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Bong Carreon sticks it out with Emerald Records



WE FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

VOLUME 10 * NO. 37 * JANUARY 16-22, 1989 * P3.00 in Metro Manila



NO TO ORGANIC ACT - Some members of the Bangsamoro Student's Alliance picketed the Senate last Monday afternoon. They were protesting against the Organic Act which would be tackled during the re-opening of the Senate. This Organic Act would grant autonomy to the Cordilleras and Muslim Mindanao. Apparently they do not believe that the Act would grant them the kind of autonomy they want. (Photo by Roly Embile)



PAULA CASE - Three medical personnel at the Camp Crame General Hospital who attended to the case of Col. Francisco Baula after he was shot by his detention guards are seen before testifying at the Senate Committee on National Defense last week. Second from left: Maj. Cynthia Bughao, Maj. Cecilia Roque, and Col. Catalino Guevarra, Commanding Officer of Camp Crame General Hospital. (Photo by Roly Embile)

Zamboanga siege: Alih in bungle-land



Mom in a million fights the odds

Paradise amidst poverty in RP

The year literally opened with a "big bang" in Zamboanga, where renegade ex-policeman Rizal Alih and a handful of equally well-armed supporters held hostage a newly appointed general and his top aide, prompting the military to launch full-scale operations that are now being assessed by various quarters.

That Alih had to be dealt with more forcefully after the brutal murder of Gen. Eduardo Batalla, and after showing unreasonable terms, no one would probably dispute. But everyone is asking whether the situation required, air, sea and ground operations that caused the razing of the regional command headquarters of Region 9, the loss of an estimated P30 million government property, and the deaths of unknown persons (16 charred, unidentified bodies were found, and no one can tell how many are Alih supporters).

Alih himself, say reports, is alive and kicking, thus making a spectacle of a military that seems not only bugged by security problems but also ill-equipped for strategic operations. The incident, said one wag, transformed Zamboanga City into a real-life "Alih in Bungle-land" adventure.



PUBLISHER'S NOTES



JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

Vicious cycle

THE vicious cycle to decimate the ranks of non-conformists and activists who have been waging a lonely and dangerous campaign against oppression and imperialism continues. And to think that when we booted out the dictator in 1986, we were delirious over the epochal change to democracy, and, therefore, a full-spectrum of libertarian processes.

Since President Aquino took over, there had been serious accusations against what many perceived to be a totally militaristic approach versus nationalistic (i.e. "subversive and Marxist") groups and individuals.

We don't have to enumerate the victims who were either killed or jailed for their independent thinking.

The latest affront against cause-oriented organizations was the ambush of an ex-detainee couple and three other persons in Canlubang, Laguna.

It must be noted that aside from Medel Manalo and his wife Resurreccion, two other persons were in a car that was peppered with armalite bullets by still unidentified men whom the Task Force Detainees suspect to be military agents. The two are members of a newly organized group called Solidarity which has been espousing a fierce cause for the people's liberation from tyranny and feudalism.

It would seem, however, that we are not entirely hopeless against the continuing human rights abuses if we are to gauge the immediate reaction of Chairman Mary Concepcion-Bautista of the Commission on Human Rights.

Commissioner Bautista, who was herself in the forefront in the campaign against Martial Law had written Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, Commanding General of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, urging military authorities to investigate the ambush.

In her letter, Bautista said that the ambush "is a dangerous form of terrorism." She added that an "immediate investigation be undertaken to determine the identity of the suspects, track them down, and measures be taken to prevent such attacks by armed civilians and to make travel safer for our citizens and the motoring public."

By the way, Chairman Bautista in another breath issued a letter of commendation to Capt. Roberto Romano, Station Commander of the Cavite City Integrated National Police.

She wrote: "The Commission notes with great elation the very laudable manner in which your command is handling the peace and order situation in your City, particularly the absence of human rights violations, the excellent condition of your jail and the progressive treatment of prisoners as reported to us by our CHR office in Region IV. This is surely a special achievement considering the proximity of your place to the metropolis. I hope others occupying analogous positions will profit from your example, or that you will have the inclination and time to impart to them your policies and practices when required."

"Please do not allow yourself to be distracted from your present norm of conduct. We will always be behind you in that and cheering you to greater achievements."

Communism: An illegitimate hope?

(CONCLUSION)

There are some now, however, who would caution us (and not imprudently) that autonomy may prove precipitate; that we are unskilled in state-craft; lacking the consciousness of organic unity; infantile in the arbitrament of arms, that we are economically over-weighted by the past preferment of export: in short, that freedom may mean famine, if it will not mean worse.

To such counsel of caution we reply that freedom is an essential condition of national, as of individual, expression. The Revolutionary Americans so believed and, risking all, died in the hallowed name of Liberty. Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Saratoga are the immortal watch-words of an ideal and a lasting record of its price. The Filipinos, too, have their battlefields of Freedom and they shall bear, I trust, with equanimity the trials that independence im-

poses. Indeed, misfortune and dangers are but the transient, if inescapable, circumstances of living: to strive to overcome them is to live valiantly. We desire no more!

And in our freedom, we shall be fortified by that Faith which outlasts because it transcends Time. This greater heritage of the vast majority of our people is given witness today by Notre Dame and the prelates of the Catholic Church. Like freedom, Faith reached us through conquest. Centuries ago, with the crown of Spain came the cross of Christ; both borne on the vehement and masterful exuberance of those dauntless adventurers who foreshortened the earth. They sought silver for their king and subjects for their God. Among us they found both. But the crown was really buried with them; we have almost forgotten how or when. The cross re-

mains throughout our islands, a symbol and an evidence of the radical culture of our minds.

For no one can believe human life foreshadows, through mysteries, a more ample and intimate existence with God: no one can believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God Who saved us by His death and sanctifies us by His Sacrament: no one can believe himself a conscious soul under the commandment of Divine love: no one, I repeat, can believe these things without having altered profoundly the quality of his thought and the direction of his outlook. Such belief is a tradition among the Filipinos. It distinguishes us among the peoples of the Far East; and it will be a vital, creative agent in the formation of our new nation.

By this, I do not wish to imply that Catholicism is the religion of the State. It is much more: it is the religion of the people. And the people, not the State, are sovereign. To constrain religion as an instrumentality of Government and to adopt the anomalous thing called 'State Religion' is to consider religion falsely and abandon it, as contemporary events elsewhere prove, to the mercy of a Government which may not be representative of the people whom it rules.

POLITICS & POLITICOS

ERNESTO R. RODRIGUEZ, JR.



To permit the State to adopt a religion is to concede to the State its potential extension to all functions of Society; it is to conceive the State as the ultimate framework of the social organism. The contrary is, of course, true in the very nature of things. Government, unless it be tyranny, is but an instrument variously chosen by the community for its own social purposes.

So the Philippine constitution instructs its future government that there shall be freedom of worship, indicating thereby that its power shall be limited to control manifestations affecting public discipline; and indicating, too, that the practice of religion shall in no way be considered as dependent on legislative concession. The phrase 'freedom of worship' places religion outside the basic law rather than within it; and properly so, since a constitution is projected to restrict government, not society.

The Catholic Faith will be accordingly free to inspire, develop and modify our institutions conformably to its

supreme law of charity. Through charity we should achieve obedience without servility; authority without autocracy; justice without favoritism; equality of respect without the anarchy of distinctions. A legalistic mechanism never has been, nor will be, devised to attain per se the ends of social justice. Nor are these ends furthered substantially, as some maintain, by racial temperament, geographical position or contingent relationships. Only the assurance of Christian charity enables us to forecast the direction that the exercise of sovereignty will take. Faith, then, gives sustenance to our freedom.

Graced with this double gift of constructive forces, the Philippine Commonwealth initiates a new national effort for the realization of an ordered and equivalent Society. It would be presumptuous to say we shall achieve it; it would be supine not to try. We shall begin our task with an enthusiasm sobered

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR. Publisher

The Rizal Alih adventure: showing up AFP's cracks

What should have been a successful hostage rescue last week turned into a gruesome pulverizing operation that left 16 persons dead and 10 others wounded, and cost the cash-strapped military an estimated P30 million with the destruction of a regional camp headquarters and vital communications equipment. The P30 million bill, according to reports, included the cost of ammunition used to lay siege the camp in Zamboanga City.

The incident involving renegade ex-policeman Rizal Alih, his ill-starred victims, and his suicidal followers, brought to the fore once more the tragic depths to which the military establishment has sunk into. It leaves its observers with more questions than answers.

The series of tragic events that took place when Alih's group held hostage newly promoted Gen. Eduardo Batalla and his chief aide, Col. Romeo Abendan, among others, cannot be studied closely without taking into account the level of discipline of our soldiers and policemen.

But perhaps the worst blow of all was the military's failure to ascertain if Alih indeed had been killed when ground and air attacks demolished the PC Recom 9 Headquarters, or he was able to escape despite AFP Chief Gen. Renato de Villa's grimly determined, "no one kills a general and gets away with it."

Batalla was killed by the Muslim group presumably on the first day of hostage-taking, as he was never seen again. His charred remains — identified because of his general's belt — were found, instead, among the ruins of the camp after the pulverizing operation.

Yet the question to be asked, how necessary was a sledgehammer operation when crack Swat teams could have entered the building and picked off the renegades one by one without having to

go through the trauma and expense — not to mention needless loss of lives that ensued.

According to AFP observers, the operation showed the tendency of the military to over-react to perceived threats to it.

True, there was a need for the military to react immediately to the Batalla hostage-taking incident, lest Alih grab the opportunity to marshal support for his cause.

But the show of force and the awesome display of military firepower in crushing Alih and his handful of supporters including the destruction of the Moslem mosque inside the camp where the ragtag band sought refuge during the combined air and ground assaults have raised charges of a military "overkill".

Typically, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos ordered a five-man military board to conduct an immediate investigation on the charges to establish, among others, whether or not the assault was indeed an overkill, as claimed.

That Ramos has issued the order to the board to investigate the handling of the Zamboanga incident by the



Alih peering out of the Recom 9 building.

military is of small comfort to military critics, particularly the political opposition in both the Senate and the House of Representatives who have imputed perceived shades of an impending whitewash in the probe.

The Lower House, whose leader, Speaker Ramon Mitra figured prominently in the failed negotiations to secure the safe release of Batalla, is poised to conduct its own inquiry into the Zamboanga PC headquarters debacle.

But, uncharacteristically, the Senate is in no mood to conduct a separate probe of the tragic incident and indicated it would allow the military to wind up its own investigation before the solons decide on the need to pursue another legislative

probe, of course, in aid of legislation.

"But then, even if the Senate does not hold its own inquiry — with its sole opposition member (Enrile) lashing out at Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos — it is already apparent that the incident reflects the weaknesses of the AFP. Ramos, it will be recalled, had announced he would not go to Zamboanga City to negotiate for Batalla's release, and he tried to dissuade Speaker Ramon Mitra from going, in an effort, he said, to localize the situation (that is, not make it a big event that Alih could use to advantage). However, Mitra sought permission from President Aquino to proceed with the trip, and accompany Sen. Santanina Rasul, a Muslim and Alih's relative.

As for the inquiry into the incident promised by the military, skeptics are quick to point out that an impartial investigation could ensue since the officer ordered to assess the handling of the situation may be a general, but he is still subordinate to AFP chief Gen. Renato de Villa, who personally supervised the Zamboanga operations. De Villa was known also to have cleared his actions on the site with Secretary Ramos.

Interviewed after, when government teams were retrieving charred bodies from the razed building, De Villa said the military action merely proved that no one can kill a general and expect to get away with it. Yet while Alih and his men may have proved unreasonable

and terroristic, the operation is still being questioned as to how necessary such a level of operation was, and whether or not it achieved the purpose of eliminating Alih. Since the answer to both is negative, the incident should trigger a thorough reassessment of the AFP situation.

It is a tragedy when millions of Filipinos and foreign television audiences are treated to a spectacle of fully armed and attired special SWAT teams helplessly bunching into groups, instead of penetrating the hostage area, while helicopter gunships spewed air-to-ground rockets, accompanied by volleys from ground artillery.

"An overkill" is the simplest description that has been used for the

operation, like using, in the words of Sen. Aquilino Pimentel, a "baseball bat" to swat a fly. Not that Alih and his men were not violent enough, but even from the most practical point of view, the full-scale assault did not seem necessary to get Alih.

Now, newer ramifications have gone into the case. Muslim groups claiming genocide, soldiers have reportedly become demoralized over the vulnerable points they have seen anew in the AFP capability, and government just lost millions of pesos in property and vital documents.

"City of flowers"? With what happened in Zamboanga last week, it might as well have been called "Alih in Bungle-land."

Films getting more violent each year -- experts



Clint Eastwood as Dirty Harry

A recently released research study of films around the world reports that films over the past 40 years have become progressively more violent.

The study, covering 1,500 films from 61 countries, was completed by the International Coalition Against Violent Entertainment (ICAVE), a coalition of organizations from 23 countries. Of one thousand 1987 films in the study, 72 per cent were found to contain harmfully violent elements, with 52 per cent being either predominantly violent or ex-

tremely violent.

Of the 20 countries with 12 or more films in the 1987 sample, Hong Kong, the United States and Mexico produced the highest percentage of violent films.

They were followed by Great Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia and France.

Leading the least violent film producers were Hungary, Sweden, Argentina and Brazil. Other film producers who tended towards violence in their films were Japan, West Germany and the USSR.

The study detailed 220 movies of extreme

violence involving bombings, murders, rapes, decapitations and even the disembowelment of children. While ICAVE praised the 150 films that it said appeared to teach positive messages, its leaders expressed great concern with the sadism and violence that it says is becoming standard theater and homevideo entertainment around the world.

The study said Hong Kong and Mexican film companies produced a high proportion of graphically brutal and sadistic gangster films in 1987. Martial arts distinguished Hong Kong fare, while sexual violence was present in many Mexican films.

US film companies were by far the leading producers of horror and satanic horror, the two most violent categories in the ICAVE study. The US turned out over 80 per cent of the world production of such films with 12 per cent of all US films falling into the category of satanic horror.

Violent Films - Violent Behavior

ICAVE said research in country after country has found that violent attitudes and behavior increase as the consumption of violent entertainment increases. Even in countries like Japan, where other social factors have tended to keep the level of violent behavior to a minimum, there is evidence of some increase in attitudes favorable to violence.

Linda Siddall of Friends of the Earth, ICAVE's Hong Kong member, told the press, "It is an embarrassment to me that Hong Kong has the most violence-oriented film industry. Juvenile crimes is a real problem here in Hong Kong with gang violence damaging the fabric of our society.

"The sort of movie that glamorizes violence and even criminality and that uses violence

as a means of excitement is very destructive to our culture. Many adults and children are unwisely viewing these films in our movie theaters and at home on the videocassette."

John Beyers of the National Viewers and Listeners Association in Great Britain said that video violence was a major problem in Britain.

"All films there are classified but the standards have been downgraded," he claimed. "What is now rated as suitable for 15-year-olds would have been rated as restricted to adults only a few years ago. So many videocassettes are available with extreme violence that it is frightening to realize the impact this is having on our culture... the film violence problem must be addressed much more seriously."

Max Hall of the Australian Children's Television Action Committee stated, "We are pleased that we have made some progress in our efforts here in Australia. The violent 'Captain Power' children's TV program, where children shoot at the TV sets with toy guns sold by the Mattel Toy Company, the sponsor of the program, was forced off the air after just two weeks because of widespread public protest. Australia has just recently had a change of government film censor and the new censor is taking violence much more seriously."

Andrea Pasquini of ICAVE Italia said, "The harmful impact of violent films on our Italian culture is easy for anyone to see. We have a serious problem with violent entertainment in our country and with increasing violence among adolescents and young adults. Our public representatives are doing little to address this problem despite Italy being a significant producer of violent films. We sim-

ply must take this problem more seriously."

ICAVE also reported that a US study shows that the average 11-year-old child watches nine films a month on the home TV set that are theoretically restricted to viewers 17 and older because of intense violence or sexually degrading material.

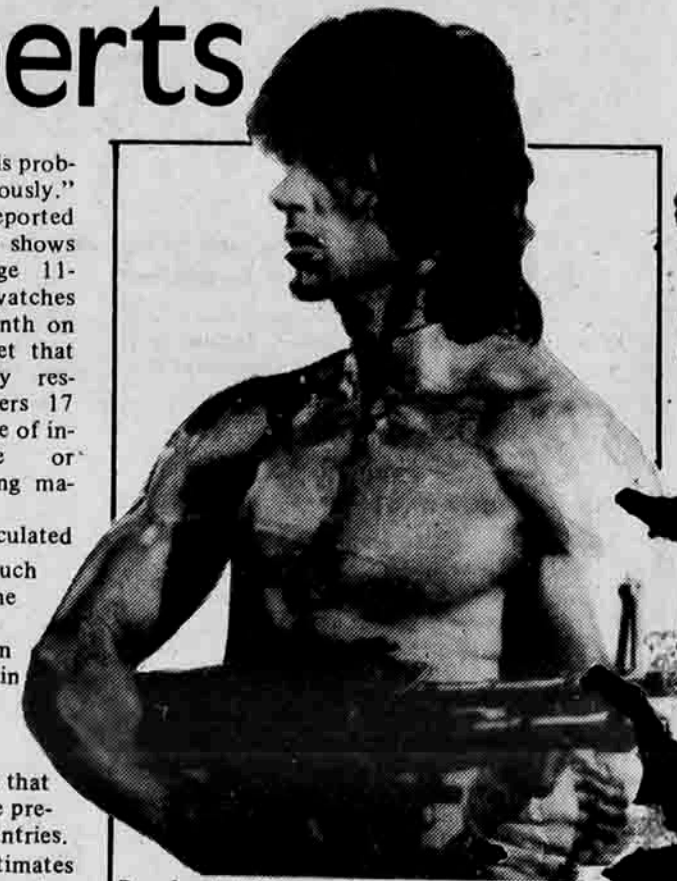
ICAVE calculated that this is 100 such films a year or the equivalent of 30 days of classroom instruction time in glamorized violence. Research with Australian children suggests that similar trends are present in other countries.

ICAVE estimates that the consumption of graphically violent revenge and horror films had increased at least 100-fold since 1970. This estimate is based on film industry box office receipts in the US where receipts have increased from US\$6 million in 1970 to over US\$200 million a year at present and also the much greater availability of brutal and sadistic material through videocassettes and cable movie channels.

ICAVE noted that the US Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence concluded that the research evidence has become overwhelming that normal adult as well as children viewers are harmfully affected in unconscious ways by violent entertainment.

Nightmares and Anxieties

ICAVE said that nightmares and anxiety after the viewing of a violent film, where the anxiety leads the viewer to avoid such material in the future, is actually a healthy reaction. ICAVE said the enjoyment of film violence, where the viewer uses violence as a means of getting a thrill or excitement and where the viewer is led to seek out similar



People should not see violence as a form of entertainment.

material in the future, has been found to be harmful.

Unfortunately, research shows that normal viewers quickly become desensitized to the violence and no longer see the films as objectionable. This change is accompanied by an increased tendency towards everyday loss of temper, an increased acceptance of violence as an appropriate method of dealing with conflict situations, and an increased rate of verbal and even physical aggression. These changes are too small, for example losing one's temper four times a week instead of three times a week (the US average), for the typical viewer to be able to notice.

ICAVE is calling on governments to:

(1) set goals of bringing about a 75 per cent decrease in the amount of film violence that is being consumed; (2) pledge to spend the same amount of money protecting viewers from violent entertainment that they spend through tax breaks and subsidies helping the film industry produce the same amount of videocassettes and brief daily TV announce-

ments that would warn viewers of all ages of the dangers of using violence as a means of entertainment;

(4) have much stricter film ratings that restrict violent material to adult viewers with warnings of harmful effects of this material even to adults; (5) prohibit the film industry from trying to influence film ratings boards; (6) ban the most brutal material in view of research showing its harmful impact to be even stronger than hardcore pornography.

ICAVE has named Cannon as the heaviest producer of extremely violent 1987 films although it notes there are many other offenders besides Cannon. ICAVE notes that Cannon is the only major film producer to be breaking the international boycott against apartheid by filming movies in South Africa this year. The South African government has created large tax breaks for investors to subsidize film making there. ICAVE, according to the study, have predominantly high violence themes. (Third World Network Features/PNF)

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UNICEF'S REBUKE

Who's getting all that aid?

"It is widely perceived," according to UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant, "that aid is not always serving the best interests of the world's poorest people and poorest countries."

Over 30% of United States non-military aid, for example, now goes to just two countries — Egypt and Israel. Not one country in sub-Saharan Africa — the world's neediest region — is even in the top ten recipients of US aid. Nor is India, with almost half of the world's absolute poor. Taking the western industrialized nations as a whole, over half of all aid is now tied

As the 1980s come towards a close, great changes are in the air. And it is becoming clear that unprecedented opportunities are arising in world affairs.

Regional tensions between the superpowers appear to be lessening; progress in peace and disarmament may at last be being made; several of the long-running armed conflicts in the world appear to be coming to an end; China is increasingly engaging in the world economy; the Soviet Union is showing more interest in working with multilateral organizations; much of Asia is making steady economic progress; world population growth is beginning to be brought under control; democracy is seen to be a winning ground in many nations, and new global economic relations are widely accepted as inevitable.

Change is in prospect everywhere. And if in this time there is the vision to use this opportunity creatively — to see a brave new world and to dare to reach for it — then there is a real possibility over the next ten years to begin to come to grips with the triad of fundamental problems which threatens mankind in the late twentieth century: the presence and the threat of war, the deterioration of the environment, and the per-

sistence of the worst aspects of absolute poverty.

If the developing world is ignored in the process of change and economic restructuring which is now beginning, then this opportunity will have been lost. If a significant proportion of humanity is consigned to continuing poverty, then frustration and injustice will cast a long shadow of violence and tension over the world in the years ahead. And if desperation forces large areas of the developing world to exploit the environment, its resources, its rain forests, its soils, in ways which short-term survival demands but which long-term survival prohibits, then the environment will eventually demonstrate with an unknown severity that thinking globally and thinking long-term is now a necessity, not a luxury.

In particular, it can be predicted that failure to seize this opportunity will mean that recent gains for democracy and stability in the developing world will quickly come under threat. As this report has already described, the economic crisis of the South has already become a social crisis. If that social crisis is allowed to deepen, then there can be little doubt that the next stage will be its transla-

tion into a political dimension with a capacity to wipe away recent political gains and introduce new instabilities in a world which, for the first time in many decades, is entertaining hopes of fundamental political progress.

For all of these reasons, political, as well as economic, the exclusion of the southern world from the business of restructuring now beginning will mean not only that the northern hemisphere's attempt to solve its own economic problems will be less successful but that a great opportunity for advance on a wider front will have been missed.

Crisis or cause

But it has rarely been the case in the past that fundamental shifts in policy have followed the contours of economic and political logic alone. To bring about change of such magnitude usually requires a force of a different nature.

It requires either a great crisis or a great cause or a combination of the two. The Marshall Plan, for example, won widespread acceptance among the American people not just because it promised the economic interests of the United States, but because it was also inspired by a great moral purpose.

Today an equivalent crisis is not difficult to foresee. Failure to find a progressive answer to the unsustainable nature of the present situation will, as the World Bank has warned, almost certainly result in a recession which, while painful for the industrialized world, would have almost unthinkable social and political consequences for most of the developing countries.

But an equivalent cause is equally evident. Today, the meeting of the essential human needs of all mankind, and the eradication of the worst aspects of absolute poverty in the remaining years of this millennium, could perhaps become the galvanizing moral purpose with which to inspire change of the necessary scale.

Unfortunately, this great cause has been but dimly reflected in the international development effort of recent times. And it will be difficult to mobilize widespread and sustained public support for a renewed effort which aims no higher than the *status quo ante* and offers no more inspiring challenge than "more of the same."

For it is widely known that the poor have usually suffered least in good times and suffered most in bad times. The return to



"Real development should enhance the capacities and the health and welfare of the poorest... their opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labors."

economic growth in the developing world, hard though this will be to achieve, is therefore a necessary but certainly not a sufficient condition for progress towards the eradication of poverty.

Until this problem is addressed and until the development process is perceived to serve the poor, there will be little public support for the significant changes required in aid and trade relationships between industrialized and developing nations. And that is why it is so necessary not only to resolve the present crisis but to learn the harsh lessons of the last decade.

Children in debt

In particular, it is necessary to try to give some voice, however inadequate, to the children of the developing world who have no other say in international economic dealings but who are so profoundly and permanently affected by them.

What has been happening to the economies of so many developing nations more and more, and the effect that this has had on so many of their most vulnerable, is not just a regrettable situa-

tion in the normal process of economic development. It is a tragedy which should never have happened and must never be repeated.

Three years ago, for example, Tanzania President Julius Nyerere asked the question: "Must we name our children to pay our debts?" That question has now been answered in practice. And the answer has been "Yes." In these three years, hundreds of thousands of the developing world's children have given their lives to pay their countries' debts, and many millions more are still paying the interest with their malnourished minds and bodies. In Brazil's impoverished northeast alone, infant death rates increased by almost 25% in the course of 1983 and 1984 as a result of economic recession.

That is why the debt crisis should not be discussed too politely. For polite discussion can imply a tacit acceptance of the unacceptable. And what has happened to the economies of the developing world in the 1980's is unacceptable.

The fact that so much of today's tragic

ring debt was irresponsibly lent and irresponsibly borrowed would matter less if the consequences of such folly were falling on its perpetrators. Yet now when the party is over and the bills are coming in, it is the poor who are being asked to pay.

Today, the heavy burden of a decade of financial borrowing is falling not on the military or on those with foreign bank accounts or on those who have saved the world's money, but on the poor. The unemployed who are seeing the erosion of what they have worked for, on the women who do not have enough food to nurture their health, on the infants whose minds and bodies are being stunted by malnutrition, on the children who are being denied an education, and on the children who are being denied their only hope of a better future.

In short, it is the poor who are being asked to pay the bills.

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Real aid for real development

(From page 6)

And when the impact becomes visible in rising death rates among children, rising percentages of low-birth-weight babies, falling figures for the average weight-for-height of the under-fives, and lower school enrolment ratios among 6-to-11 year olds, then it is essential to strip away the niceties of economic parlance and say that what has happened is simply an outrage against a large section of humanity. The developing world's debt, both in the manner in which it was incurred and in the manner in which it is being 'adjusted to', is an economic stain on the second half of the twentieth century. Allowing world economic problems to be pushed out of the growing minds and bodies of

ment effort in particular, will have to be re-defined as a process which puts the poor first, in good times and in bad. It will have to be — and be seen to be — a movement which has as its first priority the meeting of the essential needs of all human beings for adequate nutrition, clean water, safe sanitation, primary health care, adequate housing, and basic education. And in particular, it will have to be the kind of development which gives the survival and the normal healthy growth of children first call both on a nation's resources and on international support.

This is the kind of development which corresponds to the broad priorities of the great majority in the developing world. This is also

"Must we starve our children to pay our debts?" That question has now been answered in practice. And the answer has been "Yes". Hundreds of thousands of the developing world's children have given their lives to pay their countries' debts, and many millions more are still paying the interest with their malnourished minds and bodies.

young children is the antithesis of all civilized behaviour. Nothing can justify it. And it shames and diminishes us all.

A new direction

It is necessary to see the present debt crisis in this harsh light in order to extract the equally harsh lesson for the future.

A style of development which benefits the poor least in good economic times and penalizes the poor most in bad economic times will not receive, and does not deserve, the support of the public in either industrialized or developing worlds. And if the ethos of the present era in this report is ever to come about, if political and public commitment to the changes now needed to put development back on the rails is ever to be mobilized into sustained pressure for an internationally co-operative development effort, then development itself, and the international develop-

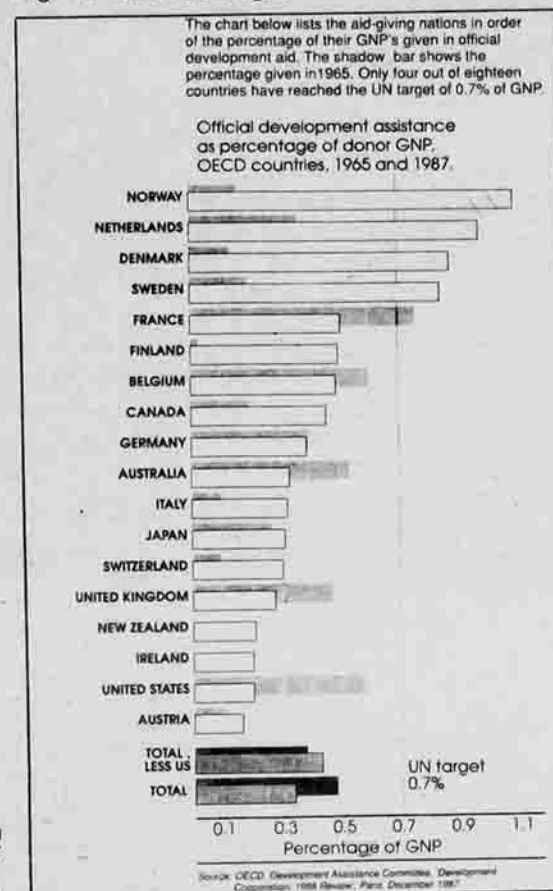
the kind of development which could enlist the broad support of the great majority in the industrialized world. That is why the present crisis, like so many of the great crises of the past, must also be seen as a great opportunity. For if development has come off the rails, then there could be no better time for a change in its direction.

Aid and disillusionment

If a new development effort is to enlist widespread public and political support in the industrialized world, then present disillusionments will have to be overcome.

Public idealism is not dead. In significant contrast, public support in the industrialized nations for private voluntary organizations such as Oxfam, Save the Children, CARE, the Red Cross, World Vision, Live Aid, religious aid organizations, and UNICEF's own National Committees, have

Fig. 11 The aid league



more than trebled in the 1980s.

The explanation of this apparent contradiction in attitudes, between private generosity and political parsimony, is not far to seek. The truth is that there is little idealistic support for significantly increased aid and a renewed commitment to the international development effort because there is a widespread perception that such efforts are not primarily designed to meet the needs or enhance the capacities of the poorest or to make rapid progress towards the eradication of absolute poverty. In other words, there is a great deal of popular disillusionment with the intentions and the policies of both industrialized and developing country governments and it is that disillusionment which must now be addressed.

In the industrialized countries, public disillusionment with aid and development is in large part a result of using aid as an instrument of political advantage, or military strategy, or industrial subsidy. In the case of the United States, for example, over 30% of non-military aid now goes to

two countries — Egypt and Israel. Not one country in sub-Saharan Africa, the world's neediest region, nor India with almost half of the world's absolute poor, is even in the top ten recipients of American aid. In the case of the United Kingdom, where aid as a percentage of GNP has also declined in recent years, 75% of official bilateral aid is tied to the purchase of British goods and services. Aid from the Eastern bloc is usually even more firmly tied to the exports of the donor nations.

As a consequence of this moral dehydration of aid, development assistance today has a more and more tenuous connection with the alleviation of poverty. According to a recent report from the *Independent Group on British Aid*, for example: "... most of our aid programme at present is irrelevant to the real needs of the poor throughout the world... It is not concentrated on the poorest countries of the world, still less on the poorest people in the countries which we help".

Taking the Western industrialized nations as a whole, over half of all

bilateral aid is now tied to the purchase of goods and services from the donor country; less than 25% of the assistance given goes to the 40 least developed countries; less than 15% goes to the agricultural sector, which provides the livelihood for the poor majority in almost all developing countries; less than 11% goes to education; and less than 5% goes to health and birth spacing combined.

There are honorable exceptions. Over 75% of the aid given by Norway and Sweden, for example, is given without strings. But by and large, the idealistic content of aid is today in an advanced state of corrosion from the short-term political, economic, and military self-interest of the donor nations.

Donor distortion

Unfortunately, disillusionment also extends to the uses to which aid and other development resources are put by many of the recipient countries.

Because the poor have little influence on either the purposes for which aid is given or the purposes for which it is spent, donor distortion and receiver distortion often twist aid in the same direction so that aid comes to favour industry over agriculture, urban over rural, hospitals over health centres, universities over primary schools, export crops over food production, the imported over the indigenous, the capital-intensive over the employment-creating, the construction of the new over the maintenance of the old, and, ultimately, the richer over the poorer.

In a recent health budget of one developing country, for example, \$15 million was assigned to the refurbishing and extension of one city hospital while nothing whatsoever was allocated to primary health care. In another, government subsidies to a few private hospitals catering for upper-income groups amounted to five times as much as the total national bud-

get for primary health care. And of the 11% of industrialized world aid allocated to education, the vast majority goes to secondary and university education, catering, in the main, for the better-off groups while less than 1% goes to the primary schools which are all that the majority of the developing world's children can aspire to.

So just as it could be said that much of today's debt was irresponsibly lent and irresponsibly borrowed, so much of today's aid is unwisely given and unwisely received when measured against the yardstick of its contribution to the lives of the poor. And again, there is a stark and instructive contrast with the aid funnelled through many of the private aid organizations.

Especially over the last decade, development projects funded by voluntary organizations in the industrialized world, and increasingly administered by their indigenous counterparts in the developing world, have pioneered the path towards the kind of aid-assisted development efforts which meet the needs and enhance the capacities of the poor, which encourage the participation of communities they seek to assist, which recognize the role and the needs of women in the development process, which are sensitive to environmental considerations, and which give thought to the sustainability of that which is being in-

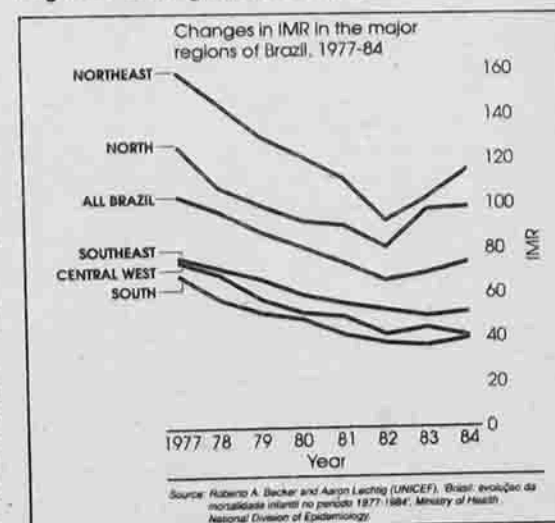
tiated. Such efforts are examples of the true spirit of development aid. And the fact that their primary purpose is to alleviate poverty — by helping to empower people to improve their own lives — is the main reason for the vast public support they have received in the 1980s.

Rising quiet support and mass participation in such events as *Live Aid*, *Band Aid*, *Sport Aid*, *First Earth Run* and many other such events in recent years have shown that there is a strong desire among large numbers of ordinary people in the industrialized and developing nations to live in a world without needless, life-denying poverty. The question now is whether that fund of human solidarity and goodwill can be enlisted in support not only of disaster relief but of long-term international development efforts — including action on the scale required in the more complex arenas of aid, trade, and debt — in order to restore the momentum of progress and renew the war on poverty.

Many would march in the cause of abolishing from our planet the worst aspects of absolute poverty — mass malnutrition, preventable illness, and illiteracy. But idealism will not respond to the corruption of that development effort, by the governments of either industrialized or developing worlds, or to its disengagement from the twin concerns of meet-

(Page 12, please)

Fig. 12 Rising infant deaths



PROPAGANDA Fide was the Vatican agency charged with the fulfillment of Jesus Christ's order to His followers: "Go into the whole world, and preach the Gospel to all nations." Literally it means: Propagation of the Faith. At this point in time, everything is being propagated except the faith, and propaganda work has become a military science of deception practiced by the AFP under the tutelage and supervision of the CIA, implemented with well-funded disinformation campaigns, which include takeovers

or establishment of broadcast and print media.

While we are still a few decades away from Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and George Orwell's *1984*, Vance Packard's *The People Shapers* are already busy manipulating, conditioning and programming human behavior pro/con the two political systems fighting for world dominance: Democracy and Communism.

In our country, the struggle is compressed into the US bases issue and expressed in pro or

The propaganda war-II

anti-Americanism. Those who favor the Americans and their continued interference and meddling in Philippine politics and economics are proudly proclaiming themselves as the champions of Democracy and project their opponents — the genuine nationalists — as communists.

During the Marcos era, the picture was presented in black and white. Collaborators with the conjugal dictatorship were staunch

defenders of Today's **Revolution: Democracy**. Those who dared question and put up resistance against martial law were communists. But during and after the EDSA phenomenon, all the primary colors burst forth: yellow, red, blue, and black. However, it didn't take long for the Coryists (yellow) and leftists (red) to be beaten black and blue by Marcos loyalists and ultra-rightists.

If only the brush-wielder were competent

enough, the countryside would now be dotted with the good, the true, and the beautiful. But she remains a neophyte and her advisers amateurs, so the bad, the lies, and the ugly abound. The only sure thing is that the national coffers continue to be raided and bled dry. Performance-wise, the Lady in Malacanang has proven to be worse than imeldific. The former first Lady at least left her legacy of extravaganza in concrete. The

BEYOND HYPOCRISY



PLACIDO P. DIAZ

current Madame is only leaving a trail of bonanzas for her favorites.

The air is polluted and the land deluged with press releases, survey results, brash prognostications and dire predictions, depending on the various sources of information. The vital issues are being shunted aside, deliberately removed from

public attention and scrutiny by cosmetic and prophylactic programming. But the effectiveness of propaganda remains directly proportional only to the people's gullibility rating. The ultimate test to prove whether or not we Filipinos are suckers. And will remain so for the rest of our lives.

Communism (From page 2)

by historical perspective. If we are a new-born nation, we are not, thereby, new-born to the perception of realities. We can be careful not to be misled by ardent apostles of fatuous panaceas, infallible in appearance because tested only against the unanswering vacuity of their authors' minds. We can be docile before the facts and mindful that systems, however finely sculptured, can be broken by inordinate hearts and tempestuous wills. We can put forth a modest, well-principled effort to approximate a solution of the harassing problem of economic balance and distribution.

Until lately, the Philippines had a plantation economy such as once obtained in the South-eastern States of the Union. Now, we have moved, though in a limited degree, toward the complexities of agrarian and industrial capitalism.

There is, in capitalism, much that is still immature and, therefore, maladjusted to the existing social order. But there is nothing inherently vicious in capitalism. This pooling of wealth for production needs to be counter-balanced by a pooling of resources for consumption: only so, can capitalism be wholesome and beneficial. We do not share the views of those who would prevent the acquirement of wealth by distributing it gratuitously. We believe

such a process would either destroy wealth for all or concentrate it in the hands of some group who would call themselves, euphemistically, the State.

We do not accept the Marxian dialectic that classes are economically formed and that the road to security is through the liquidation of those classes in favor of the proletariat. Every Oriental knows that there is scarcely any proletariat in the Far East; and knows, too, that classes are formed there by educational discrimination as in China, by social heredity, as in Malaya, by religious modalities as in India where no amount of acquired wealth would warrant infringement of class privileges. True, the Far East is mildly sensitive to Communism but not because the Far East is class conscious; rather because it is land conscious. Communism in the East is not a philosophy: it is an illegitimate hope for unearned increment. Economic class warfare is a myth of the Communists. But economic conflict, as a disorder of the whole social body, is no myth and we shall strive to eliminate it from our Commonwealth by what I have referred to as a modest well-principled effort.

The approach to this must be realistic; not patronizing and crusading. It is grandiose and anarchical nonsense to pretend that all elements of society must

enjoy equality of identity. 'Every man a king' is the motto of a fool's paradise and the catchphrase of political trumpery. There is in society a natural diversity of gifts and function and where there is distinction of ability, there will be distinction of reward. The coalescing of sundry groups composes the pattern of communal living; and communal living is not an artificial result produced by one class for its own advantage but the inevitable expression of man's social character.

Accordingly, we believe economic factors possess social as well as individual significance. Men are not free to ignore these; nor have we the power by legislative fiat to abolish them. We shall maintain, then, that ownership is a right derived from nature, not from law, and its use or misuse cannot destroy, or cause to be forfeited, the right itself. Wealth invested as capital should have a return but the return should be related to the economy of the nation current at the period of the deposition. Income should be as thermal as the discount rate. A fixed interest or a fixed wage scale for profit determined over any but a short period is obviously unsocial since economic conditions will have altered before the loan or the contract has expired. Contracts for interest or labor once outmoded destroy the equilibrium of the economic field in which the incidence of their

The College Editors Guild: An attempt at a history

By ALFONSO J. ALUIT

In 1931 the world lay deep in the throes of the Great Depression. New ideologies were hatching up plots and gathering the forces that would be unleashed on mankind before the decade ended. The world was in ferment and the Philippines would not be spared the turmoil that characterized the era. The Independence issue was sweeping the countryside. Nationalistic fervor gripped the Filipino people and would manifest itself in every human activity in this country during the period.

Against this background a group of young people infused with the idealism of the time and sensitive to the events around them gathered one mor-

ning and laid the foundation for an organization that in time would galvanize youthful ideals into live movements and translate the potentials of the youth into actual power.

The date was 9th August 1931. The place was the editorial offices of the *Guidon*, the student publication of the Ateneo de Manila, at its old site on Arzobispo-Anda in Intramuros, Manila. Out of the gathering there emerged the College Editors Guild.

The idea behind the College Editors Guild was conceived in the mind of Ernesto R. Rodriguez, Jr., then 20 years old and a student at the Philippine Law School, college of law of the National Univer-

fulfillment occurs. The fixed element in economics should be the equation of justice; the variable element is price.

Like ownership and its rewards labor, too, has its social obligations. Labor must attain its individual rights without infringement of the common good. It is false that the worth of labor is the worth of its net result; false that labor exercised on the property of another begets ownership; false even that all profits not needed for repair and replacement belong to the working man. To assert the contrary is to lose sight of the social aspect of labor and the right of ownership. But labor does create a right to profit-sharing — a right that is again individual and social. It is the right of labor to share in profits on the basis of a living wage. If capital does not pay this, social justice demands that employment be prohibited. But if employers cannot pay this because of

unfair competition or unethical imposition of taxes, then the controlling laws of the State should be abrogated.

Such considerations will form the basis of our principled effort to obtain the peace of economic security within our own country.

But for the assurance of that larger peace which depends not on us but on the nations of the world, we must await a more enlightened internationalism. In international affairs, the Dar-

city. He would recall the genesis of the CEG: "It was raining very hard on the morning of July 25, 1931. I had just finished with my prayers before the altar of the old St. Ignatius Church in Intramuros, and I had nowhere to go after the mass. It was Saturday too. And my 20th birth anniversary."

"An idea came to my mind, and since it had not stopped raining I thought it would be a good thing if I saw my former professor at the Ateneo, Father Ewing, about it."

The Rev. Fr. J. Franklin Ewing, S.J., was moderator of the *Guidon*. Of his role in the founding of the College Editors Guild, he would recall years

later: "I can remember, in spite of the passage of time, the day that Mr. Ernesto R. Rodriguez, Jr. first broached to me the idea of the CEG. . . Throughout the years since July 1931, I have derived great satisfaction from the fact that I was associated with the beginnings of the College Editors Guild — a happy event then and a happy memory ever since."

At the meeting in the *Guidon* offices the morning of 9th August 1931 were Wenceslao Q. Vinzon and Salvador P. Lopez for the UP Collegian; Efrén C. Pena, Jose P. de la Cruz and Rafael T. David for the UST Varisian; Porfirio G.

(Page 1, please)

winian theory seems still to persist though long since dispossessed from its native habitat in Biology. The survival of the fittest appears to be the law of national actions and domestic ambient, would be corrected by police power are glorified and given the support of armies in the international arena. When will we learn to apply to nations the same principles of morality we apply to individuals?

(Page 10, please)

How the US' decline will affect the Philippines



GORBACHEV

United States is a favorable decline of the world's economic and political power, the Philippines, with its unabashed dependence on the US, is far from its avowed miracle. These were the main points in a lecture by Dr. Joel Rocamora, associate director of the Transportation Institute of Netherlands, in a pre-conference forum sponsored recently by the Philippine Commission on Peace and Development (APPCPD). The APPCPD took place in Manila from Jan. 11-15.

Rocamora said the financial center of the world has shifted to Tokyo with whom the Philippines has strengthened trade relations. Among the indications, said Rocamora, that the US has declined as a world power are the US' budget deficit and its protectionist policy which was most pronounced under the Reagan administration and which, Rocamora said, would continue under US president-elect George Bush. "The Reagan years will be looked back upon as the first administration when the US was in full decline," said the Netherlands-

based political analyst. He said that the US' debt problem is worse than the debt problem of the Philippines, since it incurred, in one year alone, a larger budget deficit than all budget deficits in the history of American federal administration.

The US' decline, said Rocamora, will have negative implications on the Philippines' economic and political future.

"United States protectionist policy has meant a decline in the growth of international trade. That the Philippines would become the next Newly Industrializing Country (NIC) is a pipe dream," said Rocamora. "If you look at the growth in international investments, you will find that the international conditions for the Philippines to become an NIC do not exist," he added.

Rocamora said despite the Philippines' economic goals, Filipino workers, by the end of the century, will still earn some three percent less than what they are earning to-

day in real wages.

Less US Aid

The decline of the US as an economic power, Rocamora said, will also have negative implications on US aid to the Philippines.

"It is very clear that what the US has for providing assistance to Third World countries such as the Philippines is very much less than what it used to have five years ago," said Rocamora.

Rocamora said the US' economic problems are among the reasons for the implementation of the Low Intensity Conflict (LIC), a US-sponsored counter-insurgency program using tactics other than military.

"LIC is nothing more than an attempt by the US at low-cost counter-insurgency," said Rocamora.

Rocamora revealed that in El Salvador alone, where the US has been deeply involved in counter-insurgency, the United States spends at least \$700 million yearly.

(El Salvador's popu-



The US spends at least \$700 million yearly for counter-insurgency in El Salvador.

lation is one-tenth that of the Philippines. It has an armed force of 55,000 men while the Philippines has more than 200,000, including the Integrated National Police and the Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units.)

Less for Counter-Insurgency

"Just by simple multiplication, to sustain

its counter-insurgency in the Philippines at the same level as in El Salvador will cost the US around \$7 billion," said Rocamora. He said the US is in no position to spend that amount.

Rocamora also said that the US decline has "resulted in and continues to lead to, more adventurism in its foreign policy."

"The whole Reagan

period of attempting to regain US advantage over the Soviet Union is not over. Despite the lovey-dovey talk between (Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Reagan, the so-called peace progress is merely a situation where the US is trying to cut its losses. I don't think we have a real peace process going," said Rocamora. (PNF)

Why 'Peaceniks' meet worries AFP

OLONGAPO CITY—While Australian sex tourists are welcomed to Manila and Olongapo in droves, 120 peace advocates, mostly from Australia, attending a peace conference on peace and development are recently accused of being communist sympathizers by Major General Ramon Montano, Philippine Consul General. A pro-US military organization called the Philippine Nationalist Party (PNP) has organized a peace conference in Olongapo.

City, "home" to the huge US nuclear base of Subic, also denounced the delegates to the peace conference as "communist propagandists." In a press release, de la Llana said the Australians represented "another communist gambit to advance their own program of expansionism."

The Sandigan is a relatively new pro-base organization, has anonymous sources of funds, and is run by lawyers who depend on the base for much of their clientele. Sandigan has spent huge sums of money for pro-base newspaper promotions and seminars — which

were, surprisingly, poorly-attended here.

It is obvious that the conference worries Philippine authorities — and for equally obvious reasons.

In November 1987 an anti-nuclear conference held in Manila angered US and Philippine military authorities by calling for the "immediate and unconditional" removal of US military bases in the Philippines.

A PNF source familiar with military opinion said that General Montano's recent remarks underline fear that another round of negative publicity will sour the opinion of the general public towards

the US military facilities, home base to the nuclear weapon-armed US 7th Fleet.

US authorities have an official policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear arms at any US facility. The peace conference, held in Manila from January 11-15, discussed Asia-Pacific developments and the peace issue.

Maj. Gen. Montano in a statement to the press implied that the delegates to the Asia-Pacific People's Conference on Peace and Development were a threat and said they would be treated like "common criminals and pedophiles" if they

did anything that would endanger the national security of the Philippines.

The participating groups are experienced peace campaigners and many of the delegates were part of the spectacular effort that turned New Zealand public opinion against nuclear weapons, which led to the banning of US warships from visiting New Zealand harbors.

Pro-US authorities in the Philippines apparently fear that they may raise public awareness of the negative aspects of the US military bases.

Because of public education campaigns by

these groups, Australians learned two years ago that the US military communications facility at Pines Gap in Western Australia were being used to pinpoint Soviet ground targets for nuclear attack and for electronic eavesdropping on domestic telephones in Australia and elsewhere as part of US intelligence-gathering activities. Much of the credit for the rapid growth in public awareness in Australia is attributed to the peace movement.

In the Philippines the military bases are part of the US international satellite communications facilities that direct the nuclear "first-strike"

capability of the US armed forces. Closure of the bases would be a major blow to the readiness of the US to fight a nuclear war.

Critics here contend that the United States Information Service and the CIA have a US\$10-million program to influence the press and the Philippine military into supporting the continued presence of the bases in return for the condonation of Philippine debts on military loans, and the granting of new credit for more military hardware as approved under the 1988 Military Bases Review Agreement. (PNF)

Quail: backyard money-maker

Columnist's note:

Because of many phone calls and letters received by farm whispers requesting for the quail technology serialized in the *Masa*, Aug. 8-Sept. 18, 1988 to be run in the *WE Forum*, starting this issue we shall run the series of quail raising for our readers.

RAISING quail is a profitable business. It can be the main source of income or source of extra bucks.

Quail requires small space, little experience, little time, and minimal investment. Yet, the profit is surprisingly high.

What is Quail?

Quail is locally called pugo. Quail is a fist-sized, tailless bird. It belongs to the poultry division of feathered, small-winged animals.

Quail is classified in the order of Galliformes, family Phasianidae, which includes partridges, peacocks and pheasants. It thrives in both temperate and tropical regions.

Quail is God-given

Quail is a God-given bird. When the Israelites were in the Wilderness of Sim between Elim and Sinai, they complained about their food — manna (Bread). They clamored for meat from God through Moses. God promised to Moses the Israelites will have meat for food.

"And it came to pass, that at twilight, the quails came and covered the camp," Exodus 16:13

Why Raise Quail?

There are three P-reasons for raising quail. The first P is for Peso. In any endeavor, especially in business, entrepreneurs consider reasonable profit. And in quail raising, profit is tenfold.

The second P is for Protein. Everybody is concerned about his health. To be healthy one needs protein. Quail eggs and meat have lots of vitamins and protein for body building.

The third P is for Pleasure. Anybody who raises quail does so with enthusiasm. The melodious chirps of the female and the macho croaky sound of the male are music to the ears.

The romantic antics of the birds give fulfillment, satisfaction and much pleasure!

We need the peso to spend; the protein to build and maintain the physical fitness of our body; and the pleasure to forget our woes, lower our blood pressure and ease our tensions.

Quail for Nutrition

Malnutrition is a health problem among the poor in the rural as well as urban areas. The government is fighting this problem through its several nutrition programs. However, the joint effort of the private sector and government to minimize the number of malnourished children is proceeding at snail's pace.

The program is hampered by the lack of feeding materials which

are mostly imported and the lack of financing.

Quail eggs and meat are highly recommended for the nutrition feeding program. They also blend well with farm products like bananas, camote and cassava.

Quail Helps Solve Unemployment

School children or out-of-school youths can be organized into sales force to sell hard-boiled eggs in bus terminals, church yards, school campus, and market places. They can be sales agents to supply fresh eggs and dressed quails to stores, groceries and supermarkets.

They can also sell roasted or fried quail meat at barbecue stands. Each salesboy can earn 20 per cent of his total sales. A boy can easily bring home P20 to P30 a

day!

Source of Protein

Protein is the chief food element needed in the proper nutrition of an individual. Planting of protein-bearing vegetables like legumes and malunggay have been encouraged.

Raising livestock and poultry was also advocated as a source of protein. But these efforts take time to implement, a long time to wait and require costly investment.

Quail is the ready answer to the protein quest. It can be raised for a short time at a minimal expense. An egg when incubated will hatch on the 18th day. A day-old chick when it reaches 30 days can be already slaughtered for meat to be fried or cooked into adobo or tinola. At the age of 41 days, the quail will start laying eggs.

The Arithmetic of Quail

Quail raising can be really profitable for enterprising individuals.

If one raises 1,000 layers with a 70 per cent egg production, there will be 700 eggs a day. The 1,000 quails consume 20 kilos of feed daily, costing P120. If the eggs are sold at 40 each, these will bring in P280 from daily sales. Subtract the P120 expense for feeds and one has a daily profit of P160. Multiply this by how many thousand layers and you are in a sound business. A thousand birds can be raised in 4 ft. x 8 ft. x 1 ft. x 4 decks cage.

And one may spend only a total of 45 minutes everyday to give feed and water and collect the eggs!

I launched the promotion of quail raising over DZRP radio at Sanggunian sa Himpapawid with anchorman



Jenifer Soliven Chua, granddaughter of author plays with the quails, the backyard money-makers, raised by her lola Natalie.

FARM WHISPERS

MAX E. SOLIVEN



Willie "Mang Gorio" Delgado, late October of 1974.

When I talked about quail over the radio, everybody laughed, except Mang Gorio. He took the quail talk seriously. And why not, let's call it "pugory", he said.

Thus, over the radio, a new segment of poultry raising, "pugory" was born and christened.

From then on "pugory" like other poultry terminology found its way to radio, newspapers, magazines, periodicals and TV as well as to the hearts of pet enthusiasts.

Research in "Pugory"

To raise quails scientifically, I researched on the different aspects of management. I determined, identified, classified and differentiated the various breeds of quails. I established space requirements based on the actual performance of the birds, developed and standardized incubation and brooding procedures based on local conditions. I also made comparative studies of feeds of chicken and their adaptability to quails and conducted trials and systems of feeding.

I experimented on disease susceptibility, control and prevention and designed effective approaches to making the quail products acceptable and easy to

market. Different menus derived from quail products were developed and were tried in several taste tests the Bureau of Animal Industry's food trial in Nayong Pilipino.

Ideal Backyard Project

Raising quail is ideal for a backyard project. The minimal space requirement, simple technology and fast aspects of the project that make it ideal. The simple production technology and a market assures the profitability of quail.

P3,000 is enough to start a project. In 3 months, the investment capital could be recovered.

Breeds of Quail

There are several breeds of quails in the country today. They are classified into the local and the imported.

The latest breed brought in the Philippines is the White quail, not known or seen by many. All the imported breeds enter the country as pet birds.

The local quail breeds are found in the field, farm and forest. These have characteristics and features different from each other. They also have distinct habitats, colors, and make different sounds.

Communism (From page 8)

viduals? When will we learn that nations, as well as men, are created equal before the law? Until we do, all nations, the great as well as the small, are in jeopardy, the great may repel invasion, they have yet to succeed in repelling War. The present competition for mathematical equality is a trepidating evidence of mutual distrust and a proof of reliance in strength for

the enforcement of claims. We must inveigh against and deplore the conditions which warrant this cynicism of preparedness. And I venture to propose that, of these conditions, the most pernicious is the prevailing concept of the State as a political and economic, rather than a moral, entity. When Louis Quatorze said, "I am the State," he at least made the State a

responsible person. Today, State absolutism is impersonal and neuter. Unless this is corrected, the congress of nations will continue to be regulated by a diplomatic, rather than a moral, code; governments will be recognized as great or small; the voice of power, instead of truth, will continue to be the decisive voice; and the freedom of little nations will depend on their ability to remain unnoticed or undesirable.

Against the aggression of arms, the Philippines will have no fortress on land or sea. Competitive armament would be a tragic error. The only defense of the Philippines will be its spirit — its articulated cultural unity which will give it protection in the indestructible integration of character. If war comes, or fresh conquest from whatever source, we shall oppose it to the death; but we shall oppose it alone. We shall not

ask the shedding of another's blood to spare our own. We shall not make the Philippines the Serajevo of another world Armageddon. Let no one fear it. To the Philippines, the United States has been a generous benefactor; a loyal and true friend; — and if, Mr. President, we can honor that debt in no other way, we can pay with our lives, if need be, lest any act of ours should be a prelude to the weeping of American mothers for their

dead. We are a poor nation but not, I hope, without valor and gratitude.

We have requested independence: — the American people have granted it. So let it be: and may it prove a blessing for both and a pledge of friendship through the years that are to come. We shall go forward bulwarked with abiding faith in God; confident of the particular good-will of the United States and the amity of our Far Eastern neighbors: —

and we shall take our place gloriously in our freedom, with restrained courage, and with charity toward all. We thank you, President, Prelates, Faculty of Notre Dame for the honor of this day, upon us and we shall express our high regard and cordial esteem from the Honorable Manuel Q. ... President of the Philippine Commonwealth.



Philippines is among the biggest destroyers of tropical forests.

We're tops among environmental despoilers

Time Magazine was wise enough to name Earth as "Planet of the Year." But it would have been wiser if it had named the Philippines "Country of the Year" due to the rapid

destruction of natural resources which, in many ways, could have helped cause some of the most ferocious catastrophes man has ever experienced.

The Philippines is fortunate enough to have tropical forests which only few countries can boast of, yet it is among the biggest destroyers of tropical forests. It possesses a favorable climate but its destructive intervention into the work of nature has caused this same climate to destroy its crops. The Philippines, too, being an archipelago, has among the highest death tolls in the world. It has claimed thousands of lives in the world's worst sea.

What is it in the Filipino that causes him to destroy nature? The late Ramon Kallay, chair of the Harbor Foundation, the independent environmental organization, says that it is the Filipino's attitude of regarding the implications and effects of his behavior on others.

"Some Filipinos are rather shortsighted. Pay them some money and they will willingly dynamite the seas or denude forests," says Kalaw.

Kalaw, however, says that Filipinos alone are not to be blamed for the destruction of the environment.

"Within Third World countries, environmental conservation is related to social equity. Any conservation policy, therefore, should be related to social policies. The question is, who has access to resources?" Kalaw asked.

The answer: only 103 logging concessionaires own 4.9 million hectares of forest land. \$5.2 billion in profit has gone to these loggers in the last 16 years. Philippine fishing grounds are benefiting foreign vessels from Japan and Taiwan. Fishing communities of small fishermen, who account for 60 percent of the population benefit from these fishing grounds only minimally.

Kalaw says multinational corporations (MNCs) which have invaded the Philippine soil have caused great dislocation among Filipinos and the devastation of Philippine resources. "They (MNCs) have no stake in making wise use of our natural resources.

They can just move in without any stake in preserving nature because they can always go somewhere else," says Kalaw.

Indigenous Ecology Movement

Indigenous Filipinos, said Kalaw, have always managed to take care of nature the way nature takes care of man.

"The Kalingas, the Negritos, the T'bolis, and other tribes were very respectful to the land. They regarded land as sacred," explained Kalaw.

Even the Filipinos' "hanapbuhay" (livelihood), according to Kalaw, was not based on how much money one made but "how much of life one saw."

A new environmental movement called "deep ecology movement" centers on the tribal Filipino's concept of nature and man. Without necessarily going back to the times when land was regarded as sacred, the "deep ecology movement," according to Kalaw, translates to modern times the tribal Filipino's concept of land as co-inhabitant.

"The deep ecology movement is based on the premise that man is no longer the center

(Page 12, please)

Spray cans: a quiet destroyer

When they were first synthesized in the late 1920s, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs for short) seemed too good to be true. These remarkable chemicals, consisting of chlorine, fluorine, and carbon atoms, are nontoxic and inert, meaning they do not combine easily with other substances. Because they vaporize at low temperatures, CFCs are perfect as coolants in refrigerators and propellant gases for spray cans. Since CFCs are good insulators, they are standard ingredients in plastic-foam materials like Styrofoam. Best of all, the most commonly used CFCs are simple, and therefore cheap, to manufacture.

There is only one problem. When they escape into the atmosphere, most CFCs are murder on the environment. Each CFC molecule is 20,000 times as efficient at trapping heat as is a molecule of CO₂. So CFCs increase the greenhouse effect far out of proportion to their concentration in the air.

A more immediate concern is that the chlorine released when CFC molecules break up destroys ozone molecules. The ozone layer, located in the stratosphere, between 10 and 30 miles up, is vital to the well-being of plants and animals. Ozone molecules, which consist of three oxygen atoms, absorb most of the ultraviolet

radiation that comes from the sun. And ultraviolet is extremely dangerous to life on earth.

The small amount that does get through to the earth's surface inflicts plenty of damage; besides causing sunburn, the rays are linked to cataracts and weakened immune systems in humans and other animals. Ultraviolet light carries enough energy to damage DNA and thus disrupt the workings of the cells, which is why excessive exposure to sunlight is thought to be the primary cause of some cancers.

When scientists first warned in the 1970s that CFCs could attack ozone, the US responded by banning their use in spray cans. (Manufacturers switched to environmentally benign substitutes as butane, the chemical burned in cigarette lighters.) But the rest of the world continued to use CFC-based aerosol cans, and overall CFC production kept growing. The threat became clearer in 1985, when researchers reported a "hole" in the ozone layer over Antarctica. Although the size of the hole varies with the seasons and weather patterns, at times Antarctic ozone has been depleted by as much as 50% in some spots. As a result of this disturbing development, 24 nations, including the US and the

Soviet Union, met in Montreal two summers ago and agreed to cut back on CFCs. The so-called Montreal Protocol is designed to achieve a 35% net reduction in worldwide CFC production by 1999.

That is not good enough, however. The same stability that makes CFCs so safe in industrial use makes them extremely long-lived: some of the CFCs

But the rest of the world continued to use CFC-based aerosol cans, and overall CFC production kept growing. The threat became clearer in 1985 when researchers discovered a "hole" in the ozone layer over Antarctica.

released today will still be in the atmosphere a century from now. Moreover, each atom of chlorine liberated from a CFC can break up as many as 100,000 molecules of ozone.

For that reason, governments should ensure the careful handling and recycling of the CFCs now in use. Said Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee: "Much of what reaches the atmosphere is not coming from industrial sources. It's things like sloppy handling of hamburger containers." When plastic-foam burger holders are broken, the CFCs trapped inside escape. Discarded refrigerators release CFCs as well, and, noted Gore, a significant part of the US contribution to CFC emissions comes from "draining automobile air conditioners and leaving the stuff in pans where it boils off." Such release of CFCs could be prevented if consumers and businesses were offered cash incentives to return broken-down air conditioners and refrigerators to auto and appliance dealers. Then the units could be sent back to the manufacturers so that the CFCs could be reused.

While recycling will help, the only sure way to save the ozone is a complete ban on CFC

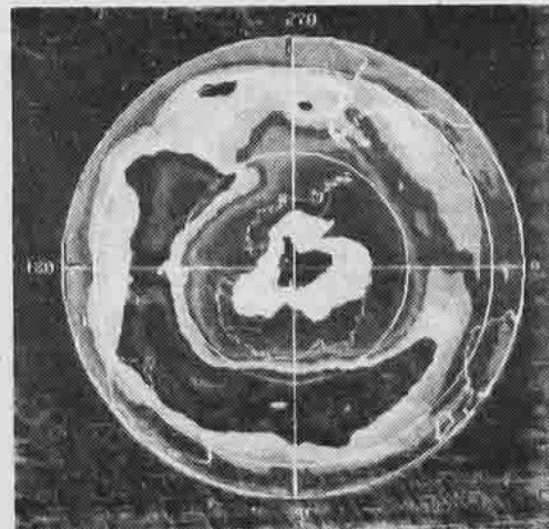


That deadly spray can

manufacture, which should be phased out over the next five years. Fortunately, as the Montreal Protocol demonstrates, banning CFCs will be far simpler than reducing other dangerous gases. "The CFC producers are a small club of countries," said Brice Lalonde, France's Environment Secretary. But a ban could admittedly be economically disruptive to the entire world: the annual market for CFCs is some \$2.2 billion. The Soviet Union, which is a heavy user of CFCs, will have a particularly tough time phasing out the chemicals. "I agree with the ban in principle," said Vladimir Sakharov, a member of the Soviet State Committee for Environmental Protection, "but in practice it will be extremely difficult. Our economy is not as flexible as others."

To make the transition easier, chemical companies are working hard to find practical substitutes for CFCs. The most promising approach so far is to use CFC family members that are chemically altered to make them less dangerous to the environment. The chlorine-free substance HFC-134a, for example, is most likely to be used in refrigeration devices.

The major drawback to CFC substitutes is the high cost of making them. It may be that until better manufacturing techniques are developed, consumers will have to pay more for affected products. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but it is a small price to pay for curbing the greenhouse effect and saving the life-preserving ozone layer. (TIME Magazine)



OZONE HOLE Satellite picture of Antarctica shows the areas of greatest depletion.

Real

(From page 7)

ing basic human needs and protecting the human environment.

Support for increased aid will therefore only be forthcoming, and aid itself will only be effective, if it is first scraped cleaner so that it more clearly reflects its primary purpose. Perhaps aid which is at present devoted mainly to subsidizing the exports of donor nations should be shifted to the budgets of more relevant government departments — trade, commerce, or industry. Perhaps aid which is at present devoted mainly to furthering the military and political interests of donor nations should be reclassified under defence spending. What remains in aid budgets might then be judged against the one criterion which matters most to the majority of people in both rich and poor worlds — is aid helping to overcome the worst aspects of absolute poverty?

Once clarified in this way, the aid prism can be held up to the light of more complex questions. Is priority given where need is greatest — to the poorest countries and the poorest within countries? Is a significant proportion of aid being used to assist projects in which the poor themselves participate? Is aid being used to improve the lives and lighten the work-loads of women? Is aid contributing to environmental degradation or to sustainable development? Is aid helping to finance the recurrent costs and smaller budget items, the textbooks and essential drugs, in order to make efficient use of existing facilities? Is aid being spent on low-cost, high-impact, mass-application strategies which are of primary relevance to meeting the needs and increasing the productivity of the poor?

In sum, aid for development should be real aid for real development. And real development means people having the knowledge and

the means to take more control over their own lives, to decide their own priorities, to improve their own skills, to meet their own needs, to find their own fulfilment. Above all, the test of real aid and real development is not just whether or not it leads to increases in welfare but whether or not it enhances human capacity.

Inevitably, the kind of development which liberates the contributions and the demands of so many millions of people, would also benefit the economies of both industrialized and developing nations. As the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which co-ordinates the foreign aid policies of the 18 Western industrialized nations, has said:

"Strengthen individuals in terms of education, health and nutrition and give them the right environment in terms of policy and services and you will unleash individual and group efforts favourable to economic growth".

Finally, it is the long-term economic future, and not just the immediate and emotional appeal of children, which demands that the under-fives should occupy a special place in real development. For if children are deprived of the chance to grow to their full physical and mental potential, of the opportunity to go to school and learn new skills, and of the chance of a childhood in which love and security predominate over fear and instability, then future progress is constantly being undermined by present poverty. To prevent poverty from being perpetuated from one generation to the next demands that the growing minds and bodies of children be given priority protection. There could be no greater humanitarian cause. There could be no more productive investment. And there could therefore be no greater priority for real development.

Receiver distortion

A new concern for donor distortion would need to be carried

through into an equivalent concern for receiver distortion. And a new concern over the use to which aid is put may not always be unwelcome to the governments of the developing world.

Advances in democracy in recent years have made it easier for some governments to act in the interests of the poor majority. But for many governments, it is still politically difficult to shift priorities — and funds — from urban hospitals to rural clinics, from foreign scholarships to primary schools, from airlines to bus routes, from meeting the expectations of better-off and more politically powerful groups to meeting the needs of the poor majority dispersed in the countryside and exerting little political leverage.

In this context, real aid could play a very specific role. For it is obviously easier to allocate funds in favour of the poor if those funds come from foreign aid and if they are made available on the understanding that they will be used to improve the lives and the capacities of the poorest. Aid is only a small part — little more than 5% — of the total development effort. But especially in the poorest

countries, its importance is far greater than this figure suggests. In approximately 40 developing nations, the amount of official aid received is greater than the total sum spent by the government on health or education. The criteria against which it is allocated are therefore an important point of leverage for real development.

As the 1980s draw to an end, there are some signs that aid policies may soon begin to turn in this direction. Speaking in his personal capacity, DAC Chairman Joseph Wheeler has this year (1988) provoked new thinking along these lines:

"The poorest are often not well represented in the power structure and funding priorities frequently are assigned to the already better-off portions of the society. Aid can help bend priorities towards the poor".

More specifically, he continues:

"In view of India's unique position in the world, one wonders whether there is not room for an entirely new approach to working with that country in its campaign to reduce poverty. The donor community might indicate a willingness to double gross aid to India from \$5 billion to

\$10 billion if India could put forward a proposal for a total Government effort for accelerated activity affecting the poor..."

Making a similar proposal in relation to Latin America, he suggests:

"...reality has left Brazil in the middle of a debt crisis which will certainly be a problem for the decade ahead, dragging down the priority Brazil can give to poverty alleviation. Is it out of the question to consider responding to Brazilian initiatives in which the problems of poverty in the north-east might be given a stepped-up priority in response to a donor willingness to provide foreign exchange? Brazil could well be dealing with its own development challenges.

(To be continued)



health centers all over the country or put up industries that could employ tens of thousands of Filipinos.

Corruption and government inefficiency have indeed made life miserable for Filipinos. While corruption has made a few people wealthy, it has also contributed to making many Filipinos poorer. (PNF)

done, and done now. "These catastrophes are helping us in a way. Before, it was very difficult to take an environment. Now, people are beginning to become aware of the dangers of drought, the many catastrophes. If we do nothing we are all going to be wiped out," warned Kalaw.

Time Magazine fact put the issue succinctly: "The actions of those now living will determine the future and possibly the very survival of the human species." (PNF)

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The

(From page 8)

Miraflor, Liberato C. Poblador and Ernesto R. Rodriguez, Jr. for the NU National; Leon Ma. Guerrero, Jose C. Quema and Horacio de la Costa for the Adem Guidon.

A bigger group later elected officers: Wenceslao Q. Vinzon, president; Porfirio G. Miraflor, vice president; Maria Kalaw (of the UP Collegian), secretary; Anatolia J. Gamboa (of the PWC Educators Monthly), treasurer. They adopted a constitution, a seal ("a drop of ink makes the mil-

lions think"). Father Ewing became the CEG's first moderator. The CEG also unanimously approved a resolution congratulating Rodriguez for his "initiative in organizing the association" and expressing "the hope that we will live up to your expectations."

The College Editors Guild would be the forerunner of student militancy in the Philippines. Making campus journalism its primary cause, it spawned ideas and movements that would snowball into fruition in the future. It introduced into the

national scene personalities who would each in his or her own time, influence community affairs. It would also become the forum for the issues of the day with distinguished world and national personages addressing the organization on matters of great import.

What is truly striking in the CEG story is the way it drew into its fold the men and women who would lead the Philippines in every line of human endeavor. The college paper naturally attracted the best and the brightest in the campus, out of whom but

the very best and the very brightest would ultimately be selected to run the upper. Those selected were invariably gifted young people — articulate, militant and, again idealistic. Out of college these qualities would mature into infinite capacities for achievement. Thus or the rosters of CEG are engraved the names of men and women eminent in government; the professions; business, finance and industry, the humanities, the arts and sciences. The College Editors Guild Alumni Association would become for them a bond-

COUNTRY

(From page 16)

month. This means that a messenger or a clerk would be paid a minimum of P6,445 a month.

The foregone revenues could have been used to provide free electricity to all Metro Manila residents for about three and a half years.

On the other hand, the P50 billion which PCCI said was lost to corruption in 1988 could have been used to finance the construction of 833,333 housing units for homeless Filipinos.

That amount could also have been used to set up thousands of

main as an issue of "primal rights" which, said Kalaw, is "really preserving the essential relationship between man and nature."

Prospects

Man has been unkind to nature and now it is nature's turn to get back at man.

The natural calamities that have plagued the world in the last few years, said, Kalaw, can also be blamed on man. Yet, he said, it is also the "evil ways" of nature as seen today that help people realize that something should be

We're

(From page 11)

of creation but only a co-inhabitant with all other creatures," Kalaw said.

This premise should enable people to be conscious of the effects of their actions on other creatures and teach them to respect nature, their "co-inhabitant."

According to Kalaw, the more important thing about this movement is regarding the issue of ancestral do-

Further, petitioners shall give copies and show proof of service of this Order, and the petition with its annexes to the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Child Placement Center and to the Office of the Solicitor General.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development shall conduct a social case study on the petitioners and the minor sought to be adopted with recommendation at least one (1) week before the hearing; and in the event of negative findings, intervene in behalf of the petition.

The Court shall hear the petition not more than 6 months after the entry of this Order on February 15, 1989 at 8:30 a.m. in the morning.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, December 28, 1988.

(Sgd.) JOSE M. AGUILA
Judge

WE FORUM
January 9, 16 & 23, 1989

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES REGIONAL TRIAL COURT NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION BRANCH 106, QUEZON CITY

In the matter of adoption of minor
JACOB JOHN EMMANUEL TORRES
SP. PROC. Q-88-1284
HONORIO M. MANAIG and CHRISTINE
B. MANAIG, Petitioners.

ORDER

Honorio M. Manaig and Christine B. Manaig thru counsel filed a verified petition, praying for the adoption of minor Jacob John Emmanuel Torres. Petitioners at their expense shall publish this order once a week for 3 consecutive weeks such that the last publication shall be at least 2 weeks before the date of hearing in the We Forum, a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City and in Metro Manila as raffled under PD No. 1079.

Gov't still far from realizing its goals --- Cory

(NOTE: Excerpts from last week's Magtanong na Pangulo aired over government radio stations with Frankie Bataclan as moderator.)

President Aquino: The... we achieved in... proved the correct... of the course we have... taken.

the result of our... response to the... of the times... summoned our col... effort to fashion for... a nation at work... at peace, and a... government that would de... results out of the sa... asks of the

our suc... for itself: An... whose growth ex... official targets, an... urgency on the run and... bureaucracy that is equal... the multiplied tasks... thought about by our... economic turnaround.

We proved ourselves in 1988.

Our economy was our most... remarkable achievement. We note with satisfaction that our gains in political... ability have been translated into a 25.9 per cent growth in investments and... greater private consumption expenditure. All these factors account for a growth rate that exceeded our target as early as September of last year. And, despite the succession of... typhoons during the... quarter, our gross national product managed to register growth at 6.7 per cent. For our people, all these meant 1.5 million new jobs and water purchasing power.

Our new democracy also stood the tests of 1988. With our people's support... initiated... of both the... and the right - a decision. We attribute this...

... as well as to the... program of the... We also took... steps towards... our... and advancement of the welfare of our... We also note our gains... efforts to restore the... of our people... law enforcement... The remarkably... percentage of crimes

... We also note our gains... efforts to restore the... of our people... law enforcement... The remarkably... percentage of crimes

solved is an important step towards this end.

While we sought to prosecute those who have violated the law, we made sure in 1988 that respect for human rights remained among the important items in our agenda. We made the necessary moves to act on reported violations and to provide assistance to victims of human rights violations.

We also stressed the importance of justice in our society. We called on the trisectoral presidential task force on the improvement of the administration of justice to study ways by which justice can be placed within the reach of our people. Its work has now been completed, and all three branches of government are set to implement its recommendations.

Last year we embarked on the most comprehensive steps so far to build up the bureaucracy and make it equal to the challenges ahead. We adopted important measures increasing the wages of government workers and providing for other benefits aimed at improving their morale leading to the development of a lean, speedy and effective bureaucracy.

We seriously examined the flaws in the government's organization structure and systems, particularly those that affect the delivery of basic services and the implementation of vital infrastructure projects. This examination has led to increased decentralization and the growing involvement of our citizens and the private sector in our national development efforts.

In 1988, we implemented several measures which will have lasting imprints in the lives of our people. Among these are the implementation of a free secondary education program following the mandate of our Constitution; the enactment of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law; the adoption of the generic drugs policy; and the expansion of housing benefits.

Finally, we continued to grow in the esteem of

the community of nations as we expanded and improved our diplomatic relations and maintained our policy of peaceful solution of conflicts with our neighbors.

We look back to 1988 with a deep sense of gratitude knowing that the same almighty power who guided us in our fight for the restoration of our democracy continued to guide us in our struggle to bring toward completion the work we have begun.

The crucial challenge for the next year is how we can stay on the same road with greater speed and renewed vigor. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that greater efforts must be taken in areas where results have not met public expectations or have not satisfied the goals and standards we have set for ourselves.

But we build on the gains and from the directions of 1988. While we have made considerable headways, we are still far from fully realizing our goals of a nation at work. A nation at peace and an effective bureaucracy. This year, while maintaining the same thrusts, we shall sharpen our focus in these areas.

Juan A. Caminade: Nais ko pong ipaabot sa inyo ang isang problema tungkol sa pagkuha ng aming land title o karapatan sa lupa. Nabili po namin ang lupang ito noon pong 1973 pa at kaparte lamang ako sa sampung ektarya kung kaya ang napapunta sa akin ay 1-3/4 hectares lamang. Apat po kaming pamilya na naghati-hati sa sampung (10) ektarya ng lupa. Mahal na Pangulo, ang tatlo ko pong kahati sa lupa ay nakakuha na ng karapatan nila or land titles ng bawat lupa. Simula po noong mag-aaply ako para sa titulo ko ay mayroon na rin akong nagastos na humigit-kumulang sa P2,000.00. Una, nagbayad po ako ng P800.00, processing fee daw ito sabi ng inspector. Noong nakalipas na dalawang taon, nagbayad din ako ng P1,300 para kumpleto na raw at wala na akong babayaran o hindi-dihin pang iba. Maghintay lang daw ako ng tatlong buwan at makukuha ko na ang titulo. Mula pa noon, naghintay ako hanggang sa nagpabalik-balik ako sa na-

PCA: Ayon sa Deputy Executive Director Ernesto Basa ng Civil Service Commission, ang pagbibigay ng civil service eligibility para sa mga cultural communities ay tapos na noon pang Agosto 20, 1979.

Sa kasalukuyan, ang pagbibigay muli ng eligibility para sa cultural communities ay pinag-aaralan pa lamang ng Committee on Civil Service and Government Reorganization. Ayon sa Senate bill na sinusulat ni Senator Santanina Rasul, ang batayan sa pag-

turang opisina at magpahanggang ngayon ay wala pa ring nangyayari.

PCA: Hindi ko po lubos na maunawaan kung bakit nabigyan na ng land title ang mga kaparte ninyo at kayo ay hindi pa. Nais kong malaman ang buong detalye ng inyong suliranin upang maipagbigay-alam natin sa Land Management Bureau (LMB) ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Inaatasan ko ang LMB na imbestigahan ang kaso ninyo at gawan ng nararapat na hakbang upang maisaayos ito. Hihintayin ko ang kasagutan ng LMB sa loob ng dalawang linggo.

Paul S. Iringan: Ako po ay si Paul S. Iringan, taga Cagayan. Ang akin pong gustong paratingin sa inyo ay matagal na problema namin dito sa aming probinsiya na nauukol sa cultural community eligibility na matagal na naming inaplayan mula noong 1987 dito po sa Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities. Bilang katibayan na kami po ay karapat-dapat na makasapi sa nasabing cultural community eligibility. Kami po ay pinagkalooban ng certification sa Office of Civil Service Commission sa Region 2 para mabigyan ng cultural community eligibility card upang magsilbing permanente sa aming pinagtrabahuan maging ikaw man ay casual o nag-aaply pa lamang. Ang sagot naman ng Civil Service Commission, hindi pa raw sila magbubukas dahil wala pang utos na nanggagaling sa kataastaasan ng Civil Service Commission at kailangan daw na aprubahan pa ng dalawang senators at idaan pa sa sesyon bago pirmahan ang nasabing bill.

Umaasa po kami na matutulongan ninyo kami sa aming problema.

PCA: Our Local Government Code requires that candidates for barangay captain and sangguniang barangay members must reside in the barangay where they intend to run for office for at least one year.

In the absence of details regarding the designation of Ms. Rosario Manila, I will direct Secretary Luis Santos of the department to look into your complaint and act on the matter accordingly.

Antonio T. Flores: Ako po ay isang security guard, may asawa at apat na anak. Ang una ko pong tanong ay ito: Kailan po ba maitutuwid ng ating gobyerno ang mga anomalyang pinagagawa ng ilang security agencies. Patuloy pa rin po ang panloloko at panggugupit nila sa aming mga sahod. Lalung-lalo na po sa remittance namin sa SSS at medicare at sa porsiyento ng bawat contract. Malaki pa



The nation is still far from achieving the peace it so desires what with the continuing war between the military and the insurgents.

bibigay nito ay ang kuwalipikasyon ng aplikante ayon sa pangangailangan ng serbisyong sibil.

Makaasa kayo na ang panukalang ito ay aking bibigyan ng pangunahing pansin pagdating nito sa aking tanggapan.

Jose E. Barrameda: Madam President, can a non-resident be designated as officer-in-charge of a certain barangay where she's not a resident?

The designation of Rosario Manila is a very glaring disregard of the provisions of the barangay code, considering that she is an actual resident of barangay 6 but designated officer-in-charge of barangay 4 of Legaspi City. How can she effectively serve the constituents of barangay 4 when she does not live among them?

Madam President, to give justice and chance to the residents of barangay 4, it is requested that a representative of the Department of Local Government here in Legaspi City conduct an early ocular investigation and inspection of the residence of the designated officer-in-charge.

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ang napupunta sa kanila kaysa sa amin na siyang naghihirap sa labas. Wala po bang magagawa ang DOLE laban dito? Minsan na po silang gumawa ng survey pero wala rin pong nangyari. Ano po ba ang mabuti naming gawin, Mrs. President? May iba pa po bang ahensiya ng gobyerno na malalapitan namin maliban sa Department of Labor?

Tulongan po ninyo kami, Mrs. President. Hirap na po kaming lahat sa ganitong kalagayan. May trabaho nga kaming naturingan pero hindi naman mapaka-in at mapag-aral ng husto ang aming mga anak. Paano na lang po ang magiging kinabukasan nila?

Here is the list of security agencies concerned: Philippine Security Specialists, Inc. (PSSI), Sharp Security Agency (SHARP), Mindanao Sulu Security Agency (MINSU), Federal Security Agency (FEDERAL), Davao Security Investigation Agency (DASOA), Isabela Watchman Agency (ISWA), Unique Security Detective Agency (USDA), Zamboanga Veterans Security Agency (ZAVE), Aprocare Security Agency (APROCARE), Sherlock Protective And Detective Security Agency (SHERLOCK-main office Manila), Montellano Security Agency (MONTELLANO), and Republic Security Agency (REPUBLIC).

PCA: Ang Department of Labor and Employment ay mayroon nang mga hakbang na isinagawa upang maiwasan o itigil ang ganitong anomalya ng mga security agencies. Ang mga ito ay ang:

- pagbuo ng special task force sa bawat rehiyon upang tiyakin ang pagsunod ng mga ahensiya sa batas, lalo na ang Republic Act no. 6640 na nagtaas ng minimum wage;
- pag-utos sa lahat ng security agencies na magsumite ng mga kontrata upang malaman ng DOLE kung ang mga security guards ay nababayaran nang ayon sa batas;
- patuloy na pakikipag-ugnayan ng DOLE sa Su-

pervisory Unit for Security and Investigation Agencies (SUSIA) ukol sa pagpataw ng kaukulang aksiyon sa mga ahensiya; - pagtayo ng mga "special desks" sa bawat rehiyon na siyang lulutas sa mga reklamo at karaingan ng mga "security guards" laban sa kanilang ahensiya.

Maliban sa DOLE, ang mga security guards ay maaaring magsampa ng kanilang mga reklamo sa Supervisory Unit for Security and Investigation Agencies (SUSIA), ayon sa Republic Act No. 5487 o ang "Private Security Law".

Kung kaya't sa kaso ninyo, Ginoong Flores, maaari kayong makipag-ugnayan agad kay Major Manuel Rivera, SUSIA officer, Recom 9, Zamboanga City o di kaya'y magpadala kayo ng liham kay Col. Rolando Roque, commanding officer ng SUSIA sa Camp Crame.

Felipe Toralde: Nais ko po sanang humingi ng tulong para sa mga magsasaka ng Poblacion, Balatan, Camarines Sur. Nangailangan po kami ng deep well irrigation pump at ito po ay nagkakahalaga ng P43,000. Sana po ay aprubahan ninyo ang hiling naming ito para kami ay magkaroon ng masaganang pagsasaka.

PCA: Gusto kong ipaalam sa inyo na hininto na ng National Irrigation Administration (NIA) ang pagsasagawa ng "deep well irrigation pump projects" simula noong nagkaroon tayo ng "energy crisis" dahil magastos ito sa kuryente. Ayon sa pagsusuri ng NIA, ang kita ng magsasaka kung gagamitin ng irrigation pump ay hindi sapat upang matugunan ang kanyang mga gastusin kasama na dito ang pambayad sa kuryente.

Ipinaabot sa akin ng NIA na mayroon silang mga pumps na gumagana pero hindi pinapatakbo ang mga ito dahil nga sa malaking gagastusin para sa kuryente. Gayunpaman, inaatasan ko ang NIA na makipag-ugnayan sa inyo kung paano kayo matutulongan para magkaroon ng patubig sa inyong lugar.

Mom in a million fights the odds

Mandy Elliot is a mother in a million — she was born without arms and now, at age 24, she's losing her

sight. But Mandy keeps battling on! "Hey, don't feel sorry for me!" Mandy told *The Enquirer*. "I

have two great kids and a husband who loves me. "I'm luckier than many people. O.K., life hasn't been a bed of roses, but I would never give up and start feeling sorry for myself."

Mandy was born without arms — the result of her mother taking the drug thalidomide while she was pregnant.

"I grew up with a fierce sense of independence. I have always been ready to accept a challenge," says Mandy, of Bristol, England.

"The worst part of my handicap was when I had to go to a special school for handicapped children. They fitted me with artificial arms. I hated them — they were so cumbersome and useless! I could do almost everything with my feet that ordinary people can do with their hands — like open doors and make tea. I could swim like a fish."

When she was older, Mandy was allowed to remove her artificial arms. "I wept tears of joy as I packed them and sent them back to the manufacturer marked 'not wanted.'"

"As a teen I tried to lead a normal life, going to dances. I had boyfriends. And then at 18 I met David — my future husband — beside a swimming pool.

"I saw him smile at me and thought, 'He can't be looking at me!' But he was. I started talking to him and soon we fell in love. When our baby Robert was born in May 1982 I cried a million tears of happiness. My feet are as nimble as any pair of hands. I changed Robert's diapers with my feet.

"In April 1983 David and I were married. It was like a Hollywood dream come true.

"I was a mother — and the wife of a hand-

some able-bodied man!

"Our daughter Emma was born in December 1984.

"I never had time to mope about not having arms. I was living the perfect life with a husband and two great kids. I was the happiest mother in the world."

But then early in 1986, Mandy's happy bubble burst. Her sight had always been poor, but it began deteriorating severely — another result of the drug her mother had taken.

"Suddenly I was faced with the horror of going blind," she said. "My world turned upside down. Having no arms had never stopped me from doing anything. But being blind too was just something awful — too awful to comprehend."

But Mandy, who now has a nanny to help with the children is coming to grips with her fate. She is now almost completely sightless.

"But I have fought against blindness like I fought against having no arms," she said. "I refuse to let it get me down. I went to a rehabilitation center for the blind for eight weeks because I wanted to meet other blind people and find out how they cope with Braille and other things associated with being blind. I can now read Braille with my toes — and that's a big help.

"My children have been a real comfort to me. They accept that their mom has no arms and can't see.

"I pray that one day God gives me a miracle and returns my sight. But if He doesn't then I will just carry on living my life with my wonderful husband... and two fantastic children."

(*National Enquirer*)

The kind of jewelry that one should NOT wear to work, like cheap-looking junk jewelry.



Brave thalidomide mom Mandy with husband David and their two kids

YESTERDAY



Jane Wyman

Jane Wyman sizzled (above) as one of Hollywood's hottest blonde movie bombshells in the 1930s — and today (right) she plays the ruthless wine-maker Angela Channing on the long-running, "Falcon Crest."



Joan Collins

As the beautiful but cunning Alexis Colby, lovely Joan Collins (right) schemes her way through TV's "Dynasty" each week. Back in 1955, the sultry beauty (above left) romanced Farley Granger in the film "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing."



How much jewelry to wear at work

It's O.K. for working women to wear jewelry on the job — if they follow a few DOs and DON'Ts, say fashion and jewelry experts.

Here are the suggestions from

Karen Massel, fashion director of the Atlanta Apparel Co., and Romann, consumer information director of Jewelers of America, a 13,000-member retailers' association.

DO...	DON'T...
...check out what you look like in a mirror from 15 or 20 feet away. If any piece of jewelry looks too distracting, leave it off.	...wear too much jewelry. Have one focal point — either your necklace, earrings or barcelet — but not all three.
...wear classic, conservative jewelry items if you work in a conservative business atmosphere. Earrings, for example, should be button-style in pearl, gold or silver.	...wear jewelry that clinks or jingles when you walk into a room.
...choose only quality jewelry items. Even if it's not real gold or silver, it should look real.	...wear cheap-looking or junk jewelry.
...ask for advice in choosing jewelry from store experts. Some department stores, for example, have personal shopping services.	...decide what kind of jewelry you're going to wear to work on the basis of what you see other women wearing in a shopping mall.
...wear less jewelry than you normally would your first day on the job. Look around and see what other women in your office are wearing.	...wear big, splashy jewelry, or jewelry that gets in the way of your work. For example, if your job requires you to be on the phone a long necklace could be a problem.



Bong: I'm sticking it out with Emerald Records

FIZZ BIZZ

HAR SANTIAGO



THE PAST year for some other recording companies did well in 1988. For Emerald Records, was a different story. We had a problem in competition. Emerald Cor- president Bong Carreon speaking. Bong put up the recording company after marriage with Imelda Papin. The company was doing good business. Imelda's records were all smash-

was not hard for Emerald to build her up as a recording artist. In fact, she is coming up with her first LP before the end of the month. The album which contains choice songs is entitled "Mahal Kita". Emerald has an artist already but they could not produce as many records as they want to. "We had a problem with raw materials last year. The raw materials business is controlled by the Chinese block so you need to have a good credit line. Emerald is not a very

so Emerald will be here hangga't kaya ko. I think we have good business prospects this year. I have so many plans for the company. Aside from launching Lourn's first LP, Emerald is also building up new talents. I have two new female talents who will be launched in summer. Medyo malayo pa 'yon so let's talk about them some other time. Basta naniniwala ako sa kasabihan na ang buhay o ang hanapbuhay ay parang gulong, minsan nasa ilalim, minsan nasa ibabaw. I believe that at the end of the rainbow is the pot of gold. Ngayon, pinaghihirapan kong patibayin ang Emerald but I know na makukuha ko rin ang gusto ko in due time."

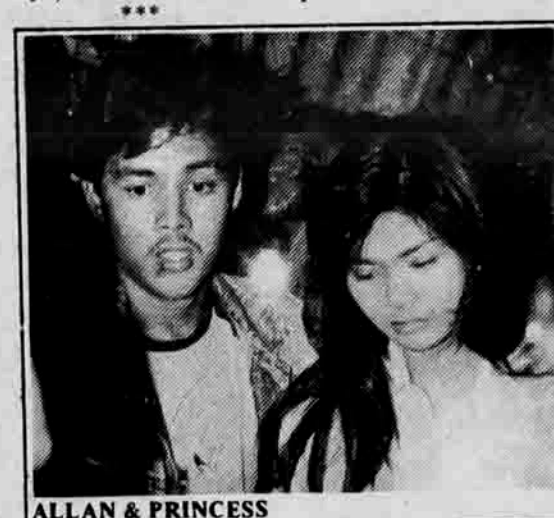
Bong swears his love-life is a big zero right now. He is not even in the mood to go out at night. From the office, unless he has other important appointments, he prefers to go straight home and read. His priority now is his business. Rumors linking him with Lourn Pal have died down.

As for his relationship with former wife Imelda Papin, Bong says he and Mel are very good friends. They are civil to each other. They talked on the phone via long distance last Christmas. "I'm happy for her because she's doing good. I guess she is a very good mother to Maffy (their only child). Maffy has very good grades in school. Mel is still busy with shows in the islands and in Mainland USA. Maganda naman ang buhay nila. Hindi pa siguro sila uuwi sa Pilipinas."

What if Mel gets married? "I will be forced to get Maffy. Ayoko kasing maguluhan ang bata," Bong simply said.

Aside from being the president of Emerald Records, Bong might be busy with another thing

— acting. He is being eyed by a big production company to play a lead role in a big movie. Bong seems to be interested. Why not when he knows how to act and he has the personality? "Dapat naman. noon. pa nag-artista 'yang si Bong dahil pwedeng-pwede naman siya," an observer said.



ALLAN & PRINCESS

"Macho Dancer", Lino Brocka's much-awaited controversial film about male prostitution, will be shown in Metro Manila theaters starting Jan. 18. The movie launches into stardom Brocka's very own discovery, Allan Paule, a former fashion model who was also studying radio electronics in a vocational school.

Also in the lead cast as "macho dancers" are Daniel Fernando and newcomers Timothy Diwa, William Lorenzo and Angelo Miguel.

Jacklyn Jose and Princess Punzalan portray the female leads, while Johnny Vicar and Lucita Soriano lend major support to the lead cast.

The movie became controversial right during the filming. Some reporters and columnists wrote that it was unfor-giveably obscene. The controversy reached the court, although the case was dismissed within months "for lack of merit."

Soon after the

film's completion, it became controversial once more due to the allegations that it was only smuggled without censors' approval to the Toronto Film Festival. When plans went afoot to show the film in the Philippines, the releasing company had a hard time securing censors' permit due to the alle-

between Jacklyn and Allan were edited out by Brocka himself in the international version.

Brocka admits that "Macho Dancer" is his "dream movie". But then just the same, he does not want to call it his masterpiece. He calls it his "dream movie" because he had been wanting to do it for about ten years already but opportunity came only last year.

"Macho Dancer" is based on the original screenplay of Ricky Lee and Amado Lacuesta. It was produced by Special People Productions but will be released by Viva Films.

Much of the film was shot in actual gay bars in Metro Manila and in similar places frequented by hospitality boys and their clientele. Many scenes featured young men who are actual performers in the bold shows of Metro Manila gay bars. Some scenes were reenacted by legitimate actors and actresses.

Says Brocka about the accusations that some of the scenes were irredeemably obscene: "Some viewers may indeed find some of the scenes as abominably lewd. But, then, that's how scenes take place in actual gay bars

and male prostitution houses. We did not invent any scene for cinematic effect. Almost everything in the movie is what really happens in real life to people who are caught up in the flesh business. If people find those scenes unforgivable, then it's up to them or to all of us to do something for the sake of our fellow human beings who are in the flesh business."



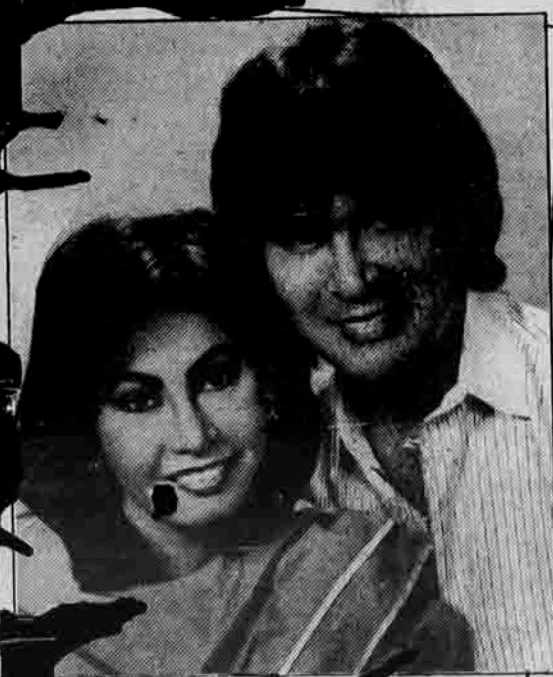
HAZEL

One newcomer who is loaded with talent is Hazel Garcia, an 18-year-old student of PUP. Hazel is one of Channel 4's Starbrighters and will soon be one of the anchorpersons in Boy de Guia's "Starwatch". Hazel deserves all these breaks because she knows how to talk. Give her some more time and she will emerge

(Page 16, please)



BANGLES



Their artist was also being to make a name good singer — the Julie Vega. Julie's and Bong's separation with Imelda affected the company away. Emerald had artist until they signed up singer Lourn. Because Lourn a good singer, it

big company so it was rather hard for us. I'm thankful that now, unti- unti nang naayos ang problema," says Bong.

Some recording companies have already closed shop but Emerald still continues. It refuses to accept defeat. "I cannot just close Emerald. It was my brain-child. I am not a quitter

Paradise amidst poverty

ANGELES CITY — When US senator Richard Lugar arrived in his country's huge Clark Air Base here last Friday, what he saw was a paradise surrounded by poverty and hunger.

While millions of Filipinos are malnourished, unemployed and without housing and running water, Americans live in First World luxury on one of the biggest military reservations in the world outside continental USA.

It was Senator Lugar who advised deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in 1986 that all was lost and that he should "cut clean and cut quickly." Senator Lugar's Clark visit was officially to inspect the building boom going on at Clark, but some commentators say it is to see at first hand if the US can do without Clark while retain-

ing Subic Bay, when the present treaty on the bases comes up for negotiation next year.

The Clark area is currently a scene of much unrest because of the huge tracts of land it occupies which Filipino farmers want. Other lands administered by the Philippine military have also been at the center of controversy.

Undersecretary Salvador Pejo of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) is investigating allegations that Philippine military men assigned to the Clark Air Base Command (Cabcom), in charge of patrolling and maintaining the security of the vast lands attached to the US facility, have been acting as repressive landlords by charging farmers excessive land rent.

Major General Jose

L. De Leon and recently promoted Brig. Gen. De Leon Go will have to answer farmers' allegations that the military has been collecting as much as 25 per cent of their total produce.

Thousands of farmers have been cultivating some 11 thousand hectares of land which became part of a Philippine reservation in 1979 after it was turned over by the US government. The reservation is a portion of the 51,000 hectares leased to the US Government for its military operations in Clark.

Housing for Pets

Aeta tribespeople have also been ordered removed from part of the Clark base but have put up stout resistance, declaring their intention to make a stand for their ancestral homelands. While thou-

sands of Filipinos go hungry and homeless or face demolitions around the huge US air base, which US defense experts say is vital to the US nuclear deterrent posture, and essential to its first-strike capability, Clark base authorities are spending US\$51,000 to construct a housing complex for pet animals behind the base laundry which is itself being improved to the tune of US\$77,574.

Almost half a million dollars is also being spent this week to improve other facilities. These expenditures are minor in comparison to the US\$35-million being spent for a new 10,500 ft. runway which was approved last November 1987 by President Aquino, and the US\$23.26-million new housing project.

What definitely was not on the official tour of the Republican Senator from Indiana was Angeles' US-funded Social Hygiene Center where thousands of women are regularly screened for venereal disease and the dreaded AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) virus.

US authorities have not released any official figures for the number of women infected with AIDS around Clark base. Women's groups claim that the US military is responsible for introducing AIDS into the communities around the military facilities and demand that help should be provided for diseased women, rather than expensive homes for US servicemen's dogs. (PNF)



US should provide medical help for AIDS-afflicted Filipinas around Clark base.

Bong

(From page 15)

as one of the most effective television hosts.

Hazel wants to try everything in show-business. Aside from hosting, she also wants to be in the acting field. She also knows how to sing and she dances well. As of now, her concentration is with "Starbrighters" and "Starwatch" but she also welcomes guesting stints in other shows. She guested once in "Coney Reyes on Camera" and she found

the experience very interesting. "I am already in this business so might as well take advantage of the opportunity. What I can promise is I'll do my best parasabihin nilang may karapatan talaga akong mapapunta sa show-business," she said.

Bangles, the all-female rock-pop band, has found a new route to top the play and sales charts, with the

highly-potent teenybopper single "In Your Room".

The track is the initial release of OctoArts International in Bangles' third and latest album, "Everything", the major follow-up to the band's double platinum "Different Light" album in 1986. The female quartet dominated the year's end as the album's cut, "Walk Like An Egyptian", notched at Number 1 and stuck there for four weeks, with another Bangles hit, "Manic Monday."

The Bangles were last

heard of in Christmas '87 when their "Hazy Shade Winter" climbed at Number 2 and claimed the Best MTV plum. A predicted successor to the said track, "In Your Room" is written by the complementing trio of Steinberg, Kelly and Susanna Hoffs, one-fourth of the Bangles which includes other American lovelies as Michael Steele and Debbie and Vicki Peterson. The new single rests on Susanna's vocal support while its flip-side, "Bell Jar" features Vicki's

WE FORUM

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FOCUS

JANUARY 16-22, 1988

A COUNTRY OF 'GHOSTS'

Billions of pesos in taxpayers' money are lost every year to corruption and other forms of economic subversion. Billions more are expected to be lost this year.

Most of the losses come from "ghost" expenditures — i.e., expenses incurred for non-existent purposes.

Sen. Ernesto Maceda, vice chairman of the Senate committee on finance, estimated that P5 billion or about 30 per cent of the country's infrastructure budget is squandered yearly through "ghost" payments and padded payrolls.

For instance, about P8 million yearly is allotted for the maintenance of 1,177 kms. of "ghost" barangay roads. The money usually ends up in the pockets of corrupt officials, said former Public Works Secretary Juanito Ferrer. "Ghost roads" have been reported in Regions 1, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 13.

If there are so-called "ghost roads" there are also "ghost patients."

The Philippine Medical Care Commission said it has paid about P800 million over the years to hospital owners for the treatment of "ghost patients."

The racket is perpetrated mostly by family-run hospitals in Quezon, Davao, Bohol and in some areas of Bicol and Central Luzon. These hospitals buy unused or about to

expire papers of MEDICARE members for about P200 or P300. The hospitals then file huge claims with MEDICARE for the purported treatment of these people.

Aside from ghost roads and patients there are also ghost schools, teachers, employees, hospitals and health

If corruption, government inefficiency and economic subversion had been curbed, life for the majority of Filipinos could have been a little better. More roads could have been built, schools, hospitals and ports constructed, employment generated.

centers all over the Philippines.

If government funds were used "judiciously," government's national budget for 1989 could have been reduced by P20 billion, said Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague.

Carague said the tape and meddling of some politicians in the implementation of infrastructure projects have resulted in losses of government funds and delays in the implementation of projects.

If corruption, government inefficiency and economic subversion had been curbed, life for the majority

of Filipinos could have been a little better.

More roads could have been built, hospitals constructed, employment generated.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) estimates that P50 billion or a third of the national budget was lost to corruption and inefficiency in govern-

The Economic Intelligence and Investment Bureau (EIIB) on the other hand estimated that P51.1 billion was lost by the Government to economic saboteurs through dollar salting, smuggling, tax evasion and mismanagement of government corporations in 1987.

The foregone income represented more than 60 per cent of total government cash revenues in 1987, said EIIB.

Corruption is said to be rampant in major government institutions like the military, defense establishments, judiciary, revenue collecting agencies,

and airports.

EIIB estimated that the P51.1 billion lost by the government through dollar salters, tax evaders and smugglers could have increased the salaries of 1,068,000 government employes by P3,900