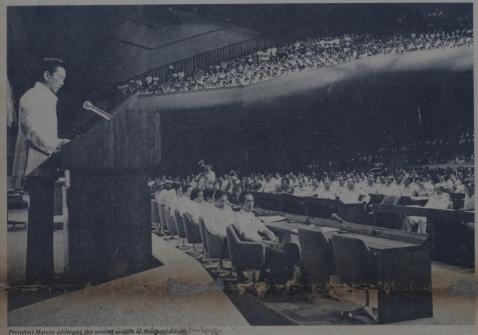


Isang bansa, Isang diwa

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# The prospects for the new year

NRETEEN seventy-seven is here. The rejoicing for the new year, however, is tempered by the recent announcement of the OPEC that the prices of crude oil will soon be increased. Once more, the resoluteness and the resiliency of the Filipino people will be put to the test. In spite of the probable adverse effects of higher cost of energy, our conomic planners are confident that our economy will again weather the inflationary storm. This guarded optimism is based on the nation's performance in the difficult years of 1974 and 1975.

The national government is not letting the course of events shape the national destiny, however. The last few weeks of 1976 have found the government policy-makers hard at work on preparing the development agenda for the coming year.

Significantly, the Batsang Bayan is closely involved in laying the groundwork for 1977. Of course, starting on that year, the government will start following the calendar year in its budget schedule. The budget hearings have been conducted by the Batsang Bayam Appropriations Committee headed by President Ferdiand E Marcos. The Batsang Bayam, in Resolution No. 6, has already pegged the 1977 national budget at 127.4 billion—an amount that is enough to stimulate the economy, and yet not so excessive as to exacetable the price pressures sure to be induced by the higher cost of oil.

For several sessions before Christmas, therefore, the Committee "grilled" the various heads of government departments to ensure that all planned expenditures in 1977 are reasonable, hewing close to national priorities and goals. This process, gauging by

its success, is certain to be institutionalized. Not only does the department head is made to justify his budget share, but he is also made to show how his department performed during the past year. During the budget hearings, President Marcos underscored the need for an integrated program for rural development that links all agencies involved in countryside development. The President's announcement not only signified the continuing emphasis on rural development in 1977, but also his concern for the costly overlapping of functions and lack of coordination among some government agencies.

The Batasang Bayan also approved a medium-term economic development plan for the country starting in 1977 and ending in 1982. The plan stresses once more the target of the government to achieve economic growth that will result in equitable benefits to the people. This method of chartering the course of the economy is of certainly much more effective and logical than the old society system of "spending for the next election year."

The government is also hard at work in its energy conservation program, spearheaded by the ENER-CON. Strategies are also bying formulated for the marketing of our primary exports. In the case of sugar, which has suffered recent downswings in international prices, the government has dovetailed its potential as a source of alcohol fulle with the energy self-reliance program. All in all, the pressures of higher import cost are certain to induce the government to take a more active hand in promoting our export goods abroad.

Politically, 1977 could become a milestone in

Politically, 1977 could become a milestone in

the Philippine political history. Elections for representatives in the national legislature will most probably be held next year. With the institutionalization of the Sanguniang Bayan and the barangay in the Constitution, as mandated by the people in the October Referendum-Plebiscite, community participation in the political processes will surely become more intensive and effective. Abroad, the Philippines during the recent years have achieved a position of respect for its policy of independence and peace. The recent spate of state visitors to Manula is one indication the growing importance of the Philippines in world affairs. The government in 1977 is certain to continue its policy of dovetailing its diplomatic activities with the imperatives of development at home, particularly in face of a more difficult year for the global economy. A continuing special concern of the government will be the mindanao problem with the planned visit of Libyan head Col. Muammar Khaddafy in April.

The government manager is sure to find their.

The government manager is sure to find their hands full of work again in 1977—the fifth year of the New Society. In performing the duties of our office, we can perhaps again take heed of the President's words: "...those who serve me must accept the most ruthless discipline. They must work hard and observe the highest standard of service, otherwise they have no place in the leadership of the New Society..."

Inside













FORUM D Economic Planning Sec. Gerardo P. Sicat

# Steeling the economy from outside threats

Q UESTION. Sir, I understand it is feasible now to use alcohol as motor fuel since the price of gasoline is higher than the price of alcohol. So we higher than the price of alcohol. So we can now convert sugar into alcohol and from alcohol to motor fuel. We are just curious who will do the conversion? Is it going to be a joint venture between the two sectors or purely a government

the two sectors or purely a government enterprise?

SEC. SICAT. Well the principle still has to be studied. We are currently working on this. But let me tell you that some countries have been doing this for some time now. In fact, the President has instructed that we look into the program being undertaken in Brazil, and we are studying the Brazillan law on this. Countries like India have been using alcohol for fuel for sometime and I think Australia is also known to have undertaken it.

Our estimates seem to indicate that on a 15-percent to 20-percent mix, it could lead to import substitution in the order of about US\$30 million, but this is a very rough estimate.

Does this mean savings?

Savings, in terms of imports—\$25 to \$30 million. It strikes me to be a modest figure at this point. But we are not sure. But going back to your question, I think that the undertaking will probably be a private venture because we have enough incentives available in our own investment laws. We have the Board of Investment; and then we have the Inergy Development Board that has some primacy over energy policy more than the surface of the Nithhall Economic and Development Authority (NSDA) to undertake a very thorough overall study.

program over which the President Inquired the Nithonal Economio and Development Authority (NEDA) to undertake a very thorough overall study. How long will this project or this study on conversion take? What is the Niespan before we can come out with the first implementing rule:

First, we have to learn the techniques. We have to mobilize what is available. The private sector and the government will work together on this. Secondly, we are still debating the issue on whether we need to set up an alcohol agency patterned after the Brazilian model or work on it through a special program, utilizing the existing government machinery which will be involved in it to some extent, including of course the sugar undustry which is the primary source of the raw material.

So, considering all these, Mr. Secretary, how soon can we implement this plan?

We hope to begin implementing whatever is in this program before the end of this year. I mean, we ought to be pinpointing responsibilities as well as identifying segments in the private

I understand that most of the com-panies which will be tapped in this pro-ject are the distilleries.

Yes, they are involved. They have

Yes, they are involved. They have been converting sugar into alcohol. It is only a matter of really working on what we have now and then seeing to it that this is synchronized with the fuel.

\*Justry or those that have the regulatory capacity over the use of fuel.

Incidentally I think we have been burning alcohol for fuel for long, long ago. We are just returning to something that we have already done.

Has this method been proven profitable in Brazil?

Has this method been proven profitable in Brazil?

In the case of Brazil it seems to have been a successful case. At least we have heard the minister who was here, Minister Weki, who had informed us more or less about what the Brazilians have done. Alcohol surely has a much bigger potential than petroleum from some standpoint, because it is reproducible, while petroleum is exhaustible and not replaceable. It takes millions

of years to make petroleum, and at the rate the world is consuming resources, we don't have these millions of years to

How we will deal with higher oil

Flow we will deal with higher oil prices

NICE we are also on the topic of fuel, certainly we will have to cover also in our talks the OPEC price increase to be effective January Dext year. Somebody here said that in the "Business Prospects" meeting, you said that you personally do not believe that OPEC will raise prices by December or January. Do you think there should be a revision of this view?

Well, you know, I expressed the view there largely to downplay the hysterical commentary that is going around. Because one can be hysterical and lose track of the fact that there are many ways with which we can adjust to the situation. I also emphasized in that meeting that I believe that despite what is said in the world press about increases of 10 percent, 25 percent and so on, there are members of OPEC that really do not want a high price increase, I do believe that there will be some price increase, but I think that it is only logical that the element of high price increases should not be emphasized in this type of discussion, when everything is speculative.

I am sure that the increase is of a is speculative.

I am sure that the increase is of a much lower magnitude. I have expressed several factors working toward a lower rate of price increase. Number one, it seems that if I am correct in my assessment, there have been cases when the so-called prices at which they were selling, by agreement have not been cally finitely followed. In other words, there were some efforts at making larger sales through lower prices by some of the partners. As a cartel, they have to discipline themselves. Discipline is very important and too high a price will tempt discipline to break down.

Secondity I think that some of the

Secondly, I think that some of the countries exporting oil are probably not determined to raise the price too high because they know that the consequence on the world economy can be bad. I think they will not underestimate the impact of price increases on world prosperity as well as on countries dependent on technology and industry. And a third point, which I think is also something they are concerned about, is the impact on the poorer countries—the ones without oil resources and the ones whose balance of payments are really suffering. I think the OPEC countries are also compassionate in relation to the effects on their fellow members in the OPEC—I mean those belonging to the Third World. They are the richest among the Third World. They are the richest among that the third World and I think that they are learning the responsibilities attached to all of these. So I am not as pessimistic as the others. Secondly, I think that some of the

that they are learning the responsibilities attached to all of these. So I am not as pessimistic as the others.
What about the effects on us? We have a target growth rate of six to seven percent every year. Shall we hold on to this target for 1977?
I think that the growth rate depends not only on the price of fuel. You know, it depends also on the prospects for world trade and in our internal efforts. Therefore, I think that we can still maintain our growth rate.
If it is going to be a severe price increase, we might slow down by one percent of the actual rate of growth. So, if we were aiming at 7 percent, we could probably hit 6 percent or even 5 percent if worse comes to worst. But despite the problems we are having about terms of trade difficulties as evidenced by the fall of the sugar price and the unlikely recovery of copper and our other exports, I think we can maintain a reasonable growth.



don't have millions of years to wait. Earlier, you were saying about adjustments to an increase in the OPEC prices. Are you referring to the import and export margins—meaning the terms of trade? Specifically, if there is a severe increase in the prices of OPEC, does it mean that we will have more restraints on imports although we are trying to expand exports at the same time? Yes. Well, you know, if our exports are not able to earn as much, obviously our imports will have to adjust. Of course, we manage to import more because some of our imports are really in the areas of machinery and raw materials and the payments for these are over long-term periods. They are not instantaneous. So, part of our imbalance is due to the fact that we are just creating more productive efforts and we are paying for this through longer-term repayments in the future.

How much do you think will the

payments in the tuture.

How much do you think will the imports of raw materials and machinery be allowed to grow in case of a severe or, say, a 10 percent increase in the OPEC price?

or, say, a 10 percent increase in the OPEC price?

Well, we will have to 'really work along the following lines. It depends on the availability of long-term development credits and that thing, I believe, is not going to be reduced. In fact, based on our internal domestic efforts, there is evidence that we can continue relying on credit as a major source of expansion of our economic development efforts. Well, if that is going to move toward that direction, then we can use this independently of short-run problems.

However, if this thing is going to

However, if this thing is going to persist, I mean, if it is going to affect our exports severely and if the world economic conditions are going to be as severe as they were about two years ago, it could hurt us.

I cannot, therefore, give you the exact numbers on which we would allow imports of machinery. It will depend on the complex of forces operating together and what results they will yield.

To protect us against too much imports, or to discourage unnecessary imports, or to discourage unnecessary imports, or to even trim down import growth, is the government thinking of letting go its support of the peop in the foreign exchange market?

I did not understand your question. In other words, will we at this time allow a free float of the peop.

This is too delicate an issue to discuss your a preas bracking. Our peop is

allow a free float of the peso?

This is too delicate an issue to discuss over a press briefing. Our peso is essentially a strong currency, and it has been strong for several years. I don't see any reason why it should be the subject of speculative discussions.

What about the pooling of import purchases by the private sector? Could that pooling be a mechanism for these projects of the government being officially declared or made known?

In the case of public development projects, the importations are more or less pooled. Now, in the case of the private sector, it is a simple machinery, but there is the danger of creating too great an authority over it, so that it implift lead to some problems. So, I am not so sure that it should be completely pooled. In some cases, for instance, we are buying buses and so on. I think we can really get good bargains if the buses are pro-



cured altogether rather than singly.

cured altogether rather than singly.

What we used to do is to allow everyone to just do this. So the mechanism would be through existing agencies that we have-in the Transport Authority or the Metro Manila Transit. We are thinking that the best place todo it is really in the public utility sector which affects directly the general public. Let us not go into those individual projects that are being set up by private industry because they have all the right to look for all the channels where they find it best, because one of the problems is that technology is involved, and technology is something that is not so easily lumped together with others. It has to be done on a company-by-company basis.

I just want to ask a follow-up question on this oil price increase. I understand that the government, at least now, has a general expectation on how much the rate of increase would be; and, on the basis of this, you have made certain projections on how the economy will work. Can you tell us the expectation?

What we have been down really

omy will work. Can you tell us the expectation?

What we have been doing really and I don't have been doing really and I don't have the numbers here-is that every now and then we do some excreises on input-output table basis. If the price of a particular item were to be raised by 10 percent, what is the impact on all the other sectors?

Can we talk of specifically the 10 percent impact?

We have been doing this for some-time, In general, an analysis of this impact shows that they don't escalate as the general public tend to think. You know the reason why I don't want to release these become the basis of speculative discussion. Maybe, in two weeks' time, I might.

Granting a 10-percent increase in the price of oil, what is the tearget for the increase in the consumer prices next year? This year, I think it is seven or eight percent.

the increase in the consumer prices next year? This year, I think it is seen or eight percent.
We don't expect that price increase would be severe anymore. Last year the price increase had been, I think, within the 7 percent leyel. In fact, it was 5 percent—between 5 and 7 percent. If there is a price increase of oil, obviously there will be an effect on all the others. But do you know what contributed to the excessive price increases we had in 1973? The inflation psychology, plus the great boom in our export price. That was a good effect—the boom in export prices and then in terms of total effects on the price levels becally, you get scared also. But, as I said one time to you, we ought to analyze much better these price indices. Sometimes they are good for us, although the price is rising.

The future of gold

The future of gold

AN we turn to gold now? About

the Gold Subsidy Program. I understand there are opposing views between
Secretary Paterno and Secretary Virsta
on how much subsidy should be extended to the gold industry. I understand
Secretary Paterno was batting for at
least an amount that would help the
industry heak even; but the position
of Secretary Virsta is that there should
not be any subsidy at all to the gold industry for the reason that gold armow

just an ordinary export commodity.

If a subsidy will be extended to the industry, then subsidies to, say, sugar where the government made a lot of money in 1974, should also be given and to the other industries as well.

Actually, we were discussing this in the Monetary Board and to some extent in a subcommittee of the NEDA. Because of the monetary character of gold until lately, we were talking about the desirability or undersirability of granting subsidy.

granting subsidy.

The future of gold seems to be a big question mark because of the demonstrization of gold by the MF. They are going to sell their gold holdings and so on. On the other hand, there is the feeling that gold is still a prime commodity with monetary potentials, despite the deplamorization going on, plus the fact that it is a speculative commodity which can have price changes that are as volsatile as any. And if we have holdings of gold, we could make good recovery of subsidies that were paid today for the future because of this. So, what we end-ed up talking about was really whether we would guarantee to the gold producers something in the amount of 130 million US dollars—something like that, not exactly—or, let us say, 110 million US dollars—for the gold producers of production of most of the major gold producers. gold producers

gold producers. Indicate the major gold producers, I did not mean "marginal." Somebody picked it up and thought that it was marginal. Secondary gold producers mean they produce other things besides. They have to produce copper to begin with. Primary gold producers are those producing essentially only gold. So, they try to mine the gold veins and so on and they try to extract them.

What policy do we expect from severances most assurances most assurances and severances most assurances.

Well, let me say that the question of subsidy is still under serious consideration. It is the level of the amount. And as I pointed out in a previous meeting, we would not want to take care of overhead costs. And if companies are paying too high a price for their executives, they ought to weed them out. I mean, our concern is to maintain employment in these mines, and companies that are having difficulties on cost squeezes because of factors within and outside their control ought to be able to adjust. I have a feeling that much of the so-called overhead of companies can be reduced. They have luxurious offices in some places and they have fat salaries for some executives. They ought to be trimmed down. And perhaps, fat bonuses for some executives. They ought to be trimmed down. And perhaps, fat bonuses for some stockholders in spite of problems. But our concern is to take care of the variable costs. This is the cost that takes care of employees and laborers who would be either employed or not.

# Taxation and fuel

WILL taxation be tied up again on the possible increase in oil prices? Well, along this line, reviewing the lax component of oil products, and considering the President's own injunction against luxurious consumption, I mean, unnecessary consumption of oil, we believe that one of the thoughts we are lieve that one of the thoughts we are looking into its whether the taxes on these products are high enough to contain this huxurious consumption. If people get used to a particular type of price and then they resume old habits, there may be justification for additional increase on this, provided that there will be enough safeguards to see to it that public utilities have a sustained utilization at a good concession in terms of taxes. Well, I mean there may be—I am just speculating.

just speculating.

Surely in the public utilities field, in other words.

No, in general, for consumption purposes-more especially for private motor vehicles.

Sir, are you implying that those for industrial uses will be maintained? Well, you know, we have always

kept a system whereby industrial uses have gotten lower taxes for industrial fuel and so on. Cooking fuel also. But the President has been worried about the traffic jams we have and so on and the wastage of our vehicles. Of course, part of this is related to our inadequate infrastructure. But you improve the road and the traffic enlarges rather than decreases.

Because the number of vehicles

keeps on growing. Yes. They are growing

Yes. They are growing.

Another point is that these roads cost a lot to construct and if gasoline is consumed that way, there must be a justification for building more of this infrastructure through additional taxes of gasoline products Well, anyway, I am hinting to you the possibility. We are studying this, in short.

In other words, we are joining the practice of other countries in forcing a decline in the consumption of gasoline by raising prices. We have to do that actually. Early this year, I remember the President said that our target is a 10 percent decline in consumption of oil products. As of September, I think the PNOC said that we only hit 4 percent.

oil products. As of September, I tunk the PNOC said that we only hit 4 percent.

We created a cabinet committee to implement the writing of a five-year plan, ten-year plan and the perspective plan. We have been meeting. Out technical committees are working. We expect that all these things will be finished by early February. By March or April, we hope that the President will be able to approve the plan or at least act on our recommendations so that the plan can be made effective for 1978 to 1982 for the five-year plan and another one up to 1987. This committee is under the chairmanship of the NEDA but it involves the total government machinery. What are the highlights of this development plan?

Well, it deals with the total national and economic development plans and it involves the total machinery of the government, I mean, all those implementing divisions as well as all the agencies tied up with the NEDA. How does it comply with the required emphasis on export orientation rather than imports?

It will be a combination, because our economy is built up from within, and there is a lot of potentials for exports. So, in the case of tax measures, we aim to really raise the revenue to a CNP ratio of about 15 percent or 16 percent in a few years. The purpose is not to tax existing income, but to be able to see to it that we capture additional income flowing to the economy in support of basic premises related to in support of basic premises related to

basic cleanliness, maintenance of governmental operation and employment, too. And when people begin to see this, they will be more surprised when they take a look at the countryside with new roads being improved. Have any of you gone to Baguio? The road is very beautiful. And the road going up north.

These are things that are not known because we see only what is immediately before us. But actually, a lot of improvements are going on all around the country, continuously without letup.

# On housing and export

Would it be correct to say that the government is going on without imposing new taxes and not on existing income?

New sources of taxation may be a better way of looking at it, including those that would discourage affluent

consumption.

So you will tax consumption?

those that would discourage affluent consumption.

So you will tax consumption?
Oh, yes.

Not income.
Well, they are both in some cases.
Let me point out to you one of the problems we are facing, the housing program. We have scanned around and taken a look at all the possibilities and it seems to us that there is reason to suggest some sort of a payroll tax to be paid by employers to support the total housing program. We have heard that the private sector is more worried about General Order No. 47-type. But the government is devising a system of expanding the housing program. We don't know how much it is—I percent, 1-1/2 percent of payroll by the employer. Possibly it could be a general tax; it could be a special type of providential arrangement, in addition to existing resources. We are studying his, And we believe that this could raise resources from the cort of the providential character. And currently the National Housing Authority is really working on programs of mass housing in Metropolitan Manila based on what might be called housing extate concept.

That is the high-rise type of housing. We don't want to talk of high-rise, but we believe that because the price of land has been so expensive in Manila and because of our system of patch ownership of prooperty, it would be essential to maximize the use of land in the areas where we have government consolidated andholdings which are still variable. In the meantime, this willing you is time. If we work on this consolidated andholdings which are still variable. In the meantime, this willing you is the meantime, this willing you is the subject to the meantime, this will available. In the meantime, this willing you is the meantime, this willing you is the subject to the meantime, this willing you is the subject to the consolidated on the meantime, this willing you is the subject to the subject to the consolidated on the meantime, this will you will not the subject to the consolidated on the subject that the case of the subject that the consolidated and holding w

available. In the meantime, this will give us time. If we work on this con-cept it will give us time, while working on the consolidation of other land areas. We believe that some of these hous-

ing projects should be in places where people are around, not in places where people are not around, because they create demand for additional fuel consumption, transport, dislocation of families, dislocation in the rearing of children, family problems and so on.

Do you mean fund consolidation in areas where there is already population?

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Sir, I understand that the level of domestic savings which must be increased through measures like toxation will not be enough to propel the industrialization of the economy and so the government is looking at more foreign investments and more foreign borrowings to finance this.

Well, I have said this in many instances, because you know if we are to attain the targets of growth that we have set for ourselves, our capability has to be assisted. That is why we have a program of preparing more projects for presentation so that we can borrow from the World Bank and from the Asian Development Bank, and so that we can borrow from the World Bank and from the Asian Development Bank, and so that we can Development Bank, and so that we can package projects from bilateral sources, like Japan, United States and Australia.

like Japan, United States and Australia.

For instance, negotiations have been made so that we can improve and build roads and highways. As I understand it, we will get a 595-million loan from the World Bank which is \$10 million more than what we had originally thought would be needed. This could mean a larger coverage of the road program.

Is this nationwide?

Yes. For the improvement of various roads.

Will there, he never political sweet.

Cebu is best located for this.

Besides, they have power, I think.

Yes. The virtue of this proposed project is that it is in a place where a huge concentration of skilled manpower is located. Secondly, it is located in a secondary city that could be a counterpuil, away from Metro Manila. And there is sophisticated in the Vissyas. The airport is very sophisticated and large; it can carry additional expansion, and export-oriented activities based on light manufacturing industries could be best located there. Water is a problem there but I don't think it is going to be too great of a problem.





# Stimulating Samar

THE President last November 17 gave
the go-signal for the implementation of the Samar Integrated Rural Development Project (SIRDP) by directing
the Cabinet Coordinating Committee on
Integrated Rural Development Projects (CCC-IRDP) of the NEDA to oversee the
project and by appropriating P7 millionfor its funding.

The go-signal, under Presidential

The go-signal, under Presidential Decree No. 1048, makes the SIRDP the fourth integrated rural development project of the national government un-der the direct supervision of the CCC-IRDP. The other three are the Biosan Project, Mindoro Integrated Rural Development Project and the Cagayan Valley Integrated Development Project.

gayan Valley Integrated Development Project.

The CCC-IRDP as created in Letter of Instructions No. 99 dated July 10, 1973 is composed of the secretaries of agriculture and public works, transportation and communications, as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, with the secretaries of finance, public highways, natural resources, local government and community development, agrainar reform, and economic planning as well as the representative of the Office of the President, as members.

The local government secretary shall be the Cabinet committee coordinator for the SIRDP and shall act for the chairman of the Cabinet Coordinating Committee in all administrative matters.

Under the decree, the Cabinet committee is charged with the planning and implementation of all rural development projects.

projects.

To effectively carry out rural development projects, the President ordered that the following policies be adopted:

To integrate national and local government programs and projects within its jurisdiction, and

To decentralize the planning and implementation of all rural develop-

ment projects.

The President has also placed the The President has also piaceu the SIRDP Office under the supervision of the Cabinet committee, through the Cabinet committee coordinator, for co-ordinating the planning and implemen-tation of the project by the implemen-ing national and local government

The SIRDP Office shall be headed by a project director who shall main-tain a technical and management staff to help him perform his duties and

It shall have field offices in North-ern, Eastern and Western Samar which shall be headed by project officers who shall be appointed by the project

director.

The President appropriated from the National Treasury funds PS million for the STRDP and its three field offices and P2 million for the CCC-RDP.

In a related development, the President created the town of Tagapulan in Western Samar "to achieve a closer supervision in the execution of the developmental programs of the locality" and, at the same time, ensure peace and order in the area.

Under Presidential Decree No. 1047,

and, at the same condens order in the area.

Under Presidential Decree No. 1047,

Tagapulan is created out of the town of Almargo. However, the creation of Tagapulan does not affect in any manner the legal existence of the mother town of Almagro, according to the decree.

The seat of government of the newly created town shall be located in barraneas Sucod.

rangay Sugod.

Pending the appointment by the
President of the officials of Tagapulan, the present elective officials of Almargo shall perform their duties as such



in the newly created town and shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected, "unless sooner removed by the President."

Under PD 1047, the President shall transfer to Tagapul-an its equal share in obligations, funds, assets, and other property from Almargo, upon recommendation of the Commission on Audit.

# **Muslim** housing

Muslim housing
THROUGH Letter of Instructions No.
481, the President last November
24 ordered the Budget Commission to
release P9 million for the development
of the Sahaya Housing Project and, resettlement projects in Mindanao.
The amount, to be taken from previously unappropriated funds of the Rehabilitation and Development of Mindanao Program, is broken down as follows: Sahaya Housing Project, P7.5 million.
The Southern Philippines Development Authority shall undertake the development of the Sahaya Housing Projject, Specifically, it shall develop the
project's water, electrical and sewerage
systems, construct 200 dwelling units,
barangay community facilities, and otheer social infrastructures, and widen and
upgrade the access road.
It shall also undertake the improvement and rehabilitation of resettlement
projects in Mindanao, including those
in Tawi-Tawi, Jolo, and Marawi City.
The President directed the Departments of Public Highways and Public
Works, Transportation and Communications to help in the development of the
Sahaya infrastructure projects and to
carmark money for the project in their
1977 budgets.

1977 budgets, the release of P7.5 million for the Sahaya Housing Project, the President pointed out that the housing project, the President pointed out that the housing project 'not only conforms with the human settlements approach in community development but also preserves the lifestyle of our Muslim brothers."

In a related development, the President ordered five government agencies to expand, upgrade and integrate the development of Maharikia Village 'so as to make it frully a symbol of our national aspiration for unity in diversity."

Maharika Village was established through Proclamation No. 1217, dated January 3, 1973, to sarve the needs of the resident Muslim population of Metro Manila. It is located at Bicutan, Taguig, national content of the president vision of the project of the president vision.

guig, Metro Manila.

In Letter of Instructions No. 482, the President ordered:

The National Housing Authority, as project administrator, to provide the cooperating agencies detailed plans of their participation and to advance to them funds needed to accomplish their participation, and undertake housing

development needed in the project;

| The Department of Public Highways to undertake road construction and land development within the project, including landscaping and development of parts and recreational areas;

| The Department of Public Works, Transportation and Communications to construct all basic community amenities, such as schools, clinics, multipurpose community building;

| The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage System to construct the water system, including deep wells and water reservoir, and sanitary sewerage systems that will lead to the development of a biogas system, and

| The Budget Commission to give due course to the request for funds by the participating agencies and to effect the needed transfer of funds from the cooperating agencies to the NEA to liquidate its cash advances.

He has also issued Proclamation No. 1594 declaring an area in Ternate and Maragondon, Cavite, and Nasugbu, Batangas, a national park, game refuge and bird sanctuary.

# Planners' community

GOVERNMENT employees in Metoff of low-cost housing in planned communities. President Marcos last December 6 ordered the Government Service
Insurance System (GSIS) to make available its 60-hectare land at barrio Kamias, in Antipolo, Rizal for the develop-

as, in Antipolo, Rual for the development of low-cost housing Manila government workers. The President's directive under Letter of Instructions No. 483 is in line with the government employees in Metro Manila. The Kamias housing project development is expected to provide the government, particularly agencies involved in urban development planning, opportunities to apply and adapt ecological systems to community living.

To carry out the project, the President likewise directed the GSIs to make available money for the construction of housing units in the project and to advance to the participating government agencies their fund requirements to undertake specific tasks until such funds can be made available to these agencies by means of their respective budgets. Under the LOI, the National Housing Applications.

Under the LOI, the National Hous

by means of their respective outgets.

Under the LOI, the National Housing Authority is made responsible for the construction of housing units of different designs. The NHA general manager will be the project administrator. The President also ordered:

1. The Department of Public Highways to undertake the project's land development and road construction, including landscaping and the conversion of the lagoon and other areas into parks and recreational facilities;

2. The Department of Public Works, Transportation and Communications to construct all basic community amentities, such as schools, clinics, and a multi-purpose administrative building, and develop wells in springs; and Sewerage System to construct water and Sewerage System to construct water and sanitary sewerage systems that will lead to the development of a bio-gas system.

These government agencies, including the GSB and the NHA, will constitute a committee to be called "Bagong Nayon Project Committee," under the direct supervision of the Metro Manila government. The committee will plan and develop the housing project as a pilot project for the application of ecological systems in community living. It is authorized to employ professional services, such as appropriate consultants and project managers.

# The longest parks

THE President last November 18 or-dered Natural Resources Secretary Jose Leido Jr. to prepare a proclama-tion which would set aside a belt of 25 kilometers on each side of the Maritana-Infanta Road as a national park and

na-Infanta Road as a national park and forest tressey.

To speed up implementation of the order, the President directed that photogrammetry be used in surveying the areas and in delineating boundaries.

Presidential Decree No. 399 issued in 1974 declared all lands of the public domain within a strip of 1,000 meters along any existing, proposed or ongoing public highway or road outside existing towns, cittes or settlements, withdrawn from settlement or sale until the government has made a comprehensive and integrated land use and development plan for such lands.

The President's directives are part of the government program of public

The President's directives are part of the government program of public land utilization, forest conservation and the establishment of wildlife reserva-tions and sanctuaries. Just recently, the President, through Proclamation No. 1578, declared Calau-it Island, Busuanga, Palawan, a game preserve and wildlife sanctuary.

BRIEFING | Rosalinda G. Roxas

# A short tour of Metro Manila exhibits

THE current festival of visual arts in September 27. Under the patronage of the First Lady and Governor of Metropolitan Manila started last September 27. Under the patronage of the First Lady and Governor of Metropolitan Manila, Mrs. Imbelda Romualdez Marcos, the festival's start was held to coincide with the International Monetary Fund-World Bank meetings, During most of last October, residents and visitors of Metro Manila were reguled with the International Stars like the Bolshol Baliet, the Australian Ballet, Mangot Fonteyn, Montserrat Caballe, Ivan Rebroff and Van Chlorun were affectionately recised by the Manila audience. Not to be outdone, exhibition and last glowed with art objects from Europe, the United States, China and Egypt, Visitors had a good glimpse of Philippine traditions through such exhibits as the Kulay Anyong Labi (public art paintings of established artists in seven strategic spots of Metro Manila, a project of the People's Artists of the Philippines for the beautification program of Metro Manila). Contemporary Art of the Philippine (at the Museons Panining ng Maynila). Lishang Bata (some 1,000 paintings by children three to twelve years old.) Philippine and Philippine and Dolls (exhibit of Philippine of Philippine are sand bonney Philippine and Thingone are sand bonney in the Philippine and States and States and Ethnology at the National Museum and Philippine, Philippine Pre-History and Ethnology at the National Museum and the Shining Kayumangst.

and the Animal Museum at the Sining Kayumanggi, Many of these exhibits are still open. They provide a tare opportunity the vinual delights of our culture-of the world, Below, The Republic presents a mini-tour of the Manila exhibits.

# Portraits by Filipino Artists

IVE hundred paintings by Filipinos INE hundred paintings by Filipinos coming from private collections as well as contributions of the artists themselves are on exhibit at the Museum of Contemporary Art (Museong Pansining ng Filipinas). Formerly the Elks Club Building, the two-story edifice has been rebuilt to house the works of Filipino painters with the hope of preparing them for international grounds, it answers the long-standing need for a commodious gallery for their art.

The five galleries of the museum

agalery for their art.

The five galleries of the museum are: a) Backgrounds and Departures, b) Ambiguous Figuration; c) Contemporary Representation; d) New Abstraction and e) Visual Propositions. The participating painters include: Hernando Ocampo, Tabuena, Ang Kiukok, Ray Albano, Attro. Luz, Federico Aguilar Alcauz, Benedicto Cabrera, Victorio Edades, Roberlo Chabet, Lee Aguinaldo, Jose Joya, Cesar Legaspi, Anita Magsaysay-Ho and Vicente Mananotia.

Ray Albano, director of the secun, said that the place is not striss. "It's the first time we have a place like that which really fife;" he explained. "White walls, high celling, It is intimate for a gallery, not at all cold or business Looking."

How many neonle, come, In the

How many people come to the gallery every day? "Around 2,000 to 3,000 a week, paying or nonpaying," he answered. "There is a possibility that this will become a permanent site for our art shows."

"The museum gives artists a new attitude," he further said, "It makes him think bigger, literally, it makes him think of scale, It makes him think sensitively because of the beautiful space, the am-

# Egyptian Art through the Ages

THE exhibition of Egyptian art at the old Legislative Building started last September 27 and will last up to March

31, 1977, It consists of cultural treasures from the dawn of Egyptian civilization some 5,000 years ago to the products of islamic critication. Sonosored by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in Cairo, Egypt, the art treasures-100 pieces covering 5,000 years, from pre-listoric 4,000 aC to the 18th century-were forught to the Philippines through the encouragement of the First Lady. Mrs. Marcos was impressed by the collection during her yait to Egypt last year.

The exhibit covers the Pharaonic or traditional art which rose from the ritual and funerary needs as conditioned by the natural habitst of the people; the Graeco-Roman which is influenced by Greece and Rome; the coption or Christian art; and the Islamic or Egyptian-Islamic art.

Islamic and a state of Egypter Islamic and a state of the state of the cast opin curs which were used to hold the sales of the dead (one of them the coffin of Prince Rameses), centuries old icons, representations of the Pharaohs, life-like facsimile of Alexander the Great and various antiques. One is intrigued by the prominence of several artistic motifs, the bird and the boat motifs, for instance, in Egypt, the boat is the vehicle of the sun-spot as he sails across the occan-like sky, Furthermore, Egypt grew out of a civilization watered by the lower reaches of the Nile River, Travel and feasting were held on a boat and the ancient kings had special royal barges which popular imagination has closely associated with Cleopatra seated majerically on a magnificent barge leisurely moving on the Nile River, Examples of the bird motifs are the horas, falcon, this, geese, peewit, flamingo and vulture. For the Egyptian, the horus and the birs symbolize occult powers.

With Ambassador J.V. Cruz as overall chairman, the Egyptian exhibit is managed by Dr. Muhammed Saleh, curator of the Egyptian museum in Cairo, Saleh had managed similar expositions in Europe, the last one in 1973 at the University of Heidelberg. He is assisted by Mrs. Rosario B, Tantoco, curator of Museum.

According to Mrs. Tantoco, there were 10,000 people during the first day Among its major attractions are the

According to Mrs. Tantoco, there were 10,000 people during the first day of the exhibit. She added that an average number of 5,000 people visit the exhibit each day, the bulk of whom are paying

Dr. Saleh when asked why the mu-

Dr. Saleh when asked why the museum is dark countered that this is to create an atmosphere of mystery.

Among the 100 Egyptian artifacts, which are the most valuable? Saleh mentioned four: the triad of the Mytefonus, builder of the third pyramid which is 4,600 years old; the family statue, which he said he particularly like; the statue of Tutankhamen and one of the Graeco Roman pieces. One of the main attractions, he added, is the coffins or canopic jars which are used for the ashes.

He said everyone wanted to see a

He said everyone wanted to see a mummy. And why didn't he bring one along? He explained that a mummy is fragile, easily broken and affected by the weather. He observed that museum goers sometimes do not believe that what they see are genuine. "Many think

it's an imitation," he averred.
What are his plans after the exhibit closes in March? "Maybe, we'll send this to Indonesia, Australia or China," he

# Archeological Finds of China

A LSO exhibited at the Old Legislative Building from October 1 through December 31 from 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily are artifacts representing 6,000 years of Chinese civilization, from the pottery of the Neolithic age to the porcelain of the Mongols in the 14th century. They form only a fraction of the antiquities unearthed since 1949. Most came from discoveries during

China's cultural revolution, They result from surveys and preservation work carried out at many important sites and ancient tombs. The artifacts present a bold outline of the development of history and culture in ancient China.

There are magnificent stone and bronze vessels and images dating from a thousand or fifteen hundred years before Christ showing a highly developed culture that was already existing at that time. The Ming and Ching Dynasties porcelain are considered superior to any other ceramics known around the world. Intricate flower designs and landscape scenes characterize the porcelain of the late Ming and Ching Dynasties. Paintings from the Sung Dynasty 900-1200 AD) are the richest in the art of painting. Chinese painting is essentially a linear art, composed of lines—horizontal, thrusting, winding, swiling, scaling. This is calligraphic art, a direct of-shoot of the traditional Chinese art of character writing. writing

# Philippine Costumes and Dolls

THE new Mercury Building at T.M.
Kalaw St, in front of the Rizal Park
houses an exhibit of Philippine dolls,
tribal costumes, the Filipina dress and
barong Pilipino, and Philipine embroidery. Inaugurated last October 1, it is a
permanent display.

The viewer grows acquainted with
the rich cultural heritage of the Philippines through the miniature world of

China's cultural revolution. They result dolls, depicting the history, games, folk-from surveys and preservation work carlore and folk dances of the Philippines ried out at many important sites and ancient tombs. The artifacts present a thought the volution of national cost and culture in ancient China.

There are magnificent stone and the Wusseum of Philippine Costumes.

THE newly-constructed Metropolitan Museum of Manila located at the Central Bank Complex opened October 2 with the Bicentennial Exhibit of early American paintings and Western European paintings on loan from American collections. The museum is vast and stately, with imposing ceiling and spacious floors which can readily accommodate murals and large-scale southures.

Consisting of about 100 paintings, a few drawings and prints, and six sculptures, the Bicentennial show follows the popular notion of art—that it must be sensuously pleasing, charming as well as relaxing.

sensuously pleasing, charming as well as relaxing.

In some ways, the art exhibits fill up the cultural vacuum in the lifeways and thoughtways of the masses, giving them a taste of artistic standards. It would be quite a change from the superstar spectacles, the basketball craze and the trivialities of fashion, fads and festivities. It is to be assumed that by extending the products of artistic traditions within the reach of the Filipino people, the democratization of culture would inevitably be hastened.



PROGRESS REPORT | Juanita G. Trinidad

# The classroom is a development arena

dent Marcos observes that "the most important field for the Internal Revolution is that of education and culture. And here we must admit numerous and grave problems. Educational reforms will be the work of not one but of several generations working together." Thus, the upgrading of the country's educational system enjoys a high priority in the overall policies of the government. Efforts are being continuously undertaken to integrate educational policies and goals with national development programs.

taken to integrate educational policies and goals with national development programs.

Education for national development was pinpointed for the first time in the 1969 report of the Presidential Commission to Survey Philippine Education, an agency created by the President in December 1969. The report stressed, among others, new directions and new patterns through new structures to systematize educational policymaking and administration; planned evaluation and innovations to maximize effectivity and efficiency.

From the beginning, the New Society is committed to the principle that quality education is an investment in the future of Education and Culture (DEC), in fact, gets the biggest slice from the overall national budget—P1.6 billion last fiscal year. And right after martial law was proclaimed, the President issued P10-6-A, otherwise known as the Educational Development Decree of 1972, which subsequently led to the formulation of the ten-year education development plan. The plan restructured the country's educational system so as to make it more responsive to Philippine needs and introduced reforms and changes that focus on the relevance of education of the dear of the country's education of the philippine needs and introduced reforms and changes that focus on the relevance of educacountry's educational system so as to make it more responsive to Philippine needs and introduced reforms and chan ges that focus on the relevance of educa-tion to national growth.

Emphasis on Development Skills

INOVATIONS: As a means to bolster
the administration's new educational
orientation, a number of innovative approaches have been adopted to upgrade
the educational system.

Being an agricultural country, educational reforms primarily put emphasis
on producing technicians needed in agriculture and industry. In this regard,
the Educational Development Project
Implementing Task Force (EDPITAF),
an office under the DEC Secretary, is
coordinating with the Philippine Council
for Agricultura and Resources Research
(PCARR) in developing agricultural
schools and in implementing the agricultural education programs. This includes the strengthening and expansion
of two agricultural universities and 13
agricultural high schools, 11 of which are
members of the FCARR-coordinated national agricultural research network.

Along the same vein, the Youth

DUCATION is an important and urgent component of nation-building at least a semester of civic work before that Marcoe observes that "the most important field for the Internal Revolution is that of education and culture. And here we must admit numerous and grave problems Educational reforms will be the work of not one but of several generations working together." Thus, virtues and duties of citizenship are now more vigorously stressed; manual work is being dignified. Through priv-ate and public school teachers, con-cepts like the land reform program, cooperative education, drug abuse pre-vention, population control and envir-onmental pollution are being dissemina-ted by YCAP volunteers to rural foks.

# **Encouraging Vocational Education**

Encouraging Vocational Education

NCEE: To further improve the quality of education, the President issued PD 146 in 1974 requiring all graduating students from high school to pass an entrance examination for admission to any four-year college course. The decree limits entrance in college to the more capable students. At the same time, it helps channel students into such vocational, technical and technological courses which are needed in economic development but which are not popular among the youth.

For those unable to pass the National Collegiate Entrance Examination (NCEE), a plan has been conceived by the DEC wherein studegts will still be allowed to enroll in college, provided they do not intend to get degrees. For those seeking degrees in this program, they will have to undergo another examination.

those seeking degrees in this program, they will have to undergo another examination.

With the implementation of the NCEE, more students are now enrolled in vocational and technical courses in both the state and private schools. Noting the big shift from nontenchical courses to vocational-related subjects, DEC Secretary Jun L. Manuel said that the trend "is a sign that students now realize it is easier to get employment after finishing technical courses." Currently, the National Education Testing Center which supervises the NCEE is developing a test that would eliminate the present practice of colleges and universities requiring students to take entrance examinations even after passing the NCEE.

Unlike the ones given in 1974 and 1975, this year's examinations are neither acholastic apititude nor proficiency test but a test designed to measure the students' potential needed for learning in college, It is expected that some 400,000 high school students will take the 1976 NCEE.

A work-oriented curriculum is also being enforced. Aside from strengthen-

the 1976 NCEE.

A work-oriented curriculum is also being enforced. Aside from strengthening the implementation of regular curriculum requirements, new subjects are adopted in line with the New Society's, development programs. Education now



Sec. Manuel: Restructure Education

is more realistic and the teaching of the New Constitution as a social subject is being required, including subjects like pollution, population control and lard reform. The DEC proper itself is in-volved in ambitious programs like popu-lation education, applied nutrition, Ma-sagana 99 rice production and Gree-

Revolution.

The palpable expansion of our foou production has been the result of the Green Revolution program which included schools all over the country, Last schoolyear, the DEC netted P70,000 worth of harvest from backyard lots, livestock and fishery projects.

livestock and fishery projects.

Because of these breakthroughs, a leading educator commented that "we have made great advances in the implementation of a work-oriented curriculum. We have succeeded in opening the minds of the students on the possibilities of our natural resources and inculcated in them better work attitudes."

Pilipino in Schools

B. LINGUAL EDUCATION: The use of English and Pilipino as media of instruction in all schools began last year. In grades one and two, the vernacular used in the locality or place where the school is located is the auxiliary mendium of instruction. The use of the vernacular, however, is resorted to only to facilitate understanding of the concepts being taught through the prescribed medium for the subject, English, Pilipino or Arabic as the case may be.

Blingual education covers two phases. The first phase started last school-year through schoolyear 1977-78, It will be the transition period in the use of Pilipino as the medium of instruction for social studies, social science, work education, character education and health and physical education. English remains the medium of instruction for all other courses.

remains the medium of instruction for all other courses.

Mass Education. Project Impact is a devised system of mass primary education calling for programmed teaching in levels one and two where teachers use specially prepared materials and, in the higher elementary levels, community human resources as high school students, home tutors, parents, and skilled resource persons are enlisted to provide instructions.

An interesting feature of this systems.

to provide instructions.

An interesting feature of this system is the use of older students to assist younger students. Learning is through modules or topics, each module covering the amount of instruction which normally takes one to two weeks to master. There are very few set classes. Students may drop out and reenter at any time. Here, the education that is being developed is non-formal, that is, without the conventional classrooms, teachers for every subject and school-building or textbooks. A community learning center takes the place of the usual school-

No Grades. The Bureau of Elemen No Grades. The Bureau of Elementary Education has a policy called Continuous Progression which is still eliciting remarks and criticisms as when it was formulated four years ago. In this policy, the pupils in elementary and high schools are studying and are being taught according to their pace of learning. In this non-grading scheme, the students are individually observed by

the teachers concerned and their potentials encouraged and developed.

Likewise, the bureau is of late battung for the adoption of a new kind of curriculum. Called Curriculum Continu-

curriculum. Called Curriculum Continuum, its most significant features include:

Schooling extends throughout the whole year wherein a child is admitted anytime he is old enough to be in school, say, three or four years old.

in school, say, three or four years old.

\[ \] Vacation period may be scheduled at anytime agreed upon by the learner and teacher since the former is involved in planning his activities. To achieve this, schoolchildren will be assigned to a team of teachers rather than to a grade under one mentor.

\[ \] There would be no failure since every child would be pursuing his own particular goods at his own rate of learning. Performance is judged in terms of his own progress, not based on a group standard set.

\[ \] The practice of dropping out is

standard set.

The practice of dropping out is eleminated. The child can resume where he left off when he returns to school.

Annual promotion is done away with. It is replaced by a continuous direction toward success and growth. As a result, rating eards are eliminated.

Sources of the curriculum content are from anywhere, anytime. The venue of learning is everywhere, not just in school.

# Restructuring the College Program

IGHER EDUCATION: Higher education is also being restructured. At present, the DEC is drawing up a temperature of the property of the property of the country's development plan to maximize the role of higher education system in the country's development. The plan, which will be completed in Marcil ... will be incorporated into the overall development program being prepared by the National Economic and Development authority.

National Economic and Development Authority.

The plan will give emphasis on the private education system in the country in accordance with a Presidential directive to look for a more innovative and lasting solution to the financial problems of private schools. Once completed, the plan will become the basis for policies on higher education by the National Board of Education such as the dispersal of schools in Metro Manila and the improvement of opportunities for higher education in the rural areas. In a second the properties of the proposition of the properties of the proposition of the morale, PD 1006 was issued by the President recently to professionalize the teaching profession in the country.

As a whole, education nowadays is no longer solely for improvement of the mind but of the spirit and muscle as well. With the innovations, changes and incentives, what then is projected in education official puts it this way: "Even as the formal system continues to grow, education official puts it this vay: "Even as the formal system continues to grow, educators forese an expansion of the nonformal system. Vocational, technical and scientific courses will be top priorities."

In terms of highly-skilled professions, it is foreseen that professionalization of management in the Philippine setting will be formed a management in the Philippine setting will be formed profities."

In terms of highly-skilled professions it is foreseen that professionalization of management in the Philippine setting will be corrected around regional needs and priorities."

In terms of highly-skilled professions it is foreseen that professionalization of management in the Philippine setting will be created around the private sectors will be cloor most vital exports



Educating the masses through the adult education pro

PROGRESS REPORT □ Marcos Agayo

# The Philippines is getting healthier

Ow healthy is the Philippines? There are no known exact gauges of a population's state of health. However, the indicators in current. the indicators in current use are: the nature and extent of disease in the population and the occurrence of vital events (births and deaths). Using these, the Department of Health (DOH) says that the state of health of the Philippines today is "satisfactory and continually improving."

ATURE OF DISEASE PROBLEMS.
Communicable diseases have always been the migor disease problem of the Philippines. Fortunately, the impact of these diseases on our population has been significantly reduced over the years. In 1923, when the problem for the first time could be well defined statistically, communicable diseases accounted for 75.6 percent of all deaths. In 1956 the proportion was reduced to 54.7 percent; and in 1974, further cut down to only 42 percent.

percent

Deaths caused by communicable diseases has been declining more than the relative rate of incidence. According to the latest (1974) statistics, five of the ten leading causes of death in the Philippines are communicable diseases; namely, pneumonia, tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis, bronchitis and tetanus. These ranked, in 1974, first, second, fourth, ninth, and tenth, respectively. The other leading causes of death in 1974 were diseases of

water sanitation is lacking.

Viral diseases. The major members of this group are influenza, measles, rables, poliomyeltis, varicella and hemorrhagic fever. They have accounted for 2.5 percent of all deaths and 6.0 percent of all communicable disease deaths in the country. The major impact of this disease group occurs in morbidity; it accounted for the illnesses of 7.8 persons per 1000 population.

Of these viral diseases, influenza leads in morbidity and mortality. It caused about 1.0 percent of all deaths and 2.5 percent of all communicable disease deaths in 1974. Viral diseases are mainly childhood diseases; and while influenza attacks all ages, deaths are concentrated among the young.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRAITS.
Two relatively new diseases of which there have been recent outbreaks demonstrate some basic facts about communicable diseases. One-Philippine hemorrhagic fever-illustrates, according to Director J.J. Dizon of the Bureau of Health Services and Disease Control, "the trend of viruses to multiply and develop into more types and strains and to increase in pathogenicity (capability of causing diseases) possibly through multiply of causing diseases possibly through multiply and control of the development of the devel OMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRAITS

age life span of Filipinos and the im-provement of environmental sanitation on one hand with the decline of the main impact of communicable diseases on the other.

Declaing Death Rates. Indicating an improvement in health services, especially among newborn babies and mothers giving birth, the death rate declined by 61.6 percent, from what it was 50 years ago to 6.8 per 1000 in 1974. The decline is particularly notable among newborn babes and mothers giving birth. During the last 25 years, the crude death rate declined by about 38.7 percent while the infant mortality rate declined by about 58.3 percent and the maternal mortality rate, by about 56.8 percent. A young population. The declining death rate has resulted in an enlarged youth population. The Philippine population in 1974 was estimated to be about 41.5 million. And it has been noted that the population is essentially young, 45 Declining Death Rates, Indicating

41,5 million, And it has been noted that the population is essentially young; 45 percent are under 15 years of age and are equally distributed between the sexes. While Malthusian nightmares are engendered by this expanded youth population, it shows how far the battle against disease has progressed.

Since most of the population cannot afford private medical care, the task of providing health services to the majority has fallen upon the DOH. The public

 the establishment of health stations in barrios or districts remote from the local RHU which is usually located in the town proper; 2) the construction of new RHUs and renovation of existing ones; and 3) the provision of jeeps for transportation of RHU personnel.

The present accent of health services The present accent of health services is preventive rather than curative. The DOH, consequently, is carrying out an expanded immunization program, formulating more environmental sanitation programs, and accelerating its part in the government's nutrition programs. Immunization. The priorities are directed to mass immunization of infants 3.14 months old and to remove restee.

directed to mass immunization of infants 3-14 months old and to primary grade school entrants, against tetanus, diptheria, pertussis, and tuberculosis. The program will soon include immunization against other preventable diseases as soon as technical and operational constitutions.

soon as technical and operational constraints will allow.

Most of the vaccines used in immunization programs were either donated by other agencies or imported. Efforts in the way of research, experiments, and appropriate allocations are being done to produce serums locally. Eventually, self-sufficiency in vaccines will be attained via accelerated production by the Alabang Laboratories of the government.

tained via accelerated production by the Alabang Laboratories of the government.

Immunization teams visit each of the 40,000 primary schools in the country twice a year. The first visit is made in June or July when schools open. The second visit is made in Junuary or February, after an interval of six months from the first round. Each immunization round, lasting for about four weeks, ensures that the vaccines used ration their potency despite lack of refrigeration facilities in most rural areas.

An information campaign precedes every immunization round to motivate parents to submit their children for immunization. To ensure sufficient coverage, moreover, basic immunization was declared compulsory for all children eight years of age or younger.

Environmental Sanitation. Only about 39 percent of the population has access to potable water and about 32.

access to potable water and about 32 percent, to sanitary toilet facilities. Since it will take some years before proper municipal water and sewerage systems reach the majority of the population, most will still have to make do with unconnected systems. The DOH's Division of Environmental Sanitation is responsible for inspecting water and sewage or toilet systems and for educating the public about environmental health. Plans have been made to increase the budget of this agency and thus give better attention to preventive measures. tion to preventive measi

Nutrition Education. The Philippine campaign against malnutrition has been praised by the United Nations University

cam pagin against malnutrition has been praised by the United Nations University as "the most comprehensive program of applied nutrition at the village level yet undertaken by any country." The report further notes that the government program has "contributed in three years to an improvement of nutrition and health in the Philippines."

The government's nutrition policy is focused on the prevention and cure of malnutrition among infants, preschool-children, and pregnant or lactating women. These persons are the ones who suffer most from the effects of malnutrition. Specifically, the first six months in the life of an infant are the most crucial period in his mental development. A vital factor in providing for good infant nutrition is making the mother aware of good nutrition practices. In the rural areas, mothers usually learn about the nutritional needs of their children through the Mothercraft Centers of the DOM's National Nutrition Service. These centers also provide supplemental feeding to pregnant and lactating women, as well as to infants and children from needy families.



The state of health of the Philippines is satisfactory

the heart (third), diseases of the vascular system (fifth), avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency diseases (sixth), malignant neoplasms or tumors (seventh).

At present, communicable disease problems come from three distinct di-sease groups; namely, respiratory disea-ses, gastro-intestinal diseases, and viral

disease.

Respiratory diseases. These accounted in 1974, for 22.2 percent of all deaths, for 52.6 percent of all communicable disease deaths, and for the illnesses of 0.3 percent of the total Philippine population. Of this group, respiratory tuberculosis had been the leading killer of Filipinos until about 20 years ago. Lately, pneumonia (all forms) has been responsible for more deaths than any other disease, causing 16.2 percent of all deaths and 72.3 percent of all infants' deaths.

Gastro-intestinal diseases. These

Gastro-intestinal diseases,

Gastro-intestinal diseases. These were responsible, in 1974, for 6.0 percent of all deaths, for 14.2 percent of all communicable disease deaths, and for the illnesses of about 67 persons per 1,000 of the population.

The incidence of gastro-intestinal disease group rises during the rainy season, especially during the months of July and August Slight rises of "aummer diarrheas" of infants and young children may occur during the hot months. These diseases are closely tied up with poor environmental conditions, Outbreaks of ten occur in rural areas where food and

sease may be absent for some time, the introduction of a force that would trigger off into action the many other factors of disease causation would result in its

Hemorrhagic fever first occurred in the Philippines in 1954 sporadically, then in localized outbreaks; the disease then in localized outbreaks; the disease has become endemic (prevalent in a particular locality or people) with a tendency to break out into an epidemic (rapid spread of a disease) every five years. Preliminary investigations point to the household mosquito as the carrier of hemorrhagic fever virus.

Cholera el tor broke into the Phil-

Cholera el tor broke into the Philippines despite the application of all known preventive and quarantine measures. It was originally confined in the South Celebes, It then spread to South and Southeast Asia before it came here. Director Dizon notes that: "Cholera el tor is basically a poor man's disease intimately related with poor environmental conditions."

The problem of communicable disease in the conditions of the communicable of the conditions of the communicable of the communicable disease.

tal conditions."

The problem of communicable diseases, as Dizon sums up, is that: "Communicable diseases are diseases of a young population and of a poor environment. As that population tends to grow older as shown by an increasing life expectancy, and as the environment tends to instead the control of t to improve, then the problem correspondingly becomes less and less. This principle has been excellently illustrated in our country, as shown by the close correlation between the increasing aver-

health system consists mainly of Rural Health Units (RHUs) and city health department clinics. Cases needing hospitalization are referred to city or provincial or town hospitals. Cases needing more specialized care are referred to a regional hospital or to Metro Manila. Keeping up with a geometrically expanding population provides a constant strain on the capacity of government services. For their part, health planners have head to minimize the cost of medical services while increasing population coverage and making maximum use of technology and resources. There are now 76.2 government and private hospitals and 1,605 Rural Health Units in the country. Health manpower consists of \$2,783 or an average of one physician per 3,222 persons. Metropolitan areas enjoy a better ratio of services while the ratio for rural areas falls "far below the average".

To helo orient the Philingine medi-

while the ratio for rural areas falls "far below the average".

To help orient the Philippine medical curriculum to rural indigenous needs, the following, among others, have been proposed: locating undergraduate medical training facilities in predominantly rural areas and granting "preferential fiscal trainers" to medical schools according to how many of their graduates practice in the Philippines.

To be able to provide adequate health services to the rural population, the DOH has formulated a program for upgrading and expanding its rural health infrastructure. This program includes:

# e land and

most islands in the Tawi-Tawi chain are a scant 24 kilometers from the northeastern coast of Borneo. From west to east at its widest, the archipelago to 50 north of the equator. The northernmost is land of Y'ami in the Batanes group lies only 241 kilometers from southern Taiwan. The southernisland-groups in the world, stretch 1,840 kilo-meters from north to south, from 21 latitude down HE Philippine Republic is a cluster of islands breaking off the northern portions of Borneo and Sulawesi and scattering below the island of Tawan. The 7,100 islands, silets, rocks and sand-bars that form the archipelago, one of the largest

On a wider projection, the Philippines lies in the Western Patific, 800 kionneters from Manhand Southeast Asia and II. 300 kionneters from San Francisco. To the west, the archipelago is bounded by the South China Sea, to the east by the Pacific, to the south by the Salu and Celebeas Sea and to the morth cut off by the Bashi Chamel from Tawan. Channels and straits separate the different islands at their nearest points, while inland seas form larger gaps between local landfalls. The total coastline of 17,500 kilometers is twice that of the

square klometers. Ninetysak percent of this is taken up by 11 large islands: Luzon, Madhano, Samar, Negres, Palawan, Panny, Mindoro, Leyis, Cebu, Bo-hol and Masbate, Luzon (104,607 square kilometers) and Mindanao (14,532 square kilometers) are by far the largest islands, Masbate is only 3,266 square kilometers. The total land area of the country is 300,780

Its land area makes the Philiprines a medium-sized country, a little larger than the British Isles, or New England and New York State put together, and about two-shirts the zero of Spain. Convention, ally, the archipolago is divided into three main groups of liands; Luxon and Mindoro to the north; the Visayas–Samar, Leye, Cebu, Masbate, Bohol, Vigros, Panay and Palsawas—forming the central is-main, and the southern group composed of Mindo-no and the much smaller islands of Baslain and the Salu and Tave-Flown exchipelagoos.

famous Galleon Trade with Mexico and the jumping-off point of Carbbic missionairs venturing into China, Jupan and Indochina. During the American Occupation, the Philippines continued to be an im-portant commercial and military base in the Western sea between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and between Australia and the Asian meinland. Manila Bay, with a circumference of 193 kilometers, is con-sidered the finest natural harbor in Southeast Asia. Strategic location.

HE Philippines is situated on the historic crossroads of Asia. The country occupies a strategic
position on the eastern rim of what has been called
the "Asiatic Mediterranean"—the warm and shallow From the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, Spanish Manila was both the western anchor of the

lines is the Mandana Trough, just east of the northern point of Mindanao Island. It has a recorded
depth of 10,670 meters, the world's second-deepest
tranch, Geologically, Mindanao itself is actually a
series of perinaistic joined together by pleteaus and
lowing strips, Four porth-south range streeme the
siland, with extinct volcanoes scattered along the
range lines Beveen the porthaular range systems
are bays and guifs, Mindanao has three great alinval plains: the Aquisan, Davos and Cotabiots valleys,
val plains: the Aquisan, Davos and Cotabiots valleys. In both Agusan and Cotabato there are also extensive marshlands.

known of these, Mayon Volcano in Albay Province, has a nearly perfect cone and is a national tourist attraction. Manila Bay and a large nearby lask, Laguna de Bay, are actually the remains of a shallow Teriany sea that once covered much of Central Laguna de Say. Luzon preents an entirely different geological picture, though like Mindanso it is an clongated system of peninsulas/joined together. The southern peninsula, the Biool Region, consists of rough to hilly terrain crowned with volcanoes. The best zon. This region is now a broad plain, the country's largest single stretch of lowland. Beyond the Central Plain to the north is Cordillera country, elevations

averaging 1,524 meters topped by peaks above 2,438 meters. The tallest of Northern Luzon mountains is Mount Pulog (2,924 meters), the secondhighest peak in the Philippines.

southern Mindanao to Celebes. An older land link second land corridor joined Borneo to Mindanao, From the evidence of plant life, scientists believe to the southward extension of Palawan and intro-duced Bornean flora and fauna into the island. A URING the last glacial epoch, 500,000 years ago, the level of the sea between the island of Borneo and the southern parts of the Philippines sank to 73,15 meters (the present level is about 91), exposing highlands-land bridges-which linked Bornec Land bridges to Asia.

which existed around the middle of the Pheistocene, some 500,000 years ago, joined Northerin Luzon with Taiwan, which in furn was connected to Asia. Through this northern corridor, the Himalayian pine found its way to Northern Luzon, So did mammals now extinct, among them the stegodon, a pygmy elephant whose fossils have been found in Taiwan, Northern Luzon, the central island of Panay and Mindanao, Both Philippine animal and plant life reflect these ancient alliances with East and Southyears up, as the climate warmed, sea levels rose; the last cornior disappeared herath the waves 10,000 years up, by that period, however, a pygmy Negroil people from the Andaman Islands and the forests of Malaya had found its way into the Philip pines. These aboriganal Negritos have no knowledge whatever of nevironiams. east Asia. The land bridges to Asia are estimated to have lasted for close to 60,000 years. Some 20,000



The rice terraces of Banawe, proof of a po

bestos, magnesile, rock asphalt and gypsum. The re-cent discovery of oil in nearby countries has since 1973 stimulated extensive exploration, particularly in the offshore areas of Palawan and the Sulu Archipelago. as the precious metals gold and silver. Its deposits of manganes and nickel are among the largest in the world. The country is also one of the ten major gold producers. Major nonmetallic resources include timestone, marble, feldspar, refractory clay, cost, silica sand, pyrite, guano, perlite, sulfur, quartz, as-

the tidal areas of Iloilo Pro Fisheries Development Cen a major occupation in the southern region. Off three have a variety of com help has encouraged Muslim Filipino entrepreneurs to farm a species of seaweed extracts from which islands in the Sulu and Taw ditional diet. Recently, seaweed farming has become bonito, mullet and sea bass. Fish and rice is the trabeen identified in Philippine Being insular, the country has a profusion of marine resources. Some 2,000 species of fish have hrimps and prawns. Since least Asian trade, Philippin urce of pearls, black coral, and industrial uses. In ace, the Southeast Asia has undertaken the

deans.

Are have been a fill who exosite houses lies on the clause, shark fins and other exchapelago lies on the clause. The Philiphine archipelago lies on the limit of the points has a warm tirely in the topical zone. The country has a warm tirely in the state of the clause of the from 32 to 40 inches. In other regions the average rainfall may be as low as 15 inches. The country lie in the world's severest tropical cyclone belt. From 1900 until 1972 the Manila Weather Bureau record tirely in the trop climate, with dis are generally the wettest, erage annual rainfall of

and the small olive-green birds of the family Whi Eyes (Zosteropidae) are Celebes forms that have penetrated the Philippines. Most of the resident bird species are also represented in Borneo

Sanatra, Borneo and the Malay Pennisala, Also found in the Philippines are Australian types, which stop short in Luzon, hardly filtering into Talwan. Of floral species in the country, some 60 percent are indigenous. The Philippines and Borneo Stane 60 species, the majority of these found in Mindanao, Palawan and Mindono, Bornean species are hardly represented in either Luzon or the Visyras, again suggesting geological discontinuities. It is, however, with Celebes and the Moluccau that the Philippines Dipterocarpaceae, the great wood which forms the primary forests of the Philippines, Thailand, Indochina and Indonesia. The Philippines has about 50 The largest plant groupings are the Polypodiaceae and allied ferns, and the Orchidaceae. A unifying Plant life shares many characteristics of the flora of Western Malaysia: the islands of Java and element in the great forests of Southeast Asia is th shares the larger part of its plant and tree forms. The most beautiful flowers to be found in the

underiona Rechh, f.-was discovered in Mudano in 1882. The first specific reference to Philippine or chids was made by the Jesuit hotanist Gorg Josef Kamel, who lived as a missionary to M.-mill. Philippines are rarely glimpsed, for they are blooms of deep forest trees rising to great heights. It is also these wild environs that are the Philippine orchid pine orchids distributed throughout the archipelago, with about 790 of these endemic. The acknowledge country. There are more than 940 species of Philip-

1974 estimated at below 16 years only in fully recent years hat the government feet compelled to embark on a population moderation program. Though
this has caught on in the cities; it still has to make
an impact on the overall hirthrate. A demographic
survey in 1973 indicated a sight decline in fertility
among women 25 years and older. The national
child-dependency load is about 55 children per hantered adults. Failip 35 specient of all Fullpinos are betered adults. Failip 35 specient of all Fullpinos are below 20 years of age, while only three percent are above 65. The sex ratio is 17.9 males to 17.6 females, or almost exactly one to one. The average ing, though still high (one of every two deaths is of a child six years or below), and the average age of the population is being lowered, with the median in rising. At birth it is 56.65 years for men and 60.35 per thousand, the population should double about every 23 years. At the same time, life expectancy is highest), and with a crude birthrate above 40 per thousand, while the crude deathrate is about 12 crease, calculated by most authorities at slightly over three percent annually (one of the world's in mortality has been brought about by effective public health programs. At the present rate of in-Particularly since World War II, a dramatic decline bitants, the population has more than quintupled only 1.79 million. Since the Americans conducted their first census in 1903, reporting 7,635,426 inha placed the total population at 36,684,486. The est mate for 1975 is 42 million. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the total population was

tion density of 1,529 persons per square kilometer. Kalinga-Apayao Province in the mountains of North ern Luzon has only 19.3 inhabitants per square square kilometer in 1970, one of the highest in the world; together with its suburbs, the primate city has a density of 15,000. Among the 70-odd pro-The average density of 90.3 persons per square kilometer in 1960 had increased to 123.1 by 1970. Inner Manila had a density of 34,750 persons per vinces, Rizal east of Manila has the highest popula-

oular system, gastroenteritis and colitis, diseases of the heart, bronchitis, malignant neoplasm, avitami-nosis and other nutrition deficiencies are the leading causes of mortality. The deathrate is 73 per In 1970 the total number of births was 1,005,504, and the total number of deaths, 248,251. Life expectancy in the Philippines is generally higher

still live in rural areas. Eight cities have population more than 200,000. These are Manila (1,330,788), Quezon City (754,452), Davao (392,473), Cebu (347,166), Caloocan (274,453), Makati (264,918). Iloilo (209,738) and Pasay (206,283). There is a great deal of internal migration, outward from the Urbanization. Fully 80 percent of all Filipinos

Manila has for centuries been a hub of transportation routes to and from Southeast Asia. The city also, just on the major fourts across the Pacific. From Manila, Hongoing is only one hour and 40 minutes by let's Singapore is three hours away, Sydney 7 1/2 hours. Europe is 17 hours away and the American West Coast 18 hours, Some 20 intermational airlies fit, go Manila regularly. American defense perimeter in the Western Pacific.

of several international organizations. Among these are the World Health Organization, the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Center, the Asian Development Bank and the Philippinent Heart Center for Asia, The Welk-Rowen International Riese Research Institute and the Southeast Asia Research Center for Agriculture are both struated in Los Bans, Lagum Province. Since the restoration of political and occial stability in the 1972, several multinational companies have established responsible multinational companies have established responsible. Manila is the seat of the Asian regional offices multinational companies have establis headquarters in Metropolitan Manila.

Seology and land forms.

EXCEPT for the two large islands of Luzon and Mindana, the islands of the archipetage are actually the crests of submerged mountain ranges. The islands are separated by shallow waters, except for the land system run northward from east Borneo through the Sulu Archipelago into Western Mindanao, Negros and Cebu; and from west Borneo through Palawan into Luzon, forming extensions of the island arcs of Southeast Asta. Because of these geological lines, most of the islands have a simple north-south alignment. The smaller islands are often but a single deeper Sulu Sea. The structural ranges forming the ismountain range and its foothills. Beyond Luzon, the

island are tipper off toward lawar.

The mountain over are of generous rocks, the frontulin over are of generous rocks, the frontulin belts characterized by Tertiary formations which are back to 860 million years ago. On the frether was the other toward on Mindoro stand goes back to the Evener 48 million years ago. On top of the Fritary schinests are often found deposits of allowin. Thus, allowing most occurs in parties around most of the Philippine shands, the larger trucks in esturies, editing and cooking in estures around most of the Philippine shands, the larger truck in esturies, edited and cooking out the geological history, the stands have been subjected to crustal changes, while the general confi-guation of the exclinelacing has also altered with the lowering and faing of sa levels throughout the last million years. As a result, cord formations may be found even in places like Bagino City in Northern Luzon, 1,524 metres showe the sax. Southward from the binde of Ceth, many of the islands contain patches of coral investone updated above the water by upheavals eons ago.

Another feature of Philippine topography is its vulcanism. The highest elevations in the archipelago are volcanic peaks, a number of which rise above 130 meters. The highest peak, Mount Apo, rises 5/955 meters. The county as about a dozen active volcances, which are most. Found along fracture zones that run longitudinal-

east Asia. The land bridges to Asia are estimated to have listed for close to 60000 years. Some 20,000 years 40, as the climate warmed, sea levels tose; the list cornford classpeared beneath the waves to 10,000 years 400. By that period, however, a pygmy Negroid people from the Andrama Islands and the forests of Malaya had found its way into the Philippines. These abolighan Negrois since the Shilippines. These abolighan Negrois since he Philippines. These abolighan Negrois since the Philippines. whatsoever of navigation.

Solis and vegeritor. The misor soil types are podoulie red entities allowing and manh soil. Because both temperatures and tainful are relatively high rouls tend to be highly beathed. The is particularly true of rice-paidly soil, thought it less within the Southeast Asian region of Henries Soils of this type, when subjected to cultivation over bing periods, become day and action. This is why Philippine farming requires a steady mput of fertilizers. Manh soil is count in only a few places, in many regions, the arth periodically receives a new layer of unweathered soil is usually prick and extremely productive when cultivated.

cultivated are stored to the Philippines are often toor. Booght the earth is enriched by the rapid decay of vegetation, it is also subsected to the rose learned, by the subsection, and the high-altitude sun. Once cleared, the soil cover rapidly loses its fertility. Of the total land are of nearly 30 million hectares, nearly half still is forest, and some 35 percent its cultivated. Forest types range from the diptencarp (or wood rees) to the mosey pine, and the manner of all inther stands are of prime mahogany. The Philippines is one of the world's largest exporters of all inther stands are of prime mahogany. The Philippines is one of the world's largest exporters of all the concern of policymakers is the repid rate of forest denudation,

resources of the Philippines include iron, nickel, chromium, copper, molybdenum, manganese, mer-cury, platinum, lead, cadmium and uranium, as well Mineral and marine resources. The rich minera

We have 111 linguistic, cultural and racial groups.

onsoon bears its load of n. September and Octo-which bring fine and cool weather to the Manila arta. The average tempera-ture around the primate citylk \$2.705 C. During these two months it drops to around 18.33 C. The hottest months of the dry æason are April and May, Average in the world's severest tropical cyclone belt. From 1900 until 1972 the Mania Weather Bureau recorded ,533 typhoons—an average of 21 a year. Typhoons moisture from the Indian Occ rainfall may be as low as 15 generally occur during the ember, when the southwes

HE Philippines is home to some of the world's rarest animal and marine forms. These include the world's largest eagle, the Monkey-Eating Eagle cats, palm civets and wildcats; squirrels, flying squir-rels, tris, mice and potropines; the saily anteater; le-mun; taisers and monkeys; sweetal species of pigs, the mouse deer (or chevrolam), several genera and species of deer, the tamarau and carabao; the dugong (or sea cow). Pithecophaga Jefferyu), which can have a wing span of ten feet; and the smallest freshwater fish, the nine millimeter Pandaka pygmaa, found in the Malabon River off Manila Bay. The mine orders of Philippine fauna include the shrews; the flying lemurs, at least seven bat families; the skunks, clawless otters, civet Plant and animal life.

What can be said of Philippine aimal life can also be said of the country's floral alliances within the So suitesart Asian hearth. Annual followed the movement of plants and trees from the learnth of Surtheast Asian hearth. Annual followed the hearth of Surtheast Asian first into Burnos and the more of the surtheast Asian first into Burnos and the number of the more on the followed asian the largety Burnos and the surtheast of any and also the provided as a surtheast and the surtheast found in Plants and the surtheast of the followed on the surtheast of the sur

of a "horsehead" decention on a pice of Luon potenty database Model (ADD) sear. The tameran (Anot mindorately, a type of mail, wild water buffalor (ound only on Mindoo Idand, apparato be a unique Philippine animal its ancetor was related to the curp two, its dimmatter sac is coved to its mains fool to the ound to but the rurest of Philippine animal life is the saldomese unbah-aliade "cloud "at "that inhabits the mountains of Northern Lucon, Mindoor and Otley Beyer differs about the horse, on the evidence

be But these reflect the pattern of animal distri-bution. In terms of confithodogical geography, the Philippines is clearlied as enbregion (along with Malaysis and the Austra-Deffmink area of the Orien-tal region Only in the Pattern area is band life cha-terioritically Malaysism, will around Bornean de-ments, Some 37,000 bad spellmens representing syne 34,000 cms here calledered from the Patt-span 30 to ornal here best calledered from the Patt-span Annual, the Butter presenting

county, nate are most nam way species of Fringpine orchids distributed throughout the archipolago,
with about 790 of these enables. The acknowledged
queen of these orchids—the winter-winning, or Fonda
anderium Reich, 1,—was discovered in Mindamo in
1882. The first specific reference to philippine orchids was made by the feast bottantic Goog Josef
Kamel, who lived as a missionary in Manila at the
turn of the eighteenth century, and after whom the
camelia flower was anated. The definitive book on
the flowers of the Philippines was written by another predicts should whame Blanco in 1832. The
best-known of the orchids of the Philippines are the
Tiger Orchid (Philiacopojas schilleriana), the Fonda
Lizonome, the Butterfor Orchid Iles Sangaunay
Laronome, and Butterfor Orchid Iles Sangaunay



Another exotic representative of Philippine

animal life is the seashell, the most colorful of which are to be found in Philippine waters. The rarest of these include the Imperial Volute and the Glory of the Sea cone.

Portrait of Filipinos

which tend to show that long before the short, dark skinned and kinky-haired straggler from mainland his remotest genetic lines back to an Australoid and Mongolian stock, from whom descended not Southeast Asia found his way through the Bornean land bridges into the islands, the Cagayan Valley of Northeast Luzon had already seen the footprint of only the Filipino but also the Southern Chinese, the Thats, some Burnese, Malays and Indonesians. The Negitio, a prgmy Negroid, is generally believed to have been the first man on the archipelago. This bit of conventional anthropological wisdom is only now being put to some doubt by present-day excavations, Homo erectus-possibly a contemporary of Peking D EMOGRAPHY. and Java Man.

The oldest traces to far of flow univers in the Philipotes were found at the Thon Caves of Palawan in 1962. These are fossils of at least three individuals, carron-dated to 22,000 k. C. Tabon Woman has been tentatively identified as Australiod. Neutrin magnitions of Nonpoloid types from South Christ and the Tookin delta in the second millimming. Compatibly the earther traits of an incipert childration stall found among the hill an incipert childration stall found among the hill an incipent many the country. In historic times, from the thriteenth and the stackenth century, following the bestkup of the martitine empires of St-Vijaya and Maijapahit and the coming of Islam, migrations from the southern Indonesian Islands began filtering into the archipelago. These coastal Malays extited the alluvial plans and pusited the earlier teenth to the late nineteenth century, added a tiny minority of mixed bloods, but did not disturb the ethnic Malay identity. The present-day Filipino also has a sprinking of Chinese, Indian, Arabic and Caugroups of migrants into the interior. Spanish coloni-zation, which lasted from the middle of the six-

The census of 1970 blood. Population characteristics.

The result difficient to the argue case forecast products and 1970. So products and the case forecast forecast products and the case of th err Varies, flore, each more soons impacts than mer. There is essuitable impation of sided workers and professionals. Burge 1975, for instance come 33,000 Jugano, sockers left its, county to work in the University Canada, Mexico and and for its county area. Each time have provided some task a 200,000, there are whealth (1.55),7531, Queene Che (1.54,453), Eurone (193,4731, Che (193,163), Colonom (174,453), Marian (194,93), Robe (200, 738) and Pass (200, 28%) free a s-part dual of salernal magneton, carbonic from the sent propoless areas to the frontier regions, and Cohmitmeton, Publy 10 percent of all Pilipa on in renal series. Eight utter have proposition

Chaire, come second, with 3.2 percent (1.4 millions) followed by the Montania, 4.9 percent (1.5 million). (The Pointshan, 3.5 percent 175, 1991; its James on Cristo, another Philippine set, with one percent (2.76, 1941; the Buckhan, a condy Caines, set). All percent [19,431], and wither sengent, 3.1 percent in the Philippines, constituting \$11 percent of the food population for the 1996 occurs counting 2.26 million Catholice. The Aglicia are among after the founder of the recolutions of Philippine Indigendent Religion. The Roman Catholics pin

therefore the proper of the Prilingstone invalues of the control o Languages. There are some 111 linguistic, or

When he are a second to the control of the Chinese population centers of the Philipsines. The Chinese population centers of the Philipsines, the Chinese population centered at 200 OOT speak the women slight for Chinese speaked by Pulmers and Cardonese. A small believe community each point family of Pulmalia, coming in the Foreign size point States of the Philipsines. Where Mustale had saloped contact languages or pases. These are the fermissie in Mania: the Chabaciano and Ternaterio to Certin, an old Spanish need status, and the Cotabatano, Daesa Chabacaso and Zemboanguelo BRIEFING - PNOC

# The target: energy independence

Petroleum

OR one thing, there is petroleum.

The country is situated at the edge of the Southeast Asian continental plate and experts agree that it has all the potentials of becoming an oil producer. There are II known sedimentary basins in the country; namely, Cagayam Basin, Luzon Central Valley Basin, Southern Luzon Barm and Bicol Shelf Basin in Luzon, Samar-Leyte Basin, Visayan Sea Basin, Panay Basin and Palawan Basin in the Visayan Rejion, and Agusan-Davao Basin, Cetabato Basin and the Sulu Sea Basin in Mindanao.

Hydro

THEN there is hydro power. The EDB plan is to increase the share of hydro power in the total energy needs from the present 4.8 percent to 8.8 percent by the year 2000.

According to estimates, the country's hydro-electric potential stands at 8,000 megawatts of which only 600 megawatts are being utilized. The present hydro power generating capacity is equivalent to 50 million barrels of oil annually. And there is no reason my the country's hydro power potentials cannot be developed. Except for the production of electro-mechanical equipment, Filipin expertise in this field is almost complete. In hydro-electric technology, for instance, there is a local well-developed expertise in site investigation, goology, design, construction and plant engineering.

The EDB considers hydro power as not only indigenous and non-depletable, but also inherently capable of multi-uses, contributing significantly to agriculture, sound forest management, fishery development and various recreations

al activities.
Under the plan, the EDB aims to accelerate hydro-electric development to fully utilize at least 85 percent of its total potential in the next 25 years. The program is considered vital in food production, potable water supply, flood control, power generation and navigative.

A LTHOUGH quite belatedly, coal, too, is now getting the attention that it descrees. Estimates are that the Philippines' coal reserves may reach 125 million metric tons. Philippine coal has been found suitable for thermal and cement kiln use.

The reserves are distributed through-

out the archipelago, with greater concentration detected in Cebu, Batan Island off Albay, Semirara Island off Antique and Malangas situated in Zamboanga del Sur.

To speed up coal development, Presidenti Marcos has issued Presidential Decree 972 or the Coal Development Act of 1972. Like the incentives given to oil exploration firms, the Act provides attractive terms for coal producers and industrial firms which will convert or reconvert to coal use. These incentives include tax exemption on imported capital equipment for coal production and for conversion of existing oil-fired plants and facilities; tax credit on domestic capital squipment; not operating loss carpital squipment; not operating loss carpitals at the prevailing exchange rate to cover interest and principal of foreign loans and obligations regarding technological assistance relating to coal conversion programs.

PD 972 also, signalled all-out reve-

technological assistance relating to coal conversion programs.

PD 972 also signalled all-out government participation in all phases of the country's erstwhile anemic coal industry. Under this program, the EDB is empowered to engage in supply, storage, transport and distribution of coal, importation, technical and financial assistance, and the maintenance of a national coll stocknile.

oil stockpile.

The EDB expects coal demand to increase from the present 226,000 metric tons to 2.9 million tons by 1985.

A NOTHER indigenous energy source which the government intends to utilize is geothermal energy. So far, five priority areas have been identified for development. These are Tiwi

titled for development. These are 1 swi in Albay, Makling-Banahaw in Laguna, Tongonan in Leyte, Southern Negros and Manat in Davao.

1e is not supprising that the Philippines abounds with geothermal energy sources. The country straddles the so-called circumpacific "fire belt." Its estimated geothermal resources is about 200,000 megawatts.

By 1978, the first 55-megawatt.

200,000 megawatts.

By 1978, the first 55-megawatt
turbine generator will be operational at
the Tiwi project. Sixteen production
wells have so far been drilled, of which

Tapping local energy resources.

Tapping local energy resources, undertaken under close supervision by the EDB in close collaboration with other government agencies. The National Power Corporation, for instance, is actively involved in the two most advanced geothermal projects—Twie and Makling-Banahaw. On the other hand, the EDB is supervising the Tongonan project in Leyte and the Southern Negros project. The PNOC Energy Development Corporation has likewise been harnessed for the exploration and exploitation of geothermal resource areas.

N anticipation of the activation of the first nuclear power plant in the Philippines, the Energy Development Board has intensified the exploration and development of nuclear fuel, espe-

and development of indiceal fuel, especially uranium.

The first nuclear plant, which will begin operations in 1982, will have a generating capacity of 620,000 kilowatts, equivalent to some \$60 million 200,000 megawatts.

By 1978, the first 55-megawatt in savings from non-importation of crude turbine generator will be operational at oil. The National Power Corporation the Tiwi project. Sixteen production has drawn up a 25-year power expansivells have so far been drilled, of which side and the products. It is not of 11 nuclear plants which will Geothermal development is being form a vital component of government

efforts to reduce fuel imports.

The nuclear generation program is being supported at this early stage with the exploration and exploitation of local nuclear materials and the training of Filipian nuclear technological manpower. Field surveys are being conducted in two promising areas in Camarines Norte and Samar. In one area in Camarines Norte and Samar, in one area in Camarines Norte, some deposits of uranium-bearing ores are already pinpointed with a conservative estimate of 200 metric tons of recoverable uranium.

The EDB. in cooperation with Phil.

The EDB, in cooperation with Philippine Atomic Energy Commission, is currently negotiating for a technical assistance program from the Australian government for uranium and nuclearore exploration. Actual uranium exploration shall be undertaken by the PAEC with EDB-prescribed guidelines.

Solar

THE Energy Development Board, for
the first time in the country's history
of energy planning, has included the utilization of solar energy and non-conventional sources in the overall energy plan.
The Board, while recognizing technical
and other problems inherent in the utilization of solar energy, believes that this
energy source may be the key to future
national development because it is practically inexhaustible, does not cost anything and has the most minimal environmental impact.

ticary mexanustroe, does not cost anything and has the most minimal environmental impact.

An assessment of the Philippine
situation shows that solar energy offers
tremendous potential for applications
of immediate and future relevance. Direct solar energy conversion, wind energy conversion and bio-conversion to
fuels are the areas considered to have
specific applications with the greatest
impact in the near and medium-term
future. Majority of these applications
are rural-based and their introduction
in remote powerless areas could have
far-reaching effects on 20 20 20 20 20
generating plants and devices may enable
solar-derived electricity to become a significant factor in supplying the country's
energy demands by the the end of the
century.

century.

A seven-year solar energy development program has been drafted calling for the mass production of solar utilization devices for sale to the public or for distribution to rural areas through possible government financing and subsidy. These devices will be capable of heating buildings, space-cooling, crop drying, refrigeration and heating engines for the numping and generation of lowthe pumping and generation of low-power electricity.

# A wealth of power sources



Geothermal power can substitute for oil.

Hydro—An appraisal of all the abundance of the harder water resources of some 8,000 megawatts (MW). At present, only 600 MW are being utilized. Assuming a load factor of 50 percent, the energy generation capacity corresponds to 50 MMB of oil equivalents.

cent, the energy generation capacity corresponds to 50 MMB of oil equivalent per year. Geothermal—It is known that the Philippines is lying on a high heat flow region (circumpactific "fire belt") where volcanic activity was and is very intensive. In the country, about 25 volcanic centers with known surface and thermal manifestations have so far been identified. If we consider these volcanic centers as ready sources of heat energy and assuming that only 25 percent of the rock volume beneath each is fractured and naturally water-filled, we can project an energy generating potential of 2 x 10<sup>6</sup> megawatt-centures. This potential is equivalent to 2.5 x 10<sup>6</sup> MMB of oil.

Nuclear Mineralt—Field surveys

Nuclear Minerals-Field surveys re being conducted in two promising areas: Camarines Norte and Samar.
Conservative estimates of the recoverable uranium in Camarines Norte alone is 200 metric tons. All other rela geological data are currently under evaluation.

evaluation.

Coal—There is disparity in estimates of the nation's known reserves.

These range from 36 million to 125 million tons. However, if we assume that only one quarter of those parts of Cebu which are covered by younger limestone might be underlain by a one meter thick coal layer, geological considerations bring an evaluation of existing potential coal resources to as much as 1 billion tons. Similar geological conditions exist in several areas in Mindanao. Using the same assumptions as above, then another billion tons of coal might exist. This brings our total estimated coal potential to as much as 2 billion tons. This corresponds to 6 billion barrels of oil equivalent.

\*\*Petroleum—There are 230,000

Petroleum—There are 230,000 square kilometers of sedimentary basins in the country and assuming that about 1 percent of this total area is prospective oil accumulation with average net pay thickness of 30 meters, then we can estimate a potential reserve of 10 billion barrels of oil.

PROGRESS REPORT | Jake T. Espino

# Multiplying opportunities in the countryside

C LOSELY identified with the govern-ment effort to improve the living conditions in the countryside is the In-dustrial Guarantee and Loan Fund (RGLF). And perhaps, this credit scheme best exemplifies the dramatic turnabout in state policy concerning the geographi-cial allocation of resources in the coun-

ical allocation of resources in the coun-try since the proclamation of authori-tarian rule in 1972.

Until a few years back, the KSLF concentrated its lending operations on well-established companies—those that can pur up acceptable collateral. And

well-established companies—those that can put up weer public collaral. And these first very public collaral and these first period of collaral and these first period very period of the cities. The stending solid period with "sound banking" principles. In terms of the national development program, however, the agency failed to "deliver the spoots," to to speak. While the well-off companies in the cities enjoyed more capital for expansion, the rural population remained tied up to agricultural activities for their livelihood. There were very limited economic activities, in short, in the country-side aside from farming and fishing. This situation was precisely what President Ferdinand E. Marcos sought to reform when he declared martial law four years ago. Thus, the state now recognizes that to uplift the welfare of the poor, the government must actively invest resources in the countryside.

In line with this national policy, the KILF has drastically altered its lending schemes to give priority to rural enterpreneurs. The strategy is to encourage the growth of small- and medium-scale industries in the rural areas. As activities are mainly labor-intensive, therestablishment will surely spur the multiplication of entropment opportunities for the rural population.

Implementing the Strategy

# Implementing the Strategy

Implementing the Strategy

How to implement this strategy?
Leonardo Mariano Ir., director, industry and utilities staff of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and concurrent chairman of the KiLF review committiee recently stressed that under the new financing scheme, prospective borrowers will no longer be required to submit "expensive project studies" which are considered to be the base of new entrepreneurs eagaged or planning to engage in small-and medium-scale industries. Small entrepreneurs have complained that they could not afford the high cost of preparing project studies. The relaxation of collateral requirements is another incentive in the revised lending program.
Mariano said that the implementation of the new KiLF financing scheme would entail the selection of some 100 commercial, savings, development and rural banks and other financial intermediaries throughout the country intending to participate in the lending program as sponsoring banks. Government financial institutions may also become sponsoring banks.

Under the revised KiLF policies,

ment financial institutions may also become sponsoring banks.

Under the revised KILF policies,
the maximum amount of a loan is
P500,000 and the enterprises eligible
for loans must have assets not exceeding P1 million. These IGLF loans are
obtainable from the sponsoring banks
located in the area of the borrowers.
The funds are made available to the
sponsoring banks to enable them to extend loans without necessarily using
their own resources. But these sponsoring banks will evaluate the loan applicaing banks will evaluate the loan applicaning banks will evaluate the loan applica-tions to the IGLF review committee which is composed of the NEDA, the Central Bank, the Board of Investments and the UP Institute of Small Scale In-

and the UP Institute of Small Scale In-dustries. The review committee are given four weeks to decide on the applications. Proceeds of the loan may be used for the purchase of capital goods and working capital or a combination of both. Repayment is within a maximum period of three years for working capi-tal loans and up to 10 years for fixed

There are at least two advantages of coursing loan applications to the sponsoring banks.

First, the borrower will get longer maturity period for his working capital loan, the interest rate is much lower and can easily avail of the guarantee feature of the IGLF for the insufficiency of his

can easily avail of the guarantee reasonof the GUF for the insufficiency of his
collaterals.

Second, the participation of the
private banking system will encourage
its greater involvement in promoting
small-scale industries.

As the administrator of the KUF
funds, the Central Bank (CB) recently
released new rules on how the different
banks and nonbank financial intermediaries may be accredited to participate
in the KUF financing program. To be accredited, the following CB requirements
must be complied with: 1. Minimum
paid-up capital, For rural banks, the
paid-up capital should not be less than
P500,000, exclusive of government counterpart capital (preferred shares);
2. Sound and efficient management and
an adequate number of qualified staff to
carry out the institution's normal
business; 3. Capability for satisfactory
spaprasing of the technical, marketing
and financial viability of small industry
projects together with satisfactory systems and procedures for regularly following up project implementation and
operations; 4. An over-all level of arrearges of no more than 15 percent of
the total outstanding loans of the institution, and 5. Non-arrearges with the
CB or the IGLF. On the other hand,
the general procedures for participating
institutions in the KUF program are

1. Banks and nonbank financial intermediaries should apply for accreditation with the KUF:

2. All applications for accreditation

termediaries should apply for accreditation with the KLF;
2. All applications for accreditation should be in the prescribed form and should be filed in quadruplicate with the CB department of loans and credit. This department will evaluate applications

NEDA DIRECTOR-GENERAL NEDA IGLF UNIT IGLF REVIEW COMMITTEE NEDA - CHAIRMAN - MEMBER - MEMBER FUND ADMINISTRATOR DEPT. OF LOANS & CREDIT CENTRAL BANK ACCREDITED BANK

PROPONENT/BORROWER

for accreditation in accordance with the established criteria; and . The CB will communicate to the applicant banks or nonbank financial intermediaries the action taken either by the CB governor or senior deputy governor on their applications for accreditation, copy furnished NEDA. Under the accreditation scheme, the accredited bank evaluates and approves the loan to facilitate the processing of loan applications.

After the accredited institution has submitted all the required documents submitted all the required documents the CB will release an initial 50 per-

cent of the total amount for approved projects in the form of special time de-posit for banks, and deposit substitutes (certificate of assignment with recourse) for nonbank financial intermediaries.

for nonbank financial intermediaries. The remaining 50 percent will be released to the accredited institution after submitting evidence on the disbursement of the initial funding to the borrowers. The rules also stipulate that the CB will undertake the postaudit of KoLF-assisted projects on a periodic basis and submit the corresponding reports to the IGLF review committee.

For purposes of industry dispersal.

For purposes of industry dispersal, accredited institutions will be required, for a six-month period, to channel to the rural areas a minimum of 60 percent of the total approved applications.

# **Operating Guidelines**

Operating Guidelines

The KGLF, established in 1952, is a
joint project of the governments of
the Philippines and United States pursuant to Section 1 of Annex 1 of the
economic and technical agreement between the two governments. Counterpart funds were authorized under R.A.
604. The sum of P10 million was withdrawn from the counterpart fund special account as initial fund. In the said
agreement, the CB was appointed agent
for the purpose of administering the
KGLF program for a period of ten years.
The master agreement was renewed in
1965 and again in 1975 for another ten

IGLF lending program.

On April 5, 1975, a loan agreement was established between the Philippine government and the International Bank for Rural Development (IBRI) under government and the international Bank for Rural Development (IBRD) under which the KGLF's share was \$12 million The term of the loan is 12 years includ-The term of the loan is 12 years including a two-year grace period during which only interests will paid. With the entry of the World Bank into the IGLF picture, the lending policy was again changed, as follows. 1. The loan/requity proportion in project financing was raised to 80-20 ratio which means that the KCLF will assume 80 percent of the investment while the borrower will put up the remaining 20 percent and 12. The increase in the lending rate from 10 to 12 percent on special time denois leans.

crease in the lending rate from 10 to 12 percent on special time deposit loans. 3. Guarantee fee of 2 percent for automatic 60 percent guarantee.

As of Juan 30, 1976, total contribution to the fund amounted to P99.5 million, P50 million of which came from counterpart funds and the remaining from the loan accounts. During the same period, total assets of the fund amounted to P112.25 million. The total liabilities stood at P46.93 million resulting in a net worth of P6.31 million.

Outstanding special time deposits reached P82.03 million with unreleased commitments on approved loans amounting to P13.8 million. Available funds stood at P11.4 million as against pending applications in the amount of



In the new IGLF policies, small industries get much-needed assistance



Dir. Mariano announces new guidelines.

years to expire on January 22, 1985. The counterpart project agreement and the rules and regulations governing the operations of the IGLF were revised on July 16, 1973. The revision of the two documents resulted in the following vised on July 16, 1973. The revision of the two documents resulted in the following policy and operational changes: 1. Withdrawal of the United States Assistance for International Development (USAD) representation in the IGLF review committee; 2. Representation of the Department of Industry and the UPASSI in the review committee; 3. Emphasis on the utilization of IGLF for small-scale and cottage-type industries; 4. Further relaxation of qualifications of participating rural banks; 5. Approval of the participation of the investment houses and financial companies to expand the base of participation in the

get much-needed assistance.

P8.22 million, thereby reducing the amount available for new applications. Consistent with the government objective of dispersing small-scale industries in rural areas, more projects in the far-flung areas of the country were extended IGLF assistance. Where before the Metro-politan Manila region used to account for over 60 percent of IGLF financing, the trend under the revised lending scheme has been reversed. Less developed regions like Bicol and those in the Vissayas and Mindanao which were hardly reached before by the KiLF financing, are now beginning to get the much-needed assistance for small, medium-and cottage industries.

Of the 570 projects appropriate from July 1973 to June 30, 1976, 301 projects for 53 per cent of total projects financed by KiLF are within the P50,000 and below and P100,000 range. This indicates that the IGLF is assisting mainly the small-scale industries.

A study of loan disbursements and dispersal for those past years identifies two key imperatives for the program to maximize its contribution to the country and our economic development:

1. That more loans be extended to enterprises outside the Metro Manila:

2. That greater participation must come from the banking sector and that this sector be familiarized with the program, so that a broader public may be reached by the KGLF.

With wider participation, the KCLF foresees even better results may be attained in the financing of the small-scale industries.

CONVERSATION ☐ Carmen G. Nakpil

# 'Womanpower is wasted on menial tasks'

Best known as a writer, Carmen G. Nakpil recently agreed to be a director in the executive board of the National Commission on the Role of Women. Created by a presidential decree, the Commission has three goals: equality before he law, change in education and the appointment of women in policy-and-decision-making jobs. They are goals which Mrs. Nakpil has constantly and at times provocatively larlfield in her books, Woman Enough and A Question of Identity. As a writer and as representative of the Philippines to warrious international conferences, Mrs. Nakpil I travels to many countries of the world. But on many countries of the National Historical Commission. In this conversation with Monnia A. Mercado, managing editor of Archipelago, she re-emphasizes the beliefs and working goals for women's rights.

en's rights.

In discussing women's rights, would
you soy that man is the villain?

No, he just needs to be re-educated.
Partly also, it is the women's fault.
We have spoiled the men. Not only have
we spoiled them, but the majority of
women do not like the idea of talking about their rights.

But why?

women to not me the tree to the sea about their rights.

But why?

They are afraid that these rights will turn into duty. The price for freedom and independence comes high.

Most women are not willing to pay it.

Perhaps this reluctance to talk doust rights is a ploy to keep a fact under cover, the fact that women tend to be the strong party in the Filippino family.

Tradition and history for Malay women in general, and not just for Filippino women, make them different from other Oriental women. Several anthropologists and historians have said that they have a certain enterprising spirit which makes them more independent and gives them more integrity and status in life. Thus, the Filippino woman has always lived by a sovereignty based on her fellowship with man. She is self-sactificing, but she is no fool. She has always been her own woman.

Millions of documents of Philippine history attest to this, Pigafetta, Magellan, the conquistadores, the friars and the encomination deference, priestesses and healers who were wise and self-possessed. History and tradition bear out that the Filiptino woman has always been assertive, hasn't she?

assertive, hasn't she?
Legend, history and the facts of women added to social equality a superiority of passion, for many of them believed—according to a nold Spanish chronicle—that after death, a woman could be helped to cross the river of the Great Beyond only by those men who

In more recent times, how were equality and superiority indicated by Filippino women?

With the exception of a tiny European upper class, the women of the colonial period in fact resisted the enfeebling effects of foreign rule and foreign culture much better than the men, perhaps because the latter had borne the brunt of it.

The women retained their devious freedom, their enormous energy, a native industry and talent for enterprise, and most of all, the tradition of seeing themselves as the conscience, the giver of moral courage and the full partner of

In the politics of revolt, the Filipino women were avengers and inciters, as well as helpmates. In the rosters of the secret society of the Katipunan, they were victims but also proud aggressors, muses as well as warriors. At the beginning of this century, an American jurist wrote, in a tone of astonishment, that the Filipina was "the best man in the Philippines." Philippines."

What then is there for Filipinas to

Philippine laws and the civil code are full of legal inequalities still. While Filipino women are relatively better off than many women from other countries, before the law we do not enjoy the sort of position that you would expect from our performance outside of the confines of the law.

the confines of the law.

The opinion is sometimes expressed that in a developing country, the battle of the sexes is not really the most important problem, rather it is economic upliffment, a concern shared equally by men and women.

I never disagree with that. But it has to be one of the most important questions, more important perhaps in a developme, country, than in a developme.

developing country than in a developed country.

By the legal inequalities and by the cultural attitudes in a developing country, half of the manpower—or the womanower—available is wasted by not allowing women to share in the development, by putting them saide, by giving them all the menial tasks when they have the talent and the capability of contributing precisely to this economic upliftment that is desired.

In the Philippines, there are statistics which show that Filipine women are more highly educated than the men. In graduate school alone, 71 percent of the students are women, 29 percent are men. In its only in kindergarten where there are as many boys as there are girls. However, the statistics also show that only one percent of jobs in the managerial, executive or policy-making caliber is held by women. That is a waste of educated womanpower.

You are aware, of course, that

You are aware, of course, that



Representation of women in public life should be more equitable

some women do not want to work. It is, in fact, considered a mark of status or prestige in some quarters to be a lady

of teisure.

I lectured once at a university where most of the coeds come from so-called exclusive convent schools. I was asked. "If her husband makes enough money, why should a woman work?" I said, "Do you mean to say that women should work only out of economic necessity? I believe that work is part of life. Not to work is to waste human resources. Whether your husband can afford to keep you or not still you should work." should work.

While that attitude is comn

While that attitude is common among certain women, it is not general with all Filipino women, is it? Curiously enough, it is the westernization of Filipino women that gives a negative aspect to the picture. It is the upper class women, the so-called elite who are apathetic, who do not join and who do not do their share. This may be from Spanish as well as American influences. I find that women's lib, for instance, is a westernized value and a westernized movement. The mass of Filipino women who are not westernized, the rural women from the middle and lower income groups, are untouched by

pino women who are not westernized, the rural women from the middle and lower income groups, are untouched by westernized sex-typing roles.

Most social commentaries on the situation of Filipino women do make such a distinction between the artitudes of the so-called upper class from that of the middle or lower groups.

Another fine distinction has to be made. The upper class partially educated women are the most victimized by westernization. But there is a very thin elite that has common ground with the lower group—in the dynamism, the independence, and the enterprise that they share. Somewhere in between they meet and come full circle.

It seems to be some kind of partial or period westernization, by that I mean colonization, a period of westernization which seems to have enslaved or brought down the status of women. The exception are women who are very highly educated and who do imagine themselves to be highly westernized, It is they who have a larger meeting ground with rural women in the sense of having the same

to be highly westernized. It is they who have a larger meeting ground with rural women in the sense of having the same kind of attitude and spirit.

What is this attitude or spirit?
They both see work as part of life.
They think that work is something that a human being has to do—not just as something honorable or dishonorable or connected with earning a living or needing to earn money.

connected with earning a living or needing to earn money.

But they look at work from different eyes, as it were, don't they?

Even if they start from different
points, in this attifude they have common ground. One side starts from being
highly educated and highly westernized;
the other side starts from the indigenous, the indigenous independent strain of the Malay women. Somehow they meet on the same plane: they think of themselves not only as having rights but

as having duties.

As a matter of fact, I think that it is on that plane where for these Filipino women, rights and duties have become the same, one and the same thing. A right is a duty. A duty is a right.

That is a marvelous view.

That is my view of it. I think I have

That is my view of it. I think I have changed my position since some years ago. I base it on evidence of surveys and many other studies that have recently been made, which are revealing, comforting but, in a way, strange. For instance, there was a survey conducted by the Philippine Women's University where Margaret Mead was present at the summing up. The discussants were divided into three groups: lower income, middle, and upper class, for the property of the upper class group showed that they tended to be the most

apathetic, the most self-indulgent, the most ready to withdraw from commun-ity life into their own private comfort-

On the other hand, the report on the lower class indicated otherwise. This is evident in the barangay, many of which are headed by women. The na-tional president of the barangay is a

There it can be seen that in the rural areas, it seems to be the women who seem to be stronger, who feel it is their duty to do something for the family, to contribute to the family funds, to take on responsibility. This seems to be true of the middle class as well as

lower income groups.

What are your personal goals for being so outspoken about women's rights?

I think I have achieved all my per-

sonal goals.
Nevertheless, you are outspoken still. Why?
I think it is a matter of tempera-

ment. Nothing in my family background

ment. Nothing in my family background warrants it.

Your personal goals being so magrificently achieved, what are your utilmate goals for others—for men as well as for women?

I would like to re-educate the men out of sex-typing, particularly in work. My other goal is to get women out in the open. If they want to be a cabinet secretary or a justice of the supreme court, then come out openly about it and stop using underhanded methods. Stop using feminine attraction to get what they want.

The representation of women in public life should be more equitable. More than half of the IT imprire populsation is composed of women. Therefore half of the cabinet should be women, half of the security council should be women, half of the ambassadors should be women. That is my ultimate goal. Is it too visionary?

Even if women come out in the

Even if women come out in the open and essume deserved roles in public life, they can never abandon their primary role as mothers and child-

rearezi.

Of course not, that is biology, But if a woman feels that her husband is better at taking care of the children, he should take care of the children. How will you bring up a girl?

Treat her like a boy. Treat her as a person without any consideration of her sex—that because she is what she is, she has to be coddled or taught to serve the men. Just treat her like a human being. Don't take her sex into consideration. How would you bring up a boy? In exactly the same way—as a human being.

What contribution do you think women can give to public life, for instance, to politics?

stance, to politics?

The pat answer would be their intuition, their gentleness, their compassion. But I think it is the men who are soft and gentle and that it is the women who are ruthless. Women are ruthless because of the veneer that they have learned in order to get their way. I find that it is the men who are more sentimental and more emotional, who are more tender.

more tender.

Are you saying that there are no qualities that are exclusive to women as women and to men as men?

If you remove environment, training and education, basically that is so. The only difference is biological.

Nevertheless there simply are jobs that women can't do. That is why the women themselves have reservations. Do you mean this whole business that women can't be stevedores? We don't want to be stevedores. We are not complaining because we can't be stevedores. But we want to run the stevedores. But we want to run the stevedoring company.



On Civilians in Police Agencies

On Civilians in Police Agencies

FACTS. Miss X was appointed APLECS Operator in the Libertal Police Department, Libertal, Antique, Issue
was raised as to which agency, the CSC
or the Integrated National Police should
act on the appointment in question.

RULING: Pursuant to Paragraph 5
(d), Article II, Chapter I, Part XX of the
Integrated Reorganization Plan, the function to attest appointment in the function to attest appointments theretofree
to the National Police Commission insofar as officers and members of the
local police forces are concerned. This
function of the National Police Commision has been expanded to include appointments of firemen and jailiguards
pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 765
and Civil Service Commission Memorandum Circular No. 11, issued on September 5, 1975. It should be noted that
the law is explicit that the authority of
the NAPOLOOM to act on appointments
refers only to those extended to officers
and members of the local police forces
and members of the local police forces the NAPOLCOM to act on appointments refers only to those extended to officers and members of the local police forces, firemen and jallguards but it does not include appointments of civilian and other administrative employees in the local police and fire departments.

It appears that the position of AP-LECS Operator in the Libertad Police Department to which Miss X is being appointed, does not involve police func-

tions such as the preservation of peace and order, the prevention of the com-mission of crimes, or the protection of life, liberty or property, among others. Hence, her appointment as such may now be acted upon by that Office sub-ject to the requirements of the Civil Ser-vice Law and Rules.

Basis: CSC 2nd Indorsement dated August 20, 1976

On Holding CS and SB Positions

OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE WHO ACCEPTED MEMBERSHIP IN THE SANG GUNIANG BAYAN MAY LOSE CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS IF THEY FAIL TO EXERCISE OPTION TO CHOOSE WHICH POSITION THEY DESIRE TO RETAIN

The Manager, Local Government Audit, Commission on Audit, has raised the issue on whether Mr. Pablo M. Amansec, Barangay Affairs Coordinator, Offfice of the Mayor, Baguio City, whose permanent appointment was approved on July 1, 1975, under Section 24 (b) of Republic Act No. 2260, as amended, on Republic Act No. 2200, as amenoeu, may simultaneously hold the position of member, Sangguniang Bayan, and collect the emoluments attached to both positions. Otherwise stated, the issue is whether the payment of emoluments to Mr. Amansec as member of the Sangguniang Bayan is a violation of the constitutional prohibition (Section 5, Article XIV, the Constitution) and Section 46 of Presidential Decree No. 807 against double compression.

of residential Decise No. 807 against double compensation.

In a decision of the Civil Service Commission promulgated on September 16, 1976, the Commission considers

positions in the Sangguniang Bayan as political in nature in the sense that when one is elected or becomes a mem-ber of the Sangguniang Bayan, he as-sumes a membership in a political or-ganization and thus involves himself in political organization and political activities. Mere membership therein or candiities. More membership therein or candi-dacy for an elective office constitutes political activity within the contempla-tion of Section 14 (b), Civil Service Rule XVIII, and is also prohibited under Sec-tion 29 of Republic Act No. 2260, as amended, which reads: "Officers and employees in the Civil Service whether in the competitive or classified service (now career or non-career service) shall not engage directly or indirectly in partisan political activi-ty or take part in any election except to vote, xxx."

The same provision, needless to say,

The same provision, needless to say, is found in the New Constitution (Sec-



tion 5, Article XII-B), which states that:
"No officer or employee in the Civil Service including members of the armed forces shall engage directly or indirectly in partisan political activity or take part in elections except to vote. Thus, in Recolution No. 146, series of 1976, it ruled that officials and employees appointed in the Civil Service cannot concurrently hold positions in the Sangguniang Bayan, whether such positions be in the Sangguniang Parlaisavian, Panalungsod or Pambayan. Consequently, any government officer or employee shall be considered resigned from his appointive position as of the moment he accepts membership in the Sangguniang Bayan.

Thus, Mr. Pablo Amansec may not simultaneously hold a civil service position, that of Barangay Affairs Coordinator, Office of the Mayor, and the political position of Member, Sangguniang Bayan to be cause of the understandable legal complexity of the problem, it is but proper and just for civil service employees in the career ranks who have accepted membership in the Sangguniang Bayan to be afforded the opportunity to choose which position they desire to retain. Thus, Mr. Amansec is given the option to decide within thirty days from receipt thereof, which of the two positions he would prefer to retain. Other officials and employees similarly situated are given the period of thirty days from the circularization of this decision.

Basis: CSC Decision dated September 16,1976, AMANSEC. Pablo

Basis: CSC Decision dated Septem-ber 16,1976, AMANSEC, Pablo





On the Interpretation of "Conflict of Interest"

HERY: National Economic and De-

Q UERY: National Economic and Development Authority Director General Gerardo P. Sicat requests opinion on whether his acceptance of a directorship in certain private corporations indebted to government financial institutions would constitute "a conflict of interest," considering that he is a member of the Monetary Board and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA.

OPINION: The Secretary has, in several occasions, already ruled that the "interest" adverted to in the prohibitions contained in the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act (Sec. 3 (h) and (l), RA No. 3019) refers to interest of a personal or private character, and that he legal injunction, though apparently comprehensive and unqualified, should be confined to cases which exhibit contents the ween public and private interiory restrictions is that no public officer ought to be permitted, in respect to a matter confined to his official care, to

entertain two conflicting loyalties—one, public and official; the other, private and personal—since experience has shown that where private interests clash with the requirement of public duty, man is disposed to succumb to the imperatures of self interest.

In the present case, Mr. Sicat sits as a director in the private corporation in order to represent the interests of the government financial institutions which are creditors of said corporations, not his own private holdings. Hence, there is no conflict of interests to speak of, Source: Sec. of Justice Op. No. 127, Series of 1976, Letter dated July 5, 1976.

On Withholding Payment of Work-men's Compensation Award to Satisfy Debt of Claimant

Q UERY: The Director of National Library requests opinion on whether his Office may withhold payment of the money value of the Workment's Compensation Commission's award to Mrs. Milagros Mercado, former employee, until she settles her debt to com-

plainant.
FACTS: Mrs. Mercado, due to prolonged absence on account of illness, was separated from the service on December 18, 1974. Consequently, she was granted disability benefits under Section 11(c) of Commonwealth Act No. 186, as amended (GSIE Charter), and also was awarded compensation benefits by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. While she was still employed in in the National Library, an administrative case was filed against her by one Josefina C. Gomez for non-payment of debt. This case remained unresolved on the date of Mrs. Mercado's separation for which reason said Office had opined it "has lost jurisdiction over the person of the respondent." Complainant Gomez requested said Office to withhold payment of Mrs. Mercado's WCC award until the said debt is settled.

OPINION:If only on this ground that said Office has lost jurisdiction over Mrs. Mercado on account of her separation from the service (since the dispute has become a private matter), the Secretary doubts whether the National FACTS: Mrs. Mercado, due to pro

pute has become a private matter), the Secretary doubts whether the National Library may entertain to withhold pay-ment of the WCC benefits due her. Let

not allow itself to be used as a collect-

not allow itself to be used as a collecting agency of a private creditor.

Besides, the WCC benefits due her cannot be withheld to satisfy the same in view of the provisions of Section 35 of the Workmeat's Compensation Act No. 3428, as amended, that "no claim for compensations under this Act is transferable, and all compensations or rights to compensation shall be exempt from creditor's claims."

Source: Sec. of Justice Op. No. 126, Series of 1976, Letter dated July 2, 1976.

On Status, Rights and Benefits of Gratuity Employees

Gratuity Employees

UERN: Opinion is requested regarding "the status, rights and benefits" of "grainly employees" of the Central
Luzon Sanitarium, particularly on the
following questions:

"1. What is the status of the Sanitarium gratuity employees as employees
of the Philippine government?
"2. Are they entitled to the rights,
benefits and privileges of government
employees who are affiliated with the
Government Service Insurance System?

"3. If they are not entitled, what are the rights and benefits to which they are entitled under existing laws and regulations?"

are the rights and centeria to wind-they are entitled under existing laws and regulations?"
FACTS: The Law authorizing the employment of "gratuity employees" is found in Item 22, Special Provisions of the Appropriations Decree for the current fiscal year (P.D. No. 733) for the Office of the Secretary of Health which reade.

which reads:

"22. Use of savings.—Any savings in the appropriation authorized for the Department of Health may, subject to the approval of the President, be used for: XXX XXX XXX part of their rehabilitation and therapy at the rate of P1 per patient per day in an amount not exceeding P100,000."

ceeding P100,000."

OPINION: The Secretary observes that the employment from time to time of such employees is being authorized pursuant to the above provision as part of their rehabilitation and therapy, and therefore essential to their treatment as patients of the Central Luzon Sanitarium. If follows that they remain hospital patients not yet fully recovered from the illness warranting their confinement, for which reason they may not be con-

sidered as regular employees in the Civil Service, whether in the career or non-career service as defined in the new Civil Service Decree and in the Integrated Reorganization Plan. This renders the other questions moot to pass upon. Regarding membership in the Government Service Insurance System, the System may nonetheless refuse to insure any government employee who does not pass the medical examination conducted by it, the Secretary adds.

Source: Sec. of Justice Op. No. 120, Series of 1976, 2nd Indorsement, dated June 20, 1976.

On the Authority To Appoint Personnel of the City Health Office of Davao City

QUERY: "Whether it is the City Ma-yor of Davao or the Director of Regional Health Office No. 11 in Davao City, who has the power to appoint per-sonnel of the Cith Health Office of Davan Cit

OPINION: That the Secretary of PUNION: That the Secretary of Health is, under existing law, empowered to appoint health personnel is already a settled matter, and it has in fact been the subject of a circular dated November 19, 1973 of the Civil Service Commission, based on an opinion of the Department of Justice dated November 17, 1670. 1970

17, 1970.

In answer to various queries, it (the Department of Justice) has consistently ruled that "Officials and employees of provincial and city health offices under service are officials and employees of the Bureau of Health and they are for that reason not local but national employees." The only city health office so far found by this Office to be a deviation from this rule is that of Cebu City by reason of "a combination of special circumstances present in the case".

Under R.A. No. 4405, the positions of the personnel of the provincial and city health offices (assistant health officers, amitary inspectors, nurses and midwives) have been "nationalized", thereby leaving no doubt as to their being employees of the national government and therefore appointees of the Sceretay of Health, pursuant to Section "9 (D) of the Revised Administrative Code. Source: Sec. of Justice Op. No. 140, S. 1976 7th Indorsement, dated July 14, 1976.

Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos

# From rebellion to revolution

THE BEST of societies, if there is anything to agree on, has its share of shortcomings. More so, indeed, in the case of a society that had just been born. About the gloomiest observation made of peoples in developing societies is that they are caught between two worlds: one that is dead and another too impotent to be born. I consider it remarkable, therefore, that the New Society was born at all.

If for this reason alone, the New Society, like any society, is not above criticism. As a matter of fact, a critique of that society may even be longer than a straightforward description of it. And as the main architect of the New Society, I should think that I know its shortcomings as much, if not more, than anyone.

man architect of the New Society, I should think that I know its shortcomings as much, if not more, than anyone.

Socially speaking, we are confronted with certain problems in the democratization of wealth through agrarian reform. While it is admitted even by our bitterest critics that government has achieved more in three years than any government to thirty, still there are some demands for zero retention, which means the dispossession of all landlords. On the other hand, I have allowed retention up to seven hockares, for the majority of these landlords are retured military men and government civil servants not a few of whom are former teachers. Certainly, in my view, they cannot by any stretch of the imagination be counted among the eccepter of old.

It is true, however, that there are landlords who resist in various ways, to the extent even of harasing tenants, sometimes with the assistance of misguided military officials, I am not unsware of this sa I am not unsware of official authority.

The abuse of power is one area I am not in-

misguided military orticials, I am not unaware of this as I am not unaware of other abuses of official authority.

The abuse of power is one area I am not insensitive about. There has been ill-treatment of detainees, extortion, and other milibelay or on the part of the military and the police, While these are isolated cases, they nonetheless are offensive to civilized mankind. The factual establishment of guilt is sometimes difficult, but I am determined that these should stop, as arrogance, insensibility, and anaccessibility of high-ranking officials must stop.

The bureaucracy has its share of miscreants too. They perpetuate bureaucratic delay and venality. It will be recalled that last year, I carried out a general cleaning of the bureaucracy, though perhaps in too summary a manner. Consequently, I have had to reinstate several of those dismissed, As for the retires who remain in office to this moment, I can only plead some difficulty in finding their replacements. To my mind, in any case, the age of an official should not be a disqualification, unless, of course, deterioration is evident. In any case, the important lesson of the "purge" is that human beings, even if they are government officials, cannot be computerized.

The errors of the "purge list" itself revealed certain propensities which endanger our sense of society. Power, in this case, has been used by several to settle old political or personal scores, as there have been cases of false reports and mistaken apprehensions because duly constituted authorities have been influenced—both by public servants and private citizens—into unwittingly prosecuting their personal vendertax. I continue to observe this trend, gathering evidence quietly, for as in all other matters, I must be wary about prevariestions.

Resurgence of Oligarchy

# Resurgence of Oligarchy

AM APPALLED by the resurgence of oligarchic behavior not only in the public but also in the private sector. Conspicuous consumption continues. The well-off have yet to learn the necessity and vivue of restraint; ostentation dramatizes a lack of consideration for the sensitivities of the poor. I cannot command the privileged—for to be in government now and to be rich by virtue of inheritance, industry, or luck are both privileges—to abandon their tastes, but I do urge them to restrain their "styles." As any true artist will tell them, elegance of style is simplicity and restraint. Moreover, the aping of foreign modes of living is reflective of a colonial mentality.

colonial mentality.

I understand that human nature can hardly be changed, although social structures can be drastically changed. But the ethics of the New Society are not alien to us Filipinos; it has been with every popular aspiration in the past for a better life in a better society. In sum, the New Society ethics is rotted in our historical and cultural heritage. It is only that the old society repudiated the ethics, precisely because its measure was economic or social advancement by any means.

clause his measure was some of the ment by any means.

I will say, therefore, that now the perversity is not in the society but in the individual who be lieves that the old way is still the most effective

way of achieving his personal goals. That individual is to be found both inside government and outside government, and it is their interaction which causes

government, and it is their interaction which causes distortions in our new society.

Stopping this interaction through vigilance in the bureaucratic authority is one part of the job: that is mine. The other half is a citizen task; he must not succumb to the bureaucrat; he must excreas his right of vigilance through the proper channels, through his burangay, and through every awnue offered by the government, including the Office of the President. Graft and corruption, as I have emphasized in my previous books; is a conspiracy of at least two persons, often between an official and a citizen.

have emphasized in my previous books, is a conspiracy of at least two persons, often between an official and a citizen.

Having citted all these and other shortcomings, I make an opening for the few remaining detractors of the New Society. The critics, I must say here and now, are always welcome, for they are presumed to have the welfare of the society in mind. But detractors have a sinister purpose: to discredit—and do away with the society. To them, the shortcomings I have cited and the "ills" that they themselves cite, "prove" that the New Society is a failure. I need only remind them that we have had their version of democracy and civil liberties for 27 years—before it was given up as a destructive experiment. Now, on the other hand, we have had only four years of the New Society with its acknowledged achievements for the Filipino people, but because detractors are dissatisfied, they would dismantle it as dictated by the old political habit. Worse still, they would have us turn back the clock and return to the old society.

That the New Society is oppressive is neither an accurate observation nor a valid criticism. That its crisis government is authoritarian, that is true, however, I do not accept it as a criticism that I am obliged to respond to. The terms authoritarian and marital law upes some people, most of whom have no stake in the country. As for some my countrymen whose disapproval is well-known, it is not altogether clear whether they are against the situation as it is or are just simply against me. I am aware of such remarks as, 'I like Martial Law without Marco,' which is just as capricious as the remark—'I like Marcos without Martial Law.'

There is, quite frankly, nothing that can be done about it, as far as my adversaries are concerned, except to get rid of me. However, if they are willing to have a principled discussion about it, then certain things can be done. Thus, the criticism of the New Society has two aspects: personal, which relates to me, and objective, which relates to the simution.

It am, of course, an old veteran in personal criticism. Indeed, if many of my bitterest critics had the same attacks levelled on them, public or priyate, they might have died of apoplexy or called out the troops for a bloodbath. In my long career as a politician in the old society, I have diend with andent civil libertarians who were crushed by a snub or would call in the police to defend an error in grammar. The most reverend repeaters of Lord Action's—power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely—would not give their cirks the discretion to requisition coupon bonds, This shows, if anything, a

misapprehension of power and a lack of appreciation for coupon bonds. But I suppose I am obliged, at this point, to explain myself in relation to the power

this point, to explain myself in relation to the power I exercise.

It will be noted at once that I do not speak of the power I possess, but of the power I exercise. These are not one and the same thing. If, indeed, power were a matter of possession by me, it follows that I could transfer it at will, and I know I cannot. Thus, power is exercised by virtue of the position that I fill. Should I be incapacitated, the position will be vacant, and I can no more dictate who shall be in it than I can command the tides to recede. What happens then? By testament, I have decreed that a committee will take over the reins of government and submit themselves to a referendum election.

How do I know that I will be obeyed? Is my testament binding on others? The obvious answer is that the people know. My testament cannot prevent the ambitious from trying to stage a coup, or determined groups from making a revolution, but that, in either case, will depend on the temper of the people.

that, in either case, will depend on the temper of the people.

My detractors and adversaries speak as if I had stolen a march on the Filipino people. They can only say that because they are not occupying my office. Nor have they ever made a truly crucial political decision, but that, of course, is entirely my affair. Consider, however, what my decision meant: I have altered the course of the nation, and in doing so, I placed my life and honor and my fair my's life, honor, and future at the metry of history and the judgment of the people.

Is that a price for a few more years in the

Is that a price for a few more years in the

sory and the judgment of the people.

Is that a price for a few more years in the Presidency?

I am afraid that my adversaries cannot judgme on the basis of the so-called 'power drive.' There are more things in the exercise of power than are dreamt of in their philosophy.

It is an unfortunate or corasion in history when a free poople would have to need 'a great man'—that is, if they were free. As Lincoln once said, the mission of a democracy is to prevent the rise of eagles; true, quite true. But Philippine democracy in the old society was, if not run by eagles, populated by vultures. In this instance, an eagle, even a hawk, was preferable. This was the note! emphasized in a speech before constitutionalists: 'Longk in phistoric decision now unit to preserve the Republic but to build a society, a political society, in which a Marcos would neither be necessary nor desirable. Some have called my leadership Cromwellian, which is not altograte the capture of the property of the p



The ethics of the New Society are not alien to us Filipinos.



# Sila ang gobyerno

Sila ang gobyerno

INDI pa tapos ang 'pagwawais' na ginagawa ni Presidente Marcos sa mga hindi karapatdapat na tauhan ng gobyerno. Patuloy itong gagawin hanggang sa matiyak na ang matitirang mga pinuno, empleyado at mangagagawa ay matatapat sa serbisyo at sa gobyerno. Yaong isagalang ng mga mamanaya na maipagmamalaki sa mata ng lahat. Ang mga hindi pa nagbangan gulai sa pag-aakalang malakas si sa si dierato ng bansa ay nagkakamali, Wala nang 'malakas' ngyon. Ang pinakamatibay na 'kapitan' na hindi matitang ninuman ay ang paglilingkod na matapat sa sukana ng katarungan. Magerbiyot tayo nang matapat. Walang labis at walang kulang. At huwag nating isipin na nakahihigit tuyo sa karaniwang mamayan. Sila ang gobyerno at tayo'y mga lingkod-bayan lamang na puwede nilang patalsikin, tulan g ginagawa nila ngayon na pagsusumbong sa mga kinatuukulan.

P AKSANG pandaigdig na ngayon ang Demokrasyang Pilipino na itinindig ng Presidente sa Pilipinas, na ang katuturan ay pinahahalagahan ng isang ekspertong Amerikano, si W. Sotot Thompson ng Pietcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Sinabi niyang ang Presidente at ang kanyang mga kasangguni ay nag-tagumpay sa pagtatatag ng gobyerno sentral, sa pagpajaking ng poduksiyon at pagpapalawak ng gekonomiya, na siyang nagpagaan sa pambansang kabuhayan ng RP. Sa palawag na atio ay maiuungan ang patakarang "self-reliance" na nagbigay ng magandang larawan sa RP. rati ng patakatung panlabas sa lalain ng kasalukuyang liderato ay itinuturing al-Gujoung. Dompson na isang tagumpay, kaya umuuho dito ang pagtitiwala ng ibang bansa sa porma ng pautang at teknolohiya na naka-kasangkapan sa pagpapawnada ng pambansang ekonomiya. Sana ay matigil na sa paninira ang ibang Pilipino,

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dito at sa ibang bansa, sa kasalukuyang liderato, Maki-pagtulungan tayo sa mga pagsasakit ng liderato upang matiyak ang kaligitasan sa nakaumang na mga paghi-hirap na kakaharapin ng bansa. Ang kailangan natin ay pagkakaisa. Hindi pagsasalungatan.

B UWAN ng Pasko ang Disyembre. Mangyari pa, marami sa mga tauhan ng gobyerno ang umassam ng aginado. Tradisyunal ito sa mga public servants, laluna at ang tanggapang inagallingkuran ay kumikita, tulad ng CB, DBP, PNB, GSIS, SSS at iba pa. Sa karaniwang mga tanggapan, ang kalakarang iyan ay huwag hanapin, ngunit kung magbibigay ay salamat. Ang mga empleyado at manggagawa, sa tunay na kahulugan ng public service. ..ay siyang nag-aaginaldo sa gobyerno. Ginagawa ito sa pamamagitan ng pagseerbisyo ng matapat. Ang diwa ng kahulugan nito ay mahahambing sa pangangusap ng yumanong Presidente Kennedy ng Estados Unidos na :"Ask not what your cuontry can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country." Sa Paskong ito ay mahahangsit natin na "Huwag itanong kung ano ang malaaginadio sa iyo ng iyong bayan." Maliligayahan ang iyong bayan sa pamamagitan ng pagliingkod na mabisa at matapat. Iyan ang pinakamagandan ag airalado ng mga public servants sa tanggapang pinaglilingkuran.

N ABAGO na ang paniniwala ng mga Pilipinong phinkan sa pagbili ng mga bagay na "made-in-RP", sapagkat mga pangunahing tagatangkilik na sila ngayon. Sa ganang skin, ang uri ng mga yaring-Rilipino ay pang-agapy na sa mga yaring dayuhan. Ito ang dahilan, salig sa istatistika, kung bakit palaki narap palaki ang bolyum ng eksportasyon, pagkat mataas na nga ang uri. Ang pagbabagong ito ng attitude ng malaking bahagi ng mga Pilipinb ay isang malakog na indikasyon na hindi na rin tatanggihan si bang bansa ang mga yari dito sa atin. Ang katotohanang ito ay isang malaking tagumpay ng gobyerno, ng Philippine Chamber of Industries, ng mga negosyanteng Pilipino at dayuhan, at ng ibang sektor na katulong ng bansa sa pagpapaunlad ng ekonomiya.

PUMAILALIM na sa anim-na-buwang pagsasanay-pag-aaral sa mga karunungang militar sa iba't ibang pook-sanayan ng Hukbong Pilipino ang 460 sa 19,000 dating rebetdeng Mustim na nagbalik-loob na sa gobyerno. Ang pagsasanay nila ay bahagi ng programa ng Presidente sa pagkakaloob ng mahahalagang resporsibilidad sa mga Mustim sa pagbahanda at paglikha ng maulirang gobyerno Pilipino sa Mindanay at Sulus a pamamatnubay ng kasalukuyang liderato. Ang pagbalik ng mga rebelde sa lupi ng batas, hala da gginagawa ng mga tauhan ng New Peoples' Army (NPA), Hukbalahap at iba pa sy bilang pagkilas as katapatan ng mga pangakong programang pangkaunlaran ng bansa, na siyang naging dahilan ng kanilang pamumundok. Sa kasulukuyan ay umuuho na sa Timog ang maraming proyekto ng gobyerno sa porma ng pagwaimbayan, pagtatayo ng mga industriyang panjuka sa mabilis na pagpapauniad ng liderato sa iba't bang purok na pagpapanubay a kapalaran ng milyun-milyong Muslim sa bahaging iyon ng Kapuluan ng Pilipinas.



Asiong Aksava. Matakaw sa ilaw



Dear Sir

I am very pleased to inform you that your newspaper, The Republic, which I have been receiving, is giving me very helpful information on what is happening in our government Particularly interesting are the articles on the government infrastructure projects which have multiplied and expanded in the New Society.

Octavio Fernandez Chief Deputy Assessor Provincial Office

Dear Sir

Thank you very much for the copies of *The Republic*. I enjoy reading your brief, easy-to-understand and up-to-date publication. It is very informative

stand and up-to-date publication. It is very informative on the reforms, developments, plans and projects of our government in the New Society.

I understand that your publication is for "government managers," but perhaps you can give some special consideration by including my name in your mailing list, Thank you very much.

Maximo Padua 37 Concepcion Street San Antonio, Zambales

Dear Sir:

I find your articles excellent readings for government managers. Why not include forum articles and dialogues among managers from the government as well as private sectors on the crucial issues of the day? The said articles could prove highly informative

Kindly include my name too in your mailing list. Thank you.

Administrative Officer U.P. College of Fisheries Diliman, Quezon City

NAKASAPIT na sa ika-26 anibersaryo noong nag-daang buwan nag Philippine Marines, ang "putak-ting-dagat" na panagupa sa katihan ng Philippine Navy. Mangyari pa, pambihira ang iniukol na papuri ni PN Commodore Ernesto Qbinar sa brigadang ito, Taun-taon, ang Philippine Marines ay tumatanggap ng maraming papuri at karangalan dahilan sa matapat na pagutatayuyod sa maselang ungkulin nito.

UMULUBHA na naman ang kriminalidad sa Metro Manila at ibang dako ng bansa. Hindi lamang ang mga alagad ng batas ang dapat na mabahala sa pananng ito na pinaitingkad ang halaga ng bagong lipunan. Dahil dito, dapat na ipatupad ng buong katapatan ang nasasada sa Philippine Commission Act No. 519. Sa ganang akin, anumang kilusan ang ilunsad ng maykapangyarihan kontra sa kasashaan sy hindi malulutas kung hindi tutulong at makikiisa ang mamanayan. Kailangang masuspo ang mga kasaway ng lipunan. Hindi maddaling gawin ng maykapangyarihan ang mangalaga sa kaayusan, kalianman at hindi makikipagtulungan ang mamanayan. Ang pagtutulungan ng lahat ang tanging paraan upang masupo ang mga kimen. Sa ngayon ay marami ang "wanted" ang maibabalik sa kulungan dahil as bagong kiusang inilunsad ng mga alagad ng batas sa kooperasyon ng mga mamamayan. Maganda itong palatandaan.

- Larry Alcala







PROFILE ☐ Enercon Movement

# 'The energy crisis is real'

A impending increase in oil prices is threatening our economy again. Like the sword of Damocles, the oil crisis hangs up above our heads poised to spawn disaster anytime unless we do something. Unlike the sword, however, the crisis that oil can create cannot be avoided by simply moving out of its sphere of influence. By its very nature as the main energy source of the world, oil indeed has an unavoidable grip on the

oil indeed has an unavoidable grip on the state of a nation.

The Philippines, in particular, ob-tains more than 90 percent of its power requirements from oil. Our development requirements from oil. Our development program, now being formulated and implemented in unprecedented scope and speed, has compelled the government to look for alternative energy sources. As President Murcos pointed out when he launched the Energy Conservation Program (Enercon) in October 1975, the multiplying oil prices have cost our government P7.2 billion yearly, a rather stenficant increase from the ore-1973.

government P7.2 billion yearly, a rather significant increase from the pre-1973 crisis price of only P2.2 billion.

The economic reality that we have to contend with is that we cannot do without oil for the time being. Our government planners, however, are vigorously exploring ways and means of tapping our own afternatives to the energy crisis—a crisis that will inevitably go on and on for as long as there are oil-dependent nations.

The national goal is for our nation to be thoroughly self-sufficient in energy by the year 2000. Of course, this goal is tagetted not without some apprehension

by the year 2000. Of course, this goal is targetted not without some apprehension by our planners. It can be very expensive and frustrating for the search for the "black gold" has been historically much like looking for the needle in the

con movement was launched with no less than President Marcos presiding over the ceremoines. On that occasion, the President underscored the necessity for a successful campaign because "every barrel of oil saved means \$12 in import savings and every percentage of con-sumption that is saved means \$9 million for the country,

sumption that is save intensive minimum, or or the country."
"Whether it is in oil, uranium, or even the machinery for geothermal units, for hydroelectric power, the production of energy is going up. Across this broad terrain of escalating prices, therefore, the logic of conservation becomes more valid and urgent," he added.

The Enercon movement is spearheaded by Meralco chairman Emilio Abello, and directly supervised by the Enercon Council of the Energy Development Board. This board is headed by Geronimo Velasco, who is also the president-chairman of the state-owned Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC).

The Enercon campaign is an intercon campaign is an inter-

ippine National Oil Company (PNOC).

The Enercon campaign is an integrated operation which involves four major sectors of fuel consumers; namely, transportation (utility vehicles, airplanes, ships, trains); industries (plants, factories, offices, buildings); electric and power-generating companies (Meralco, NEA, NPC); and government and private sectors. According to Enercon Council statistics the energy consumption pattern shows that the transportation, industry and power-generating sectors collectively account for 87 percent of petroleum used in the country. The government-private sectors account for only 13 percent.

ment-prise.

13 percent.
PNOC Public Affairs Manager Joe
Burgos, Jr. explaned that the Enerce
campaign "seeks to unite the broa-"Stake good has oeen instorically much burgos, "I explained in the haystack,
Our only immediate alternative to minimize the effects of the oil crisis is to vigorously pursue an energy conserva-tion program. Last December, the Enernon-use. "It is simply the correct use of energy, the nonwaste of available fuel," so that every drop of oil must pay for itself in terms of more and better

Enercon slogans have been so omni-

Enercon slogans have been so omnipresent that a fuel-user would think twice before he would even start using up gas. Slogans such as "Save energy, save yourself" can be heard on radio, seen in television, newspapers, billboards, posters, decals and even cartoons (Asyong Aksaya) that one would conclude: "indeed the energy crisis is real."

"Enercon sense is common sense," goes another Enercon slogan. But the fact remains that not all fuel-consumers have the sense of cooperation; thus the slogans succeeded in appealing only to certain sectors. Enercon head Abello reported last month that the campaign has not permeated our population and suggested to President Marcos the adoption of more drastic measures if the cittuenry remain indifferent to the conservation of more drastic measures if the cittuenry remain indifferent to the conservation

gested to President Marcos the adoption of more drastic measures if the citizenry remain indifferent to the conservation drive. Among such measures are:

\[
\] A street ban on heavy cars which require displacement of 2500 cc and above, except diplomatic or tourist cars, starting 10:00 am. Finday to 6:00 a.m. Monday every week;
\,\) Prohibition of car and motorcades;
\[
\] Organization of car pools in schools and business firms;
\[
\] Closure of service stations from 6:00 p.m. until 6:00 the following morning, except those in strategic areas and those within initial jeepney routes;
\[
\] Creation of a government-private study group to consider possible energy conservation steps; and
\[
\] Stop all lighted advertisements after 10:00 p.m. Enercon suggests that the proposed study group discuss the following measures:

1. Restriction of certain zones and streets to small vehicles during peak

traffic periods;

2. More effective means of clearing main streets of traffic obstacles by the police forces;

3. Additional ten percent reduction in the electric power and gasoline consumption of government agencies. Objectives of Enercon

HE Enercon's four-fold objectives are as follows:

□ Promotion of general awareness on the need for energy conservation and the efficient use of fuel;

the efficient use of fuel;

Promotion of sustained involvement by all energy-users, specifically the four sectors named earlier;

Establishment of energy conservation guidelines and standards in achieving maximum efficiency for machieving maximum efficiency for maximum efficiency for machieving efficiency efficiency efficiency efficiency efficiency e

chines; and

Encouragement of energy conservation among industrial firms through
a system of incentives that will provide
government assistance in importation of

government assistance in importation of energy conservation systems.

These objectives have been applied in such Enercon-sponsored projects as auditing of more than 300 industries and consumers using at least P1 million worth of electricity and first energy and the state of the program has also been launched to nersuance or movers to eyelectricity. ed to persuade car owners to voluntarily refrain from using their cars at least one retrain from using their cars at least one day in a week. Furthermore, the Ener-con Council is authorized by 1.01 328 to oversee and monitor plant conservation programs of industrial firms. These firms are required to report their monthly fuel consumption and productivity figures to the Council.

consumption and productivity figures to the Council.

There is no doubt that the success of the energy conservation drive depends of the energy conservation drive depends of the energy conservation drive depends of the energy and this month, several programs of conservation were hunched by Enercon. While apport was encouraging at the start, this dissipated as the months went by angays unhapply were. After a smithstart carey started to be. Even government agencies, which began by religiously recording their fuel consumption—some even had fuel conservation units—waned in their enthusiasm. A suggestion has been made that government agencies must be the first observer of LOI 328.

The fear of gas rationing seems to be the motivating force in participating in the conservation drive. This was resorted to at the start of the 1973 crisis and everyone knew how this drastic alternative inconvenienced the population, especially those who owned (uelooperated shops, At that time, many factories were shut down, employees were laid off, and prices of essential commodities multiplied.

To be sure that the conservation drive seeps to the local levels. Enercon

on, any pines of essential commonities multiplied. To be sure that the conservation drive seeps to the local levels, Enercon organized directorates in the area. These are headed by responsible, civio-minded citizens. The Enercon Council continuously conducts researches and semi-nars involving students, teachers and the general public. To sustain its information program, Enercon coordinates with the Department of Public Information, Asyong Aksaya of the Bureau of National and Foreign Information (BNFI) is one product of this joint endeavor, Recently, an agreement was concluded with the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) to include energy conservation subjects in curricula for elementary and secondary private schools in vation subjects in curricula for elementary and secondary private schools in Metro Manila. The agreement was based on the following: 1) everybody needs energy and thus, it is vital to modern life; 2) fuel energy is exhaustible—therefore, it must be conserved; and 3) correct energy use is related to better living. For its part, the Department of Finance is willing to grant tariff and tax incentives for the importation of energy.

incentives for the importation of energy-saving machineries provided these are proven to be "critical variables" in purproven to be "critical variables" in pur-suing the conservation projects among industrial firms. According to Atty. Rey Palmeir of the Department, the govern-ment can provide additional incentives in terms of priority loans from lending institutions such as the Development Bank of the Philippines. —G. J. Baylon

