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# U.S. solons ask Reagan to cancel FM state visit

WASHINGTON D.C. (AFP) — Eight Democratic congressmen have strongly urged President Ronald Reagan to cancel the forthcoming state visit of Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos as a sign of US displeasure with what they termed as a "repressive ally."

Those who signed the statement addressed to Reagan were Reps. Ted Weiss (New York), Bob Edgar (Pennsylvania), Walter Fauntroy (Washington DC), James Oberetar (Minnesota), Ron Dellums (Califor-

Page 8, please



Eight-year-old Annalyn, daughter of Bicutan detainee Arturo Tabara, reads a letter addressed to President Marcos, urging him to release her father and his co-detainees. Signed later by 12 other daughters and sons of detainees, the letter invokes the tots' loneliness and that of their mothers.

## Stude groups to stage massive protest rallies

By TEDDY B. CECILIO

Four big student organizations have scheduled mammoth rallies in protest of the forthcoming state visit of President Marcos to the United States.

The protest rallies unfolded September 10 at the second floor lobby of the University of the Philippines College of Arts and Sciences building.

Among the student groups behind these rallies are the League of Filipino Students (LFS), College Editors' Guild of the Philippines (CEGP), Youth for Nationalism and Democracy

(YND) and the UP Student Council.

In a statement, the student organizations said the coming US visit of the President is an "act of national betrayal."

"The recent crackdown on the workers' movement and the approval of the Education Act are points for the President to obtain some leverage into getting the immediate support his regime needs from the Reagan administration," the student groups added.

Meanwhile, the 25 political detainees who went on

Page 8, please

## How free is the press?

(Assemblyman Mariano R. Logarta, chairman of the Puyon Bisaya, delivered the following speech before the Publishers' Association of the Philippines, Inc. last September 7 in which he expounded on the importance and responsibility in the Philippines. — Editor.)

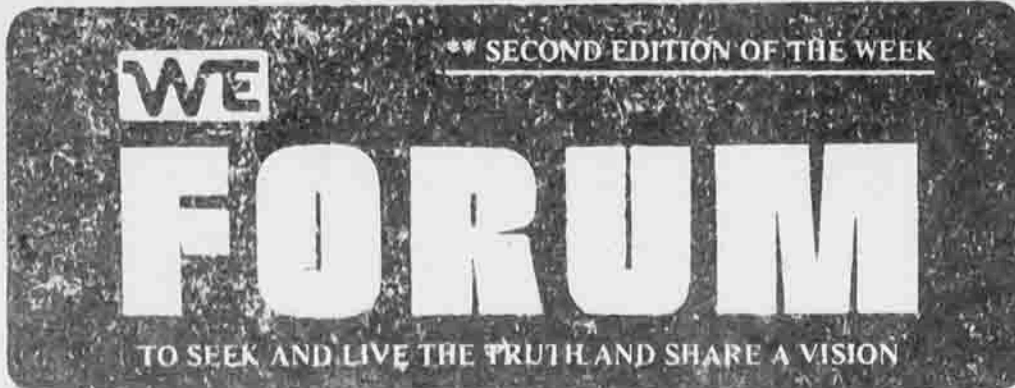


LOGARTA

While waiting for my turn, thoughts raced through my mind on the similarities and differences between the Batasang Pambansa and the Publishers' Association of the Philippines Incorporated.

The first similarity that came to mind was that the members of the two organiza-

Page 2, please



VOL. VI NO. 39 \* SEPT. 11-14, 1982 \* P1.50 in METRO MANILA

## Marcos won't quit yet

President Marcos, obviously reacting to repeated demands for him to relinquish the presidency, declared last week he was not quitting because his term ends in 1987.

And by then, Mr. Marcos told local and foreign newsmen at Malacanang, "we will talk about it."

The President indicated that he might seek reelection if his ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan will draft him for another term.

To quit now, he said, would mean he is renegeing his responsibility and duty to the country and people because he was duly elected by the people last year.

But the President hinted that the moment the membership of the Executive Committee has been completed, he might go on a vacation and let the Ex-Com run the daily affairs of government.

He told newsmen he would go to his hometown

in Batac, Ilocos Norte or in Puerto Azul in Ternate, Cavite for the much-needed rest.

"But I could always be contacted and consulted in cases of extreme emergency," he added.

The possible nomination of President Marcos for the 1987 election was earlier sounded out by Presidential Spokesman Adrian Cristobal.

He told the Manila Rotary Club August 5 that the KBL

Page 3, please

## Climaco: 'FL hasn't bought me'

Zamboanga City Mayor Cesar C. Climaco has strongly denied having received a "few thousand dollars" from the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, in exchange for non-participation in the June 1981 presidential elections.

The denial was made following the publication in a provincial paper of a letter by Presidential Assistant Joaquin F.

Page 2, please

## 'His mercy kept me whole in body, spirit'

(The following is the privilege speech of Assemblyman



PELAEZ

Emmanuel Pelaez on the floor of the Batasang Pambansa last September 6 during which he exhorted all Filipinos to love and help one another, set aside hatred, false pride and selfish ends. Pelaez made the speech after his recovery from bullet wounds inflicted by would-be assassins. — Editor.)

It is good to be back and I wish to thank you for this privilege of unburdening myself this afternoon of my

Page 3, please

## Demos, vigils set vs. Marcos

By GEORGE BROOKS  
WE Forum  
US Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Opposition leaders here have finalized their protest plans against the scheduled state visit of President Marcos, keeping federal and state authorities on their toes to prevent any untoward incident.

A series of anti-Marcos demonstrations have already been mapped out by an umbrella organization of known opposition leaders here under the name Concerned Citizens Opposed to the Marcos Visit (CCOMV). Also on tap is a nightly vigil at the Lafayette Park, just across the White House beginning

Page 2, please

## 4 giant firms in tax raps

Four giant corporations, controlled by big-time businessmen engaged in the importation and sale of copper wires and rods, have been allegedly defrauding the government of millions of pesos in customs duties and taxes.

The large-scale anomaly reportedly consisted of misdeclaring hundreds of thousand tons of supposedly continuous cash copper rods but which are in fact rolled cop-

Page 2, please

## THE ARMED STRUGGLE

### Surrenders: A grand show?

By MARCELO SORIANO

The August 5 issue of The Monitor, which claims to be the largest circulated weekly newspaper in the Bicol Region, frontpaged an upside-down photo. The caption read:

"AN UPSIDE-DOWN PHOTO? Right! The mistake is as deliberate as the put-up job designed by the military

Page 3, please



AN UPSIDE-DOWN PHOTO? Right! The mistake is as deliberate as the put-up job designed by the military. (The caption reads: "NPA surrenders" only to show the Razon V. Comandante & other military top brass. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY "THE MONITOR" can show that picture is... The same photo was published last week on this same spot, making us one of the victims of this deception.

(Clergy cites 'treacherous' military act

LEGASPI, CITY. Fourteen... of the... (The caption reads: "NPA surrenders" only to show the Razon V. Comandante & other military top brass. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY "THE MONITOR" can show that picture is... The same photo was published last week on this same spot, making us one of the victims of this deception.



**4 giant**

From page 1

per wires or rods.

Continuous cash copper wires or rods have a lower sales tax which is equivalent to about 20 percent.

The anomaly, considered one of the biggest and cleverest form of tax dodging, was exposed to WE Forum by

a disgruntled member of the corporations' broker.

The informer said that by declaring the importations as continuous cash copper rods or wires, the importers only pay 70 percent in customs duties and 10 percent

**'What's happening to our country, General?'**

A WE Forum writing contest



**RULES:**

1. There are three categories of entries: 1) General readers (i.e., professionals, employed or unemployed, etc.) 2) College students and 3) High School students.
2. Entries must be in English, type-written, double-spaced on regular-sized bond paper and in duplicate.
3. Entries should be 1,000 words more or less and should attempt to answer the question posed by Assemblyman Pelaez.
4. Only one entry per contestant is allowed.
5. Contestants may use pseudonyms or pen-names but they should indicate their real names, addresses and telephone numbers (if any) in a sealed envelope.
6. Deadline: Entries must be received by WE Forum on or before Sept. 30; they may be sent by mail (stamped not later than Sept. 30) or by messenger to WE Forum editorial offices at 784 Units C & D, RMS Bldg., Quezon Avenue, Quezon City.
7. Only first prizes will be awarded for each of the categories. Winners will receive P500 in cash each. Two second best entries in each category will be given one-year subscriptions to WE Forum.
8. Results will be announced in the last issue of October of WE Forum. Winners will be notified earlier.
9. All winning entries will be published in WE Forum.
10. All entries will become properties of WE Forum.
11. All entries must be original and not published previously.

**How free**

From page 1

tions meet in convention or sessions to do business. The first difference is that while the members of the PAPI pay dues for their convention and attend in force, the members of the Batasang Pambansa are paid salaries to attend to sessions, but can hardly get a quorum.

Both the PAPI, and the Batasang Pambansa suffer from weaknesses peculiar to their trade. The second difference lies in the members'

in taxes. Where as if they declared the goods as rolled copper rods, the government imposes 70 percent in customs duties and 30 percent in sales tax. This means the importers defraud the government of 20 percent in sales tax.

The current market value of copper rods per kilo is P18 or P18,000 per ton.

The fraud was discovered after the government, through the Metal Industry and Research Development Center, conducted a series of tests on the imported copper rods.

The center learned that the copper rods which had been earlier declared through their bill of lading as continuous cash copper rods were actually rolled copper rods, thus defrauding the government of the legal 20 percent sales tax imposed on such importations.

A check on the recent importations of the four corporations showed that some 255,000 metric tons of rolled copper rods arrived in Manila last August 17 and 20.

The ports of origin of the shipments were Yokohama and Nagoya, Japan. All four separate shipments were handled upon their arrival by one broker, said to be a relative of a former Manila official.

**Demos**

From page 1

September 16 and a "counter forum" featuring such opposition stalwarts as former Sen. Raul Manglapus and former Sen. Benigno Aquino. The "counter forum" will coincide with the presentation of "Meet the Press" at the National Press Club during which President Marcos will face a panel of U.S. newsmen and editors.

It was gathered that the opposition leaders had earlier planned to hold the "counter forum" at the NPC building but it was subsequently cancelled because of renovations going on at the press club.

The venue of the "forum" will probably be held at a city councilor's office in a building in front of the NPC.

With the finalization of the opposition elements' plans, several of its leaders have been under "keen observation" by U.S. authorities although they have been assured that whatever anti-Marcos demonstrations to be staged will be "peaceful and orderly." At any rate, police authorities have been on alert over the Marcos visit and the attendant protest moves of the opposition.

concern for time. To the Batasang Pambansa, time has no meaning except the time to adjourn. To the PAPI, time is everything - the deadline has to be met at all costs, often at the expense of accuracy and grammar.

The Batasang Pambansa and PAPI are similarly concerned over the future of democracy in the country. The difference is that in your President, you have an absolute dictator but here the wishes of the members are followed. In the Batasang Pambansa we do not have a dictator, but when the time comes for voting, only the wishes of one prevails, which is the command of the members of the Batasang Pambansa.

Finally, the members of the Batasang Pambansa and the PAPI are kindred in backsliding. The third difference is that, the Batasang Pambansa is inclined to be inept even in backsliding. A number of measures have been recommitted due to technical deficiencies, while the members of the PAPI do this with style and proficiency. Newsstories carried by the tabloids of pre-martial law days were never as juicy or their photos of the female sex bigger and clearer as they are now displayed in the front pages of our newspapers.

This observation of course brings me to the point at issue in the minds of the leaders of the industry and of those who have a stake in the future of the country.

Questions are being asked today: How free is press today? How is the quality? How responsible is the press in the Philippines?

The answer to the last question must be answered first in order to resolve the others. For it must be accepted by all that the responsibility of the press in molding public opinion is primary and is not remotely relevant to the progress of the nation in its quest for identity.

The importance of the press cannot be better demonstrated than by a tradition still observed in the House of Commons, of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland, where democracy is at its best in the world today.

In the House of Commons, a gallery is especially reserved for newspapermen, described in 1828 by Thomas Macaulay in his essay on constitutional history as "the gallery of the Fourth Estate of the realm."

The gallery of the Fourth Estate in the House of Commons, I understand, enjoys a privilege not enjoyed by even ambassadors of foreign countries. The press is allowed to remain in the gallery while all others, including diplomats, are asked to leave during proceedings in parliament involving delicate matters of the state. This privilege indicates the regard and confidence which the sovereign parliamentary body has reposed in the sense of responsibility of the Fourth Estate, as partners in affairs of the nation. In the Batasang Pambansa, there is a press gallery, but there is no regard for the Fourth Estate as partner in the affairs of the nation, to speak at all. If this is so, the implication cannot be other than that society and their representatives in the Batasang Pambansa have not accepted the press as a partner in nation-building. The people regard the press merely as another business or trade, as the movie business is and not, as it should be, as a necessary social institu-

tion of the nation.

I have been a newspaperman and I still am as I consider myself as one. I still stand in awe before a publisher, his power and benevolence clearly imprinted on my consciousness, but I have been asked to be frank in my piece today, and I shall do so as a newspaperman by calling "a spade a spade."

The press is not free because it has exchanged that birth-right for a bigger circulation. It is not free to print news and features designed to educate, inform and mold public opinion for public good, because the space for these must now be given to news and articles about violence, deceit, crime, and smut.

To catch the attention of the public, which means more sales for the newspaper or magazine, the press is competing not for excellence but in the ability to print more stories on crime and clearer photos of pornography. How else can we explain this phenomenon, or more precisely this aberration, in reportage, day in and day out, of rape, murder, swindling, hold-up, carjacking, prostitution and smut, at times, not rarely, occupying 95 percent of the front pages of the newspapers, as if these news were the only subjects which are matters of interest to society?

Except when there is the human interest element involved or a new twist in "how" it was done, the reporting and publication by the national newspapers in Manila of ordinary crimes, of "what" happened to "who," "when" and "where" is of no significance to us in Cebu who are familiar with the same occurrences. Such news as a three-month pregnant housewife hammered to death by a neighbor in Tondo, or a feature on the life of a sauna maid, or the rape of a shopkeeper by a driver, or the holdup of a cab driver in Galangin, is not relevant to our problems of the high price of electricity, rice and corn, the unsufferable telephone and water systems, unemployment, deforestation; and abusive government officials and functionaries.

As a brother in the profession who seeks nothing but to expose the malady so that it may be soon remedied, I would like to suggest to those who are present this afternoon, and through them, all others concerned, that this competition in the press is unhealthy and may not be really necessary.

In Europe and in the United States, economists, bankers and industrialists are now coming to the realization that the demand for a product is not the determining factor in the production and supply of that given product. It is now a demonstrated theory that it is the supply that creates its own demand.

Illustrative cases in the Philippines in support of the supply-side economic theory, can be cited.

Until the supply was made available by the construction of the Philippine International Convention Center, the demand for convention facilities were never felt. Now PICC is almost always fully booked. Another case is the supply of facilities and space for shopping centers in Makati, Greenhills, and Cubao, which have generated a tremendous demand for spaces in these areas. Before the construction of these facilities, the demand was limited to downtown Manila. Another instance of supply creating the demand is the introduction of transistor radios and electronic computers. Before these gadgets were invented nobody imagined a demand for these products. It was only after the supply was made available that a market for the products created and generated the demand.

You may ask what the point is in my bringing into the discussion a purely economic theory to resolve an entirely different subject as the freedom of the press...

The relevance of the supply-side economic theory to the freedom of the press is patent. It simply means that if the supply-side theory can work for other products and commodities, why not for publications including newspapers, magazines,

**Climaco**

From page 1

Enriquez, Jr. alleging that Climaco "abandoned his leaders and the electorate of Zamboanga City" and that he (Climaco) "ran away to the United States with a few dollars courtesy of the First Lady."

In his complaint letter addressed to President Marcos, Climaco said that on the eve of his departure for the United States on May 13, last year, he received a written authority from the First Lady, in her capacity as Minister of Human Settlements, "to observe various housing and human settlements during his trip." Climaco was with Ilocos Norte representative Roque Ablan, Jr., his brother Jose Climaco and several others when he was handed the written authority.

He said he did not receive any amount from her, whether in pesos or in dollars.

He claimed that the dollars referred to by Enriquez, "intended for opposition leaders to run away from the June 1981 elections, must have possibly been given to and received by Enriquez, which sum he must have failed to deliver to intended beneficiaries." In which case, he said, the whereabouts of the First Lady's "courtesy" dollars must be investigated by the Tanodbayan.

Climaco also said that Enriquez's allegation is "an exact replica" of the nationwide, even worldwide, denunciations made by Leyte Con-Con delegate Eduardo Quintero before martial law of "courtesy fat brown envelopes or payolas given out in Malacanang to bribe Opposition Con-Con delegates and get their support for the parliamentary system of government that enabled Marcos to remain president to this day."

He said that if it is true that the First Lady gave a "few thousand dollars" directly or indirectly to Enriquez to "drive away Opposition leaders from participating in the June 1981 presidential elections," both the First Lady and Enriquez should be investigated for violation of penal and election codes.

and books? If the publications offer excellence in thoughts on writing, such quality products will create their own demand. If there is a demand for crime stories and pornography it is only because the only supply now is for such materials. We hope we will not be laboring the point by closing with the thought that if the press supplies quality in the form of writing which is relevant to public interest, a demand for such quality stories will be created and generated. The choice does not really lie with the public. This responsibility lies with the suppliers of news, features, and other materials for public consumption. Thank you for your indulgence.



**'His mercy**

From page 1

thoughts and sentiments after the shattering experience that I have recently undergone.

I am happy to report to you that God not only spared my life from the attack against me and my driver, the late Arsenio Rogero, on the night of July 21, 1982, but, in His mercy, He kept me whole - in body and spirit. On the one hand, I am on my way to full recovery, without any permanent bodily impairment. On the other, I have come out of the ordeal - pardon me for saying so myself - a better Christian, with my faith in God renewed and strengthened.

I firmly believe that my survival was due neither to chance nor luck, but to Divine Providence. It was God who saved my life. Without His intervention, I could not have survived. To Him I offer my thanks. To Him and to His service I shall devote the remaining years of this extension of life that He has granted me.

The wounds have healed. But my deep sorrow over the death of my driver, Arsenio, will remain for a long time. For he was a good, loyal, God-fearing man. He served me faithfully and well for 31 years.

That fateful evening he was driving for me, he was only earning an honest living for his family. The bitterness or hatred which that night exploded in violence was towards me, not him. Yet he became the sacrificial lamb. Could it be that, through his sacrifice, Divine Providence was giving us a stern warning that if we, the people and leaders of this country, continue in our ways - if we do not come to our senses, if we do not desist from our quarrels, from the selfish pursuit of power and personal ends, from resort to violence for the attainment of our purposes - if we do not change our ways, this nation could be plunged into a fratricidal strife in which the victims will not be its leaders or the affluent or the influential but the innocent masses of our people, the small man, the common man, the Arsenios of this country?

Let us pray to God that this will not happen. Let us offer Him our prayers for Arsenio that he may have his just rewards. Let us pray for the countless victims of violence that erupts daily throughout the land. Let us also appeal to the authorities concerned: let there be no mockery of justice by their neglecting to bring Arsenio's assailants to the bar of justice simply because he was a poor, humble citizen.

On my part, I have already forgiven in my heart those who sought to kill me. Vengeance is not mine but the Lord's, to whom I leave everything. I feel no bitterness towards them. Instead, I have prayed to God to cleanse their hearts of hatred, of resentment and to replace these dark sentiments with love for their neighbor and peace in their hearts.

Let me tell you of my

thoughts during those moments of crisis when it seemed to me, after I was felled by six bullets, that the Angel of Death was hovering over me.

First, I commended my soul to God - Let Your Will be done. But beyond this Christian surrender to Him, I felt a deep concern, a great sorrow for our country, for our people. The attack had been a great shock to me. If this could happen to me whom you all know to be a man of peace who had never been associated with violence, to me who had held the second highest position in the land, to a member of the Batasang Pambansa and the Executive Committee - if this could happen to me, to us, what of the simple, ordinary citizen? What protection could he expect for his life and security? Has the barrel of a gun become the supreme ruler of our country? What of the rule of law? Where would justice be if brute force would lord it over our people?

These thoughts racked my feverish mind as I was being wheeled into the operating room of the St. Luke's Hospital. Thus it was that when my friend, General Tomas Karingal, Station Commander of Quezon City, bent over me to offer his sympathy, as if giving vent to the grave misgivings that had built up within me, the words rushed forth from my lips: "What is happening to our country, General?"

My days of convalescence, both in the hospital and in my home, have been days of introspection, of soul-searching. My anguished question came back to haunt me. Indeed, being part of the leadership of this country, being a member of the highest elective body of the land, I am more called upon to give our people an answer to the question, much more than General Karingal. And so are we all, the members of the Batasang Pambansa.

Please bear with me for a few minutes as I tell you of my search for an answer.

Strange as it may seem, out of this bitter experience came some of the most beautiful moments of my life.

That night of the ambush the parable of the Good Samaritan was re-enacted. Three ladies in the home of Halim Ysmael - his wife, a sister and a friend; he himself was out of town - opened their gate to me at No. 69 11th Street in New Manila despite the fear that gripped them. They prayed over me and put me in their car with their courageous driver, Berling Rivera, who drove me alone to the hospital despite the risk that the gunman or gunmen might still be lurking around. I learned later that it was their prayers and Christian concern for a fellowman that overcame their fear.

From all over the country and

from abroad, messages of sympathy and prayers came. Letters, telegrams, flowers and other tokens of sympathy poured into my hospital room and my home. Many of them came from friends, but others came from people I did not even know who nevertheless showed me the meaning of Christian love by going out of their way to tell me of their own suffering because I suffered.

What moved me most was a message that came from prisoners in Muntinlupa, of the Mary Help of Christians Catholic Chaplaincy Pastoral Council. They wrote me that they prayed for my safety and early recovery "since the news of the plot to assassinate you was received in this community through radio. Masses, meditations, novenas, community and individual prayers were offered for your healing and recovery." And they signed as my brothers in Christ.

To be continued

**Marcos**

From page 1

was inclined to give President Marcos another crack at the presidency in the 1987 presidential election.

Cristobal touched on the probable draft-Marcos-move as he talked on the successor of President Marcos.

There have been speculations that the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, would succeed the President. The speculations were based on her appointment to the Executive Committee which, in the President's own words, is the training ground for his possible successor.

The demands for President Marcos to step down, or give way to the election of his successor, have come from the Opposition - particularly the Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP) - Laban and the United Nationalist Democratic Opposition.

Jaime Cardinal L. Sin also has been urging the President to resign to give way to a new leadership (WE Forum, July 24-27, 1982).

Last month, the UNIDO announced it was pressing its demand for the President to implement the Opposition's proposal for the establishment of a caretaker government as a first step in restoring political normalcy in the country (WE Forum, Aug. 7-10, 1982).

At a press conference, UNIDO president Salvador H. Laurel said his party's proposal came on the heels of a Liberal Party statement that it is undergoing a major

**Surrenders**

From page 1

which made bona fide farmers of Albay pose as 'NPA surrenderees' to please the Recom V commander & other military top brass. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY 'THE MONITOR' can show that pictures DO LIE! The same photo was published last week on this same spot, making us one of the victims of this deception."

The photo showed 36 persons, all of them farmers from Bacacay town, in a mass oath-taking as a sign of their having "brought back to the folds of the law" last July 22. They had been branded as either NPA members or sympathizers.

But 14 of them have protested the mass oath-taking as a lie. They said they were simply invited to, in the words of *The Monitor*, "a very important meeting at the INP headquarters. When they reached the designated place, they noticed the festive mood of the occasion and there they were promised KKK loans amounting to 3 thou-

sand pesos each."

The *Monitor* was fed with the photo release, and for which the newspaper was indignant.

If *The Monitor* was indignant, the Metro Manila dailies should be fuming mad. All through the years, they have been reporting apparently grand shows of surrenders, many of them completed at Malacanang.

The shows are staged when there are important foreign visitors or events in the country.

In 1974, for instance, the biggest number of surrenderees was recorded simply because of so many important events and personalities in the country. *Bulletin Today* reported 151,317 members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) who surrendered, the biggest ever. The next biggest number was only 11,016 for 1975.

Also in 1974, 6,037 NPA members renewed their oaths of allegiance to the Philippine government. The next biggest number (3,872) was recorded in 1975.

What were the events and who were the distinguished visitors to the country in 1974?

Miss Merlene Cabaltega, one of two fresh UP Mass Communications graduates commissioned by *WE Forum* to do a research, reported: "It seems that 1974 was not only a successful year for the campaign against rebels but also for the government's drive for a wider participation in world affairs and a more active relation with other countries."

"Who can forget 1974, the year when the Philippines became Miss Universe Country?"

Laurel said the proposal for a transition government is embodied in the UNIDO alternative program.

This transition government, in which President Marcos would not have any participation, would have three main tasks:

1. Maintenance of peace and order.
2. Drafting of a new Constitution.
3. Calling a general election that is truly free, honest and orderly.

Laurel said that whoever would head the transition government would be disqualified from running for the presidency under the new Constitution.

As demands for the president to step down were snowballing, an American firm, engaged in providing political-risk forecasts to multinational clients, said President Marcos will remain in control of the country.

But, said the firm - Front & Sullivan - Mr. Marcos is likely to delegate more authority to the next tier of civilian leaders (see *WE Forum*, July 31-Aug. 3, 1982).

Ampero Munoz, Johanna Raunio and Miss Aruba catapulted the country into the beautiful and dollar-oriented world of tourism.

"A month before the Miss U event, the number of reports about rebels was comparatively higher than the previous months. There were seven reports in June as compared to three reports in May or February or March. It was just cleaning the house before the visitors arrived."

"That year was also highlighted by more serious diplomatic functions. In January, Japan Premier Tanaka and Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew visited the Philippines. In February, Prime Minister Whitlam of Australia and Prince Juan Carlos of Spain also made state visits. In June, the prime minister of Lebanon arrived for talks and in December, President Marcos received Sheik Ibrahim al Sultan of Saudi Arabia."

"The United Nations Development Program met in Manila, the budding conference city, in June. The Seventh Asian Games was held in September, the Ninth Ministerial Conference for Economic Development for Southeast Asia and the Seventh Annual Conference of Special Forces Commands were held in November."

Reports of surrenders were also timed with visits by probable investors in the country. For instance, David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Fred Zingaro, Caltex president, came to the Philippines in 1974.

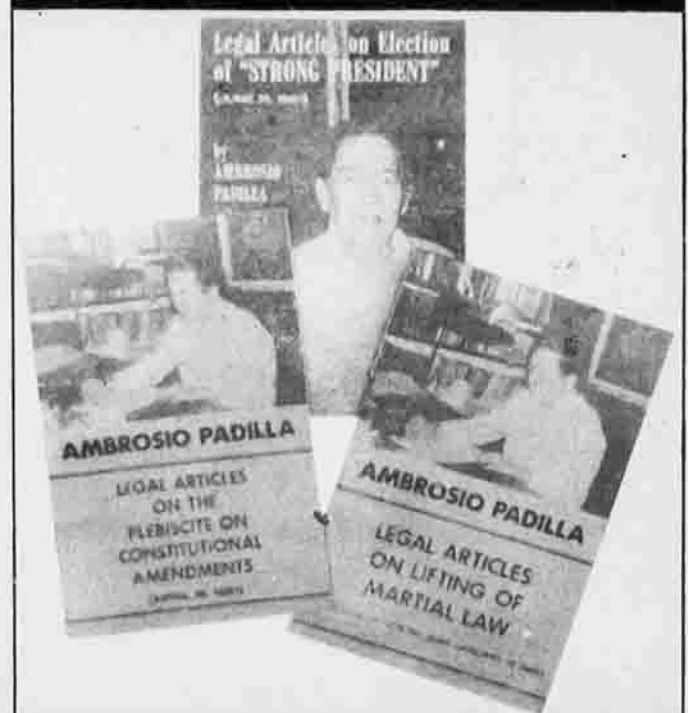
In 1975, the year that recorded the second biggest number of surrenderees, many important visitors also arrived in the country.

Here's the report of Miss Felma Jaramillo Rosario, also

came Miss Universe Country?

Page 8, please

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# Pulse

## Editorials

### Press freedom

A year ago this week, a group of professionals and students, incensed by the growing attempts to stifle press freedom in the country, joined hands and organized the Concerned Filipinos for Press Freedom (CFPF).

Since then, the group, spearheaded by committed journalists themselves and members of the Concerned Women of the Philippines, has undertaken meaningful, albeit, unheralded measures aimed, initially, at enlightening other sectors of society on the imperative right of the people to be informed through a free but responsible press.

As part of the continuing efforts of the CFPF toward this end, *WE Forum* starts with this issue, a series of articles on press freedom with the hope that the thoughts of the writers would provoke our readers in general, and our colleagues in the journalism profession in particular, to fight against the suppression of free expression.

### Cowardice ?

So, President Marcos has finally spoken that he is not quitting (see story on page 1). It was a clear and emphatic statement that left no room for doubt about his intention to hold on to the presidency for sometime yet.

The Opposition, and any one else wanting him to step down, may read in the Marcos statement the desire to perpetuate himself in power — and, perhaps, prepare the groundwork, as charged, for the members of his family to inherit his seat in Malacanang.

But whatever the interpretation (or, misinterpretation) of the statement is, it is worth for the Opposition and other anti-Marcos elements to have a deep soul-searching: Is it worth wasting saliva to keep on demanding for the President to quit? Or, even to just surrender some of his powers to anyone? Isn't it more fruitful for anyone to just do one's bit to help the people and country, no matter how seemingly insignificant this would be?

Or, would this be cowardice, a retreat, surrender?

## With a grain of salt



### A theory of the revolution (2)

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

As in the economic field, the Filipino probably was not aware that he had political and legal rights, considering the state of education and information at the time. His main concern — as is still the concern of majority of our population — was how to eke out an existence from the small land that he tilled.

All of the above, I am saying by way of bringing up a personal theory on why the Filipinos finally did revolt on a large scale and why it took only a short while (four years, as against three centuries of oppression for the revolt to spread like brushfire, not only in the eight Tagalog provinces but also in Bicol and the Visayas.

My theory is that stepped-up militarization of the country, more than

any other factor, was, to use a figure of speech, the hand that pulled the trigger signalling the start of the revolution.

For a long time the guardia civil or the police was the only experience of the Filipino with regards to the military. (Today, although the police have been integrated into the AFP, their functions are still separate, in the main.) The officers of the civil guard were Spaniards, but the policemen were Filipinos themselves, bare-footed for the most part and ill-armed, if armed at all. The people learned to live with the guardia civil, in the same way that they came to learn to live with the Spanish *cura*. Some of the guardia civil were most likely abusive (the power they had went to their heads, as it still does today),

The erudite former Sen. Ambrosio Padilla who, in his own right, is a pillar in Philippine sports both as a former athlete and leader-organizer, has once again articulated his views on the present state of sports development, particularly in relation to the controversy between Lydia de Vega and her father on one hand, and Michael Keon, Gintong Alay executive director, on the other.

Mr. Padilla's brief focuses on discipline and intensive training for all athletes. An athlete, says the former senator, must forego many pleasures, endure many sacrifices and be deprived of his own preferences in undergoing intensive training and strict discipline in amateur sports.

In addition, he stresses, an athlete must "have the will to improve, a fighting heart to win, not only for himself but more so, for the credit and honor of the country he represents." He feels that "these qualities of a good athlete, with potentials to win, cannot be acquired by money, much less compensated by pecuniary benefits, which only reduce, if not deaden, their potentials for victory."

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Citing his own experience as an Ateneo athlete playing basketball and baseball, Padilla recalls that "if some elder relative, not to mention my parents, had intervened in and probably interfered with the training and discipline that we were diligently observing and strenuously undergoing under our Ateneo coach (Fr. James Martin, S.J.)," he would not have qualified for the national basketball team in 1930,

but the abuse took the form of arrogance and a few kicks administered now and then. Remember, these policemen were Filipinos themselves. But then, Spain decided to militarize the colony, and many soldiers of the regular army came over, transported from Spain itself or from Cuba, where a revolt had been raging for some time.

The Spanish government created what was known as the Veterana, a word I often heard from my grandparents. As the word implies, the members of this military organization were veterans of foreign wars — Cuba, Morocco, and other Spa-

## Publisher's Notes

### A fighting heart to win is Padilla's message

By JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.



1934 and 1936 (during which he was the captain of the national team in Berlin).

Mr. Padilla was, of course, referring to the insistence of "Tatang" de Vega that he be allowed to coach his daughter Lydia and join her in the Nanking, China competition.

According to Padilla, Lydia's reliance on her father "as priority for family relations is not conducive to, but on the contrary, is against, correct training and discipline in amateur sports."

Touching on the First Lady's decision to allow father and daughter to join the RP delegation, Padilla says that Mrs. Marcos "should have intervened to avoid the 'impasse' between the De Vegas and Keon before the departure of the athletic contingent and before the decision imposing suspension on Lydia based on training and discipline. As it is now, Padilla asserts, Mrs. Marcos' decision has placed Keon in a "difficult situation which may compel him to resign."

\*\*\*\*

There's every reason for authorities to frown upon the proliferation of tabloids which have been "catering to the prurient interests" of the reading public.

nish colonies. That they terrorized and brutalized the Filipinos to a degree which the guardia civil did not commit, is not a far-fetched idea. Remember, one of the complaints of Filipinos in the north today is that troopers transferred from the Mindanao front are more prone to commit abuses than soldiers coming from nearby provinces. What is known today as "salvaging" was rampant in the last decade of Spanish rule. In isolated places outside the city of Manila, certain spots became notorious as burial places of people who had been kidnapped by the Veterana.

Page 8, please

Whatever happened to the guidelines assiduously hammered out by the defunct Philippine Council for Print Media (PCPM) and adopted by the members of the Publishers Association of the Philippines? Are our big-time newspaper publishers untouchable that they can wantonly violate these guidelines and still get away with it?

Supposing an independent and small-time publisher comes out with similar features and photographs depict-

ing crime and violence and near-pornography, will he not catch the ire of the authorities? I remember that a few years ago, *Ginoo*, a fortnightly magazine of one-time police reporter Rod. T. Reyes was banned by the PCPM for publishing semi-nude photos of movie stars. But while the present tabloids are throwing decency to the winds in their desire to attract more readers, nothing has so far been done about them. Double standard?

## This is my own

### Bull

By JOAQUIN R. ROCES



About ten years ago, all justices and judges were asked to submit their resignations. These resignations were obtained during the first years of martial law when no one was in a position to question any act of the President.

The reason for these resignations, we were then told, was to give the President a free hand in the reorganization of a judiciary supposedly packed with incompetent and corrupt judges many of whose principal qualification was his being a politician's protegee.

From our point of view, judges were appointed for life, according to the Constitution, — there were ways through due process of law that these judges could be removed, — so that these resignations were an impairment of the independence of the judiciary.

And since there was nothing we could do anyway, we sat and waited for the President to act on the resignation of the supposedly crooked and inefficient judges so that he could put into effect his promised reform of the judiciary.

But no such reform came. The resignations gathered dust in some filing cabinet in Malacanang, our judges had no security of tenure, and no right thinking person ever lent credence to the idea that any of our judges exercised any kind of independence.

Then suddenly three years ago, pressurized by the people's clamor for the reform of the judiciary, the President announced a forthcoming judicial reorganization. That this announcement came shortly before an election may perhaps have no relation to the question.

Anyway, we were told that a performance audit of the record of all judges was being undertaken. For weeks and weeks we read all about the preparations for this reorganization. The members of the different chapters of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and other Bar Associations were supposedly consulted and asked to make their own evaluations. Until finally a Judicial Reorganization Bill was approved by the Batasan after what seemed to be an honest-to-goodness debate.

A long time has passed, now what happened to the Judicial Reorganization? If there are so many inefficient judges, how much more inefficiency in the administration of justice must we the citizens bear? If there are so many corrupt judges, when will we be freed from them? If so many judges are no more than political proteges, and there are no more politicians under the New Society, what is the new name for them now?

The truth is, that:  
With our rulers today, this has been the norm  
Whenever it comes to those with real political pull  
All talk about reorganization or reform  
As an American would say: Is just so much **bull!**

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## Viewpoints



### Present anti-graft law is sufficient

By RAUL M. GONZALEZ

I am not very happy with the recent Supreme Court decision upholding presidential power to issue decrees notwithstanding the Batasang Pambansa. This decision further weakens the Batasan — weak as it already is and will further erode our people's confidence in the lawmaking body. So much has been said that the Batasan is no more than a rubber stamp; with this recent Supreme Court ruling, the more our people will think that it is so.

\*\*\*\*

Besides, I think the Supreme Court should define the demarcation line between what the President can do in issuing decrees while the Batasan functions. The mere assertion that this power of the executive is part of his "emergency powers" is too vague. Are we really in an emergency situation? If so, when does this emergency situation terminate? Is this the sole prerogative

and determination of the executive? Heretofore, the Supreme Court in a line of leading cases has ruled that the President's emergency powers is co-terminus with the emergency and *ipso facto* lapses with the passing away of the emergency. To let the President be the sole individual to determine when his emergency powers will end will give him that power *ad infinitum*.

\*\*\*\*

I agree that the present anti-graft laws are sufficient. What is needed is proper implementation, less compartmentalized application thereof on important and favored persons and the bringing of real big shots to trial. Statistics in the Sandiganbayan will readily show that since the organization of the court, very few big shots, if at all, have been haled to the Sandiganbayan and, until now, it exempts top military officers from the court's jurisdiction. And

Page 6, please

## A matter of opinion



### Beverly Sills samples

### Philippine luxury

By ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, JR.

Beverly Sills, the incomparable star of opera, television and radio, is one of the world's most admired women. Now the general director of the New York City Opera, she has written a best-selling book, actually her autobiography, entitled "Bubbles," published by Grosset and Dunlap, New York.

On pages 146-148 of this delightful "encore" edition, we read:

"As a result of my La Scala success, and the Newsweek cover, I quickly received two more foreign assignments — one in the Philippines, the other in Naples, Italy. The sponsor of the six concerts I was booked to sing in the Philippines was Eugenio Lopez; he owned the Manila Electric Light Company as well as several newspapers and his brother was vice-president of the country.

"I must say that Mr. Lopez and all those Filipinos know how to make a gal feel good. They booked the whole first-class section of an airplane just for Mama, Muffy,

Peter, and me. When we arrived in Manila, there were eleven bodyguards waiting, our permanent escort. 'Eleven bodyguards!' I marveled to Peter. 'This is really the big time.' Peter said: 'Has it ever occurred to you that they feel we might actually need them?' At which point I grabbed Muffy and said, 'You hold on to Mama's skirt and don't let go for the entire time we're here.' The poor child was frightened half to death.

"In addition to the bodyguards we had a large retinue — Mama and I were given our own hairdressers and private secretaries. The Filipinos have an interesting custom: if you admire something they are wearing, or anything in their homes, they will present it to you, usually right on the spot. It is a part of their natural generosity. Before we learned that custom we picked up quite a number of items! When I mentioned that I liked a particular fruit called mangosteen that

Page 6, please

## Philippine scene



### Kuro-kuro

### Saan pa susuling ang bayan?



By FRANCISCO 'SOC' RODRIGO

Nagkakontra-kontra ang mga hakbang ng gobyerno ni Pres. Marcos. Ang itinutulak ng kanang kamay ay kinakabig ng kaliwang kamay.

Halimbawa, kinu-kondena ang pangkat ng oposisyong gumagamit ng violence upang maitumba ang diktadura; nguni't, ipinagkakait sa lehitimong oposisyon ang paggamit ng payapang paraan upang maitayong muli ang demokrasya.

Ang gobyerno na rin ang bilang nagtutulak sa oposisyon sa paggamit ng dahas.

Tumbalik!

Isa pang halimbawa. Mahigpit na inuusig ng gobyerno ang ilang labor leaders na lilikha daw ng mga kaguluhan upang mabuksan ang daan para sa pag-akyat ng kilusang Komunista.

Inuusig ng pamahalaan pati ilang mga pari at madreng Katoliko, at ilang mga negosyante at political leaders, na umano'y kumakatig at tumutulong sa pangkat Komunista.

Pero, sa kabilang dako, sinusugpo ang kilusan ng mga lapihan at grupong tunay na demokratiko.

Ipinagkakait sa bayan ang malaya at malinis na halalan Winawasak ang kumpiyansa ng madla sa balota. Saan pa susuling ang bayan?

Di baga't ang taong nagigipit, sa patalim man ay kumakapit?

Kaya't huwag magtaka kung may mga dating mahinahon o "moderates" na nagiging radikal.

Tunghayan natin ang katayuan ng mga pari at mga madre.

Kung tutuusin, ang mga ito'y dapat maging "moderates," sapagka't, higit sa ordinaryong mamamayan, taglay nila ang diwa ng pag-ibig Kristiyano.

Bukod diyan, ang mga pari at mga madre ay mga alagad ng Diyos; kaya't mahirap silang maakit sa Komunismong hindi kumikilala sa Diyos.

Nguni't, bakit may ilang mga pari at madreng kasapi diumano sa pangkat na radikal at Komunista?

Ang sagot, sa aking wari, ay sapagka't wala na silang makitang fibang paraan upang makamit ang katarungang kanilang hinahanap. . . katarungan para sa mga inaapi't dinudusta, lalo sa mahihirap at maliliit.

Taglay nga nila ang diwa ng "pag-ibig" . . . nguni't, hindi ba gawang pag-ibig ang dumamay at sumagip sa mga inaapi't inaalipin?

"Not that I love Caesar less, but I love Rome more," wika nga ni Brutus.

Pero, ang Komunismo'y hindi kumikilala sa Diyos. Paanong makasapi diyan ang mga "alagad ng Diyos"?

Ang eksplikasyon, sa aking kuro, ay ito: —

Kung may mga pari at madre ngang sumama sa NPA, iya'y hindi nangangahulugang sila'y naging mga Komunista na rin.

Ang kanilang tanging layunin ay makipagtulungan upang maiguho ang diktadura; at, sa gayon, muling maitayo ang gusali ng kalayaan at katarungan.

Nguni't, tinatawagan ko sila ng pansin. Mag-ingat sana sila.

Baka, sa halip na maibalik ang demokrasya, ibang klaseng diktadura ang sumipot. Baka ang diktadura ng ekstremong kanan ay mapalitan lang ng diktadura ng

Page 8, please

## Opinion

### Views & Interviews

### 'Let Isaac worry'



By PROF. S. ROXAS GONZALEZ

Interview with Salvador Roxas Gonzalez by foreign correspondent friend.

(Editor's Note. Part IV of the series "Problem on Succession" will be continued next issue to make space for this interview.)

Q. Professor, I came because I read in **WE Forum** of three issues ago that you might be arrested for sedition. Is that true? Some of your friends in Princeton and Cambridge and at the US State Department are worried.

A. Rumors.

Q. Aren't you afraid?

A. I am tired of being afraid.

Q. Why don't you run to the hills?

A. Too lazy.

Q. I am worried, Professor. I don't want to miss your columns in **WE Forum**. What is sedition anyway?

A. Making people hate the administration, that's the new interpretation.

Q. But you aren't doing that. In fact, you make people laugh. Is there anything wrong in laughing?

A. But some idiots think I am making the people hate the administration, so there.

Q. Are you guilty?

A. Of making people hate the administration? Of course not. The administration is doing it all by itself splendidly. It doesn't need any help.

Q. Aren't you worried?

A. Of course not. Abraham was once worried and couldn't sleep because he owed Isaac money which he couldn't pay, and his wife told him: "You are worried because you cannot pay Isaac? Go to sleep and let Isaac worry." Let him who wants to charge me of sedition worry.

Q. What if he doesn't worry?

A. Don't worry, he will.

Q. Let's change the subject, Professor. What do you think of Mr. Marcos's trip to the US?

A. He says he wants to see an old friend. How old is Reagan anyway?

Q. Oh, about 79, why?

A. Nothing, just trying to check whether Marcos is telling the truth.

Q. What's this I hear that rebels and Communists will bomb Manila so President Marcos is making sure everybody is safe by jailing some people?

A. Oh, that happens every year in September. You see, September 21 was when he said he would declare Martial Law in 1972 by announcing also that rebels and Communists were going to invade Manila, but nobody showed up. He declared martial law anyway.

Q. But everything seems to be peaceful around, Professor. Do you think his threatening the plotters was effective?

A. It reminds me of a lady at London airport who kept on scattering sniffing powder around, saying that it's effective in shooting away elephants. When the airport official told her that there were no elephants in London airport, she gleefully exclaimed: "See how effective!" See what I mean?

Q. I see. When will Mr. Marcos come back?

A. Why ask me? Ask him.

Q. What will they talk about, Marcos and Reagan, I mean?

A. About bases, so I read in the **Bulletin**. Americans like baseball. Let's see Marcos reach first base.

Q. Do you think Mr. Marcos will run again for the presidency in 1987?

A. No. People say he'll stay put.

Q. What's all this fuss about choosing a successor in case he dies?

A. Don't worry, he'll not die unless by a miracle. Same as Franco who ruled Spain for more than 30 years; when he got sick he wouldn't die until the nuns brought him to Lourdes and when he came back he died, with the nuns exclaiming: "A miracle, a miracle!" The trouble with the Opposition mem-

Page 6, please



(This is the conclusion of U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Spottsman Robinson's opinion on the export of the nuclear reactor and its components by Westinghouse to the Philippine government. - Ed.)

Even more persuasive is the congressional concern with expedition in export licensing — an objective that runs directly counter to the notion that a formal EIS was intended to be a pre-condition to an export license. Thus, while *Flint Ridge* may not be controlling here, I believe the situation is analogous enough to warrant adherence to its rationale. These considerations, along with the foreign policy concerns articulated by NRC and the deference owed, the Commission's interpretation of NEPA, prompt me to join Judge Wilkey in acceding to NRC's determination that no formal EIS is required with respect to the effects of PNPP-1 on the environment of the Philippines.

I hasten to add, however, that this position does not imply that NRC may ignore its other NEPA obligations. As the Supreme Court cautioned in *Flint Ridge*, a determination that a formal EIS is unnecessary "is not to say that environmental concerns are irrelevant." For example, pursuant to NEPA's policy directives and its provision for multinational cooperation the Commission, has inaugurated information interchange programs and other cooperative efforts, and certainly it should continue to pursue these diligently. NEPA sets forth the policy of the United States with respect to the ecological well-being of this planet in recognition of its importance to the health and welfare of its people. In addition to the specific EIS requirement, NEPA admonishes federal agencies to:

recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment.

In this regard, Congress has commanded federal agencies to comply with NEPA's directives "to the fullest extent possible," and NRC should remain cognizant of this responsibility. And just as the Supreme Court noted with respect to the dictates of the conflicting statute in *Flint Ridge*, I hasten to add that my view of NEPA's operation here is in no way intended to reflect on the environmental assessments that NNPA may demand of NRC.

The second NEPA issued in this litigation is the validity of NRC's finding that the grant of the PNPP-1 export license will have no significant effect on the global commons. In reaching this

## Opinion on nuclear plant

conclusion, NRC relied principally upon a 1976 programmatic impact statement — ERDA — 1542 — examining the effects of the entire nuclear export program of the United States on the global environment. Still, mindful of the teachings of *Flint Ridge* and the deference due NRC, I am constrained to conclude that petitioners have not advanced a reason substantial enough to invalidate NRC's decision on this basis. The Commission has assigned these data current value, and surely it has acted in good faith; as a judge, I am hardly in position to override this appraisal. NRC should, however, remain cautious in fulfilling its duties, and receptive to the concerns of coordinate expert agencies and public interest groups, as Congress clearly intended. With respect to NEPA as well as NNPA, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that on-going reliance on dated information without any evaluation of the data's continuing efficacy, could result in a finding of

abuse of discretion by NRC in some later litigation.

### V. CONCLUSION

Judge Wilkey optimistically asserts that "nonproliferation, safety, and nuclear exports from the United States march in tandem." Congress may indeed have fashioned a statutory scheme capable of stimulating reactor sales while furthering the goals of nonproliferation, and all humanity should hope that it did. I must agree with petitioners, however, that NRC's interpretation of its role in the export licensing process invites grave reservations about the safety of the PNPP-1 reactor. As Commissioner Bradford points out, surely one obligation rests on "suppliers of a potentially dangerous technology, to fully inform the purchaser of the best information that we can develop."<sup>171</sup>

In the first place, we have nothing before us to support the premise that the United States has a monopoly on safe nuclear power plants; in fact, PNPP-1 was found to have serious flaws as original-

ly designed. To boot, by affirming NRC today, we sanction its rejection of all obligation to employ its technological expertise in this area, even to determine whether the reactor in question has any obvious safety flaws. That another nuclear exporting country might do the same is no reason to assume that Congress intended the United States to complicate matters by joining the ranks of the "less responsible."

Yet in the end, whether pragmatically NRC's performance is applauded or condemned, its outcome in this case seems to remain beyond legal reproach. No explicit statutory command has been disobeyed, nor any unmistakable legislative signpost ignored; at most, NRC has made a choice among signals ) always weak and sometimes conflicting — that have emanated from the halls of Congress. Those discernible here, though read divergently by a jurist, do not provide a sound foundation for overturning the agency's interpretation of its procedural responsibilities.

he asked. 'Sit down with me on the carpet,' I said, 'and listen to me cry.' We drank some wine together, I got over my doldrums and unpacked all those damned cartons. Peter, Muffy, and I had become New York 'apartment residents.'

That's the trouble with us Filipinos, when we have foreigners for our guests, we go overboard in showing them how generous we are. And the foreigners think we are so rich, we don't know what to do with our money. Others mistake it for a form of patronizing or, worse, an attempt to bribe them into writing nice things about us. Then, we complain when their reaction is the opposite of what we had expected from them. We just never learn, that's all.

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It's the President's birthday today and, as usual, we will try to outdo each other in demonstrating to him and to the whole world how much we like him. Of course, this is particularly true with respect to the public officials and the plain camp followers. It has gotten so that anyone who does not join the circus immediately becomes a prime suspect for subversion. But the President, with all his background and experience, can tell the genuine article from what is not. He knows that when the chips are down, many of these bootlickers will be out rushing for the nearest exit.

I remember what Don Claro M. Recto said upon the death of President Roxas. He said that the body of the President was still warm when already many of the men around

### A matter

From page 5

had been served on the plane, five hundred mangosteens were at our hotel door within a half-hour. When my husband admired a hand-embroidered shirt, he received twelve the next day. When I suggested to Mrs. Lopez that maybe I ought to have some gowns designed in Philippine fashion to wear for my concerts, she sent over her dress designer to make four beautiful beaded gowns for me — with shoes to match — and I was not permitted to pay for any of them. I admired a plate from the Ming Dynasty; I went home with it. My mother admired somebody's pearl ring; she went home with it. We had arrived in the Philippines with eight pieces of luggage; we left with seventeen, the additional nine pieces having been made to order for us.

"At a dinner at the Presidential Palace given by the President and Mrs. Marcos, I decided to wear

one of my Filipino gowns as an act of courtesy. Mrs. Marcos decided to wear one of her European gowns as an act of courtesy. Guess who looked prettier? Filipino styles are not meant to be worn by ladies as well endowed as I.

"The entire stay in the Philippines was so luxurious, so surrounded by kindness that none of us will ever forget it. When it was time to leave, Muffy cried. Back in New York (we had moved there from Milton that summer), we were greeted by eighty-four cartons on the white carpet in the middle of our empty apartment waiting to be unpacked. It was a hot August day and the air-conditioning was not working. I sat down on one of the cartons and cried and cried, remembering all that luxury in the Philippines. The doorbell rang; it was my upstairs neighbor, Isaac Stern, with his fiddle. 'Can I do something for you?'

### Views and

From page 5

bers in this country is that they are always looking for a miracle.

Q. Why does your friend Adrian Cristobal then keep on writing "Is There Life After Marcos?"

A. He's worried about himself.

Q. Is it true what Tumbokon wrote in the *Bulletin*, that former President Macapagal's administration is not something Macapagal should be proud of either?

A. Maybe, but at least Macapagal didn't declare martial law and put himself up as absolute ruler. Come to think of it, Macapagal could have accused Marcos of sedition when he shouted at him "Alis diyen (Scram)" and incited the people to topple Macapagal's regime. As Amang Rodriguez once said when Marcos wanted to see him and Amang didn't want to see Marcos: "Tell him I am under seduction (meaning sedation)."

Q. Well, Professor. I've got to go. I'll tell your friends you are all right. I hope you'd still be here when I come back, would you?

A. If I'm not at home, bad news.

## Pasyon at kamatayan ng ating kalayaan

Ni FRANCISCO "SOC" RODRIGO

(Ang tulang sumusunod ay natapos sulatin noong Setembre 30, 1975).

### Gobyernong epektibo, pero hindi opresibo

404. Ang ibigay nating lakas sa gobyerno'y Sapat upang ito'y maging epektibo; Nguni't huwag labis, pagka't may peligro Na ang pamunua'y maging opresibo.

### Nasa bayan ang kapangyarihan

405. At ang simulaing kauna-unahang Dapat paghariin dito sa 'ting bayan, Ay ang mamamayan ang makapangyarihan; Higit sa pinuno at pamahalaan.

### Representative Democracy

406. Kaya't ang bubuo sa pangasiwaa'y Mga kinatawan na halal ng bayan; At, kapag ang baya'y hindi nasiyahan, Makakaltas sila sa muling halalan.

### Gobyernong may pananagutan sa bayan

407. Sa ganyang para'y may pananagutan Ang mga pinuno sa tao at bayan. . . Hindi tulad ngayong ang tanging sandigan Ng pagka-pinuno'y Hukbong Sandatahan.

### Press Freedom

408. Upang magkabisang yaong demokrasya, Dapat magka-laya ang pang-madlang media; Huwag kontrolahin yaong peryodista, Mga manunulat at komentarista.

409. Kailangang malaman nitong ating bayan Ang lahat at lubos na katotohanan Upang magkaroon ng tamang batayan Ang ating alin mang pasiya at hakbang.

410. Ang dapat ipataw na tanging pang-preno Upang yaong media'y huwag umabuso Ay ang parusahan ang krimeng libelo At iba pang krimen sa ating kodigo.

May karugtong

## Viewpoints

From page 5

let us check the records in the Sandiganbayan how many big-shots have been convicted there? The only one substantially big case I recall involved a judge in the North and a lawyer who heads a giant transportation company but both were acquitted, notwithstanding what Deputy Tanodbayan Herrera insists as "strong evidence."

\*\*\*\*  
I am not in favor of removing the benefits of probation for those convicted by the Sandiganbayan. Many of those charged are small people who have been victims of circumstances. Besides, that would make the law class legislation, as if one who is charged before the Sandiganbayan is really more criminal than those who murder and rob banks and commit other penal code offenses.

\*\*\*\*  
What is happening to

him were out looking for Vice-President Quirino. This also happened after the tragedy of Mt. Manunggal.

Shortly before the outbreak of the last Pacific War, I recall how so many had villified Don Andres Soriano for being a fascist (he openly supported General Franco in the Spanish Civil War), and yet when the Japanese invaded our country, while Soriano immediately volunteered for the front lines, his detractors were busy throwing flowers at the feet of the enemy.

O well, that's how it is. It always happens.

the world? Has humanity reached its stage of diminishing returns that peaceful co-existence seems no longer possible in many areas where, otherwise, peoples even of diverse creeds should live in peace and harmony? Look at what is now happening in almost all continents: There was the Falklands war which caused thousands of casualties; then, there is the continuing war in San Salvador, in Nicaragua. Then you have the 22 months of war between Iran and Iraq, the ceaseless fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia, the trouble between South Africa and its neighbors and, in Asia the continuing war in Kampuchea. The more tragic, of course, is the apparent genocide in Lebanon between Israel and the PLO. One, indeed, can only hope for the best in this war-weary world and pray.

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When I was at the Pasay CFI last July 23, several lawyers approached me again and inquired why until now the *IBP Journal* has not surfaced. I told them that, frankly, I cannot answer it. Perhaps, they should address their questions to IBP national treasurer Tessie Cruz-Sison, or better still to president Ysi Perez who is supposed to be busy visiting the chapters, according to reports. Yes, Ysi is doing his homework visiting chapters, a

Page 7, please



(The following is the last part of the speech delivered by Jose Mari U. Velez before MBA students of the University of the Philippines last August 26. Velez, former Con-Con delegate and member of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, analyzes here the economic and business environment under martial law. — Editor)

Under such set-up, economic growth would merely perpetuate and aggravate the endemic injustice of such a society. After all, the wage earner, the farmers and the peasants, who comprise the overwhelming majority, would also carry a substantial burden of such growth. They should, therefore, share in the fruits of development. But perhaps the most cruel result of martial law is that the poor did not improve their economic lot.

In a study by Dr. Mangahas, entitled "What Happened to the Poor," the findings show that in 1971, the poorest 30% of the Philippine population shared 7.1% of all income in the Philippines. In 1980, the same poor now share only 5.4% of all income. On the other hand, the richest 5% in 1971 shared 24.4% of all income and in 1980, this increased to 30.4%.

We must also take note that while it is true that oligarchs were, in fact, diminished in wealth and power by martial law, it is not true that the oligarchy was dismantled. What happened was a mere substitution and creation of a new and even more rapacious, pernicious oligarchy which now exercises tremendous monopolistic powers and influence.

The sugar and coconut industries are such glaring examples they need no further comment. They epitomize what Milton Friedman calls the "Tyranny of Control" — with a difference. It is not the government, but a group of private individuals which controls, by virtue of government intervention. The so-called trade-off in 1972 of freedom for bread did not truly materialize. The people gave up their freedom and some individuals and groups even took away their bread.

Through these many years of being under a dictatorship, we have been bombarded with the classic argument that it is a superior form of government, being akin to corporate management in that its decision-making process is expeditious, thereby rendering it more capable of responding immediately to ever changing challenges and problems.

Conversely, we have been told that the tediousness of the decision-making process in a democratic system oftentimes made solutions obsolete in view of fast changing circumstances. I believe, however, that martial law not merely undermined but practically shattered this long-held notion in two ways:

1. A dictatorship acts only as fast or as slow as the dictator. Indeed, one does not really speak of a system in a dictatorship. It is more of a

## UNDER MARTIAL LAW Economics & politics of business

man or a woman, whose personal convictions, predilections, whims and caprices spur or deter action. Logically, a dictatorship is as wise or foolish as the dictator.

2. Speed in decision-making is not necessarily a virtue. Indeed, facility in making a decision necessarily implies equal facility in unmaking said decision. In the field of economics and business, this could prove disastrous. Thus, martial law created many situations of confusion and uncertainty giving rise to frustration. As business generally involves investments, investors find this "ever changing rules of the Game" a source of anxiety and apprehension. In such an environment, investor's confidence on the stability and permanence of government and/or its rules and regulations is shaken resulting in either the investor's withdrawal or shifting his investment from industry to the service sectors, the idea being to bring investments down to a minimum and such that "it may be carried away," in the case of any emergency.

This is ironic. The very alleged strength of a dictatorship becomes its weakness. Conversely, the alleged weakness of democratic system becomes its strength.

The martial law era also produced the supreme irony of greater and more pernicious government intervention in the economy and business, even as it became more and more subservient to foreign supervision through the World Bank.

I have adverted to the present situation, be it business or economics, as a crisis. As grim and bleak as the various figures may be, our true calvary, the real agony is unquantifiable. It is a crisis of confidence. It is a period of anxiety. It is total dissatisfaction with the present, coupled with immobilizing apprehension of the future.

Compounding it is the fact that our hopelessness may be surpassed only by our helplessness. What may have been a merely perceptible lack of leadership in government a few months back, is now practically an empirically observable fact. To put it another way, one of our more distinguished Filipino economists, Dr. Jesus P. Estanislao, a particular reference to businessmen, said that the real suffering in society is "the sag in energy, the sag in confidence, the failure of verve and the loss of the spirit of adventure." Perhaps, this terrible anxiety has been triggered by all this discussion on succession. How times have changed!

It was not so long ago that succession was an untouchable issue. Today, there is a frenzied, if not panicky, discussion by government of the issue. Surely, there must be a reason for all of these. The fine art of putting two and two together would seem to point at the health of

President Marcos.

There are only four occasions for the operation of the provisions on succession: death, incapacity, removal or resignation of the President. Let us remove removal and resign ourselves to non-resignation. This leaves us with death or incapacity, which has to do with health.

While it has always been our position that irrespective of the condition of the President, it is necessary to discuss and settle the matter of succession, it has been the government's position not to discuss or settle the matter of succession unless there is the threat that his health will deteriorate. Therefore, since either he himself or acting under his orders, his own people have initiated not a mere discussion but the actual passage of a law on succession, we are compelled to assume that they are in pos-

session of information which may lead to succession.

I cannot believe that suddenly, some divine inspirations possessed the minds and hearts of these people that they are now truly and sincerely concerned with what happens after Mr. Marcos, when for close to ten years, this crucial matter was not settled. Succession is not a mere question of law; it is an issue of sovereignty.

In all these frantic preparations and revisions on succession, no one has thought of asking the Filipino people and yet, to them belongs the sole power of determining and deciding who should succeed to the exalted position of President and exercise its awesome powers. The presidency of this land does not belong to any person or group of persons.

Such position, therefore, is not transmissible by inheri-

tance, which is really the legal meaning of succession — to inherit. But inheritance implies ownership and the presidency is owned not by the occupant but by the Filipino people. All his talk on succession without popular participation but purely through legal machinations merely exacerbates the deep frustrations of the people in not being given the natural and constitutional right to choose their leader.

The only way of determining the will of the people is through elections. Therefore, President Marcos, while he is still alive, and as a final legacy to his people, should call for and hold such elections to choose his successor. Let it, however, be pursued with ruthless determination and unchallengeable sincerity to ensure that such elections are fair, honest and clean that the true and genuine will of the people shall manifest itself. Whoever wins will then

rule by mandate of the people and not "through the barrel of a gun."

The Executive Committee is not the answer. Even in corporations, the Executive Committee is never the executive officer. It is an interim policy-making body. You cannot have a country run by such a committee. We live in a crisis and we face more crisis.

The compelling need is for unity. Therefore, it is necessary to rally around a leader. To have a committee lead in such time is to actually divide loyalties and possibly creates factionalism and dissension. Furthermore, in a crisis, to have leaders who are mere pretenders to the throne, who shall lead without a national following, and pontificate without moral basis, may very well push this country from the embers of rebellion to the fires of revolution.

## Jesuit head probes Church-State ties

By CARMENCITA H. ACOSTA

### PART II

"The issue of separation of Church and State is a complicated matter," begins Fr. Bernas. "This doctrine has theological and practical ramifications as well as related side issues. Constitutionally, it is provided that the State shall make no law respecting the establishment of any official religion. In matters of religion, therefore, the State should remain neutral. It should not help any religion, or all religions, or discriminate against any one in particular. Conversely, the Church should not interfere in matters of State."

Fr. Bernas continues: "The terms 'Church' and 'State' should be understood to mean the Church as an institution and the State likewise as an institution and not Church and State as people. The object of this command of separation is to avoid friction between these two institutions."

Why does Fr. Bernas lay emphasis on the distinction between Church-State as institution and Church-State as people?

### Viewpoints

rather neglected business by some past leaders of the IBP. Maybe Ysi has to do it to keep his constituency. Some previous leaders did not mind the lower echelons too much. After all, come elections, they can always use wine, women and song, plus the efforts of high officials to let the delegates toe the line as what happened in 1981.

But going back to the IBP Journal, personally I'd like to know, also, why after that ALA issue which was 1980, no journal has come out until

He explains: "Generally, the same people who are members of the State are also members of the Church. But the doctrine of 'separation' does not apply equally to churchmen and lay people. A layman who is a member of both the Church and the State may actively get involved in partisan politics. A churchman who is also a member of the State may not do so. This is because priests/religious and laymen have different roles. According to Pope John Paul II, there are two forms of presence in the world. One is physical, direct, material — this is the role of the layman. The other is invisible and spiritual, though nonetheless real — this is the role of the priest/religious."

Fr. Bernas, who is currently conducting Bar Review classes at the Ateneo Law School, hastens to add: "Like Vatican II, however, John Paul II does not advocate divorce between the physical and the spiritual, between the work of lay people and religious."

Fr. Bernas then quotes the very words of the Pope at

From page 6

now. Broke *ba talaga*, or no money for printing?

\*\*\*\*

Mr. Marcos should really complete the filling up of court vacancies, whether he will implement the judiciary reorganization or hold it in abeyance. He chides the courts for the slow processes causing slow disposition of cases, even causing backlogs in the dockets, but he does not consider the fact that so much of the delays are caused by court salas without judges. Let us match our rhetorics with deeds.

Sao Paulo on July 3, 1980: "Do not see in this an invitation to alienation. It is an invitation to think that in the Church, following the concept of St. Paul, a clear difference (instead of confusion) and a deep complementarity (instead of separation) between various charisms and different vocations continue to be important."

The Pope was even clearer in a letter to the Bishops of Brazil when he said: "Certainly, the mission of the Church cannot be restricted to questions of cult or within sacred buildings. . . Every time and at any level that a sector of mankind tries to grow in human qualities and values with the aim of improving its living conditions and assuring its own promotion, the Church has always considered it a duty to be near and to work along with it. This dimension is more than ever felt today."

Fr. Bernas also points to the words of the Holy Father in Puebla. This is what John Paul II affirmed: "If the Church gets involved in defending or promoting human dignity, it does so in accordance with its mission. For even though that mission is religious in character, and not social and political, it cannot help but consider human persons in terms of their whole being."

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Asked to comment on Jaime Cardinal Sin's disapproval of the extended Marcos regime, Fr. Bernas said: "When the Cardinal expresses his opinion that President Marcos should give way to a new leadership, he is exercising his right as a citizen. He is making his voice heard as a citizen. Clergymen and

religious, as citizens of their country, may certainly voice their opinions regarding the political situation in their country. They can exercise their rights as citizens. When they criticize government, for example, they do so as citizens and not as churchmen. But they cannot interfere in or run the affairs of the institution that is the State."

It is the mission of churchmen to preach the Gospel. But they cannot ignore the material and just concentrate on the spiritual because man is made up of both body and soul. Says Fr. Bernas: "Preachers must also show concern for the material things which affect man. You can't preach today unless you also preach justice. Working for justice is not a substitute for preaching the Gospel but it is necessary aspect of it, especially in a world characterized by injustice, suffering and poverty."

Fr. Bernas cites the Biblical passage from Luke about Jesus Christ in the synagogue reading from the prophet Isaiah on attending to the needs of the unfortunate: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because he has chosen me to bring good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim liberty to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind, to set free the oppressed and announce that the time has come when the Lord will save His people" (Luke 4:18-19).

To be continued

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### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given of the loss of Philex Mining Corp. stock certificates: Cert. A180119, for 4375 shares, Raymond Qua; Cert. A180172 for 4375 shares, Cecilia Qua; Cert. A180215, for 3500 shares, Lawrence Qua; Cert. A180118 for 4375 shares, Maria Asuncion Qua. If found, notify and return to Fidelity Stock Transfers Inc., 3rd Flr. Vernida 1 Bldg., 120 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati, M.M.

WE Forum  
Aug. 28 & Sept. 4, 11, 1982



# Sacked Bacolod City engineer seeks probe

A former city engineer in Bacolod City has appealed to President Marcos to order an impartial investigation of the charges levelled against him by some politicians.

Jesus A. Sembrano, city engineer of Bacolod from 1958 until he was suspended middle of 1980, claimed he was a victim of injustice, saying he was condemned without due process.

He alleged that it all started when defects on a road project in Bacolod City were noticed and then bloated by the local media.

The defects — peeling off of the surface in certain portions of the road — could still be corrected as work on the project was still going on, Sembrano claimed.

However, Sembrano said, Bacolod City Mayor Jose Montalvo immediately ordered an investigation and a committee, composed mostly of politicians who did not have any engineering background, was created.

During the investigation, Sembrano said, committee members asked him so many

irrelevant questions. Worse, he added, they did not allow him the right to counsel and that the investigation was given full publicity by the media.

Sembrano also said the laboratory and technical tests conducted by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH), which allegedly served as the basis for the charges against him, found no structural fault in the project. Thus, he said, he cannot be guilty of any wrongdoing involving the project.

members of the Philippine Embassy in Washington of attempting to bribe Filipino-Americans to show public support for Marcos during the visit.

Ms. Avila told a news conference "the Marcos regime is now busy doling out food and wine to the Filipino community to convince it to come out and welcome the dictator."

She said some Filipinos may in fact be bribed in this way but added that "most will continue to spurn the embassy's efforts to manipulate them."

The CAMD also accused Philippine diplomats of intensifying their efforts to harass and intimidate anti-Marcos elements in Washington, who are now "living in an atmosphere of fear."

military.

Among those arrested were labor leaders Felixberto Olalia, Sr., Crispin Beltran and Bonifacio Tupaz. All three and more than 30 others are now locked up in jail and are facing inciting to sedition and inciting to rebellion charges.

In another development, the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD), a lobby of Filipinos living in the US, has announced plans of putting up pickets in places that will be visited by Marcos.

The presidential party is scheduled to go to Washington D.C., Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

CAMD national coordinator Geline Avila also accused

## U.S. solons

From page 1

Fortney Stark (California), Tom Harkin (Iowa) and Berkley Bedell (Iowa).

The U.S. solons based their urgent call for the cancellation of the visit on the new emergency measures taken last August 31 by the Marcos regime.

They added more than \$100 million a year in military aid to the Philippines was used to "fuel an abusive military, many of whose members engage in banditry and kidnapping."

After President Marcos announced that the Philippine government had uncovered a terrorists plot designed to create trouble through a series of bombings and assassinations, a series of arrests was undertaken by the

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## Kuro-kuro

From page 5

ekstremong kaliwa.

Ang ganyang pangyayari'y nasaksihan na sa ibang mga bansa. . . tulad, halimbawa, sa Nicaragua.

Umilag sa baga, sa apoy napunta.

Tulad niyan ang nangyari sa Nicaragua: Umilag kay Somoza, sa Sandinista napunta.

Huwag sanang mangyari sa Pilipinas ang: Umilag kay Marcos, sa NPA dumausdos.

At, kapag nangyari iyan sa atin, hindi ba't si Marcos na rin ang unang dapat sisihin?

## MONDAY · WEDNESDAY · FRIDAY

STARTING

SEPT. 20

(MONDAY) 1982



# WE FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

\*\* SECOND EDITION OF THE WEEK

8 \* VOL. VI NO. 39 \* SEPT. 11-14, 1982 \* P1.50 in METRO MANILA

## Surrenders

From page 3

of the UP Masscom:

January 2. Mohammed Hasan El-Touhahy, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference, was in the country; 3,789 PKP members surrendered in Laguna.

January 7. In Basilan, 53 MNLF members surrendered to Maj. Orlando Siens. The following day, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik arrived.

May 15. Noel Gayler, commander-in-chief of the United States Air Force in the Pacific was in the country; 32 MNLF members surrendered to Gen. Romeo Espino; 21 NPAs surrendered to Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon.

August 27. Vice-Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Madame Ma. Caridad Molina, both of Cuba, came to the Philippines; 8,000 MNLF

members surrendered in Malacanang.

November 11. Gov. George Ariyoshi of Hawaii visited the country; 225 MNLF members gave up at Malacanang.

December 11. Ambassador Ke Hua of China was in the country; 302 Muslim rebels surrendered in Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi and Zamboanga del Norte.

All through the years, it had been reports of surrenders timed with events of personalities.

But there was a glaring

report that Miss Cabalteja noted. This happened in 1979. She wrote:

"May 1979 was UNCTAD V month. Always possessed with a keen sense of timing, the military announced on May 10 through the newspapers that 10,000 rebels were ready to yield and wished to return to the folds of the law and join other former rebels. Whether the rebels surrendered or not was not known by the readers because it was never reported again."

## Stude

From page 1

a four-day fast last September 7 ended their fast yesterday (September 10).

Aside from calling attention to their "long-unheeded grievances arising from the violations of our human and legal rights," the detainees also urged the immediate release of all arrested labor leaders, among them Felixberto Olalia Sr., Crispin Beltran and Bonifacio Tupaz.

Other protest rallies against the state visit are scheduled today (September 11) at the Philippine Normal College auditorium; on September 13

at 10 a.m. at the US Embassy and a prayer-rally from 2 to 5 p.m. at the Manila Cathedral on September 14.

Also last September 10, the student groups staged a big rally in front of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) offices in Intramuros protesting the recent arrest of labor leaders.

In connection with the Education Act, the four student organizations will stage a rally in front of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECS) building on Arroceros on September 17 starting at 3 p.m.

## With a

From page 4

I was told of places like Pinagbaunan, in which hundreds of Filipinos, Katipuneros or not, were buried alive. And tortures complained of today were

of course not unknown in those days — the water cure, flogging, etc. — in Fort Santiago and local jails.

I have photos — unfortunately I cannot date them — of decorated arches built across principal streets in Intramuros and the Escolta welcoming the arrival of these veterans of the Spanish army. There are also bunting on the houses and stores of the Spaniards, and Spanish ladies rejoicing over the arrival of these "expeditionary" forces. The word *expedicionario* appears very clearly in the photos, showing that these well-armed soldiers came from overseas. In short, the Philippines was completely militarized to put down revolt. When you have contingents of well-armed soldiers who had been through wars elsewhere, wouldn't terrorism visit the land? Probably thousands of Filipinos were either tortured or "salvaged," and the turning point — so slow in coming through the centuries — finally came.

If my theory is correct, a policy of militarization by any ruling government would seem to be the fastest way of bringing about a full-fledged revolution.



# Electric firm goes on tree-cutting rampage

They came armed with chainsaws. They felled big trees, commercial and otherwise, either inside or outside private properties along the road. Reason: No tree should stand along the way of the wires of their power firm — the Pangasinan Electric Cooperative (Panelco). The place is Batchelor, Natividad, Pangasinan. A quiet place of humble people, mostly farmers.

There was no expropriation proceeding. Neither was there any compensation. Worse, Panelco has made its intention to get one-half of the proceeds of the fallen trees, many of them mangoes which yearly give fruits and added income to the owners.

Is this possible? ask those who sense some kind of brazen treatment.

Barely a kilometer beyond the barangay are balding portions of the Caraballo Mountains which the Bureau of Forest Development has been trying to reforest. In fact, only last month the BFD regional office in Dagupan City signed a lease agreement to a group of residents to reforest the denuded mountain.

To plant trees and not to destroy them is an avowed program of the government. Presidential decrees have been issued to this effect. In box at right is one such law.



Two relatives stand on debris of fallen family mango tree. "We won't benefit from the electric light," they said. "We can't afford to pay."

## Law against tree-cutting

(Portions only)

Republic of the Philippines  
Ministry of Natural Resources  
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

June 10, 1981

MNR ADMINISTRATIVE  
ORDER NO. 3  
Series of 1981

Subject: Regulations governing the cutting, gathering, disposition and utilization of trees, timber and other wood products inside titled private lands.

Pursuant to Section 9 of Presidential Decree No. 705, as amended, and in consonance with Sections 39 and 68 thereof, the following regulations governing the cutting, gathering, disposition and utilization of timber and other wood products inside titled private lands are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

### Chapter II

#### Naturally Growing Tree Inside Titled Private Lands

SECTION 2. Private land timber permit — No person shall cut, gather, transport, dispose, and utilize naturally growing trees or parts thereof inside titled private lands unless authorized to do so under a private land timber permit issued by the Minister of Natural Resources, upon the recommendation of the Director of Forest Development.

### Chapter III

#### Artificially Grown Trees Inside Titled Private Lands

SECTION 10. Private land planted tree permit — The cutting, gathering, disposition and utilization of artificially grown or planted tree inside titled private lands shall be covered by a private land planted tree permit issued by the Director of Forest Development to ensure that the wood products so cut and gathered come from the private lands under permit and not from other sources.

SECTION 11. Persons qualified for a permit — The following may qualify to apply for and be granted private land planted tree permit:

- The owner of titled private land/lands.
- In case of titled private land/lands leased to, and developed or planted by, a person, whether individual or juridical, said lessee upon presentation of a validly executed lease contract with the landowner.
- A person, whether individual or juridical, possessing a written, duly notarized, authority or waiver from, or contract with, either the landowner or the lessee of the titled private lands for the cutting, gathering, transporting or processing of the grown trees, timber, wood products and other plantation products from such titled private lands.

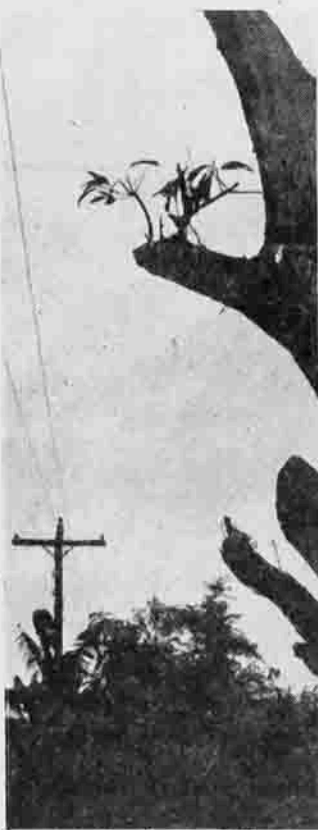
SECTION 12. Requirements for a private land planted tree permit — The following documents shall be submitted to the Director of Forest Development:

- A written request containing such vital information as location, area, occupancy, land use, species planted, sizes, age, estimated volume.
- Authenticated photocopy of the land title/certificate.
- Copies of the latest real property tax declaration and the receipt of the realty taxes paid.
- In case the applicant is other than the landowner, the duly executed lease contract or the written and duly notarized authority or waiver from, or contract with, the landowner or lessee as provided for in Section 11 above.

SECTION 13. When permit may be issued — Upon submission of the requirements in Section 12 above, a private land planted tree permit shall be issued for initially fifty percent (50%) of the amount or volume of cut or harvest indicated in the request of the applicant if there is no inventory upon which to base the allowable cut, subject to final adjustment the conduct of an inventory of an appropriate intensity by the District Forester concerned who shall submit the inventory report, duly subscribed and sworn to, within ten (10) days from the date of completion of the field inventory work; provided, that, if the amount or volume of cut or harvest requested has a basis on an inventory undertaken by a professional registered forester duly accredited by the Bureau of Forest Development, the same may be granted under the permit without recouring to a final adjustment; Provided, further, that the permit shall be issued "gratis" and the tenure thereof shall be dependent upon the extent of the area and volume of cut requested but the period shall not be more than five (5) years at any one time.

SECTION 14. Disposition — The transport, disposition and utilization of trees cut and gathered under a private land planted tree permit shall be consonance with existing forest

Page 11, please



A twig of green defies.



"I have played as a young boy under this mango tree," said Tata Ondong in Ilokano.

Beyond ditched sand-and-gravel truck is part of balding mountain programmed for reforestation (right). Young man stands solemnly on a branch of a fallen mango tree (right). BFD Regional Director Sabado T. Batcagan signs lease agreement for mountain reforestation. District Forester Senecio Festin, stationed in nearby Tayug, Pangasinan, and a woman BFD employe watch the director (below, right). All photos on this page were taken by Abraham B. Velasco, chief of the Forest Research Institute's Technical Service Division in Los Banos, Laguna. He hails from Natividad, Pangasinan.



Mango tree stump.





# Cultural Integration: A choice between modernization & tradition

## (THE MINORITY CONNECTION)

By JERRY P. MALAYANG

*The author is a member of the Blaan tribe — an ethnic group found in the provinces of South Cotabato and Davao del Sur. He was at one time a news correspondent assigned to General Santos City for the Mindanao Journal. This is an up-to-date assessment of the situation where the National Cultural Minorities are in. Opinions espoused here were drawn strictly from a "minority" point of view with the hope that some opinions might somehow shed light on the issue of Cultural Integration and, possibly, point the right direction to the realization of the aim — the betterment of the cultural minorities — the less fortunate of the Filipinos..*

In the Philippines today, there are close to six million Filipinos collectively known as the National Cultural Minorities comprising some 130 ethno-linguistic groups. They are also commonly known as the hilltribes. It is important to note the distinction between the non-Muslim groups (Bontoc, Isneg, Kalinga, Dumagat, Mangyan, Subanon, Mandaya, Bagobo, etc.) and the Muslim tribes (Maguindanao,

Maranaw, Tausug, Yakan, etc.).

All these comprising the non-Christian portion of the Filipino populace might roughly be generalized as the cultural minorities. But even among them, there are still some striking differences, one of which is their religion.

The Muslims, for instance, have their Islam and Allah shared with their non-Filipino brothers, while the other cultural minorities cling to their indigenous religious beliefs, with the exception of a few tribesmen or families who have embraced the Christian faith at the behest of foreign missionaries and priests who braved the hinterlands of the country purportedly to save pagan souls from the clutches of hell.

The divergence among the National Cultural Minorities — the hilltribes — can be gleaned from (besides their religious beliefs) their languages and dialects, social ways, and the other aspects of their lives.

Girls of marriageable age are housed in an *ulog* somewhere in the Mountain Province for prospective husbands, while elsewhere in the hinterlands of Mindanao, a Blaan lover gives up a kingly fortune to marry a virgin wife; a Manobo brave, the *bagani*, may stalk an enemy while another brave in the North wages a head hunt, and so on.

Quite surprisingly, however diverse their traditions or ways of life are, they also share deep, in the core of their lives, some basic cultural patterns in the form of virtues. Bravery, honor, justice and pride as a people, among others, are upheld and valued much in their respective societies. Then came the change.

### A Paradox

The cultural minorities, at large, are a paradox in these times. No less than President Marcos fondly called them at one time as the "less fortunate" brothers that the Christians have (or unknowingly have) as their neighbors. How less fortunate are they? One has only to visit their remote villages in the hinterlands to see things for himself.

In the face of their being the less fortunate Filipinos, there is a pronouncement mouthed by some pundits in culture that they are the original Filipinos — a statement corroborated by tourism posters and touted to the exotic-hungry world as the perfect paradigm of a rich culture, identity and pride.

And that is quite true. The claim that they are the less fortunate of the Filipinos and that they are a source of pride in rapidly westernized world is tenable and clearly paradoxical. To be poor and unlettered, and to live in abject poverty is,

incongruous with being a source of pride, attested to by the rich colors of an airline and showing a cultural minority maiden in her colorful attire. Setting aside pride and identity, at least for the meantime, their other quality — as the less fortunate — deserves a closer look.

### Attribute and predicament

To some people, a native (native is stipulatively defined here in the context of some people's understanding of and impression on a tribesman belonging to an ethnic group) is a person who has queer beliefs, an illiterate who has not yet embraced Magellan's brand of faith.

Not a few still picture natives to be in their G-strings (nowadays, some natives still prefer the more comfortable G-string while many others opt for Levis or Wrangler). Notwithstanding the other impressions on the natives, it seems that their illiteracy is the one attribute that can validly be imputed to them.

Although a few natives have earned their college diplomas, they generally possess a very high rate of illiteracy. In as much as literacy, i.e., education, opens so many doors, then conversely, a native who is illiterate is more likely to be poor and,



A typical minority family, in terms of number.

ultimately, become less fortunate.

If only it were the T'bolis of Southern Mindanao who happened to live in what is now Metro Manila and its neighboring towns and provinces during the arrival of the first Spanish boat in Luzon, and not those *Taga-Ilogs*, then, in all probability, T'boli might have become the national language.

### National Language

This, however, is far from starting a crusade to usurp the pedestal where Tagalog (Pilipino) is nobly perched on. The point here is to show that Christianity and its sister, modernization, easily permeated the cultural fabric of the lives of the other

"natives" (Tagalogs, Pampanguenos, Bicolanos, Cebuanos, Ilongos, etc.) in this country, chiefly because of the chance proximity and easy accessibility of their hometowns to where the colonizers (harbingers of the "Christianized way of life" and who used Christianity as a tool) established their first bailiwicks.

Conversely, the remoteness and inaccessibility of the other natives' havens from the established strongholds of the colonizers in those days were among the few factors contributive to the "backwardness" of the cultural minorities now. The patriotic and blood-stained stance of the Muslims against the advances of successive



These are the 'younger generation' minorities in a Tiruray village.



A tribesman toiling under the Mindanao sun.



Blaan maidens doing a dance number.



This is an *ulog* house where many minorities live.



colonizers is quite another story.

As a result of the scant influence of the colonizers (and the unrelayed good tidings of their Christianity) on those far-flung tribes, over the centuries of colonial rule, those tribes remained un-Westernized: They were left behind in education, they missed to embrace Christianity, they were rather late in grappling with the horns of Western ideals, and they soon became what they are now — the National Cultural Minorities.

**The "Indians"**

To endeavor to study separately the lives of all the different tribes which constitute the National Cultural Minorities and to draw subsequently some generalizations from such a study, as to the causes of their plight, will prove to be extremely difficult. For one, the historical antecedents of each tribe's present condition are not identical. However, a random look into the lives of a few tribes, no matter how parochial in periphery, might somehow give light to their predicament now.

To a person who's not yet been to Mindanao, what may readily cross his mind are the pictures of Zamboanga and the multi-colored sails of its vintas or Davao and its durians, the land of his Muslim brothers and the arena of skirmishes between government troops and

rebels.

But a lot more can be told about the place; that it is also the ancestral homelands of a considerable number of non-Muslim tribes belonging to the National Cultural Minorities. It is likewise known as the erstwhile Land of Promise whose forests yield concessionaires' logs, whose grasslands and plains produce opulent ranchers and banana magnates, whose natural wealths attracted foreign investors and whose farmlands used to sell like hotcakes.

Before the coming of the Spaniards, the Americans, and lately, the first Christian settlers from Luzon and the Visayas, the lands and the other natural bounties of Mindanao virtually "belong" to the inhabitants of the place — the Muslim and non-Muslim tribes of Mindanao. Ironically, despite the tremendous wealth of their homeland, they are relegated to the status of the less fortunate bunch and the why's are often left unanswered.

In their more tax-free days, the cultural minorities had their own concept of ownership, particularly in land ownership. A tribesman can claim tracts of land as his own without having to show a title. His mere occupancy of the land and a patch of *kaingin* (slash and burn) farm to boot, are enough proofs that he is the

legitimate owner. Then came the precursors of modernization and their borrowed Torrens concept of land ownership — a legacy of Sir Robert Richard Torrens.

Suddenly, the minorities, being unschooled, soon found themselves poor losers in the frantic race (with their more "civilized" Christian brothers) to own lands the Torrens way right in their own homeland. The idea of owning a land with a piece of paper as proof of ownership was as alien to them, then, as calculus is to pre-schoolers.

Contrary to the popular notion that the natural habitats of the cultural minorities are the villages in the mountains, not all tribes chose to live in the inhospitable niches in the forests. In Mindanao, some tribes had lived prosperously in the lowlands long before the arrival of the Christian settlers.

Sporting the spirit of "free enterprise," they engaged in trade by bartering goods such as weapons, rice, meat, slaves and what-have-you with their neighbors. During those prosperous times, the Blaans of Southern Mindanao, for instance, had more than enough lands to grow rice on (practicing "up-land" rice cultivation) and other plants, they had game-abundant forests, and a few worries about land taxes, and all.

They were then relatively well-off than in their less fortunate days now. Their needs were then simple and were amply provided for. Today's millionaire in the City is no more wealthier than a tribesman who lived comfortably in those days if contentment is to be the yardstick of wealth. A year ago, this writer had the chance to travel in the hinterlands of Mindanao with a foreign photographer whose imagination can easily be fired to heights of fame by the slightest mention of a primitive culture.

He heard that there are still "primitive" peoples in Mindanao. Expecting to elicit an impartial opinion from a foreign observer, this writer



A T'boli village in the hinterlands of South Cotabato.

embarked on an impromptu lecture on history. Some excerpts: "Do you know that portions of this vast pineapple plantation of the DOLE, Philippines, used to be the hunting grounds of the Blaans? . . . Do you know that most of the arable lands on both sides of this highway from General Santos City to the plains beyond the province of South Cotabato towards Cotabato City are not owned by the minorities? . . . Do you know that there's an instance where a T'boli farmer had to half-drag his sacks of corn harvest from his *kaingin* farm up in the slope of the mountain to the nearest point accessible by vehicles? . . ." After the rattle of do-you-knows, the camera-slinging foreigner nonchalantly offered his impartial opinion:

"You know, you're like a millionaire claiming to have lost a million pesos in a deal while his other millions were safely stashed away in a bank vault. Don't you know that you, Malays (including the minorities), are among the most well-fed people of the world for the past thousand years?"

That observation would seem to be far-fetched. But in some respects, he was right if only he knew how well-fed the cultural minorities were in those prosperous

days and, if by the term change and Utopia. The Malay, he was referring to those Malays in their air-conditioned cars and the loud-mouthed prophets of

American Indians never had it any better.

To be continued



An Italian visitor, who took a documentary film of the natives, cracks jokes with Blaans ladies.

## Judicial notices

Republic of the Philippines  
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA  
6th Judicial District  
BRANCH XI

IN RE: JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE OF BELARMINO DAYRIT OF WIDOW FLAVIANA SESE, and children MARGARITA DAYRIT, ROLANDO DAYRIT, ESMERALDA DAYRIT and RIZALINA DAYRIT (minor as represented by her natural guardian FLAVIANA DAYRIT)

**ORDER**

Notice is hereby made to all creditors of the late BELARMINO DAYRIT to file any and all claims, if any, with this Court. Let this notice be published in any newspaper of general circulation as raffled by the Court. The hearing is hereby set on February 7, 1983, at 2:00 p.m. SO ORDERED. Manila, Philippines, August 6, 1982.

(Sgd.) BIENVENIDO C. EJERCITO  
Judge

WE Forum  
Aug. 28, Sept. 4 & 11, 1982

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the estate of the late Luis Sta. Ana has been extrajudicially settled with transfer of rights by his heirs as per document No. 95, Page No. 20, Book No. XX, Series of 1982 of Notary Public Violeta F. Batingan of the Province of Rizal.

WE Forum  
Aug. 28, Sept. 4 & 11

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the Deed of Extra-Judicial Settlement of the estate of the deceased LAURO RAMOS was extrajudicially settled among heirs over a parcel of land covered by O.C.F. No. 977-FREE PATENT No. (IV-I) 000365 executed before Notary Public Alfredo A. Zapanta under Doc. No. 177; Page No. 36; Book No. XI; Series of 1982.

WE Forum  
Aug. 28, Sept. 4 & 11

Republic of the Philippines  
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA  
Sixth Judicial District  
Branch I

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FOR INTESTATE ESTATE OF THE DECEASED, MARIA C. JUYCO.

CIVIL CASE No. 1150-1

ANGELITA D. LILLIES,  
Petitioner.

**ORDER**

Letters of administration having been issued in above-entitled case in favor of Mrs. Angelita D. Lillies of 1160 Tamarind Road, Dasmarias Village, Makati, Metro Manila.

It is hereby ordered that notice be, and the same is hereby given, requiring all persons having claims for money against the decedent, Maria C. Juyco, arising from contract, express or implied, whether the same be due, not due, or contingent, for funeral expenses on the last sickness of the said decedent, and judgment for money against her, to file said claims with the Clerk of Court of this Court at the City Hall, Manila, within six (6) months from August 20, 1982 serving a copy thereof upon the aforementioned Angelita D. Lillies, the appointed administratrix of the above-entitled estate.

IT IS SO ORDERED.  
Manila, Philippines, August 18, 1982.

(Sgd.) Abelardo M. Dayrit  
Judge

(Rule 87, Sections 1, 2, 3, 5 & 9)

WE Forum  
Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 11, 1982

### Law against From page 9

and internal revenue laws, rules and regulations. Trees and other wood products cut under this permit may be exported by the permittee subject to proper application, documentation and issuance of export in accordance with the exportation procedures and regulations of the Bureau of Forest Development.

SECTION 15. Restrictions — The cutting of artificially grown or planted trees under a private land planted tree permit shall be subject to the following restrictions:

- a. No cutting of trees along roads unless such trees have been determined to pose danger to life and property.
- b. No cutting of trees on a strip twenty (20) meters wide on both sides of creeks or rivers bordering or traversing private lands, for stream bank protection provided that in case said twenty (20) meter strip is bereft of trees, the same shall be reforested by the permittee.

**Chapter IV**

**Common Provisions**

SECTION 16. Extent of permit — Only one (1) permit shall be granted for each parcel of titled private land.

SECTION 17. Suspension and cancellation of permits — Permits issued under this Order shall be suspended or cancelled for violations of the terms and conditions of the permits as well as or applicable forestry laws, policies, rules and regulations.

**Chapter V**

**Penal Provisions, Implementing Regulations Repealing Clause and Effectivity**

SECTION 18. Penal provisions — Any person, whether individual or juridical, who shall cut, transport and dispose naturally growing trees and artificially grown or planted trees inside private lands without a permit duly issued pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be prosecuted in accordance with applicable laws and the trees and wood products so cut, transported and disposed shall be seized and disposed of following.

SECTION 19. Implementing regulations — The Director of Forest Development is authorized to issue the rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Order.

SECTION 20. Repealing clause — This Order amends pertinent provisions of previous administrative order, circulars or other instructions inconsistent herewith.

SECTION 21. Effectivity — This Order shall take effect immediately.

(SGD.) JOSE J. LEIDO, JR.  
Minister



# We, the people

(Contributions to this page are welcome. Letters or articles will be published on a first-come-first-served basis and should be typewritten, double-spaced on a bond or newsprint paper. Writers should have verifiable names and addresses (and telephone numbers, if any). However, if requested, identities can be withheld and confidentiality will be strictly adhered to. Libelous statements and comments that tend to assail personalities should be avoided. — ED)

## Church has done it

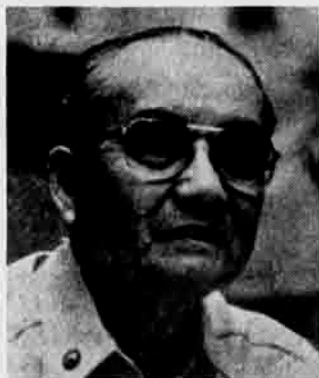
This has reference to Assemblyman Luis Taruc's call for the Church and the oligarchs to subdivide their vast tracts of idle land for the benefit of the landless, especially the working class, whose crying need of the hour is decent housing.

I am sure that the would-be beneficiaries of that call, when positively answered, would owe Assemblyman Taruc a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Taruc would be pleased to hear that even before his latest call to the Church and oligarchs found its way in print, the Catholic Archbishop of Manila, through Msgr. Pedrosa, in negotiations with the Manggahan Homeowners Association, Inc. of Pasig, Metro Manila, led by its president, Gerardo Gorospe, and its secretary, Felipe Lumabi, granted the petition of the latter for a parcel of land in Manggahan, consisting of 6,900 square meters where members of the homeowners' association affected by the Manggahan Flood Control Project can move to.

The parcel of land was sold to the association for distribution to its members at the nominal cost of P50 per square meter. Considering that the prevailing market price at the site is P200 and up, this is almost a giveaway to the homeowners affected.

While this may be just a modest beginning, somehow it warms the heart to know



TARUC

that the Church is doing its part. This is especially true to those who have been recipients of its bounty.

(Sgd.) Vedasto T. Sorreda  
Legal Counsel, Manggahan Homeowners Assn. Inc.  
173 Yakal St., Makati, M.M.

## Justice should be emulated

Congratulations to Supreme Court Justice Lorenzo Relova for rendering a decision immediately on the P57,800-damage suit filed against the Philippine Airlines. I have no interest in the case.

But this is relevant for this case has been in the "dungeons" of the Halls of Justice (Supreme Court) for 22 years.

It took a newly appointed justice to render an immediate decision. In his short stint, Justice Relova impresses me as an extraordinary and

## Davao coco planters happy on levy lifting

We, of the Bunawan Coconut Planters and Copra Producers Association, Inc., are happy to learn that President Marcos has lifted the levy that has caused so much misery and sufferings to the coconut farmers. We hope that this time the lifting will be permanent and not for political reasons.

We wish to call the President's attention to the fact that the control and monopoly of the coconut industry by Cocofed and Unicom is doing more harm to the coconut farmers. This control and monopoly must be dismantled to liberate the coconut farmers from the clutches of the crony-capitalists and coconut oligarchs.

With the lifting of the levy, it becomes more imperative

to have PCA, Cocofed, and Unicom make full accounting of the levy money and how much is left to carry out the development programs of the coconut industry. We were made to understand that if the levy money is deposited in a bank where it earns interests, the interests alone will be more than enough to maintain or put through the "ongoing projects" of the coconut industry — the insurance, scholarship, and the replanting program.

(Sgd.) Nathan Fagel  
President

Bunawan Coconut Planters and Copra Producers Association, Inc.  
708 Damaso Suazo St.,  
Davao City

## 'I love Malay's wit in Kokoy's Jokes'

The letter you published in your column (August 25-27) from a reader has surely hit familiar chords in the hearts of many other readers. I, for one, sincerely hope that "August" won't have to walk his remaining way home in case he doesn't have enough money left after a copy of WE Forum.

Though I occasionally run out of fare money too, it is not because I religiously spend my P1.50s for WE (I also buy sometimes). Yet, I seldom miss an issue. How

exceptional man, fully aware of the fact that justice must be rendered without delay.

May the illustrious Justice Relova serve as an example to the other justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Relova has clearly demonstrated that cases can be resolved at once, if the justice so desires.

(Sgd.) Virgilio Santiago  
Palanan Street, Makati,  
Metro Manila



MALAY

come? My officemate seldom misses to buy WE Forum, and since my officemate is such a Good Samaritan, she always saves me the trouble of walking home by passing on to me her copy. Enough for penury stuff.

If only to follow suit and if I may be forgiven for paraphrasing other readers' opinions, I may add that: I love Mr. Malay's wit in "Kokoy" (or Yokok?) and my kudos to his elucidation on the fine distinction between a manhole, a womanhole and a person-hole; I admire Mr. Gonzales' astute mind in his interviews.

(Sgd.) Jerry P. Malayang  
66-B Int. P. Cruz Street,  
Mandaluyong, Metro Manila

## KKK fraud

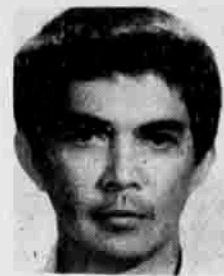
I am reporting to your good office the matter of the greatest fraud about KKK loans happening in the municipality of Jiabong, W. Samar, engineered and facilitated by the municipal mayor thereat, Mayor Armingol S. Cabubas, by way of misrepresentation resulting in ghost projects, ghost KKK borrowers and malversation of government funds.

The practice is for the municipal mayor to organize groups of persons who are actually not from his municipality, fabricate their documentation and effect the loan application and their approvals, eventually resulting in the release of funds which are spent not in accordance

## Know your rights

### What one should do in case of arrest

CONCLUSION



By PROCOPIO S. BELTRAN, JR.  
President, Philippine Trial Lawyers Association

4. To be released on reasonable bail, unless you are charged with a crime punishable by death or with rebellion, sedition or subversion and the evidence of your guilt is strong.

5. To be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved beyond reasonable doubt.

6. To a speedy, impartial and public trial before being punished.

#### Important reminders:

7. A common practice of investigating officers is to present a person arrested with a confession already drawn up and ready for signature, then to intimidate the suspect into signing the statement without reading it. If they try to do this to you, you may tell them — in order to avoid being hurt — that you are willing to sign the statement if your lawyer approves it. They will, of course, try to coax or scare you to forget about your lawyer. Remain firm but respectful. Since they now know that you know your rights, chances that they will actually manhandle you are reduced.

8. The denial of bail in cases of rebellion, sedition and subversion, when the evidence of guilt is strong, is decreed by LOI 1125-A, dated May 25, 1981. This denial of bail is of doubtful constitutionality.

## Grievance

### Road maintenance fund audit sought

I believe a thorough audit of the road maintenance funds in Bulacan, particularly those that have been released for the repair of roads in Tambubong, Caingin, Pantubig, Lico, Poblacion, Libis Talaksan, Maronquillo, and Pulo, all in San Rafael, should be undertaken.

This is necessary in view of the fact that the roads in question remain in worst state of disrepair despite the claim of Bulacan district engineer Eduardo M. Isidro that

millions of pesos have been released by the Ministry of Public Highways for the repair of those roads.

The manner the road maintenance funds are spent in Bulacan looks questionable. Only a thorough audit, the result of which should be made public, can answer the questions in the people's minds.

(Sgd.) Mel V. Diaz  
San Rafael, Bulacan

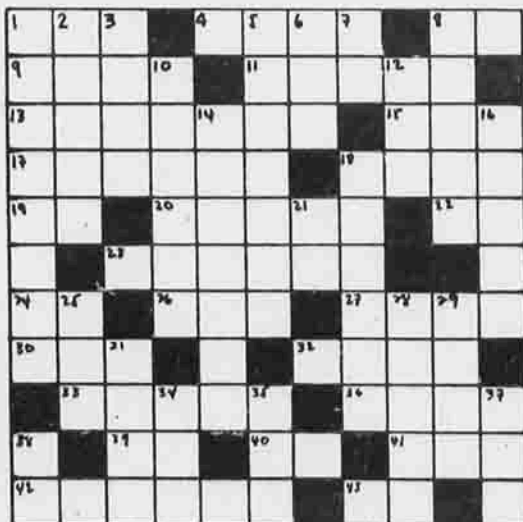
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### ACROSS

1. Right this instant
4. Quarrel
8. Ego
9. Unclose
11. Civil disturbances
13. Handled wrongly
15. Fairy
17. Whole, unimpaired
18. Pare
19. Direction (abbrev.)
20. Your brother's daughter
22. Prep.
23. Segments of a play
24. Musical note
26. Terminal
27. Kind of pastry
30. Adam's wife
32. Phil. currency
33. Highland singing
36. Irritate
39. Negative word
40. Neuter gender
41. Condensed moisture
42. Removed from office
43. I

### DOWN

1. Proposed name for election
2. Think
3. Where the sun sets
5. Make believe
6. Help
7. Prep.
8. Small island
10. Shade of meaning
12. Golf ball mound
14. Body of knowledge
16. Soar
18. Annoy
21. Engineering degree (abbrev.)
25. Climbing vine
28. Stage whisper
29. Part in a play
31. Time periods
34. Point
35. Cover
37. Female sheep
38. Act



SOLUTION TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

