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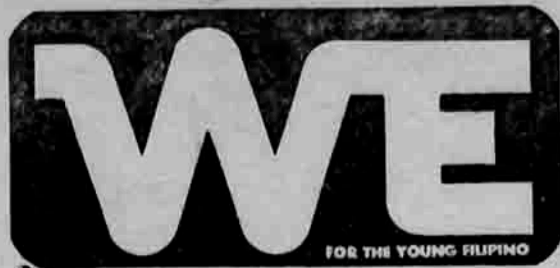
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## SABI NI 'SIR'

Where there is a fight for freedom, we cannot remain aloof from it. But whatever decision we shall have to make shall be determined by our own interests.

Pres. Marcos,  
Inaugural Address,  
Dec. 30, 1965



# the national weekly FORUM of free expression

## IN HOT WATER

Parents of Citizens Army Training (CAT) students at the Nevaliches High School in Quezon City have complained about the non-delivery of their children's uniforms, contracted by a ranking school official as early as August last year.  
(Page 6, please)

VOL. III NO. 46 \* PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387 \* FOR THE WEEK MARCH 8-14, 1980 \* 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA



DEMO—Photo shows one of the drivers who demonstrated in front of the Board of Transportation over taxi fares last week. Obviously, he got in the way of the police and was promptly hauled off to the police station.

## WASHINGTON REPORT-2

### RP neglects responsibilities

by MARCELO B. SORIANO

Poverty need not persist in the Philippines because of its abundant natural resources. But it does, says the Center for International Policy, because the "government has neglected or abdicated its responsibilities in every sphere." It is in this neglect that the diversion of 78 percent of U.S. aid from the poor becomes more apparent, the Center says. Only 22 percent of U.S. aid reached the

(Page 6, please)

## NATIONALIST ALTERNATIVE

### Foreign aid to RP

by RENATO CONSTANTINO

PART XV

Up to now, the Philippines has not heeded the call to real self-reliance and is still depending on external assistance despite the strings attached to the latter.

Foreign aid is tied to particular projects which must have the prior approval of the donor nations. These nations argue that such a requirement is necessary to make certain that their resources will be used correctly. Actually, such a system gives them the power to determine the economic priorities of a country and ensures that aid will be used for their own benefit. These projects are usually tied to certain goods or services which

(Page 4, please)

## DM raps FM

by DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL  
Former President, Republic of the Philippines

The claim of President Marcos that the proclamation of his Solicitor General, Estelito Mendoza as elected governor of Pampanga is an endorsement of the "New Society" is unrealistic and premature. The proclamation is still under protest for massive terrorism and use of spurious election returns in the provincial capital, San Fernando, and in at least eleven other towns. This being a local election and known in the province as a rigged poll under martial law, it is no more an endorsement of the Marcos regime than the "defeat" of the entire opposition 21-member ticket headed by Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr. in the equally fraudulent IBP election under martial law in Metro

(Page 5, please)

## MAKE NEGOTIATIONS PUBLIC -- TAÑADA

# Nuke plant's added cost under question

Opposition leader Lorenzo M. Tanada has questioned the recent government announcement that the controversial Bataan nuclear plant project may be resumed with provisions for additional safety measures the installation of which may cost millions of pesos to the Filipinos.

The former senator also urged authorities to make public the developments in the negotiations, particularly the financing costs of additional safety measures which Westinghouse presented to the Philippine government for incorporation into the nuclear plant.

In separate letters to Energy Minister Geronimo E. Velasco and Finance Minister Cesar Virata, Ta-

(Page 6, please)

### Peso power drops anew

High prices of goods and services have deflated further the value of the peso, according to the Central Bank.

As of January this year, the peso was worth only

(Page 6, please)

## 'Bold little weekly' gives the other side of Philippine news

(The following article, written by DEPTHNEWS staffer Paul Icamina, was published recently in several leading daily newspapers in Asia, including the Hongkong Standard.—ED)

BY PAUL ICAMINA

MANILA (Depthnews) — In this city where most news are said by many to be either "managed" or pro-Govern-

ment, a Sri Lankan journalist always found a sidewalk newspaper stand a good source of

(Page 4, please)

SIXTO CARLOS, JR.

## A detainee's lament

PART IV

When I did not respond to the "pleadings" of the old man, the cover over my eyes was tied around my head. They aided me to rise and leave the room. I was made to lie down on a wide object (it felt like a flat iron sheet). This was cold against my back.

Someone removed my briefs. I was bombed with water while my feet were being tied to one

end of the flat iron sheet. I heard them move an object closer to me which seemed to have rollers and grated against the cement floor. (Almost every day I still hear this outside my cell and it seems it is used in the repair of vehicles. I also always hear it coming from the motor pool beside my cell here at the Military Security Unit.)

(Page 5, please)

## At a glance • At a glance

\* COLUMNIST ROCES WRITES ABOUT THE MEN FROM BATANGAS ... p. 2

## Electrification is big insult to rural folk

Rural electrification is a big insult to the rural masses.

Supposedly intended for them, electrification is completely beyond their reach. It is so priced that Metro Manila residents would find the billings ridiculously high.

Central Bank consumer price index (CPI) tells the sad story. In its Dec. 1979 CPI for fuel, light and water (a combination in the CB basket), the residents outside Metro Manila paid 41.65 percent more than their counterparts inside Metro Manila.

The index for December was; Metro Manila, 241.5; Outside Metro Manila, 342.1.

With this gap, Metro Manilans who go to the provinces to stay would

probably opt for the old reliable "lampara" for light, wood for fuel, charcoal for cooking.

(Page 5, please)

## Spend P10-M to legalize 'forest-grabbing'

The government spent more than P10 million in four years (1976-1978) to legalize forest-grabbing. And the men in the field

(Page 2, please)

## FORESTRY REVAMP

At least five division chiefs of the bureau of forest development were

(Page 5, please)



HOUSING—The current thrust of the national government in providing houses for the poor has been rated with flying colors by the World Bank.

## Slum upgrading in Metro Manila

The World Bank recognizes the impact of slum upgrading in Metro Manila.

In its 1979 World Development Report, WB ob-

serves slum upgrading in Manila has "shown that the poor are able and willing to pay for urban land and secure tenure."

(Page 5, please)

# PULSE



## Editorial

### LOCAL GOV'T ADMINISTRATION

A new chapter in local government administration unfolded, March 3, with the assumption of office of the local elective officials chosen by the people last Jan. 30.

The most important aspect of the new state of affairs is that governors, mayors and Sanggunian or legislative members are no longer beholden to one man for their stay in office.

They have been elected by the sovereign people, and they now owe their loyalty to the people who have placed them in power. Their tenure of six years is assured them, and it is only for cause that they can be removed—and only after proper investigation and hearing.

Under the old dispensation, the governors, mayors and law-making members served at the pleasure of the President since their four-year term had already expired. They could be replaced with or without any reason. The local officials had to play to the tune of Malacanang all the time if they wanted to stay in office; they could not afford the luxury of assuming an independent stance to anything that Malacanang would say or do.

Happily, this unfortunate state of affairs has passed. From here on, the people will expect their officials to govern without fear or favor, but guided only by what they believe to be the best interests of their constituents.

This is the biggest advantage brought about by the last Jan. 30 local elections

# THIS IS MY OWN



## SONG OF BATANGAS

When everyone else has given up  
And nothing is going well  
When nobody is left to stand up  
To heed the Liberty bell  
When the men called upon to do battle  
Seem to act more like cattle  
Gather the men and women about you  
The story you must tell  
Of Malvar — the last to surrender  
And Laurel — the first to rebel

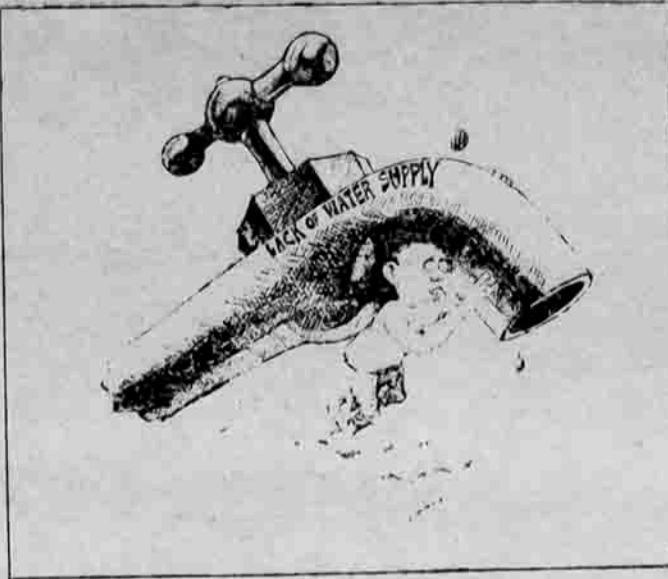
joaquin r océs  
1980

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.  
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE  
A VISION.



People's Journal

# PUBLISHER'S NOTES



## GRIPES FROM DAVAO, ILOCOS SUR

By JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

At these times when the worth of the peso is now only thirty seven centavos, prices are skyrocketing to high heavens and jobs are hard to come by; when the poor continue to go deeper in debt amidst the ostentatious display of wealth of the mighty and the powerful; finding an honest man is indeed like the proverbial needle in the haystack.

But last week, there was one such honest man, according to provincial newsmen Tom Broqueza and his friend, Jose Navarro. The two found him in the afternoon of March 4, at the office of the Levi Manpower Services International at the Island Building in Guadalupe, Makati. It turned out that Navarro's wallet containing his day's collections slipped into a sofa they were sitting on and were about to leave the place when a stranger ran after them, carrying with him Navarro's wallet. The man, who identified himself merely as Biala, apparently noticed the wallet and presumed that it belonged to one of the two guys who were in the room. All the cash inside Navarro's wallet was intact and when offered a reward for his honesty, Biala simply refused and said: "I was just merely doing my Christian duty." Biala then briskly walked away. May Biala's tribe increase.

Here's another gripe in connection with the recently-concluded local elections. This comes from Odon Teano, NP mayoralty candidate in Vigan, Ilocos Sur:

"Massive fraud, vote-buying, terrorism, intimidation, use of fake ballots and falsified returns, pressured withdrawals of opposition candidates, and use of government equipment and vehicles lead us to believe there was a centralized direction and guidance in the KBL campaign strategy and operations during the Jan. 30 elections.

"Limitation of the campaign period to 30 days, sudden call for the elections, and block voting assured the victory of the KBL candidates and doom-

ed the chances of the Opposition from the beginning.

"Before martial law, the people, through elections, voted the rascals out from government or put into office the best among qualified men. Then, interchanges of power, from NP to LP to NP, was one towering badge of democracy.

"Now, elections are purely cosmetic, for outside consumption, and designed to perpetuate those in power.

"If only the President ignore the drumbeating sycophants, he would hear the anguish of the people, lamenting the trampling of their sovereign right of suffrage".

The following is an open letter addressed to President Marcos and the Assemblymen signed by the directors of the Consumers' Movement of Davao City. The signatories are Jesus G. Dureza, Rey M. Teves, Flora Ninfa F. Aguinaldo, Carmen M. Avanceña, Luis N. Lacerna, Manalo N. Ongchangco Danilo T. Fanlo, Lito Monico Lorenzana, Leonardo E. Mateo, Cesar Ledesma, Maria Lanorias, Samuel C. Occirig A. Melliza, Crispin P. na and Alexander Orcullo.

The letter reads in full: "The price of oil-based fuels affects the cost of living in our country. When the fuel price is drastically increased, transportation fares, electric power and water bills, and the price of other basic necessities and services also increase, much more than the increase of fuel prices because of the so-called multiplier effect. Ultimately the consumers are prejudiced and the poorer they are, the more they suffer.

According to our national papers, the oil companies only asked for an average increase of 51.4 centavos per liter. However, according to the Times Journal of February 9, 1980, the Board of Energy, raised the pump prices of premium gasoline from P3 to P4.50 a liter; regular gasoline from P2.80 to P4.30 a liter; diesel fuel from P1.69 to P2.40 a liter; and kerosene, from P1.66

# VIEW-POINT



## PLAZA MIRANDA STALLS MUST GO

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

The other day I followed a military vehicle, with plate number RP 70-255 and LOGCOM sign on its body, along Santoran Road towards Quezon City. It was filled with household effects.

I think the vehicle was used to move a military man's family from one residence to another.

That vehicle clearly violated a rule that government vehicles should be used for official purposes only.

What I saw was not an isolated case. I have seen the misuse of many other government vehicles, a blot in the campaign to save energy.

The Prime Minister of Thailand resigned because of political dissent. This sounds unbelievable because it happened in a country less democratic than the Philippines — a Christian, Catholic nation tutored in the art of democracy and constitutionalism for more than half a century.

In the Philippines, officials faced with political opposition declare martial and stifle freedom. And when it goes through the comedy of holding elections, goons, guns and money rule. Teachers are detained and compelled to falsify election returns.

A client of mine, who has just returned from the United States, cannot understand why gasoline here costs higher than in the U.S. The U.S. is farther

to P2.40 a liter". The same paper explained that part of the excess of the increase above 51.4 centavos goes to the following:

"Additional markup for petroleum dealers or gas station owners"

"2.5 centavos per liter of regular gasoline"

"3.5 centavos per liter of diesel fuel"

"3 centavos per liter of kerosene and premium gasoline"

"Increase for haulers of petroleum products", "4 centavos"

The major portion of this year's increase of fuel prices, AGAIN goes to the government. According to the Times Journal (a) 12.7 centavos per liter was "for the Crude Cost Equalization Fund" (b) 42 centavos per liter was for "an across the board increase... in additional fuel taxes".

At the old P3.00 per liter of pump price of premium gasoline, the direct take of the government (specific tax, special fund, energy development impost duties) was already P1.418 per liter! Indirect taxes are not included in this computation.

This year's additional direct taxes on oil-based fuel would make the share of the government more than P2.00 per liter!

With all the other taxes

than the Philippines from the Middle East, source of the commodity.

In California, he said, premium gasoline costs \$1.25 per gallon. Since a gallon is about four liters, the price comes to only P10 (at P8 to a dollar, blackmarket rate). This means only P2.50 per liter.

What my client forgot to consider is that the Philippine government imposes a tax of P2.21 per liter of premium gasoline.

A golfing enthusiast told me that Mr. Marcos went to Puerto Azul by helicopter. Mrs. Marcos used another helicopter and Irene Marcos still another. Each of them also had backup helicopters for security. This is a waste of gasoline.

Now they are agitating for the removal of the Plaza Miranda eyesores, which ate up the people's money to construct in the name of publicity.

The harm has been done to the historic place where politicians were made or unmade. But it is never too late to repair the damage.

I am glad that the stand taken by this column, which a few months ago was like a voice in the wilderness, is finally gathering adherents even from among those in government and media.

Plaza Miranda can once more be restored to the people to whom it truly belongs. The structures benefit only a few erstwhile sidewalk vendors.

It has been imposing lately, our government can well afford to bring down its direct taxes on oil-based fuel to not more than P1.00 per liter. If it does, the price of oil-based fuel would necessarily be reduced. This would result in the reduction of the cost of essential commodities and services. The great majority of our people would benefit.

We, therefore, plead with you to reduce direct taxes on oil-based fuel to not more than P1.00 per liter.

We also ask that substantial reduction of other taxes be seriously studied.

## P10-MILLION (from page 1)

are still asking for more. This legalization hides in what the Ministry of Natural Resources calls Forest Occupancy (Kalingin) Management Program. Here, forest occupants, used to be referred to as kaingineros, are given permits to stay in their clearings in public forests.

These permits are renewable yearly on one condition that the clearings, illegal from the start, are not expanded.

The yearly expenses of the government,

(Page 5, please)

# METRO MANILA NEWS



## Illegal sale

PASAY CITY — City Treasurer Pablo Samonte is writing City Fiscal Ernesto Bernabe this week about a Pasay business agency which has been selling residence certificates to local residents with the use of residence certificate forms not issued by the city treasury.

The case cropped up when a half-used booklet of residence certificates was found in the Libertad Public Market and turned over to Treasurer Samonte. Upon investigation, the city treasurer found out that the booklet had not been issued by his office but had obviously come from outside Metro Manila.

The riddle of the source of the booklet was solved last Friday afternoon when a lady employee of the business agency, Estelita Duque went to see Treasurer Samonte to claim the booklet.

She said that she had given the booklet to a colleague for use in selling



Treas. SAMONTE

residence certificates to clients of the business agency

Samonte, however, refused to relinquish the booklet to Miss Duque, saying that the Local Tax Code governing the sale of residence certificates had been violated. According to him, it is only the city treasurer's office which is authorized to sell residence certificates to residence of Pasay City. Only recently the city treasurer pointed out, MMC Commissioner for Finance Mauro G. Calagulo had sent out a circular stipulating that residents of a particular city or municipality should only buy their residence certificates from the treasury of said city or municipality.

Samonte said that the business agency in question could be prosecuted for illegally collecting residence taxes inasmuch as only government employees could collect taxes.

The treasurer who gave the booklet to the business agency is also liable, Samonte added, because the booklet is an accountable form which should only be handled by an authorized government employee.

Treasurers outside Metro Manila have long been engaged in the illegal practice of sending their col-

lectors to the metropolitan area to sell residence certificates to people living in the four cities and 13 towns.

## Water for Manila's districts ordered

MANILA -- Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing has directed the speedier setting up of additional public water faucets in the city's waterless districts, giving priority to blighted areas.

The city executive said that priority should be given to depressed areas where the supply of water has been very inadequate a situation expected to worsen this coming summer season.

Mayor Bagatsing's order complemented the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos' program to provide Manilans with the 11 basic human needs which include providing water supply facilities in waterless areas to alleviate the plight of poor families.

In a report to Bagatsing, the city engineer's office said that over 100 public water faucets have already been installed in depressed areas of Manila since the mayor launched the program in 1976.

At the same time, the city engineer's office instructed all its field inspectors to report all pipe leaks so that immediate repairs could be undertaken.

In a status report to the mayor, Servando Dayuta Jr., supervising engineer of the public water faucets program, said that as of this month, a total of 22 more public faucets have been installed: nine in the first district; three in the second district; and 10 in the fourth district.

## EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

QUEZON CITY — A manpower development program intended to equip the unemployed with skills to enable them to gain employment will receive top priority during the incoming administration of City Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez.

She made this revelation in a speech before the Thursday Club of Quezon City held last week at the D & E Restaurant. Retired Col. Gabriel Tuason was host.

Mayor Rodriguez said that in undertaking an employment training program, she is merely guided by what the First Lady and Metro Manila governor, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, had advised all Metro

Manila mayors: to give top priority to helping the needy, particularly in helping them land jobs.

She said that as a result of the economic imbalance brought about by the escalating prices of all goods, employment is bound to increase; hence, the need for a manpower development program to train the people in employable skills.

The city executive said that of Quezon City's population of 1.4 million, 78.57 percent belong to the labor force, accounting for about 1.1-million "manpower assets." Of this 1.1-million, however, about 55,000 are presently unemployed, the lady mayor pointed out.

"Moved by this appalling



Mayor RODRIGUEZ

waste of human resources," the mayor said, "we have formulated a manpower development program, the main objective of which is to provide skills to the unskilled and employment to the unemployed." She said the program will be in coordination with the National Manpower and Youth Council of the national government.

Mayor Rodriguez then sounded an appeal to the private business sector to help push the program through, saying that without the support of business and industry, the unemployment situation will never improve.

## DREAM OF QC MAYORS

CALOOCAN CITY—The old dream of previous city mayors—joining together the two land portions of Caloocan—is stirring to life once more.

It is a dream which used to occupy the thinking and attention of former Mayors Macario Asistio, Sr., Marcial Samson, Alex A. Fider and Virgilio P. Robles.

The dream involves annexing the portion of Quezon City dividing Caloocan I (poblacion) and Caloocan II (bukid area), particularly that located along the Quirine Highway, so that anyone going from the poblacion to the bukid area and vice versa, need not pass thru Quezon City. The bukid area, by the way, is two-thirds bigger than Caloocan poblacion.

Atty. Arnold Tamayo, secretary to Mayor Macario A. Asistio, Jr., has intimated that the city executive is drawing up plans for the realization of the ambition of all city mayors before him.

To annex that portion

## Requisite to tax payment

PASAY CITY—Property owners paying their realty taxes for the first quarter of 1980 will have to bring their new residence certificates, City Treasurer Pablo Samonte

has announced.

Before their tax payments are accepted, the property owners must present their residence certificates to show that they have paid their residence tax corresponding to the amount of their property assessments.

This new and radical requirement has been decided upon by the city treasurer to bolster the collection of the residence tax from all owners of real property.

Samonte said that from information reaching him: a big number of property taxpayers are either not paying the residence tax corresponding to their property assessments or they are paying less than what

they should pay.

For every P5,000 worth of property assessments, every city resident is obliged to pay P2 in residence tax.

As far as the Metro Mail knows, this will be the first time in the Philippines that presentation of a residence certificate is required for any property owner to pay his/her realty tax.

It is believed that other treasurers, city or municipal, will be watching the development in Pasay City with keen interest with a view to adopting the same procedure in their campaign to boost their residence tax collections in their respective localities.

## Caloocan to buy police cars

CALOOCAN CITY — With the okay of the Commission, the city government is purchasing 10 mobile units, valued at P15-million to bolster the police station's anti-crime campaign.

Mayor Macario "Boy" Asistio, Jr., said that the MMC also approved the purchase of six motorcycles with sirens and two towing vehicles.

"The equipment," Asistio said, "will surely boost our crime prevention campaign as there will be greater mobility by our police, more areas will be covered and the police could move at top speed."

The mayor added that MMC approval of the purchase of the equipment was made before the issuance of Letter of Instruction 981 which directs the implementation of economy measures in government for purposes of generating contingency reserves.

## New fire chief

CALOOCAN CITY—Fire Lt. Col. Joaquin Diquiatco, Jr., fire station commander of Caloocan, is the new superintendent of Fire District II, Metropolitan Police Force, comprising Quezon City, Caloocan City, San Juan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela.

He succeeded Fire Col. Salvador Narcelles who was for a long time chief of the fire department of Quezon City.

Fire Major Oscar A. Pascual, Caloocan deputy fire station commander, took over the post vacated by Diquiatco, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Prospero A. Olivas, director of the Metropolitan Police Force and PC Metrocom chief, effected the changes which he announced at a meeting of the Metro Manila police and fire chiefs held at Camp Crame last Saturday.

## DELINQUENT QC PROPERTIES

QUEZON CITY—A total of 56 delinquent properties the owners of which failed to pay their tax arrears were placed on the auction block last Thursday, Feb. 28, in an all-day public auction sale at the City Hall's treasury lobby.

City Treasurer Anselmo O. Regis said that the 56 delinquent lots and buildings were sold for P475-

51.85 of which P256,711.06 went to the city as back taxes for the properties.

Since the campaign against realty delinquencies started last December, the sum of P3,750,000 had been collected by the city treasurer's office, including the P256,711.06 collected from last Thursday's auction sale.

The city treasurer explained that at the start of the drive last December, a total of 646 delinquent real estates were tagged for inclusion in the auction sale.

Notified of the impending sale, most of the owners exerted efforts to pay their back taxes, and by last Thursday morning, shortly before the auction started, only 56 parcels remained with delinquencies.

The city treasurer said that of the original list of 646 properties, some were found to be road lots, a few were discovered to belong to the GSIS, while a small number were found to be duplications of already existing tax-declared (Page 4, please)

## FOR HIRE OR LEASE

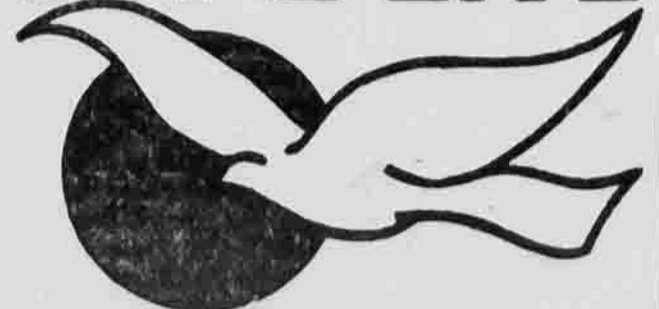
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Republic of the Philippines  
**JUVENILE & DOMESTIC  
RELATIONS COURT**  
Manila

**PETITION FOR CHANGE  
OF NAME FROM MARIA  
FRANCISCA SAN PEDRO  
TO VERONICA SAN  
PEDRO,**

SF. . ROC. NO. H19741  
MARIA FRANCISCA SAN  
PEDRO, also known as  
VERONICA SAN PEDRO,  
Petitioner.

x ----- x

**ORDER**

Petitioner, Maria Francisca San Pedro, also known as Veronica San Pedro, has filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, her name be changed to Veronica San Pedro.

It is alleged that petitioner is a Filipino, single, 23 years of age and is a resident of 152 Nepa, Balut, Tondo, Manila for more than 20 years prior to the filing of the petition, that she was born on March 9, 1956 in Manila, and her birth was registered with the Office of the Local Civil Registrar of Manila, as the child of Antero S. San Pedro and Gaudencia C. Talusan; that she was baptized as Veronica San Pedro on May 27, 1956; and she has been using said name since childhood in the elementary school, high school and in college at the University of Sto. Tomas; that she ne-

ver used the name, Maria Francisca San Pedro; and that the purpose of the petition is to avoid confusion as to her identity.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on August 8, 1980 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 G. Apacible St., Paco, Manila, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, so that the last publication shall not be later than April 7, 1980, or four (4) months at least before the date of hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court, pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 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 February 18, 1980.

REGINA G. ORDONIZ-BENITEZ

March 1, 8, 15, 1980

Republic of the Philippines  
**OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF**  
QUEZON CITY  
Metropolitan Manila

**FAMILY SAVINGS BANK,**  
Mortgagee,

**FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE  
MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135 AS  
AMENDED,**

ORLANDO L. QUIMPO AND  
CYNTHIA L. QUIMPO,  
Mortgagors.

x ----- x

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE**

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage duly executed and signed on August 27, 1976, by the spouses ORLANDO L. QUIMPO & CYNTHIA L. QUIMPO, Filipinos of legal age, residing at No. 135 Biak na Bato Street, Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City, Metro Manila, in favor of the FAMILY SAVINGS BANK, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Philippines with principal place of business and offices at the Family Savings Bank Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila, for the satisfaction of their indebtedness of ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND PESOS (P130,000.00), Philippine Currency, which as of January 31, 1980, amounts to EIGHTY TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED SEVEN PESOS & 60/100 (P82,107.60), plus 19% interest, 21% interest per annum from December 1, 1979 and thereafter on the principal plus late payment charges at 19% per annum plus attorney's fees liquidated damages and all other charges and costs incidental to this foreclosure and sale, the City Sheriff of Quezon City, hereby gives notice to all interested parties and to the public in general that on March 18, 1980, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, at the main entrance of Quezon City Hall, under the Session Hall, fronting the Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, he or his duly authorized deputy will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for CASH, in Philippine Currency, the following real property mentioned in said mortgage contract together with all the buildings and improvements now existing thereon more particularly described as follows, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE  
NO. 128317 - QUEZON CITY**

A PARCEL OF LAND (Lot No. 36, Block No. 343 of the subdivision plan Psd-18527, being a

stories not usually found in local dailies.

He was amazed towards the end of last December when the vendor, who has come to know the journalist's regular visit, said: "Now we will know if we really have democracy."

Their subject was not an underground newsletter, nor even a banned publication, but the English weekly WE which has become known here as the "bold little weekly" and whose future remained in doubt for a while when its permit expired last December 31.

Self-styled as the "national weekly forum of free expression"; WE has indeed become both a popular source of anti-martial law news and an outlet for the non-Communist opposition that it is read by ordinary citizens, intellectual and even by pro-Marcos businessmen and government employees alike.

"Good News," said WE in mid-February when it announced the renewal of its permit for another three years, although editor-publisher Jose G. Burgos Jr was ready to go to the Supreme Court if the Philippine Council for Print Media said no.

The permit, approved by the non-government council whose chairman and screening committee is composed of publishers, comes in the wake of Mr. Marcos' lifting of the "effects" of martial law except in critical areas from December 29 to January 31.

The lifting meant that no citizen would be held accountable for any speech, remark, or statement on issues before or after the scheduled January 30 local elections, the first in more than eight years.

But for readers of WE, which originally got its publishing permit as a weekly for young people, it was always a source of news, mostly unprinted by local dailies, since WE slowly turned into an opposition weekly about two years ago.

Its December issues informed readers that Protestant church groups urge the lifting of martial law, a radio programme has been discontinued by a station "re-

portedly under threat of closure by military authorities, ex-President Diosdado Macapagal warns of another Iran, US Senator Edward Kennedy raps martial law, a former Constitutional Convention delegate escapes to the US after an arrest order was issued for his alleged involvement with a pamphlet identifying 21 families controlling the economy, and last year's opposition Laban Party calling for gubernatorial election in Metro Manila (the present governor is the wife of Mr. Marcos).

For its Christmas issue, an editorial splashed across the front page declared "Jesus Christ was A Subversive."

One attraction of WE is its reprint of opposition speeches, ranging from Jaime Cardinal Sin's, a vocal martial law critic, to those of former senators'. Opposition columnists also abound and WE started serialising last December a new book (The Nationalist Alternative) by Prof. Renato Constantino, well-known historian and nationalist.

Former Senator Francisco 'Soc' Rodrigo's column is also popular especially since it is the only column regularly written in Pilipino, the national language. Earlier this year, the column, dividing the Marcos rule under "democracy" (1965-72) and "dictatorship" (1972-79), called the President's record a "flunker."

The newsworthy also prints below the fold of the front page letters from readers (under the heading "Speak Up") and, every week, pictures of beautiful coeds.

Its masthead regularly carries quotes from Mr. Marcos' speeches on one side, and quotes from ordinary people's letter on the other side ("In choosing our local officials, let's find out who are serving vested interests and who are serving the people," said one J. T. Lazo).

In one issue, the President was quoted as saying in 1974: "The basic human right in any society is the right to the preservation of life . . . Government is tasked with this duty to protect such a right." Below

portion of Lot No. 4-B-3-C-2-A-2 of the subdivision plan Psd-18526, G.I.R.O. Record No: 7981), situated in the Quezon City, bounded on the N., by Lot No. 35, Block No. 343 of the subdivision plan; on the E., by Lot No. 4-B-3-C-2-A-3 of the plan Psd-18526; on the S., by Street Lot No. 81; and on the W., by Lot No. 34, Block No. 343 of the subdivision plan, Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, x x x containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE SQUARE METERS AND SIXTY SQUARE DECIMETERS (435.60), more or less x x x

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

Quezon City, Metropolitan Manila, February 20, 1980.

VITALIANO P. VALDELLON  
City Sheriff

By:

ALFREDO V. ABEJA  
Chief Deputy

Feb 23, March 1 & 8, 1980

must be used or bought from the aid-giving countries. Money which is given or loaned as aid is released on condition that the providing country's goods and services are utilized, giving the latter a sure profit from the start and guaranteeing that aid is not used against it.

Aid redounds to the interest of its donors because through aid they are able to sell their goods, wield power over the rate and direction of economic growth of their supposed beneficiaries and keep these countries in a state of dependence. The threat of a withdrawal of aid would mean the virtual collapse of an economy based on it. Aid is thus a tool by which donor countries are able to maximize their profits and secure their long term interests.

Actually, the term "U.S. aid" is a misnomer unless it is taken to mean aid to the United States. Most aid is lent, not given, and must be spent in the United States even though prices elsewhere may be lower. Half of the goods must be shipped on U.S. bottoms though these may charge more than twice as much as the shipping companies of other countries. It has been estimated that even if the loan were interest-free and for fifteen years, the beneficiary would be better off borrowing at 5% and buying goods from the lowest bidder.

An aid program that U.S. propaganda hails for its humanitarian goals is U.S. Public Law 480 or Food for Peace (U.S. Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act). Actually, humanitarianism is the least of its concerns, for PL 480 is essentially a dumping measure cleverly designed to increase the foreign market of American agricultural commodities. U.S. surplus agricultural products are sold to allied foreign nations which pay for them in local currency. Such payments remain in the country as a special fund which the United States uses to defray part of the expenses of American agencies in the recipient country (useful in helping to prevent a deterioration of the U.S. balance of payments position) and to lend out at low interest rates to American corporations operating in the country. Some of the money is used to fund efforts to develop new markets for American agricultural products. Apparently this pays off handsomely — one author reports that "any 10 per cent increase in per capita income in a country receiving food aid is estimated to result in 21 per cent more sales for US farm products."

PL 480 has two other negative features. First, it helps to foster the illusion among indigent Filipinos that they can depend for their daily necessities on charitable dole-outs from the rich and generous United States. A provision of the law allows American-based Voluntary Relief Agencies to receive without cost some surplus agricultural commodities which they in turn distribute free to the needy and the school children in rural areas.

Another negative feature of PL 480 is its use in creating enterprises highly dependent on American agricultural exports. The Philippine government gave tax and other fiscal incentives to new industries making use of PL 480 exports. Some examples: a flour mill which specified it would use in its products powdered milk imports provided by PL 480, and a number of enterprises which would use American cotton.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

was the headline about Senator Kennedy's anti-martial law stand and his concern over "increased reports of torture and executions in the provinces."

WE's inside pages are filled by Mr. Burgos' editorial and other columns (including his), community news, and judicial notices. They are also filled up by continuation of lengthy articles reprinted from foreign magazines and newspapers.

In the last week of December was an article from the October issue of America by a Jesuit priest on Philippine human rights (quote: "Even more serious is the constant assault on the minds of children that is obviously part of the authoritarian technique. An elaborate Program for Youth Leaders includes intense seminars that resembles other brainwashing devices.")

For all of WE's vocal opposition against martial law, Mr. Burgos is himself surprised why the Government allows its publication. "Perhaps they want to make of it something like a showcase of democracy

in the Philippines," he told *Depthnews*. "But then again, WE is only a drop in a bucket in circulation compared with other national dailies."

We has a meager circulation of 20,000, averaging 22,000 printed copies a week in the latter part of 1979 (3,000 copies less than a year ago). This is indeed a "drop" compared with national dailies with circulations in the hundreds of thousands (one popular, and cheap, tabloid boast of a circulation over half a million).

WE has 29 dealers in (Page 5, please)

**DELINQUENT...**  
(from page 3)

properties. Regis said that despite last Thursday's auction, some P20-million in realty tax delinquencies for both basic and special education funds still remained. He said that properties with arrears will be sold in the latter part of this year.

Quezon City has adopted the practice of conducting two auction sales a year to compel property taxpayers to religiously pay their obligations to the city government.

PETITION FOR ADOPTION  
OF THE MINOR, FELI-  
CIDARIO GALLARDO,  
SP. PROC. NO. G-00674  
GAUDENCIO A. VISTA and  
SUSANA QUITORIANO,  
Petitioners.

— — — — —  
**ORDER**

Gaudencio A. Vista and  
Susana Quitoriano have  
filed a verified petition  
praying that after due no-  
tice, publication and hear-  
ing, the minor, Felicidadario  
Gallardo, be declared their  
child by adoption.

It is alleged that petiti-  
oners are spouses, 45 and 27  
years of age respectively, re-  
siding at 425 Honradez 2nd  
St., Sampaloc, Manila; that  
they desire to adopt the mi-  
nor, Felicidadario Gallardo,  
who was born in San Jose del  
Monte, Bulacan on August  
13, 1978, and whose birth  
was registered with the Of-  
fice of the Local Civil Re-  
gistrar of San Jose del Mon-  
te, Bulacan, as the child of  
Cirilaco J. Gallardo and Ne-  
na R. Socorro; that they  
have reared and taken care  
of the child since his birth  
and they have developed  
parental love for him; that  
the child's father has given  
his consent to the petition,  
and his mother is deceased;  
that the petitioners are  
childless and they have all  
the qualifications to adopt  
and none of the disqualifi-  
cations.

It is hereby ordered that  
the petition be set for hear-  
ing on April 21, 1980 at 8:30  
o'clock in the morning be-  
fore this Court sitting at 1101  
Galicano Apacible St., Paco,  
Manila, and notice is hereby  
given that anyone who has  
objection to the petition  
should file on or before the  
date of hearing his opposi-  
tion thereto with a statement  
of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be  
published at the expense of  
the petitioners once a week  
for three (3) consecutive  
weeks so that the last publi-  
cation shall not be later than  
two (2) weeks before the  
April 7, 1980 or at least  
date of hearing in a newspa-  
per of general circulation in  
the City of Manila, to which  
the same shall be distributed  
by the Clerk of Court pur-  
suant to the provisions of  
Presidential Decree No. 1079,  
dated January 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified  
petition with its annexes and  
of this Order be served upon  
the Office of the Solicitor  
General and the Ministry of  
Social Services and Develop-  
ment at 1680 Kansas Street,  
Malate, Manila. The latter  
office is hereby ordered to  
conduct a social case study  
on petitioners, the minors  
sought to be adopted and the  
latter's parents upon receipt  
of the petition and of this  
Order, submitting a report  
thereon to this Court at least  
one week before April 21  
1980, and to appear on the  
date and hour of the hearing.

SO ORDERED.

Manila, February 21, 1980.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ,

BENITEZ

Judge

March 8, 15, 22, 1980

#### NOTICE OF EXTRA JUDICIAL PARTITION

Notice is hereby given that the estate of the late  
EUGENIO ELISAN of 2446 Nickel St., San Andres Bu-  
kid, Manila, was extrajudicially settled over a parcel  
of land covered by TCT No. 41924 before Notary Public  
Felicarpto E. Lemos, under  
Doc. No. 1899; Page 77;  
Book XVI; Series of 1980.  
March 8, 15, 22, 1980

#### A DETAINEE'S

(from page 1)

A hook was attached to  
my hogtied hands. Next  
I heard the grating of  
steel which seemed to  
have rollers (this must  
have been some kind of  
a pulley). They pulled  
up the hook, pulling up  
my hogtied hands and  
raising the upper portion  
of my body, suspended,  
while my feet remained  
attached to the edge of  
the iron sheet. How it  
hurt — stretching the  
flesh and the bones on  
my arms (particularly  
since the handcuffs seem-  
ed to be of the type  
which automatically  
tightens when tugged at).  
In this hanging position  
a towel was placed over  
my nose and mouth and  
again the water from the  
hose commenced, and  
Popski's interrogation.

The same questions  
over and over again,  
while the pulley pulled  
me higher, bit by bit.  
The steel creaked. Tight-  
er still became the hand-  
cuffs, stretching my flesh  
and bones. The water  
continued. I would be  
jerked upwards in the at-  
tempt to be able to in-  
hale some air. Only for  
a moment would they re-  
move the hose when Popski  
would ask a question,  
and then speedily return-  
ed. They refuse to listen  
any longer to my entreat-  
ies: "Wait a moment! Wait  
a moment! I'll tell  
all!" Stammering  
through the wet towel  
over my mouth. "What  
do you mean, wait a mo-  
ment! Tell all now! You  
just want to breathe!"  
"Let's finish him!" the  
rest even shouted. It  
seems there were a num-  
ber of people gathered  
around me, either to  
goad the others on or  
merely to watch the pro-  
ceedings. Popski only al-  
lowed them to stop after  
I was able to give an  
"answer" to his question.

I was lowered back on-  
to the iron sheet. My  
whole body was bombed  
(sprayed) with a hose. I  
felt very, very cold, my  
entire body wracked with  
convulsions. My hands  
and feet were bound  
once more. One of them  
put my briefs back on. I  
was raised and my polo  
shirt put on. Despite the  
fact that I was very  
weak and trembling, I  
was aided in a standing  
and erect position in front  
of a photographer. My  
blindfold was removed  
and immediately return-  
ed after the flash. In  
these few moments I saw  
how dark it was and  
there was no light at all  
in the surroundings (I am  
amazed that they should  
make photographs as if  
to exhibit their deceit to  
the world, or like Hitler's  
Gestapo, they painstakingly  
keep pictures and  
records of their victims).  
Evening of 25 April.  
My blindfold is tied on  
again. Brought out of  
the room, and made to

sit in a swivel chair. My  
feet were tied together  
with a belt. Again I  
heard the scrapping of rol-  
lers. Coming nearer and  
nearer. I felt the belt  
being hooked on. I heard  
again the creaking of  
steel together with the  
slow raising of my feet.  
The swivel chair was  
pushed downwards to  
cause my head to slide  
downwards while my feet  
were being raised. Little  
by little my body was  
raised upside down until  
my head no longer touch-  
ed the cement floor. Here  
the interrogation  
commenced. Popski first.  
Bit by bit numbness,  
little pricks seeming to  
sting my feet. The numb-  
ness crept downwards to  
my legs then my thighs.  
From time to time, I  
could hear the others  
shouting: "Finish him  
off!" Lower him down  
the hole!" "Where is the  
drum of water? Drown  
him in the drum!" Some-  
times I would be lowered  
and for a few moments  
my head would hit the  
floor. But then I would  
go up again, higher than  
before. I cannot tell how

#### ELECTRIFICATION

(from page 1)

coal for ironing, and ma-  
gazine cover pasteups  
for entertainment, in lieu  
of television. Sundrying  
would replace refrigera-  
tion or freezing of food-  
stuffs.

The rural masses, and  
even many urban dwel-  
lers, simply are on elec-  
tric light abstinence.

Most of them have not  
asked for house connec-  
tions.

For the entire country,  
only 2.01 percent or 845-  
137 houses had electric  
connections in 1978. This  
percentage is based on  
the population count of  
42,070,660 by the Nation-  
al Census and Statistics  
Office in 1975.

These data tell an un-  
fortunate story in the  
sense that even most of  
the urban residents can-  
not afford electric bills.

Total urban population  
in 1975, according to  
the NCSO, was 13,306,  
081 or 31.63 percent.

The picture becomes  
even more unfortunate if  
data on regional and pro-  
vincial levels are consid-  
ered.

Of the various regions,  
Central Luzon had the  
most number of house  
connections, 5.52 percent  
or 232,368 houses out of  
4,210,136 population.

The least number of  
connections was in Cen-  
tral Visayas, 0.51 per-  
cent or only 17,191 houses  
out of 3,387,274 popula-  
tion.

Of course, the data are  
not absolutely correct in  
that there are more than  
one member in one house-  
hold. But even consid-  
ering the average of 5.6  
persons per family, the  
figure for house connec-  
tions would still be dis-  
mally low.

The claim of the Na-  
tional Electrification Ad-  
ministration is that once  
power is installed in a  
town that town is ener-  
gized.

An energized town,  
however, does not mean  
that the entire town is  
alight.

Street lights, for one  
thing, are not free. The

long this lasted. All I re-  
call is that the numbness  
had already reached my  
thighs when I was finally  
lowered.

In the room once again  
on the sofa, I was not  
touched for the rest of  
the night. They left me  
quiet, lying there for a  
while, although I could  
hear several men talking  
outside (I suppose they  
wished me to overhear  
them). When do we  
leave?" "Is it cold  
there?" "Should I bring  
jacket?" "Which of the  
fellows get to go with  
him?" "Should we get  
him dressed?" "All it  
will take will be one  
shot." "This is pretty  
okay, it's been a long  
time since I had a chance  
to get in some target  
practice." "Prraaak!"  
they even imitated the  
firing of an armalite.  
Again they began the  
interrogation. In my ex-  
haustion I could hardly  
keep in step with their  
questioning, I could bare-  
ly even whisper. Their  
questioning became  
screaming. They hardly  
took notice of my request  
to allow me to get some  
sleep first.

(To be concluded)

#### (from page 1)

billings have to be should-  
ered by the residents or  
the barangay councils if  
they can afford them.

The few rural rich  
glad to protect their own  
yards from thieves,  
shoulder the bills for a  
bulb along the streets in  
front of their houses.

Somewhere in the Ilo-  
cos Region, electric post  
lights have their switches  
for the homeowners who  
are paying the bills.

When night comes, the  
owners switch on the  
light and switch them off  
again in the morning.

Mostly, however, rural  
electricity is for a group  
of luxuries (in the provin-  
ces) called "electric  
home appliances."

In many rural areas,  
television sets to their  
households share their  
neighbors' children. They  
allow their houses to be-  
come "movie houses"  
evenings on end.

The entrance fee?  
Dusty feet. — MBSORIA-  
NO

#### 'BOLD LITTLE'

(from page 4)

Metro Manila, and 25  
others in the provinces  
although one provincial  
reader has complained  
that it comes out irregu-  
larly in his hometown.  
The reader promptly  
sent Mr. Burgos his pay-  
ment for a one-year  
subscription.

Mr. Burgos, a former  
police reporter in the de-  
funct dailies before mar-  
tial law was declared in  
1972, says he cannot af-  
ford to increase his cir-  
culation. He cannot hire  
his own reporters and  
editors and lays out the pa-  
per himself in a small  
room in the National  
Press Club building. His  
stories are gathered  
from contacts with the  
opposition, and all his  
columnists are writing  
for free.

Early last year, the  
print council reminded  
WE of its failure to print  
other sides of political  
issues. Mr. Burgos re-  
plied that he was only ba-

#### P10-MILLION...

(from page 2)

through the MNR's Bu-  
reau of Forest Develop-  
ment, were: 1976 —  
P513,000; 1977 — P2-  
482,230; — 1978 — P3-  
918,291. There is no  
available figure for 1979  
because BFD's regional  
directors were given a  
free hand in allocating  
funds for the program  
out of their budget for for-  
est protection.

Even considering, how-  
ever, that the regions  
spent in 1979 an amount  
lesser than that of 1978,  
the expenses for the four-  
year period would still  
come up to more than  
P10 million.

To assume a lesser ex-  
pense, though, is not  
thinking properly be-  
cause it was in 1979 that  
the kaingin management  
program became hectic.

Fact is, the fieldmen  
cried for more funds,  
prompt releases, more  
equipment that included  
transport, and more per-  
sonnel.

Of 32 BFD district of-  
fices, which filed their  
reports in 1979, 25 listed  
lack of funds, delayed  
releases of funds and  
lack of equipment as ma-  
jor problems that hinder-  
ed their work. Also, 15  
districts asked for more  
survey equipment, 14 for  
more technical person-  
nel.

There are 95 regional  
districts of the BFD's  
13 regions, including the  
National Capital Region.

Some other problems  
complained of were  
peace and order, four re-  
gions; lack of interest  
in the program on the  
part of the district offi-  
cials, two districts; in-  
difference of the people  
in the forest area, two  
regions; and conflict  
with the PANAMIN on  
territorial jurisdiction,  
one region.

The existence of titles  
on what is supposed to  
be public forests should  
be an interesting subject  
to be pursued by govern-  
ment authorities. As one  
reader of the BFD report  
asked: "How could pub-  
lic forests be titled?"  
Also, the opinion of the

lancing the one-sided  
news given by other  
newspapers. (A week af-  
ter the Kennedy story,  
WE reported the influen-  
tial American Chamber  
of Commerce of the Phil-  
ippines urging the US  
senator to "keep quiet  
about one of the best  
friends of America has  
anywhere.")

Still, its new permit  
requires WE, like other  
newspapers, to "publish  
news relevant to the ob-  
jectives of the Govern-  
ment, that (it) shall not  
indulge in sensational-  
ism, image-building and  
rumour-mongering," and  
even to submit five cop-  
ies of every issue to the  
print council, a sort of  
self-regulatory press bo-  
dy. Depthnews Asia

#### DM RAPS..

(from page 1)

Manila in 1978.

Let Mr. Marcos hold the long-overdue free  
election for national leadership with martial  
law definitely lifted, and the world will see  
that the Filipino people are overwhelmingly  
against him and continuation of his one-man  
rule. —

district foresters, who  
showed lukewarm interest  
in the program, should  
be asked.

It might just be, said  
the same reader, that  
the district officials do  
not believe in the "wis-  
dom" of the program.

#### FORESTRY..

(from page 1)

reassigned pursuant to  
President Marcos' "desire  
to improve forestry ser-  
vice," according to Minis-  
ter Jose J. Leido of the  
Ministry of Natural Re-  
sources.

Leido said the affected  
officials were directly in-  
volved in the forest con-  
servation and protection  
programs. They were all  
holding offices at the BFD  
headquarters in Quezon  
City.

#### SLUM UPGRADING

(from page 1)

Once assured of tenure  
to their land, they make  
"dramatic improvements  
to their housing."

Housing, as discussed  
by WB, covers not only  
buildings but also the  
land on which the build-  
ings stand and the serv-  
ices provided for their  
residents.

This housing, WB says,  
is essential for welfare  
and economic develop-  
ment.

Slum dweller uplift has  
been credited to the  
First Lady, Mrs. Imelda  
R. Marcos, as governor  
of Metro Manila.

Slum dwellers are  
among the poorest popu-  
lation in Manila. Ac-  
cording to WB, "1.5 mil-  
lion people were judged  
to be living in absolute  
poverty in the early  
1970s."

The Metro Manila Com-  
mission itself caught the  
attention of WB. MMC it  
says, indicates that re-  
forms necessary to im-  
prove public administra-  
tion and finances are  
feasible under a metro-  
politan government.

Elsewhere in the re-  
port, WB notes:

— Urban poverty and  
regional stagnation still  
exist.

— Use of labor-inten-  
sive transport system  
like the Jeepney provides  
employment for a signifi-  
cant portion of urban  
dwellers.

— Poverty remains a  
serious problem in the  
country; rough estimates  
suggest that 15 to 30 per-  
cent of the population  
subsist below a poverty  
line defined as the mini-  
mum income necessary  
to purchase basic re-  
quirements of food, cloth-  
ing and shelter.



(from page 1)

**KURO-KURO**

**Huwag labagin ang katarungan**

FRANCISCO "SOC" RODRIGO



Naging pagbigla-bigla si Marcos. At waring nagiging tumalik ang kanyang "sense of values" o pagpapahalaga sa mga bagay.

Ang huling halimbawa nitc ay ang bigla niyang pagtuto na ipa-aresto, sa pamamagitan ng ASSO (Arrest, Search and Seizure Order), at huwag bayaang makalaya sa pamamagitan ng mga ang mga kontratistang nagpapapalit ng mga punong-kahoy sa Roxas Boulevard. Walong (8) tao ang agad ikinulong.

Ang ginawang ito ni Marcos ay pag-abuso sa kapangyarihan at paglabag sa mga karapatang garantisado ng Konstitusyon para sa bawat taongbayan.

Una, bakit hindi niya muna dininig ang panig ng mga taong kanyang ipinadakip? Bakit hindi sila binigyan muna ng pagkakataong makapagpaliwaring? Ito'y labag sa atas ng "due process of law" . . . duminig muna bago kumondera.

Ikalawa, bakit ang ginamit ay ASSO embes na ordinaryong "warrant of arrest"? Si Marcos na rin ang nagsiwalut ng dahilan . . . upang huwag makapag-piyansa ang dadakipin Ito'y labag sa Art. IV, Sec. 18 ng Konstitusyon: "All persons, except those charged with capital offenses when evidence of guilt is strong shall before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties."

Ikatlo, labag din ang ginawang iyan ni Marcos sa "equal protection of the laws" (Art. IV, Sec. 1, Constitution), sapagkat ipinagkalt sa mga ipina-aresto niya ang mga proteksiyong iginagawad ni batas sa ibang mga sibilyang mas grabe ang mga krimeng ginawa.

Ako'y kumpormeng bigyan natin ng proteksiyon ang ating mga punong-kahoy. Ngunit, huwag ipaabaw iyan sa proteksiyong dapat ibigay sa mga karapatang garantisado ng Konstitusyon para sa bawat tao. Mahalaga nga ang punong-kahoy, ngunit lalong mas mahalaga ang tao. Huwag gawing tumalik ang ating "sense of values".

At huwag labagin ang katarungan. Magsiyasat muna bago magparusa; huwag magparusa bago magsiyasat.

Saksi ang kasong aking tinalakay. Ngayon ay lumilitaw na wala palang kasalanan ang mga taong ipina-aresto ni Marcos. Ang dahilan pala kung bakit inalis nila ang ilang mga punong-kahoy ay sapagkat diyan dadaan ang mga tulog ng "flood control". Bukod dito, sinikap pala nilang ilipat ang mga punong-kahoy na puwedeng ilipat.

Kaya't huwag sanang pagbigla-bigla . . . lalo ang pinaka-makapangyarihan ay mapanganib na sandata sa kamay ng sinomang tao. Dapat maghunos-dili sa paggamit niyan.

Nalathalang 192 mga opisyal at empleado ng Ministry of Information ang tinanggal sa puwesto dahil umano sa "misconduct, absenteeism, gross inefficiency, incompetence, or mismanage-

ment".

Ang tanong ng bayan ay: Iyan nga ta ang tunay na dahilan ng pagtanggap sa kanila, o haka ang totoo o sapagkat sila'y mga tauhan ng dating Minister of Information na si Francisco Tatad?

Ang isa pang tanong: Kung sakaling si Tatad ay hindi kumalaban sa KBL at, dahil diyan, nanatili siyang Minister of Information, kakalasin kaya ang nasabing 192 mga opisyal at empleado kahit may paratang laban sa kanila na "misconduct, absenteeism, gross inefficiency, incompetence, or mismanagement"?

Halatang-halatang ang sukatan ngayon ng nasa pamahalaan ay hindi ang angking katangian kundi kung sino ang kinakapitan.

Ipinahayag ng pangulo ng Federation of Free Farmers na ang palay na binitili ng gobyerno, sa price support na P1.30 isang kilo, ay 15% hanggang 20% lamang ng buong produksyon. Ang kaalokhan ng inaangin palay (80% hanggang 85%) ay ipinagbibili ng magsasaka sa halagang P1.05 hanggang P1.10 lamang.

Bukod dito, ang gastos ng magsasaka sa produksyon ay nadagdagan dahil sa pagtaas ng presyo ng fertilizer fuel, pesticide, equipment at iba pang kagamitan.

Nasaan ang ipinagmamalaki ni Marcos na benepisyo ng Land Reform para sa farmers? Bakit kapos na kapos ang salaping inilalaan ng gobyerno para sa pagtangkilik sa mga magsasaka, samantalang bilyon-bilyon ang ginugol para sa army, propaganda, pork barrel, at mga proyektong pasikat at pang-kosmetik?

Sa South Korea, ibinalik na kay Kim Dae Jung ang lahat ng mga karapatang sibil na inalis sa kanya ni yumaong Park Chung Hee.

Si Kim ay naging pangunahing karibal ni Park sa pagka-presidente. Kamuntik nang tinalo ni Kim si Park sa eleksyon. Noong naging presidente si Park, ipinakulong niya si Kim; ngunit, bago napatay si Park, pinalabas niya si Kim sa piitan, at inilagay ito sa "house arrest".

Pagkamatay ni Park, humaliling presidente si Choi Kyu-hah. Agad inalis ni Choi ang "house arrest" kay Kim; at kamakailan, binigyan ni Choi ng "amnesty" si Kim. Dahil dito, nanumbalik kay Kim ang lahat ng kanyang "civil rights". Puwede na siyang magkandidatong muli sa pagka-presidente, kung kanyang nais.

Ang katumbas ni Kim sa Pilipinas ay si Ninoy Aquino. Ngunit, hanggang ngayon, si Ninoy ay nakakulong pa sa Fort Bonifacio. Mas matagal nang dihamak ang pagkakulong kay Ninoy (7 taon at 5 buwan) kaysa kay Kim.

**RP NEGLECTS...**

needy from 1976 to 1978. The Washington-based Center, supported by private contributions, believes there were instances which could have served as springboards for the poor to progress. But through government actions, or inaction, this is not now the case.

In corn farming for instance, the government, through its credit extension program labelled Masaganang Masagan, failed.

Bicol farmers interviewed by the Center's researchers said "they did not join the program because they feared indebtedness. Membership in the program involved taking out a 500-peso

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(\$67.57) loan, receiving 200 pesos (\$27.03) in cash and the rest in seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. The price for fertilizer was higher than the market price."

In coconut farming, the Center notes that majority of the trees are overage and replanting is not scheduled to begin until 1981.

"The government neglected the farmers," the Center says, "although they provide a major revenue source through export duties."

Center researchers reach-

ea a farming area in Quezon province after traveling miles of footpaths, and bamboo suspension bridges.

"Just to ship their coconut products by water buffaloes as far as the nearest dirt road costs the farmer 4 pesos (54 cents) a bag," the Center observes. "They had no electric lights or running water."

The sugar industry ever tilts against the sugar workers, the Center says.

First, it is an industry of large holdings and politically-connected individuals.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**NUKE PLANT'S**

(from page 1) Tada pointed out that current negotiations between the government and the American Export-Import Bank which will finance the \$1.2 billion nuclear plant, he made available to the public for their study and appropriate action.

"After all, the people have the right to know, because in the final analysis, it is the people's health, safety and welfare that will be placed in jeopardy by the establishment of the aforementioned plant," Tada wrote Velasco.

In his letter to Virata, Tada, who headed oppositors during last year's public hearings presided over by Justice Minister Ricardo C. Puno, said that a Westinghouse representative testified during the hearings that Westinghouse will shoulder the added expenses for the setting up of more safeguards in the plant.

It was reported that the additional cost needed to install safety measures in the plant is estimated to be \$500 million. In an official government announcement made last February 17, Minister Virata disclosed that a re-evaluation of the plant is being undertaken and that if "the project proponents win the approval of the Puno Commission, the power plant project will be completed by 1985."

He also said that he discussed the additional financing costs with the American Export-Import bank in his recent trip to the U.S.

The resumption of the construction of the nuclear plant will depend on whether the Puno Commission will approve the additional safeguards, according to Virata.

**PESO POWER**

(from page 1) 37.5 centavos compared with 1972, the year when one peso was worth one peso. Compared with the preceding 3 months, the peso was 0.016 centavo less. And compared with January 1979, the peso was almost nine centavos less.

The peso has been consistently losing its value. Here is the rounded off purchasing power of the peso:

1972	— P1.00
1973	— P0.89
1974	— P0.66
1975	— P0.61
1976	— P0.57
1977	— P0.53
1978	— P0.49
1979	— P0.42

Republic of the Philippines  
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF  
Pasay City

MONTE DE PIEDAD & SAVINGS BANK,  
Mortgagee,

—versus—  
FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135 AS AMENDED

NARCISO T. PABALAN,  
Mortgagor.

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE**

WHEREAS, by virtue of the real estate mortgage contract executed in Manila on January 15, 1974 by Bettie B. Baggik of No. 543 Vergel St., Pasay City, and assumed by Narciso T. Pabalan, single, and a resident of No. 518 C. M. Recto, Manila as mortgagor, in favor of Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank with business and office address at Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila, as mortgagee and as security for the payment of the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (P50,000.00), Philippine currency, plus interest, attorney's fees and expenses of the foreclosure proceedings, also secured by said mortgage contract, the former, mortgaged to the latter the real property described hereunder, together with all the improvements existing thereon, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 19884  
PASAY CITY

A PARCEL OF LAND (Lot 2510-C of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd-44686, being a portion of Lot 2510, Pasay Cad LRC Cad. Rec 317), situated in the District of San Roque, Pasay City, Island of Luzon, Bounded on the N., points 6 to 7 by Lot 2532 and points 7 to 8 by Lot 2531; on the E., points 8 to 1 by Lot 3318, all of Pasay Cad.; on the S., points 1 to 3 by Calle Vergel; and on the W., points 3 to 4 by Lot 231, Pasay Cad. (Lot A, Block 25); points 4 to 5 by Lot 2510-B and points 5 to 6, by Lot 2510-C both of the subdivision plan x x x containing an area of SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY TWO (662) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

(Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon)

WHEREAS, the mortgagor have violated the terms and conditions of the real estate mortgage contract by their failure to pay the principal amount of the loan plus interest, attorney's fees and expenses of the foreclosure proceedings also secured by said mortgage contract.

WHEREAS, the mortgagor is now indebted to the mortgagee in the sum of Sixty Four Thousand Five Hundred Forty Four & 40/100 PESOS (P64,544.40) as of December 19, 1979, including interest, plus 10% of said amount as penalty, and the fees and expenses of the foreclosure proceedings also secured by said mortgage contract.

NOW THEREFORE, at the request of the mortgagee and in accordance with the provisions of Act 3135 as amended by Act 4118, and the power of attorney inserted in said mortgage contract, the undersigned Sheriff of Pasay City, hereby give notice to the parties and the public in general that on APRIL 1, 1980, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of the Sheriff's Office located in the New City Hall Bldg., F. B. Harrison Street, Pasay City, Metro Manila, he or any of his lawful deputies will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for CASH, the above described property and improvements, to satisfy the total amount of indebtedness, plus interest, attorney's fees, and expenses of the foreclosure sale.

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

PASAY CITY, Metro Manila, March 7, 1980.

LORENZO C. STA. ANA  
City Sheriff, Pasay City

By: **ELPEDIFORO T. IPAC**  
Senior Deputy Sheriff  
Pasay City

WARNING: It is absolutely prohibited to remove, deface or destroy this NOTICE on or before the date of sale under penalty of the law. After due raffle was made by the Executive Judge PUBLICATION of this notice has been assigned to "WE FORUM".  
March 8, 16 & 22, 1980

**IN HOT**

(from page 1)

The students, numbered around 700, have paid P120 each for the uniforms. Total amount paid was more than P80,000. The school official collected the amount and or-

dered the uniforms from a Mandaluyong tailor. The parents met at the school compound at 2 p.m. March 3 and demanded an explanation for the non-delivery of the uniforms.

They got no satisfactory answer.

The parents said the uniforms, if ever delivered now, would be useless to the students because the school closes for the summer vacation in less than two weeks.