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# Oppression of the poor

By LORENZO TANADA

PART IV

I am reminded to tell you of a case still pending decision by the Supreme Court where a Judge of Court of First Instance, Judge Benigno Puno, was removed from office through the acceptance by President Marcos of a resignation which, according to the poor Judge, was never tendered.

The independence of the Judiciary is a minimum requirement of a free society and a fair administration of justice. But there can be no independent judiciary when the tenure of its members, as in the Philippines today, is not secure.

Almost six years have elapsed since the decla-

ration of martial law and we are still deprived our historic freedoms and basic human rights including the right to elect our own officials.

President Marcos perceived the danger of elections even under martial law after the April 7, 1978 election. Before that election, he had promised local election soon after-

wards. Now, that is another promise broken. He does not even tell us when the local elections will be held, because in his speech before the Batasang Pambansa, he claimed that he was not yet prepared even to speculate on this matter.

He won't tell us categorically either how long (Page 8, please)

## Public Works anomaly exposed; probe sought

The Anti-graft League of the Philippines and a radio commentator are demanding a thorough investigation of alleged anomalous awarding of contracts to private contractors in the Bureau of

Public Works.

Citing a recent case in which a woman contractor was arrested by Philippine Constabulary operatives in San Fernando, Pampanga, for estafa through falsification of public documents, Braulio P. Cabarloc, president of the Anti-Graft League of the Philippines and Lucio Libao de Gala, radio commentator, said that "awards and contracts are being given to dummies and influential girlfriends despite absolute lack of capacity, qualification and equipment."

The two formally filed their demand before the Presidential Security Command's investigation and legal panel and the Special Cabinet Committee of the Ministry of National Defense last Aug. 30.

It will be recalled that last Aug. 24, a wo-

man contractor, Aurora I. Copiaco, of Greenhills, Pasig, Metro Manila, was arrested in connection

with estafa charges filed against her by another contractor, Pedro Limjo- (Please 7, please)



DRAMA, TOO — Trixia Gomez, who started out as a bold star, is fast becoming a superb dramatic actress. How does she feel about the new sex symbols Alma Moreno and Lorna Tolentino? Trixia feels a lot about them. To find out, please turn to page 3, WE's Entertainment Section.

### REMEMBERING MLQ

## With Osmena, Sr.

PART IX

By ERNESTO R. RODRIGUEZ, JR.

(Editor's Note: If he were alive now, the late President Sergio Osmeña would be 100 years old on Saturday, September 9. The author of this series was the Assistant General Campaign Manager of the Osmeña-Rodriguez presidential ticket in 1946, president of the Pro-Osmeña Youth League, and of the Philippine Youth Party, in the last elections of the Commonwealth Era. On page 5, he also reminisces of his days with Osmeña. In this instalment, he fittingly writes of Osmeña's decision to give way to President Quezon in 1943.)

On Nov. 12, 1943, the 78th Congress of the United States approved a joint resolution "relating to the tenure of office of the present President and Vice President of the Philippines." This resolution resolved "that notwith-

standing the provisions of section 5 of article VII of the amended Constitution of the Philippines, the present President and Vice President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines serving at the time of the (Page 8, please)



THE NATIONAL WEEKLY  
FORUM OF FREE EXPRESSION  
FOR THE WEEK SEPT 9-15, 1978  
VOL. II NO. 20 \* METRO MANILA \* 50 CVOS

## Macapagal scores succession decree

By DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL  
Former President, Republic of the Philippines

The succession decree of President Ferdinand E. Marcos exposes his design for perpetuation of his dictatorial power and, if possible, its maintenance by his trusted people, preferably his wife, after him.

The presidential decree 1514, dated June 11, 1978,

provides that in case of his permanent disability, death or resignation, the Speaker of the Interim Batasang Pambansa (IBP) shall act as President and the Deputy Prime Minister as Prime Minister until the IBP has duly elected the Pre- (Please 7, please)

### NEWSWEEK INTERVIEW

## Stop US aid - Maceda

Former Senator and LABAN candidate Ernesto Maceda, who fled to the United States three months ago, wants all American aids to the Philippines stopped as a leverage for reforms under the martial law regime of President Marcos, according to the latest issue of Newsweek magazine.

In an interview with Newsweek's Nancy W. Lee, in the magazine's Sept. 11 issue, Maceda also urged that top-ranking U.S. government officials (Page 10, please)

### IMPIDAP'S POSITION

## The quota system

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the continuation of the position paper of the Integrated Movie Producers-Importers Distributors Association of the Philippines (IMPIDAP) on the controversial Parliamentary Bill No. 85 sponsored by Assemblyman Gualberto Lumaog.)

PART II

The institution of the quota system in the industry will provide for the creation of a breeding ground for graft and corruption. Every importer or distributor will de-

finitely jockey for a much bigger slice of the quota. We have in fact a quota system which is impliedly vested in the (Please 7, please)

### At a glance • At a glance

- \* CONCLUSION OF NMYC SERIES P. 2
- \* CORRUPTION IN GOV'T P. 4
- \* TEACHER'S PLIGHT P. 5

## Bishop cites violation of human rights

Bishop Ricardo P. Tancinco of the diocese of Calbayog City has issued a pastoral letter indicting recent incidents "in our diocese showing lack of respect to and outright violations of the human rights of the oppressed."

The bishop specifically cited the series of incidents of "burning, killing, torture and forced (Page 10, please)



(EDITOR'S NOTES: This is a regular WE public service feature — a compilation of various methods and devices or modus operandi of petty and bigtime criminals. It is our hope that being forewarned, the public may just be able to prevent any further loss of valuables and, possibly, lives.)

### 2. SLASHERS



bookstores, markets, pedestrian-clogged sidewalks, parades, public meetings or other well-attended public gatherings.

The modus operandi is simple: the slasher sidles up to a prospective victim and furtively slices the prey's bag. As soon as the wallet or purse slips out or slides down from the bag, the suspect instantly grabs it and losses himself in the crowd.

A more daring method is for the suspect to slice open a handbag, especially if it hangs loosely from the victim's shoulders, with the use of a blade. As the wallet drops out, the slasher expertly catches it, his hand camouflaged by a newspaper or a notebook.

Houewives and maids who carelessly leave their purse or market money inside paper or plastic bags are easy victims of the "slashers."

These type of petty thieves operate in crowded areas like department stores, supermarkets,

# METRO MANILA NEWS



## Pay hike in Manila

MANILA — A 10 percent across-the-board pay increase for all city employees next year is provided for in the 1979 executive budget submitted by Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing to the Metro Manila Commission last Thursday, Aug. 31.

At the same time, the longevity pay for oldtime employees has been increased from P10 to P20 a month for every five years of service.

The 10 percent pay hike appears to be contrary to a policy of the Metro Manila Commission, contained in the budgetary guidelines it issued to the 17 local government units, against the grant of salary increases next year.

City Administrator Ge-

city lot behind the city hall, along Concepcion St. This hall will house the salas of the court of first instance and city court, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations, the office of the city fiscal, the office of the city and CFI clerks of courts, and the office of the city sheriff.

### TRAINING FOR UNEMPLOYED

PASAY CITY — The project is called "Sampusuan" and its goal is to train unemployed women in Metro Manila's depressed areas so that they could get employment, become productive and thus contribute to the economic development of the country.

Sponsor of this project is the Ladies Auxiliary Brigades (LAB) of all barangays in the four cities and 13 towns of Metro Manila. To raise the money to finance the undertaking, a raffle will be held at the Pasay multipurpose center on Sept. 21, starting at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Rosalind Bernabe, social secretary to Mayor Cuneta and president of the federation of associations of ladies auxiliary brigades, explained the features of "Sampusuan" to this newspaper last Friday afternoon at her city hall office.

She said that the project calls for the selection of 165 women scholars from all over the metropolitan area who are at least high school graduates. These scholars will be trained in handicraft skills at the Nacida from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15. A daily P10 allowance will be given each scholar.

### P8-MILLION FOR STREET REPAIRS

QUEZON CITY — Streets will get the major share of the city government's appropriation for infrastructures amounting to P15-million next calendar year, according to Assistant City Engineer Celso Batallones.

For streets alone, the sum of P8,014,360 has been allocated, while P7-million will go to the construction of buildings, particularly school houses. The Quezon Memorial Circle will be allocated P1.5-million.

The allotments for the

various city streets are: Baler St. — P790,000; Anonas Extension — P586,278; Cambridge St. — P539,000; 1st Avenue — P527,000; Retiro St. — P495,000; Mauban St. — P352,000; V. Luna Extension — P320,000; Matino — P328,878; Banawe St. — P301,180; Unang Hakbang St. — P337,700; and J. P. Rizal St. — P274,670.

In Novaliches, construction of the Sarmiento bridge will be done at an estimated cost of P121,000.

At the city hall, an additional office will be constructed for the city treasury to take care of the need for more office space. A third floor will be added to the treasury wing of the city hall.

### EXPROPRIATION OF BUILDINGS

CALOOCAN CITY — The approval of the Metro Manila Commission is necessary before the city government can file expropriation proceedings for the acquisition of the two Aurelio buildings on Rizal Avenue Extension.

Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles explained that the exercise by the city of the right of eminent domain is a legislative matter. Before the integration of Caloocan into Metro Manila, the expropriation of any private property could only be done through the enactment by the city council of a resolution.

Since the council is no longer existing and legislative power is now vested in the Metro Manila Commission, the right to expropriate could only be exercised by the city government upon the approval of the MMC.

The acting mayor said that accordingly, he has instructed the office of the city legal officer to draft the necessary ordinance which will be sent to the MMC.

As soon as the document is approved by the MMC, the city will file the expropriation case with the court of first instance.

## NMYC: Some proposals

by ANTONIO V. GONZALEZ

### CONCLUSION

NMYC has miserably failed to influence the various sectors of the economy, the formulation and evolution of national policies, the thinking and foresight of key people in both the public and private sectors, the actual training of skills for the truly deserving and those other activities that lead to positive direction for growth and development. The presence of NMYC has only confused the people and caused envy and disillusion to all other agencies especially the public sector. Even His Excellency has been wondering and, because he is the very person answerable to the people of this country, is now frustrated.

With the foregoing, the following can be discerned:

- 1) Only NEDA can undertake manpower projections, not only planning, in this country.
- 2) MEC can very well handle NASTP, FMTP and such other skills training that could maximize educational facilities, teachers' capabilities and initiatives. Only they can evolve a truly comprehensive non-formal educational programs as set against the backdrop of their basic formal educational mandate.
- 3) MEC or PCAT can maximize the RMTC's capabilities and stretch every peso of our investments in this direction. After all, the RMTCs were built from proceeds of an educational loan.
- 4) The other minor exercises of NMYC which

were not treated at length earlier like the tax incentives scheme (not exactly to the BIR Commissioner's liking) may be reverted back to the Ministry of Industry. The same is true with the industry boards. The skills standards, testing and certification program is the Ministry of Trade's concern as they already are mandated by law to accredit and certify to service shops and the like.

- 5) Almost the totality of NMYC activities are duplications and overlapping of the inherent functions of established ministries, in the process, causing a lot of dysfunctionality in government affairs. We will soon witness, upon the inauguration of the P52 million NMYC administration building a gigantic and affluent headquarters to the biggest white elephant in the entire Philippine government today.

- 6) The Ministry of Labor has the Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies (ILMS), the Bureau of Employment Services (BES), the Overseas Employment Board (OEDB), the National Seamen's Board (NSB) and the Rural Workers Unit (RWU) all new and each run by an executive-director with a total complement of more than a thousand personnel distributed all over the country and abroad. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and the Bureau of Women and Minors are there, too. As a

matter of fact, one can almost say, "name it and MOL has it!" These should assist the Minister sufficiently in manpower and employment requirement not independently but in concert to, and in support of, the existing established institutions, public and private, in our country.

The P52 million structure which is inside the 10-hectare NMYC compound of the National Skills Center, almost adjacent as it were with the Technical Institute of MEC at Taguig, Metro Manila, might as well be turned over to MEC. MEC deserves that and convert the whole area as the national MEC complex. (It is said that the Batasan Pambansa took over the MEC site in Quezon City.) Will MEC never ever have a decent home within the gift of the President and Prime Minister's life-time and incumbency? Sometimes one is led to think that the 32 year old shanty-like MEC headquarters contributes to the charge that MEC is too tradition-bound. Does this reflect our low regard and esteem for the most important ministry in our government or of any government for that matter? Isn't it rather ironic and a sad commentary in the contemporary scene that a most vital ministry as education and culture straddles in a shanty while a duplicatory and nebulous agency enjoys a palace?

The KBs may be provided space here, too. The vacated MEC compound near Liwasang Bonifacio (Plaza Lawton) will enjoy the First Lady's priority in her beautification projects at the very heart of Manila. Perhaps a mini-forest will rise here to counter the atrocious pollution (and ugliness?) of the Quiapo-Metro

(Page 3, please)

## Holdups at QC hall

QUEZON CITY — Holduppers are operating at the city hall, so employees and outsiders transacting business with any of the city and national government offices located in the towering building should always be on the look out.

The latest victim is Miss Sylvia Lazo, of the advertising staff of the Metropolitan Mail, sister publication of WE, who was held up by two men at the western lobby, while waiting for an elevator. The holdup happened at 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, Aug. 31 when she was all alone.

According to Miss Lazo, she was waiting for an elevator to take her to the sixth floor when she felt a pointed knife pressed at her back and the man holding it whispering: "Huwag kang kikilos. Holdup ito. Ibigay mo sa akin ang lahat ng pera at alahas mo."

Taken by complete sur-

prise, and paralyzed with fear, the Mail staffer acted like a robot in giving her ring, wrist watch, earrings and necklace, all worth P2,000, to the man.

The holdupper and another man, who obviously acted as a lookout, immediately fled from the scene. Miss Lazo was too petrified with fear and shock that even after the two men left, she could not move. It was only when her companion, Mrs. Remedios L. Burgos, who had gone to buy candy from a vendor at another portion of the wide lobby, tapped her at the back that she was able to regain her senses.

She reported the holdup to the police detail at the city hall.

Similar incidents have been reported. Mrs. Remy Esperar of the Business Daily business newspaper, was held up after she emerged from the elevator by two men — ob-

viously the same holduppers. She lost a collection of P2,000 plus assorted jewelry.

A city sheriff, Roberto Garcia, was likewise held up inside one of the elevators by two men who were riding down with him. The elevator then had no operator. The sheriff lost his ring and wrist watch.

There is a police detail at the city hall but apparently not bothered by their presence. So, it's up to the employees and visitors to be always on their guard.



BAGATSING

naro Herrera, however, explained that what Mayor Bagatsing is proposing in his executive budget is a "salary adjustment" and not a "salary increase." He said the two terms are distinct and separate from each other.

With this move of Bagatsing, Manila is the first among the 17 cities and towns to grant a hike in the emolument of its workers. City hall sources said that Mayor Bagatsing granted the 10 percent hike pursuant to a commitment he had announced before the MMC issued the budgetary guidelines.

Manila's 1979 executive budget provides for total expenditures of P390,082,184.50. This is some P40-million more than the current operations budget of the city government. City Treasurer Jesus I. Calleja had certified to an estimated income of P390,093,658.00 next year.

Aside from the 10 percent salary adjustment and increased longevity pay, the budget also provides an initial appropriation for the construction of a Hall of Justice on the

## WE Entertainment

\* MOVIES \* RADIO-TV \* RECORDS \* STAGE \*

## Flashback

by ANTONIO B. VILLAR JR.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER than the sword". However, the maxim only applies when the pen is used to espouse a just cause. It becomes an instrument of libel when it intrudes into the lives of private citizens. It is especially so when the writer stands to profit from the act, or is under the hire of someone. And, motive is one of the major elements of libel.

Knowing where certain writers stand today, movie "tsismis columns" included, the foregoing recollection of classroom instructions on the Rules of Libel is a timely rejoinder: That writers too have responsibilities to the profession, to deserve their calling. Abuses of Fourth Estate rights are indiscretions that weaken the working press. It will serve well to reflect on the ideals of one of the noblest names of Philippine Journalism, my professor and mentor, the late Dean Jose Lansang, Sr. who once said, "Wield your pen with pride and courage, but push it in the interest of the TRUTH." But then, truth alone, is not a conclusive defense to libel!

So, the issue on Assemblyman Guilberto Lumaug's PB No. 85 has mutated into a three-sided coin: the pros, the antis, and the "bastards". The latter are those, who stand to profit, primarily as producers, if the bill is passed into law, and who are presently raking money as importers - distributors - produ-

cers - exhibitors - theater operators - publicists - extras roled into one. But, judging from the progress of the bill at the IBP, and the obvious presence of an enormous lobby against its approval, the psychopants, whose votes are dictated by personal interests, may the greater welfare of this country, the Gentleman from the North might as well start working on the eulogy of his pet IBP legislation. Public opinion notwithstanding, the vote, even in a place like the IBP, goes for those who could afford the price of victory.

Talking of "bastards", there is a dominant movie family group in town which is just that. As a group, they own 10 of the most active productions, 6 owned and operated, and 4 affiliated theaters, all considered as the best placed and patronized movie houses in the City. Specializing on social perversions and sex films (the recent box-office hits were theirs), they are the only ones who could smoothly pass censorship, without being classified by a Justice-member of the Board of Censors as "debasing sex mediums", where lesser expository films were rated as "potential for sex exploitation" by the same member. What age can do to a man's eyes. But, one does not dispose off his thrash by simply stacking them in his cabinet files. To be righteous is one thing. Hypocrisy is another. We are known for both.

## ACTION!

By NARDS Q. BELEN

Enter ACTION, Volume I, No. 1.

Sequence I, Take 1: Nasok na rin si Leah Navarro ng television sa pelikula bilang dancer-singer sa "Balatkayo" ng Philifilms ka-eksena nina Alma Moreno, Trixia Gomez, Eddie Garcia at Roel Vergel de Dios. . . Silence! Inililihin na pelikula ng taon ANDREA. . . Lights! Malabo pa ang isyu ng IBP Bill No. 85 ni Assemblyman Gualberto Lumauig. Malakas ang lobby diumano ng IMPIDAP (65 importer-distributors at 25 producers) sa IBP. . . Camera! Isasapelikula na ang "Sumulong" ng KINNAVESA International. Patok dito si Dante Rivero at Boots Anson Roa. . . Action! Matalas - mapuro! ang gunting ng mga Censors. Sapagkat moralidad ang pamantayan, kung kaya't

kasing talas lamang ang kanilang gunting sa hasang mga prodyuser na kinanaukulan. . . Cut! Nahuli man ang ACTION, naihabol din. Print!

Sequence I, Take 2: Lights! Di malayong matapan si Leah Navarro sa mga eksena sa "Balatkayo" ng nagagalingang artistang Alma, Trixia at Eddie. Patalbugan or wrong timing, Leah? . . . Camera! WE lang ang nagkalakas loob na naglathala sa panig ng IMPIDAP. Kung kaya't blangko sa anunsyo ang pahinang ito noong isang linggo. Talking of delikadesa, that's WE. . . Action! Gawin kaagad, kung gagawin ang "Sumulong". Napapanahon ito at si Dante Rivero. Matagal na rin itong nakasalang sa mga productions. . . Cut! IBCMP?

## Alma, Lorna sa mata ni Trixia

NI TINO L. VELUYA

Noong nakaraang mga linggo, ang Miss Dulce Amor, Ina at Bomba Star na kinatampukan nina Alma Moreno at Lorna Tolentino, ay pinilahan ng tao sa mga sinehan sa Maynila.

Nangyari ang haka-haka ng marami. Si Lorna ay maging ultra-bold sa pelikula. Ang nasabing "Miss Dulce. . ." ang pambungad niya.

Kung tutuusin, sa "Dalagita", may ilang eksena siyang kapanapanabik. Ngunit, hindi ito kumagat sa takliya.

Sa kabilang dako si Alma Moreno ay subok na sa maselang bol na mga eksena. Ang "Mga Ligaw na Bulaklak" ay sariwa pa sa ala-ala. Tinanggap ang musmus na alindog ni Alma at siya'y itinanghal na simbulo ng makalupang lungat ng mga kalalakihan, na tila nagayuma sa kanya.

Kasalukuyang pinagtaluhan sina Lorna at Alma kung sino nga sa dalawa ang mas mahusay magdala ng papel na "bomba". Ang pagtatalo, kung minsan, nagiging mainitan - lalo na sa mga kalalakihan.

Sa dako naman ni Trixia Gomez, sinamba at pinag-usapan din siya sa "Mga Uhaw na Bulaklak, Part II". Masasabing bilang dramatic actress, siya lang ang nakikipagsabay sa katanyagan ki-

na Alma at Lorna.

Nang mahingan si Trixia ng opinyon tungkol dito, sinabi niyang "malayo pa ang aabutin nina Alma at Lorna. ngunit hindi naman siya nahuhuli."

Bilang pagpaliwanag, sinabi niyang "ang pagpasok ni Lorna at pananatili ni Alma bilang mga bold stars ay ikinatua niya."

"May sarili silang kategorya, at larawan sila ng wastong pagsusumikap upang magtagumpay," ang wika pa ni Trixia, Katunayan, sinabi niyang, kabi-kabila ang mga offers sa kanyang pelikula, at hindi lahat bold roles.

"Okey lang sa akin ang bold. Batid naman ng lahat ang kakayahan ko dito," ang dugtong pa niya.

Ngunit, sa ngayon nais muna niyang isatabi ang iba pa niyang opinyon tungkol kina Alma at Lorna. "Malayo pa ang mararating ng mga ito," ang pahabol pa ni Trixia.

Anim ang pelikula ngayon ni Trixia Gomez. Ang Yakuza Contract, Kid Kaliwete, Balatkayo, Ex-Convict, Boy Apache, kasala.

Kung pelikula ang gagawing batayan, hindi pa nga huli si Trixia Gomez sa mga bold stars ngayon.

## NMYC: SOME (from page 2)

Theatre-City Halj triangle. This strikes deep at the very core of the First Lady's zonal program. Such a relief this would be to the millions of daily commuters and a bonus to our tourism industry. The First Lady desires decongestion of schools in downtown Manila. MEC has echoed & re-echoed this cry. Should not MEC better set the example by pulling its roots from deep in the navel of downtown Manila and transfer to Taguig, Metro Manila? The campaign would then hold water.

8) With the foregoing presentation, the ultimate proposal, regardless of program re-direction or leadership shake-up in the organization, has to be abolition. It is a pity that such recommendation has to be resorted to, considering that there are also lots of good men and women in that agency. Now, NMYC in practically all the dallies last month, asks for and has actually programmed P101 million for 1979. For what, Mr. President? Where did the P270



EX-CON'S STARS — Ang versatility ni Trixia Gomez bilang dramatic bold star ay ipinamala sa mga eksena sa pelikulang "EX-CONVICT" katapat ni Rudy Fernandez. Mga kabituin sa "Ex-Con" sina Alma Moreno, Vivian Velez, Ruel Bernal at George Estregan sa direksiyon ni Jun Gallardo. Production, Kinavesa International.

## P25,000 set ng 'Balatkayo' nasayang

"NANG DAHIL kay Alma Moreno", pangunahing star ng Balatkayo, isang P25,000.00 set ng Philifilms ang nasayang noong isang Sabado ng hindi niya sinipot ang shooting ng pelikula sa Podmon.

Mahigit na 500 extras ang naghintay sa artista sa magarbang set na sasayawan sana ni Alma Moreno, ang umuwang bigo sa pagaasam na maka-eksena ang kinikilalang Reyna ng Takilyang pelikulang Tagalog.

Bayad na diumano si Alma Moreno sa halagang P150,000.00 para sa isang full-length picture.

Walang masinag na dahilan ang mga prodyuser ng Philifilms upang lumabag si Alma sa kontrata, lalo na sa isang mahalagang eksena, gaya ng naka-set sa Podmon.

Maghahabla sana ang Philifilms. Ngunit, namagitan si Nena Riego at napakiusapan naman ang mga prodyuser na huwag ng ituloy ang kanilang banta.

Ang Balatkayo ay nasa ilalim ng direksiyon ni Channing Carlos. Cast ng pelikula sina Alma Moreno, Trixia Gomez, Leah Navarro, Eddie Garcia Eddie Gutierrez at Roel Vergel de Dios.

## Umiwas si Dante sa 'Mga Rosas'

INIWASAN NI Dante Rivero ang mapasama sa sa cast ng "Mga Rosas Ng Candaba" ni Director Romy Espiritu "hanggang hindi naipalalabas ang Andrea."

Muli sanang pagsamahin sina Dante Rivero at Leila Hermosa sa "Mga Rosas. . ." Ang nakapalit ni Dante Rivero ay si Dindo Fernando.

Hiniling na lang ni Dante Rivero na ibigay sa iba ang role yaman din lamang na siya na ang pangunahing male cast ng Babae, Ugat Ng Pagkakasala, kasama nina Trixia Gomez, at Pin-

ky de Leon sa direksiyon din ni Romy Espiritu.

"Hindi ko dapat na pangunahan ang aming takilya ni Leila sa Andrea," ang paliwanag ni Dante.

"Kaya't ang ambalan namin ni Leila ay dapat iayon sa kagustuhan ng mga manunood, at malalaman lamang ito pagkatapos ng showing ng pinakahuli naming pelikula," ang dugtong pa ni Dante.

Sisimulan na sana ang "Mga Rosas. . ." ng maaksidente si Direktor Espiritu. Kasalukuyan siyang namamahinga sa ospital.

million now approaching P300 million go as you most aptly wondered in that TV cabinet meeting? At this rate of expenditure, another five years and we shall have spent the mind-boggling amount of ONE BILLION PESOS. . . all for what? Properly and judiciously distributed and returned or relocated to their logical home ministries these different activities

NMYC have been attempting or pretending to do, the few meritorious ones would only entail a budget of some P14.5 million and not P101 million. For example, after abolition, P9 million may go to MEC to pursue the non-formal educational programs and take-over of centers (the MEC national and regional offices will find all these centers to be (Page 10, please)

# Pulse



## Editorial

### CORRUPTION IN THE GOVERNMENT

The Philippine mass media has been lately shucking off its nightdress of timidity by exposing, every now and then, anomalies and venalities in the government — although there is room for improvement, the reporting, that is.

Stories of overpricing, influence-peddling, bribery, extortion and other corrupt practices of government authorities, have been getting the rightful exposure in the print media.

One is wont to wonder what has ever happened to the campaign against graft and corruption, the existence of which was one of the reasons for the declaration and continuation of martial law.

Reading accounts of the shenanigans of government officials should drive home the point that a thorough, massive cleanup of the bureaucracy is in order. But what is surprising and at the same time disheartening, is that everybody — from President Marcos down to the lowly Metro Manila aide — seems to be taking all these in stride. Parang bale wala. Why?

## Sometime Ago....

- 9 September —  
1878—Birth of Sergio Osmeña, Sr., journalist, nationalist, Speaker of the First Philippine Assembly and second President of the Commonwealth, in Cebu. Died on October 19, 1961.
- 10 September —  
1875—Birth of Nicolas Zamora, founder of the Iglesia Evangelica Metodista de las Islas Pilipinas.
- 11 September —  
1894—Birth of Concepcion A. Aguila, educator, lawyer, in San Jose, Batangas. Died on Dec. 16, 1958.
- 12 September —  
1896—Thirteen Filipino<sub>s</sub> are executed by the Spanish authorities at Plaza de Armas, near Fort of San Felipe, Cavite. They are Maxim<sub>o</sub> Inocencio, Luis Aguado, Victoriano Luciano, Hugo Perez, Jose Lallana, Antonio San Agustin, Agapito Conchu, Felician<sub>o</sub> Cabuco, Maxim<sub>o</sub> Gregorio, Eugenio Cabezas, Severino Lapidario, Alfonso de Ocampo and Francisco Osorio. They are now known as the Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite.
- 13 September —  
1907—Macario L. Sakay and Lucio de Vega, the last of the Filipino resistance fighters against the Americans, are hanged for "banditry."
- 14 September —  
1815—The historic galleon trade between the Philip-

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.  
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND  
SHARE A VISION.



## PUBLISHER'S NOTES



### ERNIE MACEDA IN THE BIG APPLE

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

Ernesto Maceda, the self-styled patriot and so-called martial law oppositionist, is pulling the apron strings of Uncle Sam and like a confused, lost little boy, wants no slice of the Big Apple thrown our way.

More unfortunately, he's crying on the shoulder of self-righteous U.S. President Jimmy Carter imploring the latter to please meddle into the affairs of the Philippines by cutting off all aids to the Marcos rule.

Apparently, Mr. Maceda, who, because he was cast off from the graces of Marcos when he imposed authoritarian rule had to jump into the Laban fence during the April IBP elections, has a distorted sense of patriotism.

The struggle for freedom, truth and justice, is not in the United States but right here in the Philippines. A true freedom-fighter does not flee to fight from a distance, if that's what Mr. Maceda think he's doing right now, which I strongly doubt.

So, the former hireling of Mr. Marcos, wants the U.S. to stop all aids to the Philippines. I don't think Mr. Maceda is that naive because he knows for a

fact that for as long as the military bases are here, the dollars will keep pouring in. Besides, the Filipinos never really had a taste for apples. Mr. Maceda can eat all the apples he can until he gets bloated.

It is amusing to notice the spate of editorials and opinion pieces being accorded the imbriglio bissetting the Pusyon Bisaya, the much-vaunted opposition group in the interim Batasang Pambansa. I think the Pusyon members are just bluffing the people. The ilk of Madarang, Villegas, Legaspi, Bacalso, Cabangbang, et al., will surely show its true colors one of these days.

I wish I had the money to buy those cute little posters being sold in downtown bookstores which show two seagulls soaring into the blue sky with these words emblazoned: "In every living thing, there's a spirit to be free." The first person I'd definitely send the poster to, on occasion of his birthday on Sept. 11, is a guy named Ferdie. I think it would be a fitting gift.

... pines and Mexico is ended.

- 15 September —  
1898—Representatives of the provinces meet at Barasoain Church in Malolos, Bulacan, and convene the Revolutionary Congress, which drafts the Constitution of the first Philippine Republic.

## DEAR EDITOR

Sir:

Anent the column "Flashback" of Mr. Antonio B. Villar, Jr. published in the weekly issue of "WE" for the week August 12-18, 1978, please be informed that immediately upon taking cognizance of the said publication all the pieces of woods and/or junks of confiscated vendors stalls deposited at Ka Amado Hernandez Plaza were ordered removed by the C.O. Police Station No. 2, this district.

As of this writing, the place alluded to in the aforementioned column of Mr. Villar is cleared of all the reported eyesores.

By authority of the Superintendent:

NARCISO M. CABRERA, JR.  
P/Colonel, WPD-MPF  
Assistant Superintendent &  
Chief, Investigation Div.

# WE, the people

by JESUS EDWIN C. VALENCIANO, JR.  
98 Bayani, Santol, Quezon City

Mr. Louis Sementilla's essay (WE, the people, Aug. 19-25) strikes a note of despondency over an issue anent PD 20 and apartment relations in general. But, he should be happy because not one bill has been filed in the IBP calling for a restudy of said decree with the aim of seeking remedies to help owners in distress; instead the Espina bill — which, in principle, is a tenant bill — is creating waves of sympathy among assemblymen and is in fact, unlike other bills of lesser significance, not shelved in the pigeon-holes of the IBP.

Equally noteworthy is the just decreed Urban Land Reform Law. What more can Mr. Sementilla ask for? While PD 1517 is unquestionably a revolutionary fiat in the right direction, several points still beg for resolution.

Yes, PD 20 may have been enacted to alleviate the plight of low-income renting dwellers. Changing times, however, have buttressed the position of many tenants who can well afford higher rents (or houses) as to cause injustice to owners. To this day, one can still find many apartments renting out for P50 to P100, and to high-income tenants at that! (Surprisingly, this group is vehemently against any rent increases.) The affluence of these tenants is no reason to gripe at, but it is precisely this point why changes in the rental law are imperative, if only to spread out the benefits of social justice to all segments of society.

The allegations of harassed tenants, like Mr. Sementilla, about arrogant landlords may be true. Their kind deserves society's wrath; in fact, they ought to be divested of their properties. But, unfortunately, this is just the tip of the iceberg the gentleman sees. What is generally overlooked is the large number of owners who have sacrificed their best years in life, invested blood, sweat and tears, and denied themselves the barest conveniences in order to put up apartments with the end in view of initially providing rentable housing units to the homeless and later on bequeathing these to their children.

As things stand now, these people have been caught in the maelstrom of financial woes. Whatever rental collectible is nothing more than marginal income to tide the owner over. Even distressing is the fact that many apartments have been built with loans from other financial sources. Since breaking even is a tiny wisp of hope, the specter of fore-

closure daily haunts these mortgagor-owners. This rebuts the NEDA survey Mr. Sementilla is leaning on. As a matter of fact, said survey considered only 141 lessors, who are allegedly raking in profits. A random sample of this size cannot be said to be truly representative of the prevailing financial travails of most lessors. At its best, therefore, the survey is a survey of the high-income lessors (from which ranks perhaps come the arrogant ones Mr. Sementilla is angry at).

To illustrate further the argument that renting out apartments is not financially attractive, let us consider the following facts and figures (though zeroing in on a hypothetical example, but nonetheless a very real and acceptable one). In the early seventies, the cost of building an apartment unit (one door) was about P35,000. Noting that rents of the below-P300 bracket were frozen — there's many of them — and there are also those not covered by PD 20, we might as well peg the typical monthly rent at P500, assuming that this rate has not changed from about five to eight years ago.

We then simplify our computations to a monthly basis. Of the sum of P500, the owner should be paying himself 20 percent, but for our conservative purposes only 10 percent is deducted, that is, for managerial fees (as in corporations) to take care for opportunity lost that should otherwise be spent in other lucrative occupations. For overhead expenses, the allotment is 20 percent. Of course, we also make allowance for depreciation which cuts substantially into the rent — or P117 (straight-line method: P35,000 divided by 25 estimated life span years; the resultant quotient again divided by 12 months). These deductions amount to P267, so what is left is P233.

By conservative reckoning, the owner must recoup his P35,000 investment in ten years (which perhaps explains for the long-term amortization plans of financial institutions). In monthly terms, the equity is P291.70. The owner must therefore break-even at this point.

As it is, instead of getting back his monthly equity of P291.70, the owner is netting only P233.00. What does this suggest? The owner is losing 20.2 percent a month on his operating assets.

If he is at all interested in gaining 15 percent per annum, or 1.25 percent a month (as a cushion against inflation),

(Page 7, please)



**POPE JOHN PAUL I:  
A FRESH WIND**

by RAUL M. GONZALEZ

"Teachers pay bribes for release of wages" ... Times Journal story, September 3. "I never heard of it" — Albarracin. Of course my friend Deputy Minister Narciso Albarracin, better known in pre-Martial law days for his most enthusiastic advocacy for the greenest revolution, probably never heard of these anomalies because it always takes other people to first know what is going on in the inner sanctums of government offices. Or perhaps Mr. Albarracin is just too busy to listen to the plaints of the poor teachers because of his myriad other duties needing his attention. In fact even in his duties as member of the Interim Board of Censors, Mr. Albarracin also does not have enough time so he delegates such duties to a surrogate, and sometimes to his wife.

Anyway I think this is poetic justice to the teachers. Now they are fowl because they are cheated of their salaries. But in the April 7 elections when they were paid P200.00 each to cheat for the KPL, not one of them had the courage to protest the obvious fact that they were being used to cheat the people of their sovereign powers of government.

Philippine Army Commander Gen. Fortunato Abat was quoted recently as saying that he was indignant Mrs. Marcos for the position of Deputy Prime Minister and that he was against the lifting of Martial Law. I do not begrudge the General for airing his political views since he is also a citizen of the Republic. However, I submit that military officers should refrain from making political pronouncements and taking sides on political issues. Considering that General Abat is commanding general of the Philippine Army — although I understand he is already retirable, any opinion he would be expressing would be misconstrued as the position of the entire military establishment.

Of course it is possible that the General just does not like to be retired yet; nevertheless he should speak more discreetly. I know that the military has never had it so good but during Martial Law which has catapulted to such power and influence many military officers who, otherwise would have retired unknown and obscure. Now we find these officers in every facet of national life — holding tremendous powers, some of them deciding life, liberty or property for civilians. With such new found power, heretofore never enjoyed by soldiers, any wonder that General

Abat objects to the lifting of Martial Law? Because of his political mind the General should be more fit to be in the Batasang Pambansa.

I would like to add my own feeble voice in the worldwide chorus of thanksgiving and prayer for the new Pope, His Holiness John Paul I. In this century of too much materialism among people and too much lust for power among those who lead, and so much lip-service to the rights and dignity of the human person, the election of His Holiness John Paul I, a man of humble origins and simple tastes is like a fresh wind after a suffocating day. Indeed, His Holiness who now becomes the Supreme Pastor of more than 700 million Catholics the world over, presents a deep contrast to many public figures today whose corruptions and lust for pomp and circumstances betray their pious pontifications about "love of country", "human rights" or the "rule of law". There are so many of these tyrants today who have distorted and lost even the visions and dreams and fact of freedom. They have talked and talked and talked the words of freedom because they have violated and violated and violated the aims and processes of freedom.

I am happy that among His Holiness' first thoughts was "for those who are persecuted; those who undergo painful privations for social and political conditions". We need the Holy Father's prayer for our country today — a divided nation which dreams of freedom and liberty; a people who thirst and yearn for freedom under a government limited by the laws of man and God. And so I pray, as the Holy Father has prayed, that those who undergo privations and suffer in the boredom of isolations in their lonely cells because of their political beliefs will find liberation and release.

The International Law Association, now headed by my good friend and comrade Dr. Enrique P. Syquia closed its 53th conference the other day. Among the notable resolutions approved by the conference was "an appeal to close the gap between promise and performance in human rights". It warms one's heart to know that concerned people from many parts of the world have shown their deep and abiding adherence to the rule of law and the rights of man. Indeed, between promise and fulfillment, a long road has to be travelled. So we can only hope and pray that this appeal from the ILA will

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Indeed, Sergio Osmeña was a great man. A good man. A patriot, in every sense of the word. In my opinion, he was the most selfless, the most honest, the most brilliant, the most sincere statesman we ever had. And yet, strangely enough, the nation has forgotten him and his deeds completely. There is no monument erected to his memory, save the one standing near the portals of the former Legislative Building, and this has not even been transferred to the new Parliament House in Quezon City, where it rightly belongs. There is no province, no city, no avenue or street named after him. And only a few people, very few probably, will pause for a minute on Saturday, September 9, to remember that if he were alive, he would be one hundred years old on that day. There will be no celebration, none at all.

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**NAIIBA ANG SISTEMA NGAYON**

NI NARCING CASTRO

Nuong mga nauna, ang pagtataas ng presyo ng mga bilhin ay resulta ng pagtaas ng presyo ng gasolina at langis na mga pangunahing sangkap sa industriya.

Ang pagtataas ng karamatamang halaga batay sa nabanggit na dahilan ay maaaring makatwiran at nararapat lamang, lalo na kung pakailalipin na ang patuloy na pagtataas ng ating mga industriya at kalakal ay kailangan sa patuloy na pag-unlad ng ating bansa.

Pero naiiba ang sistema ngayon.

Isang komite (Inter-Agency) na kinabibilangan ng mga kinatawan ng pamahalaan (mismo) ang nagrekomenda sa BOT ng pagdaragdag ng 23% ng kasalukuyang pasahé sa Bus.

Binahago nila ang kasalukuyang sistema upang dumagdag ang langkap sa mga pangangailangan upang manatiling buhay ang industriya ng transportasyon.

Ito'y mali!

Ang nasabing rekomendasyon ay tinanawin ni Chairman Abellera at Jalong mahinap na kinatulan ng Bus Operators Association of the Philippines (BOAP) at sinabing 50% ang dagdag na hihilingin nila.

At ang pinakapangit ay ang salitang:

"Kailangang maging magician upang mabuhay ang industriya ng transportasyon sa kasalukuyang kalagayan" ng isang opisyal ng nasabing samahin.

Narciso ang maraming kamalian (at katiwalian?) sa negosyo na mga pangyayari.

Una, bakit kailangang isang inter-agency committee ng pamahalaan ang hihingi ng dagdag (taas) ng pasahé? — Sila ba'y kinatawan (o bayaran) ng mga may-ari ng Bus?

Kalawa, bakit sa kanilang kawalan ng kakayahang mamahala sa kanilang negosyo na naging dahilan (kung tutuon man) ng pagkalugi (kung nalulugi man sila) ay ang walang malay na taong bayan ang pagpapasaning nila ng hirap?

Ikatlo, ano ang tinay na motibo sa paghingi ng malaking dagdag sa pasahé?

Naghihinala na ang mga mamamayan sa papel na ginagampanan ng mga opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. May kinalaman kaya ang nasabing eleksiyon (ng Interim Batasang Pambansa) sa mga pangyayaring ito?

Nais malaman ng bayan ang katotohanan!

Ito kaya ang mga bahor na ipinangako nuong panahon ng kampanya, kanalit ng salapi, T-Shirt, posters, mga salsakan at mga iba pa? Nagaalala sila — na mga pangkaraniwang mamamayan — mga mamamayang nagdarahan at MULA SA MASA.

Sila ang unang-unang makadarama ng hirap na dulot ng panibagong taas ng pasahé!

Ang anumang dagdag na pasahé ay magpapalumbok na sa kanilang mga katatagan at marahil . . . merabil ay marami sa kanila ang susuko na sa panumuhay ninarangal!

Upang maiwasan ang masamang pangitang iyon at mabura ang nabanggit na paghihinala, nararapat gawin ang mga sumusunod:

Ideklara na hindi magdaragdag ng anumang pasahé maging ito'y sa bus, jeep o taxi.

Imbigstigahan ang mga may-ari ng malalaking kumpanya ng bus.

Alamin kung saan-saan napupunta ang malalaking salaping inutang ng ilang bus operators na hindi ginamit sa operasyon ng kanilang transportasyon.

Kung manatnayan na kaya sila nalugi o malulugi ay dahilan sa kawalan ng kakayahang sa pagpapatakbo ng nasabing negosyo at ang salaping inutang ay hindi talaga ginamit sa pagpapaligid ng kanilang paglilingkod bayan, dapat kumpiskahin ng pamahalaan ang nasabing transportasyon.

Hindi kailangan sa ating bayan ang mga taong mackamal lamang ng katakutakot na salapi ay hindi na balena madusa ang hindi na maka-ahon sa kahirapang Pilipino!

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Isang komite (Inter-Agency) na kinabibilangan ng mga kinatawan ng pamahalaan (mismo) ang nagrekomenda sa ROT ng pagdaragdag ng 23% ng kasalukuyang pasahé sa Bus.

Binabago nila ang kasalukuyang sistema upang dumamo'y langkop sa mga pangangailangan upang manatiling buhay ang industriya ng transportasyon.

Ito'y mali!

Ang nasabing rekomendasyon ay tinanzihan ni Chairman Abellera at Jalong mahihipit na tinutulan ng Bus Operators Association of the Philippines (BOAP) at sinabing 50% ang dagdag na hihilingin nila.

At ang pinakapangit ay ang salitang:

"Kailangang maging magician upang mabuhay ang industriya ng transportasyon sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng isang opisyal ng nasabing samahin."

Narito ang maraming kamalian (at katiwalian?) sa naganap na mga pangyayari.

Una, bakit kailangang isag Inter-agency committee ng pamahalaan ang hihingi ng dagdag (taas) ng pasahé? — Sila ba'y kinatawan (o beryan) ng mga may-ari ng Bus?

Kalawa, bakit sa kailang kawalan ng kakayahang mamahala sa kailang negosyo na naging dahilan (kung tutuo man) ng pagkalugi (kung nalulugi man sila) ay ang walang malay na taong bayan ang pagpapasanin nila ng hirap?

Ikatlo, ano ang tunay na motibo sa naghingi ng malaking dagdag sa-pasahé?

Naghihinala na ang mga mamamayan sa papel na ginagampanan ng mga opisyal ng ating pamahalaan. May kinalaman kaya ang naedang eleksiyon (ng Interim Batasang Pambansa) sa mga pangyayaring ito?

Nais malaman ng bayan ang katotohanan!

Ito kaya ang mga nahor na ipinangako tuong panahon ng kampanya, kanalit ng salapi, T-Shirt, posters, mga sasakyan at mga iba pa? Nagaalala sila — na mga pangkaranawang mamamayan — mga mamamayang nagdarahon at MULA SA MASA.

Sila ang umang-umang makadarama ng hirap na dulot ng panibagong taas ng pasahé!

Ang anumang daedag na pasahé ay magnanalumbok na sa kanilang mga katatagan at marahil . . . marahil ay marami sa kanila ang susuko na sa panumuhay n-marangal!

Upang maiwasan ang masamang pangitaing iyon at mabura ang nabanggit na paghihinala, nararapat gawin ang mga sumusunod:

Ideklara na hindi magdaragdag ng anumang pasahé maging ito'y sa bus, jeep o taxi.

Imbisigahan ang mga may-ari ng malalaking kumpanya ng bus.

Alamin kung saan-saan napupunta ang malalaking salaping inutang ng ilang bus operators na hindi ginamit sa operasyon ng kanilang transportasyon.

Kung manatunayan na kaya sila nalugi o malulugi ay dahilan sa kawalan ng kakayahan sa nagpapatakbo ng nasabing negosyo at ang salaping inutang ay hindi talaga ginamit sa pagpapaulad ng kanilang paglilingkod bayan, dapat kumpiskahin ng pamahalaan ang nasabing transportasyon.

Hindi kailangan sa ating bayan ang mga taong mackamal lamang ng katakut-takot na salapi ay hindi na baleng magdusa ang hindi na maka-shon sa kahirapang Pilipino!

WE Outlet

If your favorite newsstand runs out of WE, call up Narcing Castro or Ramon D. Paguirigan at our WE outlet, tel. no. 27-35-53

**SERGIO OSMENA**

(from page 5)

change all the provincial governors in this country except Hernandez." All that Mr. Vera, Osmeña's campaign manager, could utter was, "How can you possibly win with a man like that?"

And then there was Secretary Jose C. Locsin who proposed the creation of the municipality of Pandi in Bulacan "because that will mean thousands of votes." The President left the room and not one word was said on the matter any further. And of course there was that historic occasion when thousands of government employees and guerrillas were gathered before the Executive Building to hear him on the "backpay question." His advisers told him to temperize, to "just promise" he'd do his best after the elections. He approached the microphone, said: "I am sorry, we have no money." That sealed his chances of election, they said. And they were right.

They asked him to deliver speeches all over the country, to answer the bitter attacks of General Roxas. He refused to leave Malacañang, even threatened to withdraw from the race because he was afraid his candidacy would divide the nation. Secretary Montelibano proposed a trip to the United States for him "so that we could handle the local campaign freely." Osmeña said he would stick to his duty, and he did.

Sergio Osmeña did not like the way things were going during his term of office in Malacañang. There were many times he called for me, and confided to me his heart-breaking problems. He could not, for example, understand why Senate President Roxas would try to harass him and cause him every embarrassment during his in-

cumbency.

He was profoundly hurt by the malicious charges hurled against him at every turn by his political enemies. He recounted to me an incident which happened in a social party both he and Roxas had attended. It seems that while he was dancing (and he was fond of dancing), Roxas sidled over to him and said out loud for him and for everyone to hear, "I'll show this old man that even in dancing I can beat him." Osmeña, of course, outlasted Roxas in dancing, and, for that matter, in life.

Almost everyone in Malacañang during the early days of liberation knew that Osmeña's heart was not in the political campaign. He had intimated to the late Senator Manuel C. Briones, his protegee, his desire to withdraw from the presidential race. And Montelibano himself had tried to persuade him to do so, if an Osmeña-Roxas ticket could not be arranged.

"But Roxas insisted," Osmeña told me, "that while he could win the vice presidency under my ticket, I would lose the presidency to Moncado." And besides Vera, Rodriguez, Locsin, Confesor, Primicias and the Democratic Alliance leaders (Judge Jesus G. Barrera and J. Antonio Araneta) declared that Osmeña's withdrawal would not solve any problem, least of all the problem of national unity, because one of them would be asked to run anyway, if Osmeña withdrew. Osmeña requested me to write a story about his giving way to Roxas. I did, in the Philippine Liberty News, which I edited, and that same afternoon the "scoop" precipitated an emergency caucus of the

(Page 9, please)

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR DECLARATION OF ABSENCE OF VALERIANO SANTIAGO, SP. PROC. NO. QD-00595 EUGENIA SANTIAGO Y BLANCO, Petitioner.

**DECISION**  
Eugenia Blanco-Santiago instituted this proceeding on June 16, 1977 praying that her husband Valeriano Santiago, be declared an absentee and that she be appointed administratrix of the estate left by him. The Order

Republic of the Philippines  
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT  
Manila

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR THE CHANGE OF NAME: FROM PURIFICACION CALARA TO PURITA DELA CRUZ CALARA, SP. PROC. NO. H-00675 PURIFICACION CALARA Y DELA CRUZ

also known as PURITA CALARA, PURITA C. CALARA, PURITA CRUZ CALARA, PURITA CALARA Y CRUZ, PURITA DELA CRUZ CALARA, and PURITA CALARA Y DELA CRUZ, Petitioner.

**ORDER**

A verified petition was filed in this Court by Purificacion Calara, also known as Purita Calara; as Purita C. Calara; as Purita Cruz Calara; as Purita Calara y dela Cruz, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing her name be changed to Purita dela Cruz Calara, to avoid confusion.

Finding said petition to be sufficient in form and substance it is hereby ordered that the hearing of said petition be held on January 24, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible Street, Paco, Manila, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, so that the last publication shall not be later than September 23, 1978 or four (4) months at least before the date of hearing in the WE a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, after complying with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

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

**SO ORDERED.**  
Manila, August 1, 1978.  
TERESITA SORIANO MARTINEZ  
Acting Presiding Judge  
Sept. 2, 9, 16, 1978.

setting the case for hearing was duly published in the "Business Day", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, on July 18 and 25, and August 1, 1977 (Exhibits "A" to "A-3"). When the case was called on the published date, no opposition was presented.

Evidence adduced shows that herein petitioner and Valeriano Santiago were married on January 23, 1966 at the Church of San Juan in Hagonoy, Bulacan (Exhibit "B"); that the minor Eugene Blanco Santiago was born to them on December 2, 1966 at the Vermont Maternity Hospital in Manila (Exhibit "C"); that immediately after their marriage, they lived in a house they built on a lot in Hagonoy, Bulacan given to them by her mother-in-law; that five (5) months thereafter, after a violent quarrel with her, Valeriano left the conjugal home; that for sometime afterwards, she waited for him to return, inquiring from relatives and friends regarding his whereabouts, that she learned from them that the latter was living with his "barkada" in a certain place in Mahila; that she contacted some members of said "barkada" but not one of them could inform her the whereabouts of her husband; that she also sought the assistance of a certain "Mang Danny", a policeman in Hagonoy, Bulacan and a relative of her husband, but to no avail; that having lost all hope of finding him, she, together with the minor Eugene, went to live with her parents at No. 9 Esmeraldo Street, Panglilan Compound, Quezon City, Metro-Manila; that albeit her mother-in-law remained as the registered owner of their conjugal home, the latter had agreed to relinquish her ownership thereof and sell the same for the minor Eugene's support and education; and that there is a buyer who is willing to purchase the said property, provided the marital consent of her husband, Valeriano Santiago is obtained or that the latter is declared an absentee in order that she may be judicially authorized to enter into contract and/or transaction without his marital consent.

Evaluating the evidence adduced, the Court finds that petitioner has amply established the allegations of her petition and is entitled to the reliefs prayed for. WHEREFORE, judgment is hereby rendered;

- 1) Declaring Valeriano Santiago an absentee in accordance with law;
- 2) Granting petitioner Eugenia Blanco-Santiago authority to enter into contracts or transactions without the necessity of obtaining the marital consent of said Valeriano Santiago;
- 3) Appointing petitioner as administratrix of the estate left by the absentee, if there be any, without bond for the time being. Before entering into the trust, she shall file an oath of office.

Let a copy of this Decision be published in a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1079, and in the Official Gazette, in accordance with Section 6, Rule 107 of the Rules of Court. This declaration of absence of Valeriano Santiago shall take effect six (6) months

**WE Classified Ads**

**LEGAL NOTICES \* BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

Republic of the Philippines  
OFFICE OF THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF  
Quezon City

ERNESTO B. PAJE, Mortgagee,  
—versus—  
SPS. SALVADOR F. SEQUITIN AND AURORA V. SEQUITIN, Mortgagors.  
EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135 AS AMENDED.

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE**

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage executed on June 23, 1977, by SPS. SALVADOR F. SEQUITIN & AURORA V. SEQUITIN, mortgagors, with residence and postal address at No. 3 Kundiman St., SFDM, Quezon City, and ERNESTO B. PAJE, mortgagee, the former mortgaged to the latter the following real estate properties, together with all the improvements existing thereon, which are more particularly described as follows, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE  
NO. 158279 — QUEZON CITY

"A parcel of land shown on the plan of subdivision as Lot No. 9, Block No. 90, Psd-1650, being a portion of the Lot A-2-B-5, Psd-1577, GLRO Rec. No. 3563, situated in the Barrio of San Francisco del Monte, Municipality of San Juan del Monte, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the Northeast by Road; on the Southeast by Lot No. 12; on the southwest by Lot No. 10; and on the Northwest by Lot No. 8, x x x containing an area of TWO HUNDRED FIFTY (250) SQUARE METERS, more or less, x x x" including all the improvements and that may be erected therein in the future.

WHEREAS, said Mortgagors executed the afore-said mortgage to secure their obligation in the amount of P50,000.00 from the mortgagee;

AND WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said mortgage contract have been violated due to the mortgagor's failure to pay the sum of P50,000.00 plus interest at the rate of 12% per annum, attorney's fee, publication and other expenses in connection with this foreclosure and sale.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the said Deed of Mortgage and upon verified petition of the mortgagee and in accordance with Act 3135 as amended, the Ex-Officio Sheriff of Quezon City, hereby announces to all interested parties and to the public in general, that on the 22nd day of September, 1978, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, or soon thereafter, in front of the Main Entrance of the New Quezon City Hall Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, he or his Deputy, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, FOR CASH and in Philippine Currency, the above-described real estate property, together with all the improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the mortgage debt mentioned in the mortgage contract, plus interests, attorney's fees, and all the necessary legal fees and expenses for the service of this Foreclosure and Sheriff's Sale.

Likewise, three (3) copies of this Notice will be posted in three (3) conspicuous places in Quezon City where the real property is located and where the auction sale shall take place.

Prospective bidders or buyers are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title to the said real estate property and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be. Quezon City, Philippines, August 24, 1978.

FOR THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF:  
BY: ROBERTO B. GARCIA  
Deputy Sheriff

Dates of Publication: Aug. 26, Sept. 2-9, 1978.

WARNING: It is absolutely prohibited to remove, deface or destroy this Notice, on or before the date of the auction sale, under penalty of the law.

Court, Philippines, February 23, after said publication, proof of the same being submitted to this Court.  
LEONOR INES LUCIANO  
SO ORDERED. Presiding Judge  
Quezon City, Metro-Manila, Aug. 26, Sept. 2-9, 1978

**NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT**

Notice is hereby given that a deed of extra-judicial settlement with sale had been executed by the heirs of the late Benjamin A. Yumol who died intestate in Quezon City on October 1, 1977 over a parcel of land located at sitio Tungkong Mangga, barrio of Gayagaya, San Jose del Monte province of Bulacan covered by TCT. no. 229708 and sold to Cristina Bautista as evidence by a public instrument bearing document no. 119, page no. 25, book no. 333 series of 1978 dated March 29, 1978 executed before Notary Public Jose S. Padollna of Quezon City. Aug. 26, Sept. 2-9, 1978

Republic of the Philippines  
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT  
Manila

MARIA C. MANDAP, Plaintiff,  
— versus —  
DIONISIO C. MANDAP, SR., Defendant.

CIVIL CASE NO. E-02380  
SEPARATION OF PROPERTY

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

Maria C. Mandap and Dionisio C. Mandap, Sr., who are residents of 1107 Sulu St., Sta. Cruz, Manila, were married to each other under a regime of conjugal partnership. On July 24, 1978, they agreed to dissolve their conjugal partnership.

A hearing in this case has been set on September 25, 1978 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible, Paco, Manila, and notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named spouses, as well as of their conjugal partnership, to appear at the hearing in order that their interests may be safeguarded.

This Notice shall be published at the expense of the spouses share and share alike in the "WE Publications", a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks such that the last publication shall not be later than September 17, 1978 or one (1) week before the date of hearing.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE TERESITA SORIANO-MARTINEZ, Acting Presiding Judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Manila, this 27th day of July, 1978.

DOROTEA A. CUARTERO  
Clerk of Court



Board of Censors has limited "BOMBA" pictures.

Any business proposition is a two way undertaking — a give and take affair. Should we restrict foreign films in the country, what face have

we to export our own films to other foreign countries? Foreign film producers will definitely request their own governments to restrict our pictures.

The domination of imported films is a natural consequence of the total demand of theatre owners whose doors must be open everyday for business. The small number of local production is insufficient for the total demand.

The quota system as proposed will affect the supply since with the average number of films required (approximately 500 to 600 films a year) the local producers would not be in a position to fill the vacuum inasmuch as it require tremendous capital investment (approximately P210-million) and would only further hasten the number of quickies of Tagalog production being produced so far.

The cut-back in importation will further deteriorate the quality of Ta-

galog production since there will be virtually little competition that will exert pressure to local producers to improve their films.

With regards to the mechanics of the quota system in providing incentives for producers to import this would only further confuse the motion picture business. The shifting of responsibilities envisaged by the bill will greatly upset the hitherto successful areas of industry with due respect to all concerned. We do not think the producer is capable of being an efficient distributor without the years of experience required. By the same token we will not recommend that a distributor without qualified training should attempt to get into movie production.

Since there would be no criteria on those who are qualified for a quota, there is the near possibility that firms with no capital sufficiency, lacking in professional expertise and devoid of social moral responsibilities in

its handling of cinema medium could obtain a quota and peddle this at premium rates to more deserving outfits.

The quota system, thus will only breed fly-by-nights out for a fast buck and would encourage graft and corruption in the allocation of quota if handled by a commission.

An arbitrary allotment of showing time will not materially improve the situation. If distributors and exhibitors have shown themselves qualified to handle international films, they should certainly be qualified to also handle local productions which are still far from an international level. We should look towards tapping the vast potential of local films, for if they can create an inroad in foreign markets they will earn valuable foreign exchange revenue. Local restrictions of foreign imports will only harm the healthy aspects of the industry, namely distribution and exhibition. If these two channels fail, they will be unable to support local productions either. In dealing with movies, we cannot go by number.

The Lumanig Bill contains discriminatory features that are basically prejudicial to the marketing of foreign feature films. Among these are:

**1. Double First-Run Exhibitions:** The prohibition to play double first run exhibition of foreign pictures. It should be brought to mind that in all the first-run theatrical situations all over the country, theatres exhibit two first-run films at one time except in first-run Metro Manila, Cebu City, Iloilo City and Zamboanga City. Forcing the theatres not to play two foreign films in a single exhibition would expose the distributor in to looking for support films to double bill with their main features. They would be forced to play

(Page 10, please)

**PUBLIC WORKS**  
(from page 1)

co of Angeles City.

It was gathered that Coplaco was awarded a so-called "pakyaw" contract by the Bureau of Public Works last May for the repair and maintenance of a dike in the Agno River Control Project. It turned out that she allegedly sub-contracted Limjoco to undertake the same job.

Limjoco claimed that Coplaco collected P698,396.38 from the BPW officials in charge of the Agno project. He further alleged that the women contractor was able to collect the amount "because of her strong connections with a top BPW official, making it appear that she was the one doing the repair work."

The arrest of Coplaco was ordered by Judge Bernardo Norada of the municipal court of Rosales, Pangasinan.

**MACAPAGAL SCORES** (from page 1)

sident and Prime Minister from among its members.

The President added that the Marcos "majority party" decides exclusively "when" to elect the President and Prime Minister. This contention has no constitutional support and is calculated to prolong the martial law regime.

The President claims that his decree embodies constitutional mandates, for which reason the matter of succession which it provides cannot be provided by legislation. The President is evidently straining constitutional interpretation

**WE, THE PEOPLE**  
(from page 4)

The goal must be set at P295.35, an increase of only P3.65! Surely, the owner would not pocket this measly sum. It cannot even buy a kilo of nails needed to undergo repairs being demanded by some tenants. Is this worth the anguish and the pain the owner has to undergo, not to mention the delinquency of some tenants?

Economically revolting the above is, we now would imagine that an increase of 15 percent on the monthly equity of P291.70 is made, meaning a hike of P43,755. Note that the monthly rent of P500.00 is not increased by 15 percent, otherwise everything would bloat. Given the sum of P43,755, the owner must expect to recover his P35,000 in 67 years! Certainly, his mind-boggling troubles treble if he has a three-door apartment.

Now, some may take issue: But the apartment and lot still stand after all these years of collecting rents and will even be earning years beyond. True. However, what remains after the 25-year span is scrap-value, the rental of which (if ever there will be) would compensate for the initial years of losing — better than outrightly losing P35,000 in a gambling casino. Only the appreciation of value of the land is consolation enough. But what if the property is in for expropriation — at government price?

Mr. Sementilla is correct in citing government figures that for an average-sized family to pass the poverty index line, the monthly income must be at least P1,320. A great majority of our people cannot measure up to this standard. So does the majority of apartment owners. The figures drawn earlier testify to this. The ordinary owner is losing — not gaining — on his assets. "Still he has assets to speak of," one may argue. Yes, assets that have been acquired through the labors of body and soul. And this spells the difference between the hapless low-income renting dwellers and the equally hapless apartment owners.

and logic to suit his ends and to keep the IBP from legislating.

The claim is false also because while the President may designate a Deputy Prime Minister the charter does not provide that the Deputy Prime Minister will succeed as Prime Minister. It is irrational that the Deputy Prime Minister automatically succeeds as Prime Minister because he or she is not the choice of the IBP but of President Marcos. In a democratic system such as that established in the Constitution, it is fundamental that the incumbent Chief Executive cannot choose his successor; hence, Mr. Marcos cannot determine succession by decree.

The President has disregarded that under the transitory provisions of the Constitution his extraordinary powers as "incumbent President" are personal to him and cannot be transmitted by him to a successor and cannot be exercised by others after he is gone.

The President is misimplementing the Constitution to promote the inflexible purpose of perpetuating his dictatorial power and making it hereditary through the use of an entity under his control like the IBP. The arrangement of succession under PD 1514 supports the widespread belief articulated during the IBP election that he would appoint his wife as Deputy Prime Minister so that she will be in a position to succeed him. As Deputy Prime Minister who automatically acts as Prime Minister after him, it is a foregone conclusion that the IBP will elect her as Prime Minister if and when it is allowed to do so. The couple denied this charge but the public has gotten used to venerated denials. Just to cite one, he denied her reported appointment as Governor of Metro Manila branding it as "out of the question", yet she was appointed and is still Governor to this day although also a cabinet minister and IBP member.

It is to be noted that although the choice of regular President and Prime Minister is theoretically left to the IBP, considering the complete control over this body by the Marcos "majority party", the actual choice will be made by him or, after him, by his trusted people. This serves to perpetuate the dictatorial rule.

PD 1514 is unfortunate because it prolongs the uncertainty, confusion and national tension on the matter of succession despite the establishment of the IBP.

The imperative need of the nation now long overdue is a free and genuine election, with martial law previously and definitely lifted, for members of the regular

(Page 10, please)

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

IN THE MATTER OF A PETITION FOR ADOPTION OF MINOR PHILIP BINUYA,

CIVIL CASE NO. QG-00768  
RICARDO BINUYA and  
PACITA BINUYA,  
Petitioners.

x — — — — — x

**ORDER**

A verified petition was filed by the spouses Ricardo Binuya and Pacita Binuya praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor Philip Binuya be declared their child by adoption.

It is alleged that the minor sought to be adopted was born on February 23, 1978 in Quezon City, the natural child of the spouses Marcelino Binuya and Pacita Binuya; that the natural parents of said minor have given their express consent to the proposed adoption; that the minor has no property of his own; and that the petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on October 16, 1978 at 8:00 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at the New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioners once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE (For the Young Filipino)", a newspaper edited, published and of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by raffle conducted by the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than October 12, 1978, or at least two (2) weeks before the hearing.

Let copies of this Order and of the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and on the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Department of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the minor, her parents, and petitioners within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one (1) week before the hearing; and to be present at the date and hour thereof.

SO ORDERED.  
Quezon City, Philippines,  
May 20, 1978.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO  
Presiding Judge  
SEPT. 9, 16, 23 1978

Republic of the Philippines  
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL  
Quezon City Branch XVIII

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF TCT NO. 57272 OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF QUEZON CITY

LRC CASE NO. Q-1326(78)

MARCOS DE LA CRUZ,  
Petitioner.

x — — — — — x

**ORDER**

A petition for the issuance of new owner's duplicate copy of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 57272 of the Register of Deeds of Quezon City, covering a parcel of land registered under the name of Enrique Santos, having been filed, let the hearing of the said petition be set for OCTOBER 23, 1978, at 9:00 o'clock in the morning, at which date and time, all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any there be, why this petition should not be granted.

The property is more particularly described as follows, to wit:

"A parcel of land (Lot 793-A-2-D-1 of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd-16780, being a portion of Lot 793-A-2-D, described on plan Psd-22272, LRC (GLRO Record No. 5975), situated in the Barrio of Culiati, Quezon City, Island of Luzon. Bounded on the N. points 1 to 2 by Lot 793-A-2-D-2 of the subdivision plan; on the NE. points 4 to 5 by Lot 793-B, Bsd-10023; on the E. points 4 to 6 by Lot 793-A-2-C, Psd-22272; points 6 to 7, by Lot 793-A-2-F, Psd-22272; and points 7 to 8, by Lot 793-A-2-E, Psd-22272 on the SW. points 8 to 9, by Lot 793-A-1, Psd-21989; and on the W. points 9 to 1, by Lot 793-A-2-a Psd-22272; points 2 to 3 by Lot 793-A-2-D-2; and points 3 to 4, by Lot 793-A-2-D-3, both of the subdivision plan, x x x containing an area of NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIX (936) SQUARE METERS, more or less. x x x"

Let a copy of this order be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in one (1) issue of the "WE", a newspaper edited and of general circulation in Quezon City, at least two (2) weeks before the date of hearing. The publication shall show that the WE was selected by raffle in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079.

Let also, copies of this order together with the petition be posted in the following places: (1) One, at the entrance of this Court; (2) One, at the Bulletin Board of the Office of the Clerk of Court, Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City Branch; and (3) One, at a conspicuous place in the land covered by the said title. The affidavit of posting shall be submitted before this Court at least three (3) days before the date of hearing.

Let also, copies of this order be sent to the Office of the Register of Deeds of Quezon City; to Mr. Tomas Santos, Jr. at Santa Cruz, Laguna; and to the petitioner herein at his address as stated in the petition.

SO ORDERED.  
Quezon City, August 29, 1978.

ERNANI CRUZ PANO  
District Judge

**REMEMBERING MLQ** (from page 1)

Introduction of this joint resolution shall continue in their respective offices until the President of the United States shall proclaim that constitutional processes and normal functions of government shall have been restored in the Philippine Islands.

"Thereupon, the tenure of office of the present President of the Commonwealth shall cease and the Vice President shall become President to serve until such time as his successor shall have been elected and qualified according to the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines."

One of the most controversial phases of our political history, particularly of our Commonwealth Government-in-exile was the background of this piece of legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress, which deprived the selfless and dedicated public servant, Sergio Osmeña, of his constitutional right to succeed to the presidency of the Philippines on Nov. 15, 1943.

Most of America's political leaders, including those in the White House and on Capitol Hill (particularly Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Senator Millard E. Tydings), advised Osmeña against giving way to Quezon. Quezon's own Cabinet did not want to take sides on the raging controversy. (See our own article on this matter in the WE issue). But it was Osmeña himself who turned the tide.

Always the patriot, Vice President Osmeña said he relinquished his right because the interests of the United States and the Philippines in the war could be best served by keeping President Quezon in office. Immediately after the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had approved the joint resolution of Congress continuing Quezon in office for the duration of the war, Osmeña issued the following message to all Filipinos in the Philippines and abroad, giving his reasons for initiating the move that led to the enactment of the Congressional resolution.

"My Countrymen:  
"A joint resolution was passed by Congress continuing President Quezon in office for the duration of the war. Under this resolution which has been approved by the President of the United States, my right to succeed to the presidency on November 15, 1943, has been postponed until constitutional processes shall have been restored in the Philippines.

"Congress acted on this matter upon the request of the Philippine Government in exile and this action of the Philippine Government was taken on my own initiative. I owe it to my people who gave me their confidence in the last election to state the reasons for my action.

"If we were in normal

times, my duty would be clear and simple: I would have to assume the presidency on the 15th of this month as a matter of right. But these are not normal times. Our country not only is at war, but also is occupied by the enemy.

"Under these circumstances, our principal concern and primary consideration is to win the war, liberate our people from the invaders, and establish the independence of our country. The question naturally arises: What is the best thing to do in order to help accomplish these aims?

"It is unnecessary for me to remind you that President Quezon was the head of our government at the time of the outbreak of the war and that it was his lot to lead our people by the side of the United States. Faithfully and courageously, he has complied with his duty with his health greatly impaired. His voice continues to encourage our people to resist the enemy and to keep faith with the United States. It was he who signed for us the Declaration of the United Nations. Due to his efforts the Philippines has been given a seat in the Pacific War Council.

"Moreover, those responsible for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States have expressed to me their concern over the possible effect of the change of leadership at this time. They said that the enemy would take advantage of President Quezon's retirement from active leadership by telling the Filipinos that President Quezon had withdrawn from the fight and that he was no longer interested in this war. They added that the morale of the Filipinos still fighting the enemy in the mountains of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao and receiving inspiration from him might weaken if President Quezon retired. Furthermore, they told me that in their opinion, based on recent information from the front, the unity of our people in general would be better maintained and secured with the retention of President Quezon in office since that would mean that both of us would continue working together.

"The presidential succession therefore ceased to be a domestic matter involving only our own interests and desires. Related, as it was, to the war, it became a matter that concerned not ourselves alone but also the United States.

"With the redemption of our country uppermost in my mind and with the conviction that this objective cannot be achieved without the full support, much less without the leadership of the United States, I prepared the letter which the Philippine Government approved and sent to Congress. In that letter, the matter of the presidential succession

**OPPRESSION OF**

(from page 1)

the Interim Batasang Pambansa will last, nor how long the Transitory Provisions of the 1973 Constitution will be in effect, although that Constitution is now more than five and a half years old. Our basic right to participate in the government of our own affairs, which is the hallmark of a free people, continues to be denied us. For how long, only President Marcos knows.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus which a famed jurist has described as the most important liberty because, without it, all other liberty hangs in the balance, as you know, is still withheld from us. Consequently, a person arrested or detained upon or

was placed before Congress with the request that they review the whole situation and take such action as in their wisdom will best serve the interest of the Filipino people, their constitutional government and the government of the United States during the emergency.

"Congress, after thorough consideration, passed the joint resolution providing for the continuance in office of President Quezon for the duration of the war. This resolution expresses the considered judgment of the American people. I accept it without reserve and I urge every Filipino whether in the homeland, in continental United States, in Hawaii or anywhere else, to accept this congressional action which is intended to safeguard the best interests of the two peoples.

"As for me, I consider it my inescapable duty to continue giving to President Quezon's leadership my utmost support and cooperation so that the Commonwealth Government now in Washington may render the greatest service to the Philippines and the Filipinos. It is my desire to assist the Commonwealth Government in its endeavor to make every Filipino wherever he may be, feel that he is close to his government which is always solicitous of his interest and welfare.

"Fellow Countrymen: These are critical days for individuals as well as nations. Our sense of responsibility as a people and the strength of our national solidarity have once more been tested. We have again proved our unity. With this action, we have shown the world that when the freedom of our country and the validity of our commitments are at stake, there are no differences among us and selfish considerations carry no weight in our decisions."

The patriotism of Sergio Osmeña and the feeling of true friendship that existed between him and Manuel L. Quezon had once more been proved to be no myth.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

of President Marcos, or his Secretary of National Defense, cannot successfully question the legality of such arrest and detention because the Supreme Court has ruled that only the President can order his release.

The freedom to strike is practically nonexistent because of the climate of fear and because so many industries fall under those categories where strikes are prohibited.

Civilians are still tried by the military commissions although the civil courts are in operation.

The other basic freedom denied us, like the freedom of the press and the freedom of assembly, are well known to you and need no further discussion. This fact cannot be denied because it is part of the government's policy of suppression embodied in presidential decrees and letters of instructions.

What one finds most painful is the insensate, not to say callous, dismissal of the charges of human rights violation by the attempt to make us believe that only political rights have been affected and that these rights have no importance or meaning for the great mass of our people. This view is not correct. The so-called political rights exist not only for their own sake, but because they are necessary supports of the equally basic human rights, like the right to life, liberty and property.

We must have the right to free speech, free press and the persuasive force of peaceable assembly to protect our right to life, liberty and property and to demand redress when those rights have been violated.

Remove the political rights and you render defenseless the equally fundamental ones. That is why all dictators begin by denying the people their political rights under all manner of pretext, like emergency, national security and underdevelopment.

Martial law has certainly oppressed the poor with the suppression of these human rights far more profoundly and brutally — than the rich. Without free press, free speech and peaceable assembly, the rich or the prominent victims of absolute rule still have other means to defend themselves against torture, brutal degradation or humiliation. Their very prominence is itself a measure of protection. Too many people know them and will want to know what is being done to them.

Not so the small people whose existence is known only to their families and immediate circles of friends and acquaintances. Such people more desperately and urgently than the rich ones need the media, free speech and demonstrations to protect themselves against excesses of

(Page 10, please)

Republic of the Philippines  
OFFICE OF THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF  
Quezon City

LUCIA K. ESCUYOS, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
— versus —

ARNULFO A. AQUINO and  
MYRNA L. AQUINO,  
Defendants.

CIVIL CASE NO. Q-23747

x — — — — — x

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE**

WHEREAS, on the 31st day of August, 1978, the HON. ERNANI CRUZ PAÑO, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Rizal, Branch XVIII, Quezon City, issued a Writ of Execution Foreclosing Mortgage in the above-entitled case, the pertinent portions of which reads as follows:

"TO: The Ex-Officio Sheriff of Quezon City or any of his deputies

**"GREETINGS:**

"WHEREAS, on the 21st day of April, 1978, judgment was rendered by this Court in the above-entitled case, the dispositive part of which is quoted as follows:

"WHEREFORE, premises considered, judgment is rendered ordering the defendants spouses Arnulfo A. Aquino and Myrna L. Aquino to pay to plaintiffs spouses the principal sum of P100,000.00, together with interest thereon at the legal rate from September 1, 1976 until payment thereof, within ninety (90) days from receipt of this decision, failing which the property subject matter of the mortgage shall be sold at public auction in the manner provided by law; P5,000.00 as attorney's fees; and the costs of suit."

"WHEREAS, the defendants Arnulfo A. Aquino and Myrna L. Aquino have not complied with the order contained in the aforementioned judgment;

"WHEREFORE, we command you to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real property together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. T-221667  
Registry of Deeds for Quezon City**

"A parcel of land (Lot 4, Block 6 of the consolidation and subdivision plan Pes-2925, being a portion of the consolidation of Lots 672 and 781 of Piedad Estate, G.L.R.O. Ex. No. 5373) situated in the District of Diliman, Quezon City. Bounded on the N., by Lot 3, Block 6 of the consolidation and subdivision plan; on the NE. by Lot 793-New of Plan Bsd-1393; on the S., by Road Lot 5 of the consolidation and subdivision plan, and on the W., by Lots 1 and 2 Block 6 of the consolidation and subdivision plan. x x x containing an area of ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTY THREE (1,023) SQUARE METERS, more or less", and that the proceeds of said sale you cause to be made the said sums of money, together with your lawful fees for service of this execution, and to likewise return this writ with your proceedings indorsed thereon within sixty (60) days from receipt hereof."

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of said Writ of Execution Foreclosing Mortgage, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Rule 68, in Relation to Rule 39, Section 18 of the Rules of Court of the Philippines, the Ex-Officio Sheriff of Quezon City, hereby announces that on the 3rd day of October, 1978, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, or soon thereafter, at the Main Entrance of the New Quezon City Hall Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, he will sell at public auction FOR CASH and in Philippine Currency, the real estate property described above, together with all the buildings and improvements existing thereon, to the highest bidder thereof, to satisfy the sum of P100,000.00 plus interest thereon at the legal rate from September 1, 1976 until paid, plus the sum of P5,000.00 as attorney's fees, plus costs, plus all the lawful fees and expenses in connection with the foreclosure and sale.

This Notice of Sheriff's Sale will be published in the "WE" (English Language) and in the "NUEVO HORIZONTE" (Spanish Language), newspapers of general circulation in Quezon City, both once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, the first publications to take place at least twenty (20) days before the date of the auction sale.

Likewise, three (3) copies of this Notice will be posted in three (3) conspicuous places in Quezon City where the real property is located and where the auction sale shall take place.

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

Quezon City, Philippines, September 6, 1978

FOR THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF:

MARINO V. CACHERO  
Deputy Sheriff.

Dates of Publication:

WE: Sept. 9, 16, 23, 1978

NUEVO HORIZONTE: Sept. 9, 16, 23, 1978

WARNING: It is absolutely prohibited to remove, deface or destroy this Notice of Sheriff's Sale, on or before the date of the auction sale, under penalty of the law.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADOPTION  
OF MINOR BABY GIRL OBIAL baptized  
as MARIA SIANIBA GUZMAN,

SP. PROC. NO. QG-0798

GENEROSO R. GUZMAN and  
ANTONIA JURADO GUZMAN,  
Petitioners.

x - - - - - x

**ORDER**

A verified petition was filed by spouses Generoso R. Guzman and Antonia Jurado-Guzman, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor Baby Girl Obial, baptized as Maria Sianiba Guzman, be declared as their child by adoption.

It is alleged that the minor sought to be adopted was born on August 3, 1967 in Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte, to the spouses Rufino Oljal and Marciana Yunting; that the mother of said minor died while giving birth to her; that the father of the minor has given consent to the proposed adoption; that the minor has no property of her own; and that petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt, as provided for by Presidential Decree No. 603.

WHEREFOR, let this case be set for hearing on October 6, 1978 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioners once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE (For the Young Filipino)", a newspaper published and of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by the Clerk of Court in a raffle conducted in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than September 22, 1978, or at least two (2) weeks before the hearing.

Let copies of this Order and of the petition and its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and Mrs. Ofelia M. Miranda, Court Investigator of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Quezon City, the latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the minor, her natural parents, and the petitioners within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and hour thereof.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Philippines, August 15, 1978.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO  
Presiding Judge

Aug. 26, Sept. 2, Sept. 9, 1978.

Republic of the Philippines  
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL  
Seventh Judicial District  
Branch XVI, Quezon City

IN RE: ISSUANCE OF OWNER'S DUPLICATE  
OF TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE  
NO. 5774 OF THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER  
OF DEEDS OF QUEZON CITY,

LRC CASE NO. Q-1283(78)

ROMEO M. BENIPAYO,  
Petitioner.

x - - - - - x

**ORDER**

This is a verified petition for the issuance of another owner's duplicate of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 5774 of the Register of Deeds of Quezon City, in lieu of the alleged lost copy, registered under the names of petitioner, ROMEO M. BENIPAYO and his co-owners, GLORIA M. BENIPAYO, MARIA DAISY M. BENIPAYO, situated in Quezon City, and more particularly described as follows:

"A parcel of land (Lot No. 3, Block No 5 of the subdivision plan Psd-14959, being a portion of Lot No. 4-3-3-A, described on the subdivision plan Psd-14953, Expedients No. 7681, Q.L.R.O. Record No. ---), situated in the Municipality of Caloocan, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by Lot No. 4, Block No. 5; on the SE. by Lot No. 1, Block No. 5; on the SW. by Street Lot No. 36; and on the NW. by Lot No. 5, Block No. 5; x x x containing an area of ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY SQUARE METERS (180), more or less. x x x."

Let the hearing of this petition be set on September 22, 1978 at 8:30 in the morning.

Let this order be published at the "WE", a newspaper of general circulation, once a week, for three (3) consecutive weeks at the expense of the petitioner.

Furthermore, let copies of this order be sent to the petitioner, and to the Office of the Solicitor General, together with a copy of the petition.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila, August 15, 1978.

SERGIO A. F. APOSTOL  
Judge

Aug. 26, Sept. 2, Sept. 9, 1978.

IN RE: PETITION FOR THE ISSUANCE OF  
NEW OWNER'S DUPLICATE OF TRANSFER  
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 36781,

GLRO Q-1323(78)

HONRADA CORDERO,  
Petitioner.

x - - - - - x

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

TO: Atty. Edgardo M. Reyes  
Rm. 411 Roman Santos Bldg., Plaza Lacson, Sta. Cruz,  
Manila  
Hon. Solicitor General, Manila  
The City Attorney, Quezon City  
The Register of Deeds, Quezon City

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: (Posting)

WHEREAS, a verified petition for issuance of a new owner's copy of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 36781 of the Register of Deeds of Quezon City, has been presented to this Court by the above named petitioner, alleging among others that the said owner's duplicate of title while in the possession and custody of the San Iazaro Investment Company, Inc. was lost and all efforts, exhaustive and diligent search thereof was made to locate and recover the same, however, the same proved futile and in vain.

WHEREFORE, notice is hereby given that the said petition will be heard by this Court sitting at the 6th Floor of the Quezon City Hall Building on the 29th day of September, 1978, at 8:00 o'clock sharp in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the newspaper, WE, and a copy thereof posted on the Bulletin Board of this Court.

Witness the Hon. EDUARDO C. TUTAAN, Judge of this Court this 21st day of August, 1978.

FLORO P. ALEJO  
Branch Clerk of Court

Aug. 26, Sept. 2, Sept. 9, 1978.

Republic of the Philippines  
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT  
Manila

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION  
FOR CHANGE OF NAME FROM RODRIGO JR.,  
JAVIER TAVERNERA TO IRENEO J. TABERNERA,  
SP. PROC. NO. H-00626

RODRIGO JR. JAVIER TAVERNERA,  
who is also known as IRENEO  
TABERNERA; as IRENEO J. TABERNERA;  
and as TABERNERA, IRENEO J.,  
assisted by his father, RODRIGO TABERNERA,  
Petitioner.

x - - - - - x

**ORDER**

A verified petition has been filed by Rodrigo Jr. Javier Tavernera, who is also known as Ireneo Tabernera; as Ireneo J. Tabernera, and as Tabernera, Ireneo J., assisted by his father, Rodrigo Tabernera, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, his name be changed to Ireneo J. Tabernera.

It is alleged that petitioner is a minor, represented by his father, Rodrigo Tabernera and has been a resident of 773-B, Sevilla St., Binondo, Manila, for more than three (3) years prior to December, 1977; that he was born on December 29, 1956 in the Holy Family Maternity Clinic, Manila and his name was registered as Rodrigo Jr. Javier Tavernera with the Local Civil Registrar of Manila; that he was baptized on May 5, 1967, under the name, Irineo Tabernera at the Tondo Catholic Parish; that since he started studying up to the time he reached college, he has always used the name Ireneo Tabernera and is known and called in school, among friends and acquaintances and in all his personal and official transactions as Ireneo Tabernera or Irineo J. Tabernera and never under his legal name; that his purpose in seeking a change of name is as follows:

"5. That due to the discrepancy of petitioner's name appearing in his record of birth and that of all his school records, this created a confusion as to his real person and identity hence through this petition his purpose in seeking a change of name is to avoid and prevent confusion and to conform to all his scholastic records and not for any illegal motive;"

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on March 9, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible Street, Paco, Manila, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, so that the last publication shall not be later than November 8, 1978 or four (4) months at least before the date of hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 4569 and Presidential Decree No. 19, dated October 11, 1972, as amended.

Let a copy of the verified petition and of this Order be serviced upon the Office of the Solicitor General.

**SERGIO OSMENA**

(from page 6)

ruling Nacionalista party in Malacañang. The Vera-Rodriguez-Confesor group won the day and Osmeña became an active candidate. But only in name.

Osmeña refused to campaign actively. He did not take to the hustings. He said his record of service to our people was clear for all the world to see, and if his countrymen really wanted him they would vote for him. He delivered his one and only campaign speech at Plaza Miranda, and you could tell then that he had lost the election.

But, did he regret his defeat? All of us felt deeply his loss, but he had a different way of looking at things. He thought the people were not grateful for his services of four decades. But then, he respected the popular will. Senator Tomas L. Cabili told him he had carried Lanao by more than 40,000 votes. All he asked was, "Were they clean votes?" And Tommy said to me, "What can you do with a guy like that?"

A few days after his defeat at the polls, Osmeña called for me. Seeing me said, he said, "Why should you look that way? Look at me. I am happy, and I have gained weight too, you know." This was the measure of the man. He was a great believer in democratic processes.

He told me of his bitter experiences in Corragidor and in Washington during the war. He washed his own socks during his stay in the rock fortress. And he had to give way to his old friend Quezon when his turn came to take over the reins of government in 1943. "Almost everybody in Washington owe that to him."

wanted me to assert myself," he said. "But what of our country? We needed Quezon. What I did was for the best, I know." (For more details on this matter, read our story, "Quezon and his times," on page 1, of this week's Mail.)

When the Bell Trade Act and the parity issue came up for Nacionalista discussions a few days after the elections, President Osmeña wanted to be counted in favor of Roxas's stand. His supporters remonstrated with him, they opposed his decision vigorously but Osmeña counseled national unity. And Roxas had won the elections, he was the choice of the people. It was Osmeña the patriot again. How utterly small were all the others beside this man.

Shortly before the first elections for the Commonwealth were held, I led a group of youth leaders to see Senate President Quezon in his house on Roberts street in Pasay.

Those who were with me were Teodoro Evangelista, Paulino J. Garcia, Melchor P. Aquino, Feliciano Jover Ledesma, Dr. Restituto Yuzon and Eduardo D. Alabastro. One member of the delegation, Alabastro, was vehemently against a coalition with the forces of Osmeña, because Osmeña and Roxas had fought against us on the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law controversy the year before. Manuel L. Quezon cut him short: "You, young men," he said, "will never get to know Sergio Osmeña very well, as well as I know him. But what your country is today, we

Republic of the Philippines  
In the Court of First Instance of Rizal  
Seventh Judicial District  
Branch XVI, Quezon City

TESTATE ESTATE OF DECEASED  
ROSARIO OCAMPO ALEJANDRO,

SPECIAL PROCEEDING  
No. Q-16256

FEDERICO O. CAMPOS;  
Executor.

x - - - - - x

**ORDER**

Letters of administration having been issued in the above-entitled case in favor of FEDERICO O. CAMPOS of No. 4 Sunrise Hill New Manila, Quezon City;

It is hereby ordered that notice be, and the same is hereby given requiring all persons having claims for money against the deceased ROSARIO OCAMPO ALEJANDRO, arising from contract, express or implied, whether the same be due, not due, or contingent, for funeral expenses and expenses of the last sickness of the said decedent, and judgment for money against him, to file said claims with the Office of the Clerk of Court, Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City Branch, holding office at the New City Hall Bldg., Quezon City, within six (6) months from date of the first publication of this notice, serving a copy thereof upon the aforementioned FEDERICO O. CAMPOS, the appointed administrator of the estate of the said decedent.

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

SO ORDERED.  
Quezon City, Philippines, June 22, 1978.

SERGIO A. F. APOSTOL  
Judge

Aug. 26, Sept. 2, Sept. 9, 1978.  
SO ORDERED,  
Manila, August 21, 1978.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-BENITEZ  
Judge

Aug. 26, Sept. 2-9, 1978

# WE

FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY  
FORUM OF FREE EXPRESSION

10 \* For the week Sept. 9-15, 1978

## OPPRESSION OF

(from page 8)

power made possible, and even legal, under martial law. They have no right "connections" to appeal to. No one outside their pitifully narrow circle knows them, hence, few will know or indeed care what happens to them.

The small people can disappear without a trace and their relatives and friends, being themselves small people, will see at once the futility and great danger to themselves of trying to investigate the matter further. Very often these small people do not even have the money to pay for their transportation from, say, Tondo to Camp Crame — to Camp Aguinaldo — to Bicutan, or to Fort Bonifacio just to inquire what happened to their loved ones.

Very often they are placed in solitary confinement for months without being able to talk to anyone, even to their guard — and therefore unable to secure the services of a lawyer.

Very often they are detained for months and even for years without charges filed in court, without hearing, without judgment.

Hence, the uncounted detainees who have been tortured and killed, or detained indefinitely, or given the "treatment" in the so-called "bartolinas" or who have simply disappeared after their arrest without leaving a trace — occurrences much less likely to happen if we had a free press, free speech and assembly, the ready forums or means for denouncing such unspeakable crimes against humanity.

Thus, I cannot comprehend how a writer once held in high esteem for her nationalism and deep human concern could write and say that "martial law has been a big boon to human rights... enhanced human rights placing them within the reach of the poor and heretofore inarticulate many."

Within the reach of the poor indeed! If at all, martial law has further silenced the poor and the inarticulate many, cowed and terrorized them, deprived as they are now of a vigilant press, free speech and assembly which were the only means of contact with

the world outside their humble communities.

In the name of our people and specially the poor victims of abuse of power, we ask President Marcos to restore right now the basic human rights that by the force of martial law have been taken from us. There is no moral nor legal reason to withhold them from us a day longer.

Amnesty is the traditional first step to national reconciliation and unity. As we all know, amnesty has been granted: (1) to all those courageous Filipinos who resisted and fought the American invaders during the early days of the American occupation; (2) to all those who collaborated with the Japanese Imperial forces during the Second World War; (3) to all those who took to the mountains and rose in arms against our Government as a protest against the fraudulent elections of 1949; (4) to the Hukbalahaps in 1948; and (5) to our Muslim brothers of the MNLF who were given money upon their surrender.

For the sake of national reconciliation, we are asking President Marcos to grant general amnesty to those who may have violated the laws on sedition, rebellion and insurrection and the provisions of the Anti-Subversion Act.

We also request that the detainees who have been detained for not less than one (1) year whose cases have not yet been concluded due to no fault of their own or who have not been charged in court, be ordered released immediately, because the violation of their constitutional right to speedy trial has foreclosed the authority of the Government to further prosecute them.

Finally, we also request that the application for amnesty filed under the old Amnesty Decree be ordered heard by the Amnesty Commission.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



## THE QUOTA

(from page 7)

with supports at exorbitant rates and these would deprive them from recovering their investment.

Currently, local producers restrict the fix rental to be paid to a foreign film that has to be double billed with a Tagalog main program. Thus it will not only increase difficulties for the distributor in marketing films particularly when a distributor can double bill his own films with each other but will once again deprive him of a reasonable return on his investment if forced to play with a film from another company.

2. **Business Arrangements:** The provision that no theatre owners and film producer shall enter into any syndication or any form of negotiation for the purpose of limiting the showing of films to any one particular film production company is a restraint of trade. Theatre owners have the prerogative to negotiate either with several production compa-

## NMYC

(from page 3)

their decent homes); ₱2 million for the Kabataang Barangay's Batarisan Program; ₱1 million for the Institute of Labor and Manpower studies of the MOL whose functions were duplicated (or vice-versa) by the OMPD of NMYC to strengthen its assistance to the Minister of Labor; ₱1 million for NEDA for manpower projections; ₱1 million for the Ministry of Industry for the industry boards and training incentive schemes; and ₱.5 million for the Ministry of Trade for the Skills Standard, Testing and Certification program. That's about all there is to it really.

His Excellency is one leader whose vision and dreams of tomorrow for our land and our people springs from a kind of broad-mindedness that welcome exposure, inquiry, scrutiny and open discussion of national issues.

Mr. President, you have always called upon the citizenry in your addresses to the nation, on the yes-no-yes referendum rallies and of late, the KBL campaigns for contribution of ideas to rationalize government programs — the foregoing is my humble contribution.

I would be glad and feel honored to face a panel of inquiry, in whatever way, that would deal on the subject as that will afford this humble citizen the rare opportunity to serve rationally the goals of the New Society and probably add a few more things.

May His Excellency be endowed with good health to further lead us on and may God bless us all.

nies or with a single production company provided one or the other could supply his theatre needs and provided he does not transgress any existing laws with regards to the exhibition of said pictures.

If, for example, one production company can consummate a relationship with a theatre, why force him to deal with other theatres as well. This is a clear violation of the principle of free enterprise since a film owner can no longer select his own outlets for his product.

Vice-versa, why force a theatre to engage business with various film production outfits if he could deal with one and satisfy his requirements. Don't theatre owners have their rights to select pictures to play in their own theatres?

We fully endorse the proposal of Assemblyman G. Lumauig to encourage the development of our local films production among which are:

A) **Playing Time** — Every owner or operator of a theatre whether showing films on the first or second run shall annually exhibit Filipino motion picture to the extent of 30% of the total annual exhibition time.

B) **SPECIAL LOAN FUND** — From the amusement taxes collected during the calendar years 1979-1984, the sum of Five Million Pesos (₱5,000,000.00) is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to constitute a Special Revolving Loan Fund that shall be deposited with the Philippine National Bank and administered jointly by the Commission and the PNB. This fund shall be used in granting loans to Filipino producers to finance the production of Filipino films.

C) **AWARDS FOR BEST PICTURES** — During every calendar year, beginning in 1979, the sum of one million pesos (₱1,000,000.00) is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the annual collection of amusement taxes to be distributed as prizes and paid by the National Treasurer to the producers whose films are chosen by a Committee so designated by the Commission as the best four (4) films for the year.

We would like to state here that there is no university or educational institution where one can educate himself in all the ramifications of the film business, in particular, where distribution and exhibition are concerned. The success or failure depends entirely on hard earned experience plus a bit of luck. There are, however, various institutions abroad that provides specific training in all aspects of film making and it is suggested that Filipinos should avail themselves of this qualified training prior to attempting to

## STOP U.S.:

(from page 1)

should no longer visit the Philippines because "everytime there is a visit, it shows that there is good rapport between the two countries."

The former right hand man of President Marcos before martial law was declared made these statements in answer to the question "What steps should U.S. President Carter take to urge reforms of the Marcos government?". He said that "it would be very symbolic, if all aids were removed as an expression of Mr. Carter's displeasure."

The complete text of the Newsweek interview will be reprinted in WE's next issue.

## BISHOP

(from page 1)

evacuation of people in the barrios of Calbiga."

Portions of Bishop Tancinco's pastoral letter are reprinted below:

"We cannot just forget the incidents of burning, killing, torture and forced evacuation of people in the barrios of Calbiga. The effects are still there in the victims of injustice. They are hard up, they have no place to stay, they are deprived of the means of livelihood. They are afraid to go back to their barrios, they have lost faith in the agents of peace and order. The sin of violating their rights goes on as long as they cannot go back to the peace of their normal lives.

"Human rights are also violated when because of mere suspicion people are detained for months and even years without their cases being brought to court. The most basic human rights are especially violated when these suspects are tortured.

"We are also saddened when we remember the hidden but very bitter incidents of violating human rights when a man is forced to do things that go against his conscience and destroy his integrity or self-respect. We especially remember the situation of teachers and government employees during the past referendum and elections.

"Because these rights are inviolable and inalienable each one has the obligation to defend these.

"Every man and citizen has the right to expect from the State that his rights will be defended

enter this highly specialized field. This is the area where government assistance would be most welcome and meaningful, no matter how efficient a commission is. The commission is incapable of providing such training. In fact, the members of the Commission would themselves be lacking of such training. Once you have the training to make pictures, then you can promote local movie to the world — that is the utmost of patriotism.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## MACAPAGAL

(from page 1)

National Assembly as contemplated and provided in the 1973 Constitution.

We had hoped that having succeeded in establishing the IBP under his control, President Marcos would relax his dictatorial grip on the nation, at least after he is gone, when he could set the people free to decide on the leadership and kind of government they truly want. Instead of the scheme of hereditary authoritarianism set up in PD 1514, he could have provided that in case of his permanent disability death or resignation, the IBP would call an election for the regular National Assembly, without martial law, within a year or so, to be conducted impartially by the Speaker who becomes Acting President-Prime Minister under the traditional law of succession in the country. This could have calmed down the perilous controversy on succession to a considerable degree and could have paved the way for "national reconciliation", normalcy and democracy.

It is a sad thing that, as shown by his succession decree, Mr. Marcos is not genuinely interested in the restoration of national unity, normalcy, and democracy but in the perpetuation of his authoritarianism.

and promoted. The Church teaches that public authority or the State cannot take away the rights of man, because the State is not the master but the servant of the people. The first obligation of government, says Pope John XXIII, "is to make sure that the rights of man are recognized, respected and linked to his other rights, defended and promoted." Thus, this same Pope says, "if a government does not respect the rights of man or violates these rights, not only has it failed in its obligation but its laws and authority lose their force and foundation."

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