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WE Forum, Malaya operations are disrupted

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WE • FIRST EDITION OF THE WEEK

FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

VOL. V NO. 68 * FEB. 24-26, 1982 * P1.50 in METRO MANILA

The operations of WE Forum and its sister publication, Ang Pahayagang Malaya, have been disrupted because of a fire that gutted its neighboring establishment, a handbag manufacturer, in the evening of Feb. 20. The fire threatened WE Forum's and Malaya's rented offices. However, the publications suffered damages: broken window panes, damaged air-conditioning unit in the publisher's room, water-logged vacuum and camera.

Page 11, please



Photo shows the burned down building of the handbags manufacturer. It was taken from the damaged back window of WE Forum's and Malaya's offices.

ECONOMIST CITES REASONS

Resign! FM, Virata urged

NA ARSAC
ASAF NA
AKO SIRA
KA KASI

Jurists wage human rights fight

Jurists and concerned citizens of four Southeast Asian nations have organized themselves into a regional council to fight for "individual and collective human rights."

The nations involved are the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. The Articles of the Regional Council on Human Rights was signed Feb. 18 at the residence of lawyer

Page 12, please

A former policy director of the Philippine Chamber of Industries and delegate to the Constitutional Convention has maintained that the Philippine economy offers enormous potentials but that the Marcos-Virata government should voluntarily step down to give the "Filipino people a chance to reverse the long-standing policies that have suppressed the country's economic development, and brought it to its present crisis."

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In a speech before the Association of Philippine Paint Manufacturers last Feb. 18, Alejandro Lichauco, contended that the IMF-World Bank Group intends to convert the Philippines into the Hong

Page 12, please

Marcos to act on Lake problems?

By MARCELO B. SORIANO

TAGUIG, Metro Manila — Duckraisers and small fishermen around Laguna Lake may finally see the end of their sufferings soon — if Metro Manila Vice Gov. Ismael Mathay, Jr. would make his pledge true and that President Marcos would listen

to him.

The Mathay pledge was made Feb. 19 before leaders of the duckraisers and fishermen in a meeting at the residence of Taguig Mayor Levi B. Mariano. Some 300 Laguna Lake people trooped

Page 2, please

Publisher says libel suits are welcome

The publisher of WE Forum and Malaya said Monday (Feb. 22) he is ready to face the libel suits against his publications (See "Publisher's Notes" on page 5).

The libel suits were announced in the daily newspapers Monday morning. They arose, according to reports, from the two publications' treatment of the story

See P. 2 for stories of the foreign press on the reappearance of Tommy Manotoc.

on the reappearance of Tommy Manotoc.

Two other foreign publications were earlier reported as being contemplated as respondents in the libel suits. These are Time magazine and Far Eastern Economic Review.

The projected filing of the libel suits came out in all the newspapers Feb. 22. Here are portions of Daily Ex-

Page 2, please

How Japan exports pollution to

BY DENNIS SHOESMITH

1st INSTALLMENT

The province of Misamis Oriental, on the northern coast of the southern Philippine Island of Mindanao, was, until 1974, a relatively tranquil oasis on the edge of one of the most troubled areas

in South-East Asia. Further south, in the provinces of Lanao and Cotabato, separatists engaged in a war with the Armed Forces.

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Priest cites evils of capitalism

BY MERLENE CABALTEJA

Fr. Benito S. O.P., parish priest of Benito Soliven, Isabela, deplored capitalism as the "evil" that has continuously hampered the dev-

Page 11, please

Philippines

How foreign newsmagazines treated Tommy Manotoc's reappearance story

Publisher says From page 1

press, used as main story headlined "Rescuers join in raps".

"Government troopers who rescued Tommy Manotoc readied libel charges yesterday against two foreign newsmagazines and two local publications for publishing reports which, they said, maligned their integrity as members of the armed forces.

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, has given the go-signal to the troopers through Brig. Gen. Roland I. Pattugalan, chief of the Intelligence Service of the AFP.

"The rescuing officers belonged to the Military Intelligence Group (MIG) 17 and MIG 15.

"In his approval, Ver immediately referred the matter to the AFP judge advocate general and issued instructions 'to support the effort aggressively.'

"The complainants were led by the team leaders of the rescue force in Operation 'Bawi '82' mounted to rescue Manotoc, which involved about a thousand military men mobilized on orders of President Marcos himself...

"The rescuers, headed by Col. Pedro Balbanero, cited the latest issues of *Time Magazine* and *Far Eastern Economic Review*, the Feb. 18 issue of *Malaya* and the Feb. 17-20 issue of *WE Forum*.

"The reports in question carried allegations insinuating that Manotoc's rescue was staged and followed a supposed 'script.'"

Marcos

From page 1

to [redacted] plaza in the afternoon [redacted] their grievances.

After [redacted] with the placard bearing Lake people, however, Mathay merely was asked to talk with the leaders in the presence of [redacted]

[redacted] said he would submit a memorandum to President Marcos. The memorandum, he said, he himself would submit personally, would contain the grievances of the Lake people.

He said he would urge President Marcos to order PC Chief Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos to demolish illegal fishpens in the Laguna Lake.

Mathay was told by the leaders that they felt the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) was helpless in demolishing the fishpens.

What was happening, in fact, according to the Lake people, was that illegal fish-

pens were mushrooming. Powerful politicians, businessmen and even retired military officers constructed their fishpens without securing permits from the LLDA, which is supposed to issue them (permits).

Mathay was informed that two mayors around the Lake own large fishpens.

Meanwhile, San Pedro, Laguna, authorities told *WE Forum's* Angel Tronqued that the LLDA failed to meet

The Freeing of Tommy

"I am Tommy!" yelled the pale, bearded man to government troopers who stormed to his rescue in the grassy foothills of the Philippines' Sierra Madre mountains some 90 kms. east of Manila. "Thank God I'm alive." With these words came the end of a 42-day ordeal in which Tomas "Tommy" Manotoc, 32, had been the centre of what Malacanang Palace described as "the most massive manhunt ever for a single man" in the Philippines. Manotoc, who disappeared on Dec. 29 after a dinner date with his secretly-wed bride Imee Marcos — 26-year-old daughter of President Ferdinand Marcos and First Lady Imelda — was found "hogtied, abandoned, badly shaken and trembling in fear," but nonetheless alive and well. While Tommy's account of his dramatic rescue from "terrorist" kidnappers raised some new questions, the resolution of the affair brought immeasurable relief to the many who had feared for his life, especially his family.

As military authorities told it, the first break in the Manotoc case came on Jan. 18 when soldiers clashed with the suspected kidnappers, capturing one of them and bringing him in for interrogation. Acting on information obtained from the prisoner, the military stepped up their search in specific areas where armed men had been sighted or unusual movements of food had been reported. On Feb. 5 soldiers chanced upon a group thought to be the kidnappers and reportedly obtained communist documents and "sketches" of certain areas in the mountains of Rizal and Laguna provinces.

At 6 p.m. on the evening of Feb. 8, the presence of armed men in the Sierra

Madre hideout was confirmed. According to a report by Gen. Rolando Pattugalan, chief of the army's Military Intelligence Group, "exit routes were sealed and blocking teams were posted while the area was being searched." As one MIG unit approached, it was fired upon — and a gunbattle erupted. The MIG men crept slowly closer to the terrorists' position.

Suddenly, someone was heard shouting for help. The soldiers rushed to the voice and found a "badly shaken and haggard" Tommy Manotoc. The toll on combatants: one terrorist killed and two MIG men slightly injured. Four kidnappers escaped.

At the offices of the Ministry of National Defence in Quezon City the following afternoon, a clean-shaven Manotoc told his story before a huge crowd of local and foreign newsmen in a 40-min., nationally televised press conference. Flanked by Defence Minister



With parents, children: Tearful reunion

to embarrass the President. Apparently it was neither. Last week Philippine soldiers stormed a guerrilla hide-out east of Manila and found a hogtied prisoner abandoned by his captors. It was Tommy Manotoc, 32, the golf champion who had mysteriously disappeared on Dec. 29—less than a month after he had enraged Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and First Lady Imelda by secretly marrying their 26-year-old daughter, Imee. Without even a change of clothing, Manotoc was rushed home to refute charges that Marcos had ordered the kid-

Juan Ponce Enrile, armed forces Chief-of-Staff Gen. Fabian Ver and Philippine Constabulary (national police) chief Lt.-Gen. Fidel Ramos, Manotoc began by reading a one-page letter offering profuse apologies to President Marcos. "I understand that many names have been maligned and that your honour has been questioned," Tommy said. "This I would want to rectify for the sake of the country and the Filipino people whom you lead." The letter absolved Marcos of any involvement in the kidnapping and expressed Manotoc's thanks to God for giving him "a new life."

Along with the letter came a four-page narrative in which Manotoc provided his own version of the abduction. Contrary to apparent eyewitness reports that Tommy and Imee had left Makati's Las Conchas restaurant together the evening of Dec. 29, Manotoc said that he was driving home alone when his path was blocked by one car while another pulled up behind. He was dragged from his vehicle and struck on both the left and right temples and in the back of the head with the butt of a gun. Then, half-conscious and bleeding profusely, he was driven to a place where he was bound, blindfolded and subjected to yet another beating. "After a while," Tommy asserted, "I was put in the trunk of a car and brought to a place where I stayed for approximately ten days. During my captivity I was constantly blindfolded and I could not see my captors."

napping. "I understand that many names have been maligned and that your honor has been questioned," Manotoc said at a nationally televised news conference. "This I would want to rectify."

Manotoc also described how he was kidnapped in a Manila suburb, beaten and then taken to a mountain hide-out where he survived on "wet rice." Even now, Manotoc's troubles are not over. The President still refuses to recognize the marriage—or even to see Manotoc. And the bridegroom's credibility has been sharply called into question. Manotoc says he cannot identify his captors because he was constantly blindfolded; nonetheless, he linked them to the Maoist New People's Army. But the NPA denounced Manotoc for "telling a story that is too incredible to be believed." Some critics think that Manotoc—and the Marcos regime—know more about the abduction than they are admitting. Even Manotoc's brother Ricardo declared: "I myself am not sure whether he is telling us the truth or not."

Newsweek

PHILIPPINES

The Return of the First Son-in-Law

His family called it a government kidnapping. Authorities suggested it was a prank

its deadline to submit its survey report on the town's jurisdiction in the Lake.

The report, which was supposed to have been submitted on or before Feb. 19, was to be the basis for the enactment of a municipal ordinance to empower San Pedro Mayor Felicisimo Vierendeza to destroy fishpens with-

in the jurisdiction of San Pedro.

Likewise, a court case involving the uprooting of the municipal boundary monument of Muntinglupa, Metro Manila, and San Pedro has been withheld by Vierendeza pending submission of the LLDA report.

The boundary was up-

rooted by five persons and moved some 100 meters into the municipal jurisdiction of San Pedro reportedly to protect the fishpen of an influential person in Munting-

lupa.

Duckraisers and small fishermen told *WE Forum's* representative that situation was "still getting worse."



Metro Manila Vice Gov. Ismael Mathay, Jr. (circled) talks to Taguig Mayor Levi B. Mariano (back to camera in front of him) and some leaders of duck-

raisers and small fishermen Feb. 20. He promised presidential action on their problems.

Coconut planters rebut Unicom



The answer of UNICOM spokesman, Mr. Jaime Gandiaga, to the charges of Assemblyman Hilario Davide that Unicom is unjustly expliting the coconut farmers is misleading, evasive, and not responsive.

It is a great misstatement to say that the coco levy is beneficial to the coconut farmers. We see no benefit to a coconut farmer who would plant or replant the "hybrid miracle coconuts" that PCA, Cocofed and Unicom are inducing us to plant.

They tell us that their "hybrid miracle coconuts" will more than double our production.

In the making of copra from their "hybrid miracle coconuts" which are two or three times smaller than that of our native coconuts, the cost of production will be three or four times more. So we double our production, but in the process we spend three or four times more.

A coconut farmer who is in his right mind would not trade his native coconuts to that of the "hybrids" of PCA, Cocofed, and Unicom.

The lifetime of their "hybrids" is only 30 to 40 years.

Our native coconuts would

last to even more than 100 years.

Now a coconut farmer who is not participating in the planting or replanting of the "hybrid miracle coconuts" is charged P20 on every 100 kilos of copra he sells through the imposition of the levy.

Is this just?

Definitely, a coconut farmer who is not participating in the planting of the "hybrid miracle coconuts" is robbed of P20 on every 100 kilos of copra he sells. The more he sells, the bigger the amount taken from him. Don't tell us that we are benefited by being robbed.

Let us take the case of the insurance. We are told that we are insured for P10,000. Two or three months ago when the levy was P60 on every 100 kilos of copra sold, P15 was deducted for payment of insurance.

A coco farmer who sells four tons a quarter is charged P600 for insurance. In one year he is made to pay P2,400 for a policy of P10,000 only.

The more he sells the bigger the amount he is made to pay, but the policy of P10,000 remains the same. One can get insured for less than P300 for a P10,000 policy. Would you not call

this cheating the coconut farmers on this insurance business?

To top it all is that there was no policy issued which means that there was no payment made for insurance. Certainly, we get no benefit from being cheated.

PCA, Cocofed, and Unicom talk so much about the scholarship grant that is extended to many students. On the P60 levy only P1 goes to the scholarship fund. Almost all the students who get the scholarship support are those of affluent and well-to-do who can very well afford to send their children to school without the scholarship support.

Whereas the children of the common farmers have to stop school because their parents cannot afford now to keep them in school. And these are the students in the elementary and high school levels.

With Free Enterprise in the coconut industry, there would be no need for the scholarship support. The coconut farmers would be able to keep their children in school. The scholarship is just another scheme to fool the coconut farmers.

They tell us that we own almost all the oil mills in the country, and that we are owners of the UCP Bank.

We have nothing to show that we have any shares in any of the oil mills or of the UCP Bank. Our being owners of the UCP Bank and most of the oil mills of the country does not keep us from starving.

They now put the levy in a "floating" percentage basis, depending on the price of copra at the international market.

This would make it very confusing and puzzling. They are putting the levy a problem of puzzle.

Legaspi Oil (UNICOM) at Sasa, Davao City is buying at P160 per 100 kilos. How much levy is deducted at that price? If the levy is not deducted, how much should Unicom be buying copra? London price is quoted at \$590 dollars per ton of coco oil. Reduce it to pesos at the rate of P8.10 to the dollar you get P5,279 per metric ton of oil. Convert it to copra price after deducting all expenses you get P3,286.17 per metric ton or P328.61 per 100 kilos. This is what the coconut farmers should get from their copra if there is free enterprise in the coconut indus-

The Nation

try. That means that UNICOM is getting or making a profit of P168.61 on every 100 kilos of copra a coconut farmer sells.

The use of substitutes was encouraged by Cocofed and Unicom in their attempt to control or corner the international market of coco oil.

When our traditional buyers could not get their supplies at a reasonable price, they resorted to substitutes which was plenty due to the U.S. embargo of grains to Russia.

They found out that these substitutes were just as good and much cheaper. The price of coco oil went down as a result of substitutes.

Unicom's attempt to control the international market of coco oil resulted in its lost of \$10 million and damaged the image of the Philippine coconut industry abroad. It also got the U.S. traders to blacklist and boycott Unicom and its associate companies in U.S.

According to the Department of Commerce of U.S., no copra or coco oil was imported by U.S. since March 1980.

How about the damage suit filed by Balfour-PVO International, Inc. for \$100 million against Unicom,

Small employe wins her fight

A former employe of a tailoring shop has a lesson for other small employes like her: Don't be afraid to fight for your rights.

The employe, Gualberta Calupas, widow, of 960 Prudencio Street, Sampaloc, Manila, was dismissed by her employer, Men's Room Tailoring in Quezon City. She was employed in July 1978.

She, of course, remembers having led a group to the Social Security System to inquire whether the management, her employer, had been remitting money deducted from her pay as SSS premium.

On Oct. 9, 1980, she said, she was barred by the shop's security guard from reporting to work. A memorandum from the shop's management

showed that she could not enter the premises of her place of work.

Mrs. Calupas took her case to the Bureau Ministry of Labor, complaining of illegal dismissal and claiming living allowances, 13th month pay and other financial benefits due her.

After almost one year, a Labor Arbiter granted her claims. And since Mrs. Calupas was no longer interested to work in the shop, the Arbiter also ordered the management to grant her severance pay.

The Labor Arbiter turned down the management's reason that Mrs. Calupas was only a contractual worker and that she abandoned her work after a misunderstanding with the security guard.

UCPB, Granex Corp., Crown Oil Corp., Pan Pacific, and Lu Do & Ly Ym Corp?

The suit was filed as a result of Unicom's attempt to control the international market of coco oil. Other companies are preparing to file, if they have not already filed, damage suits against Unicom and its associate companies in the Los Angeles

Federal Court, we understand. Certainly, these do not speak well of Unicom's management of its operation.

(Sgd.) NATHAN FAGEL
President
Bunawan Coconut Planters
and Copra Producers
Association, Inc.
708 Damaso Suazo St.,
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Copies available at WE Forum offices, 105-B E. Rodriguez, Sr. Avenue, Quezon City (across Quezon Institute). Telephone: 61-31-79.

The Bulletin Today (February 12, 1982) published under the heading "Asean meet ends, warns on wage hikes" some views or Resolutions of the three-day symposium of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Employers at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) which reads —

"Wage must not be increased arbitrarily in response to union pressure or political expediency to prevent closure of business firms and the loss of thousands of jobs **

"The law of supply and demand can not be ignored!"

"The delegates urged employers and labor groups to be more sincere in their endeavours to improve their relations in order to promote industrial peace and harmony. ** Stressed that higher wages can be supported only by higher productivity."

"Employers, must draw up their own policy, taking into account the cost of living, capacity to pay, productivity, and the imperatives of growth and development."

"They added that in some countries the steep escalation of wages has resulted in the closure of several establishments and the loss of thousands of jobs."

I. The Presidential Decrees on Minimum Wages are:

(a) Pres. Decree 928 issued on 1 May 1976 —

"SECTION 1. The minimum wage rate for non-agricultural workers in the Metropolitan Manila Area shall be ten pesos (P10.00) a day."

"SECTION 2. The minimum wage rate for non-agricultural workers in areas outside the Metropolitan Manila Area shall be nine pesos (P9.00) a day."

"SECTION 3. The minimum wage rate for agricultural workers in plantations or organized agriculture shall be seven (P7.00) a day."

"SECTION 4. The minimum wage rate for agricultural workers in all other types of agriculture shall be six pesos (P6.00) a day."

"SECTION 5. The above rates shall be separate and distinct from any other benefits and allowances already being employed by the workers under any existing law, decrees or issuances."

(b) Pres. Decree 1389 issued on 29 May, 1978 —

"SECTION 1. Presidential Decree 928 is hereby amended by increasing all existing statutory minimum wages in the country by THREE PESOS (P3.00) spread equally over a period of three years, as follows: 1) ONE PESO (P1.00) starting July 1, 1978; 2) ONE PESO (P1.00) start-

Humanities

Wage hikes scored

By AMBROSIO PADILLA

ing May 1, 1979; and 3) ONE PESO (P1.00) starting May 1, 1980."

(c) Pres. Decree 1614 issued 14 March 1979 —

"SECTION 1. All workers covered by PD 1389, whether agricultural, shall receive effective April 1, 1979 an increase of P2.00 in minimum wages representing acceleration of the remaining increases under PD 1389. Consequently, all non-agricultural workers in Metro Manila shall receive a minimum wage of P13.00; all non-agricultural workers outside Metro Manila shall receive a minimum wage of P12.00; all plantation agricultural workers shall receive a minimum wage of P10.00; and all non-plantation agricultural workers shall receive a minimum wage of P9.00."

(d) Pres. Decree 1713 issued 18 August 1980 —

"SECTION 1. The minimum daily wage rates shall be increased by P1.00. **

II. Pres. Decrees on Emergency Living Allowances —

(a) Pres. Decree 1614 states —

"SECTION 2. All non-agricultural workers receiving not more than P1,000.00 shall receive, effective 1 April 1979, emergency cost-of-living allowance of P60.00 a month, all plantation agricultural workers receiving not more than P1,000.00 shall receive, effective 1 April 1979, cost-of-living allowance in the amount of P40.00, and all non-plantation agricultural workers receiving not more than P1,000.00 a month shall receive, effective 1 April 1979, a monthly cost-of-living allowance in the amount of P20.00."

(b) Pres. Decree 1634 issued 21 August 1979 —

"SECTION 1. All private employers shall pay their employees whose wage or salary is not more than P1,500.00 a month, a monthly additional mandatory emergency living allowance of P60.00 effective September 1, 1979 and another P30.00 a month effective January 1, 1980 except **"

(c) Pres. Decree 1678 issued 20 February 1980 —

"SECTION 1. All private employers shall pay their employees whose wage or salary is not more than P1,500.00 a month an additional man-

datory living allowance of P2.00 a day for non-agricultural workers and P1.50 a day for agricultural workers."

(d) Pres. Decree No. 1713 (supra) provides:

"SECTION 1. ** All private employers shall pay their employees whose wage or salary is not more than P1,500.00 a month an additional mandatory living allowance of P60.00 a month for non-agricultural workers, P45.00 a month for plantation workers and P30.00 a month for agricultural non-plantation workers"

The above increases of the minimum wages and/or emergency living allowances are not applied to public officers and employees of the Government or the public sector, but they are arbitrarily imposed on private enterprises or the private sector. This is a classic example of the Spanish saying — "saludando con el obrero ajeno."

In my Article on "Wages and Bonuses" dated January 11, 1982, my opinion is that

"Presidential Decrees and/or a statute granting increases of "minimum wage" and additional "cost of living allowances" imposed on the private sector, without regard to its operation, productivity, gross earnings and net income will only worsen our bad economic situation, which may lead to less production and even lockouts. Therefore, I am not in favor of a law which would impose higher wages and fixed bonuses to workers, for these must be based on productivity and should be merited by deserving workers based on their performance and efficiency." (p.3)

Pres. Marcos should stop issuing Pres. Decrees and the Batasan Pambansa should not consider any Parliamentary Bill that would arbitrarily impose increases of minimum wages and/or additional mandatory emergency living allowances, for such arbitrary increases are "in response to union pressure or political expediency." The delegates participating in the three-day symposium of ASEAN Employers at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) stressed that — "escalation of wages has resulted in the closure of

BUENOS AIRES (AFP) — The kidnapping and murder of an Argentinian Socialist militant has rocked the country's political circles and triggered demands for an inquiry.

The body of Ana Maria Martinez, a member of the outlawed, extreme-left Socialist Workers Party, was found last Feb. 12 in a suburb near here. She was identified by police, who refused to comment.

It was the first confirmed murder following a political abduction in more than two years here, despite the hundreds of disappearances reported during the Argentine military regime's drive against leftist guerrillas and agitators.

The coalition grouping the country's five major opposition parties Feb. 17 immediately demanded an investigation.

Thursday, the *Conviccion* newspaper charged that an extremist faction of the country's police was responsible. The paper generally reflects the viewpoint of the navy, an integral part of the ruling military Junta.

The abduction took place

Socialist's slay stirs human rights circle

on February 4 near Martinez's home in the Buenos Aires suburbs. Armed men, who reportedly said they were police, drove her off in an unregistered car of the sort used by security services.

The autopsy revealed that she had been in her third month of pregnancy.

Human rights defense organizations in the country immediately approached authorities after Martinez's kidnapping. In an unusual move, the Deputy Interior Minister Colonel Bernardo Menendez agreed to meet a delegation but said he had no information on the case.

The *Conviccion* newspaper Feb. 18 called her murderers "belated hangmen." It demanded to know the names of those responsible and suggested the murder was an attempt to upset the government and "close the path towards democracy."

"Who benefits from a sick-

ly Argentina that other nations avoid? Who is benefiting from all that?" the paper asked.

The English-language Buenos Aires *Herald*, known for its stand supporting human rights, said the kidnapping of Martinez must be considered as a "political event of the highest importance."

It said that as much effort should be put into solving the crime as if it had involved an important General.

Observers noted that the same day Martinez's murder was made known, the government issued reminders that all union activity has been prohibited in Argentina since the 1976 coup d'etat. It then ordered police to surround the headquarters of the Communist-dominated CGT trade union federation where the union leadership was to hold a meeting.



With the celebrated conductor Lorin Maazel as music director, the Cleveland Orches-

tra performed in Manila on Feb. 22-23 under the auspices of the CCP, the Tho-

mas Jefferson Cultural Center and the Friends of the CCP. The Philippine visit was the last foreign tour the group made with Maazel, who has accepted appointment as general manager and artistic director of the Vienna State Opera effective Sept. 1 this year.

Recognizing the orchestra's stature and its contribution to world understanding through music, USICA Director Charles Z. Wick, during a visit to Manila last year, announced that USICA would contribute US\$30,000 to help bring the group to Manila.

Wick said he had heard about the planned visit but understood that "there were some loose ends to be tidied up first." He went on to say that "despite the budgetary restraints that we now face in the United States," USICA would be able to provide the needed support.

The Philippine concert tour was an indication of the ever-increasing popularity of the Cleveland Orchestra in many parts of the world.

Bloodworms found in taps, bath tubs

KUALA LUMPUR. (AFP) — Like a scene from a horror film, hundreds of people in Seremban, about 60 kilometers south of here, had a rude shock when "worms" started flowing out of their taps.

The afternoon tabloid newspaper, the *Malay Mail*, reported that the little red creatures were found wriggling in the basins and bath-

tubs when taps were turned on.

Residents in two housing estates were the worst affected because they had no other way of getting water for their cooking.

Most of them, threw away the food prepared for lunch for fear it could have been contaminated.

Meanwhile, an entomologist Dr. Khoo Khay Cheng identified the "worms" as bloodworms — the wriggles that home aquarists feed the fish with.

several establishments and the loss of thousands of jobs."

"The employers must draw up their own policy **"

several establishments and the loss of thousands of jobs."

"The employers must draw up their own policy **"

Pulse

Editorials

A question of honor

So, Tommy Manotoc and his rescuers think their honors have been maligned by the reporting of *Time* magazine, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, *WE Forum* and *Malaya*. Last week they were poised to go to court to seek redress of their grievances.

Any court proceedings that will follow will surely be a bother to those named in the complaint or complaints. But that's to be expected for careful analysis to determine where guilt lies, if there's any. For trampling of one's honor shouldn't be tolerated; it is an individual right to have one's honor unutilized. Honor is as basic a right as the people's right to be informed fully of what they should know.

Well done, firemen

We feel firemen as a whole don't deserve the bad reputation that has been painted on them because of some rotten eggs in their ranks, so to speak. And we have our own particular reason for feeling so. This came about when our neighboring establishments were either gutted or partially damaged by fire in the early evening of Feb. 20.

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Opinion

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To my brother, Alejandro

By JOAQUIN R. ROCES

If you were an armed rebel
You could lay down your arms
They would take you in their arms
And they would understand you well

But you bear no arms
And you do not believe in violence
Only in your right to act or not to act
In accordance with your conscience
For laws, you say, are only made by temporal men
While your conscience was God-given

So for those who believe in arms
Who often confuse right with might
Your courage is simply an outrage
For how dare you be brave like them
Without even a gun in your hand?
That they will never understand

But there will come a day
When those armed only with righteousness
Who only kneel before God, in our churches
Will prevail over those who march in endless parades

Soldiers will be the defenders of the people
And not the defenders of whoever may be in power
The Unarmed will triumph over the Armed
And our people will again walk and act freely

Views & Interviews

Physics expert



By Prof. SALVADOR ROXAS GONZALEZ

Interview with Salvador Roxas Gonzalez by an aspirant to be NSDB vice-chairman, name withheld for reason of incompetence.

Q. Professor, I came to ask your help. I would like to be vice-chairman of the NSDB, and I know that even if you are with the opposition many people still respect your honest opinions, even those now high up in government, who were once your colleagues in the Program Implementation Agency of the Office of the President of the Philippines where you were once director of science and higher education. Do you think you can help me?

A. I don't know what kind of help you want, if it is meritorious, I'll try, for the good of our country. If not, sorry. Besides, I don't like to use what you call "influence," I am used to obtaining things by merit without bribing anyone. What is it that you want?

Q. There is an opening for the position of vice-chairman of the National Science Development Board, now that Deputy Minister Segundo Roxas is out. Do you think you can recommend me?

A. What are your qualifications?

Q. I am, or was, a military man. And to tell you the truth I am a relative of a top general. I think I deserve to be the vice-chairman of the NSDB, don't you think so?

A. But what scientific experience and competence do you have?

Q. I am an expert in atomic physics, I am a reactor physicist. Isn't that enough?

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Philippine scene



'Cañao to the Lord'

Our prayer-pickets have succeeded
Even the anitos have been convinced
The foreign financiers — of the IMF-World Bank
Have acceded to our ecological crusade.

Macling Dulag did not die in vain!

People's resistance has prevailed
Over the TNC crooks and dummies
Who would infrastructurize the beloved country
To market soft drinks, pesticides and junk food.

I saw in a vision how NPC officials
Bowed their heads and sorted scattered papers
Then released the official announcement:
"The proposed Chico river dam project
Isn't scheduled for construction during the present decade."

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Thanks, now, also, to the print media writers
The students who held sympathy rallies and demonstrations
The nuns and the priests — some of them
Still bear arms in the Cordilleras.

Some of us never stopped praying
To the Almighty God to stop the monstrous
Chico River dam project, now we
Relent from our prayers — and celebrate:

"Praise God Almighty!"

"Cañao to the Lord!"

I could also expect a real cañao
(For this is the way they honor and celebrate —)
By the misty, enduring, undeluged highland valleys
By the banks of the unpolluted Chico River.

Do you think we cannot stop the multi-
Billion peso LRT project?
We — and the People —
Can stop the Overhead LRT project!

JOSE LANSANG, JR

With a grain of salt

Absenteeism in the Batasan



By ARMANDO J. MALAY

Having been laid off by their company, two neighbors, with time on their hands, fell to discussing why there is rampant absenteeism in the legislative assembly.

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Pulse

Editorials

A question of honor

So, Tommy Manotoc and his rescuers think their honors have been maligned by the reporting of *Time* magazine, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, *WE Forum* and *Malaya*. Last week they were poised to go to court to seek redress of their grievances.

Any court proceedings that will follow will surely be a bother to those named in the complaint or complaints. But that's to be expected for careful analysis to determine where guilt lies, if there's any. For trampling of one's honor shouldn't be tolerated; it is an individual right to have one's honor unmutilated. Honor is as basic a right as the people's right to be informed fully of what they should know.

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Declaration of the First National Conference on Human Rights

We, the various organizations, groups and individuals involved in the common struggle for justice, peace and the promotion of human rights, today solemnly affirm and declare:

That the Marcos government, despite its announced lifting of martial law on Jan. 17, 1981, and its repeated calls to "normalization," continues to suppress the national and democratic rights of the Filipino people with impunity.

That the government and the military, despite the strong protests of many human rights groups and advocates, has escalated its program of militarization nationwide, causing great suffering and misery among the people in various regions of the country.

That as the trend of militarization has heightened, an alarming pattern of military abuses and atrocities has emerged such as the salvaging or summary execution of suspected activists, the hamletting of innocent and defenseless peasants in the rural areas and the open and secret massacres perpetrated against people who dared to stand up for their rights and welfare.

That the United States government plays a direct hand in such gross violations of human rights by its unequivocal support of the Marcos government as evidenced by the increased American economic and military assistance to the regime.

We strongly denounce the Marcos regime's blatant disregard for the people's rights even as we firmly condemn the unabashed collusion of the United States government with the Marcos regime. We hold both the Marcos regime and the United States government accountable for the heinous deeds of the military forces and their other surrogates of power.

We assert and uphold as inviolate the rights of the people to live, to be free, to be human. As it has been stated, human rights, like food, are universal. Human rights, like life, are inalienable. Human rights, like the body, are indivisible and whole. Whenever any government becomes destructive of these it is the right of the people to resist and provide safeguards for their security.

We believe that human rights can only be attained in all its dimensions — economic, social, political, cultural — by militantly asserting and fighting for it. The process of our liberation begins only when we carry forward the struggle for our national and democratic rights from foreign and feudal domination and oppression. Our salvation as a people lies in our own hands.

We, therefore, call on all other human rights groups and concerned individuals here and abroad, to rise up to the challenges of the times and the people. Let us join hands to form a broad, militant and sustained movement against militarization and for the protection of the basic rights of the Filipino people.

The body herein assembled, composed of 150 participants representing 70 organizations, on this 18th day of February 1982 at the Communication Foundation for Asia, Manila, Philippines, hereby adopts this declaration.

Convening Organizations:

Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism, Inc. (MABINI), Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP), National Priests and Religious Union (NAPRU), Protestant Lawyers' League (PLL), Makabayang Kilusan para Isulong ang Katarungan (Makiisa-ka or Nationalist Movement for the Advancement of Justice).

Two 'terrorists' meet

CONDENSED VERSION OF STEVE PSINAKIS' BOOK

LAST PART

No more bombings

While Presy had been outraged with the initial response to our meetings with Imelda, the A6LM guerrillas in Manila became more furious than Presy when they read the headline about our alleged promise of "No More Bombings." They assumed it was just a lie from the Marcos-controlled press. Their immediate reaction was "we'll see." Ninoy and I were afraid of this and had warned Imelda to be careful with her press statements until we had the chance to explain to the opposition and somehow to the rebel groups what really transpired in New York.

Within hours after the Manila headline of "no more bombings," the guerrillas of the A6LM issued a threatening letter addressed to the Prime Minister of Japan who was scheduled to arrive in Manila for a state visit in a few days.

The news media in Japan reported the A6LM threat and a friend of Ninoy's in Tokyo called to tell him the news. I, too, became anxious. "Imelda should have been more careful with her press," I said.

"Never mind that now," Ninoy said. "Let's try to avert a catastrophe. We must plead with the A6LM guerrillas to hold their horses for a few days until we can explain the situation. We must give peace a chance. Let's start passing the word around but fast. Let's also send a secret emissary to Manila to contact some of the A6LM people."

"I am with you, chief," I said jokingly. We talked a little more and agreed on some plans.

"Also you better call Zumel," Ninoy said, "and tell him to explain the situation to Imelda."

"Check," I said and hung up.

After my meeting with Imelda, Ninoy had told me that Colonel Zumel was, in fact, one of the top intelligence officers and a very sharp fellow. I was very pleased. Whatever Imelda could not grasp from our conversation, I thought, would not escape a sharp intelligence officer. Ironically, Zumel's brother is one of the top Communist NPA leaders fighting the regime in the countryside.

It was now 7:30 p.m., San Francisco time, Christmas day. I picked up the receiver and dialed 0.

"Merry Christmas, sir,"

the operator greeted me. "Merry Christmas to you," I said. "I'd like to place a person-to-person overseas call to Manila to Colonel Carlos Zumel. You can try either 583-369 or 406-555."

"I hope we can get through, sir," the operator said as she was trying the number. "The traffic has been heavy all day."

The phone rang on the first try, and a man answered. When the operator asked for Colonel Zumel, the man asked us to hold for a minute. After a pause, a man's voice greeted us with a hello. "Is this Colonel Carlos Zumel?" the operator inquired.

"Yes," "Thank you. Go ahead, sir," the operator said as she left the line.

"Hello, Colonel Zumel. Good afternoon," I said. It was the afternoon of December 26 in Manila. "This is Steve Psinakis. How are you?"

"Yes, sir, fine." "First of all, Merry Christmas to you."

"Merry Christmas to you, too, sir."

"Thank you. I wanted to call you immediately to convey a very important message to Mrs. Marcos."

"Yes," Zumel responded. "We just had a call from Japan. We were told the TV and newspapers there are reporting an alleged threatening call or threatening letter they have received from the April 6th Liberation Movement."

"Yes, sir." "A warning to the Prime Minister of Japan not to go there because there would be retaliation and so forth. I just talked to Senator Aquino. We're both quite concerned and immediately wanted to call and advise Mrs. Marcos." I explained we were trying to obtain more information and determine whether it was a hoax or an act of the A6LM operatives. He confirmed that he had learned the news earlier that morning.

"Have you had a chance to discuss this matter with Mrs. Marcos?" I asked.

"No, sir. In fact, it's only

today that this item has come up in the papers and my first impulse was to find if it was an accurate report."

I explained that our agreement with Imelda in New York stood and that we didn't want to "upset the apple cart" through a misunderstanding. I told him we'd do what we could to prevent any "incidents" during Suzuki's visit and we agreed to keep each other informed of any developments. Zumel was very courteous and seemed pleased with my call. He told me he would inform Imelda immediately and stay in touch. We wished each other happy holidays and hung up.

This was the first time I had had a real conversation with Zumel. Ninoy was right. Zumel sounded pretty sharp.

We spent the next days trying to communicate with people in Manila. We found

Where do we go from here?

By ELIAS
PART VI

Result: No fuss. No broken noses. The N.D. coach ordered new shoes. No hard feelings.

Then what happened in an Ilocos town when a candidate for public office was beaten — fair and square. To sweeten the pot, the victorious party paraded the streets of the Ilocos town with a make-believe coffin.

Result: The winning candidate was shot to death.

It can't be done. Filipinos have notoriously short fuses. American democracy is not for them.

The system of checks and balances cannot be used in the Philippines. In the present government of Mr. Marcos, where is the system? No-where.

Will it be a parliamentary form of government like that of Great Britain or France?

It seems that there was



it very difficult to touch base. We contacted only a few groups, but the word was somehow being passed around. "Hold your horses," was the message. "There is a good reason for a brief ceasefire. Can't explain details. Have faith and give us the benefit of the doubt until we find a way to explain."

The word came back. Most of the guerrillas, like the general public, were unhappy about the meetings with Imelda and believed we had been taken. However, all of the rebel leaders who sent word to the States were reasonable and were reluctantly willing to wait for details.

apparently a desire to establish a parliamentary form of government in the Philippines. But a no-confidence vote would certainly topple that government.

And Marcos could not see his government fall down like a house of cards. Evidently, the parliamentary form of government was not meant by Marcos to be ours.

But do we want such a form of government when Marcos is gone?

Apparently it has its points. Otherwise, Rau Manglapus would not have suggested its adoption. But Parliament as we understand its meaning in England, France and other places is not as Marcos interprets it.

So Parliament might be tried by the Filipino people as France or England has

MANILA:

The crowded city

By A. ANTONIO G. MARTINEZ

PART III

How normal the rate of growth was in prewar times can be graphed by the very gradual rise of the suburbs round Manila. Only two suburbs ever gained importance then: Grace Park in Caloocan, and Pasay — but neither as “dormitory” towns to house the excess of an exploding population. Grace Park chiefly met the need for factory space, while Pasay was developed along the bay chiefly to extend the elite neighborhoods of Ermita and Malate and thus provide a further enclave for rich Americans and government bigshots.

What’s now Quezon City remained cogon wilderness long after it had been opened for subdivision, and not even President Quezon’s prestige could lure the masses of Manila to those wide open spaces. The city still had room enough for all its people, even when the population reached a million in 1940. The “inner city” thus remained intact, neither its very rich nor its very poor feeling the need to move out, since they were not being crowded out. Suburbia had no real existence for prewar Manila.

After the war, however, the picture changed radically. The city’s choicest residential sections — Ermita, Malate, San Marcelino — had all been destroyed, thus leaving the upper classes with no turf inside the city, except already fully occupied San Miguel and Sta. Mesa. A disinclination to rebuild on the bayside turf, because of grim Liberation memories of the raping and killing there, was intensified when Malate and Ermita turned into a rowdy honky-tonk town in postwar days. This blighting of an erstwhile Quality Street ensured a mass exodus of the affluent from the city. Forbes Park and San Lorenzo Village thus became inevitable, along with the transfer of the business hub of the nation from downtown Manila to Ayala Makati.

At the same time, the lower middle-class was likewise being forced out, having lost its traditional turfs in Paco, Intramuros and Singalong (all razed during the war) as well as in Quiapo, Sta. Cruz and Sampaloc (fast darkening into the dorm jungle of the University Belt) and even in Tondo and Bi-

nondo, which, as we tend to forget today, used to be genteel neighborhoods until swamped by the postwar provincial migrations. New lands in San Andres Bukid (opened in postwar times) could accommodate only so many of the dispossessed middle-class, most of whom had to move out to San Juan, Mandaluyong and Quezon City. The speed with which these dormitory towns filled up can be exemplified by San Juan.

In 1945 the area of the San Juan poblacion was still open rolling hill country sparsely dotted with roofs. By the 1950s this area had become so densely settled a suburb that what used to be its pastoral riverside had disappeared under factory smoke and slum constructions. In San Juan, a new suburbia and a new shantytown grew up side by side, almost simultaneously, growth and blight happening together.

A similar instant suburbanization together with as instant a blighting was transforming Mandaluyong, Que-

zon City, Caloocan and Pasig into “refugee centers,” the refugees being middle-class Manilenos crowded out of their city by the provincial hordes.

These invading hordes were in turn transforming the city of Manila. From Liberation days on, Manila became the city of “squatter” and “barong-barong.” Intramuros, once the last citadel of the shabby-genteel, was now a sea of barong-barong roofs, under which raged the old tribal wars of Ilocano, Pampango, Bicolano and Bisaya. Binondo’s erstwhile arrogant Barriada de San Nicolas, where dwelt the merchant princes and the sea-captains, turned into a Waray town at war with a swelling Chinatown. And East Side, West Side, all around the town, it seemed as if the provinciano had taken over this city of Manila, its authentic children having fled elsewhere. Intramuros has now been cleared of its squatter town, but the era of the squatter and the barong-barong is far from over.

Their instant congestions are still mushrooming.

TO BE CONTINUED

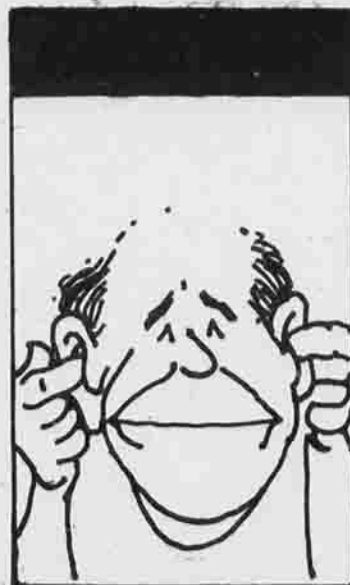
Saudi Arabia is the only country in the world today where women are forbidden by law to drive a car. But a recent debate organized by a leading newspaper — the first ever on the subject — has heralded signs of change.

At the end of a fortnight during which the opinions of readers were published daily, the newspaper *Al Jazira* sought a ruling from the Religious Guide for Islamic Legal practice, Mufti Sheikh Abdelaziz Ibn Baz. It is his job to apply the Sharia (Islamic law) to new situations arising from the kingdom’s economic and social development.

The Mufti’s conclusion — hardly encouraging for the feminists — was that Islamic Law banned women drivers because by doing so it prevented them from indulging in reprehensible practices such as going out unveiled or mingling with strangers.

Letters pointed out that well-to-do Saudis generally

solved the problem by employing a foreign, non-Moslem chauffeur. But this practice is condemned by Islamic law, which bans the employment of non-Moslem male or female servants, Sheikh Abde-



Features

Folk medicine still popular with Maranaos

By ROLANDO L. ESPINA

Beliefs and traditions die hard. And the Maranaos of the Lanao provinces in autonomous Central Mindanao region have managed to hang on to some folk medicine practices despite their adherence to Islam and the inroads of modern medicine.

Neither are they alone. In many rural areas of the country native doctors still hold sway over the masses. Even in the cosmopolitan Metro Manila area, faith-healers and folk doctors still draw crowds which include members of elite families and some intellectuals.

Like most ethno-linguistic minorities, the Maranaos believe that ailments are caused either directly or indirectly by spirits. Perhaps, this stems from the animistic beliefs which predated the acceptance of Islam.

The Maranao native doctor is called “pamomolong,” according to Abdullah Madale, a journalist-turned-academician and one of the top officials of the State University.

Madale outlines in “The

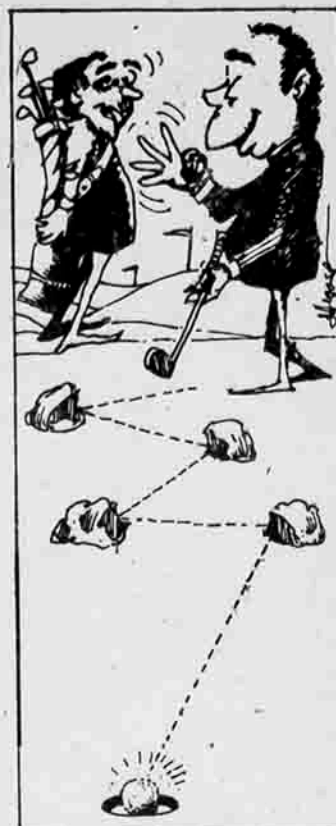
Remarkable Maranaos” the diagnostic approach by the “pamomolong” who uses a jargon unintelligible to others while pressing his fingers on the sick person’s forehead or stomach.

To cure a patient, the “pamomolong” has a long list of either medical heresies, ashes, wax, and salt as well as coconut oil.

Another method is the use of the “lakam” (marginal verses written on a thick piece of paper and containing pictures of a scorpion and shord) which the “palalakam” (another type of healer) writes. This is placed in a bowl of water and drunk by the patient.

For the mental patient, according to Madale, the most common treatment is “tawar” — another form of magical verse, which is recited or whispered to the patient to drive away the evil spirit in him.

And just in case the “tawar” does not cure the person under treatment, the “pamomolong” can resort to the more potent “diyo ropakal” verse.



FORE!

kal” verse.

The more interesting medicine man is the “pundarpaan” who derives his powers from spirits.

As described by Madale, the “pundarpaan” invokes his spirit friends to take him over first and to perform the healing rites.

The feminists also argued that the government was forced to mobilize a fleet of gars and chauffeurs to take women workers to hospitals, government offices or schools.

King Faisal, assassinated in 1975, had begun a process of liberalization and education for women. But after a revolt inspired by Moslem extremists at Mecca in November 1979, the authorities, anxious to rally the religious hierarchy, allowed the process to subside.

The best hope for Saudi women is the unification planned by Gulf monarchies of their internal structures and political action within the frame of the Gulf cooperation Council. Members of this council include besides Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, The United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

In Bahrain, an attempt in 1977 to limit women’s right to drive a car, ran into strong opposition from women drivers, who make up a big proportion of the population.

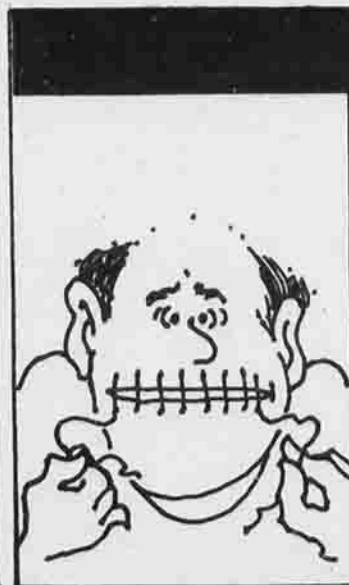
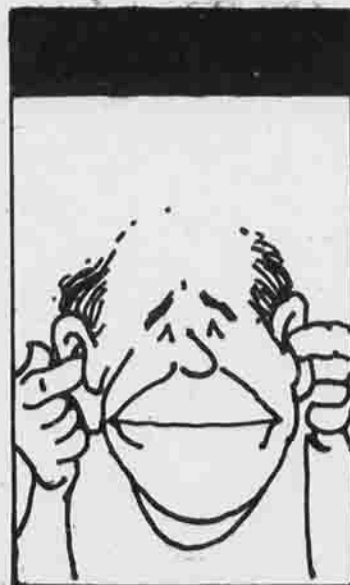
Other Gulf states, while ready to emphasize the Islamic character of their societies to a certain degree, might be unwilling to stop women driving in a region where the car, as well as being a necessity, has grown into a family status symbol.

FEMINISTS’ WOE: Women drivers, a taboo

By SOPHIE SRIKAB

laziz said. Another argument in favor of change was that the present situation hit middle class and poor women hard-

est in Saudi Arabia. A woman on her own may not take a taxi, and buses which have separate compartments for the sexes run only along few routes frequented by immigrant workers.



The World

'Unwanted' rice

By HERVE COUTURIER

TOKYO (AFP) — The Japanese government is in the ironic position of holding a multi-million ton rice "mountain" in a world which suffers from widespread hunger.

The "mountain" has grown slowly and inexorably because the farmers have been paid a state subsidy to grow rice ever since the immediate post-war years, while at the same time Japanese rice consumption has fallen drastically.

The State buys the rice from the farmers and then puts it on the market at a lower price. The result has been that the "mountain" has been increasing in size as additional millions of sometimes the stored rice goes bad and has to be sold off at low price to be made into fertilizers.

Part of the surplus is bought and processed by the food industry, and only a small quantity is exported, usually as free food aid to developing countries.

But this hardly touches the bulk of the rice "mountain," and other solutions have proved unavailing.

For instance in 1978 the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries urged farmers to replace rice with other crops.

The plan was that over the first two-year period an area of 677,000 hectares (1,692,500 acres) — or 20 percent of Japan's rice paddies — would be turned over to another crop like wheat, soya or barley.

Eventually the aim was to change a total of 760,000 hectares (1,900,000 acres) of paddy fields to other crops.

But despite the financial compensations promised by the government, most farmers rejected the proposal on the grounds that they

would be no better off growing alternative crops.

The Central Union of Farm Cooperatives (Zenno) has come up with another solution, officially described as "reasonable".

The rice crop would be graded in different qualities — fit for human consumption, available for the food industry, or as animal meal.

Zenno considers that this system would avoid the expensive practice of stocking the rice surplus.

The rice subsidy started just after the second World War when it was essential for all Japanese to be ensured a cheap staple diet — rice.

In 1965 Japanese rice consumption averaged about 112 kilos (246 lbs.) per head annually while the 1979 total was 80 kilos (176 lbs.).

The forecast for 1990 is about 65 kilos (143 lbs.), showing a steady decrease, yet the rice farmer is still keeping to his old crop production figures based on twice twice this amount.

At present the government buys rice from him at the price of 300,000 yen (1,360) and has decided this year to make the taxpayer contribute more to the state subsidy by increasing the price by an extra 3.9 percent.

This will bring the government an additional 66,000 million yen (\$300 million).

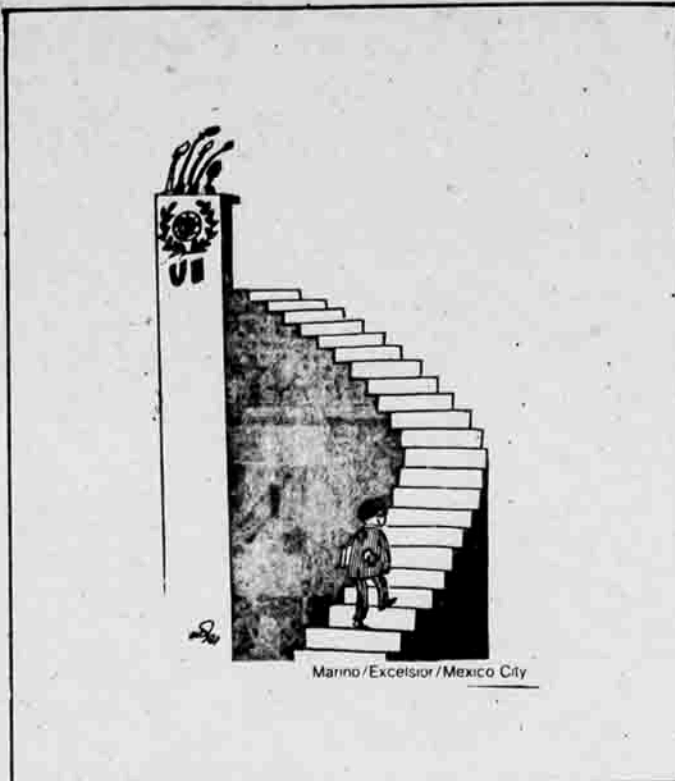
Although this will be a welcome saving, Japan's whole rice policy must be reorganized from top to bottom so there will be no more rice "mountains".

But this will not be an easy task, for the ruling Democratic Liberal Party dare not offend the farmers, whose votes have kept it in power for the last 25 years.

Military court jails workers

LONDON (AFP) — The Silesian military court has sentenced three factory workers to 3-1/2 years in prison for continuing independent union activity after martial law was imposed in Poland, a broadcast monitor here reported.

They were accused of organizing strikes, polling fellow workers on whether to continue striking, and issuing statements to the management, work force and inhabitants of Tarnowski Gory.



Soviet nukes in Far East

TOKYO (AFP) — A senior Soviet military officer has acknowledged the presence of Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the Far East and said they are aimed at countering military threats from China and the United States, it was reported Feb. 19.

Major General Viktor Storazuvokh told Japan's Kyodo news agency in a recent interview that the military threats are created by "a nuclear-armed Soviet neighbor in the south" and nuclear-armed U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines.

Gen. Storazuvokh, a Soviet delegate to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, is in charge of the disarmament issue in the general staff office of the Soviet armed forces.

Noting that American naval ships frequently call at Japanese ports, he said, "This does not strengthen Japan's security but would rather prove to be counter productive."

The Soviet Union has deployed about 100 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the Far East, 30 of them aimed at Japan. According to Japanese intelligence reports, the SS-20 has an estimated range of at least 5,000 kms (3,125 miles).

Dismissing the need for talks on limiting theater nuclear arms in the Far East, the General said, "We have no excess of arms in the area." Meanwhile, Japan has

"Smuggled" call girls arrested

KUALA LUMPUR (AFP) — The nine Thai call girls arrested Feb. 16 have been referred to the Immigration Department for deportation, it was reported here.

One local under-aged girl also arrested in a hairdressing salon here has been sent to the Rehabilitation Center for Girls.

The arrests were the biggest by the city squad in recent years, following the unmasking of a Bangkok call girl syndicate responsible for supplying girls here.

Local pimps and illegal vice dens pay \$600 (US\$240) to the syndicate for each of the girls who are "smuggled" here in tour buses. They enter the country on 14-day social visit passes.

Police are preparing investigation papers and evidence against those responsible for exploiting the earnings of the foreign call girls.

A couple, believed to be the operators of the salon, was also arrested in the raid.

nagiya who recently visited Moscow to attend Japanese-Soviet working-level consultations.

Poisoning protest vs. imports

DUBLIN (AFP) — Irish officials called on the population not to eat imported fresh fruits and vegetables after poisoned carrots were found at the central market-place here Feb. 17.

An anonymous caller identifying himself as a representative of "The Last Irishmen" claimed responsibility for the poisoning which, he said, was a protest against fruit and vegetable imports from France, Italy and The Netherlands.

The imports, he said, were "ruining Irish farmers."

The poisoned carrots, imported from France, were sprinkled with paraquat, a powerful pesticide for which there is no known antidote.

Hundreds of people queued up at hospitals here Feb. 18 for checkups, but no trace of the poison was found, officials said.

Ireland imports large amounts of fruit and vegetables in the winter months due to a low winter harvest here.

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Where do

From page 7,

tried it.

Will it be a corporate state like that of Salazar before the Communist takeover in Portugal?

This is a business-like setup where the Cabinet is a corporation elected by the people and responsible to the people.

Whenever the members of the corporation lose the trust and the confidence of the people, the whole government falls. And a no-confidence vote topples the government.

There is a legislative body which may be either unicameral or bicameral.

And there is a judicial system which consists of local, federal appeal courts. The judges are appointed by the President with the approval of the Cabinet.

There is a system of checks and balances among the three branches of the government — the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislative.

It is apparent that either the parliamentary or the corporate system should be chosen by us for our country. Whatever we do we should never succumb to the lure of the democratic system of America. It simply is not for our country.

But whatever we do we should bear these things in mind.

1. Our government cannot be American and democratic.

2. Our government cannot be Communist because Communism is the worst, the most cruel ideology and practice ever conceived by the human mind.

3. Our government must be Federalist, strongly God-centered and socialist but not Communist.

4. Our government must vigorously depend upon the leadership of the President who must be a strongman but not a dictator, not a tyrant.

The key word is sacrifice. The strongman at the top must be willing to give up personal comforts and conveniences for the sake of the country. The model is Poland. Another model is Taiwan. Another model is Japan. Another model is West Germany.

But the ineffable and unfading lesson of sacrifice must be learned and relearned in Dr. Jose Rizal.

Once we have made up our minds to be united we can go to town.

Look at Japan. Defeated in battle. Frustrated in the peace that followed war.

Her economy was in shambles, her cities, smashed into smithereens. Without producing a single gallon of oil for her machines, she has become the greatest industrial giant in modern times, beating the U.S. in the production of cars and the Western world in turning out TV and Radio sets, watches, binoculars, computers, and other goods. Why? Because Japan has an industrious, diligent, patient people. Because Japan is UNITED.

Let's forget petty jealousies and individual wranglings and dissensions. Let's remember this is our country. It demands from all of us some measure of sacrifice.

We cannot all be leaders. Some of us must be good followers.

The Japanese are not strong linguistically. But their contributions to the study of linguistics are phenomenal. And S. Hayakawa has become not only a professor, a president of an American university but a Senator. He is a linguist.

If Japan is too far advanced, why don't we pick a more modest model. Take Taiwan.

Taiwan is only one third

OBSERVATIONS**The PDP demands**

By SEN. LORENZO M. TANADA

LAST PART

Our country has no enemies at present. We have no serious quarrels with any nation. What do we need the bases for? It is obvious, they serve no further Philippine interest. On the other hand, their continued presence here have actually worked against that interest because they will always be magnets for attack in the event the United States gets involved in a war. With such bases in our midst, I repeat, it will not be impossible for us not to be involved in any American total war.

The proposed Demands state many nationalist positions with which of course nobody can take any exception. These positions touch on economic development, foreign policy and even education. I was elated to see them included in your draft for I see it as some kind of vindication of the policy adopted by the Nationalist

Citizens Party — the one Senator Recto and I formed almost twenty-five years ago with such men and women as Cirilo Balatbat, Pacita de los Reyes Philipps, Tony Miranda, Renato Constantino and a few more.

In the economic sphere, we had worked for a Filipino First policy which is implicitly the policy underlying your demands. You may remember the Filipino First policy because it was the official economic policy of the government under President Garcia. Thereafter, by its own momentum, it began to advance and then permeate most aspects of economic activity in the country under the protective mantle of a nationalist-minded Supreme Court. That momentum was abruptly arrested and a reversal initiated when Martial Law was declared and Mr. Marcos announced the entire

country open to foreign investors. Almost nothing was excluded from that open invitation — the exploration of oil, banking, retail trade, etc. To accelerate the denationalization process, Mr. Marcos indiscriminately and liberally granted Filipino citizenship to thousands of foreigners so they could freely engage in business here as natural-born Filipinos.

The result is that today, as far as the economy is concerned, we are back to pre-1957, or worse. Thus during the Sixties, we could boast of a dozen or more banks in the hands or control of genuine Filipinos; today, we could count the number of such banks with the fingers of one hand. The same could be said of the domestic industries and factories which have had to close or sell out in the face of the concomitant policy of this regime of reducing duties and other charges on imported goods primarily imposed to protect locally-manufactured products.

Everyone is agreed that the reduction, if not elimination, of tariffs is a measure imposed by the World Bank. Everyone also agrees that it works against the interests of the Filipinos.

It is obvious that Mr. Marcos is some other country's President — not ours — and that he is being maintained in Malacanang by some other forces, not by the will of the Filipino people or by the LAKAS NG BAYAN! The lesson this teaches us — and this we must admit we owe to Mr. Marcos who has made it starkly clear — is that nationalism, whether we like it or not, is not simply a matter of loving one's country in the abstract, but a constant and continuing vigil and struggle to defend our country, its interests and our people's welfare against any force internal or external, and at any cost.

It is the duty of every Filipino who truly loves his country to resist such forces, denounce, and fight them whenever they threaten the good of his country or his people. That is why it is often the lot of the nationalist to be misunderstood or to be labeled as xenophobic, anti-American, anti-Japanese, anti-foreigner.

But so he must remain — if the external forces continue to intrude on his country's well-being. So he must remain, if he would continue loving and serving his people, over and above all other peoples and all other countries!

Judicial notices

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IN THE MATTER OF THE
DECLARATION OF
PRESUMPTION OF DEATH,

SP. PROC. NO. 9643

RENATO A. PADOLINA,
Petitioner.

ORDER

Renato A. Padolina filed a verified petition dated 27 January 1982 through counsel, Atty. Fernando P. Perito & Associates praying that after due notice and hearing, petitioner's wife Leylanie P. Padolina be declared presumptively dead.

It is alleged that petitioner and wife Leylanie P. Padolina were married on 18 March 1973 at General Tinio, Nueva Ecija; that petitioner's wife left their conjugal abode sometime last 20 May 1974, her whereabouts being unknown nor addresses available for the last eight (8) years; that the only information acquired by petitioner on his wife was sometime last 1974 wherein he was informed that the latter was going to the United States of America; and that said couple had no existing conjugal properties realized during their union.

WHEREFORE, notice is hereby given that the said petition will be heard by this Court sitting at the Hall of Justice, Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro-Manila on 18 March 1982 at 9:00 a.m., at which place, date and hour aforesaid, all interested persons are hereby cited to appear and show cause if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

Let this order be published at the expense of the petitioner in a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Rizal and Metro-Manila once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks.

SO ORDERED.

Pasig, Metro-Manila, 8 February 1982.

(Sgd. SANTIAGO RANADA, JR.
Judge

Date of Publication
WE Forum
Feb. 17, 24 & March 3, 1982

Viewpoints

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to hide nor leave the country. Are these people to be denied bail? Or is it because they are political dissenters?

With the announced formation of a government film agency headed by Imee Marcos and Johnny Litton, which will be authorized to exhibit uncensored films, I think it is about time to rethink our attitudes towards film censorship in this country. It is ridiculous to think

in area of Luzon. Yet its foreign trade is almost as large as that of Mainland China. Its exports make the mouths of both Orientals and Occidentals water.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

that uncensored films could be allowed public exhibition in downtown theaters while we continue being overly strict in passing upon pictures other than those released by this outfit headed by Imee.

It is funny, indeed, that Maria Katigbak continues to run amuck against locally produced films — especially those films she identifies as owned by "Chinese," and on the other hand, uncensored films, under the guise of art can be publicly shown. This looks like a double standard and, yet, Mrs. Katigbak has kept silent about the exhibition of these uncensored films. In fact in giant newspaper announcements, it was even said that the showing of these uncensored films was made possible because of the "cooperation" of Chairman Katigbak. Indeed, if this trend continues why not just remove censorship altogether? Or, maybe censorship should only be to classify films into the X-rated ones for special audiences, the adult movies and for general patronage.

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that a DEED OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE has been entered in Doc. No. 1, Page No. 43, Book No. 5, Series of 1982 of Notarial Register of Atty. Jose A. Bernardo, Jr. of Q.C. by the heirs of TRYPHENA A. de los Reyes, who died intestate on Oct. 20, 1964 and will be filed at Register of Deeds of Caloocan City upon completion of Three Weeks Publication.

(Sgd.) JOSE A. BERNARDO, JR.

WE Forum
Feb. 10, 17, 24, 1982

Priest

From page 1

elopment of Third World countries, like the Philippines.

Speaking at the conference on "The Philippines: Critical Review of Public Policy and Issues" sponsored by the UP Department of Sociology last Feb. 18, Fr. Salgado stressed that it would be "stupid" to use or consider it as a means of achieving development as capitalism is what actually "makes it impossible for a Third World country to develop - the two being contradictory."

Fr. Salgado defined development as primarily the welfare of the people. Capitalism, which presupposes private ownership of the means of production, is mainly concerned with profits.

He said that the Philippines as an underdeveloped country has been promoting the ownership of the means of production not only by the local elite but also the foreigners. This incentive has led to the exploitation of the country's natural resources.

In the process, "farmers and workers are sacrificed." "To consolidate and perpetuate the system favorable to the elite, capitalism makes use of the culture and physical violence," the priest said.

With the use of the media and education the minds of men are moulded and people grow up without realizing how evil capitalism is. Capitalism resorts to bloodshed

and violence if the people do not accept what is being imposed.

To concretize his thesis about the evil of capitalism, Salgado cited the current situation in the haciendas of San Antonio and Santa Isabel in Ilagan, Isabela.

San Antonio and Santa Isabel, which have a total land area of 13,085 hectares and populated by 30,000 people is owned by the Anca Corporation headed by Eduardo Cojuangco.

The 2 haciendas were founded in 1882 by the Compañia General de Tabacos de Filipinas (TABACALERA), a corporation with diverse interests, like in coconut, distillery, insurance export and import.

"The coming of martial law inaugurated a more intense capitalist penetration of the country. The policy that followed was the all-out modernization of the countryside with incentives for the local and multinational corporations to develop mechanized plantations," Fr. Salgado said.

As a result of this "developmental" policy, many corporations entered corporate farming. The Anca was founded by Cojuangco in April 1980 to participate in the coconut industry. The government plans to replace the existing coconut species with the miracle variety of coconut.

"Among the businesses

most protected by the martial law regime are those that belong to the cronies of President Marcos with Eduardo Cojuangco as one such crony," Salgado said.

According to Fr. Salgado, the people of the haciendas were made poorer under Anca. The farmers who tilled the lands under Tabacalera were evicted by the Cojuangco corporation to give way to mechanized farming.

The speaker said that farmers from cabizeras (barrios) VI, II, III, XIX, IV, V, VII have been evicted and have received in return an average of one-third of their previous land holdings. The lands are usually less fertile.

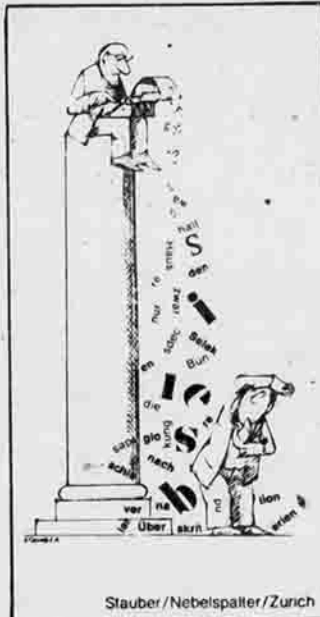
Some landless farmers of cabizera V have even fled to other barrios. Meanwhile, a steep opposition from the farmers, the clergy, and even

the NPAs, has been building up, he said.

"Anca would not have been able to eject the farmers had it not resorted to the use of violence," Salgado said. He added that a "reign of terror" expressed through killings, burning of crops and physical and psychological torture was instituted in the haciendas by the Anca security guards and the CHDF.

The parish priest added that the Bishop, the priests and the nuns have to obtain a permit from Anca officials before they can enter the haciendas to perform mass or other religious rites.

"The Hacienda San Antonio-Santa Isabel has now been sealed to outsiders obviously to hide the injustice of the government being committed there," Fr. Salgado said.



WE Forum

From page 1

ra, and rough-and-tumble office equipment and materials.

Electric light has been cut and would probably be restored in a week or two.

Some editorial manuscripts, official records and other important documents were misplaced or lost as of yesterday afternoon (Tuesday).

The handbag manufacturer, located right at the back of WE Forum's and Malaya's offices, was com-

Publisher's

From Page 5

worse, slant certain news to suit the needs of the powers-that-be.

What was contained in the Feb. 17-20, 1982 and Feb. 19-25, 1982 issues of WE Forum and Malaya, respectively?

Simple questions that cry out for answers. One was the commentary of ex-Sen. Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo which Malaya headlined. This same commentary was previously published as a regular column of Rodrigo ("Kuro-Kuro") in the Feb. 17-19, 1982, issue of WE Forum and headlined "Mga tanong ukol kay Tommy ("Questions about Tommy")." Malaya reprinted the same column as a headline story titled "Pagkidnap kay Tommy, kinuwestiyon ("Kidnapping of Tommy Questioned")."

All these items are, to me, fair and legitimate comments and if our military authorities, who should consider themselves public servants and are, therefore, subject to scrutiny, are onion-skinned, then they have no business in the public service.

pletely destroyed. Property losses have been placed at millions of pesos.

Quezon City arson probers said the origin of the fire was still undetermined.

As far as WE Forum and Malaya are concerned, we are ready to face any one in court at any time because our conscience is clear, and malice is farthest from our mind.

And ultimately, the truth will out.

To all those who called us up to express their support in connection with the libel case we are facing and those who sympathized with and helped us during the fire that nearly destroyed our printing plant and offices last Saturday, we say: *Maraming Salamat po.*

We are particularly elated over the fact that even firemen who helped contain the fire were so concerned about us that they positioned themselves right in our plant. We are grateful also to the Quiapo and Quezon City Chinese Fire Brigade Volunteers for their assistance. Kudos also to QC Fire Chief Col. Arturo Torres for swift and efficient service he and his men rendered.

Our printing presses will be out of commission for sometime because of the fire but we will do our very best to come out every Wednesday and Saturday (WE Forum) and Friday (for Malaya). In the meantime, please bear with us.

Views and

From Page 5

- Q. Well, I didn't apply. My field really is administration. Why?
- A. Administration of what? A bank, a department store, a sari-sari store, which?
- Q. Of science, of course. Isn't that sufficient for me to become NSDB vice-chairman?
- A. What science? Besides, if you say you are an atomic physicist, can you give a public lecture on quantum mechanics or nuclear physics to a group of physicists?
- Q. What is quantum mechanics, professor? You see, when I was in high school I studied mechanics, is that enough?
- A. What the hell are you talking about? Is high school mechanics the only thing you are capable of?
- Q. Oh, I know what an atom is, Professor. It is like a small solar system with electrons moving around the nucleus. You see, I am an expert. Don't you believe me?
- A. Nonsense! Even my niece in Grade VI knows that.
- Q. If I become NSDB vice-chairman, I will put the PAEC (Philippine Atomic Energy Commission) and the nuclear reactor under me. Is that bad?
- A. Leave PAEC alone with the physicists where it belongs, and in the Office of the President. My former classmate, Dr. Zoilo Bartolome, who is now the Commissioner of the PAEC, is the nuclear reactor expert in this country, understand that.
- Q. Don't be angry, Professor, but why should you blame me for being ambitious?
- A. I may be with the Opposition in political issues, but to me science is above politics. Minister Puno will tell you that, he knows me. It is about time many of you people in the government realize your limitations and incompetence.

Republic of the Philippines
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Pasig, Metro Manila
BRANCH XXIII

IN RE INTESTATE ESTATE OF
VIRGILIO M. GENER

SP. PROC. NO. 9570

BERNARD RANDY GENER
Assisted by his
Guardian/Mother
Cleo Columbia
Gonzales

x-----x

NOTICE OF HEARING

WHEREAS, an Amended Petition dated January 22, 1982 has been presented in this Court by petitioner through counsel Attys. Andres R. Narvasa & Associates, praying that she be appointed Administratrix of the estate of the deceased Virgilio M. Gener and alleging therein, among other things that the said deceased died in the United States on or about August 20, 1981 leaving properties in the Philippines with an estimated value of not less than P50,000.00.

WHEREFORE, notice is hereby given that the said petition will be heard by this Court sitting at the 2nd Floor, Hall of Justice, Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro Manila on July 7, 1982 at 8:30 a.m., at which place, date, and hour aforesaid all interested persons are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have why the said petition should not be granted.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner in a newspaper of general circulation in the Province of Rizal and Metro Manila, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks.

WITNESS the Honorable RIZALINA BONIFACIO-VERA, Judge of this Court this 18th day of February, 1982, at Pasig, Metro Manila.

GRACE S. BELVIS
Deputy Clerk of Court
Feb. 24, March 3, 10, 1982

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH XVI, QUEZON CITY

IN THE MATTER OF CORRECTION
OF ENTRIES IN BIRTH CERTIFICATES
OF MINORS:

- 1. ANNA TAN y CO, and SP. PROC. NO. Q-33919
- 2. LIZA TAN y CO,
- JIMMY G. TAN,
Petitioner.

x-----x

ORDER

A verified petition has been filed with this Court by the above-named petitioner, praying that an order be issued directing the Local Civil Registrar of Quezon City or other officers of the government who may have custody of the records of births of

- a. The date of birth of minor Anna Tan y Co should be July 30, 1967;
- b. The entry on column (a) of Item No. 16 of the Birth Certificate of Anna Tan y Co should be ONE;
- c. The correct entry in column (a) of Item No. 16 of the Birth Certificate of Liza Tan y Co should be TWO.

Notice is hereby given that the said petition will be heard by this Court sitting at the 6th floor of the New City Hall Building, East Avenue, Quezon City, on March 15, 1982, at 8:30 in the morning, when all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if they have any, why this petition should not be granted.

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

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

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila, February 17, 1982.

ANTONIO P. SOLANO
Judge

Feb. 24, March 3, 10, 1982



Kuro - kuro

Sagot sa libel

Ni FRANCISCO "Soc" RODRIGO

Ang Pilipinas ay "rice exporter"! Magandang pakikinig! Ipinagmamalaki iyan ng Malakanyang.

Ngunit tumbalik ang epekto sa bansa ng ating eksportasyon ng bigas. Embes na magtubo, nalulugi. Embes na makagaan, nakabibigat. Embes na makadagdag sa ating "national income" nakababawas!

Mula noong 1977 hanggang 1979, ang Pilipinas ay nalugi ng P74.67-MILYON sa eksportasyon ng bigas.

Ang sanhi nito ay sapagkat ipinagbili ng ating gobyerno ang ating bigas sa ibang mga bansa sa presyong mas mababa kaysa halaga ng produksyon.

Sa taong ito, halimbawa, ang Pilipinas ay malulugi na naman kapag nag-eksport ng bigas.

Ang presyo ngayon ng bigas sa world market ay \$280 bawat tonelada. Ang katumbas nito ay P115.92 hawat sako ng bigas na may 50 kilo.

Ngunit ang kailangang maging "export price" upang makapatas man lang tayo sa puhunan ay P130.

Samakatuwid, kapag tayo'y nag-eksport, malulugi tayo ng P14.08 bawat sako. Habang tayo'y nag-eksport, lalong palaki-nang-palaki ang lugi.

Mistula tayong nasa kumunoy. Habang kumikilos ay lalong nababaon.

At ang lalo pang malungkot ay ito: Habang ipinagbibili natin ang ating bigas sa ibang mga bansa sa P115.92 isang sako, ang ating naghihirap na mga mamamayan ay bumibili ng bigas dito sa P160 isang sako.

Pangit! Malungkot! Agrabyado ang ating taongbayan!

Lumilitaw na binibigyan ng "subsidy" ng ating gobyerno ang mga taga ibang bansa upang makabili ng murang bigas, samantalang ang ating sariling mga kababayan ay nakukuba sa taas ng presyo ng bigas dito.

Ang itinuturing kong "subsidy" ay ang milyon-milyong pisong pangulugi ng ating gobyerno sa pag-eksport ng bigas sa mababang presyo. Ang nakikinabang sa ganang "subsidy" ay hindi ang Pilipinas kundi ang mga bansang bumibili ng ating bigas.

Kaya't, sa ganang akin, huwag na tayong mag-eksport ng bigas sa panahong ito. Dito na natin ipagbili ang bigas na nakalaang i-eksport

Kung malulugi din lang ang pamahalaan, malugi na para sa kaginhawahan ng napakarami nating naghihirap na mga kababayan.

Kung magbibigay din lang ng "subsidy" unahin ang bayang sarili!

Maghaharap daw ng sakdal na "libel" laban sa WE FORUM at MALAYA ang umano'y "rescuers" ni Tommy Manotoc.

Ang principal na target niyan, sa aking akala, ay ang aking kolum na may pamagat "Mga Tanong Ukol Kay Tommy" na lumabas sa WE FORUM at, pagkaraan, sa MALAYA.

Bayan, ang lahat ng mga pangyayaring pinagbabatayan ko ng aking mga tanong at obserbasyon sa nasabing kolum ay hango sa mga balitang nalathala sa Manila Metropolitan Dailies, tulad ng Bulletin Today, Times Journal at Daily Express.

Hawak ko ang mga "clippings" - kasama ang "Text of Manotoc Press Conference" na lumabas sa Daily Express, Pebrero 10, 1982.

Ang iba't ibang mga bautang iyan ay aking sinuri, tumimbang, at pinag-kumpara.

Pagkaraan ng masusi at matapat na analisis, nakatagpo ako ng mga kontradiksiyon, mga inkonsistensya, mga pangyayaring hindi natural at hindi kapanipaniwala. Nakatagpo rin ako ng mga "circumstantial evidence" na nakahulugan.

Kaya't nagharap ako sa bayan ng mga tanong na humahanap ng kaukulang mga sagot.

How Japan

From page 1

the Maoist New People's Army mustered support in its struggle against the martial-law instituted regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. Life was far from easy for the subsistence farmers, small fishermen and plantation workers of the province but they were at least spared the bloodshed endured by their neighbours.

Resign!

From page 1

Kong of Southeast Asia.

This explains, he said, the series of tariff reduction measures being pursued by the government at the expense of local industries.

The Hong Kong model, if applied to the Philippines, will only serve to perpetuate the colonial, dependent and essentially trading nature of the economic system "we inherited from Spanish and American colonialism," Lichauco argued.

He added that "we will never be able to accomplish our own industrial revolution and, therefore, will remain forever underdeveloped, and stricken by massive poverty."

Lichauco pointed to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China and the USSR as examples of Asian economies that were formerly underdeveloped, but which succeeded in catapulting themselves to the status of formidable industrial powers through economic nationalism.

"If these countries had followed the IMF-WB philosophy, they will still be poverty stricken and underdeveloped by now," Lichauco said.

Lichauco observed that the President Marcos himself has already blamed the "technocrats" for delaying the country's industrialization, but that the technocrats are avoiding responsibility for the stagnation of the economy by attributing that stagnation to the corruption of the presidential cronies.

Both are correct and, therefore, both must voluntarily step down to give the country a chance to reorganize and move ahead, he said.

Lichauco traced the present crisis to the decontrol program of 1962 which, he said, reversed the country's progress, and enabled other Asian countries to forge ahead.

In 1960, the Philippines

Ngunit, embes na sumagot at magpaliwanag, isakadal daw kami ng mga militar.

Ganyan ba ang uri ng demokrasya sa "Bagong Republika"?

But in 1974 the people of Misamis Oriental experienced a new and strange invader. On 7 January that year, President Marcos held an important conference with Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka in Manila. The two leaders discussed plans for massive Japanese investment in the Philippines, made possible by the ratification of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation signed the previous month between the two countries.

Three days after the Tanaka-Marcos meeting, Ichiro Fujimoto, president of the giant Kawasaki Steel Corporation, third largest steel producer in Japan and seventh largest in the world, signed an agreement with the Philippine government to construct a sintering plant on the coast of Misamis Oriental a few kilometers from the provincial capital of Cagayan de Oro.

The site was decided upon almost immediately, 138 hectares in the two municipi-

palities of Tagoloan and Villanueva on coastal flatland, ideal for industrial development. The area was sufficiently far away from the Muslim rebellion and close enough to cheap hydro-electric power from the Maria Cristina Falls to attract the Japanese.

To be continued

Let's give FREEDOM a chance!

WE

* FIRST EDITION OF THE WEEK

FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

12 * VOL. V NO. 68 * FEB. 24-26, 1982 * P1.50 in METRO MANILA

Jurists

From page 1

Abraham Sarmiento in Quezon City.

Signatories to the Articles are:

Philippines - Former Supreme Court Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, former Supreme Court Justice Jose B.L. Reyes, former Sen. Jose W. Diokno and 1972 Constitutional Convention Delegate Samuel Occena.

Indonesia - Yap Thiam Hien, Adnan Buyong Nasution, Mulya Lubis and Azmi Khalid.

Malaysia - T. Rajamothy, Malee Pruekpongawalee, Viboon Engkagul and Gothom Arya.

had the most progressive, advanced and sophisticated economy in Asia outside of Japan. South Korea was a barrio compared to the Philippines.

"But decontrol reversed the comparative situation and today, 20 years after decontrol, we now find ourselves the slum and dullard in North and Southeast Asia," Lichauco said. "But there is hope, considering the resources and talent of our nation and people. What is holding us down is essentially a flawed and fatal economic philosophy to which the Marcos-Virata government has been committed irreversibly.

"Martial law was imposed,

Lichauco maintained, to enable the technocrats to implement the IMF-WB philosophy of free trade without risk of public criticism and of being reversed by an independent Congress.

In 1969, Lichauco recalled, Congress gave specific instructions to the Marcos administration to repudiate the IMF-WB philosophy, and in 1972, the Constitutional Convention was obviously in process of writing a new Constitution that would have compelled the government to reject IMF-WB solutions. That is, why martial law had to be declared, Lichauco said.

Lichauco asked for a common unity of action among all sectors of Philippine society on the issue of national independence and economic nationalism.

and collective human rights civil, political, social, economic and cultural throughout the region.

3. Encourage the governments of the region to ratify or concur in the two International Covenants on Human Rights with the Optional Protocol and the Second Protocol to the four Geneva Conventions on the conduct of armed conflicts.

4. To receive petitions or complaints of individuals and groups of violations of their rights and to assist them to obtain redress.

5. To undertake studies and researches into the state of human rights in the region, develop indicators of respect for human rights, and publish the results thereof.

6. To do any and all other things necessary, proper or convenient to attain the goals.

The office of the Council will be set up in the Philippines, but may be moved to other countries.

Membership in the Council may be opened to citizens of other Asian and Pacific countries.

The Council "shall register with the United Nations and its appropriate specialized agencies as a non-governmental organization."

Extrajudicial Settlement of Savings Account of Deceased Pilar Diaz Ortega executed before Notary Public Francisco Rodil Doc. No. 177, Page No. 37, Book No. 190, Series of 1982.