

Ateneo de Manila University

Archīum Ateneo

We Forum

Special Collections

12-4-1981

We Forum, vol v No. 44 - Dec. 2-4, 1981

Jose Burgos, Jr.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://archium.ateneo.edu/we-forum>



Part of the [Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Burgos, Jr., Jose, (1981). We Forum, vol v No. 44 - Dec. 2-4, 1981. *Archīum.ATENEO*.
<https://archium.ateneo.edu/we-forum/1028>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Archīum Ateneo. It has been accepted for inclusion in We Forum by an authorized administrator of Archīum Ateneo. For more information, please contact oadrcw.ls@ateneo.edu.

WE

*FIRST EDITION OF THE WEEK

FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION.

VOL. V NO. 44 * DEC. 2-4, 1981 * P1.50 in METRO MANILA

Aquino's testimony before U.S. Congress

(STATEMENT OF SENATOR BENIGNO S. AQUINO, JR. BEFORE THE JOINT HEARING OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS AND THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, NOVEMBER 18, 1981.)

An accurate analysis of the present Philippine situation must keep in sharp focus the

following unassailable facts: 1. Marcos declared martial law in 1972 to PERPE-

TUATE HIMSELF IN POWER. The 1935 Philippine Constitution under which he was elected prohibited him from continuing in office beyond the end of his second term in 1973.

2. After declaring martial law in 1972 to PERPE-

Page 9, please

THIS TIME, OVER U.S. FOOD AID TO RP**Sin renews criticism vs. Marcos****No buyers of RP cement in Indonesia?**

The Philippine cement industry, whose production showed a declining trend early this year, is getting a black-eye in the export market because of low quality.

At least in one country, Indonesia, the Philippines' No. 6 cement export market last year, construction firms are showing "lack of interest" in using the commodity, according to an Agence France Presse dispatch on Nov. 23.

The same story said 3,500 tons of cement exported by the Philippines to Indonesia "are in the process of becoming stone" because of non-use.

AFP based its news account on a story of a Jakarta newspaper, the *Suara Karya*, which quoted a number of cement traders. The traders, according to the newspaper, are "putting the blame on the low quality of the cement."

Many Indonesian construction firms, according to *Suara Karya* as reported by AFP, prefer to use "Gresik" cement produced in East Java.

The low quality Philippine cement, according to the news story, bore the mark "Northern." All the 3,500 metric tons are piled up at Mataram on Lombok Island east of Bali.

The Indonesian government has concluded a contract to import 100,000 metric tons of cement from the Philippines.

Data Asia, a weekly bulletin of economic and development intelligence published by the Press Foundation of Asia, says cement production in the Philippines in the first two months of 1981 hit 663,105 metric tons, representing a drop of 103,482

Page 9, please

Film Center rapped

Aquilino Pimentel, Mayor of Cagayan de Oro City, urged the citizenry to reflect on the callous extravagance, criminal ineptitude, and a perverted sense of values in the allocation and use of scarce public funds for constructing a film palace at the cost of P125 million of the people's money.

Mayor Pimentel said, "The Film Festival could have been held at any of the modern theaters which abound in Manila. We also have the Cultural Center, Philippine International Convention Center, Folks Arts Theater, The Coconut Palace, all of which could have been used instead of merely standing as monuments to the vanity and profligacy of the administration."

Pimentel added that, "the P125 million represent a substantial capital which should be put to better use in housing, schools, hospitals and other socially meaningful and non-inflationary public

Page 9, please

Does President Marcos want to get more arms for the military and create an image of an economically prosperous Philippines abroad at the expense of 750,000 schoolchildren?

This was the question posed by Manila Archbishop Jaime L. Cardinal Sin in a speech before the Makati Executive Lions Club Nov. 14 as he deplored a statement of President Marcos that the Philippines should no longer receive food aid from the United States and that it (the Philippines) should, in fact, be extending aid to needy peoples of the Third World.

Marcos issued the statement before newsmen upon his arrival from the Cancun

meeting of heads of state of both the rich and poor countries.

The food aid that the Philippines has been getting from the U.S., amounting to \$20 to \$30 million annually, primarily goes to the 750,000 schoolchildren who receive milk and nutribuns at lunchtime.

"The consequences of such an announcement," Cardinal Sin said, "are obvious. The food aid we have been receiving will be stopped or — at best — it will be reduced substantially from year to year until it finally disappears."

Page 9, please



CARDINAL SIN



MARCOS

Refugees in Sabah

Some 90,000 Filipinos, who are now in Sabah as refugees to find a better economic and political atmosphere than their Philippine homes, may well be on the way to becoming registered as legal migrant workers in Malaysia. (See Page 1, WE Forum, Nov. 25-27, 1981.)

In fact, more Filipinos could be expected to travel to

Page 9, please

Appointments

With the debut of *Ang Pahayagang Malaya*, sister publication of *WE Forum*, two new positions have been created by Publisher-Editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr. The positions are: executive editor of both publications and managing editor for *Malaya*.

Named to the post of

Page 9, please

INTERNATIONAL
Lihlhauz
DISCO & RESTAURANT

Dinner Show
GARBO 8000 MODELS Mon to Fri. Showings 8 PM & 11 PM

Live Music By
FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS BAND
CHARIZURI & MELODY BAND
CRUIZERS BAND W/ TIRSO CRUZ III & DANNY CRUZ
JUN CARLAN

NON-STOP DISCO (Mon & Sun.)
(Tues & Wed.)
(Thurs & Fri.)
(Daily)

For Reservation call: 95-15-57 • 95-13-81
Timog Ave. Cor. Sct. Tuazon

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

90,000 detained, missing in L. America

The World

NARCOTICS BRIEFS

NEW DELHI (AFP) - About 40 percent of all opium produced in India is smuggled out of the country every year by about 500 gangs engaged in the traffic, it was reported here. Smuggling is carried out in three phases - Opium is illegally purchased from cultivators and then transported elsewhere and, finally, handed over to foreign agents.

PARIS - French doctors are over-prescribing medical drugs and causing an average of 15,000 deaths annually as well as making tens of thousands of patients ill enough to be hospitalized, a leading health expert claimed here.

Rene Teluade, head of the National Federation of Health Schemes, said that the problem of ill-health caused by a surfeit of medical drugs had become "a serious health problem."

He told a press conference: "Recent surveys show that over-prescribing resulted in 2.9 percent of death causes, and about 10 percent of hospitalizations."

ISLAMABAD - Police seized 55 kilograms (121 pounds) of opium in an operation against drug peddlers in the Malakand district bordering Afghanistan, official sources said.

THE HAGUE - Some 21 kilograms (46 pounds) of heroin, worth 21 million florins (\$5.1 million), were confiscated and 17 people arrested after police discovered 500-gram (one-pound) packets of the drug hidden in boxes of frozen shrimp, police said.

WELLINGTON - A New Zealand drug financier and dealer was jailed for 17 years for importing and distributing heroin and morphine.

Colin James Prast of Auckland was handed down the heaviest prison term ever imposed on a New Zealand drug boss.

A high court judge called his crime the gravest of its kind to come before a New Zealand court. Prast's chief distributor, 26-yr-old Glenda Faye Menzies, was jailed for 12 years.

BANGKOK - A 22-year-old French woman, Monique Nee-rinck Nafaguatong, of Limoges, was sentenced to 25 years in jail by a Bangkok court for attempting to smuggle heroin out of Thailand.

Nafaguatong was arrested at Don Muang Airport March 1 this year as she was about to board a flight to Amsterdam.

CARACAS (AFP) - About 90,000 people have disappeared or are detained in Latin America for political seasons, it was alleged here.

Most of their vanished in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala and El Salvador,

said Fr. Juan Vives, a priest who organized conference of missing people's families.

"But the problem of missing persons is quasi-general in most Latin American countries where this new form of barbarity. . . seems to be



institutionalized," Father Vives told Agence France Presse.

He heads the Latin American Human Rights Foundation (FUNDALATIN).

Topless dancers protected by law

ALBANY, New York (AFP) - Topless dancers are protected by the Constitution's article on freedom of expression, and cannot be banned from bars, a New York State Appeals Court Judge ruled.

Bar owners who employ the dancers had appealed a 1977 State Law declaring the display of bare bosoms illegal, calling the law unconstitutional. Because minors are not allowed to buy alcohol or to enter bars, all possible spectators are adult who are free to look away if offended, Judge Jacob Fuchsberg said.

Should men and women stroll separately at dawn?

PARIS (AFP) - A major discussion is being held here over whether the favorite Friday pastime of strolling in the nearby mountains is to be covered by Islamic rules separating men and women so that each group walks on its own.

The Iranian Mountaineering Federation brought up the whole issue in the press three months ago, but the proposal has brought a fierce debate among the tens of thousands of Iranian youngsters who every Friday, the Moslem Sabbath, go to enjoy the mountain air far from the tension and traffic jams of the capital.

Usually every Friday at dawn there are long lines of hitch-hikers trying to get rides to the mountains, while queues line up for mountain cable cars and chair-lifts.

A soldier on leave who was relaxing in a tea room at an altitude of 2,000 meters (6,000 feet) was anxiously asking other people; "Is it true that the Pasharans (Revolutionary guards) higher up there are separating men and women?"

Both rich and poor youths hold lively discussions together despite their backgrounds and different political views.

Those who support the Islamic conception of separation of sexes can soon be picked out, although there are no signs of violence, by their mocking expressions.

Most young girls have loosened their scarves to let them hang about their necks, but they must tie them up again to cover their heads when an armed pasharan of a cafe manager politely but firmly tells them to do so.

Pasharan patrols are infrequent at high altitudes, but there are always youths shouting at unveiled girls "Allah kills hypocrites (mudjahedeen); Allah kills those without veils."

On the mountain path there was a file of six-and-seven-year-old girls walking behind their teacher and shouting out in their squeaky, childish voices "Death to those who are against the guide; death to America; death to hypocrites and to (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein."

Elsewhere youths were doing physical exercises while shouting Islamic slogans, turning the once calm mountain (ITF).

The spokesman also said that there is no heating system in the sailors' cabins even though the temperature here was some 14 degrees Fahrenheit.

To add to their misery, the spokesman said, the non-Grek have not been paid since February.

tain side into a seething political cauldron.

But so far, although the pasharans patrol the mountain walks and access to them, they have not so far separated the two sexes.

Women as maids abroad illegal

JAKARTA, (AFP) - Despite a government ban, the dispatch of Indonesian women workers abroad is still continuing illegally, according to the Manpower Ministry.

Women workers were generally sent abroad through brokers who used several covert ways which were difficult to detect, Director of Manpower Protection of the Manpower Ministry Dr. Danang Judonegoro told a Parliamentary debate.

He gave no figures but said the workers were sent to Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Middle East countries.

The women were generally employed as maid servants without being given the

proper law protection, he said.

The government has been unable to get the exact number of Indonesian women working abroad, because they are sent illegally, he added.

But informed sources estimated that there are several hundreds working in the Middle East.

The sources said the problem of women workers had been discussed between Manpower Minister Harun Zein and the Mayor of Jeddah Mohammad said Farsi during the latter's visit here recently.

Parliamentarian Mrs. Kartini Tambunan from the ruling Golkar who has just returned from Iran and Saudi Arabia said in the debate that the flow of Indonesian women workers abroad had been prompted by the difficulties to get jobs at home.

Many women who failed to get jobs here had been lured by the offer of high wages abroad, she added.

She gave an example that a woman worker earned \$150 U.S. a month, which is higher than the average salary of a servant in Indonesia.

According to the manpower and Transmigration Minister, there are 60 million jobless in Indonesia, with an average increase of 1.4 million each year.

AN OFFER AN INVITATION

To serve your printing requirements:

- * Newsletters
- * College publications
- * Annual Reports
- * Brochures
- * Tabloids
- * Pamphlets
- * Magazines
- * Books

Plus FREE EDITORIAL CONSULTATION.



J. Burgos Media Services
(PRINTERS/PUBLISHERS)

105-BE RODRIGUEZ SR. AVENUE
QUEZON CITY (Across the Quezon Landmark)

Rats overrun ship

VAASA, Western Finland (AFP) - Rats always leaving a sinking ship, old sailors say, but in this port city it is the seamen who are leaving a Greek ship reportedly occupied by black rats.

The 16,000-ton Flora C arrived here last week carrying sugar from Cuba, and authorities immediately took special measures to bar any from leaving. The rodents will be poisoned once the cargo is unloaded.

However, 12 Pakistani, and Indian and Chilean members of the 26-man crew left the vessel after a fist fight with the Greeks and asked to be flown home.

"The Flora C is the filthiest ship I have ever seen in Finland," said a spokesman for the International Transport Workers' Federation

MEC officials want 5-step salary hike

Some 100 division chiefs of the Ministry of Education and Culture at Arroceros St. are asking for a five-step salary increase effective Jan. 1982. The officials presented their appeal to Education Minister Onofre D. Corpuz, who assured them their demand will be incorporated in the proposed MEC salary adjustment scheme awaiting action at the Budget Ministry.

The five-step increase will give the division chiefs a monthly salary of P2,500 from the current P2,000. They said the increase is long over due since they were not included in the 30 percent pay hike allotted schools superintendents in March last year.

Last week, the National Alliance of Public School Teachers Associations also proposed salary increases for MEC's non-teaching personnel. Like the division chiefs, the administrative and training officers, clerks and janitors, were not included in the salary increases recently granted by the government to teachers.

The Philippines is a high-risk country to storm surges. A storm surge is a violent piling up of sea water due to wind effects during tropical cyclones.

Pagasa has identified 35 coastal basins, including the parola point in Manila, as potential storm surge areas. Few literature had been devoted to storm surges in the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

Risky storm surges known

The Philippines is a high-risk country to storm surges. A storm surge is a violent piling up of sea water due to wind effects during tropical cyclones.

Pagasa has identified 35 coastal basins, including the parola point in Manila, as potential storm surge areas. Few literature had been devoted to storm surges in the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

the Philippines, but the phenomenon is regarded as one of the deadliest hazards of typhoons. In the past, hundreds of Philippine coastal villages and towns were washed away, thousands of lives lost, and many hundreds of vessels and fishing boats wrecked or sunk by violent storm surges. The earliest recorded storm surge in the Philippines directly claimed 1,300 lives. The storm surge was reported by a priest, Father Algue, in his account of the typhoon of Samar and Leyte ("El Baguio de Samar Y Leyte") in Oct. 1897. In the United States, the American Meteorological society reported: "Ninety percent of those who lose their lives in a hurricane (violent storm) are killed by storm surge. Wind and inland fresh-water flooding claim the remainder." Leoncio A. Amadore, science research assistant and chief of the PAGASA Typhoon Moderation Center, explains how storm surge occurs. "Strong winds generated by the tropical cyclone drive the surface waters towards the coast, where, because the water is shallow, the return flow is retarded by the frictional force of the sea bed. This makes the water pile up on the shoreline, and the final result is a storm surge." He said the effects of storm surges are most pronounced in wide and shallow bays which are critically exposed to the tracks of tropical cyclones. (PNA)

So, Pinoys eat dogs; British cruel to bears

By ILLUMINADO VARELA, JR.

Telling stories about London dogs, birds, bears and cats may end the to-do-raised by the British over the issue of Filipinos eating dog-meat as a delicacy.

Now there's that story of cruelty to black bears or what some British newspapers call "a grizzly end."

Not commonly known even in London, the British slaughter 300 black bears annually to provide the ceremonial hats worn by the British brigade guards.

The black glamorous hats (shakos) lend a colorful spectacle as scarlet-coated guardsmen with fixed bayonets, mounted cavalry with drawn swords, and massed military bands parade in all the glory of full-dress uniform.

Appalled to hear on London's Radio 4's program about the mass slaughter of black bears, a certain K. Jones, of Braunton, North Devon, wrote the Daily Mail, a London newspaper:

"I wonder whether the crowds would flock so readily to visit London if they knew where those glamorous hats came from?"

Perhaps, Filipinos should know more about the British concern for animals, especially dogs, cats and birds.

When they are sick, they are hospitalized. When they are injured, they are covered by insurance policy. When they are lost, they are advertised. And when they die, they are given decent burial, in dog or cat cemeteries. One would think that the British love dogs more than they do men.

Last summer, in the crowded High Oxford Street near the building where the Philippine Airlines holds office, a British couple were

observed making a scene.

The typsy husband was angrily scolding his wife who was leading a cute poodle by the leash.

The quarrel got to a point where the man kicked the woman. The passersby merely watched with a none-of-my-business face.

Once more the man kicked the woman. He missed her this time but hit instead the poodle who velped as he rolled over like a football. The crowd was appalled.

In a public square in London, there's a monument of a dog in recognition of the animal's loyalty to his master.

The story goes that the dog followed his master to the train station. The master, a soldier, never came back. The dog never left the station either. He died waiting for his master.

De la Cruz elected NCCP chairman

The Most Rev. Abdias de la Cruz, 53, Obispo Maximo of the Philippine Independent Church, was elected chairman of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines (NCCP) in an election held last week at the Faith Baptist Church in West Avenue, Quezon City. De la Cruz takes over the position of Major Remegio Lacambra of the Salvation Army whose term has expired.

The election was held during the opening day of the scheduled three-day conference of the NCCP which has for its theme, Proclaiming Christ Today.

As chairman of the organization, de la Cruz will be the head of the church body and coordinate the activities of nine affiliate member-churches and eight associate member churches. The NCCP has a total membership of close to six million.

Also elected were Atty. Emilio Capulong of the UCCP, Rev. Aurellano of UNIDA, and Ms. Jeannie Nacpil of the United Methodist Church.

In his acceptance speech, de la Cruz conveyed his thanks to all those who supported his candidacy and to those who prayed for the continued unity of the Philippine Independent Church.



Stuider - "Sudhritische Zeitung/Munich"

The Nation

Japan donates mobile libraries

Japan has donated two mobile libraries to the National Library.

Notes on the grant were signed and exchanged by Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes and Ambassador Hideho Tanaka of Japan at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Nov. 13.

The mobile libraries, which can accommodate thousands of books, will move around areas where the people have less opportunity to reach many books and are expected to further promote education.

Japan started the Cultural Grant Aid Program in 1975 with the intention of contributing to the promotion of education and research and cultural activities

in developing countries, and since 1977, it has extended grants under the program almost every year.

This grant is the sixth project under the Cultural Grant Aid Program of the Government of Japan, following the donations of anthropological research equipment to the University of the Philippines in Feb. 1977, athletic equipment to the Philippine Normal College in Sept. 1977, audio-visual equipment to the University of the Philippines in Sept. 1978, a computer system to the National Educational Testing Center in Dec. 1979, and equipment for archaeological and anthropological studies to the National Museum in Jan. 1981.

DON'T BE MISLED

Don't be misled. There's no complete freedom of the press despite government pronouncements to this effect.

Learn unpublished goings-on in the media today. They'll help you know your government and officials better. And interpret what you read in your papers more intelligently.

Read *The Quiet Revolt of the Philippine Press*. Written by a veteran journalist who knows what's happening.

Author: MARCELO B. SORIANO, Managing Editor of *WE Forum*; Editor of *OJO*, official publication of the National Press Club; member of the Press Freedom Committee.

Bookpaper - P25 per copy
Student Edition - P15 per copy
Airmail - Plus P5 per copy

Copies available at WE Forum's editorial office
105-B E. Rodriguez, Sr. Avenue
Quezon City (in front of Quezon Institute)
Telephone: 40-08-25

Exclusive distributor:
MELGA Enterprises
Suite A-207, Ben-Lor Bldg.
1184 Quezon Avenue, Q.C.
Tel. 99-26-41 to 52 Local 57

- Also available at the following bookstores:
- INTERNATIONAL BOOKSTORE and MAGAZINES
Pabayo-Gomez Sts.
Cagayan de Oro City
 - INTERNATIONAL BOOKSTORE and MAGAZINES
Tiongko Bldg.
Davao City
 - SOLIDARIDAD
Padre Faura St.
Ermita, Manila
 - CEBU BOOKHOUSE
I.A.S. Bldg.
516 Mango Ave.
Cebu City
 - ERHWON
Makati and Greenhills
 - BOOKMARK
All branches
 - REX Morayta
(in front of FEU)
 - WEBSTER
Recto Avenue
 - NATIONAL BOOKSTORE
All branches
 - GOODWILL
Rizal Avenue
 - POPULAR BOOKSTORE

Stop killing intellectuals, top Chinese official urges

TAIPEI, (AFP) — Chinese Communist Party Vice Chairman Chen Yun, in a letter to Politburo members, urged them to stop "killing intellectuals like chickens," saying: "Let the people eradicate the dark shadows hidden in their hearts."

Chen reportedly wrote the letter on Sept. 12, a copy of which had reached Taiwan. The English language newspaper China News carried a summary on Nov. 18, while the official Central Daily published its full text after checking with authorities concerned about its authenticity.

The letter was distributed on Sept. 20 by the Chinese Communist Party's secretariat to all senior cadres and general officers for study and discussion, according to Nationalist Chinese intelligence sources.

Chen bluntly told members of the Politburo that he was against the decision to criticize the "capitalist liberalization trend." He said that there had been too many political movements in China in the past 30 years, and that the Cultural Revolution nearly led the Party to collapse.

"The people are disgusted with the know-not-for-what political campaigns. Both members of the Party and the masses are still wary of them," Chen said.

He said that the Chinese

Communist Party was following the old path by first directing its criticism toward controversial literary products. He called the method a "dead alley that leads to nowhere."

"Intellectuals were the target during the anti-rightist campaign. They were again the first victims during the Cultural Revolution. The chain reactions have caused us inestimable losses. Intellectuals have all become apathetic," Chen asserted.

He added that it was inevitable that literary works would have one kind of fault or another. "We should objectively analyze the cause of the faults," he said.

Elaborating, Chen said that during the Cultural Revolution, even cadres and the masses, let alone intellectuals, suffered from the persecution of the Lin Biao clique and the Gang of Four.

The intellectuals, who were the first ones to suffer, naturally want to give vent to their feelings, which, he said, was the primary cause behind the unintentional mistakes committed by authors of such works as "Bitter Love."

"We all recognize this. However, we also condemn such works as damaging to the party's image and the nation's unity and stability needed for the four modernization. I do not agree with that view," Chen said.

"The mistakes of the Cultural Revolution cannot be attributed to Chairman Mao (Tsetung) alone. Rather, it was the biggest mistake ever committed by our Party. Now that we are determined to correct our mistakes, we should not be afraid of people revealing skeletons in the closet," he added.

He said that if the Chinese Communist Party tried to cover up its mistakes, it would not be able to correct them. "The tail cannot be amputated if we are afraid of pain," he noted.

Chen said that the Party should oppose capitalist liberalization, but it should be done primarily by education. "We should punished only

those who openly act against the leadership of the Party and the Socialist system. But we must not kill intellectuals as if they were chickens," he suggested.

Chen said Party leaders were picking on the wrong target to criticize controversial works like "Bitter Love" to show their opposition to capitalist liberalization.

"We cannot force the people to have unshakeable confidence in our Party under any circumstances. The Party must win popular support with deeds. If our Party continues to commit mistakes like the Cultural Revolution, we will be overthrown by the people," the Party Vice Chairman warned.

Ancient Buddhist scriptures found

HONGKONG (AFP) — China has found a 14th century Tibetan Buddhist scroll painting embedded with precious stones, New China News Agency (NCNA) reported.

NCNA, monitored here, said the painting is now being restored in Shannan Prefecture, Tibet.

The painting called

"Goddess of Mercy at Meditation" is inlaid with 29,000 pearls, 2,000 diamonds, rubies, sapphires, turquoise, corals and 15 grams of gold.

It added that the work, measuring two meters by 1.2 meters, has been practically conforming to the original design.

Since the last few years, the Chinese government has allocated one million yuan (about U.S. \$920,000) each year and an additional 1.6 million yuan (about \$1 million) has been earmarked this year for maintenance of Buddhist monasteries and historical sites in Tibet.

NCNA said 2,100 relics had been recovered so far this year in Tibet.

TV sets swamp with ads

THE HAGUE (AFP) — The Netherlands is on the verge, it is feared here, of its television sets being swamped by advertisements transmitted by space satellites.

More than 20 written questions on this have been set down in Parliament, reflecting wide-scale public concern at commercial television program being beamed down direct to private homes.

Meanwhile, the leading daily newspaper De Voks-

Humanities

Ngalan ko'y Marcelo

September twenty one, nineteen seventy two
Sa panig ng isang maralitang baryo;
Sanggol na lalaki'y sumilang sa mundo
At tinawag siya sa ngalan Marcelo.

Lumipas ang araw, buwan at panahon
Umedad siya ng ika-pitong taon;
Siya'y pinag-aral, pinasok na grade one
Sa isang maliit, abang paaralan.

At nang dumating ang sarahan ng klase
Hindi sinasadya kanyang nadiskubre;
Di pa maisulat pangalang sarili
Alam lang basahin ay ang a, e, at i.

At isa-isa niyang binalik-balikan
Mga bagay-bagy na napag-aralan:
Pumalakpak twina, sumagot ng "Yes Ma'm"
Umawit ng Himig ng Bagong Lipunan.

Ngunit gayon pa man siya ay masaya
Kahit walang alam siya ay pumasa;
Hawak ang kanyang kard lumapit sa ina
At ipinagyabang ang grade na nakuha.

Sa halip matuwa, ina ay nanlumo
"Paano na ngayon ang pag-aaral mo?
Ang lupang naiwan ng tatay mo't lolo
Kinamkam ng mga ganid nilang amo."

Dahil sa narinig siya ay umalis
Nagpalaboy-laboy na gulo ang isip;
Napunta kung saan at naging drug addict
Natutong magnakaw, natutong mang-umit.

Hanggang sa mapadpad doon sa Ermita
At naging biktima ng mga turista,
Mga Amerikanong dayuhan na bakla;
Pawang mga gutom sa laman ng bata.

Minsan isang hapon, siya ay nadako
Sa may gawing Lawton, Plaza Bonifacio;
Siya'y nakihalo sa maraming tao
Kanyang pinakinggan ang nangade-demo.

Sa murang isipan doon niya nabatid
Tunay na dahilan buhay na sinapit;
Masaganang luha sa mata'y nangilid
Siya'y nakaramdam ng panghihinagpis.

Maya-maya mandin kanyang namataan
Isang kolehiyala na may kartong tangan;
Salaping nakuha sa baklang dayuhan
Agad na kinuha sa kanyang bulsahan.

"Sandali po lamang, ale, aleng ano
Sa inyo ng lahat ang perang dala ko;
Pambiling pintura't mga lumang diario
Siyanga ho pala, ngalan ko'y Marcelo."

R. B. OMANITO

Off the press,
Friday, Dec. 4

Ang Pahayagang
MALAYA

● Pang-masa ● Pang-kalayaan

krant has blamed a senior firm executive with the European Space Agency (ESA) for having close ties with a Dutch Private commercial television



Leapfrog? Of course we don't want to play leapfrog!

Pulse

Editorial

Call to action

In our preceding issue, Nov. 28-Dec. 1, we headlined an expose of a Japan-Asia quarterly on how big foreign-controlled corporations skirt the Philippine's agrarian law to perpetuate their exploitation of Mindanao for their banana export industry.

The quarterly, AMPO, using an extensive and intensive study by Third World Studies Center of the Philippines, observed that the Philippine government "has shown neither willingness nor resolve to prosecute those who skirt the law."

At this stage, we tend to hand to the government some doubt that it is not well-informed of the doings of the foreign-controlled corporations, which are, based on the provisions of the Constitution, limited in the number of hectares that they can tend for their operations. Of course, that's being too naive.

But, let it be so, for purposes of our calling attention to the opposition stalwarts in Mindanao — or even the simple citizens who care for their land — to come out in the open now and question the activities of the foreigners.

Every now and then, the big men of Mindanao, mostly those in politics, complain of their being neglected. One reason they often cite is the absence of Mindanaoans in the top echelon of the government.

In the case of the banana industry, or, to be more precise, the circumvention of the law by the foreign-controlled corporations, the Mindanaoans need not be near the bedroom of President Marcos to draw his attention to the irregularity. We long to see the likes of Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez's fight for the cause of the oppressed coconut farmers.

Instead of fighting among themselves, as to who is the big boss in Mindanao, politically or otherwise, the Mindanao stalwarts should join hands in denouncing the foreign-controlled corporations to stir presidential action. After all, every thing seems to be decided in Malacanang. Notice how the jeepney strike in Metro Manila on Nov. 27 was nipped in the bud by a presidential stroke.

Of course, like in the coconut industry, any well-meaning crusader in the banana export industry would have to tangle with people closely associated with the President or those very near him.

But that should not deter the Mindanao bigwigs. In fact, this should be a test to their true spirit. The banana country is theirs more than anyone else's.

WE FORUM is published every Wednesday and Saturday by the J. BURGOS MEDIA SERVICES with editorial and business offices at 105-B Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr. Avenue, Quezon City. Manila office is located at the National Press Club Bldg. Annex, Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila. Tel. No. 40-08-25. Reentered as a second class mail matter at the Manila Central Post Office on Nov. 27, 1978.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: P140 for one year; P70 for six months (by mail). For shorter periods, divide the amounts as necessary.

JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

MARCELO B. SORIANO
Managing Editor

EDWARD G. BURGOS ANGEL C. TRONQUED
Production Manager Circulation Manager

"TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH
AND SHARE A VISION."

Musing over the freedom that journalists enjoyed during the pre-martial law years, an old hand told a young reporter:

"Hijo, the press will never be the same again."

He could be right.

Facts are that the Philippine government is scheming to perpetuate its hold on the media because it, like the others in the Third World, believes that the press should be its partner in development. Meaning, the press should only print what the government deems it right for the country.

And "right" in this respect is best illustrated by what Minister Gregorio Cendana said at the General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union in Manila last September:

"Media as catalyst for change can ill afford to stand apart from development process. It must be part of the process."

The government is developing that kind of a catalyst. Its hands are visible in two press organizations which claim to be independent. One is the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs of the Philippines (FPPC). The other is the Rural Media Foundation.

In the FPPC, which held its second convention-election of officers in Cabanatuan City Nov. 28-29, a Cabinet-level intervention worked to the election of administration candidates, during its revival last year.

One credit to the FPPC is that there are well-meaning community journalists in it who want it to become an effective force to improve community journalism.

This cannot be said, however, of the Rural Media Foundation which was to meet Dec. 1-2 at a hotel in Manila. All along, this foundation has been vague. How it intends to serve the rural media (the same group that the FPPC represents) has not been explained. The only thing clear so far is that it is headed by a former newsman who also once headed the FPPC before it collapsed several years ago. He has long been closely identified with Malacanang people.

The Rural Media Foundation, has made it public, though, through a news release in the *Bulletin Today*,

that it recognizes the role of media as partner of the government in development.

Apart from the press organizations, the government, of course, has the state-owned news agency, the *Philippine News Agency*, through which — if a scheme

Scheme to perpetuate muzzling of press

By MARCELO B. SORIANO

The publisher-editor, Jose G. Burgos, Jr., was out of town at the time this issue was being prepared. He was supposed to arrive Dec. 1. He will resume his column immediately.

materializes — press freedom would be given the extreme unction.

The idea is to have all news stories from the international wire agencies coursed through the wires of the PNA.

Under this arrangement, stories critical to the government filed by the foreign wire services would be sifted carefully at the PNA news desks. Only the harmless news stories then will reach the newsrooms of Philippine newspapers. The result would be: Readers in the Philippines world get sanitized newspapers.

Some nations think that the press is their instrument

No graft. No corruption. No scandal. Beautiful Philippines.

To have the news dispatches of transnational news agencies coursed through the PNA would mean some law-making process. But this is not a problem. That would probably be the easiest part of the scheme.

Actually, the scheme is not the monopoly of the Philippine government. It is now a global scheme being perfected by Third World governments, first on a regional basis.

The idea to use the PNA, and other state-owned news agencies in the Third World, was hatched through the so-called New World Information Order (NWIO). The Third World has been getting the UNESCO (United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization) to adopt the NWIO.

It seems, however, that the NWIO is getting a rough sailing in the UNESCO. It is simply facing a stiff opposition from the world's major news organizations, normally referred to as the Western Press.

In their meeting in Talloires, France, last May, the press organizations called on the UNESCO and other international organizations to abandon attempts to regulate information media around the world.

In a statement, now known as the Talloires Declaration,

the world press organizations said:

"Press freedom is a basic human right. We pledge ourselves to a concerted action to uphold this right."

Towards the end of October this year, the United States government, through its ambassador to the UNESCO, echoed the sentiment of the Talloires meeting.

In an address to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jean Broward Shevlin, promised to work against any attempt to limit freedom of the press or to require governmental licenses for journalists.

"Any attempt or infringement of what we understand as First Amendment rights, and particularly at adopting restrictive measures such as licensing of journalists by government, will be resisted uncompromisingly and without hesitation," Mrs. Shevlin declared. She added:

"If UNESCO implemented the New World Information Order policy, we would withdraw our funding... Some nations think they should have a press that is an instrument of the state," Mrs. Shevlin said. "I don't think they can impose their view on us."

It is precisely this stiff opposition in the UNESCO that has now prompted the Third World governments to resort to their scheme.

The scheme is for the Third World governments to link their news agencies. Such arrangement for the Asia-Pacific region begins formally on Jan. 1 next year.

In the region there are 23 news agencies participating, including the Philippines. They are grouped in what was launched first week of October this year as the Asia-Pacific News Network (ANN).

Launching of ANN was made at the conclusion of a four-day assembly of the news agencies in the Malaysia capital, Kuala Lumpur.

The assembly adopted a number of resolutions that would make ANN effective. One of these contained a recommendation that transna-

tional news agencies should be distributed only through the national news agencies in the region. Another contained a recommendation that governments of the region should lower the tariffs to help accelerate the flow of news.

Apart from ANN, the Philippine government also participates in what is known as the *Manila AIRCON* (Automated Information Reservation Computer Oriented Network).

AIRCON includes the government news agencies of four-member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. Singapore has no state news agency as yet. But it is in the process of establishing one.

AIRCON automatically disseminates each agency's copies to the other agencies with no central editing or "clearing house."

Yusof Bador, secretary of *Bernama*, Malaysia's news agency, describes how AIRCON has so far benefitted the ASEAN countries by saying that the news disseminated through the exchange "refrained from touching on the political sensitivities of the ASEAN countries and the emphasis was on economic news and the cultural stories for a better insight on the way of life and heritage of the neighboring countries."

Not content with this multi-lateral arrangements, some of the Third World governments also maintain bilateral arrangements.

There is a news exchange cooperation between Indonesia's *Antara* with its Turkish

Page 9, please



M. Duck / The Bulletin / Sydney

Opinion

This is my own



Domesticated

By JOAQUIN R. ROCES

*No matter how big some of our leaders have grown
In terms of power and the wealth that they now own
They tend to relive the role of the small town boy
Overreacting, overreaching, overspending
In order to impress every foreign visitor
To serve his tiniest of needs; his whims, to monitor
While hosting Sports meets, Conventions, and Festivals
At a time when many of our own dear countrymen
Hardly earn enough to buy their much needed victuals*

*They seem obsessed with what they call hospitality
Which is really disguised colonial mentality*

*After witnessing some of our servile antics
A well traveled foreign delegate made this comment
Intended to make us real proud, and not to lament:
"You have become the most popular of all Asiatics
This by almost everyone in the world is known
I've heard it said often you make the best domestics
In London, Hongkong, and even in far Lebanon"*

*What was it that we planted?
What is this we have sown?
When there's a call for Help Wanted
Do we come into our own?*

Grievances

Cocofarms to forest

We, Laguna coconut farmers, would like to bring to the immediate attention of the powers-that-be, particularly President Marcos, members of the Batasang Pambansa, UNICOM (United Coconut Oil Mills, Inc.) and COCOFED (Philippine Coconut Producers Federation) our very gloomy financial plight which has been brought about by the collapse of coconut and copra prices.

We want to let it be known that many of us have indefinitely postponed the harvesting of our coconuts for the simple reason that after deducting our expenses for picking, collecting, husking and hauling our produce, we barely make any profit at all.

On the other hand, the workers who help us in the harvesting process would not budge from demanding the same wages that we use to pay when coconut and copra

prices were high. Consequently, we have no alternative except to stop harvesting our crops if only to minimize further losses of time and effort not to mention money. For, at the on-going market rate of from 10 to 15 centavos per nut, we can hardly break even and make both ends meet.

Worst of all, our coconut farms are in hapless disarray as we have no money to pay for additional workers to cut and clear the thick brush vegetation which has started to swallow our plantations.

We are apprehensive that if this would go on unabated, our coco farms might revert to second-growth forest. It, therefore, behooves the authorities to extend their assistance if only to save our country's coconut industry from impending disaster.

(Sgd.) CRIS B. VILLAR
Pagsanjan, Laguna

Philippine scene



Viewpoints



Ingles did right

By RAUL M. GONZALES

The Cebu City Mayor is facing very serious anti-graft and anti-dummy law violations charges before that City's Fiscal's Office. From what I have gathered, these charges, which were filed by former Cebu City Mayor Del Rosario, establish very strong prima facie case against Mayor Solon and if we will just be properly guided by the rules laid down by PD 77 and 911, there is no doubt that the case should be elevated to the Sandiganbayan.

But this is the \$64 dollar question which Cebuanos are asking: Will the Fiscal of Cebu have enough courage to forward the case to the Tanodbayan, and will the Tanodbayan eventually have enough courage to file the charges with the Sandigan? Everybody knows that Mayor Solon is a sacred cow of this regime; in fact, he was plucked from out of nowhere to be made Mayor of such a big city, although he was a virtual unknown in Cebu politics. This case against Mayor Solon will be a big challenge to the Fiscal and the Tanodbayan and it will show the nation whether big fishes can be charged in the Sandiganbayan or not.

Many people in Iloilo City are also asking what has happened to serious charges which no less than Assemblyman Caram filed

against the Iloilo City Mayor since about a year ago? I personally know that the charges were properly documented and, under ordinary circumstances, the case should have been filed in court long ago. But there is a deafening silence from the Tanodbayan about the case and people in Iloilo City are wondering: How come? Perhaps, if a small fish like a clerk or a capataz were the one faced with documented charges as serious as the one which Assemblyman Caram filed against the Mayor of Iloilo, the criminal information would have long reached the Sandiganbayan.

Minister Cesar Virata talks about hard times ahead of the nation. I shudder to imagine what will happen during those anticipated hard times as Prime Minister Virata prognosticates. At present our people are already groaning under very difficult situations, with people in the remote places with hardly enough to eat from day to day. If today we are already suffering the serious economic difficulties, because of the bungling of our economy by the Marcos regime these past 16 long years, what will happen to us next year?

My heart bleeds for the Filipino people not only
Page 8, please

Views & Interviews

Don't ban videos



By Prof. SALVADOR ROXAS GONZALES

Interview with Salvador Roxas Gonzalez in a VIDEO games amusement center, by the owner.

- Q. How do you like video games, Professor?
A. Entertaining.
- Q. Do you agree with President Marcos's ban on all video games?
A. No. I think that it should be banned near schools but not in amusement centres like this where people come to pass the time away and forget the poor economy of this country. What should be banned are expensive sports festivals and film festivals in which the government spends hundreds of millions of pesos of the people's money for its amusement.
- Q. You have been to Japan, Professor, how are the video amusement parlors there?
A. Flourishing. I think the Japanese like these machines better than sex. They are even preferable to the discos where the bright colored lights go off and on and the music blares into your ears, and where the young waste their time in drinking and tickling each other, and come out half blind and half deaf.
- Q. Are video games gambling, Professor?
A. No, unless people bet on who can get more points in car racing simulations or in "shooting down" alien spaceships, which hardly anybody does.
- Q. What do you think of the boy who stole P200 from his mother to spend them all in video games, is that a good reason to close down the video parlors?
A. That boy was abnormal, to say the least. Besides, if such will be the reason, why not close down all the casinos, legitimate and illegitimate, since many of those who lose their money there spend their monthly earnings instead of feeding their families. I know of people who open their pay envelopes in the Jai Alai, and go home broke. Now, that's real gambling for you.
- Q. You know, Professor, many businessmen who legitimately bought video machines will lose millions of pesos if nothing is done with the total ban now imposed, do you think that's fair?
A. Of course not. It's not fair, no warning, no time extension, and no remedies were suggested. Just BAN, banat agad. Is it a crime to own a video game machine? If not, why the confiscation, why the total ban? This certainly is not the way to treat people. There is nothing in our laws that says videos are illegal. Consider the sale of liquor and beer near schools, its prohibition in such environment is understandable. But suppose Mr. Marcos would one day put a total ban on the sale of liquor and beer simply because some people get drunk, wouldn't that be wrong? That would be as stupid as a complete video games ban.
- Q. Does your son play the video games machines?
A. Yes, even I myself do sometimes. Besides there are for sale some handy pocket-size video games gadgets, toys, which even parents play, and they cost hundreds of pesos that only the rich can afford. The rich even buy very expensive video games attachment to their television sets, and that's no crime. Why discriminate against those who couldn't afford such costly machines in their living room and instead go to the video games parlours for some amusement occasionally? Why?
- Q. But some say that the children spend much of their money in the video games, that's why they are bad. Is that right?
A. Those are the children of the rich who will spend money on anything anyway. But the children of the poor would prefer to buy food with their pesos, they are hungry. What can be done is to lower the price to 50 centavos instead of P1. And if it is spend,

Page 9, please

With a grain of salt

Film the US Will Not Make



By ARMANDO J. MALAY

The first scene is in a secret briefing-planning room in the Pentagon. Before a map of Asia, a clutch of generals and civilian officers are in deep thought. A six-star general points to a group of islands in the map and says:

"Take this small country called Bayan-ko. It hasn't bought hardware from us for the last 10 years. They only want hand-me-down planes, tanks and rifles." All nod gravely. Finally the most important-looking man in the room says: "Let's send Gen. Kickapoo down here to do some hard selling job." All others agree and then rush for their pre-lunch martinis.

The second scene is in the room of Bayan-ko's Chief of State, where the latter is conferring with Gen. Kickapoo.

Chief of State: "But I tell you, General, we don't need more arms. We're at peace with our neighbors and we fear no invasion. Why, we have not begun to use yet the arms you've sold to us in the last 10 years."

General: "Is that so? Well, I have here secret documents gathered by our intelligence men, to the effect that a rebel group will topple you soon and seize power." Here he lays out reams and reams of documents, including maps.

After a while, the deal is closed.

The third scene moves to the mountains, where Gen. Kickapoo, now dressed in civvies, is seen talking to a bearded rebel chief.

General: "You see, with the weapons we can furnish you by submarine in one week, you can easily topple your enemy. Think, you'll be sitting in the palace in two weeks at the most."

Rebel Chief: "What you offer looks good, but we have no money. As you can see, we live a hand-to-mouth existence."

General: "We can give you credit. Once you are

in power..."

After a while, the deal is closed.

What follow next are terrible scenes of carnage. Here the movie director can pull out all stops. Women, children, old folk being blown to smithereens. Entire cities and towns disappearing in bomb attacks. Two armies, armed with the latest weaponry, locked in mortal combat. Even biological and chemical warfare is resorted in the country of Bayan-ko.

The final shot of this long sequence shows the whole country of Bayan-ko wiped off the map.

The final scene is a repeat of the first. The same clutch of generals and civilians are facing a map, this time of Africa. The same six-star general in the first scene points to a spot in the African map, and says, "Now this small country called Zambuiuko hasn't bought hardware from us in the last 15 years. Maybe we should send somebody there to do some selling job."

All nod in grave assent.

The title of this piece would seem to limit the impossibility of the movie being made. Hollywood hawk can use the same script, except that instead of a briefing room in the Pentagon, a secret room deep in the Kremlin would be the venue of the first and last scenes. The second and third scenes and the long sequence on the war of annihilation can be laid in any Third World country.

Kokoy Joke of the Week:
Kokoy and a friend went to a funeral parlor. The friend suggested: "Let's pass around the bier."
Kokoy: "Huwag naman dito. Besides, are you sure they have San Miguel here?"

Thought of the Week:
"The press should be neither an echo nor a pander." - G. W. Curtis.

Two 'terrorists' meet

A few months after his father's fruitless visit, on November 12, 1974, Geny Lopez decided to embark on a hunger strike "to focus world attention to the plight of all Filipino political prisoners." From his prison cell, he smuggled a letter to his parents - in the underpants of his wife - informing them of his decision to "stake one's life for His (God's) principles." Geny wanted to free his father from the bond caused by his detention. The letter read:

November 12, 1974

My very dearest Nanay and Tatay,

Please be assured that I have thought over very completely my decision. I believe I am very fortunate in that I am being provided the opportunity to test the ultimate proof of my love for God - the willingness to stake one's life for His principles. Not very many are given this chance. My commitment to Our Lord is total. If He wills to cut my life short through this fast, then it simply means that I shall be reunited with Him that much sooner. Isn't this the objective of our existence anyway? I am at peace with all - even with those who have persecuted us.

But by this act, I hope to end the humiliation and punishment that both of you have undergone for the past two years. Also, I hope to restore some of the dignity that rightfully belongs to any man and which you have been deprived of. You have demeaned yourself, you have been embarrassed - you have suffered enough. It is now time to speak up. I can only guess what you have undergone, Tatay. You have always been a fighter. My detention neutralized you. But the voices that have been stilled must now awaken. We must now fight for what is right. You must now be like that Spanish general at the Alcazar who did not mind seeing his son die. They can no longer harm me. What I have, nobody can take away.

You have always fought and stood for principles. This is what our enemies do not have. So how can they win? Do what you like. Do not worry about me.

Geny

The hunger fast had a worldwide impact. It was the greatest embarrassment to Marcos since the imposition of martial law two years earlier. By the tenth day of the hunger strike - in which Geny's cellmate, Sergio Osmena, III had also joined - Marcos decided to "negotiate." He sent his emissary, Johnny Enrile, to the

CONDENSED VERSION OF STEVE PSINAKIS' BOOK,

PART XXX

The Hunger Strike

hunger strikers and also invited their wives to the palace, promising them that he would meet their demands to release all political prisoners not facing formal charges, if Geny and Serge ended their hunger fast. They believed Marcos and stopped their fast. They were deceived.

Geny and Serge were taken to a military hospital, and, after a short period of recu-

peration, always under heavy security, they were thrown back in jail.

Before the end of the year, even the desperate old man Lopez lost all hope of seeing his son again. He had nothing left to trade for Geny's freedom except his soul. Marcos now wanted a declaration of support for his martial law regime, both from the father and the son. Neither of them was willing to endorse it.

Moved by his son's letter urging him "to fight," old man Lopez decided to engage in his last battle. On December 31, 1975, he broke his two-year silence and issued a long press statement.

(To be continued)



PRIMER

The coconut levy

Philippine Coconut Producers Federation (Cocofed)

Honorary Chairman Juan Ponce Enrile
Chairman Rolando dela Cuesta
Vice-Chairman & Pres Ma. Clara Lobregat
Vice-Pres. At-Large J. Reynaldo V. Morente
Vice-Pres. for Luzon Bienvenido A. Marquez
Vice-Pres. for Visayas Atty. Celestino Sabate
Vice-Pres. for Mindanao Anastacio C. Emano, Sr.
Director & Secretary Domingo P. Espina
Director & Treasurer Eladio I. Chatto
Director Magin L. Belarmino
Director Jose R. Eleazar, Jr.
Director Moises A. Escueta
Director Jose A. Gomez
Director Sulpicio G. Granada
Director Jose C. Martinez
Director Inaki R. Mendezona

United Coconut Oil Mills, Inc. (UNICOM)

Chairman of the Board Juan Ponce Enrile
President Eduardo M. Cojuangco, Jr.
Director Ma. Clara Lobregat
Director Jose R. Eleazar, Jr.
Director Jose C. Concepcion
Director Douglas Lu Ym
Director Teodoro Regala
Director Inaki Mendezona
Director Sigfredo Veloso
Director Emmanuel Alameda

United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB)

Chairman Juan Ponce Enrile
President Eduardo M. Cojuangco, Jr.
Director Ma. Clara Lobregat
Director Rolando dela Cuesta
Director Jose C. Concepcion
Director Inaki Mendezona
Director Emmanuel Alameda
Director Hermenegildo Zayco
Director Narciso Pineda
Director Danilo Ursua

Agricultural Investment Incorporated (AII)

President Eduardo M. Cojuangco, Jr.

levy would prompt buyers of the Philippine coconut oil to offer lower prices."

Mrs. Ma. Clara L. Lobregat, president of Cocofed was also quoted by the same paper - "We have now a situation where coconut prices are low and further lowered because of the levy suspension."

Earlier, we showed by a review of the statistics on the movements of copra prices from 1973 to 1979 and the challenges in the levy rates that it was the levy that was adjusted to the price trends rather than the other way around.

PCA Chairman dela Cuesta himself, in a hearing before the Committee on Agriculture of the Batasang Pambansa on May 14, 1980, explained the real factors that affect the movement of copra and coconut oil prices in the international market, as follows (only the relevant portions are excerpted for the sake of brevity).

"... yesterday you have been apprised of the causes of this decline (of coconut oil prices) and let me just summarize them for you. These are: No. 1, the over production of all fats and oils including coconut oil. Our own Philippine coconut production is estimated to be 2.3 million metric tons for the past year (1979) and this is about 15 percent over

II. Were Prices of Coco Oil in the International Market Really Affected by the Lifting of the Restoration of the Levy?

Eduardo M. Cojuangco, Jr., president of UCPB and Unicom was quoted by Business Day (Sept. 11, 1981) as saying that "the lifting of the

Judicial notices

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

File No. 81-2068

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 under a Deed of Real Estate Mortgage dated February 28, 1973 as amended, executed by the Mortgagor/s VIRGINIA O. GREY and RAFAEL GREY in favor of Mortgagee/s Philippine Banking Corporation and for the satisfaction of the mortgage indebtedness, which as of August 15, 1981, amounts to P30,859.95 PESOS, with interest, attorney's fees and all lawful fees and expenses of foreclosure, the Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff of Rizal, hereby announces to all parties concerned and the public in general that on December 9, 1981 at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of his Office at the Ground Floor, New Hall of Justice Bldg., Rizal Prov'l. Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro Manila, he or his authorized deputy sheriff, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine Currency, the following described real property/ies with all its improvements existing thereon, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 319203 Rizal Province

"A parcel of land (Lot 1-B of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd-125641, being a portion of Lot 1, Psu-80886, LRC Rec. No. 43516), situated in the Barrio of Tindig Na Manga, Municipality of Las Pinas, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N., points 3 to 4 by property of Eduardo C. Guico; on the E., points 4 to 1 by Lot 1-A; on the E., points 1 to 2 by Road Lot 1-E; and on the W., points 2-3 by Lot 1-C, all of the subdivision plan. Beginning at a points marked "1" on plan x x x x containing an area of THREE THOUSAND (3,000) SQUARE METERS, more or less"

Prospective buyers or bidders are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title/s to the said property/ies and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be. Pasig, Metro Manila, November, 10, 1981.

(Sgd.) MAXIMO C. CONTRERAS
Acting Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff

(Sgd.) JOSE M. RAMANO
Deputy Sheriff Incharge

Checked & Verified by:

(Sgd.) FABLO L. SY
Deputy Sheriff &
Reviewing Officer

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

Copy furnished:
All concerned,

Dates of Publication
Nov. 18, 25 & Dec. 2, 1981

EXTRA JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AMONG HEIRS

Extra judicial settlement among the heirs of the estate of ALEJANDRO BRIONES with waiver of respective rights in favor of LEONORA T. BRIONES, executed before Notary Public Roberto B. Yam of Manila, under Doc. No. 104 Page. No. 21, Book No. 1, Series of 1981.

Nov. 18, 25, Dec. 2, 1981

IBP acts on fake medicine

The Batasang Pambansa Committee on Health said it would act favorably on newly-filed bill seeking to increase the penalty for persons found manufacturing, distributing or selling fake or adulterated medicine or drugs.

Authored by Assembly-

man Felipe de Vera (KBL, Pangasinan), the bill proposes to amend Section 12 of Republic Act 3720, otherwise known as the "Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act."

Under the law, persons found guilty of manufacturing, distributing or selling fake drugs or medicine are

sentenced to less than six months and one day, but not more than five years in prison or a fine of not less than P1,000 or both.

The bill seeks to increase the imprisonment to six years and one day but not more than 12 years, and the fine

to P6,000 but not more than P20,000.

The bill also provides that if the offense is committed by a public official or employee, he shall, in addition to the penalty imposed, suffer perpetual disqualification from holding any appointee or elective office.

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

File No. 81-2040

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 under a Deed of Real Estate Mortgage dated September 30, 1980, executed by the Mortgagor/s ANASTACIO DE LOS REYES, married to Paz de los Reyes & VICTORIO DE LOS REYES married to Rosalina de los Reyes in favor of mortgagee/s Virka Construction, Inc. and for the satisfaction of the mortgage indebtedness, which as of June 30, 1981 amounts to P66,161.20 PESOS, with interest, attorney's fees and all lawful fees and expenses of foreclosure, the Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff of Rizal, hereby announces to all parties concerned and the public in general that on December 18, 1981 at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of his Office at the Ground Floor, New Hall of Justice Bldg., Rizal Prov'l. Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro Manila, he or his authorized deputy sheriff, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine Currency, the following described real property/ies with all its improvements existing thereon, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. M-13112 Tanay, Rizal

Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan H-175225, on plan N. 48 deg. 05'W., 6272.57 m. more or less from BLLM 1, Mp. of Tanay, x x x x containing an area of 10,7866 Hectares x x x x Bounded on the NE by property of Severino Tangahan on the SE. by property of Hermogenes Peneno and Public Land; on the SW., by Public Land; and on the NW by Cuyambay trail. x x x x

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

Pasig, Metro Manila, November 13, 1981.

(Sgd.) MAXIMO C. CONTRERAS
Acting Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff

(Sgd.) VICTOR S. STA. ANA
Deputy Sheriff Incharge

Checked & Verified by:

(Sgd.) FABLO L. SY
Deputy Sheriff & Reviewing Officer

Copy furnished:

All concerned,
Anastacio de los Reyes
747 C.A. Raymundo Ave.
Maybunga, Pasig, M.M.
Victorio de los Reyes
C. A. Raymundo Ave., Maybunga
Pasig, M.M.
Virka Construction, Inc.

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

WE Forum
Dates of Publication
Nov. 25, Dec. 2-9, 1981

Viewpoints . . . From page 6.

have they been denied their precious freedoms because of the repressive regime of martial law, they have also been suffering the mismanagement of their country's resources, the exploitation of their patrimony in favor of giant foreign conglomerates, and the continuous mortgaging of their future by the billions of dollars of borrowings which have sapped the nation's vitality and brought our people to the hard times which no less than Prime Minister Virata is now admitting. So what can we do? Let us just go down on our knees and pray. . .

I can only commiserate with Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles for the miserable treatment he has been receiving from his peers in the Ministry. Indeed, the announcement by Minister Ingles of his retirement from public life was the only decent thing left for him to do. But the good Minister should have known long ago that under this regime, unless one becomes a bootlicker, he can never go places. Look at some people who form part of this regime, some of them have already reached their second child-

hood but still they are retained in the saddle, not so much for their usefulness, perhaps, but more for their sychopancy.

Like an orchestra which moves after the movement of the maestro's baton, all newspapers and opinion writers are suddenly singing the same tune: That we need a strong opposition in this country. Why has everybody suddenly become champions of a strong opposition? Because Mr. Marcos said so, that's why. But it only illustrates that so many of us are like a bunch of sheeps under this dispensation.

There was a news item I saw in one of the afternoon dailies some days back. It says that that notorious Ramawil company had offered a public street, repeat a public street as a collateral to the BIR? The public seems to have already forgotten about the deals of the Ramawil and how Mayor Adelina Rodriguez's Quezon City was duped of some P30 millions. Indeed I would like to ask this question again: what has happened to the government probe of the Ramawil?

The coconut . . .

(From page 7)

the previous period. Apart from this (is) the current glut in soybeans . . . this is aggravated by the U.S. embargo (on grain shipments) to Russia. . . there is a spill-over of about one million metric tons of soybeans. Probably, the most significant thing about this is the world-wide tight money situation especially in the United States where the prime rate (to) as high as 20 percent prime rate. . . to the public about 21, 22 percent. . . And what is the effect of this? It is just that your consumers of coconut oil are no longer buying in large

inventories. Tingitingi on a need basis and that is another reason why we could not sell our coconut products. Of course, recession where there is less consumption. . . both edible and inedible oil. Other factors. . . the recent US-DA (United States Department of Agriculture) planting intentions where again oil seeds and soybeans are high priority. We expect again an overproduction (of Philippine copra). There is the growing attitude of protectionism. . .

(To be continued)

Views . . .

From Page 6

ing money on amusements, close the cinemas too. There is where more people go to waste their time and money watching bomba films.

Q. "That the devices erode the moral fiber of the citizenry, especially the youth, should be sufficient ground for the continued imposition of the total ban." (Editorial, Daily Express, 26 November.) What can you say about that, Professor?

A. Nonsense!. What is really eroding the moral fiber of the citizenry, especially the youth, are the lies that the government feeds them with, and their inability to stand up for their rights sometimes even in the courts of law where some of the judges may have been told to shut up. What is eroding this country is the rough-shod way by which the government rides over the rights of the people who sometimes can only cry and hope for a better day! What is eroding this land is the hypocrisy going on, in which instead of being the example of justice the government becomes the source of injustice. For this, please do not blame the video machines, they are programmed merely to amuse. Regulate them, but who are you to ban amusement that is not immoral like the lewd shows in town?

Scheme to . . .

From page 5

counterpart, Anadolu Ajansi. Singapore's future coming news agency will have a cooperation agreement with that of Malaysia's Bernama. The Press Trust of India has an arrangement with the East German news agency ADN. (Communist countries, particularly Russia, have been accused of favoring the NWIO.) Nigeria has made submarine links with Senegal. In the future, it also plans to link with Kenya.

So far, there are some 100 government-owned news agencies in the Third World (excluding Singapore's future one). These are distributed as follows: 26 in Africa, 18 in the Arab world, 21 in Asia and Oceania, and 11 in Latin America.

More agencies are expect-

ed to come. Linked together, the agencies feel they would have no need for the often-criticized as imbalanced Western press.

What happens then if the dream of the Third World countries for an orderly linked state-owned news agencies is perfected?

Perhaps, the answer will vary from country to country. It will depend largely on the guts of the journalists in each country or region.

In the Philippines, Filipino journalists have largely shown their willingness to be cowed by the government. Except for a few, the local journalists have been submissive. In fact, many of them seem to believe the line of the government that they should be partners in development. They have long forgotten that one of the roles of the press should be that of an adversary.

In the Asian region, what used to be looked upon as a champion of press freedom, the Press Foundation of Asia, has been quite silent, too.

Except for some bold roles that it adopted immediately upon the imposition of martial law in 1972, the PFA seems now to be concentrating on training of journalists and issuing developmental publications.

Even the appointment of Indonesia's fighting journalist, Mochtar Lubis, as head of PFA is being looked upon as something inconsequential to the role of the press as protector of individual rights and freedom. Announcement of his election recently said that he would be responsible for the scouting of funds for the operation of the PFA.

Perhaps, there is more than meets the eye in the election of Lubis and the announcement. If so, it is not being peddled around.

There's an urgent need to check the scheme. If no one moves, God bless the Filipinos and the Asians. The words of the old journalist would really become true:

"Hijo, the press will never be the same again."

Sin renews . . .

From page 1

The Cardinal expressed fears that other food assistance might also be stopped. "At present, we are also receiving aid from the World Food Program of the United Nations, from the European Economic Community. And the total of such assistance is in excess of \$100 million annually."

Cardinal Sin said government officials he had talked to justified the President's announcement. He said these officials cited statistics.

"The per capita income, they say, has risen meteorically during the past nine years under martial law. It was only \$210 in 1972, they declare triumphantly, but it is now \$780," Cardinal Sin explained.

He added:

"I, of course, am not an

economist, so I cannot refute the contention. But I ask myself, has this increased income been distributed evenly?"

The Cardinal has some doubts that the increased income went to the rich while the poor remain poorer than ever.

According to Cardinal Sin, "we have a government which is unduly concerned with image-building, a government so preoccupied with the cosmetic projects that the building of five-star hotels took precedence over the setting up of low-cost mass housing."

"What could more effectively project an image of economic prosperity than a grandiose announcement that we do not need aid, that we, in fact, are ready to extend aid to other countries?" Cardinal Sin said.

Sin had earlier kept a low profile after his verbal assault against government authorities over the issue of "voting and mortal sin" during the June presidential election. He has, in several occasions criticized the government on issues ranging from violation of human rights and extravagant display of wealth. One of his stronger attacks was against what Sin described as a "deliberate, finely-orchestrated campaign by the State to throttle the freedom of the Catholic Church to speak on matters of Catholic morality." WE Forum, July 4-10, 1981).

Appointments . . .

From page 1

executive editor was Marcelo B. Soriano, who will continue to perform the function of managing editor of We Forum. Soriano will also help the publisher-editor in the management of Malaya.

The other appointee is Teddy B. Cecilio, who was named managing editor of Malaya. Cecilio, a veteran newspaperman and former reporter-deskman of Taliba, vernacular publication of the sequestered Manila Times, used to edit the Filipino section of We Forum.

Film From Page 1

projects. The "revolution of extravagant centers" serve only a handful of the exclusive oligarchy.

"Besides", added Mayor Pimentel, "any attempt to enhance and promote the prestige and status of this struggling third world country by such insensitive display of profligacy and hedonism can only smack of hypocrisy to the outside world."

Mayor Pimentel also expressed his deepest sympathies to the families of the Film Palace tragedy victims and urged that immediate action be taken to pinpoint the parties responsible.

No. . . From Page 1

metric tons compared with the 766,588 metric tons for the same period last year. The decline was due to the spiraling production costs, particularly fuel, power, labor and bag expenses.

Luzon-based plants accounted for 71.8 percent of the total production. Output of these plants, however, dropped by 278,661 metric tons or 50.35 percent, from 554,729 metric tons last year to only 476,097 metric tons this year.

The lower output was due largely to Midland Cement's stopping of its production in February. The Visayas-Mindanao-based plants accounted for the remaining 28.2 percent of total output for the two-month period.

The buyers of cement export in 1980 were (in bags): Oman, 12,450,000; India, 3,888,264; Bangladesh, 214,587,780; Pakistan, 18,874,000; Nepal, 21,500,000; Sri Lanka, 61,992,000; Thailand, 61,200,000; Brunei, 63,288,000; Kampuchea, 50,000; Sabah, 9,566,000; Indonesia, 52,766,000; Hongkong, 177,909,514; Australia, 1,200,000; and Guam, 3,374,320.

Aquino's . . .

From page 1

aw, Marcos coerced the members of the 1971 Constitutional Convention then at work into approving a new constitution to change the form of government from presidential to parliamentary, and through transitory provisions drafted in his own Palace, installed himself as Dictator during the transition from the presidential to the parliamentary system. However, Marcos never established a British-type parliamentary system as mandated by the new Constitution. Then, early this year, after eight years of dictatorship, Marcos caused the Constitution to be amended once again this time to change the system from parliamentary to a presidential/parliamentary type along the French model. This new amendment provides that Marcos as president can dissolve parliament but parliament can never turn him out of office through a vote of no confidence. What is worse he reserved the right to legislate when he sees fit.



Aquino at Harvard: He wants a "national dialogue for peace"

nine times with every amendment intended to secure his presidency for life. One of the latest amendments guaranteed him immunity from prosecution for any act committed during his dictatorship.

5. Last January 18, 1981, martial law was lifted but in name only. All the powers accumulated by Marcos during the eight years of martial rule were institutionalized into the Public Order Code and the National Security Code which Marcos decreed before his alleged "lifting". The

repressive machinery though, remains intact. Rather than diminish his dictatorial powers, he enhanced them. Before he lifted martial rule, Marcos created a GESTA-PO-TYPE intelligence network to spy on the entire military and civilian bureaucracy. This organization today is now fully operational.

Presidential Decree No. 1498, otherwise known as the NATIONAL SECURITY CODE, allegedly signed on June 11, 1978 but made public only a few days before the

Page 10, please

Refugees . . .

From page 1

Malaysia, either through the normal entry point or through the backdoor (Sulu).

These probabilities loomed as the Malaysian government took a firm move to implement a definite policy on migrant labor.

The Malaysian move has been hailed by an official of a member-country of the Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN), Indonesia. The other members are Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thai-

land. Indonesian Ambassador to Malaysia Gen. Rais Abin said, as reported by the Agence France Presse on Nov. 23, the Malaysian labor migrant policy would facilitate the inflow (to Malaysia) of labor from Indonesia and the Philippines, especially in the case of Sabah.

He said the migrant labor policy is a firm commitment by the Malaysian government towards the course of regional cooperation in the spirit

of the ASEAN. Malaysian Land and Regional Development Minister Datuk Shariff Ahmad said in the southern town of Johore Baharu that the policy would involve legalizing the status and registration of migrant workers.

While Malaysia was protesting the local labor conditions, it did not lose sight of the realistic needs to import labor to overcome the present and future shortage in estates and other areas, he said.

Views . . .

From Page 6

ing money on amusements, close the cinemas too. There is where more people go to waste their time and money watching bomba films.

Q. "That the devices erode the moral fiber of the citizenry, especially the youth, should be sufficient ground for the continued imposition of the total ban." (Editorial, Daily Express, 26 November.) What can you say about that, Professor?

A. Nonsense!. What is really eroding the moral fiber of the citizenry, especially the youth, are the lies that the government feeds them with, and their inability to stand up for their rights sometimes even in the courts of law where some of the judges may have been told to shut up. What is eroding this country is the rough-shod way by which the government rides over the rights of the people who sometimes can only cry and hope for a better day! What is eroding this land is the hypocrisy going on, in which instead of being the example of justice the government becomes the source of injustice. For this, please do not blame the video machines, they are programmed merely to amuse. Regulate them, but who are you to ban amusement that is not immoral like the lewd shows in town?

Scheme to . . .

From page 5

counterpart, Anadolu Ajansi. Singapore's future coming news agency will have a cooperation agreement with that of Malaysia's Bernama. The Press Trust of India has an arrangement with the East German news agency ADN. (Communist countries, particularly Russia, have been accused of favoring the NWIO.) Nigeria has made submarine links with Senegal. In the future, it also plans to link with Kenya.

So far, there are some 100 government-owned news agencies in the Third World (excluding Singapore's future one). These are distributed as follows: 26 in Africa, 18 in the Arab world, 21 in Asia and Oceania, and 11 in Latin America.

ed to come. Linked together, the agencies feel they would have no need for the often-criticized as imbalanced Western press.

What happens then if the dream of the Third World countries for an orderly linked state-owned news agencies is perfected?

Perhaps, the answer will vary from country to country. It will depend largely on the guts of the journalists in each country or region.

In the Philippines, Filipino journalists have largely shown their willingness to be cowed by the government. Except for a few, the local journalists have been submissive. In fact, many of them seem to believe the line of the government that they should be partners in development. They have long forgotten that one of the roles of the press should be that of an adversary.

In the Asian region, what used to be looked upon as a champion of press freedom, the Press Foundation of Asia, has been quite silent, too.

Except for some bold roles that it adopted immediately upon the imposition of martial law in 1972, the PFA seems now to be concentrating on training of journalists and issuing developmental publications.

Even the appointment of Indonesia's fighting journalist, Mochtar Lubis, as head of PFA is being looked upon as something inconsequential to the role of the press as protector of individual rights and freedom. Announcement of his election recently said that he would be responsible for the scouting of funds for the operation of the PFA.

Perhaps, there is more than meets the eye in the election of Lubis and the announcement. If so, it is not being peddled around.

There's an urgent need to check the scheme. If no one moves, God bless the Filipinos and the Asians. The words of the old journalist would really become true: "Hijo, the press will never be the same again."

More agencies are expect-

Appointments . . .

From page 1

executive editor was Marcelo B. Soriano, who will continue to perform the function of managing editor of We Forum. Soriano will also help the publisher-editor in the management of Malaya.

The other appointee is Teddy B. Cecilio, who was named managing editor of Malaya. Cecilio, a veteran newspaperman and former reporter-deskman of Taliba, vernacular publication of the sequestered Manila Times, used to edit the Filipino section of We Forum.

Film From Page 1

projects. The "revolution of extravagant centers" serve only a handful of the exclusive oligarchy.

"Besides", added Mayor Pimentel, "any attempt to enhance and promote the prestige and status of this struggling third world country by such insensitive display of profligacy and hedonism can only smack of hypocrisy to the outside world."

Mayor Pimentel also expressed his deepest sympathies to the families of the Film Palace tragedy victims and urged that immediate action be taken to pinpoint the parties responsible.

No. . . From Page 1

metric tons compared with the 766,588 metric tons for the same period last year. The decline was due to the spiraling production costs, particularly fuel, power, labor and bag expenses.

Luzon-based plants accounted for 71.8 percent of the total production. Output of these plants, however, dropped by 278,661 metric tons or 50.35 percent, from 554,729 metric tons last year to only 476,097 metric tons this year.

The lower output was due largely to Midland Cement's stopping of its production in February. The Visayas-Mindanao-based plants accounted for the remaining 28.2 percent of total output for the two-month period.

The buyers of cement export in 1980 were (in bags): Oman, 12,450,000; India, 3,888,264; Bangladesh, 214,587,780; Pakistan, 18,874,000; Nepal, 21,500,000; Sri Lanka, 61,992,000; Thailand, 61,200,000; Brunei, 63,288,000; Kampuchea, 50,000; Sabah, 9,566,000; Indonesia, 52,766,000; Hongkong, 177,909,514; Australia, 1,200,000; and Guam, 3,374,320.

Aquino's . . .

From page 1

aw, Marcos coerced the members of the 1971 Constitutional Convention then at work into approving a new constitution to change the form of government from presidential to parliamentary, and through transitory provisions drafted in his own Palace, installed himself as Dictator during the transition from the presidential to the parliamentary system. However, Marcos never established a British-type parliamentary system as mandated by the new Constitution. Then, early this year, after eight years of dictatorship, Marcos caused the Constitution to be amended once again this time to change the system from parliamentary to a presidential/parliamentary type along the French model. This new amendment provides that Marcos as president can dissolve parliament but parliament can never turn him out of office through a vote of no confidence. What is worse he reserved the right to legislate when he sees fit.



Aquino at Harvard: He wants a "national dialogue for peace"

nine times with every amendment intended to secure his presidency for life. One of the latest amendments guaranteed him immunity from prosecution for any act committed during his dictatorship.

5. Last January 18, 1981, martial law was lifted but in name only. All the powers accumulated by Marcos during the eight years of martial rule were institutionalized into the Public Order Code and the National Security Code which Marcos decreed before his alleged "lifting". The

repressive machinery though, remains intact. Rather than diminish his dictatorial powers, he enhanced them. Before he lifted martial law, Marcos created a GESTA-PO-TYPE intelligence network to spy on the entire military and civilian bureaucracy. This organization today is now fully operational.

Presidential Decree No. 1498, otherwise known as the NATIONAL SECURITY CODE, allegedly signed on June 11, 1978 but made public only a few days before the

Page 10, please

Refugees . . .

From page 1

Malaysia, either through the normal entry point or through the backdoor (Sulu).

These probabilities loomed as the Malaysian government took a firm move to implement a definite policy on migrant labor.

The Malaysian move has been hailed by an official of a member-country of the Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN), Indonesia. The other members are Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thai-

land.

Indonesian Ambassador to Malaysia Gen. Rais Abin said, as reported by the Agence France Presse on Nov. 23, the Malaysian labor migrant policy would facilitate the inflow (to Malaysia) of labor from Indonesia and the Philippines, especially in the case of Sabah.

He said the migrant labor policy is a firm commitment by the Malaysian government towards the course of regional cooperation in the spirit

of the ASEAN.

Malaysian Land and Regional Development Minister Datuk Shariff Ahmad said in the southern town of Johore Baharu that the policy would involve legalizing the status and registration of migrant workers.

While Malaysia was protesting the local labor conditions, it did not lose sight of the realistic needs to import labor to overcome the present and future shortage in estates and other areas, he said.

Sin renews . . .

From page 1

The Cardinal expressed fears that other food assistance might also be stopped. "At present, we are also receiving aid from the World Food Program of the United Nations, from the European Economic Community. And the total of such assistance is in excess of \$100 million annually."

Cardinal Sin said government officials he had talked to justified the President's announcement. He said these officials cited statistics.

"The per capita income, they say, has risen meteorically during the past nine years under martial law. It was only \$210 in 1972, they declare triumphantly, but it is now \$780," Cardinal Sin explained.

He added:

"I, of course, am not an

economist, so I cannot refute the contention. But I ask myself, has this increased income been distributed evenly?"

The Cardinal has some doubts that the increased income went to the rich while the poor remain poorer than ever.

According to Cardinal Sin, "we have a government which is unduly concerned with image-building, a government so preoccupied with the cosmetic projects that the building of five-star hotels took precedence over the setting up of low-cost mass housing."

"What could more effectively project an image of economic prosperity than a grandiose announcement that we do not need aid, that we, in fact, are ready to extend aid to other countries?" Cardinal Sin said.

Sin had earlier kept a low profile after his verbal assault against government authorities over the issue of "voting and mortal sin" during the June presidential election. He has, in several occasions criticized the government on issues ranging from violation of human rights and extravagant display of wealth. One of his stronger attacks was against what Sin described as a "deliberate, finely-orchestrated campaign by the State to throttle the freedom of the Catholic Church to speak on matters of Catholic morality." WE Forum, July 4-10, 1981).

Kuro - kuro

Nangangamba si Cardinal Sin



Ni FRANCISCO "SOC" RODRIGO

Noong Nobyembre 14, 1981, si Cardinal Sin ay nagtumpati sa Makati Executive Lions Club.

Lubhang importante para sa bayan ang tema ng kanyang diskurso. Ngunit ito'y hindi binigyan ng sapat na publikidad ng ating controlled media. Bakit?

Sapagkat binatikos ni Cardinal Sin ang isang maling hakbang ni Pres. Marcos.

Pinintasan ni Sin ang ginawang pahayag ni Marcos na ang Pilipinas ay hindi na dapat tumanggap ng abuloy na pagkain (food aid) mula sa ibang bansa, bagkus ang Pilipinas pa nga ang dapat magpadala ng abuloy sa mga nangangailangang mamamayan ng Third World.

Sinabi ni Sin na, dahil sa pahayag na iyan ni Marcos, malamang na itigil ng gobyerno ng Amerika ang "food assistance" sa Pilipinas, sa ilalim ng US Public Law 480, na nagkakahalaga ng \$20-MILYON at nakatutulong sa higit sa 750,000 katao - karamihan ay schoolchildren - na binibigyan araw-araw ng gatas, nutribuns at iba pang masustansyang pagkain.

Hindi man ito itigil nang bigla, ani Sin, malamang na ito'y i-"phase out" o bawasan-nang-bawasan hanggang maging sero, sa loob ng takdang taning.

Nangangamba si Sin na baka itigil na rin pati ang abuloy na pagkaing nagmumula sa "World Food Programme" ng United Nations, at sa European Economic Community, na ngayo'y umaabot sa higit na \$100-MILYON.

Hindi malayong mangyari iyan, ani Sin, dahil sa ginawang pahayag ni Marcos.

Sinabi ni Sin na hindi niya maintindihan kung bakit nagpahayag ng ganyan ang ating Presidente.

Hindi totoo, ani Sin, na ang ating taongbayan ay sagana sa pagkain. Ang totoo, aniya, napakarami ang ating mga kababayang "undernourished". Mahina ang kanilang katawan sapagkat kulang ng sustansya.

Isang kabalintunaan, aniya, na ang Pilipinas ay "exporter" ng bigas, ngunit laganap-na-laganap ang "malnutrition".

Ang dahilan aniya ay sapagkat ang mga Pilipino'y kapos sa kuwartang pambili ng wastong pagkain.

Pero, ikinakatuwiran daw ng mga opisyal ng gobyerno na tumaas na ang ating "per capita income". Mula daw sa \$210.00 noong 1972, ito ngayon ay \$780.00.

Ipalagay na nating tumpak iyan, ang pagtaas ng "per capita income" ay hindi nangangahulugang naragdagan ang kinikita ng mga karaniwang mamamayan, sapagkat ang ating "gross national product" (GNP), na siyang batayan ng komputasyon ng "per capita income", ay hindi dumadaloy sa karamihan ng taong bayan bagkus na-iimbudo sa iilal.

Sinabi ni Sin na siya'y saksi sa madlang pagdaralita at kakulangan ng pagkain ng ating taongbayan. Kaya't bakit daw kaya ginawa ni Pres. Marcos ang gayong pahayag?

Naito ang sagot ni Sin -

"But the simplest explanation I heard may turn out to be the most plausible: we have a government which is unduly concerned with image-building, a government so preoccupied with cosmetic projects that the building of five-star hotels took precedence over the setting up of low-cost mass housing. And what could more effectively project an image of economic prosperity than a grandiose announcement that we do not need aid; that we, in fact, are ready to extend aid to other countries?"

Bayan, malimit ko nang natalakay sa kolum na ito ang iba't ibang mga "pasikat" at "palabas" ng Presidente at Unang Ginang. Ngunit, ang isang ito ay grabe, sapagkat ang "food aid" para sa maraming mga Pilipinong nagugutom ay siyang ipinangpalit ni Marcos para sa "kosmetik" na pangpatsarming sa kanyang administrasyon.

Breastfeeding Code drafted

A breastfeeding code, intended to check malpractices in the sale of bottlefeeding items primarily infant formula, has been drafted by the National Coalition for the Promotion of Breastfeeding.

The proposed code, according to the coalition, also is a "direct reaction" to another draft - by the Ministry of Health - which is too soft on the infant food multinationals selling the bottlefeeding items.

The coalition named tampering of expiry dates, giving away of free samples to mothers and "sleek and aggressive promotions" as some of the malpractices in the infant formula industry.

For instance, an infant formula is passed on as "materialized and humanized," according to the coalition, adding:

"How cow's milk could be described as such is probably the worst indication of how the infant food industry has taken over infant nutrition through sleek and aggressive promotions."

Irene M. Santiago, vice president of Konsumo Dabaw who represented the country to the International Baby Food Action Network Con-

gress in Geneva last May, released some of the provisions of the coalition - drafted code. These are:

1. Infant formula, bottles and nipples will only be sold in pharmacies; they will be taken off the shelves of supermarkets and sari-sari stores to make them less accessible and to discourage their use.

2. Advertising and promotion of infant formula and related products will not be allowed; distribution of free samples to doctors and other health workers, the general public and hospitals will likewise be curtailed.

3. Sales representatives of

infant food multinationals will also be denied any access to the health care system.

4. The government will take responsibility in promoting breastfeeding by enacting laws for such support systems as longer maternity leaves, daycare nurseries, paid breastfeeding breaks and milk banks. These measures should ensure that women's earnings and position in the company are not affected and that there should be no discrimination of nursing mothers in employment.

5. Rooming-in in hospitals will be made obligatory to

ensure the physical closeness of mother and child immediately after birth.

The coalition is a nationwide group of different women's and consumer organizations battling for breastfeeding. It includes the Nursing Mothers' Association, Kilusan ng Mamimili ng Pilipinas, Citizens' Alliance for Consumer Protection, Pilipina-AKAP, Konsumo Dabaw, Kaliga ng Mga Ina, Samahan ng mga Manggagawang Konsumer, Concerned Women of the Philippines, Philippine Pediatric Society (Davao-Southern Mindanao Chapter), and 40 other groups.

* FIRST EDITION OF THE WEEK

WE

FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

10 VOL. V NO. 44 * DEC. 2-4, 1981 * P1.50 in METRO MANILA

Aquino's . . .

From Page 9

lifting of martial rule last January 18, 1981 provides among others:

"Sec. 8. THE CIVIL INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY. - There shall be created a Civil Intelligence and Security Agency.

Sec. 9. THE SECURITY UNITS. - There shall be security units established in all national and local government offices, agencies and instrumentalities, which shall: (1) be responsible for the security of their personnel, classified documents and materials and installations; (2) monitor and furnish feedback to the Agency such security information which are within their expertise to gather; (3) serve as points of contact for coordination with the member of the intelligence community; and (4) act as advisers on matters of security to the heads of respective offices/agencies.

The effectiveness of this vast intelligence apparatus was awesomely displayed in the last presidential elections. Every government employee was given a dossier to fill out showing where he and the members of his family would vote, pinpointing the location and number of the voting precinct.

6. In spite of the alleged

"lifting" of martial law, Marcos today still continues to exercise power through the issuance of presidential decrees. What is more anomalous, some of these presidential decrees are classified as "SECRET" and only their numbers appear in the official Gazette.

7. In spite of the alleged "lifting" of martial rule, there is still no full freedom of the press in the Philippines, there is only the "freedom of the praise" as one observer aptly noted. Very recently, a respected lady editor of a national weekly magazine was cashiered after writing a not too complimentary account of the presidential inaugural.

8. In spite of the alleged "lifting" of martial rule Human Rights continue to be wantonly violated. Persons are still being detained and tortured for weeks and months on end without proper charges filed against them since their arrest on suspicion of subversion.

9. After the declaration of martial rule in 1972, Marcos took full control of the Commission on Elections, an independent Constitutional body designed to preserve the sanctity and the credibility of the electoral process.

Marcos packed it with his hand-picked appointees who in turn subserviently carried out his orders to the letter. As a result, no Filipino except the blind followers of Marcos today accept the credibility of elections. And this is the major reason why all the legitimate opposition groups boycotted the last presidential elections.

10. There has been a 300% increase in the strength of the armed forces of the Philippines and a 700% budget increase since 1972. Where there were only 27 generals before martial rule, there are now 77. Today there are active and retired army officers in every level of the civilian bureaucracy. And even in the foreign service there are now six retired army officers serving as ambassadors. The military, as a result of martial rule has become a powerful bloc within the ruling establishment.

11. Corruption has taken epidemic proportions. As a result, the economy is not only deteriorating, it is on the brink of collapse. Several multi-million dollar corporations have gone belly up over the last ten months threatening the liquidity and viability of major financial institutions. While a handful of Filipinos who enjoy presidential

connections have amassed millions, the masses of the Filipino people have become poorer as attested to by the latest World Bank report.

Early this year, an expert study commissioned by the World Bank reported that the Marcos regime has brought about a new ruling coalition consisting of the Marcos Family and personal associates, high level technocrats, key bureaucrats and military officers and some wealthy businessmen. The study concluded that "there is almost universal perception in the Philippines that income distribution is deteriorating."

Another World Bank report has noted that the poor gap is worse "in the Philippines than elsewhere in the Southeast Asian region."

(To be continued)

WE FORUM's

PHONE
NO.

* 61 31 79 *

BEST COPY AVAILABLE