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SABI NI 'SIR'

But we who have kept faith with the aspirations of our people, originally set by our forebears who laid claim to this land, know our goal. We want to keep this country free for our children.

Pres. Marcos, Philippine Military Academy, March 27, 1972

WE the national weekly **FORUM** of free expression

35,000 SAMAR EVACUEES NEED HELP

—Page 4, please

VOL. III NO. 23 • PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387 • FOR THE WEEK SEPT. 29—OCT. 5, 1979 • 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

146,000 WORKERS LOSE JOBS

Mass layoff hits Metro

Macapagal assesses martial law regime

By DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

1. The problems of the country — corruption, crime, oligarchic dominance, gap between the



Ex-Pres. MACAPAGAL

ment, unemployment, mass housing, social unrest, etc. — have worsened and the difficulties of the people have aggravated.

2. Corruption is the worst in Philippine history and has been systematized from the highest officials to the lowest levels. Leaders who use their power to enrich themselves, their family and relatives cannot be genuine reformers and cannot justify their suppression of the rights and liberation of the people.

3. The unrestrained extravagance can only arise from rulers who treat the country and its resources as their private property.

elite and the poor, economic underdevelop-

4. Despite the economic

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RP ECONOMIC SITUATION

Productivity

By ALEJANDRO LICHAUCO (Prepared for the Liguori Lectures)

3RD OF A SERIES

Underdevelopment being the opposite of development, the statistical features of the productive mechanism of underdeveloped economies correspondingly show an opposite pattern.

Let us illustrate this with the following comparative statistics of countries, sampled from Asia, Africa and Latin America, belonging to the category of underdeveloped. (See Table 4)

Table 4 Distribution of GNP (Percent)

	Agriculture		Industry		Ratio of: Industry to Agriculture	
	1960	1976	1960	1976	1960	1976
Burma	33	47	12	11	.36	.23
Indonesia	45	29	17	34	.38	1.17
Thailand	40	30	19	25	.48	.83
Philippines	26	29	28	34	1.08	1.17
Uganda	52	55	13	8	.25	.15
Ghana	41	49	19	25	.46	.51
Ethiopia	65	50	12	15	.18	.30
Peru	26	16	29	31	1.12	1.94
Uruguay	19	15	28	32	1.47	2.13

Source: World Development Report, 1978, pp. 80-81 (The World Bank) (Page 3, please)

At a glance • At a glance

* BLISS PROJECT IS BAD SHOT IN KIBAWE, BUKIDNON P. 5

shutdowns and retrenchment programs of distressed business firms in Metro Manila have thrown some 146,000 workers out of job and more are predicted to be laid off, according to reports of the Ministry of Labor.

The mass layoff of employees and laborers was recorded between January this year to the first week of September.

According to labor statistics, the drastic slump in work activities of the distressed companies was a result of any of the following: increase in oil prices, lack of raw materials, diminishing profits or dwindling demand.

However, another factor which contributed to the dismissal of workers was

the increase of new wage structures which many high cost-stricken firms could not meet, labor observers said.

The 146,029 workers whose services have been terminated during the 9-month period, have increased the rank of the country's unemployed laborers to 400,000 since 1977. In 1978, there were 274,704 workers rendered jobless all over the country.

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DEMOCRACY IN RP

Review of DM's book

By EMMANUEL 'NOLÉ' SANTOS

Since the proclamation of martial law, the Filipino nation has been thrown to a great debate between Democracy vs. Dictatorship. Each Filipino with sufficient intelligence has something to say on this overpowering issue. Those whose conviction is matched by their courage express their views without fear of reprisal against their property or business interest, or even against their liberty or life.

The "sunshine patriot", to use the term of Thomas Paine, the fa-

vor seekers, the political opportunists, the office seekers, the technocrats whose talents and services are for sale to the highest bidders, and the faint-hearted express views calculated to please and flatter the power-that-be and with the hope of getting what they want, regardless of the truth, and what is correct and right.

In terms of mass media exposure, the debate is one-sided. The advocates of the martial regime or constitutional

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CHRISTIAN'S VIEW

The politics of martial law

by Ex-Sen. JOSE W. DIOKNO

(Lecture delivered at St. Theresa's Auditorium, Cebu City, July 23, 1979, at the invitation of the Redemptorist Order)

CONCLUSION

Because many economic problems can be solved only politically, the program should also include an economic program. We Filipinos are the sixteenth largest nation in the world in terms of population; we possess substantially all the natural resources that serve as raw materials for industry; our professionals

have the talent and the know-how to exploit and use these resources. Consequently the economic program should aim at developing and using our natural wealth to meet the needs of the people, and not merely the demands of the market. Since everyone has needs, but not everyone can create.

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'Time' magazine interviews FM

(Below is a reprint from the Sept. 24, 1979 issue of Time Magazine which also carried a cover story on the Philippines under seven years of martial law titled "Pacific Powder Keg."—ED)

Q. What do you consider the main accomplishments of the past seven years?

A. I would say the most important is the change in the attitudes, the temper of our people. In 1972 everybody was ready to give up and abandon the republic, democracy and the libertarian ideas that we have. We did not adopt the socialist or Communist ideology (but instead preserved) a free

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Pres. MARCOS

MAJORITY OF ONE



YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF MARTIAL LAW

by REUBEN R. CANOY Assemblyman, Interim Batasang Pambansa

As we enter the eight year of martial law with a vague promise that it may be lifted in 18 months, 6 years, or not at all — depending upon the situation as only President Marcos sees it, I would like to share our space this week with the young people, for whom Mr. Marcos is ostensibly building a New Society and whose future he has placed on the balance.

What does youth really think about martial law and the Marcos regime? This article from the recent issue of The Guidon, student publication of the Ateneo de Manila University, provides some of the answers:

In the beginning, there was fear. Visions of armies marching grimly down the streets of the city, of machine guns barking angrily into the darkness

Speak up!

IN TRUTH THERE IS FREEDOM

By EMMANUEL GLORIA Malate, Manila

This letter might not be given ample space in your publication for some obvious reasons. However, because of the challenge you hurled to us I dare to speak. I speak because I believe that in truth there is freedom.

Since my job requires me to travel to the Mindanao provinces I have had the chance to talk to people from all walks of life, Christians and Muslims alike. Usually our conversation is centered on our social, economic

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'TIME' MAGAZINE

(from page 1)

enterprise system committed to egalitarian ideals and the elimination of that wide gap between the rich and the poor.

Q. Why is martial law still justified?

A. You in the Western world think of martial law as meaning the supremacy of the military over the civilian government. We know it only as the civil government using the military to enforce the civil law. Actually, the use of the term martial law was really unwise, ill-advised. But whether you call it emergency rule, or a one-party system, as they have in other countries, the thing is that the martial law you speak of, which the Western world may find so odious, is not the same type of martial law that we have here.

Q. Under whatever label, why is this system still justified?

A. Because it is something which is necessary for our own peculiar situation. We are, right now, trying to liquidate the secessionist movement in Mindanao. While we are in the process, therefore, I believe that the national government should be armed with this power. We've just received hard evidence to indicate a tie-up between the New People's Army with the Moro National Liberation Front (the Muslim separatist movement). (In addition), the economic crisis came up. Since the economic crisis has dimensions that we cannot actually now determine, I would rather play safe. I may be blamed for being overly cautious, but certainly meeting both the insurgency as well as the economic crisis at the same time, I don't think this is the time to lift martial law.

Q. Would you be willing to announce a definite timetable for phasing out martial law?

A. Tell me when the economic crisis will terminate and I will tell you when we can terminate martial law. Suppose something happens in Iran, suppose something happens in the middle East. Suppose you adopt a worst possible scenario; there I am at the helm of government and I have decided on the termination of all these measures — and all of a sudden this economic crisis brings all these problems.

Q. Doesn't this stance allow your opponents to argue that you will always have a justification for martial law?

A. No, I have said that these are the specific reasons for martial law. You have the fighting, with the N.P.A. and the M.N.L.F. joining hands.

How do you expect us to bring down our defenses. No, I think this is one time when I must assume the risk of being called all kinds of names in order to protect the country.

Q. In traveling throughout the country, we heard many reports that the Philippine military are alienating the people with brutality and corruption.

A. Who are these people, so that we will know how to get the evidence? I can assure you that any abuses will be punished. It is very easy (for people) to make all these accusations and then say that we are afraid to testify. One has to be fair to (the military). But we can be ruthless and merciless if necessary. We have disciplined more than 3,200 officers and men since 1972.

Q. You have warned against "mischievous people" who are trying to divide the armed forces. What do you mean by that?

A. The Communists and their sympathizers are trying to divide the armed forces. One of the basic strategies of the Communist Party is to weaken the armed forces of the Philippines. When you hear somebody giving the same old line, "the only way to change is to kill Marcos or take over the government," now that kind of a line is a Communist line.

Q. We heard that members of the armed forces are selling guns to the Communists.

A. That's quite true. We've caught about a hundred of them, and they were selling guns and ammunition. They don't care to whom, they just want the money. And this is why anybody who engages in corruption is a weak link in the entire organization. He must be eliminated. We are all agreed, from the chief of staff all the way down, that we have to cleanse the ranks.

Q. The First Lady is the second most prominent person in your government. Will she be your successor?

A. On the contrary, even in the executive committee or the supercabinet, she is not a member. If I died or if I were in any way disqualified from continuing as President or Prime Minister, under the constitution, it is specifically provided that the Batasang Pambansa (the pro-Marcos interim legislature) chooses the successor. And I don't know why everybody is in doubt. The members of the permanent Batasang Pambansa will be elected again in 1984. They will help to decide who the Prime Minister is all over again. Now if all those people want to change me, they can work for that particular goal.

underdevelopment, taxation is being pushed to the maximum theoretically rationalizable heights irrespective of the ability of the people to pay and its dampening effect on production.

5. Inflation is not due to the increase in the price of imported crude oil but to the mismanagement of the economy and the wastage of the proceeds of heavy borrowing and heavy taxation in extravagance and corruption.

6. The highest possible foreign borrowing has become a mania, making the country the biggest borrower in Asia.

7. Because of the plunge of the buying power of the currency from P1.00 when Mr. Marcos became President to only P.41 today, the Filipinos have the lowest real income in the Asia-Pacific area, and millions of Filipinos are now classified among the poorest of the poor in the world.

8. The current economic crisis is the most serious in the 14-year reign and its solution is not in sight. Mr. Marcos has acknowledged that the next 18 months will be critical. In sum, under the Marcoses, the Filipino nation is being strangled by a vicious circle of corruption, extravagance, reckless borrowing, heavy taxation, spiralling prices and reducing real income — all inflicting a havoc of aggravating hardships upon the Filipino people.

9. While exploiting the country's resources and oppressing the people for his aggrandizement, Mr. Marcos rules by gimmicks, slogans, deceptions, and above all, by force and fear.

10. The inefficiency of the leadership has deteriorated into ineffectiveness. To use the words of journalist Reuben Canoy who at one time served as Deputy Minister of Information: "Today Marcos is looked upon as a usurper, whose right to the presidential seat has long expired — a weaver of fanciful tales about a happy country that exists only in his imagination — who can hardly be considered a leader because he can no longer effectively lead and has become irrelevant by being out of touch with people." Mr. Marcos has himself borne this out by confessing that he "is tired of making decisions for almost the entire government" when he appointed a 3-man super-cabinet to make decisions for him on economic matters. What keeps him in office now is sheer naked force.

11. Relative to the civil war being forecast by Jaime Cardinal Sin, it is my assessment that:

(1) If Mr. Marcos dies or becomes incapacitated, there is going to be civil war triggered by a struggle for power because of his succession decree 1514 making his appointee the Acting-President-Prime Minister until the powerless and unprestigious Interim Bata-

san Pambansa elects a regular President-Prime Minister.

(2) Even if Marcos does not die or become incapacitated, under prevailing conditions, a popular explosion degenerating into civil war can occur because of the aggravating hardships of the people under the impact of the current economic crisis and the intensifying bitterness among the people over prolonged dictatorship, repeated deferment of elections, abuse of those in authority and other evils of one-man rule.

12. If civil war is to be avoided, Mr. Marcos must hold local elections now and soon thereafter a national election involving the highest position in the land, with martial law previously lifted. The speedy holding of local elections is urgent because it is a strong and nation-wide sentiment of the public embracing the regime's own ranks.

13. The Carter administration has again bet on the wrong horse by coddling an overstaying and corrupt dictatorship against the people, as it did in the case of the Shah of Iran and Anastacio Somoza of Nicaragua.

14. What happened in Nicaragua looms to happen in the Philippines — that like the Sandinistas, the rebels in the Philippines will consolidate the growing support of the masses because of disgust with the regime and its supporters and disillusionment with the ineffectual moderate opposition. A parallel is bolstered by basic considerations: (1) the two countries have been under strong American influence; (2) the two peoples had the same cultural influence from Spain for centuries.

SPEAK UP
(from page 1)

economic and political problems besetting the country today and unfortunately there are many questions that cropped up into our minds regarding the military dispensation of President Marcos.

It is high time for leaders in the different sectors of the masses to band themselves together and lead the thousands suffering Filipinos to shout the voice of dissent louder and clearer. I believe the President will listen rationally. I believe he will, to our dreams and aspirations as long as we shout not with violence but shout with peace in our hearts. With confidence nurtured by knowledge and truth and with courage of free men, we shall prevail. Using a passage from "Ellot", "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock". He summed up this feeling: "If we feel to dare, if we do not try, the next generation will harvest the fruit of our indifference, a world we did not choose but a world we could have made better by caring more for the result of our labors and we shall

ate demand, fulfilling need — not supplying demand — should be the basic purpose of the economy.

This means that, unlike economies like those of Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore whose resource endowment and peculiar political situation required them to produce goods mainly for export in order to earn the foreign currency needed to import the goods they cannot produce to meet their needs, Philippine economic policy should seek to expand the domestic market rather than remain an extension of the American market. This would require, as a minimum:

—That basic industry be established, based on indigenous raw materials processed by native technology or by adaptation of foreign technology to fit our peculiar conditions;

—That industrial production concentrate on consumption goods that can be bought by the majority of our people, thereby avoiding the error of the original import substitution policy which produced mostly goods like cars, air conditioners, refrigerators, television sets, and the like that only the rich and upper middle class could afford, instead of mass consumption goods;

—That the existing tax structure, which has become more repressive under martial law, be restricted to weigh more on the rich and upper middle class than on the lower middle class and the poor;

—That foreign investment and loans in general, and transnational corporations in particular, be viewed, in the trenchant words of Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, "as the minimum that the country cannot do without, not as the maximum the country can negotiate"; and allowed only insofar as they will foster the restructuring of the economy to meet the needs of the people and will not transfer control of vital sectors to foreign hands.

THE CHALLENGE OF INDEPENDENCE

This brings us to the challenge that the last and, in my view, most basic of our political problems poses: the duty to free ourselves from our dependence upon, and domination by, the government of the United States.

Pope Paul VI spoke for all Christians when, in his apostolic letter to Cardinal Roy, he wrote:

"x x x it is necessary to have the courage to under-

be left only with the hal- low apology of T. S. Elliot": "THAT IS NOT WHAT I MEANT AT ALL, THAT IS NOT IT AT ALL".

To our leaders, to the lovers of democracy, to the oppressed, let us now stand up and begin the long march and assert our right to freedom. Me, my wife, my seven year old son are joining the cause. In the name of God and Freedom, let us now act before it is too late.

take a revision of the relationships between nations, whether it is a question of the international division of production, the structure of exchange, the control of profits, the monetary system — without forgetting the actions of human solidarity — to question the models of growth of the rich nations and change people's outlooks..."

—Octogesima Adveniens, 43. And it is the verdict of the international community, expressed in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted by the United Nation in 1974, that:

"Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic system as well as its political, social and cultural systems in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever."

—Article I.

and

"1. It is the right and duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development..."

—Article 16.

In concrete terms, what does this mean for us?

First, I think it means the total dismantling of US military bases or, as they are now called, U.S. military facilities. These are a threat to our very survival because they expose us to the danger of nuclear destruction by war or by accident. They are also a threat to our sovereignty, because, as Sen. J. William Fulbright foresaw, they tempt the U.S. military and the U.S. government to "always resist any serious change in political and social structure of the Philippine government."

Second, I think it means the total elimination of all forms of "aid" from the U.S. or other foreign governments: not only military, but economic and cultural as well. I do not mean that we should have no dealings or trade with the U.S. or other foreign governments, I mean only what I have said: that we should neither solicit nor accept aid and, within the shortest possible time, remove foreign agencies administering or supervising aid in this country.

Since this may sound drastic to some of you, perhaps I should explain the reasons for the proposal. For one thing, the very act of soliciting and receiving aid puts us in an inferior position financially and psychologically. For another, no government extends aid, except perhaps for relief from natural catastrophes, unless "aid" promotes its national interests. This is normal. But, because of our strong sense of "utang na loob", we Filipinos tend to overlook this fact — and more important, we either fail to examine whether foreign interests run counter to ours, or even when we realize that they do, tend to give in out of a sense of trust and gratitude.

"AID" HURTS,**NOT HELPS US**

U.S. military aid, for example, particularly the training of our military officers, tends

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METRO MANILA NEWS



Seek hike in garbage fee

The imposition, effective next year, of a garbage fee on all householders and the increase of the same fee on all business establishments in Metro Manila is sought by the Metro Manila Commission.

At the same time, the MMC also plans to hike the stall fees in all government-operated public markets in the four cities and 13 towns.

These twin moves were taken up by MMC Finance Assistant Mauro G. Calaguio in a meeting with the 17 local government treasurers held at the Pasay City Hall last Thursday afternoon.

The garbage fee on all residential houses, apartments, accessorias and condominiums will be based on property assessments. For buildings assessed at not more than P10,000, there will be no garbage fee.

For houses, apartments, accessorias and condomini-

(5) Gasoline stations: P100 to P50, depending upon area;

(6) Stalls in public and private markets—P10;

(7) Hospitals and clinics: P320 to P40, depending upon bed capacity;

(8) Schools and colleges: P350 to P50, depending upon enrollment;

(9) Eateries: P400 to P50, depending upon area; and

(10) Moviehouses: P300 to P50, depending upon seating capacity.

These proposed garbage fees, however, are not yet final and will be the subject of further conferences between Calaguio and the city and town treasurers.

Earlier, the MMC finance assistant told the Mail that the proposed revenue ordinance will still be subjected to public hearings, after the Metro Manila treasurers and the MMC will have come up with the final rates.

It was learned that the rationale behind the increased garbage fees is to raise enough money to take care of the expenses of the Refuse and Environmental Sanitation Center which takes care of garbage collection and disposal and the cleaning of the cities and towns. The RESC is spending some P100-million a year for this purpose.

FIRST BUILDING IN RECLAIMED AREA OKAYED

PASAY CITY—The first structure to be built on the Manila Bay reclamation area will be the P450-million Philippine National Bank building. The job of erecting the edifice has been awarded to the Construction and Development Corporation of the Philippines, Manila Bay reclaimers.

The PNB building calls for the construction of a two-storey podium with a single storey deck for parking, pedestrian walkways and landscaped outdoor areas.

On top of the podium will be a two-storey banking hall and a 10-storey main building which will have a total floor area of 200,000 square meters. The job is scheduled to be completed by the CDCP in 24 months.

The PNB building will be located in the 48.5-hectare financial center. Adopting the concept of central and total planning, the center will be developed in such a way that all the facilities, amenities and services of the members of the Financial Center Building Owners

Association, Inc. will be shared by all. The association is made up of the PNB, Development Bank of the Philippines, GSIS, SSS, Land Bank of the Philippines, and CDCP. Of the total financial center's area of 48.5 hectares, 40 percent will be allocated for public parks and passive recreation facilities development; a pedestrian oriented plan of providing the walkways with protection against all weather conditions and linking them to the facilities and bus transit stations; and central transit terminal and parking space for continuous mobility.

The financial center is expected to be completed in 20 years.

QC SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

Quezon City launched a sports development and physical fitness program for children aged four to 12 years last Sept 21 in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the New Society and in observance of the International Year of the Child.

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez officially launched the project at a pro-



Mayor RODRIGUEZ

gram held at the Carlos Albert session hall and attended by officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, Kapitunan ng mga Barangay, the 16 member groups of the National Sports Association of the Philippines, newspaper editors and sports writers and tri-media representatives.

This is the first time that a sports program for the four-to-12-year children is undertaken anywhere in the Philippines. The Ministry of Youth and Sports Development is assisting in the project by detaching Director Titong K. Imperial of the MYSD to act as overall coordinator

Caloocan programs P70-million

CALOOCAN CITY—The 1980 executive budget of the city government calls for a total outlay of P70,966,863 for both general and infrastructure funds—P11,245,233.35 more than the current year's appropriations.

The bigger budget is due to expected increases in real property tax collections, municipal business taxes, building permit fees and amusement taxes. In realty taxes the hike in collection next year is estimated at P3-million more than that of the current year. Municipal licenses are estimated to reach P14.2-million in 1980 as against the expected figure of P13.1-million this year. The amusement tax is expected to yield P2-million next year as compared to this current year's P1.8-million.

The city budget will be subjected to a public hearing by the MMC budget review panel on Oct. 2, at the commission's finance office at the Heart Center for Asia building. Acting City Mayor Virgilio P. Robles will lead the city panel which will justify the entire appropriations measure.

Dubbed "Munting Palarang Lungsood Quezon", the project will culminate this year in a children's sports competition to be held at the KB Sports Complex (formerly Amorranto Stadium) from Dec. 26 to 30. The program, however, will be continued by the city government in 1980 and succeeding years.

Under the timetable drawn up for the "Munting Palarang", the whole month of September will be devoted to orientation and familiarization of the sportsfest rules and regulations among barangay and KB captains and parents of children.

The month of October will see the registration and preparation of barangay entries for the various competitions and November will be used in the training of the entries.

There has been no mention yet as to the various games for which the child athletes will compete.

In launching the program, Mayor Rodriguez said that sports development in the Philippines is only for the youth who are 13 years and above.

In this "International Year of the Child", the lady city executive added, the Quezon City government is conducting for the first time a sports development program involving the biggest target group — children within the formative years of

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PRODUCTIVITY (from page 1)

Note that, in countries regarded as underdeveloped —

- 1) Agriculture assumes a sizeable, if not dominant, role, in the economy, with the industrial sector playing a role subordinate to, or at most only of a slight advantage over it;
- 2) Agriculture accounts for anywhere between 15% to more than 50% of GNP, and, if the Industrial sector happens to account for more than Agriculture, the disparity between them is nominal or slight. As a rule, the ratio of Industry to Agriculture is less than 1, as in Burma and Uganda, or barely exceeds 1, as in the case of the Philippines and Indonesia.

Conclusions from the foregoing comparative statistics

What the foregoing tables of comparative statistics are telling us should be clear enough. An underdeveloped country is one the productivity of whose economy is largely dependent on the land. A developed country, on the other hand, is one whose economy makes use of machines to create most of its wealth and enhance its productivity. One has an economy whose productivity is largely confined to agricultural pursuits, while the other has an economy whose productivity is largely accounted for by its industries and the non-agricultural sector.

The statistical measure or test of economic progress or economic development

One sees from the foregoing discussion so far that a critical and effective test of economic development is whether the productive structure of an underdeveloped country is undergoing a transformation towards minimal dependence on Agriculture, and towards its own industrialization.

Let me give a vivid illustration of this, through examples of underdeveloped countries that are now generally, if not universally, credited with engineering their own respective economic miracles. These are South Korea and Taiwan in Asia, Mexico and Brazil in Latin America. These are nations contemporaneously identified with the Third World but they are acknowledged to have reached the status of near-developed economies, or semi-industrialized states, by virtue of the vigorous pace of their economic development. How does one statistically measure the extent of their economy's progress? That measure may be gleaned from the following Table: (See Table 4-A below).

Table 4-A
Distribution of GNP (Percent)

	Agriculture		Industry		Ratio of: Industry to Agriculture	
	1960	1976	1960	1976	1960	1976
South Korea	40	27	19	34	.47	1.26
Taiwan	28	12	29	45	1.04	3.75
Mexico	16	10	29	35	1.81	3.50
Brazil	16	8	35	39	2.19	4.88

Source: World Development Report, 1978, pp. 80-81 (The World Bank)

Note how these countries, particularly South Korea and Taiwan, have within a period of 16 years, drastically reduced the role of agriculture in their economies while increasing the role of their Industry sector in it.

South Korea, over a period of 16 years, reduced the relative contribution of Agriculture to GNP by 13 percentage points, and Taiwan by 16 points. As for the percentage contribution of Industry, South Korea increased this by 15 points, and Taiwan by 16 points. In their cases, Agriculture's share declined by an average of 1, or near 1, percentage point a year, while Industry increased by 1, or near 1, percentage point a year.

Our lesson from all these, I think, should be abundantly clear by now. The rate at which an underdeveloped country is developing its economy is to be gauged, not only by its GNP, but by the speed at which the structure of its productive mechanism is being transformed so that its productivity becomes progressively less dependent on Agriculture and relies progressively more on its Manufacturing sector. What, after all, distinguishes an underdeveloped economy is that the former is tied or moored to the land, dependent for its productivity on the fertility of that land, and subject to the uncontrolled and unpredictable whim of the weather and natural elements. It is one that has not learned to make use of machines, much less learned to create them.

A modern or developed economy, on the other hand, is one which has demonstrated not only the capacity to create wealth out of the land, but also to create wealth out of machines, and, more important, to make these machines themselves. This is the whole point and purpose of modernization and the extent to which a nation's economy is modernized and developed, or not, is measured not by the GNP, nor even by the presence of plush buildings, resorts, hotels, and highways, but by the relative role and correlation of Agriculture and Industry in the economy.

With the above considerations in mind, we are now prepared to fully appreciate the meaning, the significance, and the implications of the Table dealing with the relative contribution of Agriculture and Manufacturing in the Philippine economy. (See Table 4-A below)

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Finance Asst CALAGUIO

Assessments at more than P10,000 but not more than P20,000, the fee will be P5 per quarter or P20 a year. For every P20,000 or fraction thereof, an additional garbage fee of P2 will be imposed.

Presently, private residential buildings and units are not paying any garbage fee.

In the case of business establishments, the MMC proposes to increase the present garbage fee rates by at least 100 percent. The proposed quarterly rates of some establishments are:

(1) Manufacturers of soft drinks, with 20 or P400; 11 to 19 machines—more working machines—P200; less than 10 machines—P100;

(2) Bakeries: with 7 or more ovens—P100; 3 to 6 ovens—P75; 2 or less ovens—P50;

(3) Bottle factories and cigar and cigarette factories—P500;

(4) Repackers of food products—P200; repackers of non-food products—P100;



Editorial

CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

An angry President Marcos has warned the rank and file of the scandal-rocked Bureau of Internal Revenue to stop graft and corruption or else "I will see to it that you go to jail."

Mr. Marcos bellowed: "I want this stopped immediately. If it is not stopped voluntarily, I will stop it by compulsion, by the elimination of anyone who not only tolerates it but also participates in the graft."

We understand the bellicose mood of the Chief Executive. Graft and corruption in the government have become a pain in the neck of his martial law administration and his attempts to solve the gnawing problem are a dismal failure. We don't have to go into details. Miscreants in his administration abound and their shenanigans are known to practically every Filipino. So much so that the Philippines has been described as the second most corrupt country in Asia.

We strongly support Mr. Marcos' campaign to rid the government of grafters and corrupt employees and officials. However, may we also suggest that Mr. Marcos also looks into his own backyard?



ANG PISO KO

Malubha na ang lagay ng piso kong ito Cuarenta y ocho centimos na lang ang halaga Kung aking ipamile, halos walang mabibile Kahit ganoon din ang hirap sa paghanap ko nito

Nakakatuwa ang kalagayan ng iba Kung ibigay ang piso ay nakatawa pa sila Iyon 'Piso mula sa Pusong' nila Na piso mula sa pawis ng iba

Kaya't eto na rin ang piso kong ito Ang cincuenta dos centimos ay aywan kung saan napunta Cuarenta y ocho centimos na lang daw ang halaga Nitong piso mula sa puso, mula sa pawis kong talaga.

Joaquin r. roces



Daily Express



35,000 EVACUEES IN SAMAR

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

We have never realized it but all told, there are an estimated 35,000 men, women and children who have fled their homes and farms from the mountain sides of northeastern Samar as a result of the stepped-up military operations against dissidents in the area.

And, according to the Ecumenical Committee for the Relief of Evacuees (ECRE), these unfortunate evacuees are in dire need of immediate assistance in the form of food, clothing, medicine and temporary shelter.

The mass exodus has been sparked by the series of armed clashes between government troopers and so-called subversives and dislocated families who fear getting caught in the crossfire have trekked to the towns of Lapinig, Gaway, Mapanas, Palapag, Catubig, Los Navas, Pambujan, Silvino Lobos and San Roque wandering like stray cats and dogs.

To help out the evacuees, a joint letter of appeal has been circulated by the ECRE signed by Bishop La Verne Mercado, Bishop Julio X. Labayen, Rev. Benigno Mayo and Sr. Irene Dabalus.

The ECRE has been hastily organized to generate funds and relief goods for "these hapless victims of the violent situation in Samar."

While a group of other religious men and women in Samar led by Bishop of Catarman Angel Hobayan, have been doing a yeoman's job in helping the evacuees, their efforts are being hamstrung by lack of money and materials.

Should anyone wish to help the Samar evacuees, donations are being accepted by the ECRE with offices at 2655 F. B. Harrison, Pasay City, telephone numbers 80-67-31, 80-41-69, 80-42-31, and 80-24-34.

Here's one of the many

letters we receive every day from our critical readers:

"I could not help but admire the gallant stand which WE is doing in showing to the millions of freedom-loving Filipinos the ill-effects of martial law under one man.

"I've gone over your past issues and I strongly believe that the paper is really and slowly helping Filipinos like me realize that liberty and human rights are sacred rights of every man.

"I decided to write because I would like to find out if you have already printed the speech of retired Justice Cecilia Muñoz-Palma delivered during a testimonial dinner in her honor.

(Not yet—ED.) "Incidentally, how does one get to be a member of civil liberties groups? I am a marketing and advertising practitioner and I would like to contribute a little by joining these anti-martial law groups."

Our WE letter-writer can write to the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines at No. 12 Margarita St., Magallanes Village, Makati, Metro Manila.

Guess who said the following statement?

"One of the most important institutions of modern society is the mass media. Nowadays, as our contemporary society becomes more complicated due to geometrical increase of human problems—social, economic and political—we cannot do otherwise than lean on the mass media to keep ourselves informed about what is going on not only in our country but in the world around us. In any given situation, it is the job of the mass media to present all sides, but never to take sides, to present the evidence to the citizens in a fair and im-



TIMIDITY OF WITNESSES

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

It seems that the atrocities committed by the military against innocent civilians similar to those cases exposed by Church authorities in Davao continue unabated despite claimed efforts on the part of the administration to cleanse the ranks of the military of its bad elements.

I have just received a report from highly placed sources in Iloilo that very recently, three innocent young men were killed by soldiers and CHDF in the Municipality of Alimodian, Iloilo but the case remains unsolved until now because of the timidity of witnesses to come out for fear of retaliation from the suspects. I understand that the NBI has even autopsied the bodies of the victims who were killed in cold blood just a stone's throw away from the municipal building. I was told that the IBP in Iloilo has taken interest in the case and is preparing documented papers in a serious attempt to bring the culprits to justice. I have no doubt that the IBP in Iloilo, headed by an able lawyer in the person of Atty. Norberto Posession will be able to expose the atrocities in that area.

General Hamilton Dimaya was quoted in the papers as saying that "Macapagal seems guilty". I think this was an irresponsible statement from the general considering that it is his office which is investigating the cases for "rumor mongering" and "inciting to sedition" against the former Chief Executive and several others. If General Dimaya has already passed judgment as to the guilt or inno-

partial manner. It is the citizens' privilege to pass judgments, not theirs. It is the mass media's job to ensure that the people have all the evidence they can supply so the judgments the people render—whatever those judgments may be—are based on unadulterated facts. In the final analysis, the role of the mass media in contemporary society is not to solve the problems of society, but to be honest and free in stating the facts, fairly to comment upon them, correctly to sum them up, and candidly to indicate the conclusions to which they point."

Sirit na ba? The author is Juan Ponce Enrile, Minister of National Defense, in an interview article published in the People Magazine, Sept. 21, 1979 issue.

cence of President Macapagal, Congressman Roning Mercado, Delegate Abraham Sarmiento and the other respondents in the case, he has no business being the chairman of the 3-man military panel conducting the preliminary investigation.

The fact is, the military has seemingly prejudged this case. Imagine the case is supposed to be on preliminary investigation stage only but the caption of the complaint is already "People of the Philippines versus Diosdado Macapagal" and a charge sheet has already been prepared. If this is not a prejudgment, I do not know what is.

Libel charges have been filed against former President Macapagal by several military people in connection with his book entitled "Desocracy in the Philippines". I think these soldiers who have filed their complaints with Rizal Fiscal Castillo are actually doing the former president a favor because their cases would give DM the singular opportunity to expound on his book and explain his side. Since it is a cardinal principle in libel cases that proof of truth is a defense, then President DM will now have all the opportunities in the world to prove his thesis about martial law. This will be most welcome for our people.

Mr. Marcos was quoted in the afternoon papers last September 21 as having said that he "will step down if the opposition can find a better leader." I do not know if Mr. Marcos was correctly quoted but I feel that such a kind of challenge to the opposition is gratuitous and self-serving considering that the opposition today is being stifled in every way.

If the administration is sincere in having a leader who can really command the respect of our people, why still deny the people the right to elect that leader through honest, orderly and peaceful elections without the constraints of martial law? If the administration honestly believes its own propaganda that 99.47% of the people want martial law and so love Mr. & Mrs. Marcos, what fear is there for the government to hold national elections now?

As long as the martial law government refuses to allow the opposition to have the same access to media and the right to peaceful assembly is curtailed, our people will never be able to find

(Page 7, please)

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION.

A case of BLISSters

Demolition in Bukidnon

Blissers are what you get on your shoulders and your hands when you carry too heavy a load. The scorching heat of the sun, too, and scalding water can produce the same effect. It seems, ELISS, the compassionate New Society's showcase program for model human community settlement produces the same effect on people. And much more! For it is now bringing, not only ELISSers on a whole community's skin, but blisters to the hearts, the feelings, the patience and trust in the aims of the present regime.

The story unfolds when ELISS came to Kibawe (Bukidnon) via Mayor Ernesto Villalon's efforts. The site of the project: Market Village.

Market Village, as it is locally called, directly lies at the rear of the market, west of the poblacion's general lay-out. The residents of the area are mostly engaged in small-scale business and trades connected with the market: small vendors of vegetables, food stuff, dried fish, ginamos and tuba, pig slaughterers, sari-sari store owners. All of them depend on the market for their livelihood.

Several of them began building their houses in the year 1972. Permits for building their houses were granted verbally by the municipal government. They also understood that the land could be taken back from them by the municipal government in the future. Almost all of them have been paying since then the monthly rental fee of P10.00 plus the necessary residential tax.

The fateful day a Friday: August 10, 1979. A meeting was called by word of mouth to inform them that their area was chosen as the BLISS project site, they have to leave, their homes will have to be demolished, and that demolition starts Monday, August 13, leaving the residents only 2 days notice to vacate their homes.

Thirty market village residents are affected. Some have residential homes; the majority of them don't have.

There was no formal notice given to the people ahead of time.

The bigger problem, however, is that there is no relocation site for these people.

August 13, Monday. The Mayor himself with the Municipal carpenter crew came to demolish two houses, the occupants of whom, being not owners themselves, consented to the demolition. The people were threatened that if they will not vacate within the week no one will help them in transporting their belongings. The people were even asked to take care of the food of the demolition team.

In a conversation, the Mayor was quoted as hav-

ing said that the people concerned were already informed last February to vacate the area. This information accordingly was communicated through his chosen employees. But some people claimed that the announcement, which was done verbally, was supposed to be only for those who were living in the stores in the Public Market and not those who had houses in the Market Village.

August 15, Wednesday. The demolition force began dismantling two more houses.

The affected families sent wires about the event to the following: Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, Minister of Human Settlement, General Tobias, National Housing Authority General Manager, and to the Regional Director of the Ministry of Human Settlement.

On the same day a lawyer from the Registry of Deeds in Malaybalay came. He asked Mayor Villalon how are things going for the BLISS project in Kibawe. The mayor said he will get two bulldozers for demolishing the remaining houses of those "gahi'g ulo" (the hard-headed and the stubborn).

Meanwhile, the affected families started to come together to discuss their common problem. There was a consensus to resist the demolition. To counter-act the resistance, the Mayor threatened that the license to sell of those "gahi'g ulo" will be revoked.

As a result of this, there is a general feeling of unrest. Sleepless nights. Tensions. One woman was even brought to the doctor.

What they cannot understand right now are the following: One, a very short notice of their eviction; and, Two, immediate demolition of their houses within five days (August 13-17) with no relocation site in sight. The question they asked: why do they have to leave their homes and stay in the BLISS Project where they have to pay P130.00 a month which they can hardly afford?

Aside from this question of the people, other questions have also surfaced. If they were going to leave the place why were the people given permission to install electric lights in the first place?

According to Batasang Pambansa No. 22 these people are allowed 90 days grace period to vacate and this has been denied to them. According to an official authority there is also a regulation that the BLISS Project should be situated at least 2 kilometers away from the Poblacion. Another local official said that this place is really allocated for the Market Village people and another area has already been designated for the BLISS Project. Why this sudden

change of plans? Another local authority said the telegram telling them to set up the BLISS Project arrived in May, 1979 yet. So there was enough time to inform the people. Why no such information?

Nobody knows what will happen to the people. But at the rate the demolition is being carried out, it looks that Mayor Villalon will not stop until BLISS becomes "a success" in Kibawe.

Is this in accordance with the philosophy of Mrs. Imelda R. Ramos in her recent speech at the 17th Metro Jaycees regional conference where she reiterated that the various government programs are aimed at the total human development of peoples? (cf. Bulletin Today, August 12, 1979)—
COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA CENTER, PRELATURE OF MALAYBALAY, BUKIDNON.

REVIEW OF DM (from page 1)

authoritarianism or constitutional dictatorship as described by the solicitor general and cited by a Supreme Court justice in Aquino, et al vs. Enrile, et al (59 SCRA 183) have an exclusive monopoly of the legitimate mass media for obvious reasons. The advocates of democracy use pamphlets, leaflets and, on rare occasion, books with limited copies. In spite of or perhaps because of the clandestine circulation of democratic literature, the people generally exhibit spontaneous interest and curiosity for the latest writing that advocates the restoration of democracy. People go out of their way to spread by word-of-mouth or by photocopies the latest democratic writings in a manner that will warm the cockles of the heart of any freedom-lover.

It is therefore no wonder that the book — *Democracy in the Philippines* — written by Diosdado Macapagal is not only the talk of the town but also of the nation. News filtering from the United States have it that many newspapers have come out editorially favoring the restoration of democracy in the Philippines. Feedbacks from various sectors show the great demand for the book.

Overview
Democracy in the Philippines by Diosdado Macapagal unmasks the illegitimacy, unconstitutionality, and illegality of the martial law regime. In one broad sweep, it exposes as a sham the rationalizations and justifications for the proclamation of martial law. The author boldly rebuts all the arguments so far given to justify the proclamation and the continuance of constitutional dictatorship. At the same time, he exposes the hol-

Regulating land use

by H. Q. BORROME0

Some of the reforms to which the New Society is committed may be likened to stopping smoking. They cannot be done gradually. You stop smoking now or not at all.

No matter how much merit there may be to the appeal of real estate brokers to President Marcos to modify the urban land reform decree to prevent possible undesirable side effects, it may be wiser to proceed with the original plan of regulating the use of private land.

To go easy at this stage would have the effect of backtracking on something that should have been done decades ago.

If a family has been living on a piece of land for at least 10 years even though the land belonged to someone else, might that not prove that the landowner does not need the land for himself and that it may as well be sold to the family that has

lived on it for so long?

The right to private property is one of the most sacred rights of a citizen in a democracy. But there is a superior right — the right of a citizen to a piece of land on which to build his house, live in it and raise a family.

Land, after all, is part of the national patrimony. It should belong to all the people. If there were enough land to go around, well and good; some will get to own more than others, but everyone will have a piece of his own.

But in practice, we know that this is not so. One does not say "Fine, you are entitled to your 200 square meters, but yours will be in Mindanao and it's just too bad that you have lived in Quezon City all your life and that your livelihood is in Makati." That would be like giving the man his piece of land at the cost of his livelihood.

With urban land reform, it should still be possible to buy or sell land. But government will see to it that the use of the land be regulated and that all idle land in urban areas be made useful or productive according to the master plan on land usage.

Again, there is a misconception that the intention of urban land reform is to expropriate private vacant lots in urban areas and sell these on easy installments to the landless. In some cases that is probably how it will work out but the real objective is to create a mechanism by which land use and land distribution will be equitable.

When the population was not so large and there was relatively more land available than people who needed a piece on which to build their homes, there was nothing wrong with families owning more land than they had any immediate use for.

Today the situation is different. The population has increased but the land area has not. Too many people still own more land than they need or can use.

Agrarian land reform has taken care of agrarian land; now it is the turn of urban areas to be subjected to social and economic reform.

The strange thing about this is that many of those who object to land reform are people who also object to martial law.

lowness of the claims of achievements of the regime, the lack of originality in the seven pillars of the so-called New Society — PLEDGES — peace and order, land reform, economic development, development of moral character, government reorganization, educational reforms, and social services. The author even succeeds in pointing out that there is nothing revolutionary in the program of government and that they

can be accomplished under a regime of freedom and democracy without the necessity of imposing dictatorship.

Style

Diosdado Macapagal is at his best in writing *Democracy in the Philippines*. Definitely, it is a product of inspired writing.

The whole book unfolds the sharpness of mind, clarity of thinking, the power of logic of the author, as he analyses (Page 7, please)

Wanted WE dealers

We need news dealers to sell WE in Metro Manila and the following areas: Batangas, Cavite City, La Union, Olongapo City, Bohol, Cabanatuan, Sorsogon and Dagupan City. For particulars, ring us up at telephone no. 47-45-33 or write to our Promotions Department, c/o Mr. Virgilio Yutuc, at Mezzanine, National Press Club Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila.

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LEGAL NOTICES * BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

IN RE: PETITION FOR THE ISSUANCE
OF DUPLICATE TRANSFER CERTIFICATE
OF TITLE,

LRG CASE NO. Q-1502 (79)

GEORGE U. LIM,

Petitioner,

ORDER

A verified amended petition has been filed in this Court by the petitioner praying for the issuance of duplicate Transfer Certificate of Title in lieu of the one that was lost. It is alleged in the petition that:

1. That on March 20, 1973, the petitioner presented to the Register of Deeds of Quezon City for registration a deed of donation of a certain parcel of land located in the district of Balintawak, Quezon City, wherein the spouses, Te So Seng and Cua Sin Tin were the Donors and your petitioner was one of the donees.

2. That said Deed of Donation on said date was duly entered in the Entry Book of the said registry of Deeds.

3. That said Deed of Donation, as thus presented, was accompanied by the owner's Duplicate Certificate of Title No. 13574 of the Register of Deeds of Quezon City;

4. That on the basis of the foregoing, transfer certificate of Title No. 188240 was issued by the Register of Deeds of Quezon City on March 20, 1973, thereby cancelling Transfer Certificate of Title No. 135742;

5. That the Owner's Duplicate Transfer Certificate of Title No. 188240, registered in the name of the petitioner and in the name of Daniel U. Lim, AS EVIDENCED BY A TRUE AND CORRECT XEROX COPY OF TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 188240 ATTACHED HERewith AND MARKED AS ANNEX "A" FORMING AN INTEGRAL PART HEREOF, WAS INTRUSTED TO THEIR ELDEST SISTER MRS. JULIA L. WANG, AND THEREFORE, THEY KNOW THAT THE SAID TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE WAS UNDER HER CUSTODY;

6. THAT SOMETIME LAST DECEMBER 1978, THE PETITIONER REQUESTED HIS ELDEST SISTER TO GIVE HIM THE DUPLICATE TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 188240, UNDER HER CUSTODY.

7. THAT PETITIONER'S SISTER FAILED TO GIVE IT, TO HIM BECAUSE, SHE COULD NOT FIND THE SAME IN THE PLACE SHE USED TO KEEP IT, AND IN SPITE OF HER EFFORT TO LOOK FOR IT INSIDE HER HOUSE, SHE STILL FAILED TO FIND THE SAME;

8. THAT PETITIONER HAD ALSO TRIED HIS BEST TO LOOK FOR THE SAID DUPLICATE TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE, BUT TO NO AVAIL;

9. That since the same Duplicate Transfer Certificate of Title No. 188240 is nowhere to be found, it is deemed that the said Certificate had been lost.

It appearing that the amended petition is sufficient in form and substance, notice is hereby given that said petition will be heard on October 30, 1979 at 8:30 a.m., by this Court, at which date and time aforesaid all persons interested in said petition and who have opposition thereto may appear and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted.

Let copy of this order be published once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks at the "WE" and posted at the Bulletin Board of the Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City, at the Post Office of Quezon City, and in conspicuous place at the Register of Deeds of Quezon City. Let copy of this order and the petition with annexes be served upon the Office of the Solicitor General, National Housing Authority, Department of Agrarian Reform, Land Registration Commission, Director of Lands, Director of Public Works, Director of Forest Development, City Attorney of Quezon City, the City Fiscal of Quezon City and the Register of Deeds of Quezon City.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Philippines, September 6, 1979.

JAIME M. LANTIN
Judge

Sept. 22; 29; Oct. 6, 1979

NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL PARTITION WITH SALE OF RIGHTS

Notice is hereby given that the estate of the late Cristina Guadalupe Piano consisting of land situated in the district of Sta. Ana, City of Manila, covered by TCT No. 71129, of the Registry of Deeds of the City of Manila, has been extra-judicially settled by her heirs as per Doc. No. 1143, Page No. 47, Book No. 9, series of 1979, of Notary Public Tirso L. Manguial of Manila.

Sept. 15, 22, 29, 1979.

of the night, of barbed wire fences in detention camps, of soldiers' boots trampling flower beds and more.

September 21, 1972.

We were very young then. We understood little of the events of that day and of the many more days that were to follow. We knew only that the radios and the teevee sets were temporarily cut off; there were no newspapers, no magazines. We saw our parents' worried frowns at the breakfast table, but we were happy because classes had been suspended indefinitely. Being so very young, we did not fully understand what had happened in our lives. It was quite all right, then.

We were too young to remember much. We remember only the inconvenience of the newspapers being shut down; the comics section we were so fond of went with the papers, too. We saw nothing but propaganda and emergency proclamations on teevee; our favorite programs gave way to such. Even the music on the radios had taken on a military air; popular tunes were banned. Parties we had scheduled in advance were also illegal; no assemblies were allowed. People generally stayed at home and prudently kept their mouths shut, for fear of being picked up for rebellion, sedition, subversion — popular slogans of those times.

We were too young, indeed. We remember little of the opposition names which had previously held sway in the pages of the *Free Press* or the *Manila Times*. We showed little interest in the fact that most of them languished in detention camps for months, even years. We shrugged our shoulders when the freedom to strike, to hold rallies and demonstrations, to picket in front of any institution's gates was curtailed. We even approved when the old Congress was unceremoniously dissolved. We accepted everything —

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

VIRGINIA YAP MORALES,

Plaintiff.

CIVIL CASE NO. QE-01719

— versus —

HORACIO R. MORALES, JR.,
Defendant.

x — — — — x

TO:
Mr. Horacio R. Morales, Jr.
Scout Limbaga Street,
Quezon City, Metro Manila

SUMMONS

GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, on May 28, 1979, plaintiff, through counsel, prayed that service of summons to defendant Horacio R. Morales, Jr. be effected by publication in accordance with Section 16, Rule 14 of the New Rules of Court;

WHEREAS, this is an action which affects personal status; that a valid cause of action exists in plaintiff's favor and against defendant; and that there is necessity of bringing the latter within the jurisdiction of the Court;

NOW, THEREFORE, you, defendant Horacio R. Morales, Jr., are hereby summoned and required to file with this Court your Answer or any responsive pleading to the Complaint of herein plaintiff within sixty (60) days after the last publication of this Summons, serving a copy thereof upon plaintiff, c/o Atty. Antonio Figueroa, 116 Cheer St., Annex 16, Better Living Subdivision, Paranaque, Metro Manila.

Let this Summons be published by plaintiff and at her expense in "WE (For the Young Filipino)", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, and likewise to deposit copy of the same, as well of the Complaint, in the Manila Post Office, postage pre-paid and by registered mail, addressed to defendant at his last known address.

GIVEN BY THE HONORABLE LEONOR INES LUCIANO, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Quezon City, this 29th day of May, 1979.

PERLA D. RAMIREZ
Deputy Clerk of Court

Copy furnished:
Atty. Antonio Figueroa
116 Cheer Street, Annex 16
Better Living Subdivision
Paranaque, Metro Manila
Sept. 15, 22; 29; 1979

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
Branch III, Pasay City

IN THE MATTER OF THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF CHENG KIT KAM— PETITION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,

Sp. Proc. No. 2568—P

DIANA CHENG,
Administratrix.

x — — — — x

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Letters of administration having been issued in favor of Diana Cheng of 1700 Maytubig, Pasay City;

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim for money against the decedent, Cheng Kit Kam, arising from contract, express or implied, whether the same be due or not due, or contingent, and claims for funeral expenses and expenses of the last illness of the decedent, and judgment for money against him, are required to file said claims with this Court at the City Hall Bldg., Pasay City, Metro-Manila, within six (6) months after the date of the first publication of this notice, serving a copy thereupon the aforementioned petitioner.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the estate once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE"; a newspaper of general circulation in this City.

WITNESS the Hon. PEDRO JL. BAUTISTA, District Judge of this Court, this 11th of September, 1979.

LORENZO C. STA. ANA
Clerk of Court

By:
ALICIA D. SANCHEZ
Sp. Deputy Clerk of Court
Sept. 15, 22, 29, 1979

the curfew, the firearms ban, the travel ban, and many more that the new set-up had imposed on us. Like little children, we placed our little hands gladly in the big adult hand and entrusted our future, our lives. We accepted unquestioningly, happy to be relieved of the burden of thought in our lives.

And for a time, we were happy the way things were. There was peace and order in the cities in a long time. Private armies were disbanded; politicians' goons and petty criminals went underground. Even little upstart sons of politicians quickly adopted low profiles. For once in a long time, there was discipline among the Filipino people.

There was also progress, we noted. Construction in the cities never seemed to stop. Highways were paved and repaved. Land was reclaimed from the sea, land on which were soon to rise "monuments to the Filipino spirit" — the Cultural Center, the Folk Arts, the Philcete, the PICC, the Philtrade, the Philippine Plaza — one of the many plush hotels which soon sprang up to cater to the conventioners of the IMF, the UNCTAD, and many more.

Like little children, indeed, we clapped our hands happily at the smooth facade we saw. Like little children, we accepted what was there for us to see — the new buildings that added prestige to the city's skyline, the many "successful," "fruitful" trips of Mrs. Marcos to the various capitals of the world, the economic coups and tourism "first," the sweet talk and unflinching roll of events as the newspapers told them.

But little children do grow up.

Gradually, we learned to look around us, beyond the mere facade of progress, of peace and order, of discipline. We looked beyond and saw — not the glamorous bodies of the titled and the filthy rich sprawling languidly on the beaches of the future Marbella Club, not the posh hotels, the cultural successes at the CCP, the glittering silver wedding anniversary celebrations, not the overwhelming support of the people for the government in all the elections — but the many slums of Barrio Magsaysay where people live in conditions of abject misery and want, the battalions of Navotas who fought for their homes and their livelihood, the unrest of workers who do not even have the right to strike, the unease in people who are not satisfied with events and yet are too timid to speak up, the rich who get swift justice and the poor who wait for years.

Gradually, we felt that we were being had. The trust we had so innocently placed in their hands we slowly withdrew. We learned to look at facades critically and methodically search for cracks to show the filth and mess which lay beyond. We learned that to grow up we had to begin to think and to think critically. To reject most of what was handed to us on decorated platters and to accept only when we were certain of the truth. We learned to reject the omniscient somebody who knew everything that was good for us. We began to learn to stand firmly on our own two feet.

It has been seven years now. We look back through those years and see that the little children we once were have grown up. We have gradually learned the value of critical thinking. We have finally outgrown our little child's acceptance of things as they are presented to us. We have learned to be critical and careful. We no longer merely sit back and shrug our shoulders at events passing us; we think and respond completely to these events today.

There is no more fear. Only a growing restlessness in us. A restlessness that demand that we be set free, that our rights be returned to us, that we be treated like adults who are capable of responsible decisions and not as children whose care must be placed in someone else's hands.

There are no longer the silly childhood visions of armies marching grimly down the streets of the city, of machine guns barking angrily into the darkness of the night, of barbed wire fences in detention camps, of soldiers' boots trampling flower beds and more. Today, there is no longer any fear.

Instead, there is only that restlessness to speak up, that restlessness to be free. We have learned much from the past seven years. The reality of that past will always be with us, coloring all our future decisions, our future actions. We do not, of course, want to wipe out those seven years as if they had not been. We want, instead, to be able to use those seven years to build anew. We have grown up. We are no longer the little children. We want our future back in our own hands.

And to the Martial Law children of today, we lovingly dedicate this issue. May the day of their waking be not too far away.

Chao Chuatico

METRO MANILA NEWS (from page 3)

four to 12. the program, therefore, is to instill in the children's young mind and to hone within them the competitive spirit — magnanimous in victory, gracious in defeat, she stressed.

For it is in this formative years, she added, that children acquire their character traits that will equip them to become either passive or active citizens. The objective of

**LET'S GIVE
FREEDOM
A CHANCE!**

PACIFIC BANKING CORPORATION,
Mortgagee,
— versus —

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

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage executed on June 27, 1975, by ANGELINA SAMSON, of legal age, Filipino, widow and residing at Las Pinas, Metro Manila, hereinafter referred to as the mortgagor in favor of the PACIFIC BANKING CORPORATION, a commercial banking corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Philippines, with principal place of business and postal address at No. 460 Quintin Paredes Street, Binondo, Manila, hereinafter referred to as the mortgagee, the former mortgagor to the latter the following real properties mentioned in said mortgage contract together with all the buildings and improvements now existing thereon, more particularly described as follows, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 206565
QUEZON CITY**

A PARCEL OF LAND (Lot 2, Block 6, of the consolidation subdivision plan (LRC) Pcs-9198, being a portion of the consolidation of Lots 22.D.2.D & 22.D.2.E, described on plan Psd-20257, LRC (GLRO) Rec. No. 1037), situated in Quezon City, x x x containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED (400) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 206566
QUEZON CITY**

A PARCEL OF LAND (Lot 2, Block 7, of the consolidation subdivision plan (LRC) Pcs-9198, being a portion of the consolidation of Lots 22.D.2.D & 22.D.2.E described on plan Psd-20257, LRC (GLRO) Rec. No. 1037), situated in Quezon City, x x x containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY ONE (461) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 206567
QUEZON CITY**

A PARCEL OF LAND (Lot 6, Block 7 of the consolidation subdivision plan (LRC) Pcs-9198, being a portion of the consolidation of Lots 22.D.2.D & 22.D.2.E, described on plan Psd-20257, LRC (GLRO) Rec. No. 1037), situated in Quezon City, x x x containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY (450) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 206568
QUEZON CITY**

A PARCEL OF LAND (Lot 3, Block 8, of the consolidation subdivision plan (LRC) Pcs-9198, being a portion of the consolidation of Lots 22.D.2.D & 22.D.2.E, described on plan Psd-20257, LRC (GLRO) Rec. No. 1037), situated in Quezon City, x x x containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY (420) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

WHEREAS, the said mortgagor executed the aforesaid mortgage contract to secure from the said mortgagee a loan in the amount of ONE HUNDRED TEN THOUSAND PESOS (P110,000.00), Philippine Currency;

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said mortgage contract have been violated due to the failure of the mortgagor to pay the principal sum of ONE HUNDRED TEN THOUSAND (P110,000.00), Philippine Currency, which as of September 15, 1979, amounts to ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED NINETY SIX PESOS & 10/100 (P179,396.10), excluding legal fees and expenses in connection with the foreclosure and sale;

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage and upon the verified petition of the herein mortgagee and in accordance with the provisions of Act 3135 as amended, the City Sheriff of Quezon City, hereby gives notice to all interested parties and to the public in general that on October 24, 1979, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, at the main entrance of Quezon City Hall, fronting the Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, he or his duly authorized deputy will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for CASH, in Philippine Currency, the real properties mentioned in said mortgage contract together with all the buildings and improvements now existing thereon, to satisfy the full amount of indebtedness now outstanding, plus interest, attorney's fees and all the lawful fees and expenses in connection with the 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, once a week 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) copies of this Notice of Sheriff's Sale will be posted in three (3) public conspicuous places in Quezon City, where the property is located and where the auction sale shall take place.

REVIEW OF DM'S

(from page 5)

and expounds the philosophical and constitutional foundation of the new society, the so-called achievements of martial law, and the manipulation of events.

The book vibrates with life and earnestness as the author demolishes to the ground the structure that is the New Society. One can easily see from the irrefutable arguments that the author spent hours and days of concentration, thinking through the national problems, sifting each stone of the edifice that is the martial law regime and with the luse of reason, truth, justice, and democratic principles turn them to nothingness, expose their falsehood, deception, and pretense, and bring out the true and the correct.

As one reads the book, one cannot help getting the feeling that one is walking up a stairway as the author presents his arguments in the form of one broad syllogism. These arguments pile up like building blocks that logically and naturally lead to the conclusion—that there is no necessity for martial law and that democracy should be restored.

The book immediately engages the reader to critical thinking and argumentation. Arguments for democracy are presented not as mere platitudes, but as principles and generalizations supported by contemporary facts and historical events. It appeals both to the mind and heart of the reader who will surely end up, after reading the book, with strengthened and reinforced resolution to see the dawn of democracy in the Philippines.

Issue

Diosdado Macapagal raises the issue of legitimacy or unconstitutionality of the martial law regime. Stated otherwise, the proposition can be broadly stated thus:

RESOLVED: THAT DEMOCRACY BE RESTORED IN THE PHILIPPINES

OR
RESOLVED: THAT DICTATORSHIP BE CONTINUED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The question of whether the author committed a blunder in seeking asylum in the United States Embassy is irrelevant. It is not even a side issue. One dirty trick in argumentation and debate is to sidetrack the main issue and becloud the issue by resorting to personal attacks or to irrelevant issues.

To talk of the author's

Prospective bidders or buyers are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title of the said real properties and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

Quezon City, Metropolitan Manila, September 26, 1979.

VITALIANO P. VALDELLON
City Sheriff

By:
ALFREDO V. ABEJA
Chief Deputy

Dates of Publications:
Sept. 29, Oct. 6 & 13, 1979

PRODUCTIVITY

(from page 3)

ble 1 (WE, Sept. 15-21, 1979)

The Philippine Economic Performance compared by periods since 1950

From Table 1, we see that —

- 1) During the period 1950 to 1960, or the decade of the Fifties —
 - a) The share of the Agricultural sector declined from 38.8% to 34.4%, or by 4.4 percentage points over a period of ten years; while
 - b) The share of the Manufacturing sector increased from 12.5% to 17.5% or 5 percentage points over the 10-year period.
- 2) During the period 1960-1970, or the decade of the sixties —
 - a) The share of the Agricultural sector declined from 34.4% to 32.9%, or by only 1.5 percentage points; while
 - b) The share of the Manufacturing sector increased from 17.5% to 18.7% or by only 1.2 percentage points.
- 3) During the period 1970 to 1978, or the decade of the seventies —
 - a) The share of Agriculture declined from 32.9% to 30.2%, or by only 2.7 percentage points over a period of 8 years; while
 - b) The share of Manufacturing increased from 18.7% to 19.2%, or by only 0.5 or 1/2 percentage point, over this eight-year period.

To tabulate and summarize:

Decline of Agriculture's share (in percentage points)	Increase in Manufacturing's share (in percentage points)
1950-1960 — 4.4	+ 5.0
1960-1970 — 1.5 only	+ 1.2 only
1970-1978 — 2.7 only	+ 0.5 only
1975-1978 — 0.3 only	— 0.5 !

The only conclusions one can draw from the above are that:

- a) For the period 1950-1960, there was a perceptible measure of economic development; but
- b) For the periods 1960-1970 and 1970-1978, economic development was hardly perceptible at all. The economic structure was virtually motionless. The structure of the economy underwent a much greater degree of transformation over the 10-year period 1950-1960 than it did during the 18 years covered by the period 1960 to 1978. And beginning 1975, regression had set in with the decline of the share of Manufacturing from 19.7% in that year, to 19.2% in 1978.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

MASS LAYOFF:
(from page 1)

In Northern Mindanao, the MOL regional office reported last week that two companies in the area have shut down operations while three others have reduced their labor force due to what was described as "scarcity of fuel for their equipment."

It could not be determined how many laborers have been affected by the shutdowns and retrenchment policies of distressed firms but it was feared that hundreds face termination from their jobs as more companies have reportedly applied for retrenchment with the regional office in Cagayan de Oro City.

MOL Regional Director Felizardo G. Bateria told a local weekly newspaper that his office is "carefully studying the applications filed by firms to dismiss their employees to help balance the plight of both labor and management groups."

In Metro Manila, the sector severely hit by the mass layoff was the garment and textile manufacturing industry. The industry accounted for about 80 percent of the total number of dismissed employees.

VIEWPOINT...
(from page 4)

that true leader who will command their love and respect. In the Constitution, it speaks that sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them. The truest form of letting the people express their sovereignty is through the ballot, not through the coercive presence of the soldiers or the ever present threats of being taken to Crame or Bicutan.

MOL records showed that about 11 firms have cast out of their payrolls an estimated 2,000 employees for the month of September alone.

Affected by the layoffs were workers belonging to the car manufacturing industry. It was gathered that more than 2,000 workers have been dismissed by the industry led by Ford Motors and General Motors.



KURO-KURO

Mataas na presyo ng nuclear plant

by FRANCISCO 'SOC' RODRIGO



Naito ang kumparasyon ng mga presyong ibabayad ng (1) Pilipinas, (2) South Korea, at (3) Pransya para sa kani-kanilang Nuclear Power Plant —

1. PILIPINAS. — Para sa isang (1) plantang may isang (1) nuclear reactor (WESTINGHOUSE) na may kapasidad 620 megawatts . . . \$1.1 BILYON;

2. SOUTH KOREA. — Dalawang (2) plantang may tig-isang nuclear reactor (WESTINGHOUSE) na may kapasidad na 900 megawatts bawat isa . . . \$1.3 BILYON; at

3. PRANSYA. — Isang (1) plantang may nuclear reactor na may kapasidad na 1,300 megawatts (doble ng Bataan Nuclear Plant) . . . \$1.2 BILYON. Bakit masyadong mataas . . . halos doble . . . ang presyong ibabayad ng Pilipinas? Kayo na ang kumuro.

Heto ang isang halimbawa ng panlilinlang ng mga propagandista ng Malakanyang sa bayan: —

Sinabi ng isang bantog na kolumnistang pro-Marcos na ang Pilipinas daw ay kabilang sa "top twelve" sa "credit rating" sa mga bansa sa mundo.

Iyan ang pinalitaw niya sa kanyang kolum. Tila nga naman maganda . . . nasa "top twelve" tayo. Ngunit, ano ang katotohanan?

Ang katotohanan ay: Ang Pilipinas ay NUMBER 12 sa LABING-APAT (14) NA BANSA sa Asia, sa "credit rating" . . . sangayon sa pasiya ng 90 international banks.

Naito ang hanay ng mga bansa, batay sa kani-kanilang "rating" (ang base ay "10"): —

- 1. Japan — 9.69; 2. Australia — 8.77; 3. Singapore — 7.89; 4. New Zealand — 7.89; 5. Hongkong — 7.73; 6. South Korea — 7.12; 7. China — 7.11; 8. Malaysia — 7.03; 9. Taiwan — 6.58; 10. Thailand — 5.42; 11. India — 5.42; 12. PHILIPPINES — 5.37; 13. Indonesia — 5.32; at 14. Pakistan — 0.63.

Pakiusap ko sa mga propagandista ng Bagong Lipunan: Huwag sanang lilingin ang bayan. Huwag palitawing tayo'y nasa ibabaw, gayong tayo pala ay nasa ilalim.

Garapal na kasinungalingan ang ipinahayag ni Minister Carlos Romulo sa Hongkong. Ani Romulo, 2-milyong katao raw ang kusang-loob na dumalo sa Luneta para sa "birthday" ni Pres. Marcos . . . gayong wala raw nagudyok sa kanila, at gayong may klase daw ang mga paaralan at may trabaho sa mga tanggapan.

Masyado namang sobra ang kabulaananang iyan. Hindi mapaniniwalaan iyan ng sinomang taong may sentido komun. Milagro ng Diyos ang kailangan upang maganap ang ganyang pangyayari.

Kaya't, G. Romulo, sa paminsan-minsan mong pagbalik sa ating bayan, tanungin mo sana ang (1) mga estudyante at kanilang mga magulang at guro; (2) mga empleado ng gobyerno; (3) mga myembro ng mga barangay, kung totoo ngang walang humimok, nagudyok, nag-utos, nagpabuya . . . at humakot . . . sa kanila sa pagdalo sa Luneta.

Ipinahiwatig daw ni Pres. Marcos na baka niya alisin ang "martial law" sa loob ng labing-walong (18) buwan.

Sa isyung ito, isang babalang lubhang mahalaga ang nais kong paratingin sa bayan: Hindi sapat ang pag-aalis lamang ng "martial law" upang matapos ang diktadura at manumbalik ang demokrasya. Bakit?

Sapagkat ang batayan ngayon ng "dictatorial powers" ni Marcos ay hindi na ang "martial law" tulad noong Setyembre 21, 1972, kundi ang "transitory provisions" sa 1973 constitution at ang 1976 amendments, na umano'y pinagtibay ng bansa.

Kaya't huwag tayong sasama sa lipad. Ang ipaglaban natin ay hindi lamang ang pagaalis ng "martial law" kundi ang pagwawakas sa diktadura at pagtatatag na muli ng demokrasya.

Nagpupugay ako sa aking kaibigang Paeng Yabut. Ipinamalas niya ang giting at tibay ng kalooban sa kanyang pakikibaka para sa kanyang mga pananalig at simulain.

Maaaring hindi tayo sumangayon sa ilang mga sinasabi ni Paeng. Ngunit isang bagay ang hindi natin matututulan . . . ang kanyang lakas ng loob na maghayag ng kanyang panig sa mga importanteng isyung pambayan . . . at manindigan para sa panig na iyan. Hindi siya katulad ng maraming namamangka sa dalawang ilog. At handa siyang mag-sakripisyo para sa kanyang prinsipyo.

Minsan ay sinabi sa akin ni Paeng na ang kanyang paborito sa mga tulong aking sinulat ay ang sumusunod —

HINDI IBON, HINDI HAYOP

Kasalanan sa bayani ang umiwas sa labanan. Ng grupo ng manglulupig at pangkat ng kalayaan;

Pagkukulang sa Maykapal ang umilag sa digmaan

Ng bando ng kasamaan at hukbo ng katarungan;

Pagtataksil sa sarili ang pagiging salawahan. At pagkatig sa dalawang magkahidwang patakaran.

Hindi ibon, hindi hayop . . . kabag-kabag ang katulad

Ng sinomang natatakot na lumantad sa liwanag . . .

Sa gabi lang lumilitaw at pakubling lumilipad;

Sa umaga'y nagtatago't natutulog nang patuwad.

Itong ating mutyang bayan ay malayong dumakila

Kapag tayo'y kabilani't urong-sulong sa paglaya;

Tayo'y laging mabibilang sa alipin at timawa

Kapag tayo'y parang bakla sa pagtuklas ng adhika.

Ngunit ako'y nananalig sa minanang kagitingan

Ng bayan kong matimtiman sa dangal at kalayaan . . .

Darating din ang panahong lalagutin nitong bayan

Ang kadena ng sariling pangamba at alinlangan —

Hahamakin ang panganib; ibubuwis pati buhay;

Aakyatang buong tapang ang tugatog ng tagumpay!

THE POLITICS (from page 7)

to instill divided loyalty in our armed forces, and to bind us to the western military machine.

Economic aid tends, among other things, to encourage us to adopt inappropriate technology, to create unnecessary wants, and to stifle our creativity.

And cultural aid, seemingly innocuous, is as detrimental and more insidious.

It is insidious because many, if not all, Americans who are involved in it are nice, well-meaning persons who sincerely want to help us but who, no matter how much they reject the thought intellectually, simply cannot bring themselves emotionally to believe that anyone would not want to live like an American, or think like an American.

And it is detrimental because that is what it tends to do — to make us over into brown Americans — and so it tends to perpetuate that lack of awareness of our national identity that produced the pre-martial law movement "Statehood USA" and its martial law successor "The Philippine-American Friendship Society"; to reinforce the feeling of inadequacy and inferiority that centuries of colonial education have implanted in us; and to keep us a divided people who do not know how to unite beyond small closed groups because we have been kept apart for so long; an insecure people who do not know our own strength because we have lived too long by rules laid down by others, and so rely on magic, on superstition and on talk, instead of on action; an alienated people who, denied control over our own lives, have learned to kow-tow to the wishes of others and suppress our real feelings and desires, taking out our moods on those who are close to us and weaker than us, bowing to authoritarianism from without, yet practicing autocracy at home; an apathetic people who, denied ultimate responsibility for ourselves, have become painfully aware of our inability to shape our future, and, taught to conform, have repressed our own initiative.

Of course, none of us possesses all these traits, and some of us possess none of them. In fact, before martial law, more and more of us — particularly our young men and women — were breaking free from these cultural chains.

Martial law changed all that. It is breeding a new generation of Filipinos who, having known no other political system, have become less creative because of martial law's smothering paternalism, less critical because of its unabashed authoritarianism, more cynical because of its blatant deception and more apathetic because of its seemingly irresistible power.

After martial law is ended, we shall have to reverse this trend. Accepting cultural aid will make it more difficult to do so.

LIBERATION FOR THE OPPRESSED

The time has come to close. I fear I have spoken too long and said too much. Fortunately, I do not have to summarize what I have said, for the Sri Lankan theologian, Fr. Tissa Balasuriya has

Ang sulo ni Yabut

(Ang sumusunod ay isang liham ng isang mamabasa ng WE.—Ed)

ni ESTELLA CERALDE Quezon Blvd., Manila

Dinakip na nila si Rafael "Paeng" Yabut. Pinagbibintangan siyang nanggahasa ng limang kababaihan. Subali't alam ng masang Pilipino na ito'y isang taktika lamang. Noong ibig nilang mamatay si Ninoy Aquino sa pamamagitan ng firing squad, pinagbintangan nila itong pumatay ng isang magsasaka sa Tarlac. At ngayong ibig nilang gahasain ang kalayaan sa pamamahayag at katarungan sa ating bayan kung kaya pinagbibintangan nila si Yabut na nanggahasa ng limang kababaihan.

Paeng is not guilty. The military tribunal has already acquitted him four years ago. What Paeng is guilty of was a cry and not a crime. What he did was to rap not rape. Ito nga ang pinagtataka ko. Everytime Paeng hits the government, the government retaliates with a rape case. Kung mayroon mang mga rape victims na matatawag, ito'y tayong mga Pilipino sapagka't kalayaan natin at katarungan ang kanilang ginagahasa!

Paeng has always been fair with the government in all his commentaries. Noong tinatalakay niya ang tungkol sa pagkaka-loob ng Unang Ginang ng halagang isang milyong dollar sa pamahalaan ng Egypt, siya pa mismo ang nagpabalik-balik sa Malacanang at pilit na kinukuha ang panig ng pamahalaan. Subali't ang pagiging makatarungan ni Yabut ay ginantihan ng pagiging maramot ng "masked" media ng pamahalaan. Ayon sa Pulpol's Journal sa kanilang pagrereport tungkol sa kaso ni Paeng, di raw nila makuha si Yabut para pagkunan ng comment. Sino ang maniniwala dito? Alam ng lahat na nakakulong si Paeng at sila pa mismo ang nag-report kung saan siya nakakulong. Kung gayon, paano matatakbuhin ni Yabut ang mga reporters ng People's Imburna?

They want to do away with Yabut because Yabut is not a part of the mass (masked) media (me-daya) at the martial law regime. They want to do away with Yabut because Yabut speaks with his conscience which is a rare posses-

done it for me. 'We must', Fr. Balasuriya says, "stand unhesitatingly for the liberation of the oppressed, for the removal of the burden of debt of the poor, for the provision of land to the landless, jobs to the jobless, houses for the homeless, food for the hungry, freedom for captives, and justice for all."

In the final analysis, that is what politics is really all about — and that is the moral obligation it imposes on us.

sion nowadays in the government. They want to do away with Yabut because Yabut is the voice of the people and they want to do away with the voice of the people. In other words, the Boss of the people whom we fondly call "sir" wants to succeed over the voice of the people!

Ever since Mr. Yabut started his radio program Tayo'y Mag-aliw at D.Z.M.E. on April 9, 1978 (according to my diary), I've been a constant listener of his. He's been very vocal against the government. But sometimes he's very cautious of what he is saying. He cuts down callers who get carried away with their emotions. Akala ko noon ay natatakot lamang siya. But now I understand. Few days before his arrest he commented on President Marcos' warning against the administration's critics. Sabi ng Pangulong Marcos sa mga pumupuna sa pamahalaan, "Don't push your luck and try our patience". And one by one the government tracked down those who pushed their luck and tried the President's patience. There was former President Diosdado Macapagal et al. now facing charges. Now we have Yabut who is under detention. I don't know if WE will be next. Maybe they'll gonna charge Mr. Burgos of rape or murder, or libel or what. At kung wala na ang WE at tayo'y wala nang masasandigan pa, ano ngayon ang gagawin nating mga mahihirap? Sabi nga ni Mr. Yabut sa kanyang radio program ilang minuto bago siya nahuli. "Ako ay may sulo ng kalayaan. Kapag di na ako makapagsasalita pa, ang sulo ng kalayaan ay di ko hahayaang mamatay. Ito ay ipapasa ko sa inyo upang ipaglaban ninyo na ang sulo ng kalayaan ay manatiling buhay kailanman."

ATTENTION METRO MANILA DEALERS

This is to inform you that Mr. Romeo Manuel is no longer connected with this newspaper. His services have been terminated as of Sept. 23, 1979. Metro Manila dealers who have had transactions with said Mr. Manuel are advised to directly communicate with our Circulation Manager, Mr. Virgilio Yutuc, at the WE offices, Mezzanine, National Press Club bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila. Tel. No. 47-45-33. Thank you.

Publisher-Editor