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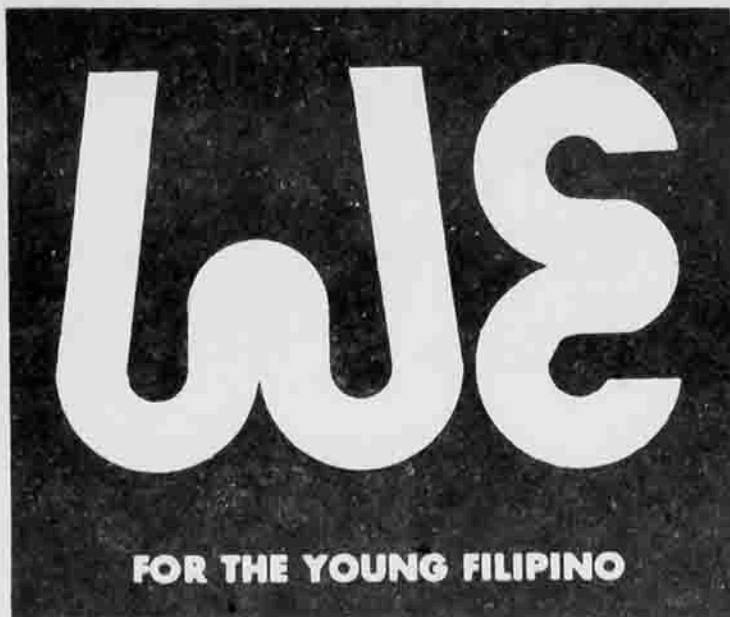


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FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING SEPT. 30, 1977

VOL. I NO. 10 * Metro Manila * 50 CVOS.

● At a glance ● At a glance ● At a

○ **Teofisto Guingona talks on bread and freedom**

○ **Teodoro Valencia asks: Presidential or parliamentary?**

○ **The search for energy**

'Convention' on human rights

Some 1,000 persons, representing various segments of Philippine society, staged last Aug. 21 what was termed as "The 1977 Filipino peoples' convention on human rights."

The convention, participated in by farmers, students, members of the clergy and the defunct Senate, laborers and the handicapped, was held at the height of Typhoon Ibiang and on the eve of the World Peace through Law Conference held at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Keynote speaker was former University of the Philippines President Salvador P. Lopez

who dwelled on the "Human Rights Tradition of the Philippines."

Other speakers were ex-Sen. Jovito R. Salonga; Rev. Antonio B. Lambino, S.J.; and Trinidad Herrera of the Zone One Tondo Organization.

The convention was jointly sponsored by the Alliance for Human Rights and the Philippine Organization for Human Rights the leaders of which include retired Supreme Court Justice Calixto Saldivar, ex-Sens. Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, Eva Estrada Kalaw, Ramon Diaz, Tecla San Andres

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WORKING STUDENT — Only 17 years old, Lala Ruiz is our winsome coed for the fortnight. Lala shuttles from her office in Makati (where she works as secretary to the Vice President) to her school at the University of the Philippines (Manila) on Padre Faura. — (Photo by Chito Songco)

Move to unite students

Some 200 student leaders from Metro Manila colleges and universities met last weekend at the Asian Labor Education Center of the University of the Philippines compound to spearhead the organization of the League of

Filipino students.

Prominent in attendance were UP and Araneta University students who had earlier sparked off the mass boycott against tuition fee increases.

One of the speakers was ex-Sen. Jose W.

Diokno who briefed the students on the state of the Philippines' political and economic affairs.

The student leaders who managed the organizational meeting presented the proposed

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**Fly this flag,
proudly**

Ziga, Lorenzo Tañada; ex-President Diosdado Macapagal, Ambassador Jose Alejandrino and Rev. Cirilo A. Rigos of the United Church.

ALTERNATIVE

The convention wound up with the passage of several resolutions, including what was dubbed as "People's Alternative" — a proposal that is against the status quo and Communism.

According to a mimeographed release, the following items were the main issues highlighted during the convention:

1. "The violation of human and civil rights" as a result of martial law;

2. "For the workers, the right to organize free trade unions, the right to strike, as well as security of employment;

3. "For the peasants, the rights of free association and expression, especially in relation to refusing to join government programs without danger of government reprisal;"

4. "For the students, the right to form their own student councils, and the right to a free campus press;"

5. "For the urban poor, the right to have decent dwellings near their places of employment, without fear of arbitrary government relocation;"

6. "For the political detainees, unconditional and absolute amnesty for all, whether provisionally released or still detained;"

"For the church, the freedom of expressing one's religion through active commitment for the common goods;"

8. "And for all, the right to a free and independent mass media."

In sum, the conven-

tion participants called for "the immediate lifting of martial law and removal of one-man rule, as well as the holding of free and honest national elections, in which every elective public official, from the highest to the lowest, should submit himself to the sovereign judgment of the Filipino people."

In its resolution on a "People's Alternative" to martial law and the old society, the Convention adopted the following:

1. Genuine National Independence

—a foreign policy that safeguards the national interest while promoting international cooperation in defense of basic human rights;

—effective control of foreign investments, to the end that foreign-owned enterprises will promote national economic development;

—organization of a citizens' army adequate for national defense.

2. International Cooperation

—combat all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and totalitarianism, whether capitalist, communist or racist;

—preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines;

3. Political Democracy

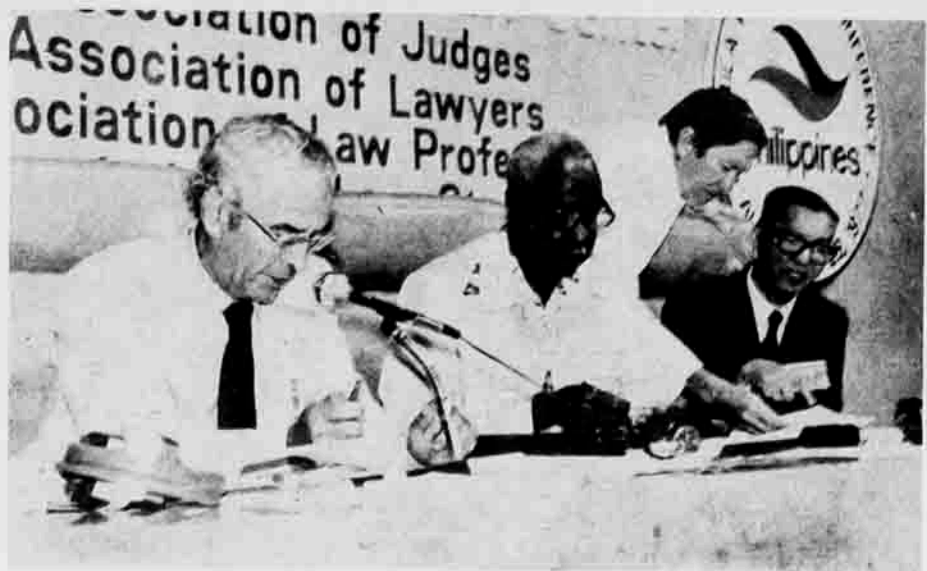
—work for the total dismantling of martial law, the abolition of one-man rule, and the restoration and preservation of basic human rights;

—build a people's government — communitarian, participatory, representative, and responsible to the body politic;

—ensure a proper check-and-balance of the three branches of government: legislative, executive and judicial;

—amnesty to and release of all political prisoners.

4. Agrarian Reform



WORLD LAW CONFAB — The Manila World Law Conference adjourned after approving "The Manila Human Rights Proclamation." Photo taken at the closing rites show Charles Ryne, president of the World Peace Through Law Center; William Thompson, WPTLC Secretary-General; former Sen. Emmanuel Pelaez and Justice Enrique Fernando.

—distribution of agricultural land, or of the produce thereof, in such a way as to assure a family income to the cultivators of the soil;

—grants of agricultural land from the public domain to farmers in need of land;

—limitation of ownership of urban lands and their distribution to the poor and the disadvantaged.

5. Industrial Democracy

—nationalization of those major industries and public utilities whose control by the government is essential to national security and well-being;

—restoration and promotion of the rights of

labor.

6. Nationalist Industrialization

—industrialization directed toward national self-sufficiency at least in the necessities of life;

—Filipino control of the means of production and exchange and the public utilities essential to the nation's survival and development;

—protection of Filipino entrepreneurs against unfair competition from foreign business interests;

—prohibition of the importation of luxuries.

7. Public Welfare

—an equitable and

progressive system of taxation tending toward socio-economic equality among the citizens;

—socialization of the medical and para-medical professions.

8. People's culture

—restructuring of the system of education so as to make it more accessible to citizens with the requisite aptitude, interest, and social concern;

—emphasis on nationalism, technology adapted to national needs, and authentic humanism;

—separation of Church and State which does not preclude their cooperation for the common good. ■

Mass media and crime

WE Publisher-Editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr. recently warned that non-reporting of criminal incidents and the restrictions on the press may create a "false aura of security" among the people.

Speaking before the first national symposium on the role of mass

media in crime prevention, Burgos said that in their overzealousness to join the bandwagon of developmental journalism, publishers and editors have relegated crime stories to the background.

He also lamented the fact that there has been little effort on the part

of the press people to report more lengthily on the developments in the criminal justice system.

The symposium was attended by publishers, editors, police officers and representatives from the movie, TV, radio and advertising industries.



EDITORIALS—

Need for intellection

Somewhere in the pages of this issue's WE are certain items which may be misconstrued by some but which, to us, could verily serve as a springboard for honest, constructive intellection among our readers.

WE is being guided by the basic concept of human rights which unequivocally states that every individual has the right to free expression and to a free exchange of ideas. We hasten to add, however, that such right is bounded by responsibility—a responsibility to construct, not to destruct, to enlighten; not to confuse, to enhance the right, not to perpetuate the wrong.

In publishing, therefore, the speech of 1971 Constitutional Convention delegate Teofisto Guingona (page 5) and the news story about the "People's convention on human rights" (page 1), we are merely performing our avowed task to present the proverbial other side of the coin and, at the same time, to open WE's pages as a channel where any Filipino can ventilate his opinion that affect the general welfare and interest of the people.

And along the way perhaps, we may yet serve another purpose: to make the minions of our government conscious of what their constituents feel and think about so that they may subsequently be guided accordingly in all their actuations.

Kung walang nakabatid ng damdamin ng mga mamamayan sa pamamagitan ng pahayagan, at kung walang mga taong nagmamalasakit sa kapakanan ng nakararami, ang kaginhawahan at katiwasayan ay malayo bago natin makamit. — JGBjr.

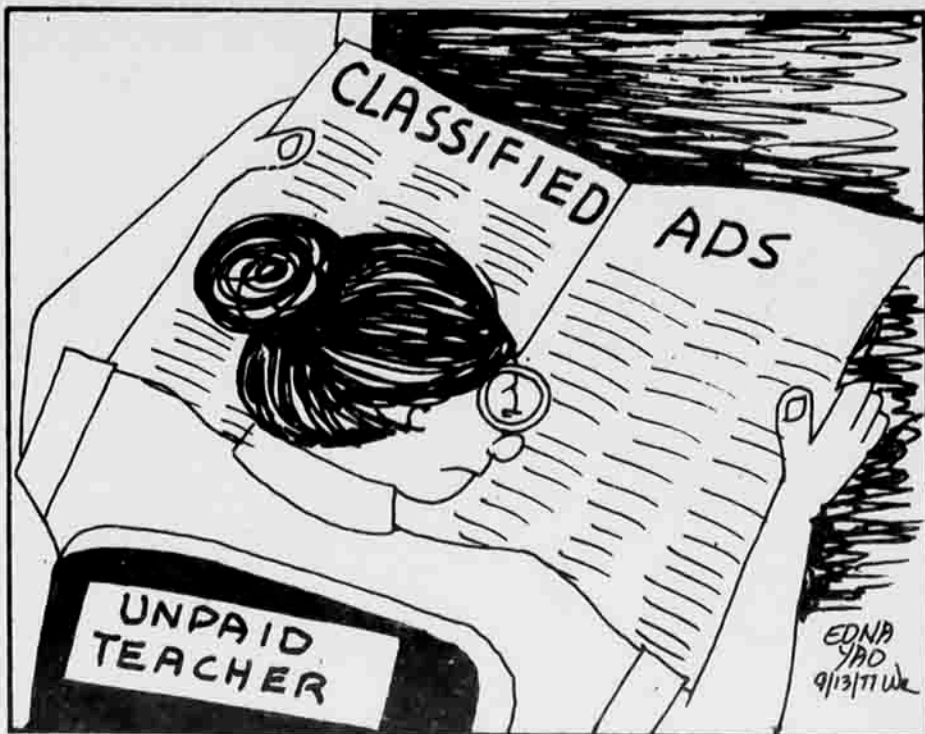
Relax lang

Some members of Metro Manila's studentry are courting military intervention in their affairs as a result of the series of violence that marred their boycott against tuition fee increases.

Already, Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile has issued a warning to arrest unruly students and to close schools where violence continue to rule.

The incidents in FEATI and Manuel L. Quezon universities are clear indictment of the immaturity and irresponsibility of some students.

Kung ganyan palagi, mawawala ang saysay ang kanilang pinaglalaman. Huminahon tayo, mga kasama. Relax lang.



PUBLISHER'S NOTES—

Sycophants oppose holding of elections

By JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

If we are to believe the spate of newstories in our metropolitan dailies, it would appear that President Marcos chose the wrong decision in lifting curfew and in announcing the holding of elections.

It is strange that these twin-moves geared at the normalization of democratic processes would meet resistance,

instead of approbation, from certain segments of society.

Curfew and the non-exercise of suffrage are pure and simple restrictions to freedom. The President, in his desire to restore our freedom to move about and our right to elect the people who should guide our destiny, certainly did the right thing. He is



upholding our basic human rights. The trouble is we have so many sycophants who would rather muzzle the people for their own self-interest. I think they would like to stay in power forever. I urge our readers to know who these sycophants are and when election

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FORUM—

Silent conspiracy against studentry

By CHUCHAY MOLINA

There seems to be a silent conspiracy among forces unknown to "fragmentize" students into opposing powers and goals.

Recent events drama-

tize this foreboding theory. The tuition hike row has sparked off a series of other occurrences which demonstrate that student power is still "alive and



kicking," so to speak, while at the same time, there seems to be no definite direction for this.

(Page 15 please)

constitution and by-laws of the organization. The students listed down the following objectives:

1. to unite and organize the Filipino students for the attainment of common interest;

2. to promote and protect students' rights and

welfare; among which are: to fight for the restoration of all student councils and the reactivation of all student organizations; to ensure student representation in key-policy-making bodies of the university; and to uphold campus press freedom.

3. to encourage common activities and endeavors towards the social, physical and mental development of the students;

4. to foster solidarity with all other existing sectoral youth and student organizations; and

5. to instill national consciousness and to ad-

vance the people's interests among the youth and the students.

Earlier, Ms. Imee Marcos, eldest daughter of the First Couple and national chairman of the Kabataang Barangay hopped from one Metro Manila university to another to organize school-based Kabataang

Barangays.

Among the schools visited by Miss Marcos were the Centro Escolar University, Manuel Luis Quezon University (scene of a violent boycott of students against tuition fee hike) Philippine College of Commerce, and University of the East. ■

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Bread and freedom

by TEOFISTO 'TITO' GUINGONA

(Speech delivered before the Ermita Lions Club—August 26, 1977).

Close schools?

We do not believe in abuse, and we do not think student excesses, such as campus violence, should be tolerated. If students protest tuition increases, they can express their views to the authorities concerned and among themselves. There are many ways of settling differences peacefully. But we do not think the students should break windows and destroy furniture in protest against tuition increases.

However, it is difficult for the observer to commit himself to the proposition advanced by Secretary Enrile that any school involved in unruly or violent demonstrations should be closed.

In the first place, only a minority in any school is involved in unruly demonstrations. To close the school would prejudice the majority of students who want nothing but to go about their studies conscientiously.

And if some school or schools should be closed, for how long?

As a rule, school youths are impulsive and do not have the breadth of perspective of older people. Ways should be found to reach their minds through the school authorities.

And maybe we who are more mature in thought should also ask ourselves if we are not in some way a disappointment to the idealistic spirit of the young.

Reaching an understanding with the youth is a never-ending task for many nations. We are encouraged by the fact that here there have been moves to honor that responsibility.—(BULLETIN TODAY)

Some of you must have listened to the replay of the Nixon-Frost Interviews over television last month. In one of these interviews, perhaps in a bid to justify such acts as Watergate, Richard Nixon unabashedly claimed that "sometimes it is alright for a President to do things that are otherwise illegal, provided it is for the sake of national security." He even claimed that Abraham Lincoln himself had once said that "a President is sometimes justified to perform an illegal act for national security."

President Nixon must have misquoted Lincoln or cited him out of context. For history shows that that particular President always kept faith with the people. In 1861 the confederate forces — precipitating civil war — started to shell Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and Lincoln bravely responded by imposing a blockade of all Southern ports. In 1862, in the face of an actual shooting war between the North and the South which threatened to break the Union and the Nation — Lincoln declared martial law. But he made it applicable only to the rebels and their adherents. He did not detain political opponents. He did not imprison newspapermen and journalists critical of him. Instead, he submitted the declaration for ratification. And towards the end of the civil war, when the outcome was already clear, he prepared to grant

absolute unconditional amnesty to heal the wounds of war, and return power to the people where it really belongs.

CLAMOR

Today Nixon's fading battlecry for National Security still finds echo amongst a number of authoritarian rulers —



NIXON

but the great clamor for human rights has touched a responsive chord in the hearts of millions the world over — from the Soviet Union to South America, from the hinterlands of Dark Africa to the developing nations of Asia.

Only last Monday, in a dramatic gesture, President Marcos lifted the travel ban and curfew, in recognition of his avowed support for human rights. The people who listened to the announcement at the World Law Conference roundly applauded, for they consider said acts as vital steps towards normalization of a situation everyone accepts as temporary.

Permit me, however, to present certain observations pertinent to the President's pronouncements on human rights.

First — Basic human rights are God-given. They are not privileges that may be withheld today and granted tomorrow, not favors that may be freely given and taken. Even under martial law, human rights remain with each individual — it is only the exercise thereof that are deemed suspended in order to fight an imminent peril, or an actual invasion, insurrection, or rebellion. But when the war ceases, when the rebellion or insurrection is quelled, when the imminent peril is gone — then the exercise of these rights revert fully and comprehensively to each individual. As members of the Lions Club, for example, you all have certain basic rights. During regular meetings you have a right to speak, a right to be heard, but when a fire or emergency breaks out, each one willingly foregoes with the exercise of such right in order to quell the fire. However, once the meeting is resumed, the right to speak reasserts itself — and there is no need for the President or the Presiding officer to dispense anew that which was never lost in the first place.

GOAL

Second—If we desire to normalize the situation, as President Marcos himself stated in his address last Monday, I am afraid that having elections alone

(Page 13 please)

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Publisher-Editor

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TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH
AND SHARE A VISION.

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Presidential or parliamentary?

By TEODORO F. VALENCIA

THE PHILIPPINES is solidly committed to democracy. Our Constitution says so, the old and the new, even the first one that we forged in Malolos. Recently, however, after five years of martial law, we have been having second thoughts about the parliamentary system that is incorporated in the new Constitution. Many a sizeable group of respected politicians and government leaders say it might be a good idea to return to the presidential system of the 1916 Constitution. Perhaps, they say, it will work this time if not before.

Today, the leaders of thought and our political science experts are debating the issue quite openly. Presidential or parliamentary? That's the hot issue of the day. Even the thought of an expensive and laborious job of amending the Constitution to bring about a return to the presidential system has not awed the proponents of the idea.

Five years of martial law saw the emergence of a new civic conscience and discipline. People saw the political stability under martial law that saw us through world economic crises and even improved our economy. All agree that had we delayed martial law we would have been thrown into chaos by the oil embargo and the oil price increases over the last few years. Yet, as anyone can see, we made progress where even the giants of the industrial world reeled.

Will the political lords, the purveyors of

terrorism and vote-buying make a comeback if we returned to the presidential system? Or will they thrive better under a parliamentary system? This question becomes crucial as we approach the task of taking the debate to the grassroots level of our population. But the more important consideration is how, the form of government will affect our economic stability—stability we worked so hard and sacrificed so much to attain. Democracy's is not in issue—it's just the form.

Parliamentary systems work best in mature societies like the one they have in England and Japan. American political scientists say even the USA can't adopt the parliamentary system because of the unpreparedness of the people for it. France reeled under the impact of successive elections for the purpose of choosing a prime minister—until Charles de Gaulle came into the scene and took over as a near-absolute dictator if a benevolent one. Italy is undergoing the political effects of a weakened parliamentary system. Where people are under pressure to remain strong and unified, the parliamentary system works. Otherwise, under normal government system activities, the parliamentary system yields to human nature and provokes those violent struggles for control of parliament.

In a mature, disciplined society, the voters can be counted on to send to parliament responsible, mature repre-



sentatives. But if it should happen that we all again return to the old campaign strategies and political maneuverings, we may end up with irresponsible members of parliament who will resort to the old game of changing leaders. Remember how our old Congress was consumed in changing speakers, revamping the Senate and party hopping? Such a climate would make a disaster of our democracy.

You say that under the presidential system, the old bad habit can also resurface? True, but the stability of the nation is not in as dangerous a situation. The President would then administer for duration of his term of office. The same situation with a prime minister could spell disaster if the national occupation will be changing prime ministers—which means more elections.

In the face of all these alternative, the nation enters a period of debate.

What must we do—return to the old or adopt what we have already written into our Constitution of 1973? The mere fact that we are debating instead of acting right away—

rashly—is proof of our sobering up. We mean that we are not ready to resurrect the old riots and political power play.

It's true that it may be too early to change back to the presidential form of government. We have barely tested the parliamentary system—how then do we know it won't work. But, you can say, on the other hand, that we can't gamble on something that we're in a position to avoid. If we can know that the parliamentary system won't work, why gamble.

In the case of the presidential system, we already know the pitfalls, the weaknesses and the remedies. We have had five years of introspection and self-medication.

Not too late to change our minds, if we want to. But the sober afterthoughts are healthy. It means we care what happens to the country

where before, we were concerned only what happens to our political idols and to us.

I can see the possibilities, the probabilities. We may have to go into the business of calling a new Constitutional Convention to thresh out the question, to gauge anew the temper of the people. If the convention confirms our parliamentary system, then, great. But if the convention opts for a return to the presidential system, so be it. Eventually, the people must be asked in a national plebiscite. Five years is a long gap. We must know if the people still think the parliamentary is what the doctor ordered.

Let's go back to normalcy that will be normal, not normally chaotic and politically unstable. Progress is what we want. Even stagnation is only half as desirable as chaos and anarchy.

—(Daily Express)

"The truth is found when men are free to pursue it."

FDRoosevelt

WE Cheers!

JRC's Interact club

The Interact club of Jose Rizal College, a student organization sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mandaluyong, is fast becoming the school's coordinating body for youth civic action programs.

Established two years ago, the Interact Club of JRC has already accomplished numerous projects which include assistance to unfortunate victims of calamities, donations to residents of welfare houses and other community development programs.

According to club president Angelo Subida, the JRC Interact chapter has already lined up this year's projects such as community development, international friendship, sports development and personal and leadership development programs.

The Interact Club has worldwide chapters composed mostly of students engaged in community service. Compared to an ordinary student organization, the club was founded to render service to the unfortunate and foster friendly and peaceful relationship among the people of the world.

OBJECTIVES

Among the objectives of the club include the following:

1. to recognize and develop leadership and personal integrity among the youth;

2. to encourage and practice thoughtfulness and helpfulness to others;

3. to create awareness of the importance of the home and the family;

4. to build respect for the rights of others;

5. to emphasize acceptance of individual responsibility as the basis of personal success;

6. to recognize the dignity and value of all useful occupations;

7. to provide opportunities for gaining increased knowledge and understanding of the community, national and world affairs; and

8. to open avenues of personal and group action leading to the advancement of international understanding of all people.

REQUIREMENTS

An applicant has to meet certain requirements to qualify for membership in the club.



INTERACT — Members of the Jose Rizal College's Interact club are shown sharing cheers with clients of the Asuncion Perez Institute in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, one of the agencies being assisted by the youth club

A student who wishes to join the club must be academically prepared and must possess good character and leadership qualities. Members of the club are trained to be future leaders through development programs.

Among the projects

of the Interact club of JRC are visits to welfare institutions to donate goods consisting of medicines, clothings and foods.

Recently, club members visited the Asuncion Perez Institute in Mandaluyong where unwed mothers and their

children, mentally retarded and aged persons are taken cared of by social workers.

During the visit, club members entertained the inmates with songs and dances and provided them with foods, medicines and clothings.

WE Jeers!

Bed-time stories or those small printed pornographic booklets are once more being peddled in Quiapo and Sta. Cruz districts.

Most of these filthy materials are being sold clandestinely by some unscrupulous persons, especially on C. M. Recto avenue and some side-

streets along Rizal avenue.

The peddlers simply call attention of passers-by and escort them to isolated spots where they openly display and sell the pornographic pamphlets for as high as P30.

A crackdown by the police is in order.



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The search for energy resources

By GEORGE BROOKS

PART II

The development of non-conventional energy resources is also in full swing as efforts of the Energy Development Board extend so far to include powerless rural areas.

Solar energy if fully tapped and developed, promises to be the key to national development since it is inexhaustible, costs nothing and has little adverse effect on the environment.

Current research and development efforts point towards the eventual acquisition and development of commercially viable large-scale solar power generating plants. Such plants, especially Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Systems, appear to be particularly suitable to local conditions and may account for up to 3,000 MW of the country's power demands by the year 2,000. Anticipating a productive limit of coal and hydro potentials by the end of century, technologists are seriously considering solar energy generation.

WIND POWER

Wind-energy conversion along with direct solar energy and bio-conversion, is also an area considered to have specific applications with the greatest impact in the near-and medium-term.

However, wind regimes in the country appear to have lower speeds and more variable directions in the countries of the region. According to limited data, the local average wind speed is only about 8 km/hr. The general wind utilization

systems require an average 10 km/hr winds, and so far, only three areas have been pinpointed as promising areas for windmill installations. These areas are Aparri (11 km/hr) Basco (17 km/hr), and Manila (11 km/hr). Other areas such as Tagaytay and Mountain Province are felt as having potent wind capabilities. But due to the absence of PAGASA monitoring stations no measurement has yet been made.

OCEAN POTENTIALS

As far as harnessing ocean thermal potentials is concerned, the Philippines is said to be in a particularly advantageous zone because of the constant flow of large cold water masses underneath zone eastern seaboard. The masses originate from the Australian-New Zealand zone and flow towards possible sites for a future Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion plant are thought to be Bislig Bay and the east coast of Samar.

BIO-GAS

Bio-conversion, on the other hand, have had far-reaching effects on the living conditions in the rural areas as more of its by-products are now major energy sources for certain pilot areas.

Projects include the generation of bio-gas from urban and rural wastes, marsh gas utilization, alco-gas for motor fuel, power from agro-industrial wastes, and power from energy plantations.

Bio-gas is gas derived

from the fermentation of animal wastes. Fermentation takes place in an enclosed tank buried in the ground. Only the top portions are exposed where a main pipe leads into the house. Waste materials are deposited into a side pipe called a hopper and drops into the first of two water-filled compartments. The two compartments are separated by a divider. However, this divider is not connected to the tank floor, leaving an ample space to allow water flow. The water in both compartments contains anaerobic bacteria, aptly called starters serving as fermenting agents. In the process of fermentation, methane is produced. The gas finds its way into the house through the main pipe. The remnants or effluents are expelled through another side pipe, collected and used later as fertilizers.

OPERATIONAL

The Tarlac Bio-gas plant, a bigger version of the household bio-gas tank, is now in operation. The plant is presently servicing ten families residing in its immediate vicinity. The EDB and the Bureau of Animal Industry, in a joint venture, will pioneer the installation and operation of 12 medium-scale bio-gas units all over the country.

Alco-gas, on the other hand, is a blend of alcohol derived from the fermentation of molasses and gasoline. There is a plan to put up a pilot plant in the Negros/Panay areas as tests have shown favor-

able results. Should alco-gas development be successful, the country's transportation system may yet be the first to run on alco-gas, with colossal savings.

High hopes are staked on the energy plantation projects as a study project revealed that a 9,100 hectare plantation is sufficient to feed a 75 megawatt power on wood fuel — continuously! Continuously, because trees which are the primary energy source, are renewable resources. When burned they produce heat, wood alcohol, charcoal, producer gas and tar.

Plantation trees, ipil-ipil an example, have high BTU (British Thermal Unit) content aside from having the capacity for quick growth.

Some private firms have already embarked on this project but have kept it on a minimum scale. Proving the viability of this energy source is still the main objective of experiments. Sites, totaling 300,000 hectares and mostly in Luzon and the Visayas, have been sin-

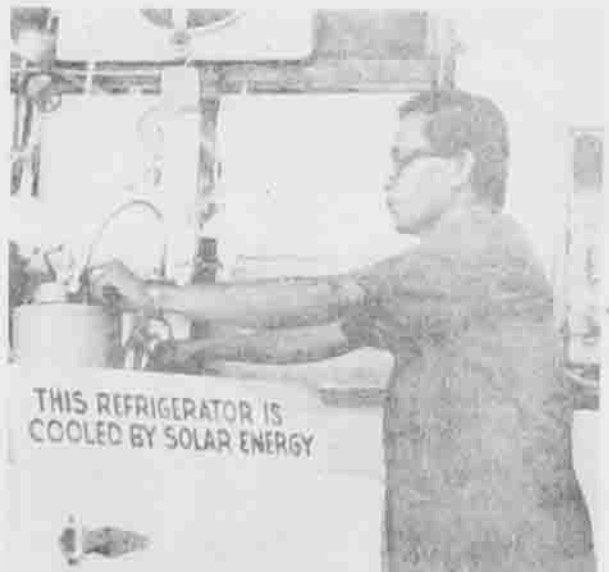
gled out as suitable for energy plantations.

SHACKLES

In the long run, the country still has to see the time when these alternate energy resources have been fully developed. Between now, and that golden self-reliant era, we must face and accept the inevitability of crude-oil importation.

The shackles that bind the national economy to crude oil importation is getting tighter and the government is exerting tremendous efforts to sever, in most parts, the country's overdependence on international oil companies for the supply, transport and marketing of petroleum.

The self-reliant strategy of the government in connection with local oil-exploration ventures and development of indigenous energy resources should be lauded and supported at this early stage. Sectors of society should and must be involved in this endeavor. ■





LOCAL GIRL — Elsa Piamonte, 18-year-old Silliman U coed typifies the beautiful, happy Dumaguete girl.

By **CALOY BUENO**
WE correspondent for
Dumaguete City

DUMAGUETE CITY, the capital of Negros Oriental, describes itself as "the city of gentle people." A short hop from Cebu City, the hub of the Visayas, this bustling little city of 53,755, according to a local feature writer, is also fast emerging as a "modern Athens of the Visayas," a veritable seat of culture in the area.

Jesus B. Chanco, feature writer at the Community News Service, Silliman and assistant director of SU's school of mass communication, further describes Dumaguete and its people thusly: "... Insulated against the clangorous hubhub of big cities, Dumagueteños live a sedate, unhurried life and their children tread quietly the tranquil lanes of the Academe in the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom. These gentle people refuse to be stampeded by politics of dubious persuasions, the lure of ultra-modernism, and the

siren-song of crass materialism... Like the ancient Athenians, they busy themselves in their physical, mental and spiritual development..."

PASTORAL CHARM

And no less than Kerima Polotan-Tuvera had this to say about Dumaguete's natural endowments: "... Few seashore towns can match its beaches, the gray-blue-green scene across the Tañon strait, and the cross above the Santander town church in Cebu that you can see when there is no mist. The city has all the virtues and drawbacks of a small town, a warm and generous people..."

To be sure, Dumaguete has kept up with urbanization, but has somehow preserved its pastoral charm and the pristine beauty of its countryside. Although a small city (barely 3,551 hectares), it has 1,443 commercial firms, 153 industrial establishments, 11 banks and four financial agencies, five hospitals and 17 medical and dental clinics, six hotels and moviehouses, recreational facilities such as a bowling inn, pelota courts, beach resorts and even weekend discotheque run by enterprising students.

More important, however, Dumaguete offers as its top attraction Silliman University, one of the top five schools in the county. As "its one claim to fame" — in the words of Polotan-Tuvera — Silliman attracts a lot of pilgrimages not only for education. Thus, visitors like the Luces and the Rockefellers, the Sull-

vans and the Bentleys and a host of others come to visit Silliman and Dumaguete, perhaps to leave something to mark their visit.

SCHOOLS

Other schools in the city include Foundation University, founded by Dr. Vicente Sinco, former president of the University of the Philippines; Saint Paul's College (older than Quezon City's distinguished St. Paul's); Saint Louis School; Cathedral College; East Visayan School of Arts and Trade (EVSAT), which has its own college department; Flores Institute and others as well as the city's public schools system.

Dumaguete is a students' town. Most of the downtown commercial establishments cater to student needs. Students from around the Visayas, Mindanao and even Luzon come to Dumaguete to experience the conducive atmosphere for study particularly at Silliman,

where there is also a good number of foreign students. Here, more than 500 acacia trees within the 33-hectare campus provide shade and give substance to the claim that not of all of education should be taken inside the classrooms.

Dumaguete is not only a place conducive to study. Lots of people have come as visitors — but have since remained, smitten by the town's charm. Daily, hundreds of commuters pass through Dumaguete going to Cebu, Bacolod, Negros Occidental (by land trip) and to other points in the country.

BUSY

Dumaguete's port facilities are almost always busy. Aside from the regular inter-island traffic are an appreciable number of foreign vessels that come to get copra exports, one of the major industries of the province. The others are sugar, abaca, rice and corn industries.

And Dumaguete's airport is being considered as a diversion to Mactan international airport, its runway being large and long enough to accommodate jet planes. It is now being renovated and further enlarged. Thus direct flights to and from Manila will again be possible for Dumaguete, suspended not too long ago when the Mactan airport became the Visayas' aviation center.

With the DEC's efforts to disperse students from Metro Manila schools, Dumaguete as well as other provincial centers will soon see a boost in their student populations. Along with it will come socio-economic gains important to the development of any place.

Dumaguete and its schools will welcome these 'relocated' students, but they will have to learn that to come to Dumaguete is to study and to help maintain that atmosphere that makes Dumaguete the answer to a student's prayers. ■



CULTURAL SEAT — Dumaguete is earning a name as the South's cultural seat with the construction of the Luce auditorium at the Silliman University.

SARI-SARI

compiled by ALICE SANTOS

CAMERA CLUB

Photography enthusiasts and campus paper staff photographers from various Metro Manila schools and universities recently organized the Campus Camera Club of the Philippines.

The new student organization which aims to promote photography as a hobby and to assist professionalize campus photography is composed of 25 college students from 11 schools and universities.

According to Chito Songco of San Bela College, the founding members formally formed the group during a meeting held at the WE office at the National Press Club.

As its initial project, the CCCP is slating a seminar-workshop in Los Baños, Laguna, not only to foster camaraderie among its members but also to acquaint them with the latest trends in photography and other audio-visual arts.

MAYA COOKFEST

A cooking contest is being sponsored by the Liberty Flour Mills, Inc.

Prizes include a free trip to Hongkong and Jakarta and a kitchenful of other valuable prizes. Contest rules are as follows:

1. The contest is open to everyone except employees of Liberty Flour Mills, Liberty Commodities Corp., Link Advertising and their direct relatives, as well as the staff of "Cooking It Up with Nora." First, second and third prize winners of the 1976 Cookfest are likewise disqualified.

2. The contest consists of two categories: cooking and baking. A participant may enter either one or both.

3. Recipe entries should use one or a combination of Liberty Mills products.

4. Recipes must be written legibly or type-written with the sender's name, address, telephone number and name of the recipe, accompanied by a box top or label of any LFM product and addressed to "The Great Maya Cookfest" c/o Maya Test Kitchen, 528 Blumentritt Ext., Mandaluyong, Metro Manila or P.O. Box

2235 Manila, Philippines.

5. Recipes will be judged according to: palatability, physical appearance/presentation, extent of use of LFM products.

6. A panel of judges will select a weekly winner who shall automatically qualify for the monthly finals. Monthly winners will compete in a Grand Cooking Festival to determine the 1st, 2nd and 3rd placers.

Winners will be announced on the TV show "Cooking it up with Nora" on Channel 13. 5-6, Sundays.

For more information call up the Maya Test Kitchen tel. no. 78-49-81.

SUBASTA

On September 27-29 the Bureau of Customs will unload five (5) warehouses of confiscated goods. This will be your chance to buy imported items like watches, jewelry, cars, garments and clothing materials. The auction sale is open for the public. Show is from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

BONSAI

Are you in need of a therapeutic hobby? Try bonsai culture. A course on this ancient living art will be offered at the Aurora Garden's, Victoria St., Intramuros, just opposite Manila City Hall. Sessions will be held every Sunday from 2 to 5 p.m.

Course instructor is Serafin Metilla, Philippine Bonsai Society consultant and Aurora Gardens manager. Registration is now going on. For particulars, please call, tel. 46-10-02,

MISS QC TOURISM

The Quezon City Jaycees announced recently that the Miss Quezon City Tourism contest is now open to all interested females, 16-25 yrs. old, at least 5 feet 2 inches, residing, studying, or working in Quezon City, and at least a high school graduate.

Prizes for this year's Miss Q.C. Tourism include a trip to Hongkong, P5,000 cash and other gifts. Runners-up shall also receive valuable prizes.

The criteria for judging is based primarily

on brains and talents. The candidates should first and foremost be articulate.

Interested parties may secure copies of the rules and regulations of the contest and application forms at the QC Jaycees Headquarters at Bernardo Park, Q.C., or call 98-09-29 or 97-42-47.

This year's Miss QC Tourism Committee is headed by Mike Crisologo of the QC Jaycees. And for the first time, the QC Capitol Junior Jaycees, auxiliary group of the QC Jaycees, shall be taking active part in the project.

Hope Cbest

To the officers and members of "Ang Bisig '77"

Wala munang magtatatanan, ha Until we finish our projects. Just-stay as active as you are.

From: Bhenjie (PRO)

To Zette, Oyie, Ji, Nette, Ida and Agnes,
Ang galing n'yong kasama... s'yempre pati sila!

Me, Annie

A lot of surprises await us on Oct. 14. Mga pare, tipong may happening.

From TETET

Nette P.

I love you. You're great!

Tetet

To Myrna and Sally: Happy blowout naman on your birthday, O!

From: Bhenjie of BCAT

To AB of SBC, Thanks for everything. Sana "it" will last forever, as you have promised me.

Mahal

Class '72 Assumption, Iloilo

When is our reunion, ba? Regards
Ging A.

Augusto M.
Hope life is treating you better

Ging



COFFEE SHOP WAITER: "Sir, I'm glad to tell you that, despite rising prices, we haven't increased the price of our doughnuts."

DINER: "Yes, and I see you've even made the holes in them larger."

WANTED: Taxicabs that can overtake their meters ! ! !

What's the best way to prevent infection caused by biting insects?—Don't bite any.

Radio/TV

By DIO R. B. LANTORIA

One of the saddest facts about television is that it sometimes makes no distinction between right and wrong. With paranoiac push, it sometimes lends status on a non-deserver. Take the tactless term "babalu"—a concoction of the middle sixties. Legitimized by TV. From then on, the word was absorbed in the daily language of viewers and non-viewers alike—adopting it as a much-needed adjective for any creature with jutting jaws. It may have enriched our vocabulary in a way, but in a hideous way too, it cast attention on a physical attribute that is definitely not an asset, and which society would rather have chosen to tactfully ignore. Now, I would very much like to come right out of the bush. The whole point of objection is the most recent idea in showbiz gimmickry: the MS.DABIANA CONTEST.

Hark, officials of the pageant echo what the ads say: Fat is Beautiful. A dreadful slogan that doesn't only spread false hopes among the overweight, but propagates a crooked medical advice as well! Women who joined the search need not require their recruiters an official sanction from the Department of Health, but they could have contemplated the outcome of their participation in the witness campaign. Obesity is a sign of hormonal imbalance, and although doctors don't necessarily quarantine them, they definitely aren't used to epitomize the ideally

healthy humans. If you wish to further examine the validity of the idea, simply reverse the search, from the most obese to the skinniest or most malnourished dame. And if you aren't aghast . . .

What is sad is that TV had to have a role in it. To think that the medium has taken a swerve in the recent years toward development. Yet, it wasn't the broadcast media that thought up this inconceivable sickness.

Some people blame the contestants themselves. Why join and encourage public humiliation? I don't believe it's all that simple either. Here's a superweighty girl—perhaps ignored, maybe unwooed, at best a buffon. And here's a glib recruiter yammering about the glories of being with the pageant. An insecure girl and very much persuasible, and a razor-tongued talker with messages of stardom. It would probably take an exceptionally perceptive and rational female to resist and see through the superficialities of the promises.

The night of the Pageant revealed the depths to which some individuals could stoop to command public attention. Why require the girls to sport languorous blouses and shorts if there was no intention to evoke laughter? There were wild shrieks from the audience whenever a contestant stepped on the spot. And the commotions grew worse when vital

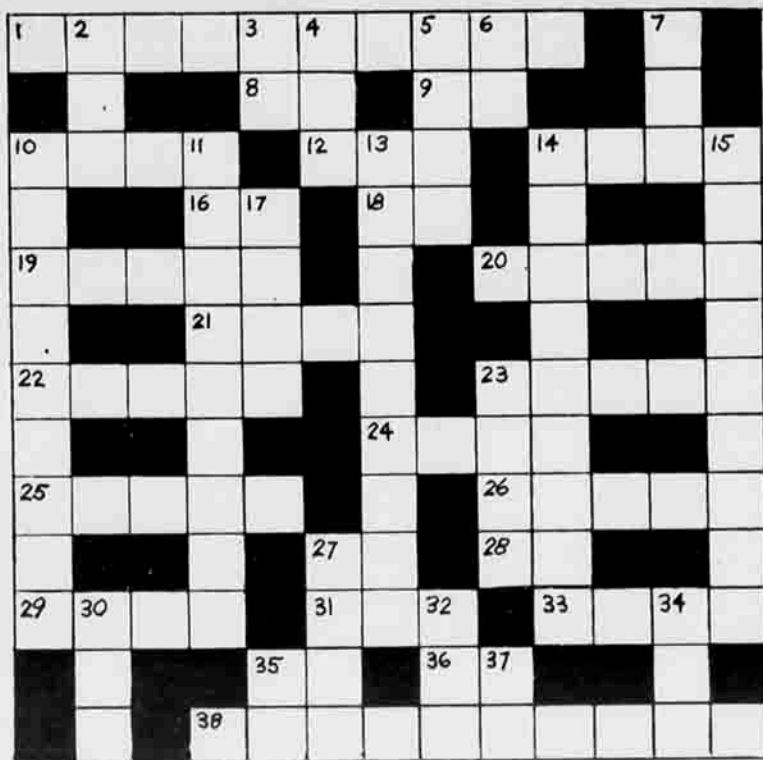
statistics were announced. Since, I don't suppose the vital measurements played any role in assessing a contestant, why divulge the unimpressive figures? If the poor girls only strained their hearing, they'd realize there was no applause . . . but plain derisive laughter.

The interviews weren't any flattering. Questions ranged from "How many bowls of rice can you finish per meal?" to "Have you ever been kissed?" sort of inanities. From the legions of insults committed, I do consider the latter

questions as the most offensive. A sugar-coated venom to the unwary. Certainly, an over-weight lass is not as contemptible as a leper and it is tactless to shove the insinuation that she has never been kissed by a man all her obese existence except for the time when some drunken buzzard came by.

Meet Dablana '77. Did the winsome winner suppose she'd be upheld in that culminating stage of the inanity—the movie? The pageant was merely a prelude to a more humiliating

scheme. A vehicle for creating the latest sensational comic character. But, smile now. We've just acquired a new word in our modern vocabulary. Now we can junk the outdated "damulag or dambuhala" from the glossary. And as for the girls, I don't completely blame them, though they were answerable for their public embarrassment. Without the originator, what girl would conceive the smutty idea? Among other things, I certainly would like to take a peek at the prizes . . .



By NORMAN M. VILORIA

ACROSS

- 1—gallant
- 8—musical note
- 9—above
- 10—being two
- 12—editors (abb.)
- 14—. . . san, Rizal's Japanese sweetheart
- 16—pronoun
- 18—preposition
- 19—Spanish for male friend
- 20—property
- 21—woman's dress
- 22—test
- 23—Tagalog for "sound"
- 24—a celebrity
- 25—unites
- 26—a dance
- 27—woman's title (abb.)
- 28—boy's nickname
- 29—not strict or severe
- 31—utilize
- 33—different
- 35—pronoun
- 36—pass away
- 38—relentless

DOWN

- 2—in what way
- 3—exist
- 4—be situated
- 5—expel
- 6—State University (initials)
- 7—compete
- 10—manageable
- 11—stingy
- 13—fearless
- 14—unyielding
- 15—unify
- 17—implement
- 23—flexible pipe or tube
- 27—dumb
- 30—inquire
- 32—the self
- 34—salt
- 35—preposition
- 37—conjunction

Dangers of smoking

By
FELICIANO V. MARAGAY

Each time you puff that cigarette, you actually take a perilous step towards shortening your life. Or to be more blunt, it's a step closer to your grave.

Time and again, medical experts ominously warned that cigarette smoking is extremely hazardous to human health, and that it is in fact the chief culprit behind the worldwide rise in lung cancer.

In linking smoking to the mounting lung cancer cases, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared: "The increase in lung cancer mortality in those countries where cigarette smoking has been widespread continues without interruption."

It said that mortality rates from lung cancer are 10 times greater among smokers than among persons who have never smoked.

But tressing WHO's findings, the Department of Health recently released a study showing that of the 1,443 lung cancer victims recorded in Metro Manila for the last five years, 80 per cent are cigarette smokers.

NICOTINE AND TAR

The ill-effects of smoking can be traced largely to the nicotine and tar contents of tobacco, which are toxic in nature. These substances, once they enter the body, disrupt the

normal functioning of the bronchial tubes aside from producing irritants that act on the heart, blood vessels, digestive tract, kidneys, and the nervous system.

One of the country's leading oncologists, Dr. Tranquillino Elicaño, Jr., said that smoking reduces maximum breathing capacity since the inhalation of tobacco smoke decreases the airway transmission to the lungs by as much as 50 percent, the effect lasting an hour.

Dr. Elicaño, head of the National Cancer Control center (NCCC) of the DOH, explained that reduced breathing capacity is caused by the irritation of the respiratory mucous membranes

es and reflex spasm in the air passages.

"It can be readily seen therefore what bad effects smoking has on endurance since endurance depends on the rate and volume of oxygen intake," the noted cancer specialist pointed out.

HIGHLIGHTS

Dr. Elicaño said these are the highlights of the latest WHO findings on the deleterious effects of smoking on human health:

1. The mortality excess among smokers increases with increasing cigarette consumption. Aside from lung cancer, the other diseases exhibiting mortality excess among cigarette smokers are bronchitis and emphysema, eschismic heart diseases and cardiovascular ailments.

2. The mortality excess of cigarette smokers is proportionately greater at ages 35 to 54 than at younger or older ages. The total number of excess deaths in cigarette smokers is greater in older people because of the generally higher death rates at older ages.

3. The mortality excess is greater in people who start smoking at earlier ages than those who start smoking later in life.

4. The mortality is lower in smokers who have stopped smoking than those who have continued to smoke, the mortality approaching level found in non-smokers as the duration of abstinence increases.

Surprisingly, Dr. Elicaño observed that pipe or cigar smokers, taken as a whole, have little

or no excess mortality compared with non-smokers.

The health department, along with private and other government health agencies, has launched a continuing information campaign against smoking.

IMPRACTICAL

Theoretically the ideal objective should be to ban smoking completely. But this is deemed impractical due to several factors militating against its implementation.

Firstly, no amount of persuasion can compel most smokers from abandoning this habit. And secondly, since the Philippines has a very large tobacco industry, total prohibition on smoking will adversely affect the economy.

Given this situation, the DOH has opted for the middle course — to prod tobacco manufacturers to produce less hazardous cigarettes for Filipino smokers.

A chemical analysis of Philippine cigarettes shows that they have 76 percent higher tar content than their American counterparts. The nicotine content of local cigarettes has also been found to be eight percent higher than their American counterparts.

The fact that Filipino smokers inhale much higher nicotine and tar dose clearly explains why they are more predisposed to the contraction of lung cancer.

MEASURES

In advocating the pro-

(Page 14 please)

GLORIA'S MARKETING

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TEL. 47-09-02

JUAN D. SONGCO
PROPRIETOR

BREAD AND FREEDOM . . . from p. 5)

and even lifting the imposition of martial law alone, may not suffice to achieve that cherished goal.

Martial law was declared pursuant to the 1935 constitution of the Philippines. Under that constitution the President, as President and Commander-in-Chief, could legally perform any and all acts needed to quell the cited rebellion. He could order the military to take action, to seize the rebels, to quarter their adherents—to do everything necessary to break the rebellion.

But under that constitution, in no way connected with the rebellion or its peril. He could not for example, issue a decree legalizing divorce — for that is a subject entirely foreign to the task of curbing rebellion. He could not legislate on commerce, on property, on tree-planting. For they are subjects alien to the grounds justifying the imposition of martial law. In short under the 1935 constitution the President could not change society or invoke economic crisis under cover of martial law, because those areas of reforms properly belong to the legislative arm of the government.

However, in January of 1973 the Supreme Court declared, in the contested case of Javellana vs. Executive Secretary, *that there no longer exists any judicial obstacle to declaring the 1973 constitution in force and effect.

Under the 1973 constitution, there exists this section in the Transitional Provisions:

***"All proclamations, orders, decrees, instructions, and acts promulgated issued, or done by the Incum-

bent President shall be part of the law of the land, and shall remain valid, legal, binding, and effective even after the lifting of martial law or the ratification of this Constitution, unless modified, revoked or superseded by subsequent proclamations, orders, decrees, instructions or other acts of the Incumbent President or unless expressly modified or repealed by the regular National Assembly."

By virtue of this provision all the President's acts are given the force of law — even if he lifts the imposition of martial law in name — all the decrees affecting human rights such as that on free speech and rumor-mongering remain; all the orders that may in one way or another deny human rights remain, all proclamations, all letters of instructions that likewise impinge on human rights remain. To lift martial law alone therefore would not normalize the situation unless the affected acts and decrees are likewise properly modified or repealed.

STORY

This is much like the story of how a father told his sons and daughters one day: "Children I have decided to place you in the custody of a disciplinarian supervisor. From now on, obey all his orders. His name is Mr. Marcial."

The supervisor came and told the children, "My rules are simple. Early to bed and early to rise. No movies. No dates. No television. No play except Sunday."

Sometime later, the father told his children: "I have decided to become lenient. I am re-

moving Mr. Marcial." — but all his orders stay."

We hope that when the real Mr. Marcial is finally gone, corresponding orders and decrees are equally lifted.

But the relevant issue today is no longer martial law. By virtue of the constitutional amendment "overwhelmingly" approved by almost 98% of the voters only last year, the issue has properly become the wisdom of what President Marcos calls constitutional authoritarianism or what others call dictatorship or one-man rule.

On October 16 of last year, the constitutional amendment created the Interim Batasang Pambansa in lieu of the Interim National Assembly. This body shall be composed of the Incumbent President, representatives from regions, whose manner of election is to be determined by decree; sectoral representatives not less than eighteen years old, whose number and manner of election are to be determined by decree; cabinet members by appointment, as many as may be chosen by the President.

The President does not have to face election. The sectoral representatives face election, but not the President. He not only automatically becomes a member of the assembly but also automatically, the Prime Minister.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Under the 1935 constitution we had a presidential type of government, under the 1973 constitution we have a parliamentary form of government.

*L-36142, March 31, 1973

**Article XVII Section — 1973 Constitution of the Philippines

The interim Batasang Pambansa is us into this system. And the heart of the parliamentary system rests on accountability of the Prime Minister to the assembly. He owes his election to the people and he must, therefore, answer for his actions to the people through their chosen representatives in the assembly. If for any reason the assembly loses the confidence of the Prime Minister, the members, may, theoretically, pose a no-confidence vote and replace him with another of their confidence.

Let us assume that this is an assembly under a parliamentary form of government — and you are the delegates and I, the Prime Minister, I enter into an agreement with the MNLF ceding to them Sulu and Basilan, giving them virtual independence in the guise of autonomy. You learn of this and are angered by its unequal and unlawful terms. You have a right — not only to question but also to oust me as Prime Minister — and one of you can rise on a motion of no-confidence and demand for a vote from the assembly. If the majority of you approve the no-confidence motion, I have to step down as Prime Minister. Under the presidential system, a President faces impeachment; under the parliamentary system the Premier faces this critical accountability of no-confidence — much quicker, less burdensome.

OPPOSITE

But under the amendment passed on October 16, 1976, not only is there a radical departure from this vital essence of parliamentary accountability but the very opposite has been adopted; instead of the

Prime Minister being made accountable to the assembly — it is the assembly who is made accountable to the Prime Minister.

Consider Section 6 of the amendment:—

"Whenever in the judgment of the President (Prime Minister) there exists a grave emergency or a threat or imminence thereof, or whenever the interim Batasang Pambansa or the regular National Assembly fails or is unable to act adequately on any matter for any reason that in his judgment requires immediate action, he may, in order to meet the exigency issue the necessary decree, orders or letters of instruction which shall form part of the law of the land"*

In other words, the President-Prime Minister can disregard, even dissolve the assembly. It is the singer not the song. Change the song, the singer remains. Protest against the new song, the singer remains. Remove the song, the singer remains. Be it Presidential or Parliamentary, the President remains; be it with the Batasang Pambansa or without, the President remains. Be it under martial law or without martial law the President remains. No accountability. No term. No change regardless of any election.

Therefore, even if the President lifts martial law — even if we have elections, unless this sweeping amendment is corrected, there will result very little change if any toward normalizing the situation as desired.

My third and last ob-

(Next page please)

*Amendment No. 6 adopted per referendum plebiscite Oct. 16, 1976

servation: — Apologists of the President while upholding their regard for human rights, emphatically make a distinction of values between human rights in western developed countries like England and America on the one hand, and human rights in developing nations like the Philippines, on the other.

They claim that since there exists social and economic imbalance in the Philippines, than the treatment of human rights here should not go to the same extent that accorded to the citizens of England and America.

PREFERENCE

They will even present the issue in a dramatic fashion, and say "We are a poor country and the main concern is survival. If you ask the average Filipino — which do you prefer — Bread or Freedom, the Filipino will inevitably answer: BREAD!"

But this is a most deceptive challenge. It implies that the Filipino 1) if he gives up his freedom under an authoritarian rule will have bread, and 2) that the Filipino, because of his poverty, deserves to sacrifice human rights in order to attain bread.

Such is a brazen insult. Is not the Filipino as much a man as the American or British? If he is tortured does he not cry out in pain? If he is detained without just cause does he not suffer in agony? Is his right to speak less deserving because he is poor? Is he not entitled to the same economic rights — to avall of government license if deserving to borrow for business to be protected from harrassment, to

protest against abuse?

Man is the same — whether Asian, African, or American—and human rights are the same God-given gifts—and a denial of their rights like the denial of justice, is as condemnable here as it is in other nations of the world.

A well-known Russian dissident once said: "The claim of two standards in the treatment of human rights — one for rich industrialized nations and another for poor developing countries — is a lot of bunk. Even a horse, given plenty of good food, will not be happy if constantly locked in. How much more for a man—a man with a spirit to speak, a will to act, a soul to live?"

FALLACY?

Furthermore, is it not a fallacy to assume that the Filipino will have bread if he gives up freedom?

Who determines the slice of bread that will go to the citizen under an authoritarian rule? Who determines how much bread will go to the military, how much to the private sector? Who decides whether to spend millions for the constructions of beautiful hotels or viable industries or housing? Who chooses whom to burden with the task of tree planting—the government and the loggers responsible for indiscriminate cutting or the ordinary citizen who may know nothing about planting? Certainly it is not the citizen — for he cannot speak in freedom—and if the choice is against him — the Filipino may eventually find himself without bread and without freedom.

This is the tragic experience of other peo-

ple in developing countries of Asia. In Indonesia, for example Achmed Sukarno was proclaimed President for life under an authoritarian rule. He justified temporary suppression of freedoms by promising bread for the masses, poverty for the nation. Western freedoms is only good for the western countries he said, and in 1959 he abolished democracy as it is commonly understood. Instead he adopted a guided democracy for the masses. He guided the press. He guided education. He guided the economy. He guided almost everything.

The result did not give more bread to the masses. They lost freedom, they lost bread.

In his learned book, Asian Drama, the economist Gunnar Myrdall says "Guided Democracy failed to give more direction to economic policy in Indonesia. Its foreign trade and exchange balances deteriorated badly and in 1965 the outlook was worse than ever. Inflation became rampant. The official cost of living index rose by 50% from January to August 1965, and was especially apparent in the price of staple food, rice. In September the trend gathered momentum. The stupendous rise in prices implied hardship for the masses but opened easy roads to riches for a top layer of officials and businessmen." No freedom, No bread.

Practically the same pattern took place in Pakistan when Ayub Khan seized power in October, 1958. Like Sukarno, he suppressed freedoms and promised bread for the masses, prosperity for the nation. Like Sukarno, he

claimed that Western democracy was only good for the advanced western nations — and he asked for the Pakistanis to temporarily give up freedom in order to have more bread — yet at the end of martial law in 1963, the disparities in income and wealth had increased, and against the deteriorating poverty of the masses, the inordinate riches of top officials and landlords were more concentrated than ever." No freedom, no bread.

TRAGIC

The more recent experience in India is even more tragic — for Indira Gandhi, like Sukarno and Ayub Khan, suppressed human rights during the emergency rule in order to give more bread to the masses. But the suppression of human rights — including the dreaded vasectomy and forced sterility, did not alleviate the plight of the people — and they made their resentment unmistakably clear when they repudiated Indira Gandhi in the elections held only last year. No

freedom, no bread.

Should we in the Philippines share the same fate?

We believe not — for the Philippines is not destined to be a nation of sheep, and we are gladdened that no less than President Marcos has pledged — a return to normal from the crucible of martial law.

Let us indeed return to normal, but let us do so in substance — not just in trappings.

Perhaps a concrete step towards genuine normalization is full restoration of freedom of speech in media, full expression in all forums, full protests against all abuses. In this manner the citizenry can speak its mind, and the Filipino can voice his will, and the course of normalization can truly crystallize.

You as civic leaders can contribute greatly to this vital task.

And if this nation truly strives in unity, then the Filipino shall one day have both bread and freedom. ■

*Pakistan News, Embassy of Pakistan, Stockholm, October 27, 1964

DANGERS OF SMOKING . . . from p. 12)

duction of less toxic cigarettes, the DOH has recommended the following measures:

1. Different tobacco varieties and different tobacco curing methods should be used. Substances that act as agents should be extracted from the tobacco.

2. The amount of tobacco per cigarette should be decreased in order to decrease the amount of danger from different compounds in the smoke itself. This could be achieved by di-

luting the tobacco with inert materials such as clays and carbonates, to increase the filling capacity of tobacco.

3. The amount of tobacco consumed during the puffs and the efficacy of tobacco combustion can be improved by the use of porous paper for aeration device at the filter tip.

4. The use of cellulose acetate, activated charcoal and other filters should be encouraged to reduce the emission of certain toxic components of smoke.

Cooperative housing at UP Los Baños

By CHRISTINA V. GINER
WE correspondent,
UP at Los Baños

Male students at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños staying in the newly-opened cooperative housing may very well be learning home management practices while they pursue their college education.

In this special housing area, the residents learn how to manage their own affairs cooperatively — a kind of education which they can never learn from the books. They learn to keep their rooms and backyard as well as the communal kitchen and dining hall for a healthy and living environment.

Moreover, the residents are provided a great opportunity to learn that each person is important and that each has a responsibility to the well-being of others.

SHARING

Through the sharing of experiences, works

PUBLISHER'S NOTES (from p. 4)

comes, let's boot them out of office.

Then there is this speculation as to whether Metro Manila will be included in the plan to conduct an election of local officials next year.

If Metro Manilans will be denied the right to choose those who will help govern them while the rest of the population will be exercising that right, such would be an undeserved punishment.

A clarification of this issue by President Marcos is in order.

and responsibilities as well as thoughts and frustrations in a supportive atmosphere, a deeper dimension is added to their lives. Hopefully, therefore, they would be able to create an excellent pattern of group life stimulating cooperation and leadership.

A newly established program at the U.P. at Los Baños, the cooperative housing caters to students with limited budget, according to Dr. Rhodelia L. Gabriel, head of the Office of Student Affairs' student housing division.

The residents perform all the household tasks — keeping their environment clean, doing marketing, cooking their food and laundering their clothes — thus enabling them to live with less expense. Furthermore, they are given the chance to learn and apply practical skills, business and household management.

RESIDENTS

Located between the Continuing Education Center and the Dept. of Animal Science, the co-

FORUM . . . from p. 4)

While students may have awakened from the lethargy of past years by vocally expressing their protests against "arbitrary and unjust" tuition increases, the encouragement which such openness has generated among other student-youth has, in some instances, however, been used in confusion. Some of the big news that hugged the headlines recently — the MLQU and FEATI boy-

operative housing consists of five units. Of Malayan motif, the housing units have been named Arayat, Banahaw, Kanlaon and Data. Twenty-four male students reside in each unit and all the units are now completely filled up.

A mess hall located at the center, named Sierra Madre, is where the residents cook and eat. They also study here since it provides a more comfortable atmosphere than their rooms.

But why are the units named after mountains in the country when the original plan was to name them after trees? "Since the men's residence halls in UP Diliman are already named after trees, we thought of mountains," a resident explained.

A "brainchild" of Chancellor Abelardo Q. Samonte, the cooperative housing worth P505,678 was constructed within a space of 72 days before the start of the schoolyear. Hence, it provided immediate accommodation to 96 students. If it proves a success, another one will also be built, Dr. Gabriel

cotts (which resulted in the destruction of some portions of the two schools and the arrest of some students), the violence-marred Human Rights rally at San Marcelino — these are events that ought to make us reflect deeper into the present state of things. Defense Secretary Enrile himself warned of "military counter-action" if students choose to be "revolutionary" in style. Are we allowing ourselves to be influenced once more by



UPLB — University of the Philippines officials led by Onofre D. Corpus visit the newly-opened cooperative housing at UP at Los Baños

revealed.

Priority to reside in the cooperative housing for the schoolyear 1977-78 was given to upperclassmen residing in the men's dorm. After the schoolyear, accommodation will be eventually opened to other qualified UPLB students.

Dr. Gabriel said the cooperative housing units are leased to the students on a semestral basis with a one-year option.

The selection of qualified students was based on the following: a bona fide UPLB student, financial need, good

health, personality, upperclassmen, and good moral character.

Each resident pays a monthly rental of P16.00 which is much lower than the rates in the other UPLB-owned student residence halls. This is because students do not have to pay for the maintenance of facilities.

The monthly rentals of the students will be flowed back for the operating and maintenance expenses of the units since the cooperative housing is on an experimental basis.

certain elements who would sow violence where we are peaceably fighting on legitimate grounds? Sino bang tagala ang nanggugulo? Who are the people who cause supposedly peaceful protest actions like rallies and boycotts to turn into melees?

Who are trying to create a climate of irritation that could give the authorities enough ground to quell student activism once more?

Students have started

to wield power again, and this time, we should allow no destructive influences to bungle our efforts. Bakit natin padadallin ang panghuhuli ng militar sa mga kapuwa nating mag-aaraldin?

A silent conspiracy is working against student power. If we relax our vigilance, we may yet lose what we have started to build, and the Sanggunian ng Mag-aaral we have all been aspiring for may become more far-fetched.

The SCENE



ESCORT — Dashing Ernesto "Boyet" Mendoza is a third year B. S. Psychology student of the University of Santo Tomas. He goes for basketball and swimming.



CORPS COMMANDERS — Col. Benjamin Vallejo, UP ROTC and Rainbow commandant, briefs members of the Corp Commanders Association of the Philippines during the group's organizational meeting. Cdt. First Class Alan R. Yap, San Beda ROTC Corps Commander and WE correspondent, was elected Supreme Commander.



CAMERA CLUB — WE Chief Photographer Chito Songco is shown presiding over the organizational meeting of the Campus Camera Club of the Philippines. Some 25 student camera enthusiasts from 11 Metro Manila schools founded the new organization.



BEAUTY AND BRAINS — Grace Xenia Marigomen, 20, is a scholar of the Silliman University where she's now on her fourth year, medical technology.