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WE FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION.

VOL. V NO. 19 * AUG. 29-SEPT. 4, 1981 * P1.50 in METRO MANILA

'I was not pressured'

Menzi denies charges

Bulletin Today Publisher Hans Menzi has broken his silence on the case of Mrs. Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc and denied having been pressured by Malacañang when he asked her to resign from the editorship of *Panorama*, *Bulletin's* Sunday supplement.

Menzi, speaking at the Ateneo University last Aug. 20, also gave his views on press freedom and the responsibilities of newspaper publishers. (Full text of his speech, sponsored by the Association of Student Affairs, appears on Page 10.)

Mrs. Magsanoc addressed the same group two days earlier. Her speech appears on Page 2.

The former aide-de-camp of President Marcos denied having received any pressures from Malacañang during an interview with *WE Forum's*

Cynthia Sycip Barroso and a conversation with Mrs. Magsanoc and *Bulletin* columnist Arlene Babst during a merienda after his speech.

Panorama staff's version of the resignation case was that, on July 13, Menzi called a staff meeting during which he declared:

"I just got back from Malacañang and I've never been so embarrassed in my life. I'm sorry, Letty, I've to let you go."

In the story she filed for *WE Forum*, Ms. Barroso quoted Mrs. Magsanoc as saying to Menzi:

"I heard your speech. You didn't say anything against me."

To this, Ms. Babst quipped: "I heard your speech. You didn't say anything against me."

Book on RP press readied

A new book, the first of its kind, on the struggle of Filipino journalists against the suppression of

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Page 2, please

Press censorship nothing new, says Adrian Cristobal

Presidential Spokesman Adrian Cristobal said last week the existence of press censorship is nothing new in the Philippines, having exist-

ed, he added, even before the pre-martial law years.

He recounted at a meeting of the Philippine Constitution Association (Philconsa) Aug. 21 that he himself had been a victim of such press censorship.

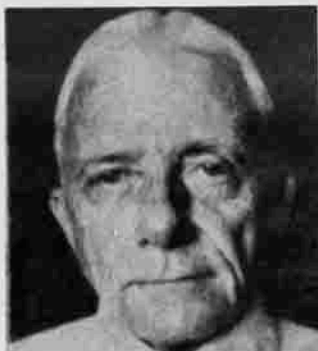
Cristobal said press censorship today, as in the pre-martial law years, comes from the newspaper publishers or from the newsmen themselves, and not from the government.

In the same venue, held at the Army and Navy Club, *WE Forum* Publisher-Editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr. related events to prove that press

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CRISTOBAL



MENZI

Karagatan hearing continues

Key state witness Rolando Estrella admitted Aug. 21, under cross-examination by the defense in the Karagatan-Andrea rebellion case, that the torture he and his wife suffered while in military custody caused him to testify for the prosecution.

Estrella made the disclosure in answer to questions by defense lawyer Joker P. Arroyo before Special Military Commission No. 1, which is hearing perpetuation of testimonies of the prosecution at the Philippine Army Officers' Clubhouse, Fort Bonifacio.

The prosecution tried to block Arroyo's preliminary questions leading to the disclosure of torture inflicted on Estrella and his wife, Daisy, who died in April 1979 in an army hospital reportedly due to brain tumor.

When Estrella finally mentioned the torture, while the couple were held in Camp Olivas, Pampanga, the prosecution did no longer object.

Estrella had earlier confirmed that he was the president of the Karagatan Fishing Corp., whose fishing vessel, the *MV Karagatan*, was allegedly in-

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New peoples' group plans mass protest

A new multi-sectoral group was formed last week and immediately set tentative plans for mass actions including a general strike as a protest against the amended Labor Code and a teachers' convention to draw up changes in the educational system.

The new group is called *Alyansa ng Bayan*, which actually takes up the objectives of the dissolved People's Movement for Independence and Democracy (MIND). Formation of *Alyansa* capped a

multi-sectoral conference held at the University of the Philippines Vinzons Hall Aug. 22.

Date for the Labor Code protest strike has not been set, but Kilusang Mayo Uno's Casimiro Araullo said it could take place soon. Araullo sees the amendment to the Code as pro-management.

The amendment to the Code, signed by President Marcos Aug. 21 restores "the worker's right to strike and of management's prerogative to

lock out," reported *Daily Express* on Aug. 22.

The *Times Journal* reported on the same day that President Marcos knows that the new law will not please everybody, but "it is something workable, acceptable and tolerable on both sides."

Bulletin Today also quoted the President as saying that "it (the law) is a perfect example of a democratic piece of action and decision..."

The teachers' convention, tentatively set for October, would be held whatever the outcome of the dialogue between Mr. Marcos and the teachers Aug. 24. The teachers threatened to strike if they could not secure higher pay.

The multi-sectoral conference agreed that the convention will discuss an alternative educational system which is not "colonial and commercialized."

The present system, according to the conference, is lacking in the development of critical consciousness.

The same conference criticized the ban of mini-buses from E. de los Santos avenue, calling it unfair to small

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Other stories inside

● Renato Constantino vs. technocrats.. P. 4

* * *

● *WE Forum* twice a week Sept. 16..P.6

Comelec decision assailed in Zambo

By ART ABREGONDIE

MOLAVE, Zamboanga del Sur - This progressive town of 31,600 people rose in protest almost to a man Aug. 3-6 and demanded a reconsideration of a Commission on Elections order unseating their mayor of 14 months,

Jose M. Geromo.

The Comelec decision upheld an order of Zamboanga del Sur Court of First Instance Judge Isaali Isnani which declared KBL candidate Paciano W. Guilan as

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Hunger strike ends

MUNTINLUPA, Metro Manila-Nine sentenced prisoners at the New Bilibid Prisons here lifted their hunger strike on Aug. 18 following a visit by Justice Ministry officials. The strike began Aug. 4. (See *WE FORUM*, Aug. 15-21, 1981.)

The prisoners, labeled political detainees when they were arrested, were Manuel Dimatulac, Oscar Santiago, Liling Radia, Alfonso Sabillano, Alfredo Celestino, Sebastian del Mundo, Macalinog Tawrac, Mike Randa, and Andres Ganigan.

They had vowed not take food until their following demands were met:

1. Their transfer to a common quarters (*brigada*).
2. Ocular inspection by Justice Ministry officials.
3. Visiting privileges by their relatives any day of the week.

It was not known whether their demands were met by the Ministry officials who had visited them.

Molave protest



Head of three thousand Molave Marchers.

Cruiser homeporting for RP stability?

The homeporting of guided missile cruiser *USS Sterett* passed through a long process of negotiations between the U.S. and Philippine governments, a U.S. official disclosed for the first time last week.

California Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, who was in the country Aug. 18-20, said: "This has been negotiated and has been discussed for a long time and months and months ago."

Hayakawa commented on the stationing of the *Sterett* at Subic Bay when asked at a press conference whether there was need to enhance

U.S. military presence in the Philippines and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

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MENZI DENIES. . . From page 1

ped: "Why didn't you admit you were being pressured?"

Menzi replied: "I am not being pressured. Nobody can pressure me. I am only doing what I think is right. Why should I waste time trying to defend myself?"

Ms. Barroso's story follows:

By Cynthia Sycip Barroso

General Hans Menzi, big man of Philippine press, sat at the front row of the jampacked, unairconditioned Ateneo auditorium. He was to speak on press freedom and the role of the media in the New Republic.

I asked him for an interview and, at first, he refused in inaudible but kind terms.

Then, a change of heart. He asked, "Are you going to question or criticize me?"

After his speech, I walked briskly beside this man—who is reputed to be notorious in turning down students' invitations to symposia of this nature—to a conference room for merienda.

"I cannot turn them down. You see, I am an alumnus of Ateneo," he said.

I asked him if he thinks there is press freedom in the Philippines today. And he answered in a fatherly voice:

"Of course. Nobody stops you from printing what you want. There is no government agency that restricts the press. You tell me, what do you think?"

At the conference room sat Mrs. Magsanoc and Ms. Babst. Mrs. Magsanoc said, I heard your speech. You didn't mention anything against me."

Arlene Babst quipped, "Why didn't you admit you were being pressured?"

The man turned into a tiger. He flatly stated, "I am not being pressured. Nobody can pressure me. I am only doing what I think is right. Why should I waste time trying to defend myself? Arlene, if you don't want to write, I can't force you to write. So, you are on vacation. You will probably have 10 more days, but after that if you don't want to write, I can't force you."

"But I want to write," answered Arlene. And Letty wants to write. So, when will we come back?"

The general explained his standards. He said "when you write you should write constructive stories. Like that one you (referring to Letty) wrote about why a man with 28 medals should be afraid—those are personalities . . . Who else are you referring to?"

He switched from one mood to another. Then he strongly said, "You people always criticize. What will you get out of this? Look at what happened to Iran. I know the Shah. He was a decent man. The people around him were the ones that were *balasubas*."

Someone countered, "So you mean Marcos is not to blame for anything? And all his faults are because of the people around him?"

Someone else also commented, "Poor guy. I pity him."

"Who?" asked Letty.

"Marcos. He's so good and all the people around him is the problem," came the reply and someone laughed.

Menzi again: "All right you laugh. But tell me, who can replace Marcos? We Filipinos have an identity because of him. Look at the French before de Gaulle. They had no identity. They were not proud of being French."

Arlene came in. "But we're proud of being Filipinos. That's why we're concerned."

Briefly, the conversation switched to Letty's articles that prompted her resignation and how the relationship between Letty and Menzi had remained despite the uproar that followed.

Menzi also told of how he refused to say anything on the Letty Magsanoc case even with interviews with the foreign wire agencies. He said, "I keep saying that the rumor that I am being pressured is just not true. I have (he mentioned a figure) employees working for my paper. What would happen to them if they would close my paper? How will these people survive?" (*Bulletin Today's* Tony Nieva, union president, said the paper's employees number 500.)

Arlene mentioned about the *Bulletin* people having signed a petition saying that they were willing to fight behind Letty.

Menzi said he didn't read the petition from the *Bulletin* union.

During the conversation at the conference room Menzi would tell some interesting incidents. For instance, he disclosed that he has a hotline with the President. "He called me up because he heard rumors that Babst and Magsanoc came to my office and that I was considering taking Letty back," Menzi said. "I told him the rumor was a lie."

There were times Menzi went into a monologue and talked briefly about how kind Mrs. Marcos is or how Ninoy spent his time wisely inside his detention cell. He also preached.

He said, "You are all criticizing when we have other problems like our economy and national development. Tell me, are you willing to go

What's wrong?

Speech of Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc at the Ateneo University on August 18, 1981. — Ed.

Last July 13, in the gloom of a rainy day, I was fired or forced to resign as editor of the *Philippine Panorama*.

And that was right. Because in the canons of journalism, the publisher can do exactly as he pleases with his paper.

It was very right, too that it had to happen on a 13, my lucky number and on a rainy day which I love.

out there and take arms?"

Suddenly, a student asked why tortures are not reported in his newspaper. And he answered:

"Why should there be? There are tortures everywhere and what good will that do?"

"They should be reported," Arlene said. "To inform the public so that public opinion can be generated against these acts," someone agreed with her.

Menzi did not comment on that. Instead, he looked at me and, slowly, said:

"They don't like you. They don't like *WE Forum*. They only tolerate it because they have to show the world out there."

Arlene said, "So they're being used."

I countered, "You said, *WE Forum* was correct and detailed in covering Letty's case."

"I said detailed, not correct," he explained.

I checked my notes. I am sure he had said *WE Forum* was correct and detailed.

Soon, hundreds of my colleagues began to stir. They were saying that if it could happen to the editor of the country's largest circulated magazine, it could happen to any of us. Others were seized by moments of epiphany. It hit them that they have been pushed around too long by the government and/or the publisher. Oftentimes, both publisher and government are one.

And that is wrong.

The National Press Club issued a statement saying that a "muzzled, timid or scared press is not in the interest of political normalization". The Book Development Association of the Philippines expressed "alarm at events that tend to erode the established freedoms on which our society stands". The College Editors Guild labelled my forced resignation as a "blatant assault against what is left of press freedom in this country". Leaders of the political opposition said that those who establish a "new" republic seem to have forgotten that the absence of complete liberty to comment on the conduct of public men is a scalpel on the cause of free speech". The Concerned Women of the Philippines stated that "It is the tragedy of our times that those who dare to speak up for the truth are threatened, intimidated and silenced". The *Bulletin Today* Employees Union asked why "tinad-yakan si Letty ng isang matinding tadyak gayong

nagtatanong lang naman siya ukol sa takbo ng go-bierno". The campus press editorialized that what happened to me demolishes—"the—regime's claims of political normalcy. And, they were all right, of course.

Lino Brocka representing the film industry consisting exactly of five actors, give or take a few, mostly take, came to the press club to voice out his sense of outrage. The Concerned Filipinos for Press Freedom had boycotted on their mind of the three major dailies. A colleague from *Panorama's* sister publication, *Who* magazine, wrote me to say, "I'll miss the delicious cookies and refreshing Salems".

And she was right, too.

I had a veritable feast on my table, stuffing myself grandly in between smoking Salems during press work at *Liwayway* when my staff and I let ourselves—mind, hearts, talents and hungers—flow right into the *Panorama* to bring to you a magazine worthy of your Sundays.

To satisfy basic hungers—yours and mine—to inform and be informed—that is always right.

Others have toasted me with Dom Perignon, invited me to dinners and lunches, their expensive, merry way of saying we're with you, we're behind you, but hopefully I wanted to feel, not too far behind. So keep your chin up, cheer up, bottoms up. Arlene (Babst) and I, of course do our cheering up behind the potted palms on the right side of the Manila Peninsula lobby.

It is only right for us to stay on the right having been accused by the Ministry of Justice of being worst than wrong. Another journalist of note wrote to say she was praying for me and that's a lot from someone who's been known not to pray.

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The "Quiet Revolt" is authored by Marcelo B. Soriano, managing editor of *WE Forum* who has almost 20 years behind him as a newspaperman.

At one time or another, he was with the staff of the Philippine News Service, *Manila Times* and the *Evening News*—all closed down by martial law.

Soriano worked for some years with the Press Foundation of Asia and the defunct *Philippine Press Institute* where he edited *PressForum*, a monthly publication for newspapermen and other related professionals.

Apart from his work at *WE Forum*, Soriano also edits *OJO*, the official monthly publication of the National Press Club.

BOOK ON. . . From page 1

press freedom will be off the press by mid-September.

The book, titled "The Quiet Revolt of the Philippine Press," reveals for the first time many unknown sufferings of the journalists during and after martial law, their attempts to fight gigantic odds in order to be free again.

The struggle, as the book points out, was incensed by the forced resignation of Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc from the editorship of *Panorama*, *Bulletin Today* weekend supplement, last July 13.

Published by *WE Forum*, the "Quiet Revolt" recounts how the Filipino journalists were awakened to fight for press freedom and tells how touchy the government has been to this awakening.

After giving a background on how Ms. Magsanoc was forced to resign, the book then details outbursts from media as well as non-media groups that led to an unprecedented general assembly of National Press Club regular members last July 25.

Proceedings of the general assembly are transcribed in *toto* in the book. The transcription, and the description of how a motly group of journalists worked quietly to get their colleagues to vigorously protest for their freedom, provide drama in the book.

The "Quiet Revolt" details how the government tried to kill the dissent of the Filipino journalists and provides full documentation of the Magsanoc case.

Says the book partly in its introduction:

"There has always been an intense struggle to be free again. Quietly at times, daring at other times. But always isolated because many of the Filipino journalists, well-meaning they may be, have succumbed to economic pressures—toeing the lines of the repressive government only to survive. There are, of course, those who have found martial law an opportune time to fatten their pockets.

"The fight for press freedom is getting widespread now."

OFF THE PRESS SEPT. 15

The Quiet Revolt of the Philippine Press

The struggle of the Filipino journalists to be free again, incensed by the forced resignation of Mrs. Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc from the editorship of *Panorama*, Sunday supplement of *Bulletin Today*.

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Metro Manila News



Reexamination of 244 depressed areas slated

2 huge market projects planned in Caloocan

CALOOCAN CITY — Two huge projects, involving the reconstruction of the Poblacion and Maypajo public markets and estimated to cost a total of P65-million are under serious consideration by the city government.

The projects were recommended by the city's board of advisers during a meeting held last Tuesday at the City Hall be-

tween local officials led by Mayor Macario A. Asistio, Jr. and the Metro Manila committee on beautification and cleanliness headed by Mrs. Sonia G. Mathay, wife of the Metro Manila vice-governor.

The board of advisers is made up of Architects Cesar Canchela and Engrs. Librado Macalino and

Acting on the complaint of city and municipal assessors throughout Metro Manila that the 244 depressed areas earmarked for priority development by President Marcos in Presidential Decree 1967 were not properly chosen, the Ministry of Finance has moved for the re-examination of such areas.

The assessors made their complaint in view of a provision in PD 1967 that the prices and assessments of all lands within a designated area for priority development are to be frozen at their 1979 levels.

This means that in the 1981 general revision of property assessments which started last July 1, the 1979 assessments of the landholdings within the 244 areas for priority development will stay.

This proviso prompted Pasay City Assessor Luis V. Medina Cue several months ago to write to the Metro Manila Commission to explain that the 28 depressed areas in the city include three-fourths of Pasay's entire residential and commercial lands.

Cue also told the MMC that inside the 28 designa-

ted depressed areas, there are lots and buildings belonging to the wealthy residents and to big business establishments, including condominiums and mansions of the affluent. He said that unless these lots are excluded from the boundaries of the depressed areas, or unless the provision of PD 1967 on the freezing of assessments is amended, Pasay City will suffer financially from the on-going revision because their assessments will not go up.

In Manila, according to City Assessor Nicolas Ca-

til, the 31 sites tagged in PD 1967 as "areas for priority development" comprise some 15 to 20 hectares. He said that in a number of these areas, there are residential lots owned by the rich as well as commercial lands where thriving business establishments are located. These properties, he said, should have their assessments hiked in the general revision so that their owners would pay more realty taxes like the other property owners.

In the two other cities and in all 13 municipalities, the boundaries of the designated "areas for priority development", as fixed in PD 1967, are such as to include lots of wealthy families and well-known business firms.

To solve the situation, the Ministry of Finance has created a special committee headed by Director Lorinda Carlos of the Ministry's Local Government Finance Office. Miss Carlos called all city and municipal assessors to a meeting last Tuesday afternoon during which reports of the assessors were taken up.

The work to be conducted is called "Prioritization of the Declared ZIP or Zonal Improvement Program Areas." The purpose is to select for development only those depressed areas which meet criteria involving (1) land area; (2) number of families; (3) density; (4) whether or not the surrounding areas are predominantly residential in nature; (5) whether or not the terrain is relatively flat; (6) predominant type of structure; and (7) existing public services available in the area.

Using these standards, the assessors are expected to reduce the number of depressed areas which will be developed by the government and delimit those areas where lands of the well-off are to be excluded. The finance ministry will then recommend the amendment of PD 1967 by President Marcos.

The 244 depressed areas cited in PD 1967 were prepared by the National Housing Authority. None of the city or town assessors was consulted by the NHA.

poses should be dispensed with.

He said the Bureau of Permits should have a big map of Manila installed in the office where the various zones of the city are indicated. Thus, the mayor said, when an application is received, it is easy to check from the zonification map whether the business establishment applying for a permit is operating within the permitted zone.

In the face of the mayor's order transferring Aguirre, Jr. back to his old item at the VIB, one highly-placed informant told the Mail that Aguirre's re-

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Tax collection in Q. City up by P6-M

QUEZON CITY — A P6.2-million increase in the collection of taxes and fees was registered in the first half of 1981 as compared to the same period in 1980, according to a tabulated report of the city treasurer's office.

While collection totalled P107,542,565.54 from Jan. 1 to June 30 last year, the same increased to P113,768,346.32 for the first semester this year.

The biggest increases were realized from these sources:

1. Real property tax, current year — P3,664,674.24;
2. Amusement tax — P1,344,899.08;
3. Internal revenue allotment — P1,029,368.05;
4. Plumbing permit fees — P1,002,662.50; and
5. Municipal licenses — P576,389.61.

On the other hand, decreases were registered in some sources, such as:

1. Building permit fees — P1,260,419.43;
2. Real property tax, previous years — P1,058,493.80;
3. Interest (from deposits) — P978,916.67;
4. Real property transfer tax — P383,066.09; and
5. Electrical fees — P251,059.58.

Clarify order on picking honor studes

The Ministry of Education and Culture has issued Memorandum No. 104, series of 1981, clarifying a previous order on the selection of honor students in secondary schools.

Under this memorandum, the following revisions and clarifications have been issued:

"a. Guideline No. 2 is being revised to read "There shall be one valedictorian and one salutatorian for each graduating class. However, in case of

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Mayor ASISTIO, JR.

Eleuterio Salvo, all private practitioners who were asked by the First Lady and Metro Manila governor to assist the city government with its development and beautification program. Each city and town in Metro Manila has one such board of volunteer architects and engineers.

The first project calls for the demolition of the Poblacion public market on P. Burgos St. and the erection on the site of a concrete three-storey building measuring 60 meters by 24 meters. The ground floor will be utilized as a trading and shopping center, while the second and third floors will house the salas of the CFI and juvenile and domestic relations courts, as well as the offices of the clerks of courts and sheriffs. These salas are presently housed in two rented buildings on Rizal Avenue Extension. Estimated project cost is P30-million.

The second project is the reconstruction of the Maypajo public market into a two-storey agora-type market complex, with a total floor area of 10,000 square meters. A unique feature of the building is that the roof deck will be used as a parking space. The ground floor will be devoted to selling wet goods and other perishables while the second floor will contain stalls for dry goods.

The board of advisers presented to Mayor Asistio, Jr. the complete blueprints of the two buildings.

Although the city executive readily gave his approval to the proposals, he said that the fundings will have to be first looked into. Since the two projects are self-liquidating, it was said that loans could easily be secured from a government financing institution.

It was a non-working day but many didn't know

QUEZON CITY — Last Wednesday, Aug. 19, marked the 103rd birthday of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. Although Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez had written President Marcos two weeks previously to request that that day be declared a special non-working holiday, there was no certainty that Malacanang would approve the request in view of its new policy to limit the number of non-working special holidays.

To mark special occasions in cities, towns and provinces, Malacanang has been resorting to declaring important days as holidays but working days — a practice held ludicrous by many for the logical reason that a day cannot be made a holiday when it is a working day at the same time. The usual connotation of a "holiday" is that

offices and schools are closed so the people can stay at home or go to anywhere they like.

To go back to last Wednesday, when Malacanang did not announce its action on the mayor's request up to the eve of Quezon Day, government offices, schools and business establishments in Quezon City assumed that the next day would be a usual working day.

So, early last Wednesday, employees trooped to their offices and students went to their classes. It was only when they arrived at their destinations that they learned that Malacanang had, after all, declared Aug. 19 a special non-working holiday.

Radio, television and the newspapers had announced in the morning of Aug. 19 that that day, being Quezon's birthday, would be a

non-working holiday but only a minority was able to hear or read about the news. The bigger number failed to know about the last-day announcement, and it was this majority in Quezon City that went to office or to school that

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KKK program starts in QC

QUEZON CITY — Jumping the gun on the other cities and towns of Metro Manila, Quezon City is starting to work on a program to establish KKK or livelihood projects in all 138 barangays.

At the initiative of the city government, and with the supporting assistance of the Capitol Jaycees, the Institute of Small Scale

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Manila mayor revamps Bureau of Permits

MANILA — A sweeping revamp of the sensitive and revenue-producing Bureau of Permits has been ordered by Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing.

While the official press release of City Hall on the move did not explain the



Mayor BAGATSING

reasons behind the mayor's move, informed sources said the revamp was triggered by reports of a flourishing racket in the grant of mayor's or business per-

mits.

The informants told this newspaper that applicants for a permit have to come across for their applications to be processed and approved. The going price for a permit for a sari-sari store was said to be P300 while a permit for a liquor and cigarette store could be had for P3,000.

Applicants who refuse to pay, the same informants said, cannot have their permits. Their applications are unacted upon or their papers get lost.

As a result of the mayor's order, Atty. Angel Aguirre, Jr., assistant director of the bureau, who was officer-in-charge, was moved to his old item as a member of the Veterinary Inspection Board which operates Manila's slaughterhouse.

Secretary Roman Gargantiel, who is actual bureau head but whose duties as secretary could not allow him to run the bureau, has been ordered by Bagatsing to "streamline the bureau's operations and sim-

plify procedures in the issuance of permits and licenses to businessmen."

The mayor gave Gargantiel a free hand in revitalizing the bureau's operations, including the replacement or transfer of incompetent personnel. In ordering the mayor's secretary to reorganize the bureau, Bagatsing said "our job is to facilitate issuance of business permits to legitimate businessmen. No one should find it difficult to secure permits and licenses to operate legitimate enterprises in the city," adding that it is the city government's policy "to encourage free enterprise and cultivate a healthier business climate and businessmen should be given assistance if we are to realize the intent of such policy."

For a speedy processing of applications for a mayor's or business permit, the mayor instructed that the requirement of endorsing an application to the city engineer's office for zonification-checking pur-

World Bank's trojan horses

By RENATO CONSTANTINO

MANILA: President Ferdinand Marcos' announcement of his reorganised cabinet was met with varied reactions. Many observers greeted it with skepticism, dismissing it as a meaningless exercise which, save for the addition of four new faces, meant no change at all. Some members of the opposition who contrapos prime minister Cesar Virata to the so-called "Marcos boys" are pleased with his ascendancy. A few Marcos supporters, on the other hand, view the prime minister with hostility from the vantage point of their material interests.

The fact is that recent developments — the constitutional amendments, the presidential election and, finally, the cabinet reorganization — cannot be assessed in isolation from the relationship between the Marcos administration and the United States, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These inter-related developments define a new stage in this relationship whereby Marcos appears to have further accommodated the US, the World Bank and the IMF in return for their continued support.

The "New Republic" is the culmination of US-World Bank-IMF efforts started in 1962 and reinforced and consolidated by the declaration of martial law (in 1972) to promote a Philippine economy characterised by export orientation, transnational domination, and dependent industrialisation. To preserve and enhance these gains achieved largely under martial law, it was necessary to institutionalise this type of economy by dissociating it from the fortunes of one man and depoliticising the whole question of economic orientation by placing the economy under technocratic management.

These objectives are clear in the scenario of "normalisation." First, a constitutional amendment provides for an executive committee that will exercise the powers of the president in the event of his demise or disability. This assures foreign investors of an orderly transition and lays to rest their worry that an untidy succession might suddenly change the rules of the game. Secondly, Marcos is

elected for a new term with a definite tenure. This, plus the institutionalisation of the Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly), clarification of its powers and the election of a prime minister reduces the incidence of ad hoc decisions and decrees which may favour certain economic groups and are unpalatable to foreign investors. Finally, Virata becomes prime minister and several other World Bank-oriented technocrats are chosen to head vital economic command posts. The cabinet appears to be a compromise between US-World Bank conditions and Marcos' political leadership.

From the vantage point of transnational requirements, the normalisation process is definitely significant. An important, though little noted, part of this process is the effort to depoliticise economic issues, so that any change in political leadership will not affect World Bank-directed economic development. This is not to say that Marcos is a powerless head of state — far from it — but in areas considered by the World Bank as integral to its development policies, it now has in place an infrastructure of government responsive to its objectives.

Virata projects a non-political image. In a country where the popular conception of politics is that of corrupt and self-seeking wheeling and dealing, such an image is undeniably attractive. The technocratic status equated in popular conception with scientific precision allows Virata (and other technocrats) to escape the brand of Marcos underling. This has exempted him from criticism, except from Filipino businessmen who have adversely affected by his policies and perceptive nationalist observers who see him as the chief implementer of the World Bank prescription for the country.

Virata also enjoys a reputation for integrity. He has not been involved in any of the shady transactions associated with some other government officials. Among those who naively believe that the solution to national problems lies in honest public servants, Virata's present pre-eminence may arouse some illusions. But integrity,

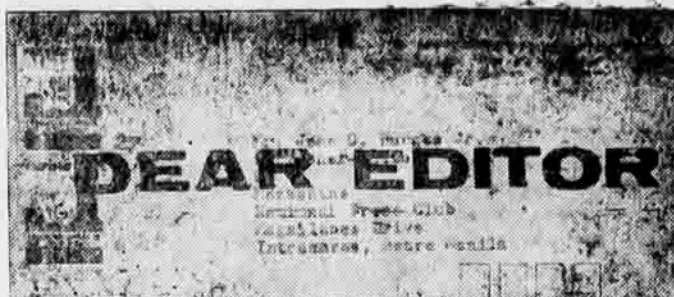
meaning non-involvement in graft, is too shallow a criterion for public service. If integrity were to be understood as fidelity to the true interests of the Filipino people, then Virata and company would be found wanting.

As early as 1971, this writer warned against the appointment of technocrats in government, calling them Trojan horses charged with the task of instituting and implementing US-World Bank policies that would deepen Philippine economic dependence. Trained to man a neocolonial outpost, these men are committed to carry out policies that will serve the profit requirements of foreign corporations whose interests some may even sincerely equate with the interests of the Filipino people though, given their acquaintance with local economic data and the experience of other World Bank clients, it is difficult to imagine how they can retain their "innocence."

On the other hand, one cannot discount the blinkers of their American training. Their vision is delimited by education, work experience and career contacts, so that they see no other alternative to the World Bank development model and their indicators of success and progress are the World Bank's own criteria. No wonder then that their answer to the debt trap is to go deeper into debt, their solution for the people's growing poverty is more foreign investment and more production for export. Meanwhile, their own statistics on unemployment, real wages, poverty levels and malnutrition belie claims of progress, if progress is defined in terms of the satisfaction of the people's needs.

Government reorganization and attempts to eliminate graft and improve efficiency may be good signs, but if the anti-national direction of economic policy remains unchanged, a streamlined government apparatus will only serve to facilitate foreign economic domination. With Virata at the helm, foreign corporations are guaranteed stability and wider areas for expansion. No amount of nationalist pseudo-revolutionary rhetoric from Marcos can hide this fact for long. Dependent industrialisation is the very opposite of national liberation, the new banner behind which the Filipino people are urged to unite.

That sector of the opposition which hoped the Americans would deny Marcos support now feel bitterly betrayed. Those who equated US interests with those of Marcos must now also closely monitor the activities of the technocrats in power. They must be part and parcel of the general criticism of the New Republic. — FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW



Sacred cows

What would have been the most sensational news with the birth of the New Republic — the Caruncho-Reyes mauling case — that started I thought, as the initial test of the President's promise of putting an end to the reign of the so-called "sacred cows" in this country, ended in a tragic disappointment with the sacred cows still very much lordling it over their hapless victims.

The televised public admission of Radio Veritas' reporter Salvador Reyes that he "voluntarily" signed the affidavit of desistance in the Caruncho case to relieve his parents and family from the anxiety of the tremendous pressure and threats exerted upon them has evidently, brought the case to a dismal ending in spite of his previous statement to "prosecute my attackers come hell or high water". Reyes further stated that no "material consideration" was involved in his act, claiming that he was not an indigent since he had a very thriving electronics business and even owns five (5) cars! (Incidentally, I wonder just how many millionaires in the Philippines maintain a 5-car fleet as this erstwhile reporter has!). One thing that disturbs the mind though, with the Reyes claim of his supposed affluence is — if he is really that rich why did he still need a job as a sideline reporter? However, because of the circumstances under which he signed the affidavit of desistance (supposed to have been done at midnight), there is the lurking suspicion that in spite of his protestation of wealth, Reyes really succumbed under the pressure of the "mighty peso" and this suspicion will long linger in the minds of many that may haunt him for the rest of his life. Too bad Reyes did not have the guts to face the perils of life to uphold his dignity.

Another intriguing fac-

Kabataang Barangay

Kasamang Joe, Sa aking palaging pagbabasa sa iyong malaganap na malayang pahayagang WE-FORUM, ay nakatawag pansin ang iyong banggit sa Kabataang Barangay hinggil sa sekretong pagmamanman na isinagawa ng ilang piling taunan nito, at ang pagiging "secret police" ni Marcos. Tila may katotohanan ito sa dahilang ang kasalukuyang namamahala sa KB ay isang Major na konektado sa Malacanang. Katulad din nito ang mga ibang youth organization na itina-ya ng Estado, na under military control, halimbawa ng MYSD, at YADO na ang Direktor ay isang Colonel (daw). Ano kaya ang papel ni Imee sa KB. Mata-

tor in this case is the intervention of San Juan Mayor Estrada who, as a public official whose duty is to uphold the sanctity of the law, became the very instrument to obstruct the administration of justice. The televised interview of Estrada's role to persuade or, to pressure(?) Reyes and his family to withdraw his charges against Caruncho was another example of a government official's blatant act of flaunting political influence. Estrada's act was surely an act that runs counter to the sensitive public trust that he is supposed to uphold as a public official.

But, the most lamentable phase of this whole episode was the apparent indifference on the part of the office of the President to take a stand in this case, in spite of public clamor, involving an erring public official publicly displaying his arrogance and abuse of power aggravated by the support of his burly bodyguards, in the presence of many witnesses and recorded by television.

In the recent joint anniversary celebration of the Philippine Constabulary (PC) and the Integrated National Police (INP) the President again, stressed his warning against graft and violation of human rights. But, with the apparent sad ending of this much publicised feud between the powerful politician and the hapless reporter, I believe the President missed the opportunity to demonstrate his sincerity in his pronouncement of human rights and to put an end to the reign of the sacred cows. New Republic, New Thrusts, New Breed of Sacred Cows, etc., etc., — what else is forthcoming that is NEW? Action, and not mere words begets credibility!

TEODORIO C. GARCIA
481 Tiong St.
Manaoag, Pangasinan

tanggap kaya ng kasapiang ng KB na ang bawat kilos nila ay kontrolado ng mga militar na itc. (pati na ang lihim na pagmamatyag sa kanila ng mga informers!)

Ito ang maliwanag na estratehiya ng rehime ng Marcos na wasakin ang lumalakas at lumalaganap na kilusan ng kabataan, manggagawa at magsasaka tungo sa tunay na pambansang kalayaan.

Siyanga pala, kasamang Joe, noong mga nakaraang "palabas" (Hunyo 12) kaming mga kabataan dito sa aming lugar ay hinakot at dinala sa Luneta, kami ay pumayag dahil sa pangakong allowance. Ngunit hangga ngayon ay hindi pa namin ito natatanggap. Bakaya kaya ito ay "lihim na

ibinulsa" ng mga kung si-nong mga buwaya na nagpapanggap na lider-kabataan! (kataka-taka ang pamumula ng hasang ng aming kapitbahay na mataas na pinuno ng KB pagkatapos ng mga palabas na ito!)

Sino sa akala mo ang dapat ay hayagang manmanan ng kabataang Pilipino? Isulong ang pambansang kalayaan!

Ibunyag at supilin ang mga pakana

ng rehime ng Marcos laban sa kabataang Pilipino'.

Ang iyong lihim na kaibigan,
R. F. del Castillejos
Bgy. Socorro, Murphy
Cubao Q.C.

Hindi takot

Ginoong Patnugot,

Ako po ay isa sa mga tagasugid na sumusbaybay sa babasahang WE-FORUM. Ako po ay sumulat sa inyo para ipatid sa inyong meroon pa ring mamamayang Pilipino na hindi takot sa Diktaduryang Marcos. (Bilang sagot sa inyong, Publisher's Notes WE-FORUM, June 27-July 2, 1981) Ang akin pong tinig ay ibilang n'yo sa mga libu-libong mamamayan na patuloy na humahanap sa kalayaang inagaw ng kasalukuyang estado. Asahan n'yo po na ako'y handang tumulong sa inyo para mabalik sa mamamayang Pilipino ang kalayaan.

Hindi po ba dapat ay gawing "Bayan ko, lumaban ka!" ang inyong islogan. Dahil sa ang bayan po sa aking pananaw ay gising at nagtutulung-tulugan lamang dahil wala silang magawa. Isa pa, sa takbo ng mga pangyayari ay hindi na bibitawan ni Pangulong Marcos ang kanyang pagkakasakal sa ating bayan. Siya po'y tuluyan ng nalasing sa kapangyarihan at sa salapi. Ang nakaraang lalalan ang makapagpapatunay.

Hayaan n'yo pong itago ko muna ang aking tunay na pagkatao. Marami rin po kasing mga alepores ang estado na bumabasa ng WE-FORUM.

"Mabuhay ang Sambayang Pilipino, Lansagin ang Diktaduryang-MAR-COS!"

Sumasainyo,
Bayang API

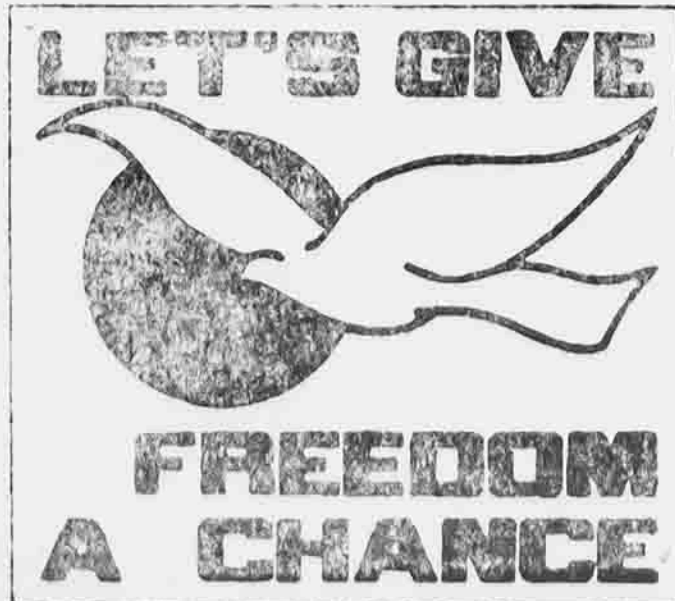
Overpricing

Mahal na Patnugot,

Nabasa ko po ang balita ukol sa order ni Vice Governor Ismael Mathay ng Metro Manila Commission (MMC) na nagpapasara sa mga tindahan ng mga gamit sa paaralan (school supplies) na nag-overpricing. Maganda pong halimbawa ang ginawang ito ni Vice Governor Mathay.

Ang ganitong aksiyon ng MMC ay makapagbibigay ng lakas ng loob sa mga mamamayan na mag-siwalat ng mga nalalaman nilang katiwalian katulad ng pangyayaring nais kong ipaabot sa inyo, ta sa kinauukulang mga ahensiya ng pamahalaan.

Ito po ay ukol sa mga tindera ng asukal sa Monumento Market, Caloocan City. Ganito po ang pangyayari. Ako po ay bumili ng asukal sa isang tindahan sa Monumento. Ang binili ko ay segunda klaseng asukal. Binigyan ako ng pakana (Sundan sa pahina 9)



Provincial journalists react on Magsanoc's resignation

Not absolute

The controversial resignation of the Panorama Magazine editor, Ms. Letty Jimenez Magsanoc, reminds us of the case of "Planas vs. Gil (67 Phil. 62)." The facts are not the same but the bone of contention in both cases are similar, wherein petitioner Planas criticized the acts of certain government officials during the general elections for assemblymen in Nov. 8, 1938.

As published in *La Vanguardia*, the statement of then Manila city councilor Carmen Planas alleged that the President violated the Constitution; that the whole government machinery was put into action to prevent the election to the Assembly of the people's candidates; that the administration and NP candidates won the election thru frauds and violation of civil service rules; and that the administration did not permit the people to elect freely the candidates of their choice.

Commissioner Jose Gil of the Civil Service, by authority of the President thru Secretary Jorge Vargas, summoned petitioner Planas to explain and warned that failure to prove her charges would be sufficient cause for her suspension or removal. Petitioner appeared and protested, then elevated the case before the Supreme Court seeking to enjoin the respondent from conducting the investigation as arbitrary, inquisitorial, unlawful and oppressive—tending to suppress her constitutional right as a citizen to express freely without fear of persecution her honest opinions concerning the policies and political conduct of government officials.

It is now a settled doctrine, the Supreme Court ruled, that the official conduct and the policies of public officials can be criticized (U.S. vs. Bustos), and that criticism of the Constitution and the legislation of government measures or policies cannot be suppressed or prevented (U.S. vs. Perfecto, 43 Phil. 225), unless the intention be to incite rebellion and civil war.

In the case of bar, the Supreme Court, petitioner has the perfect right to criticize the government, its administration, its policies and officials, but she may not, on the plea of freedom of speech and of the press, impute violations of law and the commission of frauds and decline to face an investigation to elicit the truth or falsity of the charges made by her.

Otherwise, ruled the Supreme Court, the guarantee, which is, in the language of Wendell Phillips, "at once the instrument and the guarantee and the bright consummate flower of all liberty," would degenerate into an unbridled license, and render the gov-

The reactions of journalists outside Metro Manila have started to pour in. They are all in support of the pursuit for press freedom and strongly against the curtailment of the free flow of information.

ment powerless to act.

EDITORIAL,
The North Tribune,
Aug. 5, 1981

Search for truth

Now comes a more subtle assault on press freedom. I refer to the "forced resignation" of Mrs. Letty Jimenez Magsanoc as editor of Panorama, the Sunday magazine of Bulletin Today. Forced resignation since it appears that her publisher, Hans Menzi, reportedly under pressure himself, made her do it. Mrs. Magsanoc's fault? She wrote the truth. The truth about the recent inauguration of President Marcos.

And since truth hurts, there were unfavorable reactions from Justice Minister Ricardo Puno and Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago. So, a forced resignation was what Mrs. Magsanoc had to endure. An act against her conscience, against her will. But she had to do it. For she had no choice. The meaning of force is all too well known to her. To it she yielded. And the nation understood. Instead of despising her, the nation rallied behind her—judging from reactions of mediamen, students, professionals, etc. All at once she became another symbol of press freedom—trampled again, muzzled, and abused.

Despite protestations of administration mouthpieces to the contrary, there is no true press freedom in the Philippines today. Even before Mrs. Magsanoc was asked to finally leave her job, the Panorama magazine had time and again become a victim of pressure. Each time it came out with a controversial story, its copies were recalled. In other words, the truth it printed became a victim of censorship a long time ago.

DANNY GONZALES,
Visayan Herald,
July 24, 1981

License to be brave

It was pure coincidence that I wrote on press freedom last week, at a time when it was also the prime topic in journalism circles in Manila. I did not know about the forced resignation of Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc as editor of Panorama magazine until I got to Manila Thursday morning, 2 days after I had submitted my column to Pidong Tria.

Mrs. Magsanoc (a Bicolana, daughter of Ambassador Nick Jimenez) is the latest victim of the double standard of press freedom of the New Republic. In the 12 July 1981 issue of Panorama, she had an article, "There Goes the New Society; Welcome

the New Republic", in which she said:

"The conduct of the plebiscites before and after martial law and the presidential election itself has been marked by suspicions and connivance, corruption and dishonest counting of votes by the Comelec. But this is past history, whether glorious or disgraceful. And history is full of unanswered questions and unresolved suspicions. But these are but threads in the entire fabric of history though at the moment they choke our credibility and visions and strangle the freedoms, even the lives of those who are behind the bars without charges or trial because they believe in an alternative course to history.

"The problem is a Marcos who with all the powers is powerless before corruption and corruptors. It is a Marcos astride the same tired tiger (the discarded and discredited New Society) carrying on under a different name, the New Republic. If that continues, the Filipino, docile as he has been as the carabao these 16 years cannot but give way and tear at the Republic, whatever the kind."

This drew sharp reactions from Justice Minister Puno, Comelec Chairman Santiago and KBL Secretary-General Puno. In letters of similar tenor to Panorama Publisher Menzi, they denounced the article, blamed Menzi for allowing it to see print, and threatened law suits. Menzi had Letty called to his office,

and she, shortly thereafter, filed her letter of resignation, wondering why "men who emerged from the war with 28 medals would be afraid of the expression of ideas."

The Manila media people, Filipino and foreign, were in "uproar", according to WE Forum. The National Press Club issued a statement in support of Letty, expressing alarm on the pressures that forced her resignation. The foreign correspondents' group had her for their special guests at their July 24 socials. All this, however, was not immediately known to us in the provinces, for the big dailies blacked out the story. The NPC statement was mentioned in a front page story of the Daily Express, but even this was killed in later editions of the same issue.

What will certainly surprise readers of Balalong, WE Forum and the new Philippine Times (its editor-publisher is Jomapa Awardee Rommel Corro) is that what Mrs. Magsanoc said in Panorama that drew the ire of the regime was far less trenchant than those usually read in this paper and in the other weeklies. This confirms what I said here 4 months ago: the difference between the courage of the weeklies and the big dailies is the circulation. The perimeter for the permissible is much wider for us, because our circulation is much narrower. We could even be exhibited as evidence of press freedom in this country because we reach only a few.

It is the big publications pulling out the stops in publishing what they in freedom are bound to say about the New Republic that cannot be allowed. We could be brave

Kalingas forge pact on tribal solidarity

Mountains do not a barrier make.

This aptly describes the solidarity pacts forged recently by Kalingas with other tribal groups in Northern Luzon. The occasion was commemoration of the slain Kalinga leader Macliing Dulag. The venue: Buscalan village in Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao.

In an unprecedented move, delegates of the Negrito and Dumagat tribes in the Sierra Madres along with those of the Tinggian and Ibaloi tribes in the Cordillera attended the commemoration.

They were joined by representatives of religious, educator and student sectors in Baguio and Manila. Members of foreign support groups also showed up for the occasion.

But more than reflect-

ing on Macliing's deeds, the different tribes transformed the affair into a consultation of sort as they voiced out the hardships and injustices they suffer under the present system. They also expressed a common desire to determine their own future.

On their part, the support groups pledged continuing assistance in the struggle of the Tribal Filipinos to preserve their lands against the ever-increasing threat of incursion by government projects and multinational companies.

Capping the affairs was a cultural presentation on the circumstances leading to the murder of Macliing and the growing militarization of the Chico Valley.

Macliing Dulag is the most celebrated Cordillera hero whose dedication to

Marcos' last hurrah?

By YUSOF SULAIMAN

LAST PART

As a consequence of election frauds, political repression, massacres or displacement of national minorities, monumental graft and corruption and human rights violations a vital political development has emerged which could hasten the downfall of Mr. Marcos. This is the unity of some 45 opposition religious, labor and human rights groups.

A listing of these broad-based associations reveals their awesome mass power.

Leading these allied groups are:

United Democratic Opposition (UNIDO), Lakas ng Bayan (LABAN), Mindanao Alliance, National Union for Liberation (NUL), Interim National Assembly Association (INAA), Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), Concerned Women of the Philippines, People's Opposition to Plebiscites and Elections (PEOPLE).

Broad Boycott Alliance, League of Filipino Students, College Editors Guild of the Philippines, Youth for Nationalism and Democracy, Student Christian Movement, Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism, Inc. (MABINI).

Citizens Legal Aid Society of the Philippines (CLASP), Movement for Independence, Nationalism and Democracy (MIND), Kilusang Mamamayan para sa Tunay na Demokrasya (NMTD), Christian Social Movement, Health

simply because we are still permitted. — **BALALONG,** August 7, 1981

By LUIS GENERAL, JR.

League for the People, Kapitan, Task Force Detainees, KAPATID, Philippine Priest Union.

Urban Missionaries, UCCP-Human Rights, NCCP-Human Rights, Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, Rural Missionaries, Ugnayan ng Maralitang Tagalunsod, CCHR-Samar, Episcopal Commission on Tribal Filipinos, AKAP, Citizens Alliance on Consumer Protection, Council for Primary Health Care.

Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition, the Philippine chapter of Amnesty International, Association of Major Religious Superiors, Bishops Conference of the Philippines; and Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines (CLUP).

These militant organizations represent all sectors of Philippine society such as the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, merchants, national minorities, the urban and rural poor, migrant workers, professionals, the semi-employed and the jobless.

And these dedicated groups could emerge as the core of a new coalition government representing all the oppressed classes, democratic groups and personalities, and all strata of Philippine society that could replace Mr. Marcos.

His downfall, though, could not come about without the active participation of the Filipino people, who are now tired of over 16 years of misrule, monumental corruption and increasing poverty.

Earthworm culture seminar

Interested in raising earthworms? If yes, you are invited to a one-day seminar on vermiculture on Sept. 12, 1981 at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos, Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Technology Lecture Hall.

To be sponsored by the UPLB's Management of Rural Development Program and some private earthworm raisers of Laguna, the seminar will feature noted vermiculturists in the country, to be led by Dr. Rafael Guerrero III of the Laguna Lake Development Authority and professional lecturer at the Department of Zoology, UPLB College of Arts and Sciences.

Registration fee will be P150 for each participant. This will cover food, demonstration and reading materials. Deadline of registration is Aug. 31. Those interested may contact Dr. Rogelio V. Cuyano, director, MARD, CPDS, UP at Los Banos; or Baby Hernandez, 166 Lopez-Rizal, Mandaluyong, M.M., Tel. 78-48-83; 79-21-92.

PULSE



Editorial

Hope

For a time we thought that the case of Veritas Radio stringer Salvador Reyes versus Pasig Mayor Emiliano Caruncho, Jr. would slip into oblivion. And, yes, our already battered faith in some segments of the judiciary and in our government officials did take a somersault.

We couldn't have reacted any better.

Developments that led to the dismissal of the Reyes-Caruncho case were all too blatantly insulting to the people's intelligence. They spelled political power and physical intimidation that, when applied "correctly," justice could cower in a corner.

However, we have been lifted a bit from our resignation. The Solicitor General's Office asked the Supreme Court on Aug. 24 to set aside the Pasig municipal court's dismissal of the case and to order the same court to proceed with the trial. The Solicitor General's Office believes strongly, as many legal minds in the country do, that the case can still prosper.

We hail the move. We have long thirsted for such voluntary actions from the supposed guardians of our rights and freedoms.

We hope that this signals a better hope for the oppressed, those denied of the blessings of a considerate and understanding society.

This is my own



At war with ourselves

By JOAQUIN R. ROCES

Today, we have the Filipino nation
Spending more for militarization
Than she does for our people's education

The Military now wield more influence
And show more visible signs of affluence
Than all our scientists and educators
Yet we are not at war,—except with ourselves

While our taste is Westernized
As seen from our consumerism
Our attitude towards communism
Continues to be fossilized

It is not illegal, anywhere in the West
To be a communist, and try to win the rest
Here it is a crime, a kind of mortal sin
A view that in the West has long been done in

When will we meet the communists in open debate
Argument for argument, and in language plain
Instead of bullet for bullet—on a mountain plain?

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

MARCELO B. SORIANO
Managing Editor

EDWARD G. BURGOS
Production-Circulation Manager

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND
SHARE A VISION

It's final! *WE-Forum* is definitely coming out twice a week starting September 16, a Wednesday. The second edition of the week will be on the streets September 19, a Saturday.

With our change of frequency, we also plan to trim down our newspaper's size — from the present 12" x 18" to 11½ x 15" which is similar to such other publications as *Evening Express*, *People's Journal* and *Balita*.

Because we are not yet sure how receptive our

Publisher's Notes

More news and writers

By JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.



readers will be, we may initially cut down our existing print order. This is to give room to produc-

tion adjustments and to determine the "affordability" of our readers and prospective customers. Cutting down the current price of P1.50 per copy is out of the question — at least, at this time. Additional expenses have to be incurred. In fact, our overhead will be twice as big as the present one.

Consider the following:

*To meet our printing deadlines we got on an installment basis — a second hand offset press which we hope will be capable of doubling our present production.

*For comprehensive news reporting, we are making arrangements with the Philippine News Agency (national coverage) and the Agence France Presse (international dispatches), to supply us with their materials, for a fee, of course.

*For hard news and follow up stories, we are look-

ing for another apprentice reporter who will be assigned to certain "beats". This time, we'll no longer repay their services with a mere "thank you".

*We have also hired new personnel to man our offset camera and the additional printing press.

Incidentally, we have a new circulation manager, Angel Tronqued, who is at present studying adjustments in our subscribers' list. With the new frequency, we have to change the period of subscription as well as the subscription rates both for home-delivered and by mail.

Edward Burgos who used to double up as our circulation and production manager will be full-time production manager to oversee the printing side to keep our machines in streamline condition.

Our regulars—Soc, Titus Gonzales (the Professor, for your information), Raul Gonzales, Titong Roces and Dean Armando Malay—have acceded to our request (since all of them are ardent supporters of press freedom—that is, they are writing in the *WE Forum* "for free") to also come out with their columns twice a week.

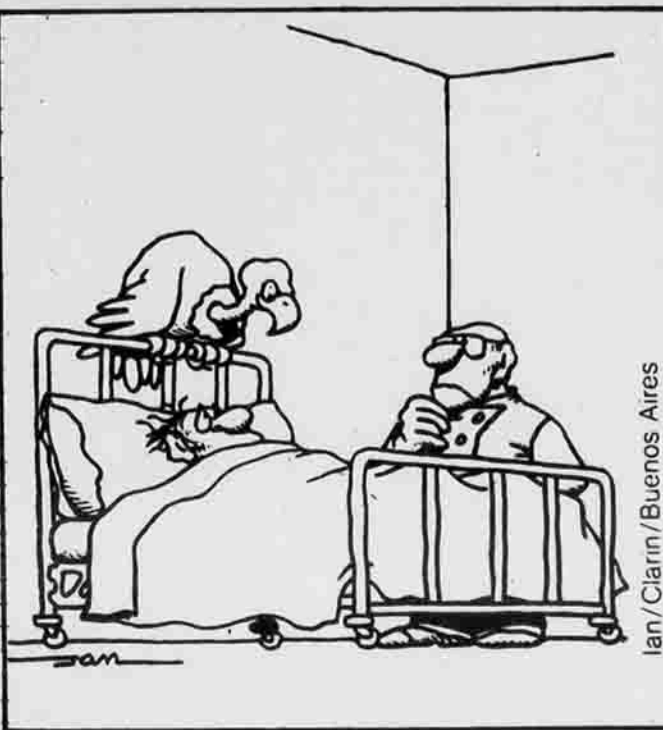
In addition to them, the better Burgos (the patriarch, Jose J. Burgos, Sr) and Ernie R. Rodriguez, Jr., the incisive news analyst and perennial president of the College Editors' Guild Alumni Association, will alternate with each other in writing a weekly column.

We have other surprises for you, dear readers. So stand by and please keep patronizing *WE-Forum* — your newspaper.

If the distinguished Batasan members are worth their pay, they should, in unison, announce a suspension of their sessions until all decrees dated Jan. 16, 1981, made public. In the meantime, what is the use of having a Batasan while Mr. Marcos continues his unbridled legislative powers?

By the way, in connection with the anticipated judiciary revamp, is it true that Malacañang is now undertaking loyalty checks on all incumbent judges? This would be the greatest tragedy in our judicial system—the supposed independence of the Judiciary under our system of government—if the next appointments will again be made, not on merit and fitness but on per-

Laugh a little



Viewpoints



Ante-dated decrees

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

Fearless forecasts in the impending Judiciary revamp: Tanodbayan Vicente Ericta and Deputy Minister Plana for the Supreme Court. For a while I thought the Integrated Bar will get the signal honor by having former IBP President Celing Ferman appointed to the Supreme Court, but now it seems that Celing's appointment is slowly being shelved. I don't know why. I also have it on very good source that City Court Judge J. Cesar Sangco of Manila, a very deserving member of the Bench whose promotion is long, long overdue, may finally get promoted, either to the proposed Intermediate Court of Appeals or to the Sandiganbayan. And I also heard that Commissioner Vic Savellano of the Comelec or QC Fiscal Sergio Apostol, will take over from Ericta. Is it also true that City Court Judge Salamanca will be appointed to the Comelec?

Now that Cabinet Bill 42 has been signed into law, I feel that the reorganization of the Judiciary, if it has to be implemented, should be implemented as early as possible. This interregnum, when all

judges are in a state of suspended animation, with the Sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, has wrought havoc on all those sitting in the Bench. The longer this situation prevails, the more instability there will be, and I am afraid the rule of law will be the ultimate sufferer.

Last Aug. 19, about 3:30 p.m. I was inside the offices of Supercars in Quezon City when I noticed two motorcycle policemen start stopping jeeps and confiscating the licenses of the drivers one after the other. While that drama in the street was going on, employees of Supercars were all watching from their vantage positions, making running commentaries on what was happening outside. Said one employee: "Nagdedelihensiya na naman ang mga pulis." Retorted another: "Mababa na ang tigilimang piso bawat isa diyari; seguro sobra pa." Still another employee: "Ayon ho, kitang kita ang pag-abot ng pera; malaking kikitain ngayon ng mga pulis na iyan sa dami nilang hinuhuli." No further comment.

Recently, Mr. Marcos

released two new decrees all dated Jan. 16, 1981. One decree curtails the powers of the Court to issue restraining orders or injunctions in certain cases affecting the government; the other enlarges the coverage of those protected against assassination attempts. Both decrees may be acceptable to the nation. What is wrong is the deception on the people by making these decrees appear to have been signed on Jan. 16, 1981, and released only now.

Does Malacañang take the people so naive as to accept these facts? If these decrees were indeed signed as early as last January, why were they withheld for so long and released only now? The point is: How many more such decrees have not been released, or will be released in the future?

To my mind, the release of these two decrees all dated Jan. 16, 1981, is a direct insult to the Batasan Pambansa and yet nobody in that "August" body has said even a whisper in protest. No wonder many people really believe that the Batasan is a genuine rubber stamp and a very expensive one at that.

Views & Interviews

Tribute to
Waldo S.
Perfecto

By PROF. SALVADOR ROXAS GONZALES

Editor's Note: A talk given at De La Salle University on Aug. 15, 1981, in remembrance of Hon. Waldo S. Perfecto, Member of Parliament.

"In sacred sleep he rests; say not of good man that they die." — An ancient Greek saying.

I have but a few whom I call *friends*, and one of them is Waldo. Our association began long, long ago when the world was still young and men were honest, when one's word was one's honour, and scholars loved to seek knowledge for its own sake. It was in 1952 that I first met Waldo in the graduate school of the University of Santo Tomas, in the class of Fr. Angel de Blas, O.P., that inimitable genius of a philosopher who taught us the love of truth. We enrolled in the subject of natural theology: We were both looking for God.

What I liked about Waldo was that he was not a saint, and neither was I. We were both men of this world, pragmatic and yet somehow we were looking for ideals. There was one thing that intoxicated us, not liquor for we both could hold our drinks like British Lords, but knowledge, and we were fond of it. Before classes in the afternoons, he and I would first take a sip or two in a cocktail lounge a block away from the UST and discuss metaphysics, to the consternation of the pretty girls who served us drinks.

Among those with whom we liked to discuss anything under the sun were Dr. Ariston Estrada, who was of course older than either of us and who didn't drink or smoke, and Atty. Jose Espinosa. Once, Ariston complained he had a headache, and since he had no known vices we thought the cause could have been his *halo*, it was perhaps too tight. It was Ariston who had earlier brought Waldo to teach at De La Salle, and Waldo after a while would walk just like him, umbrella and all, striding a few years behind Ariston and since he was somewhat the darker of the two, students would remark: There goes Dr. Estrada and his shadow.

One afternoon in the cocktail lounge, Waldo said that Ariston, Espi (that's what we called Espinosa), I and he should establish a university that would be dedicated solely to scholarship. Besides us four we had in mind to take in Alberto Campos, Dr. Antonio Pinon, Antonio Pastor, Emy Quito, Mrs. Rosario Jose, and a few more, and of course Celia who was then my girlfriend pursuing a graduate degree in chemistry. I remember having told him to improve De La Salle instead and bring all of us, those who were not yet in, to De La Salle and make it a university. He told me it was a great idea. Years later he invited me to teach at De La Salle, for he was then its Academic Vice-President. This was in 1965.

Before that, I was director of science and higher education at the defunct Program Implementation Agency of the office of the President of the Philippines, from 1962 to 1964. He would come to office near Malacanang Palace in the afternoons and talk to me. Once he asked me how to improve De La Salle, for I was then in charge of improving the universities in the Philippines. I was at that time also the technical adviser of a mutual friend, Anding Roces, the Secretary of Education. I said to Waldo it was simple: Give the faculty twice the pay and reduce their load to half so that they could have time for research and advancement of knowledge. He did it, and De La Salle almost went bankrupt. Professors and instructors were made to teach only 12 units (when before they had taught 24 units and some up to 32), but double the pay. Most people said "impossible!", but Waldo did it.

When I was in Cambridge University, I would sned Waldo some joke books, British jokes, and he remembered it and the jokes until he died. It was Waldo who asked me to come back to the Philippines after I received my Master of Science degree to help our people. It was Waldo, and Brother Richard Duerr, who helped me go to Princeton University in 1965 as a visiting fellow in the mathematics department, with the aid of the Asia Foundation that paid for the airplane fare. It was Waldo who brought me to De La Salle (Taft) to head the division of natural sciences and mathematics in 1965. When he told me he wanted to leave De La Salle after eight years of being Academic Vice-President because he couldn't become President since he was not a Brother but a father of eight, I tried to convince him to stay.

Two 'terrorists' meet

A CONDENSED VERSION
OF STEVE PSINAKIS' BOOK

PART VIII

Ninoy took a short break from his typing and asked Sonny's and my opinion on his letter. We both thought it was good and told him so.

"The problem, I think, is how to explain accurately the substance of your meeting to your colleagues," I interjected. "Marcos has no problem because he'll have Imelda to explain the details of your discussion. But our friends, who are obviously very suspicious of Imelda's motives, will have no one to explain the details to them. It's very tough to put everything down on paper."

"We have no other choice right now," Ninoy said. "If any serious problem develops, we can always ask someone to come here for clarifications."

After talking for a while about the important points that should be covered to the opposition leaders in the Philippines, Ninoy returned to his two-finger typing. In a few minutes, he had finished his memo to Tañada et al. The memo read:

MEMO TO: Senators Tañada, Rodrigo, Salonga, Roxas, Kalaw, Laurel, Mitra and Diokno.

RE: Conversations of BSA, Jr. with Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos at her Waldorf Towers suite between 1700 hours and 2130 hours, Tuesday, December 16, 1980.

1. Two weeks ago, when I was coming to America, I sought the good office of Ambassador Eduardo Romualdez to request an audience with her. My purpose was to personally disabuse her mind of a reported "assassination/kidnap plot by my men on 'BONG BONG.'"

2. Unfortunately, last December 6, 1980 on my way to address the student body of the OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY in Columbus, Ohio, I ruptured (tore) my Achilles tendon while debarking from a van. Because of previous commitments (a speaking engagement before the New York Council of Foreign Relations on December 8, 1980 and another speaking engagement at the Secretary's Forum at the U.S. State Department on December 10), I had to postpone the recommended operation to reconnect my ruptured tendon, which was finally done last Thursday afternoon-December 15. The same evening I was con-

tacted by former Senator Maceda who told me the First Lady was ready to receive me at her Waldorf Towers suite at 5 p.m., Tuesday, December 16. Maceda added that Mrs. Marcos was scheduled to fly to Rabat, Morocco, on Wednesday, December 17.

3. I was promptly received at 5:05 p.m. accompanied by Senator Maceda and Dr. Rolando Solis, my personal cardiologist who flew in from Texas to check my post-operative condition. With a cast up to my left thigh and in crutches, I called on Mrs. Marcos.

4. The First Lady informed me that the President is planning to lift martial law soon. That the Batasan is presently studying the possibility of amending the 1973 Constitution to allow for a direct presidential election. That the newly elected President would serve the remaining three years up to 1984 when the elections are held for the regular national assembly members.

5. The First Lady assured me that the President was sincere in his call for a dialogue with the leaders of the opposition but that the opposition leaders in Manila snubbed his call. I explained to her that the President's invitation was relayed only through the press without any personal follow ups which is the usual custom. Hence, opposition leaders were reluctant to respond because they were not sure who the President intended to dialogue with. If the President really wants to meet with the leaders of the opposition, he should call them directly since he knows all of them personally. The First Lady observed that it would be embarrassing if the President were turned down even in the remote possibility. I then suggested that maybe, the President use Deputy Minister Barbero to contact the leaders of the opposition and make the preliminary contacts. I also suggested that maybe, it would be useful if the President could itemize or spell out the agenda. And because of the reluctance of some opposition leaders to go to Malacanang, maybe a neutral site be chosen, i.e. VILLA SAN MIGUEL, the official residence of Cardinal Sin.

6. For any presidential election to be credible, the

But I respected his decision. When he told me he was going to run for Assemblyman in 1978, I couldn't understand why he wanted to join the circus, but I respected his judgment. When he told me he was not so happy being a politician, I understood, for I always knew him as an academician dedicated to truth. Now Waldo is gone from us, but someday we two shall meet again and laugh at the mistakes we made in this life. Waldo is not dead, he has just gone ahead to where Rizal said "There are no despots"

With a grain of salt

Kokoy
and I

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

When you come down to it, the most interesting person in the Marcos Empire is Kokoy Romualdez, brother-in-law of the President, governor of Leyte, and Philippine ambassador (past, present and future) to so many uncomplaining countries.

A whole book could be written about Kokoy, not so much about what he had achieved but about how he achieved them. Besides his unorthodox ways of conducting diplomacy ("adobo diplomacy," one humorist calls it), his personal habits and idiosyncracies merit, if not admiration, at least hilarity. After Kokoy, the Philippines will never be the same again.

When he was appointed Philippine ambassador to Washington in the '60s, Kokoy, it is said, used to call on other ambassadors and on officials of the state department, bringing plates of Philippine viands, but specially *adobo*. Now *adobo* may be a favorite dish in the Philippines but foreigners' eyebrows shoot up and noses screw up when the pork dish, with its peculiar smell compounded of vinegar, garlic, pepper and lard, assails their nostrils. Diplomats in Washington began to talk of that Philippine fellow who made a circuit of embassy row, bringing gifts of *adobo* and other dishes.

Before his brother-in-law became President, Kokoy used to hang around Manila newspaper offices, cajoling editors to publish press releases. And he was often sockless! What Ko-

koy wouldn't do to get a favorable press!

Once I traveled to Washington from Ohio, on my own, and to save money I lived in the YMCA. Kokoy learned of my presence and arranged for a Voice of America man to interview me. But he was appalled by the idea of a VOA man taking me to the recording studio from a cheap (albeit decent) hotel. Kokoy insisted I move to a plush hotel in Washington. To overcome my reluctance, he personally brought down my luggage to the Philippine embassy car and whisked me to a very expensive hotel. He said my hotel bill would be charged to the Philippine embassy account. But he didn't mention about meals. Since I was on a tight budget, I had to take breakfast, lunch and supper at small hamburger stands (no tables). Imagine my situation: sleeping in a big, airconditioned suite, with wall-to-wall carpeting and other luxuries, and eating hotdogs or hamburgers three times a day?

Come to think of it, didn't what happened to me in Washington reflect what's wrong with the New Society? Appearance, *chico*, is what counts, not substance. The facade is all, never mind what's behind. In my case, it's not malice, I am sure, on the part of Kokoy; it's just that he was short-sighted, that his sense of values was awry. I wish the same thing can be said of the policies of the present dispensation.

United Opposition must be convinced to join the contest by fielding a respected and credible Opposition standard bearer. Otherwise, the entire exercise would be a costly farce. It is estimated that some P150 to P200 million would be spent for the Constitutional amendment plebiscite and for the presidential election. And if only President Marcos would run, the President would not only look funny but such an effort would be a criminal waste of precious public funds.

The legitimate opposition has been deprived of a forum to air its ideas and/or alternative proposals. The media has almost totally ignored the opposition views. This terrible situation could be corrected if the President decides

to meet with the Opposition leaders with full media coverage.

8. One of the common observations here and even in the Philippines is that there is no visible opposition leadership and that the political opposition is badly fragmented. This may be true before the formation of the National Covenant for Freedom. However, there is now an umbrella organization for the United Opposition.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. After consultation with opposition leaders here in America, it is recommended that the UNIDO select a panel that would meet with the President to discuss a specific agenda which should include the following points among others:

Judicial Notices

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
BRANCH XXXVIII

IN THE MATTER OF THE INTESTATE
ESTATE OF PASTOR P. JULIANO
FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

SP. PROC. NO. 138764

DOLORES HERRERA JULIANO,
Petitioner.

ORDER

The petition filed by Dolores Herrera Juliano through counsel, on March 13, 1981, for the issuance of Letters of Administration alleging among others, that she is the widow of Pastor P. Juliano, who died intestate on February 25, 1981, at St. Francis Hospital, Manila, Philippines, his residence at the time of his death, leaving savings deposit with the Daily Savings and Loan Association in Paco, Manila, under Savings Account No. 14-119, in the amount of ₱25,000.05, is hereby set for hearing on September 17, 1981, at 1:30 p.m., and the parties concerned may appear and show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Let this order be published in the "WE FORUM, a

newspaper of general circulation, chosen by raffle, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1079, at the expense of the petitioner, once a week, for three (3) consecutive weeks, before the date of hearing and notice thereof be forthwith served upon the known heirs, legatees, creditors and to any other persons believed to have an interest in the estate, at their addresses indicated in the petition and/or in their known addresses.

SO ORDERED.
Manila, July 17, 1981.

(Sgd.) BIENVENIDO
C. EJERCITO
Judge

Aug. 15, 22 & 29, 1981

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
Pasig, Metro Manila

File No. 81-1695

NOTICE OF EXTRA JUDICIAL SALE OF FORECLOSURE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135, AS AMENDED BY ACT 4118

By virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage duly executed and signed in due form on December 16, 1976, by Sps. VICTORIANO C. LOPEZ and LEONILA N. LOPEZ, with postal address at Blk. 8, Lot 10, Bricktown Subd., Phase III, Parañaque, Metro Manila, mortgagors, in favor of the PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK, with offices at Picache Bldg., Plaza Miranda, Quiapo, Manila, mortgagee, and for the satisfaction of the mortgage debt, which as of April 15, 1981 amounts to ₱121,242.02, with interest thereon, attorney's fees, and all lawful fees and expenses of foreclosure and sale, the Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff of Rizal, hereby announces to all parties concerned and to the public in general that on September 15, 1981, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of his Office, Ground Floor, Hall of Justice Bldg., Rizal Prov'l. Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro Manila, he will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine currency, the hereunder described real property and all buildings and improvements thereon, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 17614
METRO MANILA
DISTRICT IV

"A parcel of land (Lot 10 Blk. 8 of the consubd. plan (LRC) Pcd-18786, being a portion of the cons. of Lots 4216-B-3, 4216-B-4, (LRC) Pcd-152579; Lots 4217-A, 4217-B, 4217-C, 4217-D, 4217-F

& 4217-G (LRC) Pcd-87692; Lots 4217-E-1, 4217-E-2, (LRC) Pcd-128007; Lot 4218-A, (LRC) Pcd-207891, Lots 4219-B, 4219-C, 4219-D, & 4219-E, (LRC) Pcd-201241 & Lot 4222-E, (LRC) Pcd-289281, LRC Rec. Nos. N-37905, N-40121, N-28425 & N-25332), situated in the Bo. of La Huerta, Mun. of Parañaque, Prov. of Rizal, Island of Luzon. Bounded on the E., pts. 3, to 4 by Rd. Lot 4; on the SE., pts. 4 to 1 by Lot 12; on the W., pts. 1 to 2 by Lot 9; and on the NW., pts. 2 to 3 by Lot 8, all of Blk. 8, all of the consubd. plan. x x x x x x containing an area of TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY (280) SQUARE METERS, more or less."

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

Pasig, Metro Manila, July 31, 1981.

MAXIMO C. CONTRERAS
Acting Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff

PABLO L. SY
Deputy Sheriff and Reviewing Officer

AFTER DUE RAFFLE BY THE EXECUTIVE JUDGE PUBLICATION HAS BEEN AWARDED TO WE.

Copy furnished:
All concerned.
Dates of Publication:
Aug. 15, 22 & 29, 1981

Impeach Cabangbang, says reader

Now that the elections, as well as the trauma, are over and "the winner has won" (with apologies to R. Coloma, WHO), it is worth pondering over the following things:

1. The impeachment of Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang from the interim Batasang Pambansa for "Culpable violation of the Constitution," and disloyalty to the Republic.

Mr. Cabangbang ran under the banner of Statehood, what the Tagalogs would call *kabangbangan*. To run for Presidency of the Philippines under the provisions of the Philippine Constitution and to take oath (if in case he won) "to preserve and defend its Constitution" by making the Philippines a state of America virtually giving away the people's sovereignty is nothing short of foolishness, a violation of the Constitution, and a crime.

2. The impeachment of COMELEC officials who approved the candidacy of Cabangbang for conniving to commit the crime and abuse of power.

3. The prosecution of those who voted for Cabangbang, instead of those who did not vote because they are the real violators of the Constitution and not those who exercised their right not to vote.

4. The recognition and ac-

U.S. neutron bomb effects minimized

The *Voice of America* has defended the decision of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to proceed with the production of neutron weapon.

In a recent commentary, *VOA* said that the "availability of advanced weaponry is an obvious necessity in a military-political situation in which the potential adversary — the Soviet Union — has not hesitated to develop and deploy new weapons in quantities that go far beyond reasonable requirements."

creditation of the United Democratic Opposition as the second political party in the Philippines. The Comelec said that 80 percent of the voters voted and 20 percent boycotted. Of course, the figures are wrong. But even assuming that only 20 percent boycotted the polls, the boycott movement still obtained a higher percentage of the votes than the Nacionalista camp of former Sen. Roy and the Federal camp of Assemblyman Cabangbang. The candidate of the Unido is boycotted and it obtained the second highest number of votes.

5. The ouster of President Marcos for turncoatism.

Mr. Marcos was elected in 1965 as the Nacionalista Party standard bearer and re-elected for a second term in 1969 under the same party. In 1972, just before his term

In that connection, *VOA* added, "it is worth underscoring the fact that the neutron weapon would be a classic defensive device — a battlefield warhead carried by field weapons that would be highly effective against the combat crews of advancing tanks attempting to blitzkrieg (surprise attack in great force)."

The *VOA* commentary tried to minimize the destructive effects of the neutron weapon by saying that the "neutron warhead is design-

ed to achieve an enhanced radiation effect in a small combat area, while at the same time limiting blast and heat damage — thus reducing destruction in densely populated areas."

The word "bomb" is a misnomer for the neutron weapon, *VOA* said, adding that the "neutron weapons, far from increasing the risk of conflict, enhance deterrence, which remains the core of American military policy."

PRESS CENSORSHIP... From p. 1

editorship exists in the country.

One case, he said, was the massacre of seven boycott marchers in Daet, Camarines Norte, two days before the last presidential election. He said uniform newspaper reports pinpointed to rebel army draftees, who have joined the New People's Army, as the suspects.

Burgos said the truth about the massacre, which also left 43 wounded civilians, was that the marchers were fired upon by military personnel when they continued their march to join a boycott rally despite the warning of the military.

The latest victim of press censorship, Mrs. Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc who was forced to resign from the editorship

expired, he declared martial law and claimed to be still in power as a duly-elected President "exercising emergency powers." Until 1980, when the "who's the party in power controversy" caught fire, he claimed to be the honorary president of the Nacionalista Party. In 1978, he organized the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan as an umbrella organization. In 1980, KBL was duly recognized and accredited as a political party. Mr. Marcos became the standard bearer of KBL in the last Presidential election.

-G.I. Felix

pine Normal College, Manila, he will, or thru any of his deputies, sell at public auction the real property described above to the highest bidder, for CASH and in Philippine Currency, in order to satisfy said obligation of the mortgagors in the sum of ₱79,162.43, plus interests, attorney's fees, sheriff's fees and the expenses of sale.

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

Manila, Philippines, August 17, 1981.

(Sgd.)
NICANOR E. SILVANO
Sheriff of Manila

NOTE:
Award of publication hereof in the "WE FORUM" drawn by lot in accordance with law.

Aug. 22, 29 & Sept. 5, 1981

Republic of the Philippines
CITY OF MANILA
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

NOTICE OF SALE ON EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF REAL PROPERTY UNDER ACT 3135, AS AMENDED

WHEREAS, on the 18th day of JUNE, 1979, a certain REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE was executed by ANTONINA S. REYES, as attorney-in-fact of AUREA SISCAR REYES married to MARCELO L. REYES, Mortgagor, in favor of HOMEOWNERS SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, INC Mortgagee.

WHEREAS, for and in consideration of a loan of EIGHTY THOUSAND PESOS (₱80,000.00), said mortgage offered as security certain real property situated in the City of Manila, more particularly described as follows:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 31252-MANILA

A parcel of land (Lot No. 7, Sub-block No. 17, of the subdivision plan Pcd-9835, being a portion of Sub-Block No. 16 of plan Pcd-5275, GLRO Record No. 327), situated in the District of Santa Ana, City of Manila. Bounded on the NE., by old Calle San Andres and Lot No. 24-New of Pcd-36 (Gregorio Alcud and Emilio Yamio); on the SE., by Lot No. 44 Block No. 3058 (Calle Esguerra); on the S., and SW. by Street Lot No. (Calle Aguamarina), of the subdivision plan;

and on the NW., by Lot No. 6, Sub-Block No. 17 of the subdivision plan containing an area of TWO HUNDRED TWENTY NINE SQUARE METERS & TWENTY SQUARE DECIMETERS (229.20), more or less . . . (Together with all the buildings and improvements erected thereon.)

AND, WHEREAS, in order to effect the extra-judicial foreclosure of said real estate mortgage under Act 3135, as amended by Act 4118, the mortgagor has/have appointed the mortgagee as his/their attorney-in-fact, for the purpose of selling the mortgaged property described above;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority granted to the mortgagee and upon verified petition of the mortgagee, thru MR. ROMEO R. NAVARRO — Vice-President and General Manager — the undersigned Sheriff of Manila, announces that at 10:30 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, on SEPTEMBER 14, 1981, at the south entrance to the City Hall, facing the Philip-

of *Panorama*, admitted to the Philconsa members that her article that triggered protests from government officials was a bit strong. However, she stood by her belief that it was within her right and duty as a journalist to write critical stories.

The article, on the June 30 inaugural of President Marcos, was viewed by government officials—Justice Minister Ricardo Puno, Commission on Elections Chairman Vicente Santiago, and Assemblyman and Kilusang Bagong Lipunan Secretary General Jose Roño—as having cast aspersion on the integrity of President Marcos and the Comelec.

The three officials wrote *Panorama* Publisher Hans Menzi and Mrs. Magsanoc and dangled threats of civil and criminal suits unless the article was rectified.

Cristobal drew similarities of press censorship between the martial years and now, by citing his own experience, as a way out from his expected stance of defending the existence of press freedom in the country today.

He said it was beyond his duty to talk about press freedom, or its absence as many journalists believe. Such a duty belongs to the Ministry of Public Information, he said.

Cristobal said he was fired from the then *Evening News* for writing editorials on the pretext that the newspaper company was cutting down on expenses. He considered himself then as the afternoon daily newspaper's top editorial writer.

Evening News was one of the martial law-sequestered newspapers.

NEW PEOPLES' . . . From p. 1

operators, drivers and conductors.

Dean Armando J. Malay, of KAPATID lashed at Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for labelling as communists fronts religious groups which do not conform to the Defense Ministry's principles. *Cynthia Sycip Barroso*

Let's give
FREEDOM
a chance!

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH XX
PASIG, METRO MANILA

Let's not overtax the Filipino people

Judiciary revamp

by J. J. BURGOS, SR.

IN RE: SETTLEMENT OF THE
INTESTATE ESTATE OF THE
DECEASED CARMEN LOGBREGAT ORTIZ,
PETITION FOR ISSUANCE OF
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, SP. PROC. NO. 9119
VICENTE Y. ORTIZ,
Petitioner.

by ANDRES GARALZA, Jr.
Calbayog City

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Letters of Administration having been issued in favor of Vicente Y. Ortiz, of 286 Carriedo St., San Juan, Metro Manila;
Notice is hereby given requiring all persons having money claims against the decedent Carmen Logbregat Ortiz to file said claim with the Clerk of this Court at

the Provincial Capitol Building, Pasig, Metro Manila within six (6) months from the date of the first publication of this notice.
SO ORDERED.
Pasig, Metro Manila, August 13, 1981.
(Sgd.)
CELSO L. MAGSINO
Judge
Aug. 29, Sept. 5, 12, 1981

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PASIG, METRO MANILA
BRANCH XXVI

IN THE MATTER OF THE
CHANGE OF NAME OF
ANTONIO R. TOMACRUZ
TO ANTHONY DWIGHT,

SP. PROC. NO. 9548

ANTONIO R. TOMACRUZ,
Petitioner.

ORDER

A verified petition, dated July 30, 1981, has been presented before this Court by Atty. Benjamin Bernardino, counsel for the petitioner Antonio R. Tomacruz, praying that after due notice and hearing an order be issued changing the name of petitioner from ANTONIO R. TOMACRUZ to ANTHONY DWIGHT.

The petition, among others, alleges that petitioner is a Filipino Citizen, resident of No. 23 Hydra Street, Bel Ar Village, Makati, Metro-Manila; that petitioner is a bona-fide resident of Makati, Metro-Manila for more than three (3) years prior to the date of the filing of this petition; that the petitioner is registered under the name Antonio R. Tomacruz, and which name also happens to be the name of petitioner's uncle; that the petitioner since birth has been known as Anthony Dwight R. Tomacruz, not only in the schools he has attended but likewise in the community where he is presently residing; that petitioner's uncle who bears the same name died in a drowning incident; that in many instances, when persons who knew petitioner as Antonio R. Tomacruz, call him up, the usual reply they would get would be, that he had long died, thus, not only subjecting herein petitioner to ridicule but likewise causing confusion to the prejudice and detriment of herein petitioner; that to change pe-

itioner's name from Antonio R. Tomacruz to Anthony Dwight will not be prejudicial to the state or to any individual.

WHEREFORE, finding the petition to be sufficient in form and substance, notice is hereby given that the said petition shall be called for hearing on January 17, 1982 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in the sala of this Branch, located at the Juanita V. Jabson Building, Rizal Provincial Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro-Manila, at which place, date and hour, all interested persons are required to appear and show cause, why the said petition should not be granted.

Let a copy of this order be published, at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation, to which the publication may be assigned after a raffle conducted in accordance with existing rules and regulations, the last publication not later than September 17, 1981 or at least four (4) months before the date of the scheduled hearing.

Let the office of the Solicitor General be furnished with a copy of this order together with a copy of the petition.

SO ORDERED.
Pasig, Metro-Manila, August 12, 1981.
(Sgd.) RAMON V. JABSON
Judge
Aug. 29, Sept. 5, 12, 1981

EXTRA-JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the lot of the deceased Cirilo Jusay, Sr. who died in October 1974 has been settled extra-judicially among his heirs; as shown by Doc. No. 37; Page No. 59; Book No. XVIII, Series of 1981, of Notary Public Benjamin B. Simbria for the Province of Rizal on January 22, 1981 at Parañaque, Metro Manila.

Aug. 29, Sept. 5 & 12, 1981

NOTICE OF EXTRA JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of VIRGINIA SIBAYAN-CRUZ who died intestate in Metro Manila has extrajudicially settled her estate, consisting of a Savings Account and a house located in San Juan, Metro Manila, as per Doc. No. 372, Page No. 75, Book No. 1, Series of 1981 of Notary Public Ramon D. Abad of San Juan, Metro Manila.

Aug. 29, Sept. 5, 12, 1981

In his article entitled "The Philippines Veers Toward Crisis" published in the Fortune Magazine (July 27, 1981 issue), Mr. Louis Kraar said in the last paragraph that "If he (Pres. Marcos) doesn't turn it around soon, he could plunge the nation into a default with foreign creditors and push his own people to the limits of their patience".

Our government tax measures are surely pushing the "people to the limits of their patience". Lately we have been reading in the papers that our 1982 national budget calls for an appropriation of about P60-billion. With our expected national revenue income of around P40-billion only, we have therefore to borrow around P20-billion from foreign loans. This year, our budget deficit is expected at P9.1-billion. One reason is that our national expenses are getting higher but the pace of our economic activity is getting slower.

BIR tax experts are trying to raise taxes from all conceivable sources. By next year a "gross income tax system" will be adopted making the high-salaried (middle class) individuals pay as much as 130 per cent more than what they are paying now and real estate taxes, including government fees and charges, franchise taxes, and the like, will likewise increase. Even the properties of Filipinos abroad and their suspected unexplained wealth are being looked into for purposes of taxation. The governments

DEAR EDITOR
(from page 4)

keteng pang-isang kilo at ang halaga ay P2.80. Tinanong ko kung austo sa timbang ang asukal at ang sagot ay kapag husto sa timbang ang asukal ay P3.00. Sinabi ko, "hindi ba ninyo alam na ang mag-overpricing ay labag sa batas at lalong labag sa batas ang inyong ginawa dahil ang inyong asukal ay kulang pa rin sa timbang. Sinagot ako ng pabastos, "magreklamo kayo kung kanino ninyo gustong magreklamo". Ako'y labis na nagtaka sa matapang na sagot sa akin ng tindera, pang-untouchable kung magsasalita.

Ako ay naniniwala na hindi lamang sa mga school supplies at asukal may mga nagaganap na anomalya ng overpricing at sa timbangan. Maaaring mangyayari din ito sa ibang mga pangunahing bilihin at maaaring hindi lang sa Monumento Market ito nagaganap. Naniniwala din ako na hangga't may mga taong ganito ang gawain, kahit na anong pagpapabuti ang gawin ni Pangulong Marcos sa ating pamahalaan ay mabibigo. Dahil dito, ako po ay lubos na umaasa na ang tip na ito ay lubos na pahahalagahan ng mga kinauukulan. Marami pong salamat.
NARCISO M. AGUSTIN
Kasapit - AMA
Wakas, Bocaue, Bulacan

needs money urgently to support its operations.

But all tax measures will surely cause a chain reaction. A manufacturer, whose taxes and fees have been increased, will pass on the burden to the consumers in the form of increased prices of their finished commodities. Professionals who belong to the high-salaried group will increase their service fees in order to meet their tax requirements. Retailers and market vendors will also increase their selling prices in order to obtain marginal profit. At the end, it is always the poor man, the Filipino common man, who is the loser.

It is erroneous to set a national budget based from our expected expenditures rather than from expected income. The result is we will always incur deficit and resort to foreign borrowings. And when we become deficit, we will be compelled to raise revenues by all means, to a point that we will be squeezing and over-taxing the poor Filipino people to the "limits of their patience". This direction is too dangerous and the consequences could be terrible. The right thing to do is to budget our expenditures based from our expected income and follow the simple advice of "do not spend more than what you earn" which can be true to both individual and a nation.

I see some causes of our high expenditures that if controlled can help stabilize our economy: 1) Large standing army. Before we have only around 60,000 army personnel but now it is estimated to be 350,000 armed forces; 2) Construction of "cosmetic" projects. We have to balance how much shall we spend on infrastructures and loans for the construction of hotels, convention centers and resorts, that are not revenue generating projects as against other top priorities. While they serve as our facial make-ups or cosmetics, they do not reflect to our true economic stability; 3) Excessive officials' travels abroad. Excessive travels abroad of our high government functionaries are seriously draining our resources. International conferences and conventions can be attended to by our diplomats who are assigned in said countries where they are held. Unless very necessary, the President, First Lady or cabinet men shall refrain from travelling abroad just to read speeches that can be read for them by our diplomats assigned there; 4) Successive referenda and elections. For the year 1981 alone, two (2) elections were held, one on April, for the plebiscite, and the other on June, for the presidential, with minimum expenses of around P200,000,000.00 for the plebiscite and P600,000,000.00 for the presidential. During the eight (8) years of martial law, around six (6)

The much-touted revamp of the judiciary should not be limited to the weeding out of the incompetent and the crooked judges.

Equally important, the reorganization should focus on changes in procedure which now allow cases, civil or criminal, to drag on for years and years because of too many foot-dragging and delaying tactics employed by lawyers and too many postponements approved by judges who don't give a tinker's damn on the length of time it takes to finish the hearing of a case.

Trial should be swift without sacrificing the fundamental rights of litigants. This will entail the appointment of judges who not only know their law, their rules of court and proper procedure. But it should also mean the adoption of such procedural rules as will promote quick trial and as quick a rendition of decisions.

If it is true that justice delayed is justice denied, then there is no justice at all in our country. The wheels of justice in our jurisdiction grind exceedingly, exasperatingly slow, no matter how simple the case, so that meting out justice to the criminals and the crooks is always delayed.

It is for this reason that crime flourishes and criminals multiply. Crime pays in our country today, particularly if it is committed by the rich and the influential. None of them ever go to jail.

The goal of the judiciary reorganization is to change this dismal picture. The Marcos administration has this one last chance to improve the dispensation of

referenda and elections were held which could easily incur total expenses of approximately P1.5 billion; 5) Graft and corruption. High government officials and top corporation executives fled abroad bringing with them millions of public funds and stockholders' money. Corruption in the government goes unabated and in greater proportion than before. Private sectors joined lately. The so-called "white paper" is shocking. The public is always the loser because the government will ultimately subsidize the losses in both cases. We can cite more causes like a litany. My point is that in our attempt to raise revenues to meet our expenditures and cover up our deficit, we might be pushing the Filipino people too far and hard against the wall, to the "limits of their patience". As a consequence we may not be able to suppress later on the reaction of the people which could be violent, after they have been squeezed to the bones due to over-taxation. Besides we are lending support and giving affirmation to the psychowar campaign of the subversives in the rural areas of the government over-taxing the people.

justice in our country. If it botches this job, if it plays politics in the screening of those to be appointed to the judiciary, then God help us!

I have observed that President Marcos keeps on calling the shots in the manner the day-to-day affairs of the government is run. This predilection of Mr. Marcos for hugging the limelight and for issuing all sorts of directives does not do justice to Prime Minister Virata. Mr. Virata is supposed to look after the daily operations of the national government so that the President can devote his full time to policy and to the more important issues.

But from the looks of things, it is still President Marcos ordering this and President Marcos doing that. It is as if the Prime Minister is not competent to do anything by himself.

Mr. President: give a chance to your Prime Minister to show what he can do. Let him attend to the details of government which are supposed to be within his jurisdiction. We are establishing a precedent for future governments to follow. If we make the Prime Minister into nothing but a lackey, then the experiment in this unique form of modified parliamentary government is bound to fail.

What happened to all our asphalted streets during the last two months of typhoons and rains should be a lesson to our road-building officials. For our kind of weather and our type of motor vehicle traffic, there's nothing like concrete roads. It may cost much more in the beginning, but in the long pull, cemented roads will be much more economical.

We keep on patching the ruts on asphalted roads after every strong rain, spending good money in doing the job and thereby making happy the few factories of asphalt mix.

It's time we switch strategy by cementing our streets. It's the only way to save good and hard-earned mazuma.

Don't you think it's taking the government too long a time to reorganize the various ministries, bureaus, offices, commissions and government corporations? More than one month after the revamp of the ministry heads, the plans to simplify operations, cut off the "excess fat", overcome red tape and remove overlapping of functions are nothing else but plans.

In the merged Ministries of Public Works and Highways, the agony of the personnel in both departments is being prolonged. Those in charge of the merger are still talking about who will be transferred, removed, retired or whatnot.

At the rate things are going, I won't be surprised if, after all the hue and cry, we will be back where we started.

Ho hum.

The role and challenges of the media

By BRIG. GEN. HANS MENZI

Good afternoon:

I permit myself to believe that I was invited to address you as a publisher. I shall attempt to do so but before I give vent to my thoughts, I would like to be permitted to make known a few fundamental facts: —

THE PUBLISHER: — He may be the owner of a publication; he may be the principal shareholder of same; he may be the by-the-stockholders chosen person to assume the position of publisher, but in all instances, he is the pivotal operations person and as such is saddled with full responsibility.

THE DESIRED QUALITIES OF A PUBLISHER: He must be forceful; just; humane; respected, with an unquestioned integrity; and fully aware that service to country and its people is paramount.

You may rightfully question two issues: —

- Lust for power
- Financial success.

One often hears pronouncement that the Press is powerful. Yes, a well-run publication is powerful, but only if the Publication is respected with its pronouncements, recognized and accepted. On the other hand, any person who diligently has reached his goals in life has placed himself on a plateau of Power. A doctor who is successful can dictate his fees. A successful Architect, reaching fame can dictate his architectural fees, etc. etc.

To single out the Press as powerful if successfully run is, therefore, not correct.

It is not singular.

To achieve a commanding position, if I may term it that way, the Publisher must adhere to the Code of Ethical conduct. I shall fall back on this a bit later.

As to financial success, I ask you — can growth of a Publication be attained without financial operational gains? Never. I assure you, the earnings of a Publication versus capital investment is not the best, let aside the risks involved. As in any other business, the Press is entitled to a fair financial return.

Now let me come to "The Role and Challenges of the Media in the New Republic". I shall delve only on the Press as your previous speakers, undoubtedly, discussed the other avenues. "The Role and Challenges of the Media in the New Republic" are basically the same as those prior to Proclamation 1081, only that those prior to Proclamation 1081, sensationalism was the order of the day.

The ordinary citizen as well as the powerful government official, was at the mercy of Asia's most free-wheeling press.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the first casualty of Proclamation 1081 was the Press. Effective Sept. 22, 1972, all Press facilities were closed with exception of the Daily Express. The Manila Daily Bulletin was the last to re-

open (two months and ten days after Proclamation 1081) and opened under its new title "Bulletin Today".

A system of press censorship was immediately instituted by the military under the Committee on Mass Media. A few months thereafter, the Mass Media Council composed of Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile of National Defense and Secretary Francisco Tatad of Public Information was created. No publication was allowed to circulate without MMC's approval.

From the outset, however, President Marcos emphasized that this curtailment of press freedom would only be temporary in nature and would last only for the duration of the national emergency. Soon enough, in 1973, the President issued Presidential Decree No. 191 transferring supervision over media from the military to civilian authorities. National Press Club newsmen headed by Daily Express columnist Primitivo Mijares controlled the Media Advisory Council, which issued permits and licenses to the press as well as radio and television organizations.

The Media Advisory Council was abolished in 1974.

At about the same time, a group of publishers, including myself, organized the Publishers Association of the Philippines, Inc. and the Philippine Council for Print Media. On Nov. 9, 1974, the President issued Presidential Decree No. 576 abolishing government control over media and giving official status to PCPM as the sole private self-regulatory body for publications, outdoor advertising, and print advertising.

From 1975 until early this year, the press tested the limits of its new-found freedom.

This freedom was further enhanced when PCPM was abolished on Jan. 15, this year, two days before the lifting of Martial Law.

This, to assist you gain a better insight into the role the press must play under the New Republic.

With the lifting of Martial Law and the subsequent dismantling of all forms of restrictions on the press, the question has been asked: Shall we now revert to the free-wheeling, licentious press such as the one we had before 1972? The answer is No.

It is true that the press is the only institution that enjoys constitutional protection. The constitution clearly provides that "No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Please note that it did not say "true" or "responsible" press. According to one view, this simply means that what is protected is the press in general, the founding fathers having in mind that what is true and what is responsible should be left for the people to decide in the so-called free market of ideas and if need be, in the courts of justice.

But even the founding fathers of our Constitution understood that the right to free press is not absolute at all times and under all circumstances. As one American Justice of the Supreme Court said, you are not justified to falsely shout "Fire!" in a crowded theater only to put the people into panic and grave danger.

There are certain classes of speech, the prevention and punishment of which have been thought to raise any constitutional problem. These include the lewd and obscene, the libelous, those that invade privacy, those that comment on subjudice litigation, and those which violate national security. The Supreme Court has held that such utterances are not an essential part of any exposition of ideas and are of such slight social value that any benefit that may be derived from them is clearly outweighed by the social interest in order and morality.

Such limitations on the press have been recognized even in the most liberal societies such as the United States.

The enjoyment of a private reputation is as much a constitutional right as the possession of life, liberty and property. Even criticisms against public officials are supposed to be confined to their policies or acts of a public nature.

However, these observations should not be construed as an admonition for the press to abandon its traditional role of fiscalizer of government.

The Publishers Association of the Philippines, Inc., has drawn up a Code of Ethical Conduct for publishers and their staff and I feel that these should be closely adhered to whether we are under any form of government, considering that they articulate the principles and concepts of justice and fair play universally accepted by practically all journalists all over the world. Among them: —

- Consider national security.
- Hold public welfare paramount to the personal and/or selfish interests of an individual or a group.
- Enlighten and instruct the public on vital issues.
- Report news accurately, truthfully and impartially, as free from bias as possible.
- Disseminate important news items expeditiously.
- Cover world and local news developments as comprehensively as possible.
- Interpret and analyze news objectively and fairly, without suppression or distorting relevant facts.
- Maintain editorial dignity.
- Endeavor to promote more intelligent readership.
- Recognize the individual's rights to his reputation and integrity. Reports and comments on anyone's private life that tend to harm his reputation should not be published unless it serves public interest. This should be distinguished from mere public curiosity.

lic interest. This should be distinguished from mere public curiosity.

K. Give individuals concerned an opportunity to reply to charges against their reputation or moral character made in a publication, preferably in the same issue reporting the charges.

L. Give space and prominence as far as practicable to warranted denials, clarifications or rejoinders equal to that of the original statement.

KKK PROGRAM (From page 3)

Industries of the University of the Philippines and the Katipunan ng mga Barangay ng Lungsod Quezon, a seminar on the KKK program will be conducted for all barangay captains on Sept. 12. Venue will be the ISSI, UP compound on Jacinto St., Diliman.

Four aspects of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran as it affects the barangay will be discussed during the seminar. These are:

- "The KKK Program";
- "How to Identify Livelihood Opportunities in your Barangay";
- "Factors to Consider in Organizing the Project" (market, technical and financial); and
- "Sources of Assistance."

The first topic will be discussed by Atty. Clemente Terso, deputy general manager for programs of the Ministry of Human Settlements.

The second and third subject matters will be explained by Aquiles S. Crispino of the UP Institute of Small Scale Industries, while the last topic will be dwelt upon by Zenaida O. Ticsay, also of the UP ISSI.

According to President Braulio Arriola of the Katipunan ng mga Barangay ng Lungsod Quezon, the seminar will teach the barangay leaders ways and means of establishing KKK or livelihood projects in their respective areas.

CLARIFY ORDER (from page 3)

a tie between two candidates, both may be declared valedictorians or salutatorians.

"b. Guideline No. 4 — a means that the student has not received any grade lower than 80 as recorded in his Form 137 and 138-A for the four grading periods of his third and fourth years in the high school.

Teachers, students and parents must be informed about this at the beginning of the school year to avoid having students disqualified from getting honors because of one grade below 80 at any grading period within the two years.

"c. Guideline No. 5-b should include literary-musical activities, hence the third and fourth lines of the paragraph shall read"

including active participation in student organizations or clubs, literary-musical activities, athletics . . .

"The teachers and school administrators should agree

M. Use headlines that reflect faithfully the contents of the story. Race, color and creed should be avoided in headlines and manner of news presentation, unless these are relevant to the story itself.

N. Avoid sensationalism.

On the other hand, the position of the Press should not be looked upon as critical, but helpful. A well-run Press should help build and not destroy, never leaving out of sight the

need to remove obstacles to national growth.

In conclusion, may I say that as we are ushered into a New era of hope under the New Republic, the press can only be a true partner of the government in nation building if it will only abide faithfully by the fundamental rules of justice and equity in purveying information to our people.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

World's growth rate down to 1.6 o/o

By PCF Media Service

The annual growth rate of the world's population is expected to decline from about 1.8 per cent in the early 1980s to about 1.6 per cent by the year 2000. But this will not in any way lessen the seriousness of the population problem, a United Nations official has reported.

The annual population growth of less developed countries, according to Rafael M. Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), will continue to exceed 2 per cent until the end of the decade.

"In fact, during the remaining two decades of this century, close to 2 billion will be added to the world population and this would be almost equal to what was added between 1950 and 1980," Salas said.

His paper, entitled "The State of the World Population 1980," appeared in a special issue of *Consumers Weekly*, published in Manila by the Communication Foundation for Asia (CFA).

Salas said that by the year 2000, nearly 80 per cent of the world's population will be living in less developed countries.

"Given these projections, there is no cause for complacency even though we have entered a phase of declining world fertility,"

MAYOR REVAMPS (From page 3)

cord as BP acting director has been commendable. He said that during Aguirre's term, collections of sanitary permits increased by P5-million while collections for mayor's permit fees went up by P1.4-million.

IT WAS A (From page 3)

morning.

Had Malacanang only bothered to make the announcement one or two days before Aug. 19, the big number of employees and students in Quezon City would have been saved bother, trouble and expense.

ree on a system of rating the different items mentioned in the paragraph and information on this system should be circulated to all the students and parents at the beginning of the school year."

Salas said.

He predicted an increase in the number of the poor, worsening of living conditions, and a widening of the international disparity in incomes "unless urgent measures are taken."

The largest increases in population will occur in the poorest countries and regions of the world, Salas added.

"Countries which feel the greatest need to balance resources and population growth are the least able to achieve this end," he said.

The Salas paper also touched on population migration, population resource balance, food needs, and human resources.

Here are other highlights from the report:

Population migration. In the less developed countries, employment has not been able to keep pace with population growth. This serious development problem has led to migration from rural to urban centers, resulting in rapid and unplanned growth in the cities.

Population resource balance. The next two decades will test the world's ability to cope with demands ("the aspiration bomb") for food, education, health care, and employment.

Today's young people are increasingly educated, increasingly concentrated in cities, and increasingly unemployed.

"While the so-called population bomb may have been defused, the aspiration bomb has not," Salas said.

Food needs. The prospect for dramatic increases in food production appears dim unless significant technological breakthroughs occur. In the absence of a substantial increase in rates of food production, the number of undernourished will not diminish.

Human resources. Less developed countries often lack technical, administrative, and managerial resources. The bulk of their labor force is unskilled, and their productivity affected by problems cited earlier.

"What we do about population and development will determine the living conditions and opportunities for unborn generations of the next century," Salas concluded.

KARAGATAN. From page 1

involved in arms smuggling for the New People's Army in 1972.

Originally one of the accused, Estrella implicated several of the defendants under prosecution questioning by alleging that he had met them at various times and in various places while he was hiding from the authorities.

Before admitting torture as a factor for his turning state witness, Estrella said he simply wanted his wife and himself to be freed and to "live peacefully". He disclosed that his wife, who was to have been another state witness, had led military operatives to his place in 1974, causing his arrest. Estrella also said he now works as clerk-typist of the Regional Security Unit 4 (RSU-4), which held him in custody since 1974.

At one point of the cross-examination, Estrella could not identify the signature of a military officer who certified to an affidavit signed by Es-

trella and presented as exhibit by the prosecution. No one in the prosecution panel could identify the signature.

Estrella also averred that he did not meet the officer to whom he was supposed to have taken on oath attesting to the truth of what was stated in the affidavit.

Arroyo moved for the exclusion of the exhibit as evidence against the accused.

At the hearing, Juan T. David, counsel for Jose Ma. Sison, Bernabe Buscayno and others, raised a "prejudicial question" regarding the charges of rebellion and subversion simultaneously being pursued against his clients.

David cited the fact that Sison and nine others are charged with subversion before MC-25, while Buscayno had been convicted for subversion by MC-2 last May although the case is still being reviewed.

David moved that the military authorities decide

which charge — rebellion or subversion — to pursue, for to pursue both, he said, would violate the constitutional right of the accused against double jeopardy.

David pointed out that the crime of rebellion — taking up arms against the government — is subsumed by the crime of subversion, which constitutes acts to overthrow the government with the "intent of placing it under a foreign power".

Arroyo adopted David's motion in behalf of one of his clients, Satur O. Ocampo, who is charged with subversion along with Sison before MC-25.

Arroyo suggested that the military courts, or the military prosecution staff, either opt for one of the two charges or consolidate them into the case only. He asked that the case be elevated to higher authorities before SMC-1 ruled on the defense motion because, he said, of its sensitivity.

Chief prosecutor Major Aniano Disierto argued that the crimes of rebellion and subversion are

two distinct offenses punishable by different penalties under separate laws.

Disierto adverted to a Supreme Court decision in the case of Silvestre Liwanag, who was convicted first for rebellion and then for subversion, to support his argument.

Arroyo countered Disierto's claim by also reading from a Supreme Court ruling in which it was stated that subversive activities included several acts, among them rebellion.

SMC-1 law member Col. Leon Ridao denied the defense motion, citing the prosecution argument as basis.

David urged the military courts to be more considerate of the constitutional rights of the accused. He also said with the amendment of the Subversion Law (RA 1700) by Presidential Decree 885 in 1976, some key assumptions of the prosecution may no longer have any basis, such as membership in the Communist Party of the Philippines *ipso facto* constituting subversion.

Ayaw pang hatiin ang Batangas

Tulad ng inaasahan, wala isa mang pulitiko na nagbuhat sa Eastern Batangas ang sang-ayon na hatiin ang probinsiya sa dalawa upang mapabilis ang pag-unlad ng lalawigan.

Sinabi ni Ernesto Ramos, pangulo ng Western Batangas Chamber of Commerce and Industry, na kabilang sa mga tutol sa paghahating ito ng probinsiya ay sina Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, Assemblymen Salvador Laurel, espedito Leviste,

Assemblywoman Soledad Dolor at dating Sen. Maria Kalaw Katigbak.

Sa kanyang pagtutol, sinabi ni Tanco na hindi pa kayang suportahan ng Western Batangas ang anumang programa sa kaunlaran, lalo na kung ang pag-uusapan ay ang larangan ng ekonomiya.

Ayon kay Ramos, dapat na malaman ni Tanco na ang dalawang pinakamalaking sugar central sa lalawigan ay nasa Western Batangas.

PAULIT-ULIT . . . Mula sa p. 12

niya ninombrahan, lilitaw siyang pangit sa mata ng bayan at ibang mga bansa.

Kaya't ano ang taktikang kanyang ginamit? Pina-ennyendahan niya ang ating Saligang Batas. Ibinalik sa 70 taon ang "retirement age".

Nailiban nga naman niya ng limang (5) taon ang problema tungkol sa pagretriro ni Fernando at pagnombra kay Teehankee.

Pero, bayan, marapat ba namang hakbang iyan ng isang pangulo ng bansa? Marapat bang kasangkapanin pati ang ating Saligang Batas para sa kanyang problemang personal?

Sa harap ng mga inilad kong mga pangyayari sa ating hudikatura sa loob ng 16 na taong panumuno ni Marcos, masisisi baga ninyo ako — at ang marami pang ibang mga mamamayan — kung magduda sa katapatan at bisa ng panibagong anunsyadong revamp sa ating hudikatura? Maisagawa kaya sa loob ng ilang buwan lang ang hindi naisagawa — bagkus lalong lumubha — sa loob ng nakaraang 16 na taon?

Sana nga! Pero, mahirap makapaniwalala! Samantala, lalong nabawasan ang independensya ng mga hukom, sapagkat nakabitin sila ngayon sa balag ng alanganin!

NAKARATING SA . . . Mula sa p. 12

ng immigration na tawagan si Benjamin Fleck, ang hepe ng Philippine Affairs sa US State Department at ibinigay ko pa sa kanila ang telepono ni Fleck sa bahay. Dahil dati na akong naglo-lobby para sa Movement for a Free Philippines, kilala ko si Mr. Fleck at kilala din niya sina Geny at Serge. Nang lumaon, sinabi sa akin ni Ben Fleck na nang siya ay tawagan at nalaman niyang nasa US na sina Lopez at Osmeña ay kamuntik pa siyang nahulog sa silya."

Tinawagan agad ni Fleck sina senior State official Richard Holbrooke at Philip Habib, na parehong nasa New York para sa UN General Assembly. Ipinalam sa kanila sa LA na sina Psinakis at ang kanyang mga kasama ay dapat na ilagay sa custody ng manager ng JAL at dapat silang humarap sa mga immigration officials sa Lunes ng umaga para pormal na humingi ng asylum.

Nang Lunes ng umaga, binigyan sina Geny Lopez, ang kanyang batang anak, si Jake ang abogado at si Sergio Osmeña ng Immigration and Naturalization Service ng 90-araw na parole na nagbibigay sa kanila ng karapatang manatili sa US hanggang sa magkaroon ng desisyon sa kanilang hinihinging asylum.

Ang nakatatandang anak ni Lopez, si Eugenio III, ay isang American citizen dahil siya ay ipinanganak sa Boston habang ang kanyang ama ay nag-aaral sa Harvard Business School. Inireport ng mga sources sa Washington na hindi magiging mahirap ang paghingi ng asylum.

Si Conchita Lopez at ang mga batang anak ni Lopez ay nanatili sa Pilipinas. Ngunit si Mrs. Lopez, magbuhat nang maganap ang pagtakas, ay binigyan na ng bagong passport. Sinabi ni Presidente Marcos na siya at ang kanyang mga anak ay maaaring umalis anumang oras nila gustuhin.

Naniniwala sina Psinakis at Lopez na magiging sentro ng publisidad ang kasong ito kaya hindi maaaring gumanti ang gobyerno ni Marcos sa mga naiwan sa Maynila.

Naging katawa-tawa pa kung paano nalaman ni Presidente Marcos ang naturang pagtakas ("Gusto ko ang parteng iyan," ang sabi ni Psinakis habang tumatawa). Nang tawagan ni Benjamin Fleck sina Holbrooke at Habib sa New York, ang pagtakas ay hindi pa inireport sa Maynila.

Naroon din sa UN ang isang malaking delegasyon ng mga Pilipino, kabilang ang asawa ni Marcos na si Imelda, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile at isang grupong binubuo ng 87 katao, kasama ang mga kaibigan ng pamilya nina Lopez at Osmeña.

Ipinalam ng US State Department kay Ponce Enrile ang naturang pagtakas, ayon sa isang kaibigan ng mga tumakas na naroon nang mga oras na iyon, kaya agad na tumawag ang defense minister sa Maynila at kinausap nang direkta si Marcos.

Dalawang oras makaraan ito, tumawag uli ang pangulo ng Pilipinas upang sabihin na ang balita ay totoo: dalawang preso ang nawawala sa Fort Bonifacio.

COMELEC. . . From page 1

the duly elected mayor Guillen had been mayor for 16 years when he was defeated by Geromo.

Of this town's residents, about 3,000 bearing placards and a coffin, symbolizing the death of freedom and justice, marched around town for one hour. They started from the 3,000-squaremeter town plaza at 10 a.m. and went back there where they camped until Aug. 6, when the Comelec gave due course to the marchers' demand for a reconsideration.

The mass protest had all the markings of a Cagayan de Oro City, when Mayor Aquilino Pimentel was unseated by the Comelec in favor of a KBL candidate.

The only difference was that here the marchers camped in the town plaza where, by Aug. 6, the protesters already numbered 8,000.

The marchers were mostly farmers, laborers and students.

Those who could not join the march for varied reasons watched with sympathy.

Various barrio and civic leaders in Molave took turns in denouncing Judge Isnani and the Comelec.

Almost 1,000 mountain folks in Molave, some with small children with them, guarded the municipal hall, preventing Guillen to assume office.

For four days, they ate and slept at the municipal hall, public plaza and at the parish church. They cooked their own food consisting of rice, corn grits, bananas, camote and "bagoong"—mostly donated by friends and sympathizers of Geromo.

The people of Molave have now suspended their protest mass action until final resolution by the Comelec.

But they vowed to resume their action if the Comelec would not give justice to their mandate.

CRUISER. . . From page 1

tions (ASEAN) region.

The *USS Sterett* arrived at Subic Bay Aug. 19 from San Diego, California, via Hawaii. The missile cruiser was seen as part of the United States' offensive in the Asian and Western Pacific region against the Soviet Union which, military officials in Washington believe, is out for world domination.

Some 60 organizations, are protesting the homeporting of the missile cruiser. (See *WF Forum*, Aug. 22-28, 1981.)

2 TERRORISTS. . . From page 7

- 1.1 Mechanics and timetable for the lifting of martial rule;
- 1.2 Rules governing the proposed plebiscite and the subsequent Presidential elections;
- 1.3 Definition of the powers of the interim President, i.e. what happens if an Opposition President gets elected and the Batasan is controlled by the KBL?;
- 1.4 Possible revamp of the COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS,

- 1.5 Possible amnesty of political prisoners.
- 1.6 Placing the government under the Supreme Court for the duration of the presidential campaign; and
- 1.7 Enactment of a law providing for equal time and space in the national media.

(To be Continued)

WHAT'S. . . From page 2

But prayers are always right.

Hundred others before whom I have spoken ask me what they could do to help.

With the massive expression of support, how can I then go around looking like tragedy itself, a victim, a symbol, a martyr?

It would not be right. My family and I laugh loudest when my sister Inday Badiday dubbed as show biz's "Queen of Intrigues", calls me Lorenza Ruiz these days. The laughter. How we need it for all occasions.

That's why it's always right.

I have had so much laughter in my days since that rainy day of July 13 because friends, some of whom I didn't know or trust to be friends have overwhelmed me not so much with praise — but not, I assure you approximating Handel's Hallelujah — but with much more. For along with the parties, they throw the plain truth at my face. Friends, in the words of your dearly loved and late lamented Fr. Horacio de la Costa "who pay (us) the supreme compliment of assuming that we are not afraid to act on our

VIEWPOINTS. . . From page 6

sonal loyalties and ethnic and political considerations.

First there is the obnoxious "quota" system in allocating new judicial appointments among the political big-shots around Mr. Marcos; now the loyalty checks. Loyalty to whom? Is loyalty to the Republic not sufficient?

principles". I feel you are all my friends here though we have just met. Ateneo's greatest alumnus, Jose Rizal, found such a friend in the person of Padre Faura who only spoke the truth to him no matter how it hurt.

And that was (and is) only right.

But my 12 year-old son who is, should I say unfortunately, a student of La Salle did not think any of what was and is still going on, right. Mommy, what is wrong with you? Lately, I've been laughing a lot, as I've said and so the question was valid. I placed before him my Panorama article of July 12 which Minister Puno had labelled "libelous", "subversive" and "seditious". Read it, I said to my son and he did and when he finished, he said to me, "but why, mommy? What's wrong? You only wrote the truth."

And what is wrong with that?

KONTROLADO . . . Mula sa p. 12

kategorya ay awtomatikong ipinailalim sa pagsasabayos o desisyon ng Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE).

Ukol naman sa mga industriyang hindi sakop nito, sinabi ng Kilusan na napakaraming restriksiyon at pasubali ang ipinataw ng batas sa karapatang magwelga ng mga manggagawa dito.

Kabilang sa mga ito ang sumusunod:

—Kung mayroong deadlock sa negosasyon ukol sa mga isyung pangkabuhayan sa CBA at di-gaanong mahalagang "unfair labor practice" ng kapitalista. Ito ay kailangang magdaan muna sa "strike vote" ng mga kasapi at dapat ipalam ang resulta sa MOLE.

—Bawal ang welga para sa mga kahilingan na ibalik sa trabaho ang mga pinatalsik-

Kuro - kuro

Paulit ulit. na pangako



Ni FRANCISCO 'Soc' RODRIGO

Mahirap paniwalaan ang pangakong revamp sa hudikatura o mga hukuman. Mahirap asahang ito'y magiging totoo.

Ito'y naipangako nang paulit-ulit sa loob ng nakaraang labing-anim (16) na taong panunungkulan ni Pres. Marcos. Ngunit, hindi natupad.

Noong unang nahalal na presidente si Marcos noong 1965, ipinahayag niya ang umano'y "Great Again Society". Ipinangako niyang lilinis ang gobyerno, kasali ang hudikatura. Ngunit, ano ang nangyari?

Hindi nabawasan ang mga buktot na hukom. . . bagkus naragdagan pa. Ang mga bagong hukom na ninombrahan niya ay yaong mga bata-bata ng mga pulitiko at mga kroni. Ang karamihan ay mga Ilokano.

Nang idineklara ang martial law noong 1972, ang lahat ng mga mahistrado at hukom ay pinagharap ni Marcos ng "letters of resignation". Ang pakay diumano ay upang maialis sa tungkulin ang mga huwes na hindi marapat. . . at halinhan ng mga malinis at tapat.

Bukod diyan, binabaan ang "retirement age" ng mga hukom. Ang dating "retirement age" na 70 taon sa 1935 Constitution ay ginawang 65 taon sa 1973 Constitution. Maraming mga dating hukom ang sapilitang nagretiro.

Dahil diyan, nagkaroon si Marcos ng karta blanka sa pagaalis at pagnombrang ng mga hukom. Sa katunayan, ang lahat ng mga kasalukuyang myembro ng Korte Suprema ay pawang nombrado niya. Gayon din, ang karamihan ng mga hukom sa Court of Appeals at Courts of First Instance.

Pero, tumbalik ang nangyari! Ngayon, ang gobyerno na mismo ang umaaming naging lalong malasuwang ang ating hudikatura. Lalong nawasak ang kumpiyansa ng bayan sa mga hukom.

At, nakapagtataka! Noong 1980, pinasusugang muli ni Marcos ang 1973 Constitution. . . ibinalik sa 70 taon ang "retirement age" ng mga hukom. Samakatuwid, waring nasisiyahan siya noon sa kondukta ng mga nakapuwestong hukom kaya't dinagdagan niya ng 5 taon ang kanilang panunungkulan.

Nakalilito! Garapal na kontradiksyon!

Ano ang sanhi nito? Harapin natin ang katotohanan!

Ang tunay na dahilan kung bakit ibinalik sa 70 taon ang "retirement age" ay upang hadlangan si Justice Claudio Teehankee sa pagiging "Chief Justice" ng Korte Suprema. Ipaliliwanag ko ito.

Ang nasabing pagbabalik ng "retirement age" sa 70 taon ay isinagawa sa pamamagitan ng enmyenda sa ating Konstitusyon, na pinaaprubahan sa bayan sa local elections noong Enero 16, 1980.

Ang "Chief Justice" noon ay si Enrique Fernando. Ang kasunod niya sa "rank" ay si Teehankee.

May tradisyon sa Korte Suprema na kapag nabakante ang puwesto ng "Chief Justice", ang mahistradong kasunod sa "rank" ay siyang dapat nombrang kahalili. Samakatuwid, kapag nagretiro si Fernando, si Teehankee ang siyang marapat na nombrang "Chief Justice".

Noong bago ibinalik sa 70 taon ang "retirement age" (noong Enero 16, 1980), si Fernando ay mahigit nang 64 taong gulang. Sasapit na siya - at sumapit na nga - sa 65 taong gulang noong Hulyo 25, 1980.

Samakatuwid, sapilitan siyang dapat magretiro sa petsang yaon. . . batay sa dating "retirement age" na 65 taon.

Kung nangyari iyan, mapipilitan si Pres. Marcos na nombrahan si Teehankee na "Chief Justice". Kapag hindi niya ginawa iyan, malalabag siya sa tradisyon. Mapipintasan siyang lubha, sapagkat walang dahilan upang huwag niyang nombrahan si Teehankee, pagkat taglay ni Teehankee ang lahat ng mga katangian ng ulirang mahistrado.

Si Teehankee ay mas bata kaysa kay Fernando. Sa petsa ng retirement ni Fernando, si Teehankee ay 62 taong gulang pa lamang. Sasapit siya sa gulang na 65 taon sa Abril 18, 1983.

Ayaw ni Pres. Marcos na maging "Chief Justice" si Teehankee. Bakit? Sapagkat si Teehankee ay may mga matibay na paninindigang kontra sa mga aktuasyon ni Marcos. Saksi ang mga "dissenting opinion" ni Teehankee na maraming importanteng isyu. . . tulad ng pagdedeklara ng martial law; pagka-apruba sa 1973 Constitution; paglitis ng military tribunals sa mga sibilyan; etc.

Alam ni Marcos na malalagay siya sa katuwang katayuan kapag nabakante ang puwesto ng "Chief Justice": at ito'y mangyayari kapag nanatiling 65 taon ang "retirement age". . . sapagkat kailangang magretiro si Fernando noong Hulyo 25, 1980.

Kapag ninombrahan niya si Teehankee, lalabagin niya ang kanyang sariling kagustuhan. Kapag hindi naman

Sundan sa p. 11

Tutol sa Labor Code

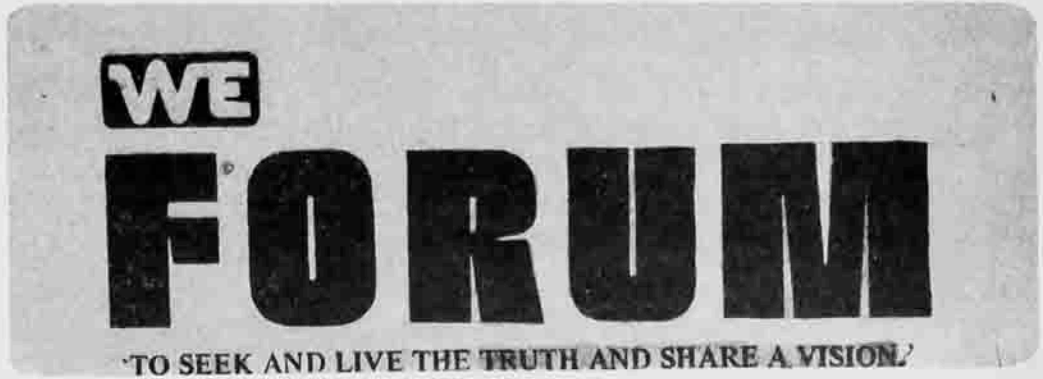


Isang grupo buhat sa Kilusan Mayo Uno ang nagpiket sa harap ng tanggapan ng Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) sa In-

tramuros upang magprotesta sa pagkakapatibay ng Cabinet Bill no. 45 na ayon sa kani-ya'y mapanikil sa mga manggagawa.

Ayaw pang hatiin ang Batangas

P. 12



12 * P1.50 in METRO MANILA * FOR THE WEEK AUG. 29-SEPT. 4, 1981

Kontrolado ang welga?

Binatikos ng Kilusang Mayo Uno ang pagkakapatibay sa Cabinet Bill No. 45 na siyang sumususog sa Labor Code upang maiwasan ang magastos na paghaharap ng labor at management.

Sa isang manipesto, sinabi ng Kilusan na sa halip na ibalik ang karapatan ng mga manggagawa na makapag-welga, ang bagong susog na ito sa Labor Code ay laban sa welga ng manggagawa at makapitalista sa tunay na kahulugan at epekto nito.

lugar at epekto nito.

Ayon sa manipesto, ipinagbabawal ang pagwewelga sa kailangang industriya tulad ng enerhiya, gasolina, LPG, alko-gas, elektrisidad, public utilities, banko, ospital at pabrikang nasa Export Processing Zone sa Bataan.

Ayon sa naturang batas, nasasangkot dito ang tinatawag na pambansang interes kaya't anumang sigalot sa mga pabrikang nasa ganitong

Sundan sa p. 11

Nakarating sa LA ang 2 takas

HULING LABAS

"Tulad ng inaasahan, nang kami ay lumapag sa Tokyo, isang immigration officer ang pumasok at nakita ang limang natutulog. Gumamit ako ng kaunting sikolohiya sa pamamagitan ng paglalagay ng aking daliri sa labi at sumot nang mahina: 'Ssh, Ito ang aking grupo; sila ang aking mga anak at kanilang tiyuhin.'"

"Tiningnan niya ang manipesto ng mga pasahero at nakita niya ang pangalang Psinakis at tatlong tao at mga pangalang 'Slater,' 'Jerzy' at 'Chapman.' Hiningi niya ang mga tiket at ang mga ito ay nasa akin. Ang sumunod niyang hiningi ay ang mga passport."

Tiyak na hindi maibigay ni Psinakis ang apat na passport - dalawa para sa mga bata at anim na malalaking tao. Ipinagpatuloy niya ang pambobola at sinabing, "Tingnan mo, lahat kami ay sama-sama at sila ay natutulog - hindi ko sila maaaring gisingin para hingin ang kanilang passport."

At kami ay nagtagumpay dahil pagkatapos na magpasalamat ay umalis na ang immigration officer. Si Geny Lopez ay tulog pa rin at ang apat na iba ay unti-unting dumilat at nakahinga nang maluwag.

Nang makita na nila ang baybayin ng California buhat sa eroplano, naalala ni Psinakis na mayroong kaunting kasayahan sa kanyang mga kasama. "Nakatutuwang makita ang baybaying iyan," ang sabi ni Lopez.

Kung mayroong tensiyon at drama sa Tokyo airport, nakatutuwang naman ang nangyari sa aming pagdating sa Los Angeles. "Una akong pumila sa immigration check," ang sabi ni Psinakis, at ang iba pa ay nasa likuran ko. Ibinigay ko ang aking passport sa isang babae at ito ay kanyang tinatakan. Matapos sabihin maligayang pagbabalik sa US at sinabi niyang "Next, 'nguni't sinabi ko: 'Mayroon tayong kaunting problema rito. Ang mga taong ito ay katatakas pa lamang sa isang bilangguan sa Pilipinas at wala silang papeles.' Mangyari pa, siya ay namangha."

"Tinawag ng babae ang kanyang superbisor at kami ay naupo sa isang sulok ng immigration area, Nasorpresa rin ang superbisor at paulit-ulit niyang sinabing "Ang ibig mong sabihin ay wala silang passport? Kung ganoon, isasakay namin sila sa unang biyahe pabalik sa Pilipinas."

"hiningi ko sa mga opisyal

Sundan sa p. 11