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SABI NI 'SIR'

"If free speech should be stifled and freedom of expression should be abolished, I would have nothing to do with it; I would never preside over its abolition."

Pres. Marcos, Veterans Center, Ft. Bonifacio, June 20, 1971



the national weekly
FORUM
of free expression

WE REPS

Narciso M. Castro and Dominador Francisco are duly authorized representatives of this newspaper. Their names were inadvertently omitted in our announcement published last issue.—EDITOR-PUBLISHER.

VOL. III NO. 13 * PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387 * FOR THE WEEK JULY 21-27, 1979 * 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

PERSONAL ACCOUNT PUBLISHED HERE

'Joma' Sison bares ordeal

Detained Jose Ma. Sison — tagged by the military as the chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines — has issued a statement detailing his alleged "brutal conditions of detention", including his experiences of torture allegedly in the hands of his military interrogators.



SISON

had earlier read Sison's statement recently wrote a letter to President Marcos urging Marcos to investigate the complaints of the alleged CCP chairman. (see WE June 30-July 6, 1979).

With this issue, WE starts a serialization of Sison's lengthy and unexpurgated statement. Be (Page 8, please)

CB's Licaros confident on RP economy

The statement which was originally intended to be read by Sison before the Supreme Court during a scheduled hearing last March 13 was released last week to foreign correspondents.

Sison, known as "Joma" to friends and "Amado Guerrero" to the military, was arrested by intelligence operatives in La Union on Nov. 10, 1977.

Another detained opposition leader, ex-Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. who

"The Philippines does not have to borrow more money to be able to pay for the higher cost of imports particularly the oil bill."

Thus spoke Central Bank Gov. Gregorio S. Licaros last week as he attempted to tone down the effects of the escalating rate of inflation in the country. A confident Licaros added that even a "\$5 billion deficit in the balance of payments (Page 8, please)

RP: The 'seven-year itch'

By SHEILAH OCAMPO

Reprinted from the Far Eastern Economic Review

Manila: After nearly seven years of martial law President Ferdinand Marcos faces the prospect of an economic and political crisis as bad — and probably worse — than the one he had to contend with in 1972. Economically, the New Society is in dire straits. And socially, the net impact of the development programme under martial law has been dismal: the gap between the very rich and the poor majority has widened, especially in the countryside.

The rebellion of the poor which the New Society attempted to coopt as its battlecry, is far from being within its grip. In fact, this rebellion now threatens to overwhelm the regime, although not imminently.

On June 12, commemorating the 81st anniversary of Philippine independence from Spain, Marcos alluded to both crises, brought to a head by the increased price of crude oil and the resurgence of dissidence in various areas of the country. (Page 2, please)

TRADER CRIES

Give our money back!

A Chinese trader who was detained, together with his wife, for 17 days after his gasoline station was raided by CIS agents and other armed men, is seeking the help of President Marcos for the recovery of an estimated P1.7 million in cash and property confiscated from him by the raiders.

"The missing valuables — consisting of more than P10,000 in cash, P100,000 in assorted jewelry and over P1-million worth of spare parts, supplies, gas stocks, etc.—represent our lifetime savings," according to businessman Ejigio Chua Dee and his wife Esperanza Florendo.

The couple's detention and the raid on their gasoline station located at

the corner of Shaw Blvd. and Acacia Lane street in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila last July 3, 1976, were featured prominently by Metro daily newspapers. As a result of the publicity and the intervention of the Chinese embassy, military authorities conducted an investigation of the raid and the raiders.

Almost two years after, (Page 8, please)

As we go to press

A newly-built dam without water?

This is the claim of several Cavite farmers who grouped to the National Irrigation Administration office this week to personally inform NIA authorities that because of water shortage for irrigating their farms, they face financial difficulties.

According to them, the dam was completed in 1976 but since then it was only able to furnish irrigation water to about 900 farms once. The rest of the time, the dam has

MAJORITY OF ONE



OPPOSE GAMBLING IN DAVAO

by REUBEN R. CANOY

Assemblyman, Interim Batasang Pambansa

DAVAO CITY — There is a definite price for progress, and right now the people of Davao are paying for it in terms of open excavations and muddy streets. "Ours is a 'holey' city," says Editor Chuck Nunez of the *Mindanao Times*, referring wryly to the ruts and ditches that one sees at every turn.

The culprits are the private contractors laying the pipes for the new and bigger Davao water system, but the local chapter of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, headed by Lawyer Boy Nograles, blame city officials for this situation.

They have just filed a suit with the Davao Court of First Instance against Mayor Luis Santos and the members of the Sangguniang Bayan for failing to do something about the terrible road condition.

With the advent of the rainy season, Davao may yet lay claim to being the Venice of the Philippines — with this exception: mud, instead of water, flows through its canals.

Concerned citizens feel that city officials should work hand in hand with the water district in seeing (Page 7, please)

Speak up!

TOWARD THE REVIVAL OF REAL STUDENT GOVERNMENT'S

by CONSTANTINO UCLUSIN
University of the Philippines

"If we still claim ours to be a free, responsible, democratic, and matured system of education, students must be given their voice."

As school/student issues can only be solved through the concerted efforts between students and school authorities, it is imperative that students be guaranteed the exercise of certain civil liberties like freedom of student organization, participation and the press.

Executive Order No. 200 is supposed to guarantee students the exercise of the abovesaid civil (Page 7, please)



"POLOLOY" — That's the odd nickname of our WE coed Maripaz Salvador, med-tech student of the University of Santo Tomas.

WALKOUT!

Some 500 students and teachers of the University of the Philippines staged a walkout in the Diliman campus last Thursday to protest the alleged inaction of the UP administration in implementing the approved salary increases of university personnel.

The peaceful rally featured the distribution of (Page 8, please)

At a glance • At a glance

* MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF CITIZENS IN BATAAN PROVINCE P. 4

RP: THE SEVEN (from page 1)

Marcos pointed to three trouble spots:

The South, where the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) continues to wage a protracted armed struggle for Muslim separation; and Samar Island, in the east and the Cagayan Valley, in the northeast, both of which are the scene of activities by the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Marcos approach to the problem of rebellion and dissidence consists of a package of development measures coupled with military action. However, either the development programmes appear to be too ambitious to carry through or fail to meet the needs of the people. Also, soldiers have developed the habit of abusing civilians they are sent to protect, and engage in corrupt practices with local officials, landowners and traders. The armed forces are often referred to with scorn by the people and sometimes contrasted with the NPA, which is variably described as "helpful" and "disciplined".

SOLUTION

Marcos latest move to solve the Muslim rebellion was to hold elections for regional assemblies in southern and central Mindanao. But the elections lacked credibility because no genuine opposition groups challenged the Marcos-controlled Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) which naturally won all the seats. The MNLF leadership based in the Middle East did not deem to have any part in the elections and one of the elected assemblymen in central Mindanao, Tomatic Aratue, was killed with his wife and driver presumably by MNLF guerillas. The murders were regarded as a warning against co-operating with the Marcos regime to frustrate MNLF goals.

In the past few weeks, Marcos reminded his cabinet ministers to make on-the-spot inspections of projects in the rural areas. The order followed a visit by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to Samar where he found the dissidence was growing.

Enrile reported official indifference to the needs of the community, oppression of the people, and exploitation by those in position of power and influence. Enrile relieved a marine contingent and a constabulary company which were the subject of local complaints. A brigade-sized command is now being set up covering three provinces, with three battalions initially being shipped from Manila and Palawan. Each battalion is described as "combat and development-oriented" — that is, trained to fight the NPA and to do civic work.

VISITS

Following Enrile's report and two dialogues

with farmers and fishermen at Malacanang, Marcos singled out several ministries for attention: the National Economic and Development Authority (the overall development planner and coordinator) and the Ministries of Defense, Agriculture, Public Works, Public Highways, Health and Education. He told ministers to record their visits to towns and provinces in a logbook to be kept by local officials. As a counter-check, he asked the local officials to send him reports on the ministers' visits.

Marcos decried the "freewheeling nature of the projects," many of which are haphazardly completed, half-completed and abandoned, or neglected, or have not been started at all while the funds allocated have been dissipated.

Obviously appreciating the burden of responsibility on his shoulders in the highly-centralised system of command, Marcos announced recently that he was delegating some of his powers to his ministers, though he stopped short of authorising them to dismiss or suspend erring officials. In case of doubt, he told ministers to consult him by phone and promised action within 24 hours.

He particularly instructed Enrile to take present decisions on security, instead of first reporting to the President and recommending action. This, Marcos said, is intended to speed up the peace and order campaign. Enrile has been referred to in various circles as the second most powerful person in the Marcos government, exclusive of Imelda Marcos.

REBUFF

However, another act by Marcos was viewed by some as a subtle rebuff of Enrile. He ordered Enrile to clear the Cagayan Valley of the NPA. Last year Enrile, who was born in Cagayan, vowed to wipe out the NPA by the end of 1978.

Far from being wiped out, the NPA in Cagayan Valley appears to have grown both in strength and in boldness of its operations. About 130 people have been killed by the NPA since 1977. On March 29 last, the 10th anniversary of the NPA, local officials and military men in some Cagayan towns woke up to find public buildings in town — including the municipal halls — pasted up with posters and strung with streamers hailing the NPA and urging the population to "carry on the people's war."

The NPA sprang up in the Cagayan Valley in 1971 after it suffered reverses in Central Luzon, where it was born in early 1969. It rapidly built up a force capable of ambushing government troops and raids on military camps until martial law was imposed. The first unified command (involving the army, navy, air force and the PC)

against the NPA was set up in the Cagayan Valley.

Enrile himself said the NPA is strongest in northeastern and central Luzon and the Samar provinces. It is continuously active in Kalinaga-Apayao, Cagayan and Isabela — in the north, Aklan, Capiz and Iloilo (comprising Panay island) in western Visayas and the Davao provinces and Bukidnon in Mindanao. He confessed in a speech on June 13 that while the government is doing all it can to counter the dissident threats "it has limited resources and cannot pursue these efforts without the participation of the private sector."

Currently, the military movements of the government are most evident in Samar along with a review of economic development projects by the Samar Regional Development Commission, headed by Jose Rono, Minister of Local Government and Community Development, who hails from Samar.

CHOICE

Samar is a logical choice as the base for the NPA in eastern Visayas: its virgin forests and swamps offer excellent sanctuary for guerillas. It also exemplifies government neglect. It is a beautiful island with forest resources and rivers that could be harnessed to provide electricity but are not. Uranium bauxite and copper deposits are thought to exist but are unexplored because of the island's untamed wilderness and the lack of enthusiasm by investors to plunge into "dissidents' terrain".

The official estimate of 7000 NPA supporters is clearly too low, though there is no way of making a reliable count of the farmers, traders and workers who have become "politicised" during the past few years of NPA tutorship. Politicisation was gradual starting from an awareness of a socio-economic system that ignored the needs of the very poor. The introduction of martial law led to greater abuses by small-town politicians and businessmen and feudal patterns persisted in tenancy relations. To this was added repression by the very keepers of law, the military. Victims of military abuses became rebels before learning the revolutionary aims of the NPA.

Observers wonder if a military solution is the correct one. There was a mixture of fear and delight among the people interviewed by the REVIEW when informed of imminent economic and infrastructural development. "That's all right," they said. "But why the military?" asked one local pundit. "The people are not afraid of the NPA. They co-exist peacefully."

A village elder told of a landowner who refused to give the farmers their fair share and let it rot. The landowner asked the PC to intimidate the farmers, to no avail. Finally he gave in. In another (Page 7, please)

HARRISBURG NUCLEAR ACCIDENT**An eyewitness account**

(Editor's Note: This is the letter received by ex-Senator Lorenzo Tanada which prompted him to write to President Marcos last June 14 and who immediately suspended work on the Bataan nuclear project while creating a commission to look into the safety aspects of the plant, naming Tanada as co-chairman of the commission.)

The writer of the letter, Augusto Almeda-Lopez, used to be general manager of the Lopez-owned GBN radio-television network. He escaped from the Bicutan detention with Eugenio Lopez, Jr. and Sergio Osmena III last year and is now residing in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where the Three Mile Island reactor plant suffered a breakdown that fateful day of March 28.

CONCLUSION

Frankly, I believe that it is much too premature for us to go into nuclear energy but if it is the government's thinking we have to go into it, can we not find a site that is more remotely located? To my mind this is the only sensible compromise unless we are prepared to commit national suicide.

Other facts that should be factored in our review of the situation:

1. There are 72 nuclear plants in the US and true enough not one death can be attributed to an explosion simply because so far there has been no explosion. However, several incidents of cancer, leukemia and deformed babies have been directly traced to radiation from nuclear fusion.

2. Of the 72 plants, approximately 12 have already been closed down because of possible defects in their designs. Eight of these were constructed by Babcock & Wilcox and the other four are being reviewed because of fears that they cannot withstand earthquakes of the 4th degree of intensity on the Richter scale. The operators of these four plants have protested the closure order because empirically there has never been earthquakes in their areas of the 4th degree of intensity. They claim that the NRC is being too cautious. By the way, what is the track record of Bataan for earthquakes? How frequently do they occur and what are their expected intensities?

3. In the United States, there is a Federal Commission to regulate these 72 plants. As experience has shown, an independent regulatory commission is absolutely indispensable. And the commission must be technically more competent than the plant operators they supervise. Considering the cost of manning and equipping an NRC, would a commission be economically feasible for just one plant. The net effect is that no commission will ever be set up and we shall then be under the complete mercy of the American operators and their super-salesmen.

4. While the existing plants in the US will most likely be allowed to continue operating notwithstanding the public clamor to have them all shut down, no new license is being envisioned for the near future even for those under construction. As a compromise, to appease public opinion and at the

same time meet national exigencies, Carter announced that while they will continue with their studies to make nuclear power a safer source of energy, the US will intensify its efforts in the coal and oil exploration, and in solar energy development.

5. As far as the United States is concerned, they are committed to nuclear power. They were the ones who discovered it and since they achieved world domination through it, they must simply live with it unless of course they decide to give in to the Russians which is unthinkable. Aside from the 72 nuclear plants, they have hundreds if not thousands of hydrogen bombs in missile sites, planes and submarines. So there is no point in their dismantling these plants if they are to retain their nuclear weapons.

6. In the case of H-bombs with the armed forces, it will have to take 2 if not 3 unbalanced minds to cause an explosion. They do have a fail-safe procedure whereby a bomb can be armed and detonated only by a sequence of acts done by different individuals. As shown by the TMI accident, one unbalanced mind can bring havoc to a nuclear plant. All one needs to do is to close two or three valves and that's it.

7. The average cost of a nuclear reactor plant is 600 to 700 million dollars. That was the price tag for TMI's Unit No. 2, the one that was involved in the accident. It was inaugurated only in January of this year. How much did we contract for the Bataan plant? Was it really 1.2 billion dollars. I seem to recall a statement made by a government official that "we bought one for the price of two". These, however, is the least of our problems. There is no point in re-terminations as to costings. The more important issue is the potential danger that it poses to the millions of Filipino lives and the preservation of our cities and farm lands. It need be, let us consider the \$1.2 billion as a loss. A happy loss as compared to what we can possibly lose. Anyway, I suppose we can salvage at least a half of the contract in the form of equipment.

8. Admittedly, nuclear energy is the cheapest source of electric power. While the initial investment could be 3 to 4 times

that of an oil-fired generator, the cost of the fuel is estimated to be 10 to 12 times cheaper. TMI estimated that they would have used \$8.5 million worth of uranium for one year's operation. Because of the breakdown at the plant, they are now buying power from other utility companies at roughly 10 million dollars a month to continue servicing their franchise area.

9. One of the most dangerous and difficult aspects in nuclear operations is the waste disposal of contaminated water and materials. As earlier mentioned, many of the 200 radioactive substances have half-lives span of centuries over centuries. So for that period of time they continue to be deadly substances. The only known way is to put them in specialized containers and to bury them thousands of feet deep in an isolated place like a desert. In the US, they have three burial grounds. One is in South Carolina, another in Idaho, with the biggest in Richmond, Washington. There was a comic incident that accompanied the TMI accident. They extracted two tanks of contaminated water from a secondary building at TMI. Under escort of the Pennsylvania State Troopers, these were about to be delivered to South Carolina.

They were met at the border by the State Police of Virginia and were refused entry. So the tanks had to be brought back to TMI. Moreover, just recently New Mexico and South Carolina emphatically stated that they will not accept these two tanks as they are said to contain heavily contaminated water. Therefore, the only other available nuclear cemetery for TMI's waste dollars or about the same 1/3 the one in Washington. Up to this date, the Feds are trying to work out an arrangement to have the States alone which the tankers will have to go through to permit their passage.

Imagine the number of tankers and trucks that will be required to remove the 400,000 gallons of contaminated water and the hundreds of tons of debris at TMI. And neither can they just seal up the containment building and keep the waste there as for sure the walls and flooring of the building will not last the centuries of time required for storage. By the way, the estimation could be 3 to 4 times (Page 5, please)

METRO MANILA NEWS



Revenue code for Metro Manila

The Metro Manila Commission is working on a consolidated revenue code for the four cities and 13 towns, to be completed within the next few months so it could take effect next Jan. 1, 1980.

This was revealed by Assistant for Finance Mauro G. Calaguio in an exclusive interview



Finance Asst. CALAGUIO

with this newspaper in his office at the Heart Center building last Friday evening.

The MMC finance official, who is also director of the Manila BIR region, said a special management group, headed by him, is working on the proposed code. With him are Director Angel Yoingco of the National Tax Research Center, Local Government Finance Director Lofinda Carlos of the Ministry of Finance and Manila City Treasurer Jesus I. Calleja.

Calaguio explained the need for the revenue code by saying that the four cities and 13 towns have varying rates of taxes and fees some of which have no relation either to reason or reality.

Citing a specific example, the MMC finance official stated that while Manila, Quezon City and Caloocan City are charging a tax of three-eighths of one percent on real property transfers, Pasay City is only collecting one-fourth of one percent. Because of the lower rate, Pasay is losing P920,000 a year from this source, Calaguio disclosed.

He also pointed out that many other taxes and fees have become outmoded in relation to present day prices. According to him, there are public markets which still collect a stall fee of 10 centavos a day from the market vendors.

Garbage fees may also have to be hiked because of the increased costs of

garbage collection and disposal in Metro Manila, he added.

He said that for all these tax rates and fees to be updated to more realistic levels, a revenue code must be promulgated by the Metro Manila Commission which has taken over the legislative functions of the city and municipal councils with the establishment of the MMC.

The MMC finance official said that the promulgation of the proposed revenue code will benefit both the 17 local government units and the commission in terms of increased revenue which will be used in expanding the public services rendered by the government to the people.

TAX CENSUS IN QUEZON CITY

QUEZON CITY — An intensive tax census and information campaign geared towards optimizing the collection of taxes from business establishments will be launched by City Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez starting on July 23.

For the purpose, the mayor has promulgated Executive Order No. 17 declaring July 23 to Nov. 30, 1979, as the period for the "Tax Census and Information Campaign."

Special teams or task forces will be organized by the mayor to conduct an inspection of all business establishments operating in Quezon City. The entire operation will be under the supervision of the chief, Business Permits and Licensing Office, Alberto Galarpe.

Before the tax census and information drive, city personnel assigned to the project will undergo a one-week orientation



Mayor RODRIGUEZ

and training seminar to acquaint them with the provisions of the Revised Quezon City Revenue Code of 1974 and train them on

the proper procedures to be followed in carrying out the campaign. This training will be held from July 23 to July 30.

Commencing on Aug. 1, the drive will be carried to all sectors of the business community by the special teams to be created by the mayor from those who will undergo the training course.

To prepare an exact census of all establishments doing business in the city, all barangays will be asked to list down all the establishments within their jurisdictions. The list will be the basis for the conducting of inspections by the special teams.

In deciding to launch the campaign, Mayor Rodriguez cited the following assumptions:

1. Owners and operators of business establishments are not fully aware of the provisions of the Quezon City Revenue Code, with the result that some establishments may be operating with improper permit;

2. Several business establishments may be operating businesses not provided for in their permits;

3. There may be business establishments with expired permits, are doing business in places other than those indicated in their permits or are located in non-permissible zones; and

4. License inspectors of the city government may not be aware of existing regulations and/or policies relative to violations noted during inspections.

In ordering the tax information and collection campaign, Mayor Rodriguez said that there is a need for the city government and the business sector "to join hands in supporting a program ... to boost and increase tax collection without going to the process of increasing taxes which will undoubtedly be an additional burden to the taxpayers."

DEADLINE FOR LOCAL BUDGETS

QUEZON CITY — MMC Assistant for Finance Mauro G. Calaguio has set Sept. 3, 1979, as the deadline for the submission to the commission of the executive budgets of the four cities and 13 towns of Metro Manila.

By Sept. 15, the hearings on the budgets of the 17 local government units will commence, to be conducted by the MMC.

MMC's road 'rut patrols'

Thirty percent of the major thoroughfares throughout Metro Manila have already been repaired by the MMC's "Road Rut Patrols", Executive Director Romeo del Rosario of the Metro Manila Engineering Operations Center disclosed last Friday.

To step up the repair and because the coming rainy season will cause more rapid street deterioration, more teams will be thrown into the on-going operation.

A sixth "Rut Patrol"

will be organized this week to attend to Quezon City roads alone, Del Rosario, who is also Manila's city engineer, disclosed. This repair team will be led by QC Highways District Engr. Francisco Sales.

There are now five "Road Rut Patrols" working every night, from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m., to fix up the ruts on roads. Pasay City Engineer Jesus L. Reyna heads the team for the South District; Caloocan City Engineer Jose E.R. Uson, the North Dis-

trict; Mandaluyong Municipal Engineer Feorelio Bote, East District; and Engr. Jesus Agustin, North Manila, and Engr. Honorio Umali, South Manila, both of the West District.

Del Rosario said each team has two trucks, two road rollers and 10 workers. Each patrol consumes some 50 metric tons of asphalt mix every night.

Del Rosario said that the frequent afternoon and evening rains are hampering the work of the "Rut Patrols."

New auditors appointed

The Metro Manila Commission and the two cities of Manila and Pasay have new auditors, effective last Thursday, July 11.

Atty. Arturo B. Uy, city auditor of Manila, assumed the job at the Metro Manila Commission in place of H. Villaranda who was transferred by COA Chairman Francisco Tantuico, Jr. to the Development Bank of the Phi-

ippines.

Atty. Eufrazio T. Rara, Jr. of Pasay City moved over to Manila, in place of Uy, while Sancho Amatong, supervising auditor of the Local Government Audit Office, of the central office, assumed the job in Pasay City.

Uy was city auditor of Quezon City for over 10 years until he was promoted to Manila in the middle of 1977 by Tantuico, Jr.

The MMC finance official set the two deadlines in a memorandum which he is sending out to the mayors and city/town treasurers of the 17 local governments this week.

Calaguio told this newspaper that he would like to finish the preparation of the executive budgets of the cities and towns as early as possible so as to allow for sufficient time for the printing of the document.

Rara, Jr., on the other hand, used to be auditor of the now defunct Congress until he was assigned to Caloocan City. From that city, he was transferred to the position of provincial auditor of Rizal at Pasig. Two years ago, he was appointed city auditor of Pasay and concurrent auditor of District IV.

Sancho Amatong, new auditor at Pasay City, is a certified public account-

ant and is also a Bachelor of Laws graduate.

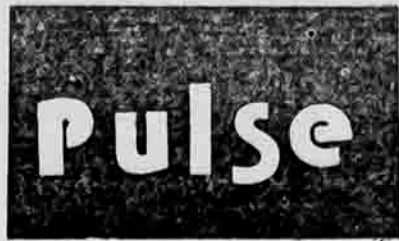
He started working in the then General Auditing Office as a pre-audit clerk in 1958 in the provincial auditor's office in Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, where he was born on June 5, 1933. He resigned after two years, but reentered the auditing service in 1963, this time as highways district engineer in Dipolog.

In June, 1974, he was appointed regional supervising auditor of Region IX. In February, 1976, he was granted a fellowship in Australia by the Colombo Plan, finishing his master's degree in commerce in Sydney. Upon his return, he was named chief of division, Local Government Accounting Division, COA, and in August, 1978, he was promoted to the item of supervising auditor of the Local Government Audit Office in the central office.

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AND EARN ALONG THE WAY.



Editorial

ANARCHY IN STREETS

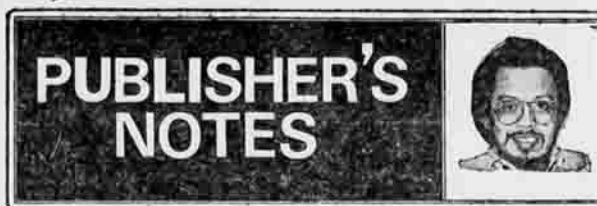
There is every reason to be concerned over the infectious attitude of Metro Manila's pedestrians, drivers and motorists, in their utter disregard of simple traffic rules and regulations.

The evidence is there for everyone to see. Commuters flagrantly violate the "No crossing" sign; drivers weave in and out of traffic like nobody's business; private motorists entering one-way streets, against the flow of traffic.

And all the while, police authorities don't seem to mind this growing anarchy in the streets. This laxity on the part of the police in the enforcement of traffic rules and regulations must give way to a more vigorous campaign against erring pedestrians and drivers. Or has the "New Society" forgotten its initial slogan at the onset of martial law: "Sa ikauunlad ng bayan, disiplina ang kailangan"?



Daily Express



DEATHS IN THE PROVINCES

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

On May 3, 1976 or three years and two months ago, S/Sgt. Felix Almenario, Jr. was gunned down like a dog after he and his men raided an illegally-operating cockpit in Megcoya, Danggagan, Bukidnon.

The gunwielder was identified by witnesses as a certain Sgt. Rogelio Saburao who was one of those found inside the cockpit.

Writes Almenario's brother Omer Oscar to this newspaper:

"Sgt. Almenario, along with three other PC men, was sent on a mission to raid an illegal cockfighting that had been going on in the town. Upon arrival, the raiders reprimanded the gamblers and listed their names, including that of Arsenio Coronel, a barangay captain and Sgt. Rogelio Saburao.

"After the list-up, Almenario prepared to leave and patted Saburao's shoulder in a friendly act of parting. He had barely turned away when Saburao shot Almenario from behind with an M-16 rifle. As Almenario fell flat on the ground, Saburao continued to fire his gun, emptying the entire magazine into the dying man's body. All the while, Almenario's colleagues (identified as Gil Cerera, Ernani Marvillosa and Fernando Alcantara) did not move an inch to help their brother officer. Instead, they fled to safety.

"It has been three years and two months since my brother's death. True, the

barangay captain and some others were placed in the stockade but they were later released on recognition of Canggagan Mayor Fruto Dandasan.

"No case has been filed against my brother's killer. According to the commanding officer of the 425th PC company, the case will be filed only after the Ministry of National Defense gives its consent.

"What has happened to Saburao? To the companions of my brother who did not even lift a finger to help a dying comrade in arms?"

The answer to the questions raised by Almenario's brother can only be ventilated by this newspaper. But the right answers can only be supplied by the Ministry of National Defense.

Last Monday, a group of Bataan residents dropped by the WE offices to inform us of the increasing rate of killings in that province. Their main plaint was that no proper investigation has ever been done by the authorities to ferret out the killers. According to one of the complainants whose brother-in-law was shot dead one night last May, at least 8 persons have been found dead in a town of Bataan and not one suspect has been arrested. "There's not even a semblance of investigation," according to him.

That's from Bataan.

were said to have settled down in this area. For whatever he may be, historical fact or colorful myth, Kalantiaw and his "code" reflects our Asian cultural heritage, that part of our ancestry effaced by the coming of the Conquistador and his companion friar. As such, Kalantiaw and what he stands for must be remembered with a fitting shrine.



A RIZAL FISCAL THROWS HIS WEIGHT AROUND

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

This column congratulates the IBP Zambales chapter, headed by its president Cornelio Cardenas for challenging the US Naval base authorities in Olongapo to name names in connection with an earlier charge by base authorities of alleged harassments and malicious suits instigated by lawyers against US servicemen in order to delay their departure from the country. The Zambales lawyers are correct, the navy authorities should not fire shotgun blasts against the members of the Bar without specifying who the culprits are because it would place under cloud of suspicion all the lawyers in the area — the innocent included. The Filipino practitioners in Zambales, especially those who have cases against American servicemen should stand up for the rights of their clients and continue their fight against wrongdoers in the service of the United States as long as the cases they espouse are meritorious. On the other hand, if there are lawyers who commit malpractices as charged by the naval authorities, it also behooves the Zambales IBP chapter to ferret out the culprits in order to protect the good name of the Zambales Bar in particular and the Philippine Bar in general.

Incidentally, I wish to correct what I wrote in my last week's column that the petition filed in the Cebu CFI on behalf of minor offenders who were being held in city jails together with hardened criminals was a joint effort of the City and Provincial chapters of the Cebu IBP. It turned out that the petitions were filed exclusively at the behest of the City Chapter headed by President Jose Palma without the participation of the Provincial chapter. This correction is being made so as to give credit where credit is due; no offense meant to the Provincial chapter which is doing equally well in the protection of human rights and the rule of law in Cebu.

There is a Fiscal in Rizal who has been throw-

ing his weight around police authorities in Taytay on behalf of his favorite friends. I understand that this particular assistant Fiscal one time stopped an investigation being conducted by a Taytay policeman when he pulled the papers from a typewriter while the police officer was taking a statement of a complainant against a person close to this Fiscal. I understand, also, that this Fiscal who is a very much married man is playing cozy with a daughter of a resident in the municipality whose seaman husband is always abroad. Then when the father of the girl had a case and the police authorities, on the strength of a warrant issued by the court arrested the father, the Fiscal instigated charges to be filed against the police officers of the municipality. I can imagine what kind of a public official this Fiscal will turn out to be if given even greater powers. Maybe Chief state prosecutor Juan Sison should look into this.

By the way I understand that Rizal Provincial Fiscal Castillo — one of the long overstayers in government will finally retire from the service sometime soon. So, finally, the godfather of policies in the Rizal IBP chapter will finally bow out of his high chair. If the seniority rule will be observed and I hope it will, then First Assistant Fiscal Emmanuel Pena will take over. It will be a well-deserved promotion when and if it comes.

According to my friend Jules Sison — that amiable and fighting president of the Cavite IBP chapter and new IBP Governor for Southern Luzon, there was another hold-up which took place in Cavite City a few days back when a woman who had just withdrawn some P16,000 from the Prudential Bank branch in Cavite City was held-up right within the bank's premises with the guard failing to do anything because he thought that the hold-upper was a companion of the victim. Jules said that this incident was the third such event in Cavite city in recent weeks and always in broad daylight. Maybe we cannot blame these hoodlums because of the economic sufferings the people are presently undergoing — thanks to the mismanagement of our financial affairs by the martial law government. Oh, yes, right beside a plush hotel

(Page 5, please)

NATIONAL SHRINES
LILIA RAMOS-DE LEON

KALANTIAW SHRINE

According to stories chanted by bards to the twanging of the ku'yapi, there lived in Panay, before the advent of the Spaniards, Datu Bendahara Kalantiaw, third chief of Aklan, one of the three kingdoms of ancient Panay. He was a wise and just ruler and for his people he drafted the "Code" of Kalantiaw. It was promulgated in 1433, the second recorded earliest law of the Philippines — the first being the Maragtas "Code" of 1250 A.D.

Kalantiaw's penal "Code" was based on the customs, beliefs, and practices of his people and has earned the commendations of our modern juridical scholars because of its lucid diction and practical wisdom.

Since our ancestors wrote on perishable materials like leaves and bamboo tubings, no written record remains of Kalantiaw or of the 10 migrant datu who fled from a cruel ruler in Borneo to settle in Aklan circa 1212 A.D. Kalantiaw is said to be a descendant of these datu.

In 1838-39, Fr. Jose Maria Pavon put into manuscript form the stories and legends he collected in Negros Occidental. Included in these collections was the famous "Code" of Kalantiaw. This document was found in 1614 in the possession of a regulo (local chieftain) in the island of Panay. But noted historians and scholars of Asian culture question the authenticity of the Pavon document.

However, Executive Order No. 234 issued by President Ramon Magsaysay on February 11, 1957 declared 12,995 square meters along Batan Bay a national shrine to honor Kalantiaw and the 10 Bornean datu who

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION.

comments

'Dead forever'

by J. J. BURGOS, Sr.

BEATING THE OIL CRISIS

by H. Q. BORROME0

Why is it that, whenever we face a national problem, like the current oil crisis, the first thought that occurs to some of our countrymen is not "How can I cooperate to solve this problem?" but "How can I beat this thing?"

Would you believe, for instance, that at this time when we should be conserving gasoline to avoid a possible rationing, very few car owners have actually taken positive measures to use less gas; on the contrary, most car owners have now made it a practice of looking for the nearest gas station and filling up as soon as their fuel gauge shows a half tankful.

The lame excuse? "Baka ako maubusan."

President Marcos has been lauded for his decision not to resort to gasoline rationing except as a last resort. That makes sense. As long as there is enough gasoline to go around, we should not think of rationing. But that doesn't mean we should not begin to plan now, what we ought to do in the face of the higher oil prices which, for sure, will rise even higher within the next few months.

We can accept periodic increases in oil prices. But at the rate the OPEC has been jacking them up, no economy can withstand it. There is just too much of the world's economy that depends on oil and the increase in prices that we have been subjected to is simply too much for consumer nations to bear.

Since there is no indication that the increases will stop, we may as well face reality and take steps now, and I don't mean next week or next month but now, to adjust our lifestyle so that we shall either use less oil or produce enough of our own so that even if we must pay higher prices, it will at least be in our own currency.

EYEWITNESS

(from page 2)

mated cost of cleaning up TMI is 600 to 700 million as the cost of the plant. And they say it will take them at least three years to complete the job.

10. There is a very strong demand to ban all existing nuclear plants until such time that the scientists can devise a way of neutralizing the radioactive substances with another substance. I don't know what will happen to this proposal but as it is by continuously burying them in the ground we are just increasing the chances of world annihilation. This is what the protesters claim.

11. As for the technical depth in the United States, this is the estimate of the ratings of the different groups:

a) The top people are in the universities and other research institutions that have been doing research

There are many ways by which gasoline consumption, for instance, can be substantially reduced. Limit the use of motor vehicles. Encourage the use of mass transport. Encourage the use of bicycles. Stop completely the unnecessary use of electricity. Impose scheduled brownouts.

This will mean inconvenience to many. But only the well-to-do will really feel the pinch. The poor are used to such deprivations. They can take it with little loss of composure.

It has been suggested that moviehouses be prohibited from operating in the mornings except on Sundays and holidays. Maybe it will be more practical if moviehouses were allowed to operate only three days a week. Or only on week-ends.

These are draconian measures but our people will understand. Nobody ever died yet for not having been able to watch a movie.

It may also be argued that many people will lose their jobs. But isn't that better than all people will lose their livelihood? Or that everyone will have to pay more for their necessities in life?

The times will create new heroes and our people, given the opportunity, will rise to the occasion. Never, for instance, was the Filipino's inventive genius more productive than during the dark days of the Japanese occupation during World War II. Left to their own devices, the people survived and would have not minded the deprivation of imported goods if the enemy had not been so harsh and sometimes inhuman in his treatment of the population.

If the Filipinos survived then, and with flying colors, how much more today when they are their own masters.

work on nuclear power for the past thirty-five years.

b) The second-line of experts are with NRC. They were recruited from said institutions. To maintain an arms-length atmosphere in the supervision of the plants, they deliberately avoided getting people from manufacturing and operating companies.

c) The third-line of experts are in the designing and manufacturing firms like Westinghouse, Babcock, etc. Their weakness, however, is their profit orientation. As testified to by former employees in these firms, there were many instances where for economic reasons short cuts were taken in the design and manufacture of nuclear plants. Also, and I suppose again due to profit motive, these designers and manufacturers are the very people who

The Associated Press has reported in today's (July 16) Daily Express that Japan's largest nuclear power plant was shut down again Saturday night when its primary coolant pump went off.

The reactor, similar to the one at Three Mile Island in the U.S., had been shut down for two months. It was restarted only last June 13.

The nuclear power plants in Japan have a power generating efficiency of only 38 percent, according to the report of the American Union of Concerned Scientists to President Marcos which we published last June. This means that for every 100 days, the Japanese plants operate on the average for only 38 days.

At this performance rate, the Bataan plant, when operational, will be inflicting more brownouts than Meralco is now causing.

There is another factor which must be considered and which, perhaps, is behind the failure until now of the U.S. government to issue an export license to Westinghouse to ship the nuclear plant components to Bataan. This is the proximity of the plant site in Morong to the U.S. Subic Bay base. An accident in the Bataan plant will endanger the operations of the U.S. Navy in Subic.

If we need to have our own nuclear power plant because of the crude oil situation, then let us relocate it to another site, far from human habitation, so that in case of an accident, not many lives and not much property would be perilled.

To carry his fight against the establishment of the Bataan nuclear plant, former Senator Tañada left for the U.S. last Saturday morning to get expert information on nuclear technology which he will use in the hearings before the presidential

sweet-talk potential buyers and the public into accepting nuclear energy. They phoo-phoo ah warnings and with proud assurances claim that it is the safest source of energy. They can rattle off statistics about deaths in coal mines and emphasize that so far no one has yet been killed by a nuclear plant. Indeed, they are merchants of death. (These are not my words. I am just paraphrasing TV interviewees.)

a) The weakest group would be those in the operating plants. The Chief of the NRC, a fellow by the name of Hendrie, was quoted as being utterly disgusted with the competence of this group. There is thus a proposal to require plants to upgrade their engineering departments. Among the recommendations are:

- 1) Technical training programs comparable to those of 747 jet pilots.
- 2) A standard pay of

commission. His petition to the commission to suspend the hearings for two months so he could secure more information has been denied, but the aging ex-senator left nevertheless, sending his own money, with the promise to return as soon as possible.

It is shockingly surprising that until now, none among our Filipino men of science has come forward to oppose the Bataan plant.

What is the matter with our Filipino atomic scientists? Are they afraid to express their views or do they feel unqualified to speak out their minds on so vital a matter which affects the lives and fortunes of millions of Filipinos living within 50 miles from Morong?

In asking for the suspension of the hearings, Tañada aptly told the commission: "Experience elsewhere has shown that a nuclear plant could be a white elephant or a deadly monster. Surely, we cannot afford either. Unless, therefore, the risk of either fate is totally and conclusively removed, prudence dictates that we make this investigation thorough, comprehensive and total."

"In many countries abroad, some nuclear plants have been shut down, others temporarily suspended for five years. Here, we are not asking for a suspension of the construction for five years, but only for at least two months to enable us to consult our experts here and abroad to double check our evidence."

On the argument of the National Power Corporation that every day of suspension of work on the Bataan plant means a loss of P800,000 in interest payments, Tañada said: "The government can well afford whatever losses may result from a further suspension of the work... if



FLY THIS FLAG, PROUDLY

By MSGR. FRANCISCO AVENDANO
Antipolo, Rizal

On page 8 of WE, FORUM (June 30-July 6, 1979) issue the invitation "Fly Your Flag Proudly" attracted my attention. My reaction to such an invitation is far from emotional; it is nostalgic, to say the least. I salute our National Flag with all the sincerity of my poor person. I am a Veteran of World War II and a Defender of Bataan and Corregidor.

I would ask you to write about our National Flag to revive in every Filipino soul the heroic conviction and dedication of our heroes who fought and died for Freedom, Liberty, Justice and Independence. It hurts a sincere Filipino every time he sees our National Flag desecrated by some of our brother Filipinos including some public officials.

May this request find a favorable reaction for which I advance my sincerest thanks.

only to insure the safety of future generations of our countrymen."

Against the argument that further suspension will cause more hardship to the plant's 3,000 workers, the former senator said: "The principle that government action must be guided by what is the greatest good for the greatest number (is paramount). Applying this principle, there is no denying that the welfare of millions whose lives will be endangered by a nuclear accident far outweighs the unemployment that the suspension of construction will cause... while the laid-off workers may be able to find jobs elsewhere, those who may

VIEWPOINT . . . (from page 4)

in Makati, I just parked my car for a few hours recently and when I returned, three of my hubcubs were gone. Of course as regards the peace and order conditions in Makati, I can't blame Mayor Yabut because he, himself got ambushed in his own domain and now he is busy fending off criminal charges against him. With a witness now pinpointing the mayor in the Frias killing, I think the Yabut ambush is now taking a new turn. Let us wait for the next episode.

die in case of a nuclear accident will be dead forever."—Metro Mail



in a nuclear reactor plant. My prayers are that I have succeeded in conveying to you the import and urgency of this problem because if there is any one Filipino who can successfully champion this cause it is you. Should you need confirmation on any of the facts I have mentioned here or have a need for additional information on the matter, I am sure the US embassy in Manila can be of great help. Coming from an official and an objective source, their reports and comments will be more readily accepted by Philippine authorities.

As for the best way of presenting this issue to the Philippine Government, I leave it to your discretion. Personally, I believe that a quiet and informal approach would be more effective than a public and open confrontation.

We need not ask for the outright cancellation of the Bataan project. All

that we should seek at this point and time, is for a review by a competent Filipino commission of the advisability of our embarking into nuclear energy considering the state of our present technology and industrial base using the TMI incident as the point of reference.

For sure, you will be faced with vigorous opposition from vested interests but I know that such has always been the path in your life. You were never deterred.

On my part and should you succeed, then I can peacefully and in good conscience say that my exodus to the United States was not really a complete waste.

Please extend my very best and warmest regards to Ninoy, Pepe and Joker.

With admiration and affection,

(Sgd.) AUGUSTO ALMEDA-LOPEZ

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LEGAL NOTICES * BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE
Quezon City

JUANITA GARCIA SANTOS,
Petitioner.
IN RE: PETITION FOR
RECONSTITUTION OF TCT
LRC CASE NO. Q-1504(79)

P E T I T I O N

COMES NOW the petitioner by the undersigned attorney, and unto this Honorable Court, respectfully alleges:

1. That petitioner is the owner in fee simple of a certain parcel of land situated in the District of Capitol, Quezon City, Philippines.

2. That said land was originally registered on the first day of August, 1977, in the Registration Book of the Office of the Register of Deeds of Rizal, Volume A-4 page 34, as Original Certificate of Title No. 333, pursuant to Decree No. 1131, Record No. 1037.

3. That the Transfer Certificate of Title of said land is No. 223794 entered at the Registry of Deeds for the Metropolitan Manila District No. 11, on the 15th day of November, 1976.

4. That sometime on December 30, 1977, the said Transfer Certificate of Title issued and registered under petitioner's name was misplaced and/or lost and the same could no longer be located despite diligent search.

5. That this petition is accompanied by an affidavit establishing the fact of loss of the said certificate and the xerox copy of Transfer Certificate Title No. 223794.

WHEREFORE, pursuant to law, and in view of the fact that said Transfer Certificate of Title had been lost, it is respectfully prayed that, after due proceedings, an order be entered directing the Register of Deeds of Quezon City for the reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 223794, the same to be regarded as the original certificate for all purposes of the law.

Quezon City, Philippines, March 20, 1979.

SCARLET V. SANTOS
(Attorney for Petitioner)
14 Sagada St. (AIB)
Quezon City

V E R I F I C A T I O N

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF QUEZON) S.S.

JUANITA GARCIA SANTOS, after being duly sworn to in accordance with law, deposes and say: That she is the petitioner in the above-entitled petition; that she has caused the above petition to be prepared and has read and knows the contents thereof; that the allegations therein are true of her own knowledge.

JUANITA GARCIA SANTOS
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me in the city of Quezon this 5th day of April, 1979 by Juanita G. Santos with Res. Certificate No. 4910662 issued at Bustos, Bulacan on January 18, 1979.

O. V. EVANGELISTA
Notary Public
PTR No. 4040719

Issued at Quezon City, Jan. 3, 1979

Doc. No. 318
Page No. 65
Book No. 55
Series of '79
July 14, 21, 28, 1979

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT
Manila

PETITION FOR CHANGE
OF NAME FROM
HON G
HAN YAN TO
HENRY HONG
SP. PROC. NO. H-00732
HONG HAN YAN, also
known as ANG HAN GUAN,
Petitioner.

O R D E R

Petitioner, Hong Han Yan, also known as Ang Han Guan, has filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, his name be changed to Henry Hong.

It is alleged that petitioner is a Chinese, of legal age,

married and has been residing at 2123-A Severino Reyes Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila for more than three (3) years prior to the filing of this petition; that he was born in Lamoa, Fakien, China on June 20, 1926, arrived in Manila in 1941 and was issued ACR No. B247479 under the name, Hong Han Yan (Aka) Ang Han Guan; that he seeks a change of name to Henry Hong for the following reasons: "that his present Chinese name is very long and hard to remember in business circles and may cause confusion as to his identity; that 'Ang Han' is pronounced in Tagalog as 'anhang' which means spicy or pungent and sometimes is used jokingly; and that the change of name is not for any ulterior motives"; and that he

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BULACAN
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
AND EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF
Valenzuela, Metro Manila

MEYCAUAYAN RURAL BANK, INC.,
Mortgagee,

— versus —

SP. MARIANO PONCIANO and
CORAZON OCAMPO,
Mortgagor.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER
ACT 3135 AS AMENDED BY ACT 4118

N O T I C E O F S H E R I F F ' S S A L E

WHEREAS, by virtue of the real estate mortgage duly executed on August 15, 1974 by Sp. Mariano Ponciano and Corazon Ocampo, mortgagors, with residence and postal address at Bo. Mabolo, Valenzuela, Metro Manila, in favor of Meycauayan Rural Bank, Inc., mortgagee, with postal address at Bo. Calvario, Meycauayan, Bulacan, the former mortgaged to the latter certain real property together with all the improvements existing thereon, covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. T-185274 with the Registry of Deeds of Bulacan, which parcel of land is more particularly described as follows, to wit:

T R A N S F E R C E R T I F I C A T E O F T I T L E N O. T-185274

"A parcel of land (Lot 1.C-2 of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd-174929, being a portion of Lot 1.C described on plan (LRC) Psd-96034, LRC No. 29042, situated in the Barrio of Mabolo, Municipality of Valenzuela, Province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE., points 5 to 6 by Lot 1.C-1 of the subdivision plan on the SE., points 6 to 1 by 1 to 2 by Lot 16, Psu-149258; on the SW., points 2 to 3 by Lot 1.D, (LRC) Psd-96034; and on the NW., points 3 to 4 by Lot 1-E, (LRC) Psd-96034. x x x Containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT (428) SQUARE METERS, more or less."

WHEREAS, the mortgagor executed the aforesaid mortgage in favor of the mortgagee to secure a mortgage loan in the sum of TEN THOUSAND PESOS (P10,000.00) 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 mortgagors by their failure to pay the mortgage debt due and demandable, which as of February 9, 1979 amounted to THIRTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIVE PESOS AND SEVENTY TWO CENTAVOS (P13,705.72), Philippine Currency, including interest and service charges, plus interest and charges thereafter up to the payment of sale, 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 MEYCAUAYAN RURAL BANK, INC., aforementioned thru Atty. Luis S. Cuvin, legal counsel and in accordance with the provisions of Act 3135 as amended by Act 4118 in front of the main entrance of the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, Br. VIII, Karuhatan, Valenzuela, Bulacan, 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 August 20, 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 the Philippine Currency the above-described real estate property together with all improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the mortgage debt mentioned in said real estate mortgage, plus interest, charge, sheriff'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 of the said property and other incumbrances thereon if any there be.

has already filed an application for naturalization.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on December 21, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 G. Apacible St., 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, so that the last publication shall not be later than August 20, 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 23, 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, July 3, 1979.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-
BENITEZ
Judge
July 14, 21, 28, 1979

Republic of the Philippines
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC
RELATIONS COURT
Manila

IN RE: ADOPTION OF THE
MINOR LUISITO ALVAREZ
ISIP, also known as
LUISITO ISIP, and as
ISIP, LUISITO,

SP. PROC. NO. G-00660

DEMETRIO GONZALES
and FELIZA PASCUA
GONZALES,

Petitioners.

x - - - - - x

O R D E R

The spouses, Demetrio Gonzales and Feliza Pascua Gonzales, have filed a verified petition, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor, Luisito Alvarez Isip, also known as Luisito Isip and as Isip, Luisito, be declared their child by adoption.

It is hereby alleged that petitioners are husband and wife, Filipinos, both of legal age and residing at 1631-B Antonio Rivera St., Tondo, Manila for 30 years; that they desire to adopt the minor, Luisito Alvarez Isip, who was born on July 24, 1968, the child of the couple, Pacifico Quezon Isip and Virginia Anaya Alvarez; that the said minor has been in the custody of the petitioners since April, 1969; that the natural father, Pacifico Isip has given his consent to the adoption and that the natural mother of the said minor has not been seen nor heard from since January 7, 1969, when she abandoned their home; that petitioners have one (1) legitimate child, Estrellita Gonzales Santos, who is abroad married to George Santos and whose consent to the petition will be presented during the hearing; that petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt and that the minor has no property of his own.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on August 15, 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 petitioners once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, so that the last publication shall not be later than July 30, 1979 or at least two (2) weeks 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

party and other incumbrances thereon if any there be. Valenzuela, Metro Manila, June 28, 1979.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF RICARDO
A. ARAO
SP. PROC. NO. QC-00821
CLARITA A. ARAO
Petitioner.

x - - - - - x
O R D E R

Clarita A. Arao filed herein verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, Ricardo A. Arao, who is 29 years of age, be declared her child by adoption.

It is alleged that the person sought to be adopted was born on February 13, 1949, that he has been under the care and custody of petitioner since birth; that he has given his consent to the proposed adoption; and that petitioner has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, it is hereby ordered that this petition be set for hearing on August 15, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file, on or before the hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of the Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks with the last publication being made not later than July 31, 1979 or at least two weeks before the hearing, in the "WE (FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINOS)", pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079.

Let copies of the Order, the petition and its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Metro Manila, June 28, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

July 7, 14, 21, 1979

the Office of the Solicitor General and on the Ministry of Social Services and Development at 1680 Kansas St., Malate, Manila, which office is ordered to conduct a social case study on the petitioners, the minor sought to be adopted and the latter's natural father, within thirty (30) days from receipt of this Order, submitting a report thereon to the Court at least one (1) week before August 15, 1979 and to appear on the date and hour of hearing.

SO ORDERED.
Manila, June 20, 1979.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-
BENITEZ
Judge

July 7, 14, 21, 1979

RICARDO CRUZ
Ex-Officio Sheriff

By:

SERGIO C. CABRERA
Deputy Sheriff

Publication to: "WE"
Dates of publication: July 14, 21, 28, 1979

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF MINOR,
MA. LOURDES C. LAVIN,
SP. PROC. NO. QG-00916
LUIS LAVIN, SR.,
Petitioner.

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE MINOR
RONALD R. MENDOZA
SP. PROC. NO. QG-00917
MARIA ELENA E. TABORA,
Petitioner.

LETICIA DE LA PEÑA
DE LEON,
Plaintiff,
— versus —
MARCELINO DE LEON,
Defendant.

x — — — — x
ORDER

x — — — — x
ORDER

CIVIL CASE NO. QE-00810
LEGAL SEPARATION
x — — — — x

Herein petition was filed by Luis Lavin, Sr., praying that after due notice, publication and hearing his granddaughter, Ma. Lourdes C. Lavin, be declared his child by adoption.

It is alleged that herein petitioner is a widower and resident of No. 52 East Maya, Philam Life Homes, Quezon City; that he is a retired member of the United States Navy; that the minor sought to be adopted was born on August 25, 1977 to petitioner's son, Luis Lavin, Jr. and Cleotilde F. Cabral; that the minor's parents have both given their consent to the herein proposed adoption; that petitioner's daughter, Caridad Lavin-Tan has likewise given her consent to the herein proposed adoption; that herein minor has no property of her own; and that the petitioner has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on September 17, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the Fourth 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 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 consecutive weeks in the "WE, For the Young Filipino" a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than September 2, 1979, or at least two weeks before the hearing.

Let copies of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study report on the petitioner and the minor sought to be adopted within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one week before the hearing; and to be

Herein verified petition was filed by Maria Elena E. Tabora, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing the minor, Ronald Roño Mendoza, be declared her child by adoption.

It is alleged that herein petitioner is thirty three (33) years of age, single, Filipino citizen and residing at No. 80 Dr. Lazcano St., Quezon City; that the minor sought to be adopted was born on July 3, 1971 to the spouses Antonio Mendoza and Carmelita Roño-Mendoza; that his natural parents have both given their consent to the herein proposed adoption; that herein minor has no property of his own; and that petitioner has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on September 14, 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 a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the 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 the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than August 30, 1979 or at least two weeks before the hearing.

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

present on the date and time of hearing stated above.
SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Philippines,
January 7, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
July 21, 28, Aug. 4, 1979

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

On August 30, 1974, Leticia Peña de Leon filed this action for legal separation against her husband, Marcelino de Leon.

After defendant interposed his Answer on September 23, 1979, a series of conciliation conferences were subsequently held which resulted in parties' agreements to undergo psychiatric evaluation and marriage counselling towards reconciliation, support and custody of children. Subsequently, they jointly manifested the possibility of amicably settling this case; and finally, on April 5, 1979, they submitted a joint motion asking for authority to convert this case of legal separation into that of voluntary dissolution of conjugal partnership of gains, and, in accordance with Article 191 of the Civil Code, the approval of their Compromise Agreement covering the same. The same appears well taken after Notice to Creditors shall have been published.

WHEREFORE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE SPOUSES AS WELL AS OF THEIR CONJUGAL PARTNERSHIP OF GAINS TO APPEAR ON AUGUST 22, 1979 AT 8:30 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, BEFORE THIS COURT SITTING AT THE 4TH FLOOR, NEW CITY HALL, DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THEIR INTERESTS.

Let a copy of this Notice to Creditors be published at the expense of the conjugal partnership of above named spouses, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks such that the last publication shall not be later than August 14, 1979 or at least one week before the hearing, in the "WE" in accordance with P.D. No. 1079.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE LEONOR INES LUCIANO, Presiding Judge this 2nd day of July, 1979 at Quezon City, Metro Manila; Philippines.

ESTEBAN V. GONZAGA
Clerk of Court
July 21, 28, Aug. 4, 1979

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

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, July 5, 1979.
LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge
July 21; 28; Aug; 4, 1979

instance, the NPA introduced the tikles, a mutual-aid system in which peasants were encouraged to look for their own fields to farm rather than work for oppressive landlords.

The NPA, it is said gives three warnings to corrupt local politicians and exploitative merchants and landlords, as well as to abusive PC men and local police. If they don't heed the warnings, the NPA executes them. The only cases of outright execution. REVIEW sources said are those proven informers or traitors to the NPA cause.

CADRES

Early in the 1970s a few NPA cadres found their way to Samar from Cebu, which was deemed unsuitable for guerilla war; and found that the people were receptive and the military weak. Between 1974 and 1975, the NPA penetrated nearly half of the island.

Today it is estimated, the NPA controls 85% of eastern Samar, which faces the Pacific and whose coastal towns are accessible only by pumpboats and motor-boats. From the provincial capital of Borongan to the coastal fringes up north, the NPA has conducted teach-ins — the area has been billed as the "university belt". The people were taught the rudiments of human rights and justice. A systematic educational process using audio-visuals and plays depicts class exploitation.

In northern Samar, nine out of 23 towns are reportedly controlled by the NPA, notably Catubig, Matuginao, Silvino, Lobos, Las Navas, Pamuhuan and Palapag, mostly interior towns accessible only by pumpboats that go up the Pamuhuan and Gandara rivers. Western Samar is estimated to be 60% controlled by the NPA. "Controlled" means that most of the population is committed to NPA principles and its programme, explained an informant.

HUNGER

The most immediate problem of the people of Samar, particularly those in isolated coastal towns is of hunger. Many are pouring out of the interior towns and barrios, fearing that they would be caught in the cross-fire when troops go after the NPA, and the latter fight back. As a result many fields may remain unharvested.

In the long-term there is the prospect of continuing widespread poverty. Health and sanitation are chronic problems especially in areas where there is no water system. Good roads and bridges serve only the capital towns. Most others are feeder roads that swirl with dust when a battered vehicle carrying some 50 passengers rumbles through, and slides and zigzags through mud when rain drenches the unpaved ways.

Northern Samar will be the beneficiary of an Australian grant of US

MAJORITY OF ONE (from page 1)

to it that the project is pursued without causing danger or great inconvenience to the residents. Many believe that if Mayor Santos would only take the initiative there would be effective coordination between the city government and the water district, but he seems to be always out of town.

Spokesmen of the Mayor claim that he has to make frequent trips to Manila to attend meetings and conferences with officials of the Ministry of Local Government. Critics, on the other hand, say that he has lost considerable interest in the job, since it is his wife who really runs the city.

Whatever the real reason, the fact remains that the people of Davao no longer know where to turn to for their problems — a sad state of affairs for a city that is the third largest in the country and now earns about P70 million annually.

The lawyers' decision to file suit against Santos and the Sanggunian members was probably an act of desperation. But it was also meant to focus public attention on the crying need for more responsive government at the grassroots level.

Without much fanfare, legalized gambling came to Davao some months ago and has since been the object of fierce opposition by civic, religious and professional organizations.

At the forefront of this fight against the Casino established at the Ayala-owned Davao Insular Hotel is Archbishop Antonio Mabutias, the activist spiritual leader of southern Mindanao.

In a petition addressed to President Marcos, the Archbishop and a host of community leaders contend that the presence of the casino is slowly but surely tearing apart the social and moral fabric of the city.

They report that government officials, corruptible youngsters, and military men have been seen frequenting the gaming tables while businessmen, employees and low-income workers have lost company funds and hard-earned savings at cards or roulette.

Although the casinos in Manila, Baguio, Cebu, Zamboanga and Davao are supposed to help build up the tourist trade, it has become evident that in the provinces the money to keep the wheels turning come from the little people.

And where, they ask, does the money go? Since the casino operators do not pay anything to the local government, the whole set-up is thus a hungry machine designed to siphon all the loose coins and pesos in the provinces to Manila — where 90% of the money in the country circulates.

In Cebu recently, Mayor Florentino Solon was asked whether the Floating Casino at the Cebu pier was being taxed by the city or charged berthing fees by the Philippine Port Authority.

His answer was a public admission of total helplessness. He said: "I really don't know. The Floating Casino is authorized by the President and it is beyond our power to question its operation."

More and more, ordinary folks are asking about the ownership of the casino network and wondering why it enjoys the preferential protection of the government.

Since they don't see too many tourists patronizing the tables, there is a mounting suspicion that gambling has been legalized not to draw the foreigners to our shores but to give the President's friends and relatives yet another excuse to make a tidy living — even if it means corrupting the morals of our people.

Despite the outcry raised by incensed Davawenos, the President has refused to act or comment on the matter. Strangely enough, even the assemblymen of Region 11 have remained silent.

For Mons. Mabutias and other Davao leaders, it seems like a losing battle — but one worth fighting, if only for the principles involved.

SPEAK UP . . . (from page 1)

liberties by recognizing students' due rights to establish student governments, to be represented in committees discussing issues affecting student life, and to publish student papers.

What's happening, however is that student governments or societies being encouraged are but puppet entities which can only legislate and adjudicate within the jurisdiction of

\$40 million under the Samar integrated rural development programme. But many people say the Australians are not interested in building coastal roads, only in cutting through the northern part of the province where large deposits of bauxite and uranium are reportedly located.

by-laws approved by school authorities and student papers allowed to circulate are but those which are generally friendly to the school authorities. Taking advantage of the martial law regime completely banned students the right to be consulted about issues concerning student life particularly the issue on the tuition fee hike. They consider student reformers as barbarians and student representative groups as illegal and not worthy of recognition. As a result, school authorities are able to raise tuition fees as high as they please. Apparently, being left alone in the management of school/student issues, they can do anything they like with regard to tuition fees.

NOTICE OF EXTRA JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of the late Salvador Capati and Maria Lopez who died intestate on July 27, 1973 and March 17, 1976, respectively, had executed an extra judicial settlement of a parcel of land (Lot 18, block 2, Subdv. Plan (LRC) Psd-10295 of lot 10, block 3057 of the Cadastral Survey of the City of Manila (LRC) Rad. Rec. No. 327), situated in the district of Sta. Ana, City of Manila, consisting of 100 square meters, covered by TCT No. 89547, together with a three door apartment, existing thereon, before notary public Bonifacio A. Espique of Manila, dated June 28, 1979, with Doc. No. 535, Page No. 29, Book No. XXI, Series of 1977.

July 14, 21, 28, 1979

KURO-KURO

Pagpapalawak ng kalayaan

ni FRANCISCO 'SOC' RODRIGO



Sa sampung (10) "top corporations" na pinakamalaki ang tinubo (net income) noong taong 1978, ang PLDT (Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.) ay NUMBER TWO, at ang MERALCO ay NUMBER THREE.

Ang tinubo ng PLDT ay P187-MILYON; ng Meralco, P155-MILYON.

Naito ang talaan ng "10 top corporations" at ng kani-kanilang tinubo noong 1977 at 1978 —

Rank (1978)	1978	1977
	M = MILYON	
1. San Miguel Corporation	P303.41-M	P219.61-M
2. Philippine Long Distance Tel. Co.	187.02-M	169.86-M
3. Manila Electric Company	155.00-M	225.86-M
4. Ayala Corporation	130.14-M	143.14-M
5. First Phil. Holdings Corporation	126.09-M	89.30-M
6. Marcopper Mining Corp.	123.44-M	49.39-M
7. Philex Mining Corp.	120.08-M	143.10-M
8. Engineering Equipt., Inc.	95.26-M	65.81-M
9. Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.	79.96-M	12.10-M
10. Construction and Dev. Co. of Phil.	79.95-M	57.14-M

Pansinin ninyo na, noong 1977, ang MERALCO ay Number One sa tinubo (P225.86-M); ang PLDT ay Number Three (P169.86-M).

Kapunapuna at katuwa ang ganitong pangyayari, sapagkat —

— Ang MERALCO at PLDT, bagama't pagaaring pribado, ay "public service" enterprises. Ang dapat maging pangunahing layunin nito ay paililinkod sa madla; hindi pagkama ng malaking tubo.

— Sa ibabaw ng napakalaking tinubo, palso pa ang kanilang serbisyo sa madla.

Bakit hindi pakialaman at lunasan ito ng pamahalaan? Iyan ang mahiwagang tanong.

Sa sampu (10) namang "developing countries" sa ating panig ng daigdig, ang Pilipinas ay Number 3 sa pagtaas ng presyo ng mga bilihin. Batay sa baseng 100 noong 1970, naito ang inabot noong 1977 ng "consumer price" sa sumusunod na mga bansa:— (1) Indonesia — 315.0; (2) South

May kaugnayan sa sinundang paksa ang isang tulang sinulat ko noong Hunyo 23, 1978:

TAYO'Y BISIG NI BATHALA

Hindi sapat na umasa sa pag-ikot ng tadhana
Upang kusang manumbalik ang naglaho nating laya;
Hindi sapat ang humiling ng himala kay Bathala
Upang itong bayang api ay makitang dumakila . . .
Pagka't atas ng Maykapal na ang hasik Niyang awa
Ay susupling pag ang tao ay bubungkal at gagawa.

Hindi tamang kainipan ang pagtulong ng Maykapal
Bagkus dapat na tantuing tayo'y Kanyang mga kamay,
Mga paa't mga bisig na kailangang magsigalaw
Upang tayo'y makaakyat sa tugatog ng tagumpay;
Kaya't huwag akalaing si Bathala'y nahihimlay . . .
Gising Siya't laging handa — tayo lang ang hinihintay.

Korea — 250.0; (3) PHILIPPINES — 233.0; (4) Taiwan — 188.01; (5) Hongkong — 173.1; (6) India — 170.0; (7) Singapore — 163.6; (8) Thailand — 159.6 (1976); (9) Malaysia — 152.9; at (10) Sri Langka — 146.9.

Kaya't, kung piyerde-gana ang labanan, nangunguna ang Pilipinas sa maraming bagay. Number 1 tayo sa laki ng "external debt"; Number 1 sa "brain drain"; Number 2 sa "graft and corruption"; Number 3 sa pagtaas ng presyo ng bilihin — at, sa aking paglagay, Number 1 din tayo sa luho, pasikat at pakulo ng mga pinuno.

Noong unang panahon, napakakipot ang bahagi ng daigdig na na-aabot ng tao. Hindi sila nangangahas bumagtas ng dagat, umibayo ng bundok, o pumaloob sa gubat. Natatakot sila sa panganib.

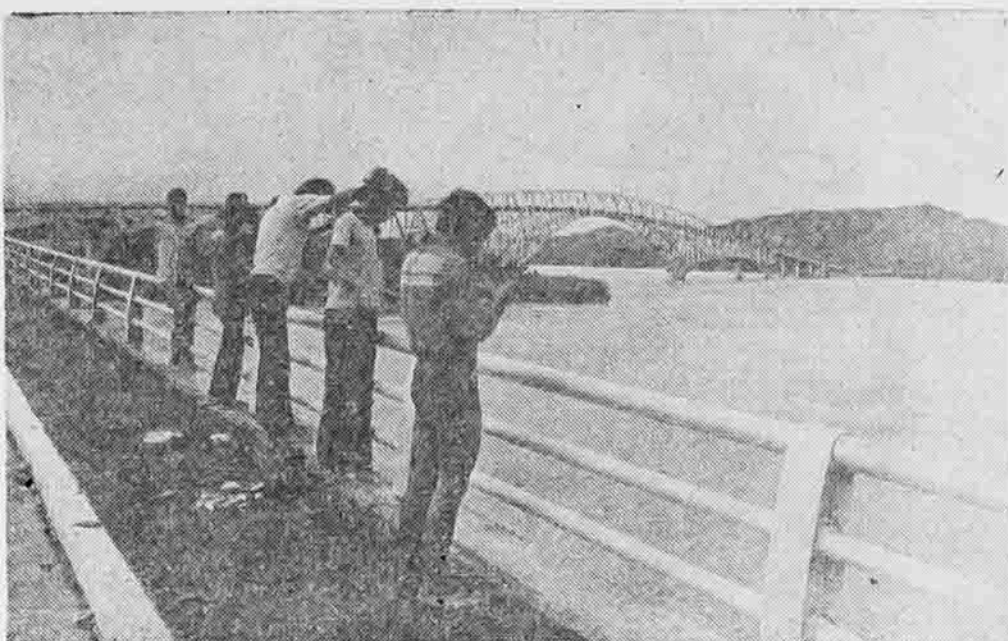
Ngunit, habang lumalakad ang panahon, may ilang malalakas ang loob na nangahas pumalaot sa mga pook na hindi pa nararating ng karamihan. Sila ang mga "pioneers" na nagbukas ng mga bagong landas para sa iba. Dahil sa kanila, ang mga prontera o hangganan ng teritoryong nararating ng tao ay na-usad palabas; at lumawak ang daigdig para sa tao.

Katulad niyan ang pagpapalawak ng ating kalayaan. Kailangang may ilang maglakas-loob munang mangu-na sa paghawan ng landas tungo sa kalayaan — upang sumunod ang karamihan.

Ganyan ang papel na ginagampanan ng WE FORUM. Talos namin ang panganib na aming sinusuong. Ngunit, wilka nga ng yumaong student leader na si Abraham "Ditto" Sarmiento, Jr., "Kung hindi tayo kikibo, sino ang kikibo? Kung hindi tayo kikilos, sino ang kikilos? Kung hindi ngayon, kailan pa!"

Ang panawagan ko naman sa bayan ay: Kahit kumilos at manguna ang ilang "pioneers of freedom" sa paghawan ng landas, ngunit hindi sunod ang karamihan — wala ring kahihinatnan. Masasayang lamang ang kanilang pagsasakit. Mananatiling makipot ang prontera ng ating kalayaan. Patuloy tayong alipin.

Pilipinas kong mahal



SAN JUANICO — Isa sa pinagmamalaki ng administrasyon ay ang San Juanico bridge sa Leyte. Makikita sa larawan ang mga taong nagpapalipas ng oras sa pamamagitan ng mangingisda mula sa tulay.

'JOMA' SISON

(from page 1)

low is Part 1:
Most Honorable Court:
I would have liked to speak on a broad range of issues pertaining to the political charges against me. But considering the limited time allotted to me to speak, I shall have to concentrate on the essential facts of my experience in captivity, as they relate to the violation of certain constitutional rights.

To make up for any possible deficiency in my oral presentation, I have with my lawyer a number of statements and letters of information regarding my detention experience. The most important of these is my account entitled "My Detention Experience" and dated June 23, 1978, which reveals in detail how I was subjected to outright physical torture on November 13 and 14, 1977 and how I continued to be subjected to mental and physical strain even after those days.

Not to be remiss in my duty to the people to de-

fend not only myself but also the democratic cause, I also have with my lawyer a long statement dealing comprehensively with fundamental legal and political issues pertinent to the political charges against me. In this statement, I point out among others the unjust redundancy of the charges of subversion and rebellion, the double jeopardy involved. But most importantly, I deal with the illegitimate foundation of the autocratic government and its military commissions and the falsity of such claims as that a Republic has been saved by a monarchy and a New Society has been built by the preservation and aggravation of the same semi-colonial and semifeudal society.

I now start with my narration. I was arrested together with my wife and three other persons on November 10, 1977, at Barrio Pagdalagan Norte, San Fernando, La Union. I was in transit to a study conference of democratic leaders on the subject of "The Fascist Dictatorship and the Democratic Movement". This is the first time that I state in the hearing of my captors the purpose of my presence where I was arrested.

VIOLATION

I have no complaint about the manner of my arrest, except one important point. The arresting officers did not carry and did not show any judicial warrant or even executive order specifying the persons and things to be seized. Thus, persons and things were seized indiscriminately in gross violation of Section 3 of the Bill of Rights of the 1973 Constitution.

I personally take lightly the intimidatory acts and words of those who arrested me and I do not mind even the fact that I was pushed so hard into a vehicle that my eye-glasses were broken and destroyed at the risk of damage to my eyes and that my shins were gashed and bruised.

TO BE CONTINUED

AS WE GO

(from page 1)

been shut down for repairs.

Known as the Kay Akle dam, it is located between the towns of Ternate and Maragondon. It is reported that the government spent some P8.2 million for the dam's construction.

According to the farmers many things are wrong with the dam. For instance, the dam's gate can only be opened 10 centimeter's high and the water that comes out is only a trickle. Thus, the much needed irrigation water don't reach their farms.

GIVE OUR

(from page 1)

PC Chief Fidel V. Ramos released the findings of the Special Investigating Committee reprimanding Inspector Frisco Falloro who headed the CIS team raiders. But the whereabouts of the missing loot remain a mystery to this day.

Last November 1978, Chua Dee wrote President Marcos a letter seeking for "your sense of justice and compassion" for the return "of my property so that my family can live a decent life, or if the offenders had squandered or sold my said property, to return to me the value thereof."

Up to this day, no reply has been received by Chua Dee and his wife from the office of the President.

WALKOUT

(from page 1)

a resolution addressed to President Marcos expressing their disappointment over the failure of UP President O. D. Corpuz to implement the salary increases. The increase, approved by the Board of Regents last September, 1977, is equivalent to 30% of the current salaries of UP teachers and non-academic personnel.

The teachers and students walked out of their respective classrooms in the College of Arts and Sciences and marched to Corpuz' office.