

FBI AGENTS ALARMED

# RP gunrunners in US probed



U.S. federal agents, alarmed by the rampant gunrunning activities through diplomatic channels of foreigners now residing in the United States, have started "shadowing" Filipinos suspected of being masterminds in the smuggling of American-made weapons to the Philippines.

The Courier-Post of South Jersey, in its Aug. 2, 1982 issue has reported that high-class firearms, numbering from 70 to 80 pieces, have been smuggled to the Philippines during a two-year period.

Majority of pistols purchased and dumped into the Philippines were the .357-caliber Smith & Wesson, Model 19, .357-caliber Colt Pythons and Colt 45s.

One federal investigator said the smuggling involves "a

sort of sophisticated form of gunrunning" in which foreign nationals take advantage of legitimate loopholes in federal and state firearms laws.

FBI agents believe the Filipinos may have been black-marketing the guns in their homelands and using the profits from gunrunning to finance frequent trips to the Philippines. The sidearms purchased in the United States for \$400 to \$600 could reportedly bring more

Page 3, please

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY



### FOREWORD

WHILE the barricades straddled the streets in the UP campus Feb. 1 - 9, 1971, they carried different meanings to two different sectors.

To the so-called conservative citizens, in the faculty and among non-academic personnel and campus residents, the barricades represented nothing else but anarchy, breakdown of orthodox law and order, defiance of duly constituted authority — even the start of the feared revolution. However, to the students who set them up and defended them for eight days and nights — the youths impatient for change in our society, who despair of deliverance from the burgeoning evils of our political, economic and cultural systems — the barricades symbolized two things: more immediately, resistance against the entry of troops into the campus; and in a larger sense, active protest against the Establishment which is accused of perpetuating and even refining the evils of Philippine society.

The UP barricades may be likened to the Cry of Pugad-lawin in August, 1896. To the Spanish authorities and the propertied gentry among the Filipinos, the Cry was unlawful, a defiance of authority, a breakdown of law and order. But to the Katipuneros, and the generations that came after them, the Cry was patriotism of the highest order.

The UP barricades remain to this day, in the minds of the timid and the fearful, an awesome thing. If conditions in the Philippines do not improve immediately, the barricades will

Page 6, please

## Reagan assailed on FM US visit

By GEORGE BROOKS  
WE Forum  
US Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — U.S. Congressional leaders have criticized President Ronald Reagan for "entertaining a leader who, according to findings of Amnesty International, has been one of the worst violators of human rights."

The criticism was voiced out before the U.S. Congress by Rep. Bob Edgar (D, Pennsylvania), one of eight congressmen and six senators who earlier petitioned President Reagan to withdraw his invitation to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to visit the United States.

Page 2, please



VOL. VI NO. 42 \* SEPT. 22-23, 1982 \* P1.50 in METRO MANILA

## A post-Marcos scenario

By RENATO CONSTANTINO  
(Conclusion)

Marcos was sometimes reluctant to adopt certain of the WB prescriptions for the restructuring of the financial, industrial and agricultural sectors, not only because of his cronies but also because he could not just antagonize other local business sectors whose economic interests were being sacrificed in favor of transnationals. Inevitably, some from this group became increasingly alienated and joined in the general criticism of the regime. There arose a limited and superficial parallelism between the interests of this group and those of the left, from Christian to NPA, which had been critical of Marcos from the start. Underground movements representing the right have been organized and have engaged in armed actions, in some cases embarrassing the regime internationally.

Both right and left underground movements have international support groups that have contributed to a propaganda campaign which has tarnished the image of Marcos world-wide.

Opposition party leaders have continued their own denunciations and demanded that Marcos step down. These opposition groups represent diverse sectors, from the displaced oligarchy to new groups that seek a place in a new political order. The entry of the Church into the picture widened the anti-Marcos movement. While establishment elements within the Church have played an ambivalent role, sometimes supporting the regime, at other times criticizing it, their criticism has concentrated on human rights violations, military abuses and

Page 3, please

## The U.P.

From page 1

remain an awesome thing for a lot of people for sometime. But if the barricades would contribute even a bit to the improvement of our society — as this writer hopes they would — then the Filipinos of the future would be beholden to those youths who risked lives to set them up and to defend them. History, a better judge than any one of us, will vindicate the barricades and the barricaders.

### Chapter One

#### Blood, Sweat, Tears — and Guts

I CAME to office in Vinzons Hall, about 8:30 a.m., before the first barricade went up on University Ave. Later that morning, Feb. 1, 1971, when I was informed that a human barricade had been set up, it was no surprise to me. The reason: barricades were also set up last January and, after all, then as now, the UP students had expressed sympathy with the striking jeepney drivers. That there might be some unpleasant — what an understatement, I later was to realize — incidents in today's barricade I also did not discount.

But I was not completely prepared for the events that erupted after noon of Feb. 1. For one thing, I didn't imagine that a UP professor would fire guns on the barricaders. For another, I didn't think that military forces would mount a massive retaliation. A few scuffles, a few arrests — these were not improbable. How wrong I was!

About 5 minutes before 12, as I was going down the stairs of Vinzons Hall, I met some students running excitedly towards the building. "Namamari! ang mga pulis!" some shouted. Assistant Dean of Students Oscar Evangelista offered to drive me to the barricade site. Some students asked if they could hitch a ride. On the road fronting Palma Hall and the Faculty Center, we met more students running towards Vinzons (later I realized they were going to call their comrades

## Kuro-kuro

From page 5

daw ang pinagkaka-gastusan ng gobyerno. Ang mga iba raw na kasama "came on their own".

HINDI KAPANI-PANIWALA! Ang totoo, sa "propaganda corps" lang ay milyong-milyon na ang ginagasta. Isipin lang ninyo ang bilang ng mga TV crew and equipment at mediamen na dinala sa Honolulu, Andrews Air Base, White House, New York, etc.

Huwag na ako ng magsalita. Naito ang pahatid ni

Sa nitig, sa sipag, sa diwa't tinino;  
Sa landas na tugma sa kanya sa mundo.

439. Maging sa relihyo'y iba-iba tayo. . .  
Ang nakararami ay mga Kristyano,  
Nguni't marami rin ang Muslim na Moro;  
Ang walang relihyon; at mga Pagano.
440. Sa gitna ng ating pagkakalbalba  
Ay buklurin natin ang pagkakaisa —  
Tulad ng maraming iba't ibang sanga  
Ng iisang puno ng santol o mangga.

#### Pantay na pagkakataon

441. Dulutan ang lahat ng pagkakataong  
Tumuklas ng kanyang mithiin at layon;  
Ibukas sa kahit batang taga-nayon  
Ang pag-asang maging pinuno ng nasyon.

#### Iwasan ang paboritismo

442. Ang mga biyaya'y hindi monopolyo  
Ng alin mang angkan o sino mang tao;  
Di dapat tulutang ang ating gobyerno  
Ay sadyang pumabor sa alin mang grupo.

#### "Checks and balance" sa gobyerno

443. At dapat ibalik ang mga pang-preno  
Sa mga abuso ng ating gobyerno . . .  
Pagyamaning muli ang mgaprinsepyo  
Ng gobyernong tunay na demokratiko.

#### Batasang Bayan

444. Itatag na muli ang Batasang Bayan  
Na bubuun ng mga kinatawag  
Kusang hihirangin nating mamamayan  
Sa mga malinis, malayang halalan.

(Tatapusin)

and to arm themselves with pillboxes).

I got down behind the barricade; Dean Evangelista left to fetch his wife in Ateneo. There was much milling about of students, girls as well as boys. I saw a sprinkling of faculty members; they had been asked to leave their cars at the barricade and walk to their offices and classrooms. Up to this point, the scene was a repetition of the January barricade. This will blow over by this afternoon, I said to myself.

I walked towards Quezon Hall and saw President Lopez viewing the crowd at the barricade. He had tiny binoculars whose magnification, for its size, was a source of wonder for him. He asked me and two or three other faculty members to go back to the barricade and tell the barricaders to allow faculty members' cars inside. I understand that all morning he had been besieged — by telephone and in person — by faculty members who had been denied entry into the campus.

To be continued

# Bongbong's aides tagged in gunrunning

NEW YORK— Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) have identified two Filipinos as among the principals engaged in gunrunning activities through diplomatic channels in the United States.

In its Aug. 2, 1982 issue, the *Courier-Post* reported that the two

Filipinos — Carlos Paredes and John Velasco — are two of six men assigned as bodyguards for Ferdinand ("Bongbong") Marcos, Jr., son of the Philippine president.

*Courier-Post*, which is published daily in South Jersey, USA, is a member of the Gannett Group, owner of a chain of newspapers in US.

According to *Courier-Post*, Paredes and Velasco were earlier linked to the smuggling of American-made weapons to the Philippines.

Page 2, please

## Detainee analyzes mass media

(Editor's Note: The following message from *Senor C. Ocampo*, business reporter and sub-editor of the defunct *Manila Times* and a prisoner in *Abusan* since 1976, was read at a symposium at the University of the Philippines Sept. 15, 1982, sponsored by the Alpha Sigma Fraternity and the JMC Journalism Club.)

To fellow advocates of press freedom:

This is not the first time I have been asked to send a

Page 3, please

## Virgin's return a mystery?

# Undeclared houses found

Undeclared houses in two subdivisions in Pasig have been defrauding the government of about P3.8 million in realty taxes.

This was revealed in a report made by Engr. Pablo G. Asuncion, chief of the real property assessment service of the Metro Manila Commission (MMC), to Director Mauro G. Cal-

gulo, MMC assistant for finance.

The undeclared houses, according to the report, are found in the Valle Verde and Green Park housing subdivisions in Pasig.

Under the law, realty taxes are apportioned as follows: 36 percent to the municipal government, 54

percent to the MMC and 10 percent to the barangays where the property is located.

Asuncion submitted the report after a field survey and inventory of real estates in the two well-known Pasig subdivisions.

Immediately, the commission's finance assistant wrote Pasig Municipal As-

essor Benjamin C. Angeles instructing him to "assess all properties in the list which are confirmed to be unassessed."

Calaguis also ordered the Pasig assessor to submit progress reports on the work of assessment for "review and evaluation."

In his report of existing

Page 3, please



What was once a passenger jeepney was turned into a bodega. And it is permanently parked on Villalobos street in Quisapo. *WE Forum* informants said the owner of the jeepney (or is it a store?) has strong police connections.

## NEWS SCAN

### FM invites Amnesty Int'l to visit RP

President Marcos yesterday issued an invitation to the militant human rights group, Amnesty International,

## 'Amnesty' insists on tortures

LONDON — The human rights organization Amnesty International has alleged that hundreds of people had been illegally detained, tortured or killed in the Philippines.

The statement from Amnesty's London headquarters said arbitrary arrests, often coupled with ill-treatment and death in custody, had taken place chiefly in rural areas but had also been

Page 2, please

## PC says newsman not in stockade

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

CHAPTER I

2. Campos Fires Gun

As I reached the barricade for the second time, a scuffle developed between the UP security guards (about 6 or 7 of them were standing to one side of University Ave.) and the barricaders. The security guards were trying to remove a small tree that the students had placed across the road. (Later I was to learn that the tree, plus some rocks, were placed because half of the barricaders wanted to leave and take their lunch at Vinzon's.) A pillbox exploded, but no one was hurt. A lull followed. Suddenly students began running again. Some shouted: "Si Campos, si Campos, may baril!" Discretion, which it is said comes with old age, should have come to me at this point, but still I went nearer. I saw Campos' car parked near the curb of the dividing island on University Ave. It looked to me that the car was disabled because its rear was jutting out of line, like a woman with a large derriere. Then more explosions. The sharp explosions of pillboxes were mixed with the sharp ping of a shotgun. Students ran towards the waiting sheds. More explosions. I ran, too, for discretion

Page 6, please



UP security guards amid pillbox explosions.

## INSIDE



FR. SHAY CULLEN

A Columban priest is now the subject of a sneer campaign for exposing a child prostitution ring in Olongapo City. (See page 2)

## Private security agency denounced

By BOBBY BURGOS

Can a private security agency be issued a search and seizure warrant?

This question was posed by stallholders of Quinta Market whose imported brand names of jeans have been seized by the Nesa Security Agency reportedly headed by Manuel N. Santos.

The complainants reported that private security guards of the Nesa Security Agency armed with a search and seizure warrant issued by Manila Judge Cesar Sangco raided their stalls last September 3 and seized some 4,000 pieces of supposedly fake jeans.

The confiscated jeans car-

Page 7, please

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Page 6, please



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6 • WE FORUM • SEPT. 24-26, 1982

## The U.P. From page 1

had finally caught up with me. But as I started running, I looked back and saw a chilling sight. Professor Campos had gone out of his car, holding what at that time looked to me like a pistolized carbine or a rifle. Certainly it was not a revolver. That picture will remain in my memory for all time: he looked pale but his eyes were wide open and he had a grim smile on his face. I wondered if he would pick me out of that milling throng. More shots. I hid behind the waiting shed. Then some students came to where I was, shouting: "Sir, binaril ni Campos si Encinas!" (The true name, it turned out later, was Pastor "Sonny" Mesina.) I remember shouting, "P...ina, bakit niya ginawa 'yon!"

There was another lull and I decided to go back to Quezon Hall. Suddenly I saw another unforgettable sight: two or three young men (one of them had a handkerchief around his head) carrying Mesina. The boy's face was towards me. Blood was spurting profusely from his forehead.

I reached Quezon Hall on a run. I went to President Lopez and told him a student had been shot. His face red and his eyes squinting (he does this when he is under emotional stress), President Lopez could only say, "I had warned him!" (He was referring to the occasion in December, I think, when he berated Campos for coming into the president's office armed.) I decided to stick with President Lopez; he seemed to be under such strain.

President Lopez and I went to the second floor. In the hallway leading to his office, we drew a curtain aside and saw students walking slowly towards Palma Hall. But a number of them were looking angrily towards Quezon Hall, particularly that part which contains President Lopez's office. Some were raising their fists and shaking them in that direction. Instead of continuing towards Palma Hall, the students took to the driveway leading to Quezon Hall. Some curious onlookers beneath the catwalk began running inside their offices; some left the building through the backstairs. Doors banged shut.

In a matter of minutes we could hear the tumult raised by the angry students. I heard invectives, glass panes being broken. Now and then a stone would thud against concrete walls. Then came rude knocks on the heavy door separating the hallway from the area around the elevator.

"Mr. President," I said, "I think we will have to meet them." Mr. Lopez was silent, but he advanced and opened the door himself.

As the door opened, we were met by, literally, a mob. There must have been about 50 of them, boys as well as girls. They all seemed to be shouting at the same time. Some were crying hysterically; others were shouting obscenities. One boy had only his *camiseta* on (he either lost his shirt in the scuffle at the barricade or used it to stanch Mesina's blood). One shirt had blood stains on it.

President Lopez, speechless, advanced and met them at the head of the stairs. **(To be continued)**

## BUT FM SAYS WE CAN PAY- RP: No. 10 of world's most indebted nations

The Philippines has been listed No. 10 of the world's most indebted countries in a news dispatch from New York by an international news agency but President Marcos, now in the United States, is not a bit worried.

"The Philippines is economically stable and is capable of repaying its foreign debts," Marcos told editors of *Wall Street Journal*, America's most widely-circulated and prestigious daily business paper last Sept. 23 - six days after the *Agence France Press* came out with a story identifying the Philippines as among the top 10 debt-ridden countries - out of a total of 170 - throughout the world.

The listing, done by private banking sources, is as follows: 1. Brazil (\$87 billion); 2. Mexico (\$81 billion); 3. Argentina (\$36.6 billion); 4. Venezuela (\$35.5 billion); 5.

South Korea (\$35 billion); 6. Poland (\$26 billion); 7. Indonesia (\$21.9 billion); 8. Egypt (\$19 billion); 9. Chile (\$18.2 billion); 10. Philippines (\$18 billion); 11. Colombia (\$10.5 billion); 12. Thailand (\$10.2 billion) and 13. Nigeria (\$10 billion).

In his talks with the news editors, Marcos said that the "reduction in the number of Filipinos living below the poverty level was the best proof of the country's economic stability."

He added: "Our country is rich in raw materials and these resources are now being tapped with the implementation of seven of 11 major industrial projects."

He said he expects the situation to improve further with the increase in export earnings. He also said that the country's external debt of \$12 billion was in the form

Page 2, please

## PDP presses demands

The Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP), echoing an earlier call made by the United Democratic Nationalist Organization (UNIDO), has urged the establishment of an interim government that will pave the way for a peaceful and democratic overhaul of our "rotten social order."

In a statement, the PDP said the failure of the martial rule regime during the last 10 years demonstrates once again that only a free people can make a truly great

nation.

Just like the Unido proposal, the PDP - through secretary general Sammy Occena - said the interim government will be composed of representatives from its ranks, the KBL and its allies, and other genuine and significant opposition groups in the country.

It said the interim government of national harmony shall govern the country for not more than one year and

Page 2, please

### Question of the week:

How much did our country really spend in subsidizing the Marcos visit to the U.S.?

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

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### CHAPTER I

#### 3. "Invasion" of Quezon Hall

I saw Eric Baculinao, chairman of the UP Student Council, and asked, "Eric, bakit!" His reply: "Balit pinadala ni Lopez ang security without telling me?"

In the roar of angry voices, hysterical shouts, and the breaking of window panes, I was able to make out the reason for the "invasion" of Quezon Hall and the angry confrontation with the UP president. They blamed President Lopez for the shooting of Pastor Mesina. If there had been no security force at the barricade, some motorists would not have been emboldened to protest, which led to a number of angry disputes. They thought Campos would not have returned with his gun if he was not counting on the UP security force to help him enter the campus. (Personally, I think Campos would have shot his way in, with or without the presence of UP security men.)

Some of the angrier students were shouting curses at President Lopez's face - almost eyeball to eyeball. Then someone threw a piece of wood (part of the wooden divider which had earlier been wrecked by kicks) in the direction of the President. The wood hit President Lopez on the chest. Curiously, although there was so much din, I heard distinctly the thud

Page 8, please

## OPERA COMPANY AT CCP

# Imelda's project opposed

By TEDDY B. CECILIO

Opposition continues to mount in the United States over the plan of the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, to set up an opera company in the Cultural Center of the Philippines in cooperation with the Opera Company of Boston.

The arguments of those opposed to the plan, which was allegedly agreed upon by Mrs. Marcos and Sarah Caldwell of the Opera Company of Boston (OCB), received wide publicity in the U.S. A clipping of such opposition which appeared in the *Boston Sunday Globe* was mailed to Manila by a WE Forum informant.

Ms. Caldwell was reported to have been severely criticized during a recent Cambridge Forum lecture for signing the agreement with Mrs. Marcos. OCB, according to the report, will be paid \$100,000 annually for a period of five years to set up the Filipino opera company.

The agreement was first announced early this year and will involve training programs

in the Philippines supervised by OCB personnel, bringing Philippine singers and technical and administrative interns to Boston and an extensive educational effort, in addition to performances in Manila featuring both American and Philippine singers.

A letter of protest about what has been termed as Caldwell's Phil-

Page 7, please



Students demonstrate against the Marcos visit and say "No thanks" to Thanksgiving Day, Sept. 21.

are still under detention even if they have already posted bail bonds, according to the Pastoral Conference, Inc. (PCI) of Catbalogan, Samar.

Church programs, documents, records, books and equipments remained confiscated, added PCI.

Nuns and other church workers of the center are reportedly threatened with arrest and "salvaging," PCI spokesman said.

The crackdown on the center has deepened the yawning abyss that now separates the government and the Catholic Church (see **WE Forum** Sept. 20-21, 1982)

They said these alleged harassing tactics is negating Defense Deputy Minister Carmelo Barbero's assurance to Cardinal Sin of President Marcos' order that from now on, there would be no more arrests of priests and religious in Samar.

It also made vacuous the statement of President Marcos to American journalists during his state visit that "there is no quarrel between the State and the Church" and that Jaime Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila and titular head of the religious in the Philippines has denied an earlier statement urging Marcos to resign (see **WE Forum** July 24-27, 1982).

the elements of the EASCOM, MIG 8 and PC-INP during which one sister and two church workers were picked up without warrants of arrest, and three jeepsloads of records, books and office equipment were confiscated causing the paralyzation of the Center.

Of the three detained, only Sister Helena Gutierrez was bailed out and released Sept. 3 while the two church workers Juanito Delamida and Arntonio Asistio are still detained despite a court decision to have them released on bail, the church spokesman said.

It was alleged that the EASCOM continues to threaten the personnel of the Social Action Center with arrest.

"In the absence of the Presidential Commitment Order, the military floats rumors that there are 'shoot-to-kill' orders for the personnel of the Center," reported the PCI spokesman.

It was averred that Church authorities and Church institutions, Catholic and Protestant alike, all over the country, have shown their apprehension over the raid as an "attempt to persecute and harass the Church in the Philippines, and most significant of all as an impin-

## The U.P. From page 1



U.P. barricaders argue with policemen.

on the President's person; it reminded me of the thud of a clod on a coffin after it has been deposited in the grave, preparatory to covering up. But the throwing was followed by the shout, "Huwag ninyong batuhin!" Suddenly the crowd broke into a song (but curiously, I can't remember now what song it was: the national anthem in Pilipino or some other song?). The song sort of calmed the crowd. (The militants always

## Publisher's From page 4

questions — all of which have to do with the directions the country's future will take:

"1) If indeed Edgar Jopson died as a Communist, is this not a portent that the country's opposition groups are increasingly becoming 'radicalized'?"

"2) If indeed Edgar died a Communist, is this not a portent that, of all the opposition groups, it is only the left which can tap the idealism and energies of the country's youth who are — in Rizal's words — the fair hope of the fatherland?"

"3) If indeed Edgar Jopson died a Communist, is this not a sign that only the Philippine left, can attract the more intelligent of the country's

"The Philippines has been made poorer by the death of Edgar Jopson, whatever his ideology may have been. With his intelligence and idealism, he could have contributed greatly to the task of building a country that was not only prosperous economically but also socially just.

"As a product of the early seventies, as a product of the Ateneo, as a product of the University of the Philippines, this writer — though he never knew Edgar Jopson personally — mourns his death.

"Edgar Jopson is a symbol of idealism of the Filipino Youth of the early seventies who devoted their energies in the struggle for a more socially

break into a patriotic song during very tense moments. They also did this the next day, when panic momentarily gripped the crowd on the steps of Palma Hall when helmeted policemen and soldiers were sighted near Abelardo Hall.)

Then another student began asking rhetorical questions in Tagalog, and after each question the crowd would answer, "Si Lopez!" The burden of the questions was the same: it was President Lopez who sent the security to the barricade, who was responsible for the breaking up of the barricade, who was responsible for Mesina's shooting, etc." The fellow asking the questions then asked President Lopez if he had any explanation. Mr. Lopez started to speak in English, but the crowd shouted: "Tagalog, Tagalog!" I heard President Lopez say, "Ako'y Pilipino rin. . ." but he switched to English. He talked in a calm, subdued voice — the man has guts — but I did not hear the rest of his statement because I saw a fist-size stone in a corner (it had been used probably to smash the windows), and I went to where it was unobtrusively and stood over it. If some throwing is to be done again, I thought, that stone could hurt or even kill the President.

Two girls who had come up with the crowd were crying hysterically to one side. One of them, an IMC student, was my student. I left the stone I was covering with my feet (now I realize I should not have done that), placed an arm around the IMC student, told her: "Let's calm down and talk this over." She replied: "Sir, huwag ninyo kaming pigilin!" But I continued standing by their side as President Lopez talked to the leaders.

A complication arose when a Security Man, in spic and span uniform (I remember I wondered if he had been out in the sun at the barricade, not a spot of sweat was on his uniform), began to climb the stairs, probably to provide security to the President. (He was 15 minutes late!) Some students were stirred by sight of this security guard, and tension was rising again. I shouted to the security guard to leave us, but he had orders. He inched his way, hugging the wall as closely as he could, and stood just outside the women's comfort room. The two girls I was calming down earlier taunted him, sometimes poking fingers right near his nose, but fortunately he kept cool (I don't remember if he was armed).

As suddenly as it had flared, the students' fury died down. They had had their catharsis. Had President Lopez assumed a belligerent attitude, worse things would have happened, one by one the student had left, President Lopez and I slowly walked through a hallway littered with broken glass, shattered dividers, oil portraits thrown crazily on the floor or hanging askew on walls, bronze plaques which were dented because they had been used in smashing some window panes, torn curtains.

Without a word, President Lopez and I walked towards his office, feeling very lonely and tired. We plopped on the sofa in his office. "Well. . ." I said. "Well. . ." he replied. We didn't have to review the events of the past half hour. We had gone through thirty minutes that seemed like a whole year in the slowness of its ending.

After a while, we went to the ante-room again. There were many persons this time: minor administration personnel, mass media men, janitors who began sweeping away the debris on the floor. President Lopez himself picked up a bronze plaque which used to hang under the portrait of one of his predecessors. He picked it up tenderly and brought it inside.

"Never mind this physical destruction," he told me. "It can be replaced." What he did not say, but which I understood, was that other things happened today that could not be replaced.

Compared with what was to happen the next day, Tuesday, Monday afternoon's events were mild ones. President Lopez was summoned to the meeting of the Peace and Order Council in Camp Aguinaldo, where three cabinet members ranged themselves against him. Then he went to see Mayor Amoranto in Quezon City Hall.

After a quick lunch at the campus Drive Inn, I went to my office in Vinzons Hall. That afternoon, the students put up again a human barricade on University Avenue, but the QC police broke it up, chased the students who spread out on both sides of the avenue, and arrested scores of them. When President Lopez was talking with Mayor Amoranto, some of the students went to the mayor's office and denounced the beating up they received as the barricade was broken up.

I spent a fitful night. Questions plagued me: What had happened in such a short time that the students and the Establishment, of which the UP is a proud symbol, are now poles apart? Is violence — a sample of which we went through early that afternoon — the only recourse to make the young and the old begin to understand each other? Why is the generation gap a veritable abyss now? In short, what went wrong?

(To be continued)

## WHY

DO YOUR FLAGS EASILY  
GET TATTERED AND FAGED?

\$1M U.S. ESTATE READY

# Marcos may go on leave

A WE FORUM EDITORIAL REPORT

Speculations are rife that President Marcos might take a vacation from the tedious work of the presidency and allow the Executive Committee to run the

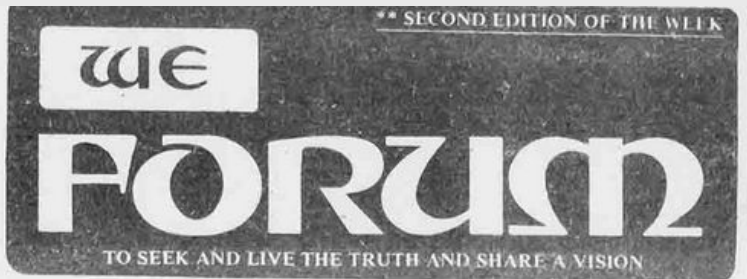
daily affairs of government.

But even if he goes on leave, the President will still make himself available for consultation on urgent and highly delicate matters.

The President first indicated his intention to go on leave, probably for six months, in an interview with local and foreign media early this month at Malacanang.

He told newsmen that he had already asked the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) "to allow him to rest so that the Executive Committee could take over for a while."

Only two more members are still to be appointed in the Ex-Com, which has a membership of 15 headed by



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## Laurel issues call to FM anew

Assemblyman Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, has called on President Marcos to "get off the tiger's back with grace" and agree on setting up of a "preparatory commission" that would steer back the country to constitutional democracy.

The opposition stalwart  
Page 3, please

## Tension on isle denied

An agricultural firm has denied there is tension at the San Miguel island-estate in

## Western lenders lambasted

A ranking science and technology official has blamed the protectionist policies of Western lenders, and the Filipinos' colonial mentality for the "turtle-paced" growth of the local engineering technology and industry.

In a speech before the recent First Engineering Consultancy Workshop, Deputy Director-General Quintin Kintanar of the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) said the Philippines should continue to

maintain the aggressive posture it has started to take to limit the restrictive terms laid down by advanced countries who enter into loan, trade and licensing agreements with our country.

For the past 20 years, he said, grants, assistances and aids that flowed into the country, as well as licensing agreements, joint ventures and loans arbitrarily included foreign experts and consultancy services, which were  
Page 3, please

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

### CHAPTER II

#### 4. Intrusion into the Campus

My last question was: What went wrong?

The events of the afternoon of February 2 would provide the answer. The breaking up of the barricade on February 1 would be followed the next day with a massive intrusion of the armed forces; the groves of academe would resound to the explosions of tear gas canisters, guns, pillboxes and Molotov cocktails. Brute force would hold sway.

All along, since student militancy went beyond mere angry speeches and manifestoes, the State thought that force would solve the problem. The comparative ease with which the Quezon City police and the Metrocom had smashed the

Page 6, please



"If you are legal purists, you may wish me to change the title of this address to 'Milk and Manslaughter,' but if your lives were embittered as mine is, by seeing day after day this massacre of the innocents by unsuitable feeding, then I believe you would feel as I do that misguided propaganda on infant feeding should be punished as the most criminal form of sedition, and that those guilty



Policemen waiting for an order to move inside the UP campus.

## The U.P.

From page 1

barricade on Feb. 1, plus the mass arrests that followed the chasing and beating up of the students, seemed to indicate that the formula would work again.

On Tuesday, the students put up the barricades again: stronger this time and defended by more students, armed with better pillboxes and Molotovs than previously. The ugly hulk that remained of Professor Campos' car was made part of the barricade on University Avenue.

Early in the afternoon, a delegation of faculty members, non-academic personnel and some students decided to talk things over with QC Chief of Police Karingal in what virtually was a no-man's-land. This was a space between the vanguard of the police and the barricade. If the armed forces were to move in and the hundreds of students were to resist, how many lives would be extinguished.

I sprinted across the grass space between Quezon and Plaridel Halls and excitedly told the administrative assistant of the Institute of Mass Communication if I could use his office phone. Tension was high. His hand was trembling as he opened his office. He helped me find Malacanang's number.

I had a crazy notion that if I could talk to President Marcos as a fraternity "brod," maybe he would order the waiting troops back. But Malacanang's phone was harder to get than one in the moon. Leo Mangoil, the IMC administrative assistant, left me. I had to dial again and again. One time I was already connected with the office of Executive Secretary Melchor, but after a woman said, "Please hold your line," I was still holding the line — ten minutes later. The communication gap between the President and his people was not only a personal one: it was also a telephonic abyss. I gave up, then went to the canteen on the second floor for a bite to eat.

While munching on a minute sandwich and washing it down with tepid 7-up, I saw a group, about ten abreast, of what seemed to me to be faculty members and office workers. At that time I didn't know if President Lopez was with the group. Like a *sunduan* crowd during the town fiesta of Paranaque, this civilian group advanced and met the officers of the Quezon City police and Metrocom soldiers. Optimism was aroused in me. Maybe the conference will succeed, I said; the soldiers would retire and the campus would be quiet again (there were only a few students left in front of Quezon Hall).

But the meeting was taking a longer time than it should. I decided to leave Plaridel Hall and find out for myself. About

20 meters from Plaridel Hall I met a man who lived in one of the areas nearby. He said: "Papasok daw ho sila," when I asked what he had learned. My heart sank.

"Matigas ho ang Metrocom. Nagbigay ng ultimatum, 30 minutes," the man said as he prepared to leave the danger zone to go home.

With so many policemen and soldiers ready to move inside the campus, I thought that I would not want to be in their path once they moved in (discretion had seized me with a vengeance!).

The phalanx of civilians that pleaded, argued, cajoled with the officers went back as dignified as they could. They had only five minutes to get out of the way. Five minutes later, a gun was fired in the air. Suddenly the QC policemen and the soldiers moved in, firing in the air. I saw more than anything else, worsened the situation in the next days. It provided the students with a more valid justification for defiance than the barricade on University Ave. I believe that not many students were in favor of the barricade before it became a symbol of their struggle. The diehards who were themselves manning the barricade on the first day, were adamant, but majority of the students found their teachers could not meet their classes. And they were worried. After all, as Dean Cesar A. Majul puts it, beneath the rough, tough exterior of a barricader is a student who worries whether he will have classes or not. I think that if the barricade on the first day had not been smashed and if the QC police and soldiers had not entered the UP campus in the afternoon, the situation would not have got out of hand.

I will go back to what I started to say in answer to the question, What went wrong?

A state or a government that is not sure of the loyalty of its constituents, would retaliate readily and in force against any manifestation of protest or discontent. Some QC police officers later told me that as long as the lone barricade on University Avenue was standing, they were ridiculed by persons who told them: What kind of police are you, you cannot remove sticks and stones placed on the road by a bunch of kids? Wounded pride might have been a factor in the decision to invade the UP campus, but I think there was more to it than just pride. More than just an irritant, the barricade was regarded as an act of anarchy, a defiance of "duly constituted authority." To meet it, the state used massive force. In a matter of minutes, that afternoon of Feb. 1, the barricade was smashed, but the next day...

(To be continued)



**SAN FRANCISCO** — A 36-year-old Filipino, obviously a tourist, is now undergoing investigation by local police authorities after he was arrested for carrying a buck knife and several bullets during an anti-Marcos demonstration staged here by opposition elements last Sept. 25.



Opposition leader Salvador Laurel speaks before the Thursday Club in Quezon City while Club Dictator Fred Ablaza and host Dr. Jose de la Rosa listen. See story below (NewsScan). (Photo by Mon Santos)

Being grilled is Thomas Quiambo, who gave his address as Salinas, San Francisco.

Quiambo was picked up hours before President Marcos arrived at the St. Francis Hotel for a meeting with a huge Filipino community in the course of a hectic two-week state visit in the United States.

The demonstration, participated in by more than 300 people, was held at the downtown Union Square across the street from the St. Francis Hotel, according to the United Press International.

Page 3, please

\*\*\* THIRD EDITION OF THE WEEK

**WUE**

**FORUM**

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

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## Aquino talks on RP problems

(Second of a series)

**McINTOSH:** You spoke of your meetings with Mrs. Marcos. Have you had any approaches from, or meetings with, nervous business leaders?

**AQUINO:** Yes, the nervous business leaders in my community—the top financiers—are all unanimous in saying that they won't be able to hold out any longer as things are going. They're so desperate they're asking me what is my estimate on how long this Marcos re-

gime will hold out. And they feel that, given another three years of the situation, they simply will have to declare bankruptcy. In fact, most of them are trying to pin their hopes on Page 2, please

### THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

CHAPTER III

Logs for the Barricades

I WALKED (Feb. 2) for about a kilometer from the Commonwealth-Avenues intersection because buses, like yesterday, refused to go inside the campus. When I got to Quezon Hall, I was informed that many faculty members and campus residents were demanding a dialogue with President Lopez to find out how they could go in without being stopped at the Quezon Hall but it was transferred to the Operations Center on the third floor.

President Lopez was facing what impressed me as a hostile faculty. They demanded to know what the administration was going to do about the inconvenience they were having. They wanted to know who were the leaders of the students so an "understanding" could be had as to what cars should be allowed to enter the campus. I replied that right now it was hard to identify the leaders. I confessed that some of the faces I saw yesterday at the barricade were those of non-UP students. I volunteered, however, to try to contact Eric Baculnino and others, if I could find them.

As I was about to leave the room to carry out my mission, someone (was it Calabon of Arts and Sciences?) whispered to me that "the students were coming." I drew a curtain aside, and, sure enough, I saw a big and long line of students coming from Palma Hall. The males were carrying three or four logs on their shoulders; girls were marching, too. "They are coming, they are coming," I said excitedly, "now you will see how

Page 6, please



Students demand dialogue with S. P. Lopez

### PAF man in drug ring probed

By BOBBY BURGOS

A Philippine air force sergeant is being investigated by the Manila Police for his possible involvement in a drug syndicate operating in the city, particularly in the Tourist Belt area.

The airman's possible link with the syndicate came to fore recently when he re-

### PDP accepts FM's challenge to debate

The Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP) has accepted President Marcos' challenge to a public debate when he spoke before the US House Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, D.C. recently.

During his speech, Mr. Marcos dared: "I am willing to debate with anybody who claims we are not a democracy."

Through its spokesman Sammy C. Occena, the PDP

pledges under the Marcos regime?

- Have the electoral exercises under the Marcos regime been fair, free and honest?
- Has the judiciary under the Marcos regime been truly independent?

The PDP has further suggested that the President heads the affirmative team of three members. Three PDP

### INSIDE

3 The second part of the article 'The inside story of military raid on civilian group' by Ric Ave is now on page 3.

\*\*\*

6 Freedom of expression, says Prof. Salvador Roxas Gonzalez, is the most

difficult it is to deal with such a big crowd." Some looked out and they saw literally hundreds of students marching towards University Ave. I told the faculty, "All right, I'll try to contact Eric. You stay right here."

But someone said the Operations Center room might not be large enough to contain all the approaching students should they decide to join in the dialogue. So I suggested the faculty all go down to the steps of Quezon Hall, where the space is much bigger.

(A pious but hypocritical clerico fascist who writes a now-and-then column for a morning newspaper, later was to say that my interruption of the dialogue to exclaim that the students were coming was part of a "script." She is lying. Or someone fed her with the wrong information, since she herself was not in the UP. The truth was, I was not prepared for the horde that was approaching, carrying logs or dragging tree trunks. As a matter of fact, when I first saw the logs (I was reminded of lines of black ants carrying twigs) I thought the logs were going to be used as battering rams, to break down the doors of Quezon Hall and that the students would occupy the building which was the heart of the university administration.)

I went behind Quezon Hall and met the first log-carrying students near the branching of the road. I asked where I could find Eric Baculinao, but the answers were vague. About 20 students carried each log on their shoulders. They were marching to a cadence (their organizational genius was admirable, as subsequent events would also show).

But the logs were not carried to Quezon Hall. Instead they were put across both sides of University Avenue, where a human barricade had been set up the day before. The intent was clear: logs would be harder to smash than humans or rocks and branches.

As I could not find Eric Baculinao or Rey Vea or Fred Tirante — officers of the Student Council whom I knew quite well — I returned to Quezon Hall. The "incognant" faculty were on the steps watching the students place the logs across the road. I could sense the faculty's hostility towards me. One man said I had tricked them into stopping their meeting in Operations Center. I said, "Goddam. . ." (That group of faculty members are a hopeless lot. They only think of their rights and prerogatives. That group has been more responsible for radicalism among the students than any other group.)

With Professor Juan Uy of business administration, Veterinary Medicine Dean Escudero and others, I went to the reinforced barricade and looked for the leaders. We did succeed in getting hold of Rey Vea, whom I asked to come with me to Quezon Hall to discuss how we can ease the restrictions on entry into the campus. Vea said he'd go first to his colleagues and promised to return in 5 minutes. But he never came back.

Later I got hold of Eric Baculinao. The same thing happened: he promised to come to Quezon Hall but he would see his comrades first.

President Lopez told me he was being called to QC City Hall by Mayor Amoranto, and he asked me to go with him,

the government of which it is a part is to be expected, even if the right thing to do is to inform the people of the wrong doing of government when one considers that the salaries of the personnel of such a Ministry.

course. The result was the downfall of Germany. A lesson that the free press should learn from history: **Not to allow government to control the press.**

(To be continued)

The mayor — an old friend of mine — was nice to us, soft spoken and gentle. But Col. Tomas Karingal, QC chief of police, was something else. Swarthy and hiding his eyes behind dark glasses, he was smouldering with anger. Mayor Amoranto told us that the barricades had to go. He had received many complaints, not only from motorists but also bus operators, about being turned back on University Ave. Chief Karingal kept saying he would break down the barricade. President Lopez and I pleaded: give us more time. We will convince the barricaders ourselves, but please don't let the police and the Metrocom come in. I told Amoranto and Karingal that I had already established some line of communication with the leaders but incidents at the barricade kept these leaders from sitting down with us to settle the issue.

President Lopez and I left City Hall without a firm commitment from him or Chief Karingal that the troops would not get in. But neither did they say when. We left with the feeling that the mayor was giving us some time to solve the barricade problem ourselves.

When we got back to the UP, the police and the Metrocom were still on University Ave., some distance from the barricade. I told President Lopez I would remain under the catwalk just in case Baculinao, Vea or others would want to see me. I was left alone on the steps of Quezon Hall.

Early in the afternoon Undersecretary of National Defense Jose Crisol came, wearing a Ranger's hat. At first he was in front of the Oblation, talking with Captain Clemente, Bernie Silverio (Amoranto's performance officer), and others. I asked Crisol to go with me to Quezon Hall to talk things over with President Lopez.

Instead of going to President Lopez's office, we decided to talk in the hallway fronting the registrar's office. Crisol said the UP situation "had become a comedy." As we did in Quezon City Hall, we asked Mr. Crisol to give us time to solve the problem. He suggested we keep in touch with Mayor Amoranto. It appeared that only Amoranto could give the order to enter the campus.

So the whole afternoon, there was a lull. The troopers kept their distance; the students kept theirs. As nothing was happening, I decided to go home. But that night, the dormitories were attacked.

IF THE intrusion into the campus on Feb. 1 aroused and united the students of the University, the tear-gas raid early in the evening of Feb. 2 aroused the nation and polarized the people. Chasing mischievous boys throwing stones or pillboxes was not, in the minds of many, very serious. After all, when young men fight the police they can expect some reaction. But lobbing tear gas into two dormitories for girls — that's serious.

When Tuesday morning's newspapers, with long accounts and dramatic photographs, depicted the raids on the girls'

Delta	•	<i>Silent Rage</i>
Diamond	•	<i>Big Time Berto</i>
East side	•	<i>House Where Evil Dwells</i>
Nation	•	<i>Just Say You Love Me</i>
Maya	•	<i>Diary of Cristina Gaston</i>
Paramount	•	<i>Dragon Lord</i>
Quezon 1	•	<i>Mad Max - 2</i>
Quezon 2	•	<i>Dragon Lord</i>
West side	•	<i>Mad Max - 2</i>
New Frontier	•	<i>Silent Rage</i>

MAKATI

ABC A	•	<i>Daniel Bartolo</i>
ABC B	•	<i>Guillermo Soliman</i>
ABC C	•	<i>Kanyon ni Mang Simeon</i>
Greenbelt 1	•	<i>Story of 3 Loves</i>
Greenbelt 2	•	<i>Falling in Love Again</i>
Greenbelt 3	•	<i>Grease - 2</i>
Greenbelt 4	•	<i>Zimatar</i>
Greenhills	•	<i>Lady Chatterley's Palace</i>
Magallanes	•	<i>Story of 3 Loves</i>
Makati Cinema 1	•	<i>Lady Chatterley's Palace</i>
Makati Cinema 2	•	<i>Kanyon ni Mang Simeon</i>
Makati Cinema 3	•	<i>Mad Max - 2</i>
Makati Cinema 4	•	<i>Dragon Lord</i>
Quad - Q	•	<i>Carry</i>
Quad - U	•	<i>Frisco Kid</i>
Quad - A	•	<i>Andres de Saya - 2</i>
Quad - D	•	<i>Silent Rage</i>
Rizal	•	<i>Mad Max - 2</i>

Sampaguita and Kamia dormitories, the people were furnished eloquent proof that indeed militarization of the UP campus was underway. Alumni of the UP all over the Philippines expressed indignation and sympathy. More than any other event during the whole period of the siege, the attack on the dormitories exacerbated the situation, which, up to that afternoon, Crisol said was a "comedy."

I was not present at the raid but the accounts tallied substantially. It appears that late in the afternoon of Feb. 2, the police and the Metrocom rushed to Vinzons Hall after smashing the barricade in the rear (on Katipunan Rd.). The militants in Vinzons, including some 6 or 7 cafeteria workers, then ran in the direction of Sampaguita and Kamia dormitories, where the girls opened doors to give them refuge.

The police said later that, through a bull horn, they gave the male students inside the dormitories enough time to come out of hiding, with their hands raised. The police added that when the boys failed to come out after the given time, they (the police) charged. The students, especially the girls, say differently. They say that the police first lobbed tear gas canisters into the buildings, later gave the boys an ultimatum.

What is a fact is that scores of students, mostly women, suffered from the tear gas. Their fury knew no bounds.

Lost in the drama of tear-gassed girls and arrested boys was the fact that the area of the UP eastward from Quezon Hall had been declared a "liberated area" by the students. Thereafter, it was a place to be defended even at the cost of life.

To be continued

# FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

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## SULLIVAN CALLS FOR PRESSURES

# Ex-US envoy cites abuses of FM regime

Former United States Ambassador to the Philippines William Sullivan has cited violations of human rights in the Philippines as he called for "pressures" on the Marcos government to respect human rights but "cautioned against linking this to U.S. security interests in the region."

The blunt statement of Sullivan, who was American ambassador to the Philippines when martial law was declared in 1972, was made before members of the U.S. House Asian and Pacific Affairs sub-committee last Sept. 29, as reported by the United Press International, an American newspaper.

The former envoy also acknowledged to the Congress panel that the political

situation in the Philippines "continues to be the seeds for



SULLIVAN

## Aquino talks on RP problems

(Third of a series)

McINTOSH: A number of priests and nuns have either been put into jail or certainly rounded up in recent months. What is your scenario for the future of Church/State relations in the Philippines? Are we seeing a steadily more radical Church, or is this a functional problem within the Church, and where will Church/State relations go? AQUINO: No. I do not see a radicalization of the Church. I do believe that the Catholic Church represents the very broad spectrum of Philippine society from right to left. There are members of the hierarchy that belong to the right; there is a group in the hierarchy that is center, led by Cardinal Sin, and there is another group that is of the

extreme left, led by Bishop Chavez and Bishop Lestica. Now, out of the one hundred bishops, I do believe that the extreme right are about thirty; the extreme left are about thirty; and the moderates about forty, and the center balance are the



AQUINO

forty of Cardinal Sin, wherever they swing.

However, among the religious in the Philippines, there are those who have fully committed themselves to what they call "The Theology of Liberation," and they want to identify themselves with the poor, and they feel that government reform have

With this issue, *WE FORUM* starts reprinting some news and commentaries originally published in American daily newspapers and magazines on the recently concluded "friendly visit" of President Marcos. These articles were sent by known and unknown people from the U.S. and were in the form of actual newspaper clippings mailed direct to the *WE FORUM* publisher-editor.

These articles written by U.S. journalists

were sent to jibe with the glowing accounts rendered to local readers by Filipino newsmen who were with the Presidential party during the two-week Marcos visit.

In line with *WE FORUM's* policy to balance the reading fare of Filipinos and for the public to decide for themselves the "success of the Marcoses" in their U.S. stay, we are publishing in full these articles as published

Page 2, please



More than 4,000 demonstrators massed in front of the Central Post Office in Livingstone Building to denounce the Marcos visit and nation for today. The demo, held last Saturday, will be repeated this afternoon at the same site. (Photo by Alan Santos)

## Gov't takes over major industries

A WE FORUM EDITORIAL REPORT

Government financial institutions have effectively taken over several major industries whose total debts run into billions of pesos.

In the financial sector, Union Bank has been completely taken over by the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Social Security System; International Corporate Bank (Interbank) now belongs to the Development Bank of the Philippines; Commercial Bank of Manila has been bought by the Government Service Insurance System, while Filipino Bank is fully controlled by the Philippine National Bank.

Two more commercial banks - Producers Bank and Asso-

Page 5, please

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

CHAPTER IV

The Soldiers are Withdrawn

EVENTS MOVED at a dizzy pace the next day (Wednesday, Feb. 2).

But first, a general note. Late in the evening of Feb. 2, Alice Lagrosa, a military friend and a member of the UP Student Council, called me up to say that "they" needed food. The decision to set up the barricade on Monday, followed by the police intrusion, had been made on the spur of the moment. That there was no logistics in provisions in the first two days, I told Alice I'd bring some food the next day, so it was fortunate to go out that evening.

Early the next morning, my wife and I bought hot pan de sal in a Cuban bakery, and a big bunch of bananas. When we went to the UP, we found barricades all over. There must have been about 15 of these barricades, some elaborate like those

Page 8, please

## WEEKEND NEWS

### Enrile orders review of Amnesty's report

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered a complete review of a report of the controversial Amnesty International which last exposed alleged violations of human rights, torture of detainees and "abrogating" of suspects in



the Philippines. The report, widely disseminated in the U.S., has caught the ire of President Marcos.

Page 6, please

## INSIDE

### Message from a death convict



A Marikina convict awaiting a death sentence pours himself out in a letter to *WE FORUM*. Find out how he feels on page 3.

### "Hakot" system in the U.S.A.

The "hakot" system, now an institution under the Marcos regime, has been obviously successfully adopted in the United States during President Marcos's visit. See editorial on page 6.

## Bank union raps Ople

By VIC BARRANCO

Minister of Labor and Employment Blas Ople has been denounced for his pro-management leanings by the 1,700 strong Employees Union of the Bank of P.I.

The charge increased from the demand of the BPI Employees Union for salary increases for all its members through collective bargaining negotiations which have dragged since last April, and finally refused by the bank management, after which the Union declared the bargaining negotiations in deadlock last Sept. 3.

Ople, on Sept. 17, issued an order certifying the dead-

Page 7, please

## Question of the week:

How would Edgar Jopson, tagged by the military as a "Communist leader", behave?

# THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

## CHAPTER IV

### The Soldiers are Withdrawn

EVENTS MOVED at a dizzy pace the next day (Wednesday, Feb. 3).

But first, a personal note. Late in the evening of Feb. 2, Alice Lagman, a militant feminist and a member of the UP Student Council, called me up to say that "they" needed food. The decision to set up the barricade on Monday, followed by the police intrusion, had been made on the spur of the moment that there was no logistics in provisions in the first two days. I told Alice I'll bring some food the next day, as it was too late to go out that evening.

Early the next morning, my wife and I bought hot *pan de sal* in a Cubao bakery, and a big bunch of bananas. When we went to the UP, we found barricades all over. There must have been about 15 of these barricades, some elaborate (like those

Page 8, please

## The U.P.

From page 1

on the road fronting Palma Hall), others mere chairs-and-sticks affair. As we had many plastic bags containing bread to carry, we had to go down before each barricade to ask that some logs be removed so our Austin could get to Kamia dormitory as near as possible.

The barricaders were accommodating. They recognized me at once and removed some logs or other obstruction readily. Some got a couple of *pan de sal* (they said they had not had their breakfast), but the bananas were all gone by the time we reached the fourth barricade.

What a change the UP campus had undergone in just a night! At every intersection of roads, desks, tables, logs, stones — anything that could be removed — were straddling the way. The scene was fantastic. UP looked so different.

If the physical change of the campus was awesome, the barricaders' appearance was more so. From a distance of about ten feet, the barricaders looked like pirates — dirty, bedraggled, hollow-eyed. Each one carried a Molotov cocktail in each hand. Coming nearer, after identifying myself, I'd recognize them as the boys who frequent Vinzons Hall, where I have been holding office for about a year now. What contrast! This barricader, for example, whose very appearance would send chills to the beholder, was, until a few days ago, a student who used the phone in my office, or asked for some mimeograph paper to print a manifesto, or talked to me about a personal problem with his parents or his instructor. Although they favored outlandish clothes and wore their hair long, they were neat, very courteous, and even meek. Now they were in a war — a ragtag army whose hatred of the Marcos administration, the army, and the white imperialists was at white heat.

Visiting the barricaders took more than an hour. When I arrived at Quezon Hall, President Lopez said he was calling an assembly of everybody at 11 o'clock because of the repeated intrusion of the military into the campus, climaxed by the tear gassing of the girls' dormitories. But how do we assemble the community in such a short time? Radyo Patrol offered its service. It had a loudspeaker.

President Lopez himself gave the message, about 25 times. Cramped between me and the driver in the front seat of the small vehicle (not larger than a jeep), he'd say, "This is President Lopez. I am calling a meeting of the UP community at 11 o'clock this morning on the steps of the Arts and Sciences building to protect academic freedom and to protest the militarization of the U.P." We went from area to area, urging the people to attend the assembly. (SP didn't lose his sense of humor, he said: "If I lose my job as UP president, I can always be a barker.")

Students already occupied the steps of Palma Hall when the elders (faculty members, non-academic personnel, campus residents) arrived at 11 o'clock. A long-haired barricader (Boni Ilagan) was recounting in flawless Tagalog the events of the past two days. President Lopez unobtrusively stood to one side, awaiting his turn to speak. When he began, the most sanguine of the oldsters were surprised: "Yesterday was the Day of the Great Conversion." A burst of applause from the students, raising of eyebrows among the oldsters.

As President Lopez affirmed his unity with the students, an activist handed him a Molotov cocktail. Laughs.

(To be continued)

# filed vs FM, FL

President Marcos and the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, are among those named in a \$30-million civil rights lawsuit filed recently in Seattle, Washington, for the killing of two cannery union members who, according to their relatives, were "anti-Marcos activists."

The sensational case was published in the Sept. 22-28, 1982 issue of *Philippine News*, a US-wide weekly newspaper based in San Francisco, California.

According to the *Philippine News*, considered to be the most widely circulated Filipino newspaper in the US, the suit was filed with the US District Court in Seattle by families of the victims.

The lawsuit stemmed from the murders of Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes, officers of the Seattle Cannery Workers Union, Local 37, ILWU. Page 3, please

## Cendaña says it's pure harassment

Information Minister Gregorio S. Cendaña has described as "baseless and purely an act of harassment" the filing of a \$30-million civil rights suit in the US against President Marcos and the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos.

Cendaña issued the statement even as pessimistic Phi-

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lippine legal circles told WE Forum that the suit will not prosper because, as a sovereign of foreign land, the President enjoys immunity from suit.

"These people are out to embarrass the First Couple," said Cendaña, who pointed out that the suit. Page 2, please

## Aquino talks on RP problems

McINTOSH: Does this mounting Soviet influence you talk of translate into supplies of weapons and military training? AQUINO: That is the suspicion. The military insists that

there have been shipments of AK 47 and bullets and cartridges early this year. And it

would indicate that where the Communists were only about eight-hundred armed partisans before martial law, they are now estimated between five and eight-thousand men under arms, and they are now maneuvering up to platoon strength, and they are pinning Page 3, please

## WAR AGAINST FILIPINOS

### Massacres, 'salvaging' discussed at meet

By RIC AVE

"Military authorities are busy waging a war, a war not against foreign invaders but against their own countrymen."

This was the theme of the human rights symposium sponsored by the Philippine Coalition for Human Rights (PCHR) at the MLO University Auditorium last October

Highlights of the symposium were the presentation of actual witnesses and/or living victims of alleged massacres and "salvaging" by the military as well as documented slides.

A panel of reactors also spoke on human rights and Page 3, please

## NEWS SCAN

### Tylenol capsule: Buyers, beware!

Tylenol, which has been regarded by many as an effective cure for headache, may lose some of its takers. Reason: The Ministry of Health has alerted the customs unit of the Food and Drug Administration to guard against the possible entry to the Philippines of Tylenol capsules which may belong to the batches containing cyanide, a deadly chemical.



The capsules are imported from the United States.

## Press freedom in pornography

By CARMENCITA H. ACOSTA

Who says there is no Freedom of the Press?

There's certainly a lot of it here in the city at least. Pick up the papers and magazines and you'll realize that a number of Manila's publishers and editors are having a swell time wallowing in press freedom, that is, press freedom in pornography.

According to WE Forum publisher-editor Jose G. Bur-

go, Jr., no less than President Marcos had denounced the proliferation of porn pornography at a convention of local publishers held some time ago. Why, then, did the publishers not heed the presidential voice when in other matters they hasten to do his bidding?

Obviously there's an oversupply of newspapers here Page 6, please

## Marcos-US tie-up rapped

A WE FORUM EDITORIAL REPORT

Leading economists and nationalists blasted the continued conspiracy between "foreign imperialists and the Marcos regime" for the steady downturn in the Philippine economy.

Unless something drastic is done to reduce the hold of the foreign power, particularly the United States, on Philippine economic policies, things will continue to grow worse, they warned.

The speakers - Alejandro Lichanco, Hilario Hervas Jr., Teopisto Gasgona and Domingo Abadilla - alternately lashed out at this "venal alliance" in an effort to trace the Page 2, please

## Nurses demand better deal

(First of a series)

"Boldness" and "Unity." These two words define the current direction of the country's nurses, as they gird for the observation of Nurses' Week this month.

Much like the teachers who, after years of silently redressing their woes suddenly resorted to mass actions to get their demands across, our nurses appear ready to wage similar campaigns to draw attention to their sad plight.

The opening salvo of their crusade was fired a few days ago when, in a symposium aptly billed "Today's Challenge: Professional Ascendancy," various nursing lea-



File photo shows nurses in parade.

## 7 out of every 10 Filipinos are poor?

By FELICIANO H. MAGNO

Seven out of every 10 Filipinos today are poor. Of the lucky three, one enjoys an income 20 times more than that eked out by one of the less fortunate se-

ven who happens to have a job. Such a picture of unequal income is presented by the Mikati Business Club in one of the less fortunate se-

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

CHAPTER IV

Fear grips campus

As the next speaker was speaking, the three or four students who were functioning as the lookouts on top of Palma Hall, shouted: "They are coming!" and pointed to columns of jeeps and helmeted troopers slowly advancing on the other side of the campus, in front of Abelardo and Melchor (Engineering) Halls.

A momentary panic ensued. Some ran away. Somebody started leading in the singing of the national anthem, and the male students linked arms to cordon the crowd.

One fear gripped all. The soldiers would encircle the assembly at Palma Hall by going around it. The fearful ones Page 7, please



Column of police jeeps and helmeted cops waiting signal.

## says ABOUT FM's visit

(This is the second of a series of news and commentaries published in American daily newspapers on the recent state visit of President Marcos to the US which WE Forum is reprinting. The following article, written by Susan Heller Anderson and headlined "Under Tight Security, Marcos Visits New York," was published in the September 21 issue of the New York Times - Editor)

Under some of the tightest security the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel has seen Page 8, please

# THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

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## CHAPTER IV

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Page 7, please



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OCT. 6-7, 1982 • WE FORUM • 7

## The U.P.

From page 1

somehow got through the encirclement of linked arms and began running for safety.

Somebody suggested that a delegation of the faculty meet the soldiers to talk them out of any plan they had. Finally we got about ten elderly people and we crossed the Beta Walk (hollow blocks laid out as a road crossing the space between Palma and Melchor Halls).

As I neared the deployed soldiers, I asked, "Who's in charge?" A trooper, his rifle at the ready, said it was Captain Clemente, the same QC police officer with whom I had talked the day before.

The delegation went to see Clemente. I asked him, "Major" — unconsciously I had promoted him sooner than the Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces could have done — "ano ba ang nangyayari?" I asked. He pulled out a sheet of paper from his breast pocket and said he had orders to clear the national road.

Followed about ten minutes of pleading, cajoling, arguing.

Meanwhile the deployed soldiers, on both sides of the street, had stopped in their tracks but they kept a steady eye on the windows and hallways of the engineering building.

Many of the faculty members argued and pleaded, including a priest, the Rev. Maqui. I told Clemente that the UP is going to contest in court the legal opinion of the Secretary of Justice that UP roads are national roads, so give us time to get a court ruling. Clemente kept saying, "But I am only following orders..."

I don't know what turned the trick. If I believe in miracles, I'd say a miracle did it. Clemente finally yielded, consenting to march his troopers back to their staging area in front of Quezon Hall. Squad by squad the troopers turned back, the jeeps (with headlights on, I don't know why their batteries should be wasted) turning back with them.

Ex-Ambassador Amelito Mutuc, who had crossed the Beta Walk with us, suggested I accompany him to Secretary of Justice Vicente Abad Santos, whose letter to Chief Karingal had been the standby of Clemente. We met President Lopez, who, with a retinue, had come from the direction of the Library and the College of Law building.

To cut the account of this day short, Mutuc and I failed to see Abad Santos. Mutuc likewise failed to convince Abad Santos (by telephone) to rescind his opinion about UP roads. Mutuc said the UP should go to court that very afternoon. I felt that job was no longer mine.

\*\*\*

That afternoon, I was told that the senators were coming to the UP to see the situation for themselves. Senators Eva Estrada Kalaw and Helen Benitez (apparently not talking to each other), ebullient Benigno Aquino Jr., Wenceslao Lagumbay (who kept doodling), Mamintal Tamano, Gene Magsaysay (resembles a Kewpie doll), Salvador Laurel (puffing on a pipe), and Lorenzo M. Tanada (who seemed bent on grilling President Lopez). As the meeting in the President's office went on, explosions could be heard coming from the direction of the Library and the AS building. As TV cameras whirred, the

senators would look out of the windows. They saw that red flags were flying over the Palma and Melchor Halls, also the Library. At one point, the UP Librarian came to raise an alarm: the Library was burning! Senator Kalaw then showed concern. "My golly, that's valuable," she said in her man's voice. For my part, I showed pictures taken of the first day of the barricades, including two showing Professor Campos holding a rifle.

The senators took matters in their hands. One group decided to see President Marcos and urge him to recall the Metrocom (whose presence, President Lopez kept saying, created tension and made solution impossible). Another group decided to go to the barricades (where they were met with indifference, I was later told, if not hostility).

We waited for about an hour. Then we were electrified by a secretary's words to President Lopez: "Sir, President Marcos would like to speak to you." We were silent. So much hinged on the next few minutes. Mr. Lopez kept saying, "Yes, Mr. President," as we held our breath.

The UP president put the receiver down, turned to us with a smile. "He is ordering the withdrawal of the Metrocom," he said. "Did he give us a deadline for the barricades?" I asked. "No, as a matter of fact when I suggested a deadline he said we should not have one."

What caused Reason to fly in again in Malacanang? Was it the mounting public opinion against the militarization of the campus? Did Marcos realize that his image would suffer more tarnishing?

Was it the mayors of outlying cities and municipalities (including Quezon City) who convinced Mr. Marcos to with-

Page 8, please

## Judicial notices

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
INTESTATE ESTATE OF THE  
LATE BENJAMIN L. MARI,

SP. PROC. NO. Q-35603

## Classified Ads

(The following is a pooled editorial of WE Forum and its sister publications Malays and The Metropolitan Mail. It was written by Jose J. Burgos, Sr., president and chairman of the board of the J. Burgos Media Services, Inc. - Editor)

Dear Mr. President:

To a newsman like me who has been observing developments in our country, it has become clear that the situation is deteriorating—and fast. The daily newspapers report more and more killings in the escalating confrontation between the AFP, on one hand, and the NPA and MNLF, on the other hand.

Peace and order has become worse, compounded by law-enforcement agents (PC and police) behaving no better than the criminals they are pledged to protect the citizenry from. The number of crimes has lengthened, and if the Napoleon statistics says that the crime index is going down, it is simply because people do not anymore bother to report the assaults upon their persons and property.

And, of course, the economic life of our people, particularly the common masses, is becoming harder by the day. It is true that this may be due to the world-wide recession, but to

Page 4, please

## Tourist undergoes unpleasant experience

By RIC AVE

Miss Jennifer Lyn Jenkins is a petite, good-looking American tourist from the state of Ohio, USA. She just turned 23 and was a recent college graduate who wants to learn about the life of far-away people. In her own simple words, she came to the Philippines "to see this beau-

tiful land and learn more about the political, social and cultural lives of the Filipinos."

Well, today, she must be entertaining second thoughts about this "beautiful and fabulous land-of-hospitality."

She recounted to WE Forum last Tuesday, October

Page 2, please

## Aquino talks on RP problems

(Last of a series)

McINTOSH: If there were a transition of power in the Philippines—and I know we're hypothesizing—but if there were a transition, and if it were an Aquino-led or Aquino-influenced opposition that became the government of the day, have you had any

assurances that that opposition would have the support of the military?

AQUINO: No, I have no assurances and I only hope that the members of the military will accept a political decision. I mean if the people went to the polls and

they voted freely, and they voted for an opposition government led by me or by my colleagues, I do not see the military opposing that. I do not see the military pulling a coup on us after a free and honest election. Now-

Page 7, please

## Arrest of six PNC studes denounced

The Philippine Normal College Student Council has strongly denounced the Sept. 30 arrest by WPD Intelligence plainclothesmen of six PNC students for allegedly possessing "subversive" materials and the intrusion and confiscation of reading materials, posters and streamers inside the Student Council office. In a multi-sectoral sym-

posium held at the PNC Quadrangle last October 1, Elpidio Mendoza Jr., chairman of the PNC Student Council, said that the action of the intelligence officers is in blatant violation of the agreements reached with the Minister of National Defense on October 21, 1981. The agreements provided among

Page 2, please

## NEWS SCAN

### Paterno hits gov't economists



PATERNO

Former Industry Minister Vicente Paterno has lashed out at government economists for advocating what he called "misplaced priorities" that contribute to the low level of national productivity.

Page 3, please

## Nurses demand better deal

(Last of a series)

The nurses' problems in recent years were compounded by their cultural orientation, according to Minda Quezada. Like teachers, nurses were trained to be docile, to serve silently, without complaints. This culture was best described in a PNA paper published in the Philippine Journal of Nursing: "For nurses, their duty is to serve, economic remuneration is not significant. This is well-instituted in the Florence Nightingale Pledge to which nurses have made their oath. For them, to go against the old order of things is unethical. Unionism, therefore, was viewed as unethical since this puts eco-

Page 2, please



Jennifer Jenkins, with Fr. Norman Pascual of Obongapo City, being interviewed at WE Forum.

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

CHAPTER V

The "Liberated" Media

IN THE EIGHT-day siege of the UP (Feb. 1-8), no two events gripped the public imagination more than the seizure of the university's radio station and the printing press.

From the first day of the Emergency, the nation realized that if the armed forces wanted to come in great force, even at the cost of many lives, the barricades would have been smashed in a matter of minutes. Readers of metropolitan papers and viewers of TV saw that the barricades were not really formidable structures; they were made of objects that could easily have been bulldozed. It was plain enough that the main reason they were tolerated was because in their fanatic defense, many young lives would be lost. And President Lopez stood four square against sacrifice of lives. After a while, the barricades ceased to be a cause for great alarm.

But when the UP Press was seized on Feb. 4, and before that the radio station DDUP was likewise "liberated," the screams of the reactionaries reached, it seemed, the heavens. The seizure of these two media proved, they said, that the UP students had mounted a revolution.

I have not much knowledge of the case of DDUP, but with

Page 7, please



Barricades that could easily have been bulldozed or smashed.

## Part of anti-FM drive?

(Story on page 2)

# US senators hit Reagan for coddling FM

Citing human rights violations in the Philippines, five United States senators, including presidential aspirant Edward "Ted" Kennedy, told President Reagan recently that "the security of the United States does not require our support for the repression of

Page 3, please

## Biggest rally held in Bacolod

BACOLOD CITY — Thousands of chanting marchers, estimated at 50,000 converged at Bacolod City's public plaza recently to hear speakers denounce militarization and military abuses specifically in Southern Negros.

The rally, jointly sponsored by the United Democratic Nationalist Organization, which had a battery of speakers led by Assemblyman Salvador Laurel, and Haggong, an umbrella organization uniting several sectoral groups, including the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW), the province's biggest labor union.

It was by far the most well-attended rally in the history of Negros Occidental.

Page 2, please

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Page 7, please



Barricades that could easily have been bulldozed or smashed.

## The U.P.

From page 1

the UP Press I was quite involved.

In the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 4, I was holding office in the office of Vice President Alejandro M. Fernandez on the second floor of Quezon Hall. I was talking with a group of professors and some non-faculty personnel about the coming work of a Working Group which had been created to deal with the leaders of the Student Council with regards to the barricades, among other things. Earlier that day, I had somehow got through to Eric Baculiniao and convinced him that a Working Group could deal with him and his companions if only we were to sit down for an hour or so.

As we were seated around a long table, Fernandez came in, solemnly said that "they" (meaning the students) had "broken into" the UP Press and are trying to run the machines. In my mind's eye I saw the door to the press smashed down and the presses in shambles due to ignorance of their mechanisms. Our nerves were frayed due to the events of the past three days; there was a sharp debate because someone (I'll spare his name) said, if necessary he'd order the UP security force to get back the press by force. But I had in mind not only the probable loss of lives, not only of the students but also of the security men (for obviously the students would not have entered the press without arming themselves for an attempt of authorities to get it back). Moreover, the linotypes, the flatbed presses, and other equipment might be destroyed in the struggle. (Personal note: that UP Press has some sentimental value for me: it printed the *Philippine Collegian* when I was the editor, and I was the secretary of the UP Alumni Association when the UPAAA sold the press to the UP.)

Vet Med Dean Escudero, Pacifico Aprieto (manager of the press) and myself decided to see if we could enter the shop and talk with the students who had seized it. Contrary to my fear, the door had not been bashed in. As a matter of fact, one would think it had not been entered at all. The lock on the door had been neatly removed; the shop was barred in the inside.

I knocked on the door and shouted: "This is Dean Malay—will you open up, please?" The door opened and we three were surrounded by about 4 or 5 students, dressed like their companions at the barricades. One big young man (I remember he had a blackened eye) was seated before a linotype machine and was tentatively pressing the keys. He was setting in type an article written on white bond paper.

"Look, fellows," I said, "I know you want to use this press and you have a right to it. But this belongs to all of us—not only you. If these machines are destroyed because of mishandling, all of us in the UP will suffer."

The boys said they would try their best to preserve the equipment. One of them was already poking the buttons in the flatbed press, trying to dope it out.

"If I get you two or three regular pressmen, will you promise not to touch these machines for about an hour or so?" I asked. "We shall try to get you one or two linotypists, a makeup man, and others you might need." (Aprieto said some of the press employees lived nearby and we could get them.)

The boys knew a good thing when they saw it. They agreed to wait for an hour or so. I told them of the danger of "outsiders" coming in, destroying the machines so the blame would fall on them. "We will sleep here tonight, sir, to guard it," they promised.

Aprieto was able to get three or four press men and he brought them to the press. That whole night the shop was busy. When the first issue of *Bandilang Pula* (with colored nameplate yet!) came out on Feb. 5, it was as neat a paper as one could wish. And the contents were sober—more sober, in fact, than some issues of the *Philippine Collegian*.

Now, did we do wrong in "legalizing" an "illegal act," as I was accused during the short exchange of words in Quezon Hall before we three ventured to the press? True the UP Press reported a loss of P6,483.75 (P6,357.75 in equipment and P126 in supplies), but this loss would have been much bigger had the UP security or any other force attempted to get back the press in force. And fire was not unlikely.

On the 12th, a full one week later, a second (and so far the last) issue came out. As one who has been associated with newspapers and publications for the last 40 years (since high school), I can say that *Pulang Bandila* is a good paper: militant, clearly written and clearly printed. Some metropolitan newspapers cannot hold a candle to it.

(To be continued)



# We need the truth

By JAIME CARDINAL SIN

(The following excerpts of a speech of His Eminence, Jaime Cardinal Sin which he delivered recently before members of the Executive Council of the Knights of Columbus, and on his reaction to the two-week visit of President Marcos to the United States. -EDITOR)

"Over the last few days, I have been finding out a lot of new things about my country. On television and in the newspapers, I have been discovering that I have been misinformed about so many things about the Philippines.

"For instance, I learned that there is very little graft and corruption in government. I Page 4, please

# FM urged: Account for US trip

WE FORUM

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

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## Cops maul, strip town parish priest

The Vice General of Zamboanga who is also the parish priest of Castillejos town was arrested, mauled and stripped to his underwear before several witnesses inside the Zamboanga city jail allegedly by two members of the city police force.

According to a news report published in the Free Post Mail, a Batavia community newspaper, the parish priest, Mag. Wilfredo

B. Claro, was also charged with assault upon a person of authority and illegal possession of bladed weapons on top of the indignities he was subjected to last August 24.

The report said that Claro was possessed upon by the policemen in civilian clothes while walking along Rizal avenue in Zamboanga City. Immediately, he was handcuffed and forced to board Page 8, please



MARCOS



LAUREL

Two opposition groups have asked President Marcos to render an immediate accounting of how much of the people's money his entourage spent before and during the two-week visit to the United States.

The call was issued by former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Democratic Nationalist Organization (UNIDO), and Sen. C. Ochoa, secretary-general of the Filipino Democratic Party (FDP).

In a speech before the Cuban Rotary Club of Quezon City, Laurel said "it is Mr. Marcos' moral and constitutional duty to make an accounting to the last centavo of how much he spent for that trip, whether it was a social visit or a real state visit."

There were earlier speculations reported in the foreign press that the Marcos party allegedly spent an estimated \$20 million.

In a party statement, the

FDP, on the other hand, cited a recent *Asiaweek* report that Mr. Marcos "ostentatiously took with him the entire Philippine

government and some friends and helpers consisting of more than 300 journalists.

Page 4, please

## After the US trip will FM change?

By VIC BARRANCO

One expert impression of the \$5 million Filipino gift of the state visit of President Marcos and his cabinet to the U.S., is the panorama of a spectacular, super-extraneous reception, produced and reported by the 300-member Philippine mass media caravan who covered it.

The whole two weeks of supershows in Hawaii, Wa-

shington, D.C., New York, Alabama, and San Francisco, in Reagan's home state, the official cheering and feasting (organized and chargeable to the \$81-billion Philippine budget) were actually undertaken by the sheer patronizing and condescending attitude of the American President to Mr. Marcos.

Page 6, please



Publisher Editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr. receives a plaque from U.N. Walkers Club Chairman Man Melencio after the former's speech before the group last Saturday. Also in photo is Ading Trinidad, club director.

## Publisher pays tribute to 'ladies of the press'

WE Forum Publisher Editor Jose G. Burgos, Jr. last Saturday paid tribute to the "ladies of the press" who have taken over the risky job of "keeping the high and the mighty on their toes that should put to shame their male counterparts in the profession."

Speaking before the United Nations Walkers Club's weekly meeting at the Manila Hilton hotel, Burgos also pointed a "black feature" for Philippine journalism because of what he termed as a "controlled atmosphere."

"In Philippine media today, men wear skirts and women wear pants," Burgos admitted as he lamented the lack of press freedom under the Marcos regime

which he blamed upon censors and censors of the Marcoses who now constitute the new media "oligarchy." "How can you expect Page 8, please

## WE Forum newsboy stabbed dead

A 28-year-old newsboy who used to peddle WE Forum along Quezon Avenue in Quezon City was stabbed to death by still unidentified persons on his way home along BMA avenue Q. C. Friday night.

Killed was John Alvarez. Page 8, please

### INSIDE

#### More reprints of US reports on Marcos trip

Editorials of major U.S. newspapers smear the Marcos regime and other comments about the two-week trip of President Marcos.

Page 2



#### Filmmakers rapped for distortion

Philippine filmmakers are criticized for producing movies which distort the image of the country's tribal women.

Page 3

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

### CHAPTER V The voice of DZUP

As I said earlier, I am not well informed on the case of DZUP. It was "arrested" earlier (Feb. 7), but news of its broadcast did not get around until Feb. 4 and 5. For one thing, nobody (not nobody) had been listening to it before, even when it was supposed to cover just one kilometer as before but five kilometers. It used to start broadcasting at 5, and judging from the news-changed bulletin board describing its daily program, it was not the kind of radio program that would attract listeners ("Thoughts at Evening," "Voice of the Absent" - that sort of thing).

Suddenly, as news of the "new DZUP" spread, everybody in Quezon City, especially the university community, was tuned in on DZUP. "1410 kilohertz" became a byword. In my own house, the radio was tuned in at "1410" all day and night.

Unfortunately, unlike *Bandaging Pals* which surprised many by its sobriety, DZUP had its lapses. Because of the spontaneity of its messages, and the long time in which it was on the air (sometimes as much as 20 hours, I understand), the language sometimes descended to the level of the gutter. Because they were unheeded, and, carried away by their im-

Page 6, please

## Businessmen raise alarm vs dissidence

By FELICIANO H. MAGNO

The Philippine business community has expressed concern over what it perceives as increasing subversive activities aimed at carving out a mass base in the countryside.

It articulates its fear on the dissidence problem and details other constraints on growth and development in a

paper which discusses the present-day economic realities in the country.

Titled "Philippine Growth and Development, Issues and Perspectives 1982," the paper was recently made public by the Makati Business Club, an association of the nation's leading industrial captains.

According to the paper, "the main problem of national development is the growing inability of our people to participate in the planning of development, and to share in its fruits."

The finding evolved out of a series of round-table conferences on major problems, reports the club. Dissidents Page 8, please

### QUESTION OF THE WEEK:

Will Mayor Masida's streets ever get repaved?

### WEEKEND NEWS

#### FM to address IBP



President Marcos is expected to address the Batasang Pambansa at 1 p.m. today to report on the results of his two-week trip to the United States, according to the Malacañan press office.

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Page 6, please

## The U.P. From page 1

tion, some of the speakers used vituperatives that were more remembered than the messages they sought to convey. In that sense, such program is a failure (when listeners remember the unimportant and forget the real message).

But to the credit of the young men and young women who operated DZUP during the siege, they corrected their mistakes. Take the case of a recording of a supposed bedroom conversation between a girl named Dovie Beams and a high government official. It so titillated the curious that they tuned in on DZUP in the hope the particular recording would be replayed. There was an attempt, of course, of the announcer to show the relation between the intimate conversation and the ills of our society, but just the same thousands cared more for the sighs and the "Pamulinawen" part than for the "relation" to imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. After one replay, the DZUP stopped the Dovie Beams recording, for good.

\*\*\*

To complete the account for this day (Feb. 5):

We drew up a list of faculty members whom we thought the student leaders would like to talk to, to normalize the situation in the UP. Eric Baculinao saw the list I had prepared, and he had no objection to the list. So I told him to send a

## Views and From page 5

other than good behaviour and penitence, and they should be put to jail. But there is nothing wrong in pardoning a criminal who has served a long sentence and has reformed, if this could be shown for, after all, one of the aims of justice is to reform man. What is wrong is if it is not deserved. It is not injustice to forgive a criminal after he has served sentence for some time provided he does not become a recidivist. We also ask forgiveness for ourselves for the many wrongs that we may have committed, for no man is perfect. For the hardened criminals, let them stay in jail till their end. But do not shoot them unless they try to escape, for the abolition of the death penalty should not be interpreted to mean that the law should be lax in seeing to it that they are kept in jail for the protection of society. If all this is carefully observed, we can abolish the death penalty.

(To be continued)

have passed it on to our publisher so the people may know. The story, incidentally, was headlined in the Oct. 8-10, 1982 issue of *WE Forum*.

delegation of students of the same number as that in my list, so we could draw up working agreements for normalization.

Unfortunately, after I had called the faculty members to a meeting in Quezon Hall, Baculinao sent a representative to me who said that two in the list should be scrapped. It was my painful duty to notify these two that, to save the situation, would they please decline membership? They graciously did.

Unfortunately again, the promised student leaders failed to show up, though I and the members of the faculty Working Group waited for them until evening. I was to learn later why. Instead of collaborating with my Working Group, the students decided to form a Provisional Directorate for the "Diliman Commune."

Formation of the Commune drew varied reactions. To be alarmed, it was proof positive that the radicals intended to supplant not only the UP administration but the very government itself. The term "Diliman Republic," bandied about with impunity in halycon days, was now a reality, although republic (which had become almost synonymous with American democracy) was, romantically, changed to commune.

President Lopez dismissed the "Diliman Commune" as fiction, a myth. He refused to recognize it, to have anything to do with it. "We can only deal with the Student Council," he told me. As a matter of fact, neither in talk nor in writing did we ever refer to the "Diliman Commune."

In the *Philippine Collegian* of Feb. 10, 1971, in the long editorial on Page 10, there appeared this paragraph:

"The failure to concretely assess the concrete situation as it was happening early during the past week and the failure to immediately conceptualize events led to subjectivist ideological errors. On the one hand, there was the dogmatist error of trying to impose the idea of a 'liberated area' or a 'Paris commune' on conditions which would not warrant the imposition of such." (Underlining supplied)

On the other hand, in the same issue, there were many articles hailing the formation of the "Diliman Commune."

I suppose in Vinzons Hall, for a long time to come, the question would be debated: Was the "Commune" an error or a right thing?

(To be continued)

visiting small man.

The Philippine leadership could not be an exception to this attitude which is not only innate of the American nation but has been developed by it into a method of diplomatic sophistication in formulating its own global policy.

About the only evident result of Mr. Marcos' visit however, was a condescension by the White House to review the present military arrangement between the Philippines and the United States, in response to the appeal of Mr. Marcos to America to magnify and intensify its military presence in Asia.

This military presence in Asia will of course center in the Philippines, in Clark Air Force Base and in the naval base in the Olongapo-Subic complex. The Philippine-US military relations are defined in the three-in-one package of agreements, namely, the military assistance pact and the mutual defense pact. The United States is at the short end of the last item, the mutual defense pact, because how can the Philippines armed only with surplus and outmoded hardware from America, rush to the defense of America when the latter, for instance, is attacked by the USSR from the Atlantic and Alaskan sides?

Thus with Reagan's verbal pledge of continued military support, Mr. Marcos returned to the Philippines, feeling more expansive and secure in his military regime, and assuming thereafter a

demand of the Muslims in Mindanao for autonomy, and dare the Middle East Mohammedans who are pressing him for such Muslim autonomy under the Tripoli agreement to make the next move.

A more intensive and massive military campaign against the Muslim "rebels" in Mindanao can be expected of the Marcos leadership henceforth after the pledge of military support from Reagan.

Prime Minister Cesar E. Aguinaldo Virata, who was the willing tool of Mr. Marcos on the provocative visit to the Spratleys (Freedom Land of Admiral Tomas Cloma) and who shouted himself hoarse throughout the lonely vastness of the South China sea that the Philippines will fight any foreign power who would invade that cluster of islets and sandbars, can be expected to make another visit to the islets and throw inciting, incendiary words in the direction of Vietnam, Peking, Taipei, Japan, France and other governments who have laid claims of ownership on Freedom Land.

The Sabah claim of the Philippines, which has been in the freezer for some years, will be in danger of being revived for press-radio cooking by the Malacanang leadership. The Philippines expects its "ally", the United States, to come to its help under the "mutual defense pact" in case the konfrontasi with Malaysia explodes into an armed hostility over the latent Sabah issue.

It would not be far amiss

Page 7, please

# Electronic surveillance vs anti-FM forces in US



This photo was published in *Philippine News* in US.

## CLUP asks: FM told the truth?

The Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines (CLUP) has expressed surprise why some Supreme Court justices who were allegedly consulted by President Marcos before martial law was proclaimed in 1972 did not inhibit themselves from deliberations questioning the legality of military rule.

The CLUP statement stemmed from the claim of the President before the National Press Club in Washington D.C. that he consulted with, among others, members of the Tribunal before declaring martial law.

According to the CLUP statement, "it is safe to assume that he told the truth since not one of the remaining members of the court denied the President's allegation."

At that time, the members of the Supreme Court were Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion and Associate Justices Quirino Makalintal (now speaker of the Batasang Pambansa), Fred Ruiz Castro (who later became chief justice and is now deceased), Enrique Fernando (now chief

Known Filipino oppositionists to the Marcos regime in the United States are being hounded by federal agents through a sophisticated network of "electronic surveillance," including wire-tapping and telephone bug-ging.

This startling revelation

Page 3, please

WE  
**FORUM**  
 TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

VOL. VI NO. 31 • OCT. 13-14, 1982 • P1.50 in METRO MANILA

## Pay delay at Ortanez U hit

Faculty members of Ortanez University have complained that they have not been paid their salaries for almost two and a half months now.

In a letter to WE Forum, the faculty club, headed by Evelyn Evangelista, said university officials have been ignoring their pleas and do not even care to give any explanation for the delay.

When contacted by WE Forum, the office of Rufel

Ortanez, chairman of the university board, admitted that the faculty members have not received their salaries since September 1.

However, Mr. Etor Pamatmat of the chairman's office toned part of the blame for the delay to the faculty members who allow students to take examinations without the necessary permits.

"How can we collect tuition fees from the students when they allow them to take

the exams? We also need their cooperation to enable us to get the money needed to pay their salaries," Mr. Pamatmat said.

She clarified that only the salaries of part-time faculty members are not being paid while those on a monthly basis are getting their pay regularly.

Mr. Pamatmat added that the university is now updating the payroll and the com-

Page 3, please

More reprints of US reports on Marcos trip

## WB to act on plaint

By VIC BARRANCO

The World Bank (WB) will look into the financial, banking and revenue administration of the Philippines in response to the request of certain private parties in Metro Manila that the WB hold in abeyance all the pending loan applications of the martial law regime until cer-

Page 3, please

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

CHAPTER VI

Picking up the Pieces

I HAD PREVIOUSLY mentioned how President Lopez, after being confronted by a mob of 50 crying, cowering, hell-bent students on Feb. 1, tenderly picked up a broken plaque on the littered hallway and put it aside.

Like a seasoned diplomat, he had ridden the storm. He did not back the fury; it would have been catastrophic. But as soon as the violence had reached its zenith, he began to pick up the pieces, like he did with the plaque, although, as he said at a press conference, "UP will never be the same again."

Because he was often called to conferences or meetings

Page 6, please



Picketers of the two-month strike against the management of Central Textile Mills in Balabac, Quezon City, display a coffin to show their resentment over the delay in MOLE arbitration.

Photo by Ron Santos

## Land reform in reverse

Because of the enthusiastic and haphazard implementation of land reform to provide "land for the landless," small landowners and farmers found themselves at the receiving end of a pervasive and deep-rooted social and economic injustice.

This is the stand taken by the Bulk Small Landowners Association, Inc. of Bulik, Camarines Sur, in a

Page 3, please

## What dog meat again?

By RIC AVE

We read an interesting item in the *Northeastern Courier* which must be happy news indeed for dogmeat consumers in the Bicol region. This is the petition of the operators of small canidieria operators to the Sangguniang Bayan of San Francisco, La Union, to suspend the implementation of the dogmeat banning ordinance.

The petitioners also suggested that only foreign-bred and imported dogs should be included in the ban whereas the locally bred dogs should be declared suitable for culinary purposes.

Now isn't this disturbing? Why should foreign dogs be

Page 6, please

## SC backs UE faculty

The five-year struggle of the University of the East Faculty Association (UEFA) for pay increase, mandated in PD 451 which was controlled by the UE management thereby resulting in a UEFA-UE bargaining deadlock, recently got the Supreme Court (SC) backing.

The SC stepped into the picture and settled the controversy as to what "MOE

Page 6, please

## NEWS SCAN

### Now it's Visine!

Two bottles of Visine AC eye drops were found to be contaminated with hydrochloric acid (known locally as muriatic acid), according to a United Press International (UPI) report coming from Denver, Colorado. The discovery prompted the head of the Rocky Mountain Public Control Center to appeal to the manufacturers of the product to remove the eye drops from



store shelves throughout the U.S.

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

### CHAPTER VI

#### Picking up the Pieces

I HAD PREVIOUSLY recounted how President Lopez, after being confronted by a mob of 50 crying, cursing, hell-bent students on Feb. 1, tenderly picked up a bronze plaque on the littered hallway and put it aside.

Like a seasoned diplomat, he had ridden the storm. He did not buck the fury; it would have been catastrophic. But as soon as the violence had reached its zenith, he began to pick up the pieces, like he did with the plaque, although, as he said at a press conference, "UP will never be the same again."

Because he was often called to conferences or meetings

Page 6, please

who had to get down at the intersection of Commonwealth and University Avenues (buses would not proceed farther). Motorists, too, were indignant; as a matter of fact, they were more vocal in their indignation than the poor people who depended on buses or jeepneys to move about. Unwilling to use their feet even for a hundred meters, these motorists had been besieging Quezon Hall, the Department of National Calls, even Malacanang with calls protesting the "anarchy" in the UP.

Baculiniao and his companions recognized, too, that they had to do something about the transport problem. The Working Group drew up certain guidelines on the entry of some kinds of vehicles in the campus. The following vehicles, it was agreed, would be allowed entry.

Those carrying food or sick persons or on missions "vital to community life"; UP official cars (except UP security cars), private cars owned by UP residents on campus, and properly identified mass media vehicles. Private cars owned neither by UP residents on campus nor by UP faculty members and employees, shall be left on Emilio Jacinto St., leading to ALEC.

More importantly, we placed three UP vehicles on service to carry area residents. Two shuttled back and forth on University Ave., a third, smaller one brought people to the various residential areas.

The first trip was at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 6. As I stood on the steps of Quezon Hall, watching the buses disgorge women and men who had been walking about a kilometer in the last five days, I felt as if a big thorn had been extracted from my side. Every passenger was smiling, not believing that they had actually ridden for free and carried to their very doorsteps. They waved, smiled, and almost all cried out: "Salamat po!" The heartbreak of the past days was melting — we had licked one problem!

But solving one problem did not mean solving the others. In addition to the red flags which earlier had been mounted on the Library, Palma and Melchor Halls, new names had been painted on the facades of buildings. The Faculty Center became the Jose Ma. Sison Center; Quezon Hall became Kom. Dante Hall, the Library (named after ex-President Bienvenido Gonzalez) became Amado Guerrero Hall. Abelardo Hall was baptized Tanghalang Bayan. On Palma and Melchor Halls, revolutionary slogans were scrawled in red paint.

I myself saw a faculty member painting a slogan on a wall behind Quezon Hall. Should I have stopped that faculty member, who turned around when I appeared on the catwalk in Quezon Hall? I said to myself; they have "liberated" the academic quadrangle, they have "liberated" the UP Press and the radio station, they have established a "Diliman Commune" and installed a Provisional Directorate (rolls well on the tongue) — why shouldn't they have one more fling? We were rolling back on the punches; one more roll wouldn't make much difference. Let me explain this remark.

When President Lopez asked me to be Dean of Students in April 1970, he did not minimize our coming problems. Student activism was fast gaining ground and the students were becoming more demanding. After I made up my mind to accept President Lopez's offer, I told him: "Sir, we will have to roll with the punches, but let's put in a few licks ourselves." He laughed.

The "baptism" of four buildings with revolutionary names was the last "roll." As a matter of fact, it was anti-climactic. The canvas had been repainted, let the "artist" make his signature. Actually it took only a few brush strokes to paint the names over. (Attribute it to romanticism).

(To be continued)

### The U.P.

From page 1

(in Quezon City Hall, in Congress, in Camp Aguinaldo), President Lopez entrusted some of the decision making to the Working Group.

One will be surprised what some of the things that people asked me to do:

(1) The employees of the PNB branch in Vinzons Hall wanted me to give them a pass so they could enter Vinzons and get their records out. I told them such a pass would have no value if some elements would bar them.

(2) The owner of a motorcycle with a sidecar, which had been commandeered, asked me to get the motorcycle (the sidecar had been detached and became part of the barricade in front of Quezon Hall) back. I told the owner that Baculiniao could solve his problem, not I.

(3) Two girls wanted me to seek "two or three" infiltrators they were sure they saw in Palma Hall. (Did they think

### Views and

From page 5

sufficient warning, but be noble enough to respect human life, even that of the criminals, if it has achieved its superiority over them. In this way, ordinary citizens would look upon the law and the law-enforcers as the protectors of human rights and models of civilized behaviour. And if example must be set, it should be more effectively done by the authority of the State as inflexible against criminals who would dare it, but compassionate with those who surrender and are penitent. It must be understood that the loss of freedom by being incarcerated for a crime committed is enough punishment for a human being, and because even criminals are human beings they should not be "put to sleep" like dogs in the city-pound.

I was James Bond?)

(4) Telephone calls asked me when classes would be resumed. In my confusion and frustration, I lapsed into the editorial we. "Resumption of classes is farthest from our mind," I said, and promptly it was quoted in the newspapers.

(5) One time some barricaders asked me to send word to another barricade that they had not had their breakfast and could they send some bread? As I turned to carry my "mission," one boy said, "Sir, will you also tell them to send us some more Molotovs? We are short."

President Lopez would be the first to admit that during the first few days there was indeed some breakdown in administration. The reason was simple enough: we were not prepared for such a situation in which the administrative officials who stuck around were caught between the military forces that were itching to come in and the militants who were determined to keep them out. President had to do many things at the same time, and often he had to go to Manila to stand rigid questioning on what is being done. In the vacuum that was sometimes created, a few faculty members had to step in, although the extent of their authority had not been defined. As Dean of Students I found myself filling the vacuum sometimes.

But as the days wore on, President Lopez got better hold of the situation. He was picking the pieces with three guidelines to go by, in the order of their importance:

1. Save lives, as much as possible, especially of the students.
2. Defend the academic integrity of the University by resisting the entry of QC police or troops in mass.
3. Save as much of the physical plant as is possible while carrying out the first two objectives.

The first big step in normalization was the operation of a bus shuttle service. Before the intrusion by the Metrocom became the issue, it was the inconvenience suffered by those

# Gold Cross awardee tortured, now in hospital

By ROBBY BURCOS

September Sgt. Edwin Sagay, a Presidential Gold Cross awardee who was later discharged and jailed without trial for alleged illegal possession of firearms in Davao del Norte.

He is now in Manila, specifically at the V. Luna Medical Center where he is confined weeks after he was reportedly tortured and beaten in circumstances allegedly by military men inside the PC province in Davao.

The parents of this Gold Cross awardee for exemplary gallantry while fighting a band of dissidents expressed fear that their son might lose

sanity as a result of the severe beatings he suffered from his tormentors.

Earlier, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) denied Sagay's allegations that he is being held illegally.

Speaking through Director C. Abdo Jr., the Defense Ministry said Sagay's continued detention is covered by a Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) based on the request of the PC-DNP and the Recon XI commander, who considers Sagay as "dangerous and likely to continue his illegal activities."

Page 6, photo



Sgt. Edwin Sagay, a Presidential Gold Cross awardee, lies in a hospital bed at the V. Luna Medical Center after he was allegedly tortured by military men inside the Davao PC province. Sagay is also reportedly suffering from mental illness as a result of the severe beatings he suffered at the hands of his former tormentors in areas.

## 'Hamletting': New insidious term

By RDC AVE

Recently, 36 pilots of the Philippines Air Force (PAF) wrote and signed a petition addressed to Gen. Juanito Cruz of the province, asking him to allow some 200 families banished in the town of Nasipit by the order of the military authorities to return to their homes in the town, San Juan and sites of the Iruia Zamboanga Valley in Rizal, Cagayan.

New rights away several

agreements will crop up in the mind of any reader of such an account. What is "hamletting?" Why are rural families banished "hamletted" by the military authorities? Why do pilots take up the cudgels of the exiles-banished?

If one looks up the dictionary one finds the word "hamlet." It means a small village and it implies an illegitimate, partial, temporary and

inconsistent existence. But actually one will not find in the dictionary the word "hamletting" or "hamlettingness." These are products of the trough of the time and English, being a living language, has a living language. But actually, the dictionary may carry such words in the context that we are using them now.

Take the word "salvage" whose dictionary meaning is, "Filipino, have plundered"

Page 4, photo

## OVER PRIEST'S ARREST

### Church-military rift is widening

The arrest last October 10 of Fr. Edgar Kanglion, parish priest of Siboga and social action director of the Diocese of Cebu, has further widened the

gulf between the Church and the military, according to the press statement of Church spokesmen of the Commission for the Protection of the Church People's Right (CPCR)

and the Ecumenical Movement for Justice in the Philippines (EMJP).

Fr. Kanglion was arrested by operatives of the Eastern Command (EACOM) reportedly under the order of Col. Manuel Figueroa, intelligence chief, at about 8:30 a.m. after having told members of the staff of the Holy Family.

This despite alleged assurances of High AFP brass that no religious will be arrested in future unless caught in an actual criminal or subversive act.

Details of the arrest were carried by the Manila Bulletin yesterday as well as the statement of Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, that the arrest was made on the basis of a presidential commitment

Page 2, photo

\*\*\* THIRD EDITION OF THE WEEK \*\*\*

**THE FORUM**

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# Infested rice sold to public?

Officials of the National Food Authority (NFA) are being urged to investigate reports that infested or contaminated rice unfit for human consumption are being sold by unscrupulous dealers in the provinces.

The spotted rice, numbering 200,000 bags, were sold by the Food Terminal Inc., an NFA subsidiary, to some dealers on condition that the "waste should not be sold to the public but only to be used exclusively for animal feeds."

Obviously, however, the dealer who furnished the rice stock had discarded this condition and instead mixed the infested rice with newly-milled grains and sold them at huge profits to the public.

WE Forum informants said these contaminated rice are possibly being sold in retail outlets in the provinces of Bulacan, Marikina, Pasig and Malabon and in the city of Luzon.

Aside from selling the infested rice to these unscrupulous dealers, it was also

Page 4, photo

## City executives buck poll synchronization

Manila Mayor and vice mayor are opposing the proposal in the Misamis Baguio License (MBL) circle to synchronize local elections with that of the assemblymen in 1984.

A bill calling for the synchronization of elections in 1984 was already filed at the Senate.

If this bill is approved, it means that local officials (city mayor, vice mayor, governor, vice governor and members of municipal and provincial boards) will again submit themselves to the people in 1984.

To effect the synchronization, the staggered term of local elective officials would be reduced to only four years. Their terms of office started last year.

A survey made among mayor and vice-mayors of the four cities and 12 towns indicated an overwhelming opposition to the plan.

## Tension mounts in Tanay

There is tension between students of Rizal Technological and school officials of the Rizal National Agricultural School (RNAS) in Tanay, Rizal.

About 17 families, who have been residing in the locality for the past 30 years, have discovered that their 39 hectares of cultivated land are being allegedly claimed by school officials led by the principal-administrator.

Two former employees of RNAS, who have been playing the land-claim case.

## The US dilemma in RP

(first page 2)

The reasons cited by the mayor and vice-mayors, who asked that their election be withheld for the time being, were:

-The mayor and vice-mayors, who were elected in January 1980, was for a one-year term. To cut their term of office to four years would be unfair and unjust to them.

-Their election to a one-year term was in the nature of a contract with the electorate. Cutting down this term would be a violation of such contract.

-A local election in 1984 would plunge the province, cities and towns again into distress and harmful partnership and pollution at a time when the need of the hour is unity.

-To reduce the terms of governors, mayors and city and town council members by two years would be to destroy

Page 4, photo

## THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

### CHAPTER VI: Madras wounded

There were more pressing matters to occupy me on Feb. 6 (a Saturday) than worrying about new names on buildings.

When I arrived at the first barricade that evening, I was told that the police and Marines had searched early that morning the barricade on Katipunan Road. Those students were hurt. I decided to pass by the infirmary. On my way, I passed down the path between them and the Teachers Alliance (former economics) building. Here enough I saw men in khaki lined up on the further side of Katipunan.

Of the three students who were casualties in that morning's battle, one, a certain Ballo, suffered most. He had a gunshot wound on the shoulder. The other had minor injuries, one of them being a wound in the ankle caused by a pillow.

"Okay, boys," I said, "get a good rest."

Page 4, photo

## NEWS SCAN

### Farolan to act on Customs mess



Customs Commissioner Renato J. Farolan is expected to act today on the five-month long anomaly involving alleged fraudulent releases of customs deposits resulting in losses of millions of pesos of expected revenue from the government.

The report filed by the National Customs Police

Page 3, photo

### Hospital workers air gripes

Employees of the Davao del Sur Provincial Hospital are dissatisfied by the non-implementation of pay increases and the frequent delay in release of their salaries.

In a letter of appeal, the employees try to draw the attention of Health Minister Juan Arana to the fact that salaries have been unduly delayed and that they are apprehensive they may not get their Christmas pay in time.

The employees claimed that

Page 4, photo

# THE U.P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

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## CHAPTER VI

### Students wounded

There were more pressing matters to occupy me on Feb. 6 (a Saturday) than worrying about new names on buildings.

When I arrived at the first barricade that morning, I was told that the police and Metrocom had smashed early that morning the barricade on Katipunan Road. Three students were hurt. I decided to pass by the infirmary. On my way, I peered down the path between Narra and the Teodora Alonzo (home economics) building. Sure enough I saw men in khaki lined up on the farther side of Katipunan.

Of the three students who were casualties in that morning's battle, one, a certain Bello, suffered most. He had a gunshot wound on the shoulder. The others had minor injuries, one of them being a wound in the ankle caused by a pillbox.

"Okay, boys," I said, "get a good rest."

Page 6, please

## The U.P.

From page 1

"Yes, sir," one of them said, "so I can get back there." "There," of course, meant the barricades. With such courage, I told myself, how does the State hope to ever turn back the youths' revolution? There was no whimper, not even an accusation against the troopers who shot them. All they wanted was to be well again to fight once more.

I passed by Engineering, waved to the four or five small figures on the roof, beneath a red flag. (Later, some of them were to say that they recognized me on the street below and had waved.)

By this time the area residents had mustered enough determination to hold a meeting on the stairs of Quezon Hall. Now they want to be part of whoever was running the University,

## Views and

From page 5

Can you beat that?

A. I can't. Tetchie can.

Q. According to Jose Guevara: "No other woman in history held as many top positions as she does." (Times Journal, 8 Oct.) Can you believe that?

A. Whoever she is, how does Joe know she's on top?

Q. You know, Professor, I feel sane now. You make me laugh. May I see you again, Professor?

A. Of course. If you want to remain sane read *WE Forum*.

Q. By the way, Professor, what do you think of a newspaper that advertises that it is the newspaper "Where the printed word is alive"? Is it for real?

A. It is not enough to be alive, so many people in this country are alive. One must be dedicated to the truth—that's what matters most, particularly for a newspaper. Otherwise the newspapers of today are merely tomorrow's garbage. Some of them don't even have to wait till tomorrow.

whether it is the working group or the students.

But instead of concentrating on plans so that normalization could be achieved in the shortest time possible, recrimination held sway. They could not even agree on how they would be represented in the Working Group, which I said could be expanded to include all sectors of the University. Words, words, words — until . . .

Some student activists, hearing there was an assembly in Quezon Hall, went there and sat before the faculty members standing or seated on the steps. Soon the meeting turned to be a rowdy debate. There were accusations and counter-accusations. One teacher was talking down to the student leader, who never lost his address of respect. The microphone was grabbed by one, only to be snatched by another. Some left in disgust. Clearly an impasse had developed.

I asked that if all the area associations would elect their representatives, I would include them in the Working Group. Somehow, despite the "boycott" by Baculinao and the others of previous meetings I had arranged, I felt that a Working Group could still solve many of the problems still plaguing the community. Some students who said they represented the "silent majority" of the studentry whose only wish is to be allowed to continue their studies, were informed to be ready for any meeting.

Although the meeting on the steps of Quezon Hall ended on a note of uncertainty, I understood that *rondas* resulted therefrom. A group of male residents in an area would patrol the streets in shifts of a couple of hours each. Their main concern was that a lot of "strangers" had infiltrated the campus and were manning the barricades. Tales of strange men roaming the streets at night, of property being stolen—those who had not evacuated hastily to other areas easily fell prey to their fears. I am not saying that there were no misdeeds, but the panic was out of proportion to the real situation. Remember the Librarian's report that the Library was burning? Or the tale that two machineguns had been mounted on the roofs of building? Or that girls had been raped at the barricades?

If someone had started the rumor that the US Marines had landed in Balara, it would have been believed as Gospel truth.

(To be continued)

## Tanodbayan answers Sin

(The following letter, written by Justice Bernardo P. Fernandez of the Tanodbayan (Gonababayan) in an answer to the comments of the Enquirer's James Cardinal Sin published as a "Guest Editorial" of WE FORUM in the Oct. 11-13, 1982 issue. Fernandez's letter was copy furnished WE Forum. — EEO)

Your Enquirer:

This refers to your so-called "Guest Editorial" in the October 11-12, 1982 issue of the WE FORUM in which, with undisguised sarcasm, you adverted to supposed mis-

Page 6, please

# CIA report on Imelda denounced



MRS. MARCOS

A WE FORUM EDITORIAL REPORT

The powerful Central Intelligence Agency, the United States government's espionage arm with a world-wide network, has been conducting a series of furtive but discreet studies on the current political situation in the Philippines with the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, in the vortex of these reports.

The top-secret CIA reports specifically aimed at on "Mrs. Marcos' ambition to replace her husband," in case something happens to Pres-

ident Marcos.

Excerpts of the reports which were widely circulated

during the two-week visit of the Marcoses in the United States.

Page 8, please



VOL. VI NO. 53 • OCT. 18-19, 1982 • P1.50 in METRO MANILA

## NFA orders rice probe; retired General linked

The National Food Authority has ordered an "immediate investigation" into reports that "infested" or contaminated rice sold for human consumption are being sold to the public by certain unscrupulous NFA dealers.

This developed as the name of a retired General cropped up as a partner of one of the dealers who covered the stocks of the spoiled rice from the NFA which subsequently found their way in retail outlets in the provinces.

Reacting to the headline expose of the WE FORUM (Oct. 15-17, 1982), the NFA said that the "buyers of the rice might have smelted it and mixed it with good quality rice."

A spokesman of the NFA, however, said that "while the contaminated rice when reprocessed can still be fit for human consumption," the certificates of award to the dealers in question "specifically stated that the rice be used for animal feeds."

Reports reaching this newspaper disclosed that the adulterated rice were being sold in the provinces of Bulacan, Marikina, Marikina, Mindoro and Lucena City. They were part of

the 200,000 bags of "infested rice" which the NFA sold to some dealers.

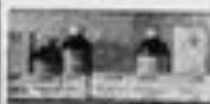
A document furnished by informants to WE FORUM showed that one of the recipients of the rice purchased from the NFA was a retired General. A second copy of an NFA certificate awarding portions of the rice stocks at a cost of P15,000 was addressed to a dealer but under the name of the retired General.

In ordering the investigation, the NFA however, denied that it ever sold the rice to unlicensed dealers. The spokesman of the rice agency said that the presentation of an NFA license is a prerequisite to any business dealings with the agency. He added that most of the buyers were big foodstuffs.

"But if we prove that some of them really mixed the rice with newly-milled grains, we will not hesitate to go after these dealers," the NFA spokesman added. He said that adulteration is a violation punishable under Presidential Decree No. 4, as amended by PD 1770.

### INSIDE

#### Dangerous drugs hit



Commentary Julie Amargo writes about serious and dangerous drugs being peddled in Third World countries, including the Philippines.

page 3

#### City covered by garbage

Witty columnist Armando J. Malay has come out with a scenario about a "City of Man" drowned in its own garbage.

page 4

#### 2 Cabinet men laud clergy

Tourism Minister Jose D. Apurhan has underscored the important role that Catholic schools play in educating the youth in a ceremony commemorating the 25th founding anniversary of the Divine Word Academy in Davao City.

At the same time, the Sunday Punch quoted Minister

Page 2, please

#### QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Is President Marcos really willing to cut short his term and call for a free and honest elections?

## Pimentel raps FM for extravagance

Mayor Apollonio Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City yesterday lambasted President Marcos and his entire delegation to the United States for "shamelessly squandering the little foreign exchange of our already financially-distressed economy."

The opposition leader from Mindanao said that the expensive two-week trip of the Marcoses to the U.S. is "clearly consistent with the continuing pattern of profligacy by the Marcos regime."

Pimentel added: "The extravagance displayed by Mr. Marcos and his thousands that formed his deposed entourage contrasts drastically with the formal, austere, and dignified state visits of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Mrs. Indira Gandhi of India. Mr. Lee and Mrs. Gandhi accomplished unequivocal successes for their respective countries with a minimum of fanfare, accompanied by only a handful of persons, and with the maximum honor."

Pimentel said "our holders of power in government should take a cue from the leaders of these two nations which are clearly better off than the Philippines today but have exercised unbridled humility and wisdom in their decisions."

"The Philippine government," Pimentel stressed, "must now answer to the people for its extravagance, provide an accounting, identify the members of the entourage and specify their respective functions."

### PDP-LABAN head answers Henrst article

Chairman Luis has reacts to William Randolph Hearst's article

page 3

## THE UP BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

CHAPTER VII

"SP" Takes the Offensive

IRONICALLY, it was QC's hard-living chief of police who furnished President Lopez the means to solve the problem of the barricades.

On Monday morning, Feb. 8, the President told me we would have to face Mayor Amorsano and Police Chief Karigal again.

The first part of the confrontation was a repeat of the one of Feb. 2. Mayor Amorsano said he was under pressure to have the offending barricades removed, President Lopez and I kept asking for more time to convince the students to bring down the barricades. This day, however, Chief Karigal was more up

Page 6, please

## Still no raps vs detained drivers' head

It's more than a month now since Medardo Roda, head of a militant group of jeepney drivers, was arrested and detained in Camp Crane, but still no charges have been filed against him.

At least, that's how he heard his plight in a letter to WE FORUM last October 12.

Roda, chairman of the Pagkakaibig ng mga Trooper at Operasyon Natsiyonal (PITON) which signed in a stoppage jeepney strike last June, has been in Stockade I-A in Camp Crane, Quezon City since Sept. 5 after he was arrested by Metrocom operatives while driving his jeepney in Cubao.

In his letter, which was brought by his wife to the editorial office of this newspaper, Roda promised that no impact or assignment against him has been scheduled by authorities although

Page 8, please



Then UP President S.P. Lopez talks to policemen.

### WEEKEND NEWS



Minister Enrile presents an award to Air Cadet Y.A. Sabana, Jr. for completing the officer-pilot training course during the weekend.

## Enrile on priests

"The military is not running after priests if they are really serving our people, but if they are helping the communists and they are operating with communists, that's a different story."

Page 9, please

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## CHAPTER VII

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Page 6, please



Then UP President S.P. Lopez talks to policemen.

## The U.P.

From page 1

gressive. Hands shaking, he would thrust before us an envelope full of charges against Baculinao et al. He said he had affidavits to prove that commandeered taxis were returned only after payment of "ransom." He also said that a body had been found near President Lopez's residence and no report had been made to the QC police department. Worse, the barricaders were asking questions of investigators who wanted to gather clues.

As Chief Karingal was venting his fury on us, Mayor Amoranto read a newspaper. He was giving his chief of police some catharsis. Finally the mayor said, "All right, try to have those barricades removed as soon as you can." President Lopez and I sighed with relief: the mayor had not told us he would order the QC police (backed by Metrocom) to enter the campus. Profuse with our "**Marami pong salamat, Mayor,**" we stood up. But Karingal pulled his ace. It made us sit down again, sweating profusely.

Karingal said that he was just awaiting for a judge's signature on warrants of arrest for Baculinao and so many John

of egalitarianism, a few bright but poor students were also granted scholarship.) Right there, the seeds of inequality was sown — or more aptly, was nurtured. But the image which captivates the public mind is that these highly trained young people, on returning home, were made to assume key positions in government and in business. The moral is that it pays to align oneself with the colonizer.

In the meantime, the business community in the mother country tried to contribute towards the development of the colony. Its contribution was in non-formal education. Businessmen

a few military officers. This was in the early 1920's when American officers from Sangley Point in Cavite used to ride their big horses on leisure or reconnaissance trip through our barrio. Awed by their big size and big horses which were twice the size of our ponies, I used to peep admiringly at them through our fence, wishing not to be noticed. Every once in a while, an officer would espy me, and out of kindness (and sympathy for my fright) he would throw two or three Wrigley's chewing gum at me. And, of course, I scrambled for them — which gave the American a hearty laugh. It did not

Does. "When I get those warrants," Karingal said, his voice trembling, "I shall serve them. And no one can interfere with me" — looking in the direction of the mayor who was peering on a newspaper page — "for that would be a judicial order I'll be carrying out."

I said: "Chief, maybe you will have to serve those warrants because those are the court's orders. But can you have them served by two or three men, unarmed and in civilian clothes?" He jumped on me with both feet. He roared: "And who are you to impose conditions on how I would serve those warrants?"

I said, "I'm sorry, but I am still thinking of the lives that may be lost if your uniformed men go in force."

Karingal turned to one of his men: "Are those warrants signed already?" The other replied, "**Malapit na, Sir.**"

Karingal had played it smart. He knew Mayor Amoranto has a soft heart and as long as possible would not issue the order to smash the barricades. But court orders are a different matter; even the mayor could not interfere in a judicial order.

President Lopez and I had been cornered. Karingal held the ace and we didn't even have a jack to offset it. No, not even the joker card.

We decided to leave. Ordinarily we would have been famished but when we reached Sulo Hotel and ordered the day's menu, the food tasted like sand in my mouth.

President Lopez knew that if Chief Karingal carries out his threat to serve the warrants, the barricaders would put up stiff resistance — and die. At that point, President Lopez decided to resign. I started scribbling, on his instruction, a statement announcing his resignation.

"But resignation would be a defeatist action," he said. I stopped scribbling. We paced the floor again.

"On the other hand," he said, more to himself than to me, "if the police enter and many students die, I don't want their blood on my hands." I prepared to write again. We got stuck on how a sentence would be written. So I suggested we take a break and collect our thoughts.

He asked Hermie Dumlao if Baculinao could be fetched from the UP. He was going to place his dilemma before Baculinao and tell the Student Council president that if the barricades would not be dismantled and the police-Metrocom come in, he would resign as UP president because he would not want to be held responsible for the deaths that would occur.



Then some members of President Lopez's staff came in. Someone suggested that the Lopez-Baculinao meeting be held in Dr. Oscar Alfonso's home nearby. As Baculinao was going to be fetched to Sulo, I stayed behind to await him and to bring him to Alfonso's place. I cooled my heels for half an hour. I bought a **Daily Mirror**; the headline said: "Fate of UP's Lopez hangs." Actually, some congressmen had been after President Lopez's neck in the last few days. The fools! The situation in the UP could not be solved by firing one man and replacing him with another. More important: **who** will replace SP?

The presidential car stopped before the hotel and I was told that Baculinao was being brought to Dr. Alfonso's house instead of the hotel. As I got off the car in UP village, Baculinao and the **Philippine Collegian** editor, Antonio Tagamolila, were entering the house.

The President told Baculinao about Karingal's threat to enter the campus to serve the warrants. He told the black-jacketed diminutive militant that if the barricades were not removed he would announce his resignation.

Baculinao asked for time to go back to UP and consult his men.

President Lopez now went on the offensive. He had rolled with the punches, one after the other. Now it was time to roll back. He asked all of us to contact the TV and radio stations. He himself read a statement, in effect saying that his efforts to restore peace and order while maintaining the freedom and integrity of the University, had been unsuccessful. Meanwhile, he said, the police are insisting on coming in, and to this action he was "unalterably opposed."

"If, therefore," he intoned, "the barricades are not removed and the police forcibly enter the campus, I shall be constrained to resign."

As we listened in the next room on the "live" broadcast, gooseflesh crept all over me. Charles de Gaulle had done a similar thing; when he did not get the mandate he was asking from his countrymen, he retired.

The time of the first broadcast was about 5 p.m. Rody San Diego was drafted to scoot to newspaper offices with the statement.

Once he had made up his decision, President Lopez was relaxed. Since that noon he had been a Filipino Hamlet, wracked by a terrifying dilemma. He didn't want to quit with the UP in such a mess. On the other hand, Karingal didn't appear to be bluffing when he said he would move in to serve the warrants. And braying on the sides were lawmakers who were after President Lopez's neck.

That evening, President Lopez slept in the Sulo Hotel. Amoranto's man had told him that they got wind of a plot that certain groups were going to kidnap the UP president and hold him hostage. Hostage for what? It was not made clear. But the president chose to follow the advice and took a suite in the hotel.

At 11 o'clock that night, in an emergency meeting, the "Provisional Directorate" decided to lift the barricades. Actually, some of them had already been removed, those on the auxiliary roads.

The next day, Feb. 9, the main barricades went down. "SP" had put in a major lick himself.

(To be continued)



Lawyer Sofronio Ustalan (holding microphone), board member of the Philippine Registry of Interpreters, appeals to newsmen to help the deaf attain higher education and get more job opportunities by publishing their needs during a press conference held recently.

## Amnesty informant harassed?

A former detainee and informant of the Amnesty International investigating team that visited the Philippines is reportedly being harassed by members of the Guardia (Quezon) PC-IMP.

Subject of harassment is Lorenzo Castillo. The information on this was relayed to former Sen. Juan W. Delesno by Castillo's sister, Romelga Castillo Ybanes.

In Iloilo, Delesno called the attention of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The former senator also furnished Enrile with a copy of the affidavit of Castillo's sister on the harassment.

In his recent statement dated October 13, Romelga claimed that a certain Sergeant Hena came to her residence at Barangay 10, Bal-Air Subdivision, Larena City, looking for her brother Lorenzo.

Lorenzo was allegedly harassed by the PC after his detention and revelation of information to representatives of Amnesty International which has caused the

PC-IMP headquarters in Guimara some trouble.

According to Romelga Hena was looking for Lorenzo to get his signature on an affidavit, probably on statements he gave AI.

Should Lorenzo fail to sign the affidavit, Hena allegedly warned that he (Lorenzo) would be charged with subversion and the use of an

alias, said Romelga in her sworn statement.

Upon instruction, Romelga and a companion went to see a Major Alino at the PC camp in Guimara.

Major Alino told her that there was really no complaint against Lorenzo but that they would like him to shed light on the information he gave AI.

## Persecution decried

By VIC BARRANCO

One of the latest cases of cruel persecution by the military was registered recently in Nueva Vizcaya, this time with foreign missionaries among the victims.

A report of that incident was sent to the Catholic religion and lay workers, including members of the Knights of Columbus last week, although the military said on the mission of the Belgian CIM fathers in Villavieja, Nueva Vizcaya, took

place last August.

All efforts to secure the release of those detained by the local authorities had proved futile, so that an appeal to friends in Manila had to be made as a last resort.

A report of the persecution was made in a letter to friends and possible helpers by Rev. Ted Baudena, CIM, and Rev. Van Obenbeka, assistant in the Villa Verde mission.

The mission was raided by

# US report cites RP's ills, options

United States policy-makers, worried over the countless problems plaguing the Philippines, have foreseen ominous signs that the US might shift its support to Opposition elements instead of retaining close relations with the Marcos government because their views appear to be more conducive to America's interests. According to a report entitled "The Internal Situation in the Philippines: Current Trends and

Future Prospects," one of the several problems American policy-makers are facing is the assessment of basic policy goals and decide whether to seek a "strategy that would balance objectives or one that would give priority to certain objectives."

The report was prepared by Larry A. Nilsch, a special

## Political pot boils; UNIDO plots move

Opposition leaders have vowed to fight for the inclusion of their basic demands in the proposed electoral m-

gains City.

Other public hearings are scheduled in Cebu City on October 29, Davao City on October 30 and in Metro

Page 3, please

## Panoply of preparation for FM visit

By LYNN ROSELLINI

(Below is the continuation of the series of reports published in the United States before and during President Marcos' state visit last month. - Editor)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—First came the parties, largely nightly receptions at the Philippine Embassy designed to win support among Filipino-Americans.

Then came the embassy press handouts, with expressive-looking bits recalling the virtues of President and Mrs. Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Next came the Marcos posters and T-shirts, distributed



LAUREL

forms as a Batasang Pambansa committee prepares to undertake public hearings on the move to synchronize elections in the country.

Former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Democratic Nationalist Organization (UNIDO), said he will issue that minimum safeguards outlined by the UNIDO be included in the proposed electoral bill during the public hearings.

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Piment, chairman of the Batasan committee on revision of laws, codes and constitutional amendments, will conduct public hearings starting October 23 in Ba-

## INSIDE

4 After successfully going on a three-a-week basis, readers of WE Forum are now clamoring that we go daily. See Publisher's Note.



BROCKA

6 A smear campaign is being waged against movie director Lino Brocka. Words are being passed around that he is a leftist and a Communist sympathizer.

## THE UP BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

### CHAPTER VIII "Barricades Are Fine"

Understandably, even after the barricades were removed on February 9, the cataclysmic event continued to be the subject of discussion after that date, not only in the U.P. itself but also in Congress, in the Board of Regents, in the UP Student Council, the media, the nation.

On February 13, the UP Student Council passed a resolution titled "Barricades Are Fine," with 24 council members endorsing the resolution and five against.

This document, an important one in the history of student-people activities, reads as follows:

"Whereas, direct and intense confrontation between reactionary and progressive forces is inevitable in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society that is fast evolving into its historical opponents, the national democratic society;

"Whereas, the crisis over the dictated increase in the prices of oil, gasoline and other petroleum products has concretely manifested the insurmountable contradiction between the inter-

Page 6, please

## Defense ministry answers charges

(Following is the letter of Ministry of National Defense spokesman Jose T. Flores Jr. outlining the results of the investigation conducted by a committee headed by Deputy Defense Minister Carmelo Z. Barbano on alleged matters in Nueva Ecija as reported by WE Forum in its June 12-15, 1982 issue - Editor.)

This is in connection with the reported Nueva Ecija "massacre" as published in the WE Forum.

We are sending you a summary of the progress of investigation by the special committee which was direct-

ed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to undertake a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the alleged massacre.

Results of the investigation conducted by the Committee headed by Deputy Minister for Civilian Relations Carmelo Z. Barbano disclosed the following:

1. The killing of four (4) and the wounding of two (2) members of the Baudena family in Barangay Baluarte in Capas town on February 25, 1982 was perpetrated by a group of unidentified persons in fatigue uniforms. The

Page 7, please

## NEWS SCAN

### Negros priest arrested

BACOLOD CITY — Two warrants of arrest have been served on a priest for illegal possession of explosives and for inciting to rebellion, Negros Occidental PC commander Col. Francisco Agosin said yesterday.

Served the warrants was Fr. Brian Gore. He did not post bail, Agosin said.

Judge Rafael Gantaya of the municipal court of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental set at P12,000 bail for illegal possession and P13,000 on the charge of inciting to rebellion.

Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich turned Gore over to Kabankalan station commander police Maj. Federico Yulo on October 18. Police later turned him over officially to Judge Gantaya. Agosin said Father Gore was detained

Page 2, please

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"Whereas, the crisis over the dictated increase in the prices of oil, gasoline and other petroleum products has concretely manifested the irreconcilable contradiction between the inte-

Page 6, please

## The U.P.

From page 1

rests of the American imperialists on the one hand and the Filipino people on the other;

"Whereas, the local neo-colonial State, controlled by the treacherous local ruling class headed by Marcos, has once and for all exposed its servility and violent puppetry to foreign interests by the use of fascist force to suppress the democratic rights of the patriotic drivers, students and other progressive classes in the specific instance of the current transport strike;

"Whereas, the political power that will finally put an end to foreign and feudal exploitation could emanate from the masses alone in their relentless protracted struggle against the forces of reaction at all levels and on all fronts;

"Whereas, the barricades arose spontaneously and immediately gained mass support as a form of protest and as a direct exercise of people's political power during the first wave of confrontation not only in UP but in Greater Manila as well;

"Whereas, in the case of UP, the barricades at the university gates served as concrete manifestations of support for the active participation in the transport strike while those inside the

## Views and

From page 5

we scrap block voting?" (Sunday Express, 17 Oct.)  
What do you think of that question, Professor?

A. The answer is definitely yes. Block voting (or *block-voting*) is only for *blockheads*, those whose heads are made of hollow blocks. If they are candidates their victory is carried by the few good men in the party; if they are the voters, they are voters who do not know for whom they are voting but vote only for the party. Either way, block-voting is *stupid*. It is easier to cheat in block-voting, all you do is change one name, the name of the party, whereas if there is no block-voting you will have to change the names of the many candidates to the ones you like. See?

Q. I didn't know that, Professor. That is perhaps also why flying voters like me were successful in the past in multiplying votes, all we had to do is put the name or initials of the party. Do you think the KBL will agree to that, no block-voting?

A. Unless the members would like the people to interpret their party initials KBL as "Kami Blockvoting Lumabas" (we won by block-voting).

Q. Should Mr. Marcos lose in the 1984 election, do you think he should have a position in the country?

A. Why not? When Winston Churchill went down from the prime ministership of England, he wanted to serve in his precinct. Since Mr. Marcos is interested in peace and order, he could be appointed as *chief-of-police* of Manila, it is an honorable position. That would be really democratic of him.

campus assumed the function and symbol of popular resistance against fascist suppression of academic freedom, or, more precisely, of democratic rights;

"Whereas, the barricades serve the national democratic Cultural Revolution by being dynamic and graphic manifestations of the contradictions in society and of the polarization of forces which find themselves on opposite sides of the barricades, and by being a clear clarion to all progressives and patriots to man the barricades;

"Whereas, aside from the cultural significance of the barricades, they also have direct political value by temporarily allowing the extended exercise of democratic rights as in the establishment of the Diliman Commune;

"Whereas, the development of objective conditions augur more and deeper crisis over oil and other conflicts between American imperialism and the broad masses of Filipinos;

"Whereas, the development of objective-conditions also augur the continuous assaults on the university as the reactionary fascist State attempts to physically harass the counter-university, which now serves as an iron bastion of the national democratic cultural revolution;

"Whereas, setting up barricades is a legitimate, effective and inevitable means of political action and protest;

"Whereas, by previous experience, the masses of UP students can themselves say, 'Barricades are fine!'

"Wherefore, be it resolved, as it is hereby resolved, that the UP Student Council enforce barricades as a form of protest."

Sponsored by Renaldo B. Vea, university councilor, the resolution was attested by Ericson M. Baculinao, chairman of the council, and by June C. Pagaduan, secretary.

Councilors who voted for the resolution were: Jelly Nacino (Law), Bimbo Salazar (Business), Mon Abad (Law), Luis Ferrer (Architecture), Aurelia Pizarro (Mass Communication), Virginia Ugto (Education), Fernando Serina (Engineering), Raymond Altarejos (Engineering), Sylvia Diasnes (Nursing), Zenaída Liamzon (Arts-Sciences), Cecile Flores (Pharmacy), Babes Gamboa (Allied Medical Professions), Vem Holazo (Arts-Sciences), Sonny Coloma (Arts-Sciences), June Pagaduan (Arts-Sciences), Milton Amayun (Arts-Sciences), Reynaldo Vea (Arts-Sciences), Vicky Sisante (Arts-Sciences), Willie Nepomuceno (Fine Arts), Ferdie Constantino (Economics), Bobby Nuguid (Statistical Center), Dennis Morales (Law), Dante Liban (Public Administration), and Fred Tirante (Business Administration).

Three male and two female councilors voted against the resolution endorsing the setting up of the barricades:

Ronaldo Reyes (Law), Jose-Bayani Ailing (Arts-Sciences), Ramon Puno (Arts-Sciences), Karen Villaronte (Nursing) and Judy de la Fuente (Home Economics).

According to an open letter to UP students issued by Baculinao, "after a prolonged debate, the majority in the council censured those who wittingly or unwittingly collaborated with the fascist state in presenting a very distorted and malicious picture of the Diliman Commune while it was under siege by the puppet forces of Marcos. The majority likewise requested the five councilors to desist from further misrepresenting the student council through misleading press statements and indiscriminate TV appearances." (To be continued)

# slay attempt arrested

A woman hospital clerk has been arrested and charged in court for threatening to kill President Marcos supposedly during his visit to Mobile, Alabama last September 24.

The suspect, 57-year-old Laura Spikes of Fairhope county in Mobile, was set to face a preliminary

hearing last October 19, according to reports published in the *Mobile Register*.

The report said Mrs. Spikes sent an anonymous letter to the Mobile office for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on September 22, saying President Marcos "will not leave" Mobile when he comes for a visit.

Mrs. Spikes was arrested by FBI agents last October 1 at her Harold's Harbor. **Page 3, please**



PRESIDENT MARCOS



Laura Spikes is escorted by a federal agent after she was arrested and charged with threatening the life of President Marcos during his brief visit to Mobile, Alabama last month.

\*\*\* THIRD EDITION OF THE WEEK \*\*\*

**WE FORUM**

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHARE A VISION

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## BEFORE GENERAL ELECTIONS

### New Constitution first, PDP demands

A new Constitution of the Federal Republic of the Philippines must first be drafted and then ratified by the Filipino people before general elections should again be held.

This is the proposal of the Filipino Democratic Party (PDP) before it will participate in another election in

the light of published reports of proposals for synchronized presidential, legislative and local elections to be held in 1983 or in 1984.

PDP secretary-general and spokesman Sammy C. Ocasna said that no matter "how early or how synchronized the elections will be, it will only further alienate more

Filipinos as long as the rotten social order institutionalized under the Constitution of our Third and Fourth "Reichs" is not radically transformed."

He said that under the present system, a fair, honest, clean and orderly election is improbable.

Ocasna insists that the only way to put an end to

fratricidal strife in our country is to implement the proposals made by PDP's party convention in Cebu City last February, to wit:

1. Form a government of national harmony consisting of the KBL and its allies, the PDP, and other genuine opposition groups in the **Page 3, please**

## Radicalization of clergy bared

American observers of the internal situation in the Philippines have confessed the existence of a Catholic Left which advocates a violent revolution by farmers and workers to overthrow the Marcos government.

The US Congressional Research Service (CRS) which furnishes congressional com-

mittees with research on and analyses of the Philippine's internal situation said, in a study, that martial law came at a time of ferment when the Second Vatican Council gave special emphasis to the "Church's mission of striving for social justice, including the ending of economic inequalities."

This new role transformed the Church from an "ally of the ruling class to a defender of the masses" against those "vices," said the CRS report.

The 46-member Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) at first extended guarded support for the stated goals of the martial law.

In 1973, however, the Church was split into three different factions: the center, the left, and the right.

The "Catholic Left," led **Page 2, please**

## A mockery of election

By C.H. ACOSTA

An election in 1983? With Mr. Marcos running for re-election again? Man alive!

He has been president since 1966. He has been president for 16 unintermittent years! Does he have to run again? Can't he just let others run for president so that democracy might be **Page 2, please**



Director Mariano Santiago of the Bureau of Land Transportation (left) and some members of his staff are shown making an on-the-spot inspection of impounded coloran jeepneys and other vehicles with expired plate numbers.

## 'Suhol' mentality disturbing

By CHARITO L. PLANAS

Why do some Filipinos allow themselves to be manipulated like that? I ask. Perhaps it is psychic numbing, a psychological denial of the severe socioeconomic problems and abuses of basic freedoms back home. For whatever the reason, I find the secret manifestation of the "suhol" mentality so evident in recent months to be very disturbing.

Some say it is a feigned ignorance; they are the numbers too but they prefer to

glance the other way. These numbers which I often cite convey the hardship. Take for instance the government's figures that at least 83 percent

of Filipino families by the government's own standards earn less than that minimally required to meet basic human needs and live a decent life. There are also those numbers from the Food and Nutrition Institute indicating that nearly half of all mortality in the Philippines is due to malnutrition and that 78 percent of Filipino preschoolers are malnourished.

Especially noteworthy are these government statistics **Page 2, please**

## THE U. P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

By ARMANDO J. MALAY

Chapter IX  
Random Memories

When I toured Kent University (in Ohio) with Poofs, Baird and Click on April 7, 1967, I was shown buildings and spots in the wide campus where the state militia had clashed with students protesting the US intervention in the Vietnam war. I was shown the exact spot on a cement walk under towering trees where a student was shot dead and a girl photographed kneeling beside the body, with her arms outstretched as if asking in heaven's name why the boy had to be shot (it became a famous photograph, reproduced in all major magazines and **Page 6, please**

## Tantuico's appointment: Pro & con

Justice Minister Ricardo C. Puno said that the appointment of Francisco S. Tantuico, Jr. as chairman of the Commission on Audit (COA) is aboveboard and did not contravene the seven-year tenure as provided for in the Constitution.

On the other hand, COA-based sources who called themselves "realists of the **Page 2, please**

## NEWS SCAN

### Special election urged

Seven candidates in the 1980 local election have urged the Commission on Elections (Comelec) to immediately call a special election in San Fernando, Pangasinana.

The urgent motion to hold the special poll was filed by Jose Suarez, official candidate of the opposition National Union for Liberation (NUL) for vice governor and candidates for the Sangguniang Pambalayan Valerio Layug, Antonio Mercado, Moises S. Ocampo, Cornelio Sanga, Yvensio Viray, Dominador Tandang and Carlito Pineda. **Page 7, please**

## INSIDE

### Are you interested in menken treasures?

Read Ric Are's account of how a last 17th century galleon loaded with about 5.5-million (estimated in today's currency) worth of durable treasures in gold and silver was treasured by treasure hunters to the shallow waters of Albay Bay. **Page 2, please**

### Aspiras abused his power?

Could Tourism Minister Jose D. Aspiras have taken advantage of the prerogative of his rank to assign the ministry's service men to repair and tap water for his line at his residence? **Page 7, please**

A concerned reader wrote WE Forum that he found a wallet with papers inside recently.

One item caught his atten- **Page 7, please**

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## Chapter IX Random Memories

When I toured Kent University (in Ohio) with Profs. Baird and Click on April 7, 1967, I was shown buildings and spots in the wide campus where the state militia had clashed with students protesting the US intervention in the Vietnam war. I was shown the exact spot on a cement walk under towering trees where a student was shot dead and a girl photographed kneeling beside the body, with her arms outstretched as if asking in heaven's name why the boy had to be shot (it became a famous photograph, reproduced in all major magazines and

Page 6, please

## The U.P.

From page 1

newspapers, and contributed much to the formation of strong public opinion against US intervention in Vietnam).

In much the same way, I have marked some buildings and campus spots in the UP which are memorable in the history of the escalation of student activism in the early 70's. Today, whenever I visit the Diliman campus, some places evoke memory of events during the 9-day siege.

For example, looking up at the roof of Melchor Hall (the College of Engineering building), I remember the ingenious alarm system that the militants rigged up to guard the transmitter on the top floor, and which was vital to the broadcasting by DZUP after the station was seized by the students.

The students strung a long line of empty milk cans (with pebbles inside) from the top floor to the ground below. A guard was always near the lower end of the line. Whenever he saw (or thought he did) suspicious-looking persons likely to lead a group to retake DZUP transmitter, he would tug at the string of cans to raise an alarm. The rest of the activists on various floors would then prepare for an assault, which, however, never materialized, in the same way that the military and the UP security force didn't attempt to retake the UP press.

There is a corner on the ground floor of Vinzons Hall where students of chemistry were manufacturing "Molotov cocktails." One evening I was asked if I wanted to see how the lethal weapons were manufactured. I discovered that the students had gathered hundreds of empty bottles of Coca Cola, Seven Up, Pepsi Cola, etc. from the various canteens. One or two were mixing gasoline in an aluminum pot, plus whatever other ingredients "Molotov cocktails" are made of. The assembly-line work was admirable. One would hand a bottle to the "mixers," a measuring cup would pour the connection into a bottle; another would put a rolled wick in a stopper, and another would put the bottle in a case. Every 15th bottle would be thrown in an empty lot a distance away, where it would explode.

Amazed at what I thought was a waste of arms, I asked, "Why do you do that?"

"Quality control, Sir," they answered. Now and then an "inspector" would remark to the ones pouring gasoline: "Make it a little stronger," or "Make it a little weaker." The whole process was swift and efficient, as in a modern factory. Later they told me that regular bottles of cola drinks were not as desirable as the small, squat Gerbers food products bottles, which were handier and easier to hurl at a target.

Everywhere I was witness to efficiency. While some barricaders slept sans pillow or sheet on the floor of the receiving hall of Sampaguita women's dormitory, other would relieve them at the barricades, which numbered about 15. Women prepared sandwiches and saw to it that the food supply was adequate.

The "Molotov cocktail" was not the most romantic weapon of the barricaders. It was the rocket (*kuwitis*) which is usually fired during town fiestas. Would you believe that the barricaders kept helicopters away from the campus by *kuwitis*? On the first or second day of the barricades, a helicopter, painted a drab olive, flew over the beleaguered campus, probably to mark the spots where barricades had been set up or where large numbers of students were gathered. The lookouts on the roofs of the "liberated" buildings (marked by red flags) fired their *kuwitis* at the helicopter, which flew away fast. Probably the pilot was afraid (he might have been right, at that) that the exploding rocket would hit a vital spot of the chopper, and he skittered out of harm's way. Non-combatants laughed at the spectacle.

One day, Eric Baculinao rushed to me to borrow P500, which I didn't have. I asked him why he wanted that sum and he said: "We're going to buy more powerful rockets in Bocaue." I don't know if the more powerful *kuwitis* were actually purchased. But one thing was sure: the helicopter never went over the campus again.

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Previously I published here the resolution of the UP Student Council proclaiming "Barricades Are Fine." Another resolution was passed commending those killed or injured, those who aided in the effort, and others. This second resolution was passed unanimously.

(To be continued)

# Marcos medals, awards: How and when received

ITEM NO.	AWARD/CITATION	AUTHORITY/DATE OF ISSUE
1	PHILIPPINE LEGION OF HONOR	G.O. 821, GHO, AFP 11 SEPTEMBER 1972
2	DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT STAR (with 2nd BRONZE ANAHAW LEAF)	G.O. 138, GHO, AFP 20 DECEMBER 1965
3	DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT STAR (with 1st BRONZE ANAHAW LEAF)	G.O. 127, GHO, AFP 20 DECEMBER 1965 Displaces G.O. 126, GHO, AFP, 31 OCTOBER 1965
4	GOLD CROSS MEDAL (with 2nd BRONZE ANAHAW LEAF)	G.O. 156, GHO, AFP 20 DECEMBER 1965 Displaces G.O. 151, GHO, AFP, 21 JANUARY 1964



Barricades are removed.

## THE U. P. BARRICADES: IN RETROSPECT

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### CHAPTER X Condemnation

Like the practice in Soviet Russia and Communist China where medals and citations are given to parties who helped in the success of their revolution, the UP Student Council — which in effect was the Directorate of the Diliman Campaign — approved the following:

"Resolution Commending the Revolutionary Courage of the Heroic Defenders of the Diliman Campaign Against the Fascist State and Its Campus Collaborators.

"Whereas, the UP Student Council has expressed solidarity with the Filipino people in their valiant struggle against the American imperialist of control and its local bureaucratic-capitalist ally;

"Whereas, the UPSC has ordered the barricades as a form of protest against such evils;

"Whereas, the UPSC vehemently condemns the fascist...

Page 7, please

## Mathay orders closure of plant

Notas Manila Vice Governor Israel A. Mathay, Jr. has ordered immediate action for the "permanent stoppage of operation and closure" of Dayana Construction and Development Corporation as a cement and batching plant located at 252 Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, in Diliman, Quezon City.

Mathay told the MMC's commissioners for "planning that 'based on the papers submitted in support' of the complaint of WE Fernandez-Metropolis Mall's cultural Executive R. Rodriguez, Jr. against the operation of Dayana at its present site."

Page 7, please

**QUESTION OF THE WEEK:**

How many so-called "subversives" are in detention without charges being filed against them?

By JOSE G. BURGOS JR.

**Doubts have been raised on the war exploits of President Marcos. A monogram, written by a former delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention who is a retired major of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, has, in fact, come out with details and newly-dug**

records questioning several so-called legendary episodes in the combat life of Marcos during World War II.

The hitherto unpublished version was mostly based on testimonies of former military officers who were witnesses to some of the Marcos war exploits, as well as documents unearthed from various military and intelligence agencies in the United States.

The author of the 35-page treatise, Maj. Benigno Celigo (ret.), former Con-Con delegate, raised several questions that tend to cast doubts on several accounts of Filipino and American book authors who have written about the war saga in the Philippines with Mr. Marcos as the



MARCOS, the soldier

principal character. Celigo, who is now in exile in Washington, D.C., cited at least two witnesses who substantiated the author's allegations. They are Col. Romulo A. Manriquez (ret.) and Capt. V. ...

Page 2, please

## For honest and free elections

By SEN. AMBROSIO PADILLA

In accordance with the principle that — "The Philippines is a republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all governmental authority emanates from them." (Art. II, Sec. 1, 1981 Constitution) the Commission on Elections (Art. X, Sec. 1) is charged with the duty "of insuring free, orderly, and honest elections" (Sec. 5).

To help accomplish the sovereignty of the people and their enjoyment of "free, orderly and honest elections," UNIDO suggested the following minimum requirements:

1. Its accreditation as a political party.
2. Registration of the Commission on Elections.
3. Election of a Vice President with the President and Batasang members by district, province and not by region.
4. Purging the voters' list of fictitious votes.
5. Repeal of block voting.
6. Equal time and space in media."

Page 6, please

## 'Night-knockers' of Davao

By RIC AVE

Doing better than a knock in the night in the town of Malinao, Davao del Norte, could mean one of several things, all pleasant: a visiting relative or friend out to enjoy small talk or to partake of a jug of fermenting tuba, or a polite provincial Luchavero saluting you to win the heart of a lady-love in the neighborhood.

Today, however, a knock in the night may herald for the recipients of the visit a

Page 7, please

from over. In Davao City, more than 5,000 persons demonstrated against what they term "monopoly of the powerful on the coconut industry." Page 2

## Hitler's advice: Lie Big



A relevant quotation from the infamous Adolf Hitler on how to distort the truth. Publisher's Note.

Page 4

## MOLE official in racket

By TEDDY B. CECILIO

A ranking Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) official has been tagged as the "brains" behind the flourishing rackets on overseas employment, particularly the licensing of thousands of illegal recruits.

A confidential informant furnished WE Forum by reliable sources inside the Labor Ministry revealed that the activities of the official is an "open secret" but no action has been taken so far against him.

"And what is ironic is that this official was even promoted to a very sensitive position involving overseas workers' instead of being kicked out," the informant said although it did not identify the involved official.

For the last few weeks, the Labor Ministry, through a task force headed by

Page 2, please



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"Whereas, the UPSC vehemently condemns the fascist-

Page 7, please

## The U.P.

From page 1

puppet State and its campus agents for employing brutally sadistic methods in suppressing legitimate dissent;

"Whereas, the UPSC salutes the militant resistance put up by the broad United Front of progressive students, faculty members, non-academic workers, and campus residents who resolutely struggled to defend and liberate the University;

"Therefore, be it resolved as it is hereby resolved, that the UPSC commend the revolutionary courage of the heroic defenders of the Diliman Commune against the fascist State and its campus collaborators:

— freshman scholar Pastor R. Mesina Jr. (posthumously) for unflinchingly raising high the people's defiant barricade against exploitation and oppression;

— Danilo Delfin, Glenn Garcia, Reynaldo Bello and the scores of others who were wounded as they fearlessly clashed with the State's fascist brutes;

— the revolutionary fighters of Narra, Molave, Yakal and Ipil (dormitories) for their persevering vigilance in manning the barricades;

— the liberated women of Kamia, Sampaguita, Ilang-ilang (dormitories), Makibaka and SKUP, for their frontline resistance and their diligent performance of auxiliary tasks;

— The dauntless campus residents, notably those from Balara and Krus na Ligas, who organized commando strike forces against assorted infiltrators;

— the audacious fratmen for their remarkable display of fraternal concern and unity with the struggling Filipino masses;

— the progressive faculty members, especially those with the Samahan ng mga Guro sa Pamantasan ng Pilipinas (SAGUPA) and the Samahan ng Makabansang Siyentipiko (SMS) for their selfless contribution of intellectual and technical skills which proved invaluable in the political, military, and cultural aspects of the struggle;

— the committed student journalists from IMC and their comrades from PSIA for handling the controls of the DZUP as the Free Radio of the Democratic Commune of Diliman;

— the militant writers who published *Ang Bandilang Pula* and other publications for projecting the democratic aspirations of the Diliman Commune;

the *Third Kind* and Frank Rivera's *Casa de Verde*. Dinner and cocktail theaters seemed to have monopolized the venue for this kind of offering that obviously catered to the colorful personalities and their sympathizers. Curious observers got hooked to the heterosexual semblances of the ribald *Convent Bread* but still the overriding presence of the phallic symbols indicated the homosexual preoccupation of the whole play.

Then came the thoroughly homosexual play *Bent* with its Pilipino alternant *Lihis*—touted to be the homosexual

long arrived. They have always been here. Everywhere, every aspect of homo sapiens' life **homonopoly** abounds. Like the make-believe homos of the arts, the political homos try to outdo each other performing their sycophant cacophonies.

As long as this neurotic obsession to perpetuate **homorule** goes unopposed and unchallenged it won't be long before this homogenous nation plunge itself into a suicidal **homicide**, if it has not buried itself yet in the government's compulsive **homonumental** debt-hopping spree.

— the Medicine, Nursing, Hygiene, and SAMP students who demonstrated their partisanship with the Filipino masses by rendering first-aid and medical assistance to the beleaguered communards;

— the progressive non-academic workers in the university who forged stronger links with the studentry and the peasantry in valiantly aiding in the defense of the Diliman Commune;

— the mass of heretofore unorganized but politicalized and disciplined students who formed the AS Rooftop Junta and manned other strategic defense outposts;

— the Samahan ng mga Makabayang Mag-aaral ng Batas (SMMB) and other progressive lawyers for their valuable legal aid; and

— all other who actively participated in the establishment of the Diliman Commune as the symbol of the Filipino people's protest against US imperialism, local feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, as well as their firm determination to build a National Democratic Society on the debris of the past."

Had the Diliman Commune lasted longer than nine days, who knows but medals and banners might have been granted the above listed individuals and groups, instead of a paper resolution?

(To be continued)