

THE BISHOP IN THE MIDDLE

By MARIO PATRICIO

MORE orthodox than the Vatican" is a typical and often-heard estimate of Catholicism in the Philippines. The description is probably false or merely ironic, but it is certainly characteristic of its conservatism that the local Catholic hierarchy should look at this charge as though it were a badge of virtue, and the Filipino Catholic as though it were just a matter of course.

Even so, Filipino Catholicism has not remained exactly untouched by the wave of renewal that has possessed the Roman Catholic Church ever since the ascendancy of Pope John XXIII. As would Catholicism as a whole has been drawn into the arena of modern life (confronting not just questions of faith but those of politics, economics, society and individual freedom), there has gradually emerged within both the Catholic hierarchy and the laity a small and growing minority addressed to the questions of change and renewal. Their work may be mainly quiet and unobtrusive, but there is no question that their outlook

is closely allied to the new radicalism of many of the world's Catholics. By themselves, they have created a problem of synthesis — the synthesis of what is new and old within their Church.

Monsignor Mariano Gaviola, secretary-general of the Catholic Bishops Conference, is neither an arch-conservative nor a radical. In outlook, age and style, he seems to embody in his person the present polarity of inclinations within the Church. On the one hand, he has often seemed to demand strict orthodoxy and obedience from his flock; on the other, he has identified himself with the social and other contemporary concerns of the new Catholic intellectuals. One might best describe him as a bridge between these outlooks.

Sometime in late February, he made the front pages of newspapers in the course of giving testimony at a Congressional hearing on the proposal to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years. At the hearing, he expressed misgivings saying that "18 year-old youths do not enjoy enough independence

from the their parents and are not educated enough to participate actively in partisan politics." He observed, however, that the Catholic hierarchy might be inclined to favor the proposal.

What was singularly interesting about this was not so much what he said, but his very presence in Congress. For it curtly reveals a new and real interest in public issues within the Church — something unheard of ever since anti-clerical uproar defined the separate realms of the state and the Church.

When asked whether this, indeed, indicates a new tone in Church position, Bishop Gaviola says: "Ever since the 2nd Vatican Ecumenical Council, the Church has taken a renewed sense of interest in secular matters. This is based on the view that man is not merely spiritual, that he has a definite role to play in this world.

"It is wrong to describe this change as the emergence of a New Church; it would be more accurate to see this as a renewal in the Church. In earlier centuries, the Church played a critical role in public issues, but there ensued after the 18th century a rigid separation of Church and State relations."

One of the current projects of the Church which Monsignor Gaviola considers as evidence of its greater participation in society is a resettlement project being undertaken with the Marcos Administration in Rizal. The objective of the project is to resettle some 1,500 families with the government providing the land and the Catholic hierarchy covering the overhead expenses.

It may be for this reason that the President had chosen Monsignor Gaviola to head the current observation of Social Action Year. At 46, the Bishop is decidedly more than an able spokesman of the Catholic hierarchy. As a secretary-general of the Catholic Bishops conference, he has sought not only strict adherence to hierarchy decisions, but also Church institutions and the layman, between the Church and the government.

It may be around this kind of approach, where the Catholic Church will find finally the enduring synthesis of its diverse interest and outlooks. **PM**



PILI, March 16—The public schools interscholastic athletic meet which opened here today brought so many things to the parched province of Camarines Sur, including a little shower that wasn't good enough to wet the sports grounds. At opening ceremonies, the 7-hectare village was covered with dust from the dry earth and the sun was as bright as last summer's.

But the scorching heat notwithstanding, eight regional athletic associations from all over the public schools in the country came trumpeting their colors and their chosen athletes. President Marcos and his charming First Lady, Imelda, had come to lend prestige and importance to the sportsfest. Both have just been from the opening of a historical museum in Bulacan province the previous day and the prospect of another hectic day was nowhere near their faces. They were, in fact, smiling with satisfaction at the huge, huge crowd that milled in and out of the grounds and then stood to listen to a tired but inspired President.

In Camarines Sur, where the men are hardy and the women pretty, even the unfinished sports village was something to boast about. The governor, Armando Cledera, once a politically unknown quantity before pulling a surprise victory over an old pro in local politics two years back, had said that the fact that the sports village was there was accomplishment enough. After eight months of work, his engineers and diggers had built with P900,000.00 a fair sized dome, tracks, a swimming pool, several ballparks, and a complex of grandstands that could seat near half-a-million spectators.

On the whole, the hastily-built sports village seemed sufficiently bulldozed on opening day for the week-long competition. That the grass was not green at all was no longer of moment. The makeshift gates made of chicken wire, were not enough to keep out non-ticket holders. The lack of proper accommodations for the athletes and visiting school officials was overlooked in the contagious enthusiasm at opening day.

But, as we said, the interscholastic meet had brought many things to Pili. The President had come bearing checks to help build the barrios of the province. The barrio captains and council men gave him a warm Bicol applause. He had also come with a bagful of checks to pay the salary differentials of public school teachers in the province, and the teachers applauded him for this, hard and long. In the evening, at a gridiron program by the local press and radio, the President spoke of a Bicol community booming with industries and industrial estates and linked with concrete highways to southern Tagalog and Manila, and the gridiron audience applauded sincerely; everybody forgot the skit that was to lampoon him. But not before the chief executive, in biting humor, had wondered aloud what the country would be like were the newsmakers to run the government and the politicians to perform the role of newspapermen. No one dared an answer.

And, of course, the interscholastic meet had brought Pili something else. It put this town on the map. Not that the town is totally unknown. Obviously named after a popular Bicol fruit tree that bears the nut that is made into a delicacy, Pili had invariably been referred to as an airstrip to Naga City. Thus, a national map prepared by one of the leading oil companies in Manila, missed this town completely, although a barrio called Palestina, a few kilometers away, is indicated on the map.

But now Pili was more than just a town. Today, and for one whole week, it would be the melting pot of the entire nation. An unassuming town, Pili would have to play the role of a catalyst in the building of the new generation of Filipinos — healthy, friendly, competitive, achieving and, for the moment, law-abiding. "Now", said Secretary of Education O. D. Corpuz who was among the dignitaries at the meet's opening, "perhaps Pili will never be missed in a Philippine map again."

S. P. BIGAY

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We appreciate the opportunity of co-partnership with *The Philippine Magazine* in the dissemination of news of local and national interest to readers in the southern Luzon provinces.

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SERVILLANO C. ABRIL, SBJ
The Barangay
San Pablo City

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Orchids to your bold and enterprising venture. We look forward to working side by side with you in strengthening not only community journalism in this country but giving prestige to the craft as well.

We wish you success and more power to you and your staffers.

RODOLFO P. GUMABONG
The Philippine Observer
Iloilo City

Elegant, Attractive

We find *The Philippine Magazine* lay-out simple, elegant and attractive. The articles are concise and written in a language readily understood by the ordinary reader.

ARMANDO CUNANAN
Olongapo City

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AT the Marikina Shoe Trade Fair, a foreign visitor had gone through most of the stores. He was about to leave the fair grounds when the display of *Jem Brothers* and *Jemellee* shoes caught his attention.

He entered the store and examined the array of shoes for men, women and children made by the Sta. Ana & Sons Company, Inc. (SASCO).

DOLLAR-EARNER

A few days later, the same foreign visitor called at the SASCO factory on Aurora Boulevard in Quezon City. This visitor turned out to be the managing director of a company with home offices in the United States which specializes in the distribution of high-quality shoes on a world-wide scale.

Mr. Jose P. Sta. Ana, president of SASCO and acting president of the Marikina Shoe Marketing Corporation, gave the visitor a tour of the factory. Soon the Marikina shoemaker and the American shoe dealer became close business associates.

This closeness is manifested in a news item that appeared in the December 15, 1968 issue of the *Los Angeles Times* which reported Jose P. Sta. Ana of the Philippines as having "concluded a \$12 million export contract with an American shoe dealer."

BIGGEST EXPORT ORDER

At this time of writing, the SASCO factories are in full gear to beat the deadline for its initial delivery next month of the biggest export order ever received by any single shoe manufacturer in the Philippines.

If SASCO can fulfill its delivery commitments by the middle of this year, the Philippines shall have attained a formal breakthrough in the exportation of quality shoes.

BID FROM OTHER NATIONS

Through an international promotions system, samples of SASCO shoes including the halves of 300 selected pairs have been displayed throughout the United States. Hundreds of color photographs of SASCO shoes have been released to different shoes distributors all over the world. The response to this promotional campaign from big-name shoe chains in the United States and in Europe has been encouraging.



SASCO project study being submitted to the Board of Investments. Shown from left: Jose P. Sta. Ana, president of SASCO; Dr. Antonio Ayala, governor of BOI; Director of Printing Manuel L. Agustin, SASCO consultant; G. Virata, chairman, board of governors of BOI and Mariano P. Sta. Ana, vice-president of SASCO.

DOLLARS

IN YOUR

SHOES

By A. R. NAVARRO

The SASCO lines for export will be prominently stamped "Made in the Philippines" under the trademark *Pepe Sta. Ana Originals* and three other trade names being registered with the Philippine patent office. These brands will be contained in specially-designed individual boxes with Philippine motif.

Sta. Ana and Sons, Inc. has an application in the Board of Investments. When this is approved, SASCO's production will increase.

The SASCO expansion scheme as presented to the B.O.I. calls for the investment of some U.S. \$3 million or about ₱11,550,000 to cover construction of a new company building and factory with a complete set of machinery and equipment including auxiliary machines. SASCO intends to establish the first integrated, fully-mechanized shoe factory in the Philippines.

For its financing and capital investment resources, SASCO bared its present assets of close

to ₱2 million and the standing offers of several foreign financing institutions.

Once this is realized, SASCO can produce approximately 4,032,000 pairs of shoes for men, women, and children annually. Its present production capacity of 500 pairs a day is expected to increase to 14,000 pairs a day.

Until our leather industry can improve its products to meet international quality standards, SASCO and other shoe manufacturers will be forced to depend on foreign suppliers for their raw materials.

Meanwhile, SASCO has passed on to local tannery officials the results of its research and experience in the use of leather materials so that they can improve the quality of local leather.

SUCCESS OF SASCO

The success of SASCO as a producer of quality shoes can be traced to the dedication and imagination of its founder, Francisco T. Sta. Ana, who established his first shoe shop at R. Hidalgo Street in Manila in 1914.

The Sta. Ana brothers (Jose, Mariano and Francisco Jr.) who have carried on the tradition expressed faith in the administration of President Marcos who has done a great deal to promote the growth of the Philippine shoe industry and to help it make its bid in the international shoe market.

The shoe manufacturers of Marikina are among the most enthusiastic supporters of President Marcos's export drive. **PM**

FOR BARRIO CAPTAINS

HOW TO GET AND TO CASH BARRIO AID CHECK

As of last week, more than 15,600 barrios in 590 towns have received from President Marcos their share of ₱2,000 each from the ₱100-million Rural Improvement and Community Development Project.

PACD Secretary Ernesto Maceda and Assistant Executive Secretary Flores Bayot have requested *The Philippine Magazine* to publish the following guide for barrio captains regarding the ₱2,000 FM checks:

STEP ONE: Know what your barrio needs most in the following areas of development: roads and bridges, waterworks, communications, health and sanitation, and food production.

STEP TWO: Sit down with the barrio council and determine priorities of development — doing first things first.

STEP THREE: Prepare a program of work including a bill of materials. Consult with government technical agencies or PACD representatives in your area.

STEP FOUR: Upon approval of your program, you will receive your ₱2,000 check personally from President Marcos.

STEP FIVE: As custodian of barrio funds, the barrio treasurer (duly bonded) may encash the ₱2,000 check. He must have with him a written certification from the assistant provincial development

officer that the ₱2,000 will be used for the approved project.

STEP SIX: As an alternate step, the barrio treasurer may deposit the check with the PNB branch in the province or with the provincial or city development officer as a trust account.

STEP SEVEN: Disburse the amount according to the approved budget and upon resolution of the barrio council, following applicable auditing-accounting rules.

Remember to keep a record of your disbursement.

If you have any question, ask a PACD representative or write *The Philippine Magazine*; we shall be happy to find the answer for you. **FM**



Counting on some solid achievements FM is running for reelection

Can Marcos Break The Reelection Jinx?

Despite the ban on political campaigning that will not be lifted until June, the air is already filled with sounds of political activity. The advent of the political season is evident in the activities of prospective candidates which the daily press reports in fulsome detail. Even the most self-serving press releases are published by newspaper editors without, it seems, great regard for veracity. On radio and television, both parties are reported to have already bought time in advance of the legal period.

LP Standardbearer

The activity is more frenzied in the Liberal Party camp for the simple reason that they still have to choose their Presidential standard bearer while everything is sewed up for a Marcos reelection bid in the Nacionalista Party camp. The Liberals are faced with the problem of choosing their standard bearer before they can hold a convention, which can only be held on or after June 14, without starting a legal court case. Liberal leaders say that the Liberals have decided to choose their candidate at a secret balloting on or before March, to junk the convention, and to produce the candidate as soon as the law will allow.

Four Aspirants

Among the Liberals, at least four people are known to have serious presidential ambitions: former Speaker Cordeiro Villareal, Senator Sergio Osmeña, Jr., Senator Ambrosio Padilla, and ex-

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President Macapagal. Among the four, Osmeña, who was once expelled from the NPA because of an uproar grid charge against President Garcia, is considered the most financially capable.

Osmeña

Osmeña, however, is considered by some elements as anti-nationalist. In fact, he has been heard to boast of having secured the backing of certain senior officers of the American community. Political analysts who give credence to this boast say that the U.S. generally is against the reelection of an incumbent because a second-term would prove difficult to "handle." President Marcos, especially, has shown a great degree of independent-mindedness. U.S. policy makers are reported to be very surprised and vexed by the Marcos administration's independent salience in international diplomatic scenes, including the exploration of trade with East European nations, breaking down of old barriers that separated us from half the world. In fact, the President seems to have secured popular support. Even an influential ex-

Senator Antonio Padilla is renewing his efforts as a fiscalizer of the administration. A couple of years ago, he seemed very effective but it is evident he has been upstaged by the younger and more dynamic Benigno Aquino. Aquino would make a very strong candidate, except that he is not yet old enough to run for president.

Salonga

Other spokes of Senator Jovito Salonga as a presidential or vice-presidential prospect. As a presidential aspirant, Salonga, a professional, will be handicapped by his religion. He could of course turn Catholic, but that wouldn't look all too well with the public. "I'd rather have a Protestant than a hypocrite for a President," said a well-known lay Catholic leader.

Macapagal

There is, of course, former President Macapagal who appears to be still very strong and healthy. He now teaches economics at the University of the East when he is not delivering speeches criticizing the new Marcos in running the country. He could be prevailed upon to run, but in the words of a member of the Young Turks group, "It will look very queer for Macapagal to go around the country telling people how he proposes to run the government. They have seen him run the government and they apparently didn't approve of it."

Philippine political year begins Can Marcos Beat the Reelection Jinx?



President Ferdinand E. Marcos

By Lorenzo J. Cruz

MANILA

In the Philippines, where political activity during the last three years, certainly seems to become bolder every year. Last November, robbers held six passengers on a local Philippine Air Lines flight — a mid-air. A Chinese businessman was gunned down in the once fashionable shopping district of Escolta. But the black spot in Pangasinan Province in Central Luzon, where Communist Hukla and shadowy liquidation squads associated with the authorities are struggling in a twilight conflict.

Mr. Marcos is acutely aware of the danger in Central Luzon. He has poured money into the region through the Central Luzon Development Authority, which he has named his most trusted lieutenants to run. He has also doggedly refused to let the Army take full responsibility for the area — although the general staff demands a full-fledged campaign against the dissidents. He continues to treat Central Luzon as a social and not a military problem. The policy decision will, inevitably, determine the type of dramatic and ultimately profitable solution.

On foreign policy there have been three grave shifts under Mr. Marcos. One is the decision more actively to press the claim on Sabah (North Borneo) against Malaysia. The two others are more closely interrelated. They are a palpable cutting-away of the American opening and a cautious opening of doors to the Soviet bloc countries.

It is not clear what changed the American assessment of Mr. Marcos when President Johnson in 1967 awkwardly described as his "right arm in Asia." It's no secret, however, that many of Mr. Marcos's policies, attitudes and policy decisions have not been too well received by the local U.S. Embassy. Mr. Lee, for instance, takes umbrage his wing several lieutenants who had not been suspected of radical sympathies. It is known too that he has for sometime been unhappy over the conduct of the Vietnam

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war — the Philippines contributed a billion dollars in engineers and medical teams in 1967. The State Department was soothed when the dossier he plunged into over Sabah. And the old Cold Warriors at the Pentagon wouldn't have rejoiced at his timid opening to the Left.

But foreign policy never by itself settles a Philippine election. Mr. Marcos will rise or fall on issues much closer to home. Many and more Filipinos are coming to believe that time is running out for their essay in electoral politics. Oscar Gomez, former brother of the sainted Ramon Magsaysay, has let the more than his revealed name to recommend him. He served in Congress (he's heading for second term as Senator) has been entirely lockstep. He has, however, been able to keep alive the insurgency legend among the masses, and sentimental folk.

The Presidency (minimum age, 40). He is right now the hottest political property in the country — his popularity might even rival Mr. Marcos's. Naturally, one wouldn't expect Aquino to knock himself out propelling a third man to the Presidency — since his best bet is to have Mr. Marcos (uncharacteristically) hand him a third term (a third term) warning and efficiency. An old hand of mine — a classmate in primary school — whom I looked up this year, told me Manila, put it very simply. "Next year, he says very simply, "Living with Marcos, government gets more corrupt, and it's less safe to walk on the streets." My friend is a middle-aged, well-dressed man who is now being looked on as the best chance for Philippine democracy. He pulled himself together. He had indeed done creditably well so far — conducting the greatest that strikes him. Many of these who will vote for him in November will do so as the pressure of the present, but the pressure of partisan politics, he can lead his country forward.

TWO OF A KIND

By a very happy coincidence, *The Philippine Magazine*, which has been patterned and conceived along the concepts of *The Asia Magazine*, have in the space of four weeks (P.M. Feb. 15) came out with identical prognostications (see above) on Philippine political development beamed to the forthcoming presidential elections in November. Both magazines have essayed realistic appraisal of the local situation and asked "Can Marcos Break the Reelection Jinx?" As we go to press with this issue, the Liberal Party was enmeshed in an expensive 5-day-long survey (the LP hierarchy calls it a consensus) to find the man likely to tangle with Marcos. Our guess is that it will be the tycoon from Cebu: Sergio Osmeña, Jr. Right photo, A.M. Mar. 9.



President Marcos signs proclamation declaring the period May 1, 1968 to April 30, 1969 "National Social and Economic Development year." Among those who witness signing are Labor Secretary Blas P. Ople and Bishop Mariano Gaviola.

National Solidarity Through Social Action

THE Filipinos have long suffered under a social order which has yet to shed its colonial past, and emerge from the repressive pressures of vested interests.

Thus in recognition of this Social disparity, President Marcos declared the period from May 1, 1968 to April 30, 1969 as "Social Action Year."

Chairmanned jointly by Labor Secretary Blas F. Ople and Bishop Mariano G. Gaviola, "Social Action Year" offers the country a new appreciation of the Filipino common man and a greater re-evaluation of his needs.

The involvement of citizens, including special sectors like the different Christian Churches and the business community, in response to President Marcos's challenge to participate creatively in the task of nation-building is, of course, the focal point in the observance of social action year.

The partnership with the Churches heralded what the President had earlier called the "new ecumenism" in this country.

For centuries, the Church and the State have existed in a state of mutual distrust.

Today, however, the Church has steadily shown a growing enthusiasm for combatting the

threats of economic underdevelopment and disorder, and has opted for cooperation with the government, arising from the realization that the material needs of man need not be irreconcilable with the needs of the spirit.

Today, the Church is getting more and more involved in the development process.

There are no less than 2,000 projects being undertaken by bishops, priests and ministers of religious orders.

More than 500 Church-sponsored credit unions are in operation.

There are farmers' associations, piggeries, poultries and youth centers', housing projects have been set up in Cotabato, Sorsogon, Manila and Lipa. Irrigation projects have been carried out in Cotabato and Infanta.

The Church is also helping in problems of land tenure in Davao and Tagum, Surigao, Iligan, Cotabato, Negros Occidental, Antique and in Southern Cotabato.

More than 10,000 volunteer work programs have been undertaken with the help of Catholic Relief Services such as the construction of air strips, bridges, feeder roads, school buildings, and clinics.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Protestant Church, in the first seven

months of the social action year, completed 133 community development projects on a self-help basis in forty-five provinces.

Earlier, from July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968, it distributed more than seven million pesos worth of food, used clothing, hospital supplies and equipment, agricultural equipment and machinery for community projects.

It is also operating twenty-two general hospitals and fifty-six clinics with a total bed capacity of over 2,000, treating more than a million patients annually.

The Iglesia Ni Kristo, on the other hand, has launched a community development program in Nueva Ecija.

The Philippine Independent Church and the Episcopalian Church are jointly initiating an urban renewal program in pilot areas, while the Muslims are similarly launching development projects of their own.

Thus, we see today members of religious organizations working in close harmony with government in various phases of development.

All these activities are generating national change, a change for progress — a result of which the forging of national solidarity and fraternity in social action is now a realizable dream. **FM**

(Conclusion)

The main principle which governs the Board of Investments' selection of the areas of economic activity that will be declared preferred areas of investment, rests on the concept of industrialization discussed earlier. The main approach is to harness the healthy interplay of the raw material producing sector and the sector that processes these raw materials. Using this principle as springboard for its economic plans the Board of Investments has given emphasis on an agro-industrial type of development based on indigenous raw materials, whose processed and manufactured goods are better earners of foreign exchange in the export market than the traditional products. Of the 93 industries, for instance, that were proposed to be declared as preferred areas of investment in 1969, 59 are major users of indigenous raw materials. Examples of these industries are: corn and its related industries, wood industries, livestock production, processing of marine products, food processing, etc. The very fact that these industries will be using extensively indigenous raw materials means an upward thrust on the incomes of the provinces where the raw materials usually come from. Furthermore, since these industries are raw material oriented they can be expected to locate their opera-

THE B.O.I. AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By G. AVILA

where the agro-industries will establish their operations will now have a better chance of getting employed. The magnitude of this emphasis on agro-industries may be appreciated more if we look at the estimated labor generation in these industries as compared to those expected to be generated in other areas.

Table 2
Estimated Employment Generation
of the Second IPP
(For three years, 1970-72)

Agro-industries	177,000
Mining & Mineral processing	18,000
Manufacturing	41,000
Others	36,000
T o t a l	272,000

If we consider that the mineral processing industries, like the agro-industries, must also be located near the sources of raw materials, then the impact on employment opportunities in the provinces becomes even greater. The extent of the actual labor

Table 1
Some Approved Projects
To be Located In The Provinces

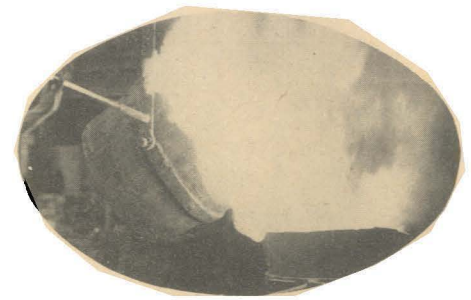
<i>F i r m</i>	<i>I n d u s t r y</i>	<i>L o c a t i o n</i>
M & S Company	Plywood manufacturing	Cotabato
Plaridel Lumber Co.	Plywood manufacturing	Cotabato
Paper Industries Corp. of the Phil.	Newsprint, Linerboard	Surigao del Sur
Resins, Inc.	Methanol	Misamis Oriental
F. C. Ordoveza, Inc.	Grain Dryers	Laguna
Peroxide Philippines	Hydrogen Peroxide	Bulacan
International Chemical Industries Inc.	Ammonium Chloride	Bulacan

tions near the sources of raw materials in the provinces.

The physical presence of processing operations in the provinces will surely bring about still another benefit, i.e., increased employment opportunity in these areas. It is reasonable to expect that the manpower formerly unemployed or underemployed and who are available near the areas

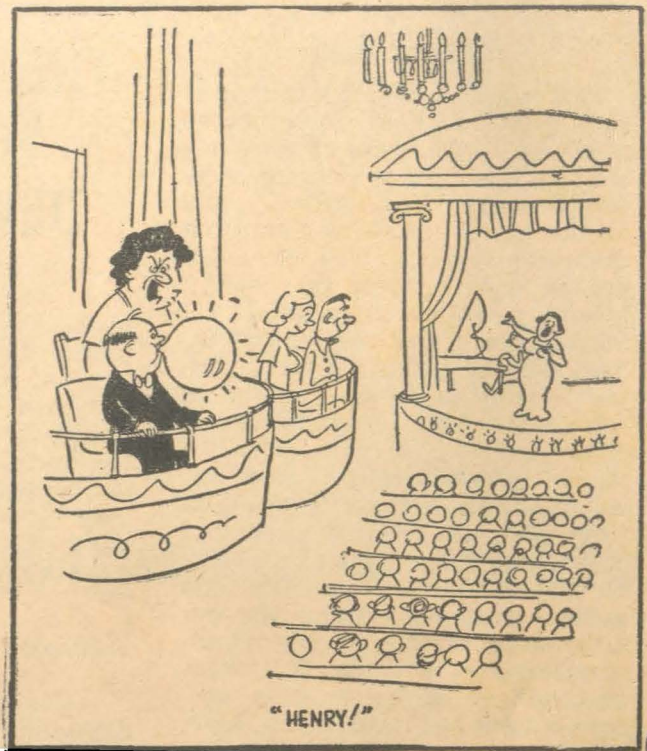
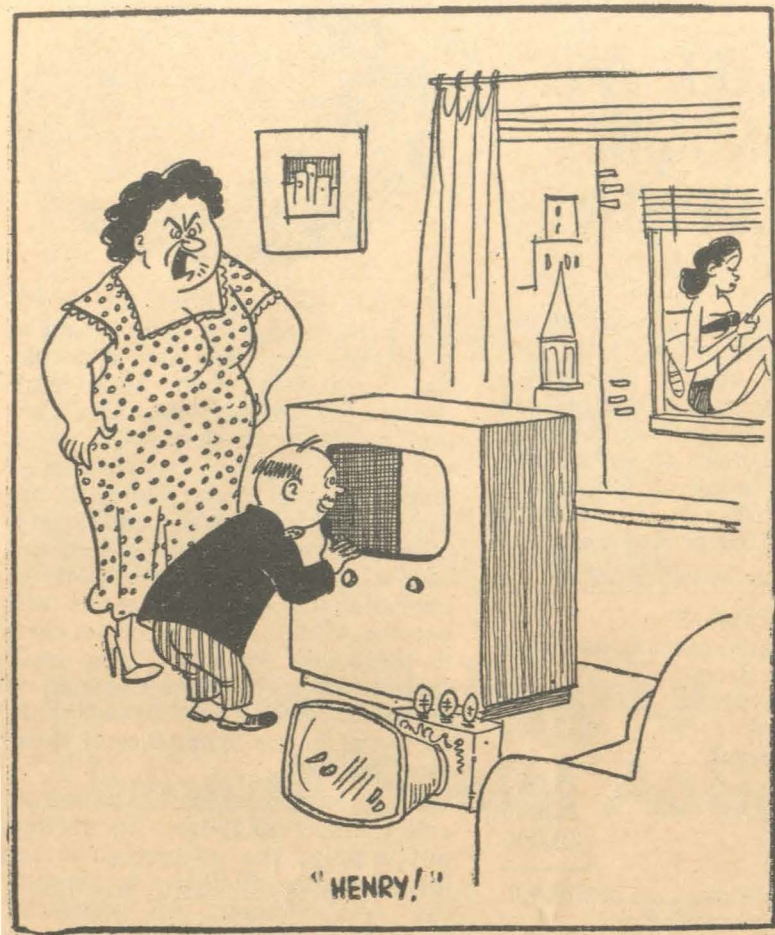
generation, however, will depend on how much of the measured capacities have been filled up.

Since one of the criteria used in the selection of preferred areas of investment is the extent of the forward and backward linkages of the industries, the establishment of preferred agro-industries and mineral processing industries in the provinces can be expected to



spawn a host of other intermediate industries. In the Priorities proposed for 1969 for example, the industries that have high linkage effects are integrated pulp and paper, wood processing, coconut oil, integrated ramie, copper smelting, steel, ferro-alloys, aluminum smelting, coal, and many others. Small scale industries that can supply specialized inputs to operation of these industries will become viable if they locate close to these new markets. The small tool industry is a good example of an industry that may be established owing to the emergence of these new markets.

In a country which has minerals and trained manpower in sufficient supply, the adequacy of the infrastructure facilities to support the establishment of industrial projects is essential in order to form a viable base for industrialization. Recognizing this necessity the Board of Investments has recommended specific infrastructure projects that should be undertaken in various provinces to make the dispersal of these industries feasible. The recommended infrastructure projects cover the entire country. Among others, it includes the building of 32 kilometers of additional highways, 1 river control project, portworks, more than 300 irrigation systems, improvement of airports, etc. Should these projects be completed they can lead to other economic benefits for the areas where they are built. One thing that is sure to happen is that there will be increased volume of inter-island trade as it will now be possible to transport products to otherwise inaccessible areas. Increased trade will in turn increase the incomes of the people in the provinces and will, therefore, enable them to enjoy more of the fruits of balanced geographical economic progress. The domestic market for the products of not only of agro-industries but also all the other industries will, therefore, become wider as the purchasing power of the rural population increase. **PM**



Cartoons and Characters

GAT



By A. R. NAVARRO

CONSTANT exposure to people and events fills a cartoonist's mental reservoir with fresh ideas. The idea is the soul of the cartoon and how a cartoonist puts this idea across makes all the difference. When I sit at my drawing board, I imagine myself creating for a major art contest and when I sign the final stroke — GAT — that work becomes my best and I take pride in it."

This is the key to successful cartooning as described by Liborio T. "GAT" Gatbonton, editorial cartoonist and art director of the *Manila Chronicle*.

WHAT HAS "GAT" GOT

To prove his point, Gat has won the following: 1) Seven-time first prize winner of the STAN-VAC (later ESSO-NPC) Journalism Award for editorial cartooning, 2) First Filipino winner in an international cartooning contest, 3) Participated in several international exhibition of cartoons, 4) Chosen Art Director of 1966 by the Art Directors Club of the Philippines and ADCP's awardee for 1963-64, 5) SPIC-NPC awardee for 1964-65 and MOPC-SPIC

awardee for 1960, 6) First prize winner in the Art Association of the Philippines' exhibition in the art of cartooning. He has also been a university professor for the past 10 years and he has published two books of cartoons titled "Jappy Days" and "Chroniclaff Parade."

CARTOONS FOR PEACE

Gat's winning entry in the "Cartoons For Peace" international contest was considered a stand-out by a panel of judges composed of, among others, President Eisenhower as honorary chairman, John F. Kennedy, Gardner Cowles of *Look*, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Hubert H. Humphrey, and Norman Rockwell. In this contest, Gat won a silver medallion and a cash award.

Some of Gat's cartoons are also included in a collection called "Verdicts on Vietnam" which was published in London recently.

CREATOR OF HENRY

For their daily dose of laughs, *Chronicle* readers used to turn to "Henry" (see illustrations). Selections from Gat's "Henry" series were featured in a brochure published by the Diners Club International.

Gat is also the first Filipino to prick the balloon (a device used by cartoonists to denote speech or dialogue) and to introduce the one-line caption. E. Aguilar Cruz writes, "It was L. T. "GAT" Gatbonton who drew the first such cartoon by a Filipino for the *Tribune* in the 30's."

Generally conceded as the country's leading caricaturist, Gat has caricatured practically every leading personality in the country and international figures including Richard Nixon, Joe Louis, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Marlon Brando, Benny Goodman, Xavier Cugat, Tyrone Power and Nikita Khrushchev, Charles de Gaulle, Ike Eisenhower and Pablo Picasso.

Born in Candaba, Pampanga, Gat left school at 17 to help his widowed mother send his younger brothers and sisters to school. And to help the boys and girls of his town, he worked for the construction of two barrio schools in Candaba. Gat has also lent his talents to the fund-raising drives of charitable organizations such as the Red Cross and the Blood Bank.

Gat is married to the former PACITA PARCON. He has four kids, two boys and two girls. **PM**

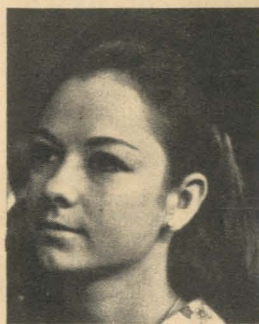


MOVIEGOERS are fickle and no one knows this better, or feels this more intensely, than the fallen object of their idolatry. It takes a little word, a chance happening to catapult one into the big-time; it takes also very little to lose all of it.

The career of Maggie de la Riva seems almost a perfect example of this kind of rise and fall. Overnight, she became a star — on the basis of a personal act of courage and with the dubious help of journalists, for news and sensation. Overnight, she seems to have spent it all on two or three pictures, and she was anonymous again.

She appeared briefly, after her flash-in-the-pan in films, in a stage production of Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." Cast in the role of Maggie the Cat, she was attractive, sexy, even moving in her performance, but it was bad production and theater in any case is no life for a working girl. What theater audiences (who do not see Filipino films) hoped to see again in a better production with a better director disappeared from the theater — apparently forever.

MAGGIE'S NEW TIN ROOF



Where is she now? If you are the sort who drive along Dewey Boulevard at night, you must have seen this huge billboard on the facade of a nightclub of a girl in sequined dress. It is she, as the lights loudly proclaim.

Nightly, she sings there — at the D'Wave nightclub — and the pleasure-seekers seem to love her do her things.

Go back to the movies? Perhaps, but not to stay.

Singing? It's a living. **PM**



tips for the homemaker



Buy vegetables by the kilo. Choose the pieces carefully. When you buy a kilo of onions get them in assorted sizes, a few large ones and many small ones. When you use only half of an onion the unused half often goes to waste.

* * *

Test the freshness of eggs with the "sink or swim test." Place the egg in a pan of cold water. A fresh egg will lie nearly flat at the bottom. If the egg stands at an angle, it is about three to four days old. If it floats, it is rotten.

* * *

Keep salt dry by putting about half a teaspoonful of rice in the container.

* * *

Cubes of ice instead of plain tap water harden the gelatin faster.

* * *

Keep your corn on the cob fresh and juicy by cutting the end of the cob and letting it stand on a pan of water. Keep corn husks on.

* * *

Never make the mistake of pouring hot water on dishes when washing them. Put the hot water in a basin with soap suds, before putting the dirty dishes in. PM

The New North Harbor

"A MIRACLE IN 20 YEARS"

TUGBOATS blew their whistles; ships sounded their foghorns as the Manila North Harbor celebrated its 32nd year of existence. No less than President Marcos himself was the guest of honor, and he came with compliments for the builders of the port and also with stern warning for those who have made North Harbor notorious as a thugs' paradise, or, to change the metaphor, a gate of hell particularly for provincianos coming to the city for the first time.

North Harbor virtually grew out of marshland west of Tondo. The early traders plied their commerce at the mouth of the Pasig River in what was known in Pre-Spanish days as *Daungang Hilaga*, made famous by Rajah Lakan-dula, Soliman and others.

During the Commonwealth, interisland shipping was generally confined at the Pasig but the more luxurious passenger vessels like "SS Mayon" and "SS Corregidor" used the facilities of Pier 3 at the South Harbor.

Work on the present site of Barrio Bangkusay began on March 7, 1937; four piers, 2, 4, 6, and 8, were completed until the outbreak of the war. The warehouse was destroyed but otherwise the port structures remained intact to be used by the U.S. army with the liberation of Manila.

The rebuilding of North Harbor when it was finally turned over to the Philippine government was a difficult one. The whole North Harbor was a mess; it was dirty, unsafe, run-down. Efforts were made to improve the facilities but somehow North Harbor developed a notoriety that somehow lingers on today.

With the change of administration in 1966 North Harbor saw new life, and in the words of Manila columnist Teodoro F. Valencia, "what has been done in the North Harbor is a miracle of 20 years." Besides new facilities there is better cooperation between Harbor authorities and shipping

companies in certain areas of port improvement.

President Marcos paid tribute to the builders of the new North Harbor which now has six operational piers, one is being paved, and another is still being built. Actually it was under the administration's infrastructure program that North Harbor has developed into a modern, multi-million pier complex.

President Marcos was gracious in giving awards & citations during the March 7, 1969 celebration to both Harbor personnel, shipping companies and some of their officers.

At the same time the President saw to it that the audience did not forget that North Harbor still has a reputation it need not deserve.

He said: "The Manila North Harbor is the gateway to the city as far as many of our countrymen are concerned. Many people from all over the islands come to Manila by ships that dock in these piers. To them Manila is a kind of promised land, and they come with all kinds of hopes and expectations."

Marcos said he was "distressed to know that many of them, uninitiated in the ways of the city, have been victimized by thieves and criminals some of whom are involved in the services of loading and unloading, in transportation from the piers to city destinations of these hapless passengers."

"This situation must be changed," the President said. He called upon the authorities of North Harbor to see to it that every passenger and every cargo is safe. He also called upon the shipping companies to follow rigidly all regulations for the protection and safety of passengers.

Supported by the Manila press in this regard, the President may well have begun clean-up drive, in his words, "to restore to inter-island travel the glamor and the pleasantness it used to have." PM

NEWS FRONT

EMPLOYEES SUSPENDED

Twenty-five postal employees were recommended suspended by Postmaster General Enrico Palomar for alleged smuggling and other acts of dishonesty. Palomar said he has the confidential testimonies of certain employees who have direct knowledge of the activities of those being charged. The Postmaster General also announced the relief of seven regular employees and the separation of 17 casual workers.



SOCIAL ACTION

Eight religious denominations in the country are set to launch a massive social action drive, according to a report of the Church World Service of the Philippines, a division of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines. The drive, which will emphasize on economic and community development, aims to undertake a minimum of 250 projects. These will include food distribution to rural areas, building of irrigation systems, school houses and centers, construction and repair of roads, vocational education, maternal-child welfare, feeding and nutrition program.

FLOATING MUSEUM

"Kasaysayan," a floating museum of Philippine history has been launched by the Historical Commission. On the ship "RPS PILIPINAS," "Kasaysayan" will call on several ports of the country where lectures on various aspects of Philippine history will be given by prominent historians. Historical books, principally Rizal's works, will be sold at popular prices. Important public documents, pamphlets, and other publications will be given away as gifts and souvenirs to visitors.

MARCOS SURE OF RE-ELECTION

President Marcos is sure of being re-elected in the elections next November. Basing his claim on the result of a recent survey, he said his national popularity is still running strong everywhere. Even in Manila, a traditional oppositionist area to incumbent presidents, he said he is rated as a 2-1 favorite. Marcos also revealed that in other provinces outside of his political homebase in the Ilocos region, he is favored with a 6-1 lead over his closest expected opponent.



BARRIO FUND

LEGAZPI CITY, March 25, PACD Secretary of Community Development Ernesto M. Maceda announced the other day that checks of P2,000 per barrio under the P100 Million Rural Development Fund are to be released soon. All eligible barrios will receive their share of P2,000 without consideration of political affiliation. All checks are covered by adequate funds.

The PACD chief also said that the release of P2,000 checks cannot be made simultaneously to all barrios throughout the country because of the time required in processing, complying with auditing rules and regulations and necessity of fiscal programming.

VILLAREAL HITS OSMEÑA

Former Speaker Cornelio Villareal recently asked Liberal leaders to "condemn the malicious conduct" of Senator Sergio Osmeña, Jr. in the current presidential nomination campaign. Villareal raked up charges previously aired by President Osmeña against his then congressman son to bolster his (Villareal) charge of young Osmeña's "dispicable behaviour" in the present LP fight.



HIKED COCONUT EXPORT

Coconut production this year is estimated to hit 1.55 to 1.575 million ton mark in copra terms, according to a report from the United Coconut Association of the Philippines. This is expected to generate an increase of about \$20.24 million over last year's total foreign exchange earnings of the industry which amounted to \$253,033,339.60.

OIL REFINERY FOR RP

The National Economic Council is set to approve the setting up of a petroleum refinery by a Filipino-owned corporation to put an end to the monopoly of alien oil firms on the national economy, according to House Assistant Majority Leader Rogaciano Mercado who is also a member of the NEC. The NEC decision is interpreted by some quarters as a punitive action on the foreign oil firms in the country who have decided to increase the prices of premium gasoline and other petroleum products.



AGUINALDO CENTENNIAL

The 100th birth anniversary of General Emilio Aguinaldo, the Republic's first president, was marked last March 22. Led by the Aguinaldo National Centennial Commission, the center of the nationwide celebration was in Kawit, Cavite, birth place of the late president. President Marcos had earlier signed into law declaring the period January 1 to December 31, 1969, as the "Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Centennial Year."

ICE FOR FISHERMEN

Another ice plant that will exclusively supply ice to fishermen has started full operation in Barugo, Leyte. The P100,000 plant is the fifth in a nationwide program of providing cheap ice to fishermen. The plant in Barugo will produce 10 tons daily and will supply fishermen operating in Visayas Sea, San Pedro Bay, Biliran Island, Carigara Bay, Samar Sea, Leyte Gulf, Camotes Sea, and other fishing grounds in Eastern Visayas.