUANCE OF OWNER'S
COPY OF TRANSFER
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
NOS. (T-117893) 11459
(T-117894) 11460 AND
(T-117895) 11461;

RD — CALOOCAN CITY,
(AD) Case No. 182-V-79
ROSARIO ALCARAZ,
Petitioner.

ORDER

A VERIFIED PETITION dated May 11, 1979, has been filed by Rosario Alcaraz on June 1, 1979, alleging, among others, that she is the owner of parcels of land situated in the barrio of Malanday, Valenzuela, Bulacan, (now Metro Manila), covered by Transfer Certificates of Title Nos. (T-117893) 11459, (T-117894) 11460 and (T-117895) 11461, all of the Bulacan Registry of Deeds; that her owner's copies of said titles were lost while in transit when she brought them to the Assessor's Office at Valenzuela, Metro Manila, for verification of their tax declarations; that said titles are free from all liens and encumbrances at the time of loss; and she prays that second owner's copies of said TCT Nos. (T-117893) 11459, (T-117894) 11460 and (T-117895) 11461 be issued in lieu of the lost first owner's copies which shall be declared null and void.

It is hereby ordered that this petition be set for hearing on July 31, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before Branch III of this Court at Valenzuela, Metro Manila, and notice is hereby given that any person having interest and/or has opposition or objection to the petition is cited to appear and/or may file his/her written opposition thereto or show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Let copies of this Order be served personally by the Deputy Sheriff of this Branch upon the Register of Deeds of Metro Manila, District III; the petitioner Rosario Alcaraz; the Barangay Captain of Barrio Malanday; and the actual occupants of the properties, with copies duly posted on the bulletin board of the Valenzuela Municipal Hall, all at the expense of the petitioner.

Let this Order be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in a newspaper of general circulation in Metro Manila and the Province of Bulacan, to be selected thru a raffle to be conducted by the Executive Judge of this Court, at least three (3) times a week before the scheduled date of hearing.

On or before the date of hearing, the petitioner is hereby ordered to submit the following documents:

1. Affidavit of loss, with a certification that the loss of said owner's copies of TCT Nos. (T-117893) 11459, (T-117894) 11460 and (T-117895) 11461 was duly annotated on the original titles;
2. Certification from the Register of Deeds of Metro Manila, District III, that said titles have never been re-constituted and no second owner's copies have yet been issued; and
3. Copies of the tax declarations in the name of

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE MINOR
LALAINA C. BELCIÑA;

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00905

FAUSTINO IBARRA AND
BENIGNA BELCIÑA,
Petitioners.

ORDER

A verified petition was filed on June 1, 1979 by spouses, Faustino Ibarra and Benigna Belciña, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor, Lalaina C. Belciña, be declared their child by adoption.

It is alleged that the minor sought to be adopted was born on February 1, 1967 to spouses Saturnino D. Belciña and Leticia Calumpang; that the latter have given their consent to the proposed adoption; that minor has no property of her own; and that petitioners, who are childless, have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on July 18, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City, and 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 a copy of this Order be published at the expense of petitioners 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 raffle by the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than July 5, 1979 or at least two (2) 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 is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the petitioners and the 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, Metro Manila, Philippines, June 5, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

June 23; 30; July 7; 1979

the registered owner, with a certification that there is no tax delinquency.
SO ORDERED.
Valenzuela, Bulacan, June 11, 1979.

AVELINO M.
CONSTANTINO
Judge
June 23, 30, July 7, 1979

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABA-
TAAN AT PAGSASAMA-
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic
Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE MINOR
EDUARDO G. TORIBIO, JR.
SP. PROC. NO. QG-00883
NATIVIDAD E. TORIBIO
Petitioner.

ORDER

Natividad E. Toribio filed herein verified petition on May 7, 1979 praying that, after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor Eduardo G. Toribio, Jr. be declared her child by adoption.

It is alleged that the minor sought to be adopted was born on March 20, 1971 at the University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Hospital, Quezon City, to Eduardo E. Toribio and Emelyn C. Toribio; that he has no property of his own; that his natural parents have given their consent to herein proposed adoption; and that petitioner has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, it is hereby ordered that herein petition be set for hearing on July 16, 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 objection 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 petitioner's expense once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks such that the last publication is made not later than July 2, 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, pursuant to 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 minor sought to be adopted, including his natural parents, 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 thereof.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Metro-Manila, Philippines, May 11, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
June 16, 23, 30, 1979.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION OF OWNERSHIP WITH SALE & ASSUMPTION OF MORTGAGED

Notice is hereby given that the heir of the late Rogelio P. Buzeta, who died intestate in Quezon City on June 2, 1979 had executed a Deed of extra-judicial settlement and sale with assumption of mortgaged of a lot and its improvement thereon, covered by TCT No. 126582 of the Registry of Deeds of Quezon City in favor of spouses Herminia Castro and Amado Castro, Jr.; before Notary Public Jose S. Padolina of Quezon City dated June 19, 1979; bearing Doc. No. 378; Page No. 77; Book No. 353; series of 1979.
June 23, 30, July 7, 1979

AS WE GO
(from page 1)

joinder from His Eminence Jaime L. Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila. See Page 1 of this issue.

"I am sorry that my statement about the activities of certain religious radicals has been misunderstood to mean as a general accusation against the religious sector," Enrile said.

He stressed that it was not "his intention to discredit the religious sector but that, he said, he wanted to point out the activities of some radical elements in certain religious groups which, either directly or indirectly, aided the cause of local communists."

"Nowhere in my speech before the Philippine Columbian Club did I mention the infiltration of the Church by communists elements; neither did I use the term 'Christian Left' to label the radical elements in the church group," Enrile said.

PAGSAKAL

(muha sa pahina 8)
suweldo ay bumaba. Kahit na ang pagtaas ng minimum wage ay hindi gaanong nakatulong kung ating iisipin ang tumaas ding pasahang sa sasakyan at ibang bagay.

Ang mga magaaral at magulang ay nagdurusa din sa pagtaas ng bayad sa paaralan at mga kagamitang pangpaaralan. Ang katiting na kita ng mga magsasaka ay lalong bumaba dahil sa mataas na presyo ng mga kakanin, transportasyon at mga produkto sa pagsasaka na ang karamihan ay binibigyan ng halaga o pinipresyuhan ng mga multinational. Ang maraming magdurusa sa ipinataw na karagdagan sales tax at karagdagan halaga ng mga bilihin.

Tayo lamang at wala ng iba pa ang makapagwawasto o makapagtuwid sa napakalaking pagkakamaling naganap at nagaganap sa ating bansa. Ang mga banyagang sumasakal sa kabuhayan ng Pilipinas ay nagsasawalang kibo sa nangyayaring paghihikahos dala ng pagtaas ng mga bilihin. Ang ating pinakamalaking pagkakamali ngayon ay kung tavo ay magwawalang bahala na lamang at hindi kikilos.



KURO-KURO**Hindi bago ang pangaabuso**

ni FRANCISCO 'SOC' RODRIGO



Hindi bago ang mga abuso at katiwalian ng militar at mga tauhan ng gobyerno na nadiskubre ni Ministro Ponce Enrile sa Samar, Mindoro, Palawan, at Cagayan Valley. Iyan ay matagal nang nangyari. Sa katunayan, ang mga abuso at katiwalian sa ating bansa ay mas grabe at mas laganap kaysa ipinahayag ni Enrile.

Matagal nang idinadag iyan ng taongbayan — sa bulung-bulungan nga lamang, sapagkat natatakot.

May ilang mga concerned citizens — kabilang ang ilang mga obispo, pari, madre, ministro, civic at political leaders — na naglakas-loob na mag-siwalat na niyan. Ngunit inimpit ang kanilang tinig. Hindi hinayaang makarating sa bayan. Pinaratangan pa silang subversives.

Kaya't ang bayan ay nasa dilim. At lumilitaw ngayon na pati si G. Marcos pala ay nasa dilim din.

Ito ay isa sa malaking depekto ng diktadura — may malaking tabing ang liwanag ng katotohanan. Ang ganitong katayuan ay labag-na-labag sa mga aral ng Kristyanismo —

— Ang katotohanan ang magpapalaya sa inyo;

— Huwag tumulad sa Pariseo na mistulang nitsong pintado sa labas ngunit bulok sa loob; at

— Huwag hayaang ang bulag ay mag-akay sa kapuwa bulag.

Ang inam sa demokrasya ay nalalantad ang katotohanan. Sinabi ni Rizal sa Noli Me Tangere: "Gagawin ko sa iyo (bayan) ang kaugallang ginagawa noong unang panahon sa mga maysakit, na inilalantad sa hagdanan ng templo upang ang mga naparoroon upang sumamba ay makapagpalyo ng lunas."

Ang isang maralita na mag-anyong mayaman ay hindi lamang kaawaawa — pinagtatawanan pa.

Kung ang isang maralita, halimbawa, na ang kinabubuhay ay inuutang lamang, ay mag-prisintang magling hermano mayor sa pista ng bayan, at mag-abuloy pa ng malaking halaga, hindi baka't siya'y kinukutya?

Ganyan ang katulad ng Pilipinas, sa nakaraang pulong dito ng UNCTAD.

Ang nagasta ng ating pobrerang bayan ay P23-milyon hanggang P80-milyon.

At ang lalong nakasisindak ay ang laki ng kontribusyong ipinangako ng Unang Ginang sa UNCTAD — US\$50-MILYON!

Ito ay malaking di hamak kaysa alin mang kontribusyong ipinangako ng ibang mga bansa, na pawang mas

mayaman kaysa Pilipinas: —

(1) Belgium — \$3-milyon; (2) Yugoslavia — \$30-milyon; (3) Finland — \$2-milyon; (4) Norway — \$25-milyon; (5) Austria — \$2-milyon; (6) Sweden — \$8-milyon; (7) Netherlands — \$17-milyon; (8) India — \$5-milyon; (9) Denmark — \$2.5-milyon; (10) Indonesia — \$1-milyon; (11) Thailand — \$1-milyon; (12) Malaysia — \$1-milyon; (13) Singapore — \$0.25-milyon.

Masyadong magastos na pasikat ito para sa isang bansang mahirap, tulad ng Pilipinas.

At — anong lungkot — noong nakaraang linggo ay umutang na naman ang Pilipinas ng \$190-milyon sa IMF. Ang halagang ito ay kinuha na sa IMF "special drawing rights", na ang kahulugan ay sagad na sa tutong ng palayok ang pangungutang natin. Dahil dito, rerendahan na nang buong hipit ng IMF ang ating ekonomiya. Mistulang kolonya na naman tayo, sapagkat hawak tayo ng mga dayuhan sa sikmura.

Kaya't, sa lalim ng martial law, nawala na ang kalayaan ng mga mamamayan, nawawala pa pati ang kasaninlan ng bansa.

Noong nakaraang kampanya para sa Interim Batasang Pambansa, binatikos ng mga kandidato ng LABAN sa Metro Manila ang Bataan Nuclear Plant. Isiniwalat namin ang: (1) overpricing ng Westinghouse, at (2) ang panganib sa buhay ng milyon-milyong taongbayan kung magka-aksidente sa nasabing planta.

Hindi kami pinansin. Ni hindi binanggit sa peryodiko, TV at radyo ang aming mga sinabi.

Noong nakaraang Marso at Abril, 1979, nasindak ang buong mundo sa malagim na aksidenteng nangyari sa nuclear plant sa Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Nangingit sa kapahamakan ang milyon-milyong mga naninirahan sa loob ng radius na 20 hanggang 50 milya mula sa nasabing planta.

Kung hindi sa expertise at resources ng bansang Amerika, nagkaroon sana ng napakalaking desgrasya.

Ngunit, hindi pa rin tuminag ang ating gobyerno. Patuloy pa rin ang konstruksiyon ng Bataan Nuclear Plant.

Noon lamang sumulat si Senador Tanada kay Pres. Marcos ay saka sinuspindi ang konstruksiyon at ipinagutos ang imbestigasyon.

Bakit? Dahil kaya sa wagas ng malasakit sa kaligtasan ng bayan, o sa nais lamang na i-iyas ang sarili sa sisi at pananagutan?

ANOTHER FORM

(from page 2)

frustrations leads them quite easily to violence. A violence that can be perpetrated on helpless human beings only because we, as parents, wield economic, political, social, even biological power over them — the same kind of situation that most of us find ourselves in except that for us in the majority we are children in the hands of those who wield

power. And what of our children, we develop an incessant fear of authority, a fear of creativity, a fear of self reliance.

What I am really trying to say is that the violence we inflict on our children is the same kind of violence that the structure imposes on us and no amount of affection can change what is essentially a structurally determined con-

dition. Let us then start from the structures that moved us and view the case of our battered children as a manifestation of the evil in the larger society.

Allow me to end what may be considered as threat to all of us — let us remember that if we neglect this concern then our battered children of today shall eventually run, batter and abuse our country tomorrow.

Pagsakal sa ekonomiya

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

HULING LABAS

Ang pangangibabaw o pagdodomina sa kabuhayan ng mga banyaga ay lalong naging ganap ng pumasok ang "multinational" sa Pilipinas na ang karamihan ay mga Amerikano at hapones.

Ito ang sumunod na napakalaking pagkalamaling nauukol sa "inflation". Sa halip na pamilya o daedagan ang mga kinakailangang bilihin at pababain ang halaga ng mga ito, ang mga multinational ay sinasakal ang mga Pilipinong pabrikante (manufacturer) sa pamamagitan ng higit na mabuting kalakal na kanilang ikinakalat at inilalaban sa pamilihan dito. Ang mga lokal na pabrikante at "entrepreneur" ay nakuha ng mga multinational dahil sa kanilang idinidiktang presyo. Ginawa din nilang pataasin ang halaga sa isang paraang kung tawagin ay "transfer pricing".

Ang "transfer pricing" ay isang paraan na kung saan ang sangay (subsidiary) ng multinational dito sa Pilipinas ay bibili ng makinarva at kagamitan sa punong tanggapan sa kanilang bayan. Ang halaga ng mga biniling ito ay sadayang pinalaki at ang tubo o pakinabang sa transaksyon ay naibabalik nila sa kanilang bayan. Ang kaibahan (difference) sa tunay na halaga ay ipinapasa sa mga mamimili sa lalong mataas na halaga. Para sa multinational, ito ay isa ng kinitang pakinabang.

LANGIS

Ang ganitong uri ng pamamaraan ay siyaring ginagawa ng mga kompaniya ng langis na ang lahat ay mga sangay ng multinational. Ang lahat ng bagay ay

ginagawa upang itaas ang presyo at ito ay kanilang ipinapasa sa mga mamimili. Binigyan nila ng katuwiran na ang pagtaas ay dala ng pagdaragdag sa halaga ng langis ng OPEC. Subalit ang kasunduan ng OPEC at mga punong tanggapan ay ang pagpapanatili sa pag-iimbak na kanilang binabayaran ng mahigit na mababa at sunod sa lumang markahan. Sa bawat pagtaas na ginagawa ng OPEC, vaong mga naka-imbak na langis na kanilang nabili sa mababang halaga ay ipinagbibili sa atin sa higit na mataas na presyo. Ang kaibahan ng bagong sa lumang presyo ay ang nakahandang pakinabang. Isama o idagdag ang tinatawag na transfer pricing ang halaga ng langis dito sa atin ay tataas. Ang hindi magandang pamamaraan ito ng multinational ay nakapagpataas din sa ating "trade deficit". Sapagkat binabayaran natin ang mga makinarva, at kagamitang ito sa mataas na halaga at dolvar ang ating ibinabawad, ang reserba ng bansa ay naging suliranin. Ito sana ay hindi gaanong magiging mabigat kung ang mga multinational na ito ay makapagbibigay sigla sa galaw ng dolvar sa ating kabuhayan, subalit hindi ito ang nangyayari. Kapagka ang mga multinational na ito ay namumuhunan dito, kanila lamang ginagamit ang kredito at "international goodwill" upang makahiram ng kapital sa ating mga lokal na banko. Ang mga multinational na ito ang siya pang inuuna at binibigyang halaga ng mga lokal na banko kaysa Pilipinong negosyante. Sa

halip na magkaroon ng karampatang kapital ang mga lokal na mangangalakal upang mai-puhunan sa paggawa o produksiyon ng mga bilihin, ito ay napupunta sa mga multinational. Ang mga produkto sa pamilihan ay nagiging kakaunti. Tanging ang mga produkto ng multinational ang nabubuhay at ang pamilihan ay sariling-sarili nila. Karamihan sa mga produktong ito ng mga multinational ay ipinagbibili sa ibang bansa sapagkat mataas nilang naipagbibili ang mga ito.

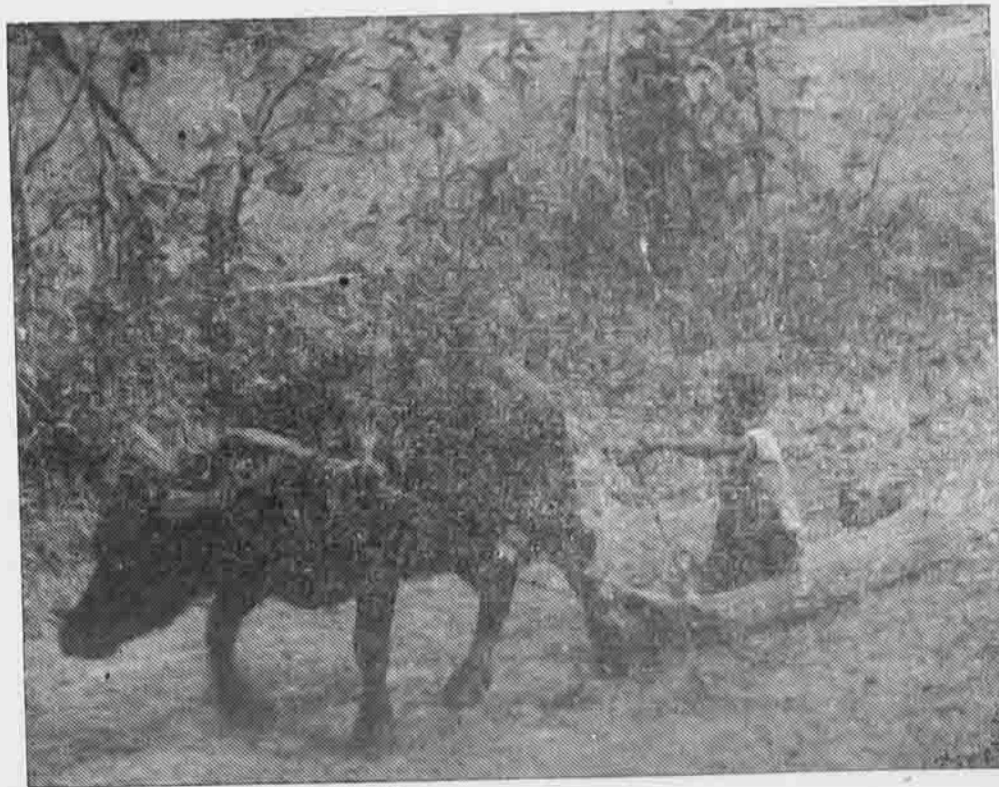
Ang multinational ay naging sanhi din kung bakit hanggang ngayon ay hindi natin maituwid o maayos ang una nating pagkakamali. Tavo ay nananatiling exporter o tagapagluwas ng ating aning pang-agrikultura at tagabili ng mga gawa ng produkto (finished product) ng mga maunlad ng bansa. Ang lahat ng mga pagtatangkang ginawa ng mga lokal na namumuhunan ay binigo ng mga malalaki at makapangyarihang multinational.

Ang resulta nito muli ay ang kakaunting bilihin, maraming salaping umiikot at mataas na presyo.

PAGDURUSA

Sa bawat pagtaas ng halaga, isang bahagi ng kabuhayan ang napapabuti. Ang "comprador" na nagbibili ng ani sa ibang bansa at sa lokal na pamilihan sa mataas na halaga ay lalong yumayaman. Ang mga higitang kompaniya ng Amerikano ay lalong dumarami. Ang mga sangay ng multinational ay nagdidikta ng presyo sa kanilang kontroladong bilihin at nagpapasasa sa kanilang labis-labis na pakinabang. Ngunit sino ang nagdurusa? Ang napakaraming taong ang kabayaran o sinasahod ay hindi nagbabago at ang tunay na halaga ng sinu-

(Sundan sa pahina 7)

Pilipinas kong mahal

BATA AT KALABAW — Ito'y isang pangkaraniwang tagpo sa probinsya na nagpapaalala na kahit papaano, tuloy ang takbo ng buhay sa bayan.