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Mga puno: silong sa init, gamot sa maysakit, ligaya sa paningin.

## Wika: tulay ng pagkakaisa

**I**SANG BANSA, ISANG DIWA... larawan ng matatag na pamayanan na ang kultura at kaisipan ay ipinahahayag ng isang pambansang wika.

Watak-watak ang mga islang bumubuo sa bansa; gayundin, ang mga mamamayan ay binubuklod ng isang damdamin, na sila ay mga FILIPINO. Ang mga pagkakaibang kultural ng bawat etnikong grupo ay hindi naging sagwil upang tumubo at yumabong sa kanilang diwa na sila ay haligi at suhay ng isang lahi. Ang pagkakaiba ng kanilang mga pag-uugali at paninuwala ay naging mabisang sangkap sa pagiging makulay ng sinisampung bansa. At ang lahat ng ito ay sinasakataparan ng Komunikasyon at pakikipag-una-wan sa panamagitan ng wika.

Sa pagbabagong-tindig ng ating bansa, mahalaga ang pagkakaisa ng sambayanan upang maisakatuparan ang lahat ng adhikain tungo sa kaunlaran. At makakamit lamang ang ganap na pagkakaisa kung maraming ng mga namumuno ang pinakamalili na mamamayan ng bansa. Sa paglapit sa kanila, hindi maiwaisang maging suliranin ang wikang gegamitin sapagkat may mahigit na 700 ang diyalekto na ginagamit sa iba't ibang rehiyon ng bansa. Kakailanganin ang isang wikang magagamit mula Batanes hanggang Jolo na panunuluyan ng mga kaisipang nais iparating sa mamamayan.

Ang suliranin pangwikang ito ay malonang naging binibigyan ng kahutusan ng mga kinaukulan. Mula sa panunungkulan ni Presidente Manuel Quezon ay nagkaroon na tayo ng pambansang wika, na noong 1953

ay pinangalanang Pilipino. Subalit ang naturang pambansang wika ay batay lamang sa Tagalog, kaya sumilang ang mga pagtutol mula sa mga rehiyong di-Tagalog. Ang umusbong na suliranin ay nilutas naman ng katatapos na Kumbensiyong Konstitusyunal nang itakda nito na ang magiging pambansang wika ng Pilipinas ay ang FILIPINO na mababata sa iba't ibang wika at diyalekto ng bansa. At, sa kasalukuyan, ang pamahalaan at ang pribadong sektor ay nagpupunyaging mapaulang ang wikang ito upang maging mabisang kawig ng unawaan ng lahat ng rehiyong lingguwistikong.

**M**ARAPAT lamang isaalang-alang na ang wika ay pambalana. Ito ay hindi dapat maukol sa ilang mga tao o pangkat lamang. Ang wika ay nangangailangan ng makakaugnay na kahulugan upang magkaibaman sa pagbigkas ay hindi naman magkaroon ng kabang-kahulugan sa ibang makaririnig. Kung magkaroon man ng pagbabago sa baybay ay mauugat pa rin ang isang diwa ng salita.

Sa ganitong aspeto inaasahang magiging mabisa ang Pilipino, o Filipino, bilang wikang pambansa sapagkat ito ay bubuunin mula sa establisado nang talasalitaan ng Cebuano, Kapampangan, Subanon, Iwatan at iba pang mga diyalekto. Ang ganitong hakbang ay bunsod ng katotohanang ang pambansang wika ay napaulang lamang kung ito ay bibigyan ng mayamang bokabularyo na makatutugon sa pangangailangan ng makabagong daigdig—ng siyensiya, komersiyo, tek-

nolohiya at pakikitungong panlipunan. Ito ay magiging instrumento sa pagpapalawak ng pampamahalaang pakikilahok sa pang-araw-araw na pamumuhay ng mga mamamayan. Sa gayon, ang Filipino ay hindi magiging banyag sa alin mang rehiyon sapagkat bawat isa sa mga ito ay may kani-kaniyang kontribusyon sa pinalawak na bokabularyo. Gayundin, walang rehiyong magiging dominante sa pag-angkin ng batayan dahil hindi sa isa, kundi sa lahat ng namamayang wika at wikain, ito mababata.

Bukod dito, ang Filipino ay bukas sa mga pagbabago. Kung ang wikang ito ay mabahiran ng pagkabanyaga, hindi ito nangangahulugan ng kabiguan bagkus ay ng pananagumpay. Nagtagumpay tayo sapagkat umulad ang ating kalinangan at nagtagumpay din ang mga banyagang pagtupad ng layunin ng wika—ang makipag-ugnay.

Dahil dito, ang naturang wika ay magiging makamasa. Ang masa ang bumubuo ng malaking bahagi ng ating lipunan kaya sila ay may bigat na kerapatan upang magtatinig ng damdamin ng bayan. Sila ang bigat na nakauunawa at nakadarama ng tunay na kalagayan ng lipunan. Sa gayon, ang wika mula sa kanila ay magiging mabisa sapagkat ito ay bahagi na ng kanilang buhay. Kung ang wika ay magmumula sa nangkakapag-aral ng matas na antas tulad ng mga pantas at dalubhassa, kakailanganin pa ang mababang panahon ng pagsasanay na agawin naman sa panahong ginugugol nila sa paghahanap ng ikabubuhay. □



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THE ECONOMY □ Gov. Gregorio S. Llorca

MONETARY POLICY

# A solid basis for optimism

FOR the Philippine economy, the first six months of 1976 was a period marked by both progress in many areas and continued difficulty in others. While the external sector showed a deficit, favorable developments were noted in the domestic sector, particularly in production. The latter indicated the impact of the government's self-reliant policy, reflected in the stimulation of local economic activity in the face of adverse world conditions. Heightened productive activity in turn triggered off favorable impulses in related sectors, notably employment. Although domestic resources were used in such undertakings, foreign assistance was also important.

## OVERVIEW

SIGNIFICANT developments during the first six months of 1976 were:

1. Foreign exchange transactions ended in an overall deficit of US\$173 million due to a heavier trade shortfall of \$543 million. The overall deficit was, however, \$91 million smaller than the deficit in the same period last year as some improvement was registered, notably in the capital account.

2. The foreign exchange rate exhibited generally strong behavior and averaged P7.451 per US dollar in the six months ending June, reflecting a slight appreciation from July-December 1975 but a depreciation from the first half of the same year. Notwithstanding the foreign exchange rate strengthening, growth was observed in the value of the peso due to, among others, the country's good credit image abroad, adequacy of Central Bank standby credit lines for balance of payments financing and the oil find off Palawan island.

3. The external debt<sup>1</sup> amounted to \$4,505 million as of June 30, 1976, showing an increase of 18.2 percent over the level in December 1975. The major portion of the transactions during the semester involved revolving credits but the outstanding amount in June was composed largely of fixed-term loans. Accounting for the largest share in total debt was the private sector.

4. The national government's cash operations ended in a deficit of P354 million in contrast to a surplus of P1,040 million in the first semester of 1975. As of June 30 this year, the government's cash position was P7,458 million, up by 3.0 percent from the level at the beginning of the year as a result of net borrowings of P707 million.

5. Money supply reached an estimated P10,740 million by the end of June, greater by 4.1 percent than the end-1975 level and 11.8 percent on an annual basis. The growth in money stock, together with the expansion in quasi money (savings and time deposits and deposit substitutes) led to 9.0 percent semester and 23.0 percent annual increases in domestic liquidity to P31,480 million.

6. Outstanding domestic credits were estimated at P39,200 million, 42.6 percent higher than a year ago and 13.1 percent more than the end-1975 level. The greater portion of the credits was made to the public sector with commercial banks accounting for most of it. Despite the increase in credits, liquidity grew at a slower pace due to the compensating effect of the external deficit and the selective mop-up operations of the Central Bank.

7. Partly reflecting the impact of the new circulars on interest rates, money market transactions were at generally lower rates whose average fell below the averages registered in January-June and July-December 1975. Meanwhile, the stock market showed bullish behavior, with both volume and value of transactions rising phenomenally in the Manila Stock Exchange.

8. Expansion was registered in domestic production, with the manufactur-

ing sector recovering from negative growth last year to moderate advance in 1976 and agriculture increasing at a faster rate. Allied to this, the employment index showed improvement in contrast to decline in 1975.

9. Inflation in Manila continued to be at single-digit rates although there was strong upward pressure in May and June due to the effects of the typhoons during these months, the increase in land transportation fares, the hike in the minimum wage and the upward adjustment in the controlled prices of rice and corn. The rate of price rises was 9.3 percent in June compared to 8.0 percent a year ago. Nevertheless, the average for the semester was still well below that in the first half of 1975.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

MERCHANDISE trade transactions during the first six months of 1976 ended in a deficit of \$543 million, 19.9 percent higher than the shortfall in January-June 1975. Although imports declined by 7.0 percent to \$1,544 million—indicating the effectiveness of efforts to reduce them—exports went down at a faster rate. The 17.1-percent drop in the latter to \$1,001 million was the offshoot mainly of the sharp fall in sugar earnings and decreases in receipts from iron ore, logs and lumber.

Nonmerchandise trade and transfers registered net receipts of \$59 million and \$100 million, respectively. Behind the decline of 67.9 percent in the former were smaller earnings from services, interest income and tourism. Meanwhile, the decrease in the donations and contributions account led to lower transfer inflows.

Capital transactions revealed considerable improvement during the period. Net inflows of long-term capital amounted to \$169 million, more than four

times the comparable figure in 1975, brought about by greater loan availments by the private sector, particularly some major firms engaged in manufacturing, mining and services. In short-term capital, inflows netted \$37 million, compared to an outflow of \$168 million in 1975.

In sum, foreign exchange transactions in January-June 1976 reflected an overall deficit of \$173 million, down by 34.5 percent from the shortfall in the same period last year. To finance this deficit, the Central Bank had to avail itself of compensatory borrowings which netted \$227 million and simultaneously permitted a \$54 million rise in the international reserve. At \$1,143 million, the reserve was 5.0 percent and 1.2 percent higher than the December 1975 and June 1975 levels, respectively. Meanwhile, the foreign exchange rate averaged P7.451 per US dollar, reflecting an appreciation from the second half of 1975 but a depreciation from the first half of the same year. The relative strength of the peso—the exchange rate continuously appreciating except in June—could be traced to a number of factors with the credit-worthy image of the Philippines abroad and the oil find off Palawan island.

## EXTERNAL DEBT

THE country's total external debt amounted to \$4,505 million as of end-June 1976, higher by 18.2 percent than the outstanding amount in December last year. At \$1,591 million, availments during the semester were made up mostly of revolving credits (62.5 percent) with fixed term credits accounting for only 37.5 percent. Meanwhile, repayments totalled \$1,001 million and together with some adjustments, brought about an increase of \$695 million in foreign debt.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January — June 1975 and 1976  
(Million US Dollars)

	1976 <sup>2</sup>	1975
A. Current Transactions		
Merchandise Trade—Net	543	453
Exports	1,001	1,207
Imports	548	1,660
Non-Merchandise		
Receipts	491	491
Disbursements	307	307
Transfers	118	118
Capital Transactions	119	1
Errata	151	151
B. Overall Total	40	216
Disbursements	176	168
Receipts	43	211
Errata	15	113
C. Overall Total	264	264
D. Monetary Growth		
Central Bank Credits	227	228
Availments	693	558
Payments	466	330
Increase (Decrease) in International Reserve	54	36

<sup>1</sup>Includes US Government expenditures.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding transactions pertaining to Central Bank foreign loans.

<sup>3</sup>Preliminary.

THE underlying thrust of monetary policy during the first semester of the year was the further strengthening of the foundation of the nation's financial system. During the first quarter, it would be recalled that circulars on interest rates were promulgated to encourage long-term deposits and investments as well as to narrow down the spread between regular bank deposits and money market rates. Also issued were regulations pertaining to the issuance and negotiation of commercial paper by banks and non-banks and additional guidelines so designed as to improve the operations of the thrift and rural banking system as well as non-bank financial intermediaries.

Circulars and memoranda issued during the second quarter were drawn up along the lines of the policy adopted earlier. The reserve position of banks was strengthened through revised penalties for chronic reserve deficiencies as a way to protect depositors via a more stable banking system. Regulations were also effected regarding the minimum size and maturity of deposit substitutes with a view to permitting only big investors to deal in these instruments. To further boost food production in the countryside and to provide some measure of relief to those adversely affected by the May and June typhoons, rural banks were afforded a special restructuring scheme for their past due obligations to the Central Bank pertaining to their loans under Masaganang, Masaganang Maisan, livestock, poultry.

Money supply reached an estimated P10,740 million on June 30, 1976, reflecting an increase of 4.1 percent over the end-1975 level and 11.8 percent on an annual basis. The increase originated exclusively from the rise in internally-generated money, as unpropitious foreign developments continued to short of money. As to component, the growth in the money stock from six months ago was accounted for by the rise in currency in circulation (6.8 percent) and in peso demand deposits (1.8 percent).

Peso demand deposits made up 52.8 percent of the money supply with the balance of 47.2 percent being attributed to currency in circulation. The comparative breakdown at end-1975 was 54.0 percent and 46.0 percent, respectively.

The expansion in money supply, together with the growth in quasi-money (savings and time deposits and deposit substitutes) pushed domestic liquidity up to an estimated P31,480 million as of June 30, 1976. This level was higher by 9.0 percent than that in December 1975 and 23.0 percent than that a year earlier. Of total liquidity, money supply made up 34.1 percent and quasi-money, which totalled P20,740 million, accounted for 65.9 percent. Savings and time deposits amounted to P10,336 million and deposit substitutes, P10,404 million.

Domestic credits outstanding of the monetary system were estimated at P39,200 million in June 1976, up by 42.6 percent from a year earlier and 13.1 percent from the end-1975 level. The increment from six months ago was brought about by greater availments of the public sector which pursued infrastructure development and other high priority activities, mainly of the Philippine Exchange Corporation, the National Grains Authority as well as the National Shipbuilding and Shipyard Corporation. Credits to this sector increased by P26,538 million. In the case of private borrowers, credits attributable to them rose by a slightly lower amount (P2,160 million to P30,662 million). The growth in credits outpaced that in domestic liquidity due principally to the drain arising from the external deficit and the selective mop-up operations of the Central Bank.

As to source, the commercial banking system accounted for 87.8 percent or P34,410 million of aggregate outstanding credits and the Central Bank, P4,790 million or 12.2 percent.



CONVERSATION □ NSDB Chairman Melcio Magno

## 'We need labor-intensive technologies'

Prior to his chairmanship of the National Science Development Board (NSDB), Dr. Melcio Magno was vice-president for academic affairs of the University of the Philippines. In the following interview with The Republic, Dr. Magno discusses his role as NSDB Chairman, and his plans and programs for the agency and, in general, the development of science and technology in the country.

**What do you seek to accomplish as NSDB Chairman?**

We hope to be able to see to it that all the objectives of the NSDB will be implemented. The main thrust of any agency is to contribute to the improvement of "the quality of life of the people." Surely, the NSDB could not veer away from this. It is charged with seeing to it that science and technology resources are utilized to the maximum for the attainment of this objective.

My success will of course depend on a strong base of accurate data and information. To be able to fully utilize scientific manpower, we must have accurate information. At this moment, the NSDB doesn't have updated data on the researches taking place in the government. However, as part of our programs, the NSDB will update surveys and data, and complete data-gathering on resources, equipment, laboratory and manpower.

**What are the programs of the NSDB under your leadership?**

There is an apparent need for the restructuring of the NSDB, so at the moment, we are involved in the reorganization plan. In the present set-up, the NSDB is composed of seven organized agencies and five attached agencies. Probably, in the future, some of these agencies have to be transferred to other offices because of the creation of other units in the government. For instance, the Pollution Commission might be attached to the newly-created Environmental Planning Center.

### GOVERNMENT

CASH operations of the national government resulted in a deficit of P354 million, in contrast to a surplus of P1,040 million attained in January-June last year. At P11,409 million, receipts indicated a moderate rate of 6.7 percent while disbursements rose at a faster rate of 21.9 percent to P11,763 million. The growth in the latter was the offshoot of the government's continued implementation of infrastructure development and other national high priority projects.

The deficit was fully financed through net borrowings of P707 million. The remaining portion of the inflow served to boost the cash balance by 5.0 percent from the beginning of 1976 to P7,458 million by the end of June.

### EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

PRODUCTION indices of the country's major economic sectors showed sizeable improvement during the period. The combined index of agriculture, fisheries and forestry (1972=100) rose by 6.3 percent in crop year 1976, compared to 4.6 percent in 1975. Leading the favorable trend in output were food crops, particularly palay, corn, banana and pineapple.

Meanwhile, the index of physical volume of manufacturing production (1972=100) recovered from a negative growth rate (-6.9 percent) in January-June 1975 to an advance of 2.2 percent in the first semester this year. Major increases were noted in the manufacture of food, beverages and footwear. This could indicate the start of recovery in this principal sector.

The overall employment index for the first six months of 1976 reflected

The reorganization scheme calls for the involvement of the private sector in NSDB projects, that's why representatives from this sector will be appointed in the board. There must be coordination and cooperation between the private and government sectors for more relevant and more meaningful researches.

Likewise, the NSDB is embarking on the production of low-cost housing materials, such as the ongoing research on treating nipa to make it a more durable material for housing, and the use of clay and soil for housing needs. There is also a research on bio-gas which is produced by using certain bacteria and injecting it to hog manure. Bio-gas can be used for cooking, and in this experiment, I am glad to report that we are much ahead of India.

**What incentives are being extended by the government to Filipino scientists and researchers?**

The budget is looking into the science policy of the country, as well as the methods of supporting and evaluating researches. As of now, support to scientists comes from the NSDB itself and sometimes through outright grants.

For the University of the Philippines, for instance, the NSDB grants P7 million, and the practice each year is to give cash awards and rewards to the best researchers. Recently, the NSDB gave P5,000 each to five researchers from UP Baguio because of their outstanding works.

In the other hand, the Philippine Inventors Commission also gives monetary awards every year, and protection is being extended to inventors through the securing of patents for their inventions. Every year, the NSDB holds a contest whereby Filipino ingenuity is featured in a weekly column.

**Do you think we have enough scientific manpower in the country?**

We have enough of them, as evidenced by the number of scientists and technologists who have gone abroad.

the favorable trends observed in many productive sectors. At 115.2 (1972=100), the employment index showed an increase of 4.3 percent, in contrast to a decline of 9.1 percent a year earlier. The construction sector exhibited the greatest rise in employment with the electricity, gas, and water, wholesale and retail trade as well as manufacturing sectors showing major contributions to the increase in jobs.

The money wage rate index (1972=100) in Manila and suburbs exhibited increases both for skilled and unskilled laborers. The former rose by 5.3 percent compared to 4.0 percent in the year previous but in the case of unskilled laborers, the rate of increase was lower at 5.2 percent as against 9.6 percent in 1975. Meanwhile, real wage rates remained at approximately the same levels as in the first semester last year.

### CONSUMER PRICES

INFLATION rates in January-June 1976 were generally low, that is in the comparable period in 1975. However, after fluctuating between 2.8 percent and 4.7 percent in January-April this year, the rise in the cost of living in Manila increased to 6.7 percent in May and further to 9.3 percent in June. Steeper price increases during these months were traced to a higher food index as the aftermath of two major typhoons made itself felt on food crops, particularly vegetables. Non-food items actually showed a decline in June. Also contributing to the rise in prices was the 25 percent hike in land transport fares which was allowed early in May, the authorized increase in the minimum wage and the upward adjustment in the controlled prices of rice and corn.

Nevertheless, the average inflation



Dr. Magno: "We are reorganizing."

There are also scientists from the academic community, but they prefer to work on research projects, the result of which they can publish in foreign journals and be judged by peers abroad.

Possession of graduate degrees is a must for scientists; however, for researchers, it is not quite important, but they must at least take up advanced courses.

**How much is the annual budget of the NSDB, and where does the biggest share of this amount go to?**

Our 1976 budget is P85 billion, and half of this goes to support research and self-reliance projects. This is not enough. For one, salaries of personnel are low compared to other agencies. Even our scientists get low salary, causing dissatisfaction and an internal brain drain, but only on a minimal scale. Where before scientists used to transfer from the UP to the NSDB, now it's the other way around, from the NSDB to the UP. UP scientists are more highly paid than NSDB scientists.

**In line with the policy to attract Filipinos abroad to visit their homeland,**

the government has also launched the Balik-Scientist program. What is the current status of this program?

Of late, 30 scientists have come back to the country; half of this are still shopping around, visiting universities, laboratories, to find out where they could fit in. Half have decided to stay for a longer period.

One difficulty of scientists coming back to the Philippines is the lack of facilities to which they have become accustomed to in their stay abroad. There are the lack of library and laboratory facilities, hard to acquire equipment and the isolation of scientists. The latter is probably the result of the training and expertise they acquired in foreign lands.

**How do you assess the development of science and technology in the country?**

I will not speak of development only in the Philippines because science is something universal. Efforts of science and technology in a developing country are not sufficient. We need support from other developing countries, but more from advanced countries. Efforts of more advanced countries in science and technology tend to affect the development of science and technology in developing countries. For example: technologies developed in advanced countries are more capital-intensive than labor-intensive because of the shortage of labor in developed countries. In a developing country like ours, there are many unemployed, so what we need are labor-intensive technologies rather than capital-intensive ones.

Another instance is that developed countries have investments which are substitutes for products being exported by developing countries. Take abaca. Before, we used to export abaca, but developed countries have learned to produce nylon which eventually substituted for abaca.

There is a need for an international agreement, probably a scientific order, on this. In this regard, science and technological efforts must be coordinated so that the developing countries will not suffer. □

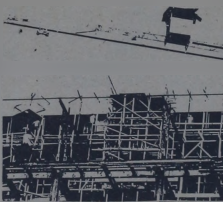
improvement in world metal prices and the favorable response of new commodity outlets.

In view of the continued high level of imports, however, the overall external position might not quickly recover and would therefore require surveillance and appropriate measures to moderate foreign exchange shortfalls. Toward this end, the Central Bank will sustain its efforts to improve the external position and provide for a more favorable foreign exchange situation ahead.

A more recent development during the semester was the upward pressure felt on price levels. Clearly, the main cause of this development was the adverse effect on food supply wrought by the typhoons in May and June. To assist in the repair work now under way in typhoon-ravaged regions as well as to help contain further price rises, the Central Bank will continue to provide credit resources for the rehabilitation of these areas.

Other sectors of the economy, particularly the monetary area, will also remain of major consideration for Central Bank action. In view of the need for speedier recovery and higher domestic output, monetary policy will continue to be drawn toward the extension of credit to priority productive endeavors with short gestation periods to intensify national savings mobilization, thus providing the private sector with a non-inflationary source of financing and to sustain the CBCI program and of fund mobilization for priority area financing.

The monetary authorities, working on current observations on economy and monetary developments and trends, will go on drawing up the needed policy mix for promoting growth under stable conditions. □



rate for the semester was only 5.3 percent, compared to 13.6 percent in the same period last year. In June 1976, prices in Manila rose at the rate of 9.3 percent as against 8.0 percent a year earlier.

### PROSPECTS

THE Philippine economy showed a generally favorable performance during the first six months of 1976. Promising developments, reflected in improved agricultural and manufacturing production and in higher employment and relative stability of the peso, indicated a basis for optimistic expectations in the near future.

However, imbalances persisted in the country's foreign exchange transactions, largely because of a weak trade position as exports declined, notably sugar. Certainly, the rising trend in export receipts observed in March-June provided hope for the possible re-establishment of propitious market conditions overseas. This optimism on potentially higher exports gained added support with the long-term sugar contracts recently signed with foreign buyers.



## Penalty for obscenity

**L**AST July 14, President Marcos signed Presidential Decree No. 960 providing for more severe penalties for persons putting up obscene publications and exhibitions and indecent shows.

PD 960 increases the penalty for immoral doctrines, obscene publications and exhibitions and indecent shows from *prison correccional* (6 months and 1 day to 2 years and 5 months) or a fine ranging from P200 to 2,000 as provided in Art. 201 of the Revised Penal Code to *prison mayor* (6 years and 1 day to 12 years) and/or a fine ranging from P6,000 to to P12,000.

**Obligation of State.** In PD 960, the President said: "It is the obligation of the State to safeguard the morality of society, particularly the youth, against the eroding influence of immoral doctrines, obscene publications and exhibitions and indecent shows." In order to arrest the proliferation of such doctrines, publications, exhibitions and shows, it was necessary to amend the pertinent provision of the Revised Penal Code, the President added.

PD 960 amends Article 201 of the Revised Penal Code to read as follows:

"Art. 201. *Immoral doctrines, obscene publications and exhibitions, and indecent shows.* - The penalty of *prison mayor* or a fine ranging from six thousand to twelve thousand pesos, or both with imprisonment and fine, shall be imposed upon:

"1. Those who shall publicly expound or proclaim doctrines openly contrary to public morals;

"2. The authors of obscene literature, published with their knowledge in any form, the editors publishing such literature, and the owner/operators of the book store or other establishments selling the same;

"3. Those who in theaters, fairs, cinematographs or any other place, shall exhibit indecent or immoral plays, scenes, acts or shows, including the following:

"(a) Films which tend to incite subversion, insurrection or rebellion against the state;

"(b) Films which tend to undermine the faith and confidence of the people in their Government and/or duly constituted authorities;

"(c) Films which glorify criminals or condone crimes;

"(d) Films which serve no other purpose but to satisfy the market for violence, lust or pornography;

"(e) Films which offend any race or religion;

"(f) Films which tend to abet traffic in and use of prohibited drugs;

"(g) Films contrary to law, public order, morals, good customs, established policies, lawful orders, decrees, edicts, and any or all films which in the judgment of the Board of Censors for Motion Pictures or other agency established by the Government to oversee such motion pictures are objectionable on some other legal or moral grounds.

"4. Those who shall sell, give away or exhibit prints, engravings, sculptures which are offensive to morals."

PD 960 also provides that "literature, films, prints, engravings, sculpture, paintings, or other materials and articles involved in the violation referred to in Section 1 hereof shall be confiscated and forfeited in favor of the government and to be destroyed."

According to Section 3 of PD 960, violations of Section 1 hereof will be subject to trial by the military tribunals and the offenders shall be subject to

arrest and detention pursuant to existing laws, decrees, orders and instructions promulgated pursuant to Proclamation No. 1081, dated September 21, 1972 and No. 1104, dated January 17, 1973.

**Additional Penalties.** In Section 4 of PD 960, additional penalties were prescribed as follows:

1. *In case the offender is a government official or employee who allows the violations of Section 1 hereof, the penalty shall be imposed in the maximum period and in addition, the accessory penalties provided for in the Revised Penal Code, as amended shall likewise be imposed.*

2. *The license or permit of the theater, cinematographs or other place or establishment where the violation has been committed shall be cancelled temporarily or permanently, depending upon the gravity of the violation as determined by the proper military tribunal.*

PD 960 takes effect 15 days after its publications by the Department of Public Information in two newspapers of general circulation. □

## Increase oil tonnage

**T**HROUGH Letter of Instructions No. 400, President Marcos has directed the Philippine National Oil Co. and its affiliates and subsidiaries to increase their crude oil tonnage capability by negotiating and executing appropriate charters and/or hire contracts covering crude oil tankers suitable for the requirements of domestic oil companies. He also ordered them to negotiate and execute appropriate contracts of affreightment and/or sub-charters with the oil companies for the transport of the latter's crude requirements to the country.

In the LOI, the President likewise directed the Central Bank to require as a condition for the remittance of foreign exchange payment of freight for crude oil hereafter imported into the country a certification from the PNOC that it and/or its affiliates and subsidiaries did not have the appropriate and/or required tonnage capability, whether owned, chartered or hired, to transport the



crude oil for which frequent payment remittances are requested.

All this is in line with the government's program to prevent unnecessary expenditures of foreign exchange and, at the same time, serve the national objective to increase and develop the government's crude transport capabilities.

The President enjoined the PNOC to consider the following factors in negotiating the freight rate and other terms and conditions in its contracts with the oil companies:

□ The freight rate and other terms and conditions at which the oil companies operating in the Philippines have traditionally imported their crude requirements to the country;

□ The stability and adequacy of crude transport availability in the international market for Philippine crude requirements, and

□ Other factors and circumstances as the PNOC shall consider material and relevant.

LOI 400 was addressed to the governor of the Central Bank, the chairman of the Philippine National Oil Co. and the chairman of the Oil Industry Commission. □

## A freer air policy

**L**AST June 30, President Marcos approved the liberalization of the Philippine government's air policy to enable air services to keep pace with development of other aspects of the tourism industry, such as hotels, ground transportation, resorts, tour operations and others.

The President issued *Letter of Instructions No. 417* implementing the historic move to further push the Philippines into the mainstream of world travel and tourism.

The LOI was addressed to the secretary of foreign affairs and the chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The liberalization of the air policy was strongly recommended by both the public and private sectors of the tourism industry, who expressed apprehension that the huge investments of both the government and the private sectors in tourism development would be wasted if the expansion of airline operations is not encouraged.

The President emphasized that the liberalization of the air policy does not mean the unregulated operations of foreign airlines in the Philippines.

The entry of new foreign airlines, or increased frequency of flights by currently operating airlines, would depend on their actually landing tourists in the Philippines and on their promotion of the Philippines as a tourist destination. The President also stressed that the interests of the Philippine flag-carrier should be adequately protected.

The President signed the LOI after a final briefing on the subject by Tourism Secretary Jose D. Aspiras, other officials of the Department of Tourism, officials of the Philippine Tourism Authority, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and of the tourism private sector.

The key provision of the LOI reads:

"3. Air agreements/diplomatic notes should treat only with the grant of traffic freedoms and rights, in consonance with the rights of a sovereign state to exercise its political prerogative, and should provide for equality of opportunity. Reciprocity is demanded by sovereignty but it should be interpreted to mean the exchange of rights, freedoms and opportunities immediately after the grant or at some later time, or the subsequent decision of the airline not to exercise such rights, freedoms and opportunities at all. Further, reciprocity should not be strictly interpreted to mean exchange of frequencies on a one-to-one basis." □





## TREES

*I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.  
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.  
A tree that looks at God all day  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray,  
A tree that may in summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair.  
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,  
Who intimately lives with rain;  
Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree.*

— Joyce Kilmer

PRIMER □ Feliciano V. Maraga

# Labor relations in the New Society

WITH the influx of progressive labor innovations, labor relations in the Philippines has been undergoing a dramatic reorientation. As explicitly expressed in the Labor Code, the improvement of labor relations is ultimately geared toward the promotion of a "stable but dynamic and just industrial peace." The government seeks to transform this goal into reality primarily by providing workers an adequate machinery for the expeditious settlement of industrial disputes, promoting trade unionism and guaranteeing their democratic access to free collective bargaining.

Settlement of industrial disputes in the past was largely hampered by the malfunctioning and inherent weakness of the governmental machinery charged with the enforcement of this task. As statistics show, reckless resort to strikes, layoffs, shutdowns and other coercive means of labor-management confrontation, oftentimes primarily by providing workers an adequate machinery for the expeditious settlement of industrial disputes, and paradoxically, in not few cases, by powerlessness to effectively intervene in the dispute, the government as the final arbiter of labor justice failed in compelling the protagonists to come to terms.

Backed up by enlightened legislation as manifested in new labor laws and dynamic flexibility in the execution of its police powers, the government today has been efficiently and relentlessly harnessing all efforts toward the peaceful disposition of industrial disputes within the context of accepted modes of settlement such as mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

Whereas past government approaches to dispute settlement heavily relied on judicial channels, today it has shifted to the use of administrative procedures. Nowhere is this cardinal concept more concretely articulated than in the Labor Code which provides that proceedings in the adjudication of cases "must be summary in nature without regard to legal technicalities obtaining in courts of law."

Thus, by dismantling the discredited system, as exemplified by the ineffectual (now defunct) Court of Industrial Relations, which in many instances militated against the very purpose of its existence, the parties to the disputes, particularly the workers, are now disentangled from lengthy, if not costly, court litigations.

The present framework of dispute settlement followed by the Department of Labor (DOL) has been established by the Labor Code as amended. It has been prescribed and regulated by a series of presidential directives and implementing rules, orders and procedures promulgated by the DOL.

**Collective Bargaining.** To institutionalize steps to govern labor-management in determining and settling down the terms and conditions of employment and in handling problems and conflicts, the two parties—labor and management—must enter into a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) contract.

In case there is more than one labor union in a company, only the one officially recognized as the workers' bargaining agent may deal with management. Usually, the recognized union is the one that draws the biggest membership among the employees.

In drafting the CBA, assistance may be sought from the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Relations (BLR) or its counterpart Labor Relations Division (LRD) in the regional offices. The agreement becomes effective once it has been approved by both parties and duly certified by the BLR.

As a corollary to regulating the relationship between employees and management, the CBA is formal proof of recognition by both sides of their rights, obligations and responsibilities. Any violation therefore of the provisions of the agreement by one party may constitute

an infringement on the rights of the other. This is enough cause for the aggrieved party to file a complaint through the steps specified in the grievance procedure.

Through the grievance procedure, which is a mandatory portion of the bargaining agreement, the aggrieved party is assured of a proper venue for the redress of its complaints. The CBA must also contain a separate provision (usually called the agreement clause) categorically enjoining the parties to submit themselves to voluntary arbitration in case of an impasse or breakdown in negotiations.

**Arbitration.** In voluntary arbitration, both employees and management mutually agree to refer their case to an arbitrator who is empowered to investigate and determine the case on the basis of arguments and evidence presented. The parties agree in advance that the arbitrator's decision is final, binding and non-appealable.

The CBA may include a supplementary provision naming the voluntary arbitrator or panel of voluntary arbitrators selected by the two sides. Should a panel try the case, it will constitute a tripartite body with equal seats occupied by employees, management and an impartial or neutral party who acts as chairman.

In the absence of a stipulated list of compulsory arbitrators in the CBA, the parties may choose from the registry of voluntary arbitrators authorized by the BLR. They may also designate a voluntary arbitrator or panel of arbitrators other than those in the BLR master list, but the designation must be approved by the Secretary of Labor.

Both in unionized and nonunionized companies the aggrieved party, after failing to receive a satisfactory action on its complaint, may file its case with the BLR or with the regional office's LRD. Following its evaluation, the case is referred by the DOL regional director to a labor conciliator or med-arbitrator who immediately conducts his investigation by summoning the parties involved to a meeting or hearing. Any party who deliberately ignores the proceedings of the case may be subjected by the labor conciliator or med-arbitrator to disciplinary measures, including citation for contempt.

Should the conciliation or mediation measures fail to effect a settlement within the period prescribed by law or as agreed by both parties, the DOL regional director will refer the case to a labor arbiter for compulsory arbitration. (The labor arbiter represents the National Labor Relations Commission or NLRD counterpart in the regional branch).

In compulsory arbitration, the labor arbiter of the NLRD, as the designated government agency, has the power to investigate and make a award or decision which is binding to all parties concerned. The decision of the labor arbiter is final and executory unless appealed to the NLRD proper. The losing party may appeal the decision to the NLRD proper within 10 days from receipt of the copy of the decision. NLRD decisions are generally final and executory unless appealed to the Secretary of Labor within 10 days from receipt of the decision.

Strikes. With the partial restoration of the right to strike in non-vital industries, conciliation, med-arbitration and subsequently compulsory arbitration, have been extensively used in settling industrial disputes.

Under Presidential Decree No. 849, amending P.D. 823, strikes may be declared by a legitimate labor organization only after exhausting all means of resolving economic issues in collective bargaining. Among the common reasons for strikes based on recent strike notices received by the BLR are: nongranting of living allowances, non-granting of the 13th month salary, unfair labor practices,

deadlock in collective bargaining or so-called interest disputes and harassment of union officials and members.

The decree provides that the labor union or employer must file an official notice with the BLR or the regional office's LRD at least 30 days before the intended strike or lockout. Within 30 days, which is considered a cooling-off period, the BLR or the regional office's LRD should effect settlement of the industrial dispute through conciliation and med-arbitration in order to prevent the imminent stoppage of normal company activities.

Should the dispute remain unresolved after the 30-day cooling-off period, the strike or lockout may be staged unless the President of the Philippines certifies the dispute to the National Labor Relations Commission, which, through compulsory arbitration, will try to terminate the dispute within a period of 45 working days following receipt of the certification. Once the dispute is certified by the President to the NLRD, the workers should return to their work and the management should postpone the lockout.

On the other hand, if the dispute is not certified by the President after the 30-day cooling-off period, the strike or lockout may take place. But this does not prevent the BLR or the regional office's LRD from taking conciliatory measures to terminate the dispute. While the strike is going on, the President may certify the dispute to the NLRD, which in effect automatically suspends the strike or lockout.

The President may elevate a dispute to the NLRD for compulsory arbitration in the interest of the national security or public safety, public order, protection of public health or morals and the protection of the rights and freedom of others.

Cases which may be elevated to the NLRD proper are classified into:

□ Those where the national security or social and economic stability is threatened;

□ Those appealed from decisions of the labor arbiters, compulsory or voluntary arbitrators concerning unresolved issues in collective bargaining involving demanded or expected economic benefit of P100,000 or 40 percent of the paid-up capital of the employer;

□ Contempt cases;

□ Intricate question of law; and

□ Appealed cases of such complicated nature.

As provided for in the rules implementing P.D. 489, the Secretary of Labor may assume appellate jurisdiction over a labor dispute and make a summary decision on the case on the following conditions:

□ Grave abuse of discretion or gross incompetency is evident in the appealed decision;

□ The dispute has not been resolved by the labor arbiter, the NLRD or the voluntary arbitrator within the regulatory period; and

□ The dispute poses an extreme emergency as determined by a committee composed of the Undersecretary of Labor, the NLRD Chairman and the BLR Director.

In few exceptional cases, the decision of the Secretary of Labor may be appealed to the President of the Philip-

pines within 10 days from receipt of the decision.

**Enforcement.** To ensure maximum effectiveness in the enforcement of labor laws, assistance may be sought from the Department of National Defense (DND). The Department of Labor may deputize the DND to maintain peace and order during strikes and lockouts and to prevent the holding of unauthorized strikes or lockouts. The DOL-DND Memorandum Agreement on the enforcement of labor laws signed on April 5, 1976, however, provides:

"No union organizers/members, in cases of strikes, or management personnel, in cases of lockouts, shall be arrested or detained without the written clearance of the Secretary of Labor or his duly authorized representatives, except on grounds of national security, public peace, commission of crime, or upon warrant or order of a competent court."

Under the same agreement, the Department of Labor may seek the direct assistance of the two DND instrumentalities, namely, the Philippine Constabulary (PC) and the Integrated National Police (INP) in enforcing or executing the DOL's decisions or awards. It

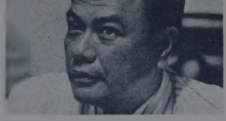
**Harmonizing Force.** From the foregoing explanation, it may be discerned easily that the systematic and expeditious disposition of labor justice is the principal objective of the new process of dispute settlement. This is made possible with the emergence of a responsive and adequate machinery which has strengthened government capability to act as a countervailing or harmonizing force in labor-management conflicts.

The existence of this machinery has enabled employees and management to avoid of available alternative to what Labor Secretary Blas Ople describes as "weapons of naked economic coercion and warfare." The substitution of arbitration for violence-prone instruments is certainly not tantamount to a diminution or impairment of the worker's rights, for the state still recognizes strikes and lockouts as the last-ditch means for pressing their legitimate demands. Moreover, the use of arbitration means the government sees to it that rationality, sobriety and responsiveness should ride over petty considerations in mending labor-management differences.

The masterstroke in the now widely-conceded vibrant system of dispute settlement is the creation of the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRD) which has a tripartite composition. The NLRD is headed by a Chairman and assisted by six Commissioners, with two seats each occupied by labor, management and government. Established on November 1, 1974 by virtue of the Labor Code, the NLRD disposed of 10,840 out of 14,267 cases in its maiden year of operation (January to December, 1975). These figures show that the NLRD resolved labor cases five times faster than its predecessor, the defunct CIR. Together with the terminated cases which represent 76 percent of the total cases filed, the NLRD also awarded P108 million in money claims to more than 40,900 workers.

Attributing this record performance to the flexible and subtle use of arbitration in dispute settlement, NLRD Chairman Alberto Veloso remarks: "Perhaps there is no better way to describe the new system of solving the recurring stalemate between management and employees than to say, somewhat in contradiction that it is both compulsory and voluntary. Upon closer examination of the system, however, the contradiction becomes more apparent than real for there is, in fact, no such thing as a tripartite compulsory or voluntary measure, inasmuch as being called into application, obviously to make sure the dispute does not get out of hand."

(From *Philippine Labor Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1.)



Labor Sec. Blas F. Ople





# Tungo sa isang pangambansang wika

## Kasaysayan

**N**OONG Agosto 13, 1973, sa isang talumpating binigkas ni Presidente Marcos sa Manuel L. Quezon University sa pagdiriwang ng Linggo ng Wika, sinabí niya na: "Pinatutunayan ng sarili kong karanasan na maari na akong makipagtatalsan sa ating mga kababayan saan mang dako ng kapuluan sa pamamagitan ng wikang Filipino."

Halos 40 taon simula nang ipahayag ni Presidente Quezon ang wikang pambansa ng Pilipinas na batay sa Tagalog, ang Filipino, na sa kasalukuyan ay ginagamit ng mga mahigit sa 56% ng populasyon, ay itinuring nang isa sa mga puwersang mahigpit na nagbibigkis sa sambayanang Filipino.

Ang kasaysayan ng wikang pambansa, ay lagi nang kaakibat ng mga pinagdaang karanasan ng Pilipinas sa loob ng ilang daan taong pagpakapalamin sa mga kolonyalista. Kasabay ng patuloy na pagtangka ng mga Filipino sa mula't mula pa na makalapas sa pagkakahawig ng mga mananakop, at maigait ang kanyang kasarinlan, ang laking tinahak ng wikang pambansa ay naging isang mahalagang bahagi ng paghaharap ng Filipino ng kanyang kakahyanan o *identity*.



Pang. Quezon: ama ng Wikang Filipino.

Noong mga huling bahagi ng ikalabinsiyam na dantaon, bagamat ang pangunahing wika ng Kilusang Propaganda ay ang Kastila (sapagkat ang direksiyon ng propaganda ay ang mga autoridad sa Espana), ang pangunahing layunin nina Rizal, del Pilar at mga kasama ay ang paggigít ng katutubong kultura upang maipantay sa mga kulturang dayo. Kaakibat ng kilusang ito ay ang pagbibigay-diin sa mga katutubong wika bilang mabisang instrumento sa pagmumulat sa mga mamamayan.

Noon pa, ang mga lider ng Kilusang Propaganda, at sumunod ang Katipunan, ay naninwala na ang isang pambansang wika ay mabisang sandata sa paggigít ng kakahyanan ng isang bansa.

Bagamat nagkaroon ng mga pagtangka na itakda ang pambansang wika ng Pilipinas nang inihahanda ang Malolos Constitution noong taong 1899, hindi ito nagkumbaga. Ang ideyang ito ay lalong napasasabitan nang dumating ang mga Amerikano.

Mas matatalingnan mananakop ang mga Amerikano kaysa sa mga Kastila. Nagamit nila nang husto ang wikang Ingles sa pagkikintal sa isipan ng mga Filipino ng "kadalakian" ng kanilang "misyon" sa Pilipinas. Saang wika pa nga ba higit na mabisang mapapabot sa mga Filipino ang matatag na mga ideya ng pamamaraan, at mga konsepto ng Amerikano kong hindi sa wikang Ingles.

Bagamat ang Schurman Commission ay tumutol sa pagpasabing: "Ang imposisyon ng isang dayuhang wika sa mga Filipino ay hindi makatarungan, at walang kahiniatnang paggisikap," ipinatupod ng administrasyong kolonyal ang pagtuturo ng Ingles sa buong bansa.

**B**UHAT noon, nabuksan ang isipan ng mga Filipino sa kulturang Kanluranin. Sumilang ang "little Brown American."

Ngunit kasabay rin ng pagkapukaw ng damdaming nasyonalistiko sa mga Filipino sa mga panahong iniginit ang kalayaan sa Amerika, noong mga unang dekada ng ika-dalawampung dantaon, pinangunahan ni Presidente Quezon ang paggawa ng mga hakbang sa pagbuo ng isang wikang pambansa ng isang bansang naghahangad na lumaya.

Sa pamamagitan ng Commonwealth Act No. 184, nilikha noong 1936 ang Surian ng Wikang Pambansa na binigyan ng tungkuling pagasagawa ng pag-aaral sa mga katutubong wika ng Pilipinas, at pagpapaulat at pagpapatibay ng isang wikang panlahat na batay sa isang katutubong wikang umiral.

May pagkakataon ito sa Wikang Pambansa sa tadhana ng Commonwealth Act No. 184, ipinahayag ni Presidente Quezon ang Wikang Pambansa ng Pilipinas batay sa Tagalog, ayon sa rekomendasyon ng Surian. Ang wikang Tagalog, na ginagamit sa Central Luzon at sa Southern Tagalog, ay nabibilag sa tinatawag na "Malayo-Polynesian family of languages." May pagkakataon ito sa Wikang Pambansa sa Balansa Indonesia, patunay na ang mga Filipino ay galing sa liping Malayo.

Ang Tagalog ay pinagayaman pa ng mga salitang mula sa mga 60 pangunahing wika sa bansa, bukod pa sa mga salitang hiram sa Tsino, Kastila, Ingles, Sanskrit at Arabic.

Sa kasaysayan ng wikang pambansa, ang mga sumunod na dekada, hangang sa kasalukuyan, ay kinakitaan ng mga diskusyon, paghahabla, debate, at hidwaan ukol sa katupakan ng pagkapiit sa Tagalog bilang wikang pambansa. May mga Filipino, karamihan ay ibinubuyo ng mapaghiidwang damdamin ng rehiyonalismo, na nagtangkang humadlang sa landasin ng wikang pambansa. Mula rin, na may malalim na pagkakatapat sa kulturang kanluranin sa kanilang mga noon, ang ginamit ng mga kolonyalista sa mga "divide and rule tactic" sa mga Filipino.

Sa kabila ng mga balakid na ito, na walang intelektuwal na batayan kundi emosyon at kamangmangan sa mga kalakaran sa linguwistika at sa natural na pagkadebelop ng isang wika, hindi nahalagang ang paglaganap ng Filipino.

**H**IGIT kailanman, sa kasaysayan ng Pilipinas, ang kasigagan ng pagpapalaganap ng Filipino ay naganap nitong mga unang taon ng kasalukuyang dekada. Pinukaw ng diwang nasyonalistiko na isinatitang, panambayan ng mga escholyar, sa mga pamamahayag, diskusyon, at teach-ins, ang wikang pambansa ay nabigyan ng kaukulang pangtangkang ng mga mamamayang nagsimulang magtano at mag-iisip-isp ukol sa saysay ng kanilang matagal-tagal din namang pakikipag-ulayaw sa mga kulturang bagaya. Di-ilang artista, manunulat, mandudula, ang naging sag katohang-ang kanilang sining, upang magkaroon ng kahulugan, ay kinakailangang makitrang sa masa ng mga mamamayan. Upang mangyari ito, kinakailangang ang gamitin nila ay Filipino.

Nito ring mga nakaraang taon sa mabilis na pag-unlad ng industriyag panlibanang, sumabay ang paglaganap ng Filipino sa pagdami ng mga pekikulang Filipino, mga programang Filipino sa telebisyon at sa radyo ng mga babababab.

Higit din kailanman, sa kasaysayan ng lahat ng administrasyon sa Pilipinas, ang panunungkulan ni Presidente Marcos ang nakapagbigay ng pinakamalaking kontribusyon sa pagpapalaganap ng Filipino. Kung sa mga nagaang administrasyon, ang pagdaraos ng Linggo ng Wika tuwing Agosto 13-19, na itinalakda ng Proclamation No. 186 ni Presidente Magasaysay ay nangangahulugang lamang ng pagasalita sa Filipino sa loob ng isang linggo sa mga paaralan at paglalagay ng mga poster nina Quezon at Rizal, ang pagdiriwang ng Linggo ng Wika nitong mga nakaraang taon ay idinaraos sa pamamagitan ng mas makakaahulugang aktibidad, tulad ng mga symposia, lecture at timalakbigkan na pawang naglalayag makapagkintal sa isip ng mga mamamayan ng kalahalagan ng wikang pambansa, hindi sa loob lamang ng isang linggo kundi sa lahat ng panahon.

Mula rin noong 1967 hanggang sa kasahukuyan, ang administrasyon ay nakapagpalabas na ng mga kautusang tagapagaganap, memorandum, at mga sirkular sa mga opisina at ahensya ng gobyerno, ukol sa pagpapalaganap ng Filipino. May kautusang umiral na nagtatadha na lahat ng gusali, edipisyo at tanggapan ng pamahalaan ay pangangailangan sa Filipino. Ang mga "letterhead" ng mga kagawaran, tanggapan at sangay ng pamahalaan ay nararapat nasusulat sa

Pilipino kalakip ang kaukulang teksto sa Ingles. Noong Hulyo 29, 1971, pinalabas ang Memorandum Circular No. 488 na humihiling sa lahat ng tanggapan ng pamahalaan na magdaos ng palatuntunan sa pagdiriwang ng Linggo ng Wikang Pambansa.

**A**NG suportang kinakailangan ng wikang pambansa ay nagmumula mismo kag Presidente Marcos. Sa lahat ng kanyang mga talumpati sa mga mamamayan, ang mga ito ay lagi nang nasusulat sa Filipino o kaysa ay pinangungunahan ng ilang mga talata sa Filipino. Sa pagtanggap ng credentials ng mga kinatawag diplomatiko ng ibang bansa, ang wikang ginagamit ni Presidente ay Filipino.

Ngunit sa lahat ng mga kasimulang proyekto ng gobyerno para sa pagpapalaganap ng wikang pambansa, ang patakaran ng bilinguwalismo sa mga paaralan ang pinakamakahulugan. Sapagkat ito'y nasa larangan ng *social science*, tinatayang malaki ang magagawa nito sa dekolonyalisasyon ng mga Filipino.

Bilang pagsunod sa probisyon ng 1973 Konstitusyon ukol sa pagpasayan sa mga mamamayan sa wikang Filipino at Ingles, naglabas ang Department of Education and Culture, Department Order No. 25 noong Hunyo 19, 1974 ukol sa patakaran ng bilinguwalismo sa mga paaralan.

Sa ilalim ng mga guidelines ng DEC, ang Ingles at ang Filipino ay gagamiting wikang panturo sa lahat ng antas sa paaralan. Ang mga ito ay ituturo rin bilang aralin sa lahat ng grado sa elementarya at sa haaiskul.

Ang Filipino ay gagawing panturo sa mga sumunod na aralin: social studies, social science, character education, work education, health education at physical education.

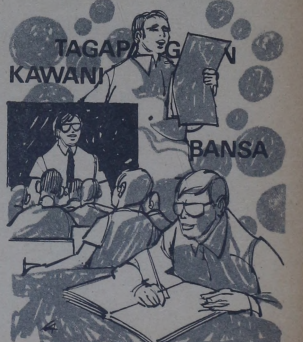
Ang unang bahagi ng programa, na sasakop mula school-year 1974-75 hanggang 1977-78, ay magiging transition period para sa pagtuturo ng mga araling nabanggit sa wikang Filipino. Sa ikalawang bahagi, sa school-year 1978-79 hanggang 1981-82, ang paggamit ng Filipino sa pagtuturo ng mga nabanggit aralin ay magiging obligado.

Para sa implementasyon ng mga hakbang na ito, ang DEC ay naghahanda rin ng mga libro at iba pang materyales na kakailanganin at nagasasanay ng mga titer na kailala sa programa.

Kasama rin sa patakaran ng bilinguwalismo, ang mga kolehiyo sa kasalukuyan ay inatasan din ng DEC na isama sa kanilang curricula ang mga kurso sa Ingles at Filipino. Iniaatas din sa mga kolehiyo na tiyakin na lahat ng maglapatos, pagdating ng 1984, ay nakapasa sa kanilang mga eksamen sa Ingles at Filipino. Ito ay nagsimula noong school-year 1976-77. Samantalas sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, ang subject na Filipino ay itinuturo na noon pang 1968.

**P**ARA sa patakaran ng bilinguwalismo, ang Surian ay nagsasagawa ng mga sumunod na proyekto:

- Paggamit sa mass media sa pagpasayan ng mga titer na magtuturo ng Filipino.
- Istandardisasyon ng mga terminolohiyang ginagamit sa iba't ibang subject na ituturo sa wikang Filipino.
- Pagbuo ng isang diksyonaryo na magtataglay ng mga lexical terms na kakatawan sa mga pangunahing wika sa Pilipinas.







## Kultura

**ANG WIKA** ay salitang ginagamit ng isang bansa, nasyon o lahi na nagbukod sa mga ito sa ibang bansa, nasyon o lahi. Ang kultura naman ay kalipunan ng damdamin, kaisipan, paniniwala, pag-uugali at tradisyon ng isang grupo ng mga indibiduwal, pamayanan o bansa, na naghihiwalay sa kanila sa kapawa indibiduwal, pamayanan o bansa. Datapawal sa kabila ng katangiang nakapagbuokod, ang wika ay daluyan ng kaangkinan ng tao, komunidad o bansa; sa kabila ng katangiang nakapaghihiwalay, ang kultura ay basis na salukan ng kakanyahan ng pamayanan, rehiyon o bansa. Samakatuwid, sa kabila ng sa malas ay mga negatibong katangian, ang wika at kultura, taliwas mandin sa dalawang naunang katangian, ay nakapagbuokod din sa isang banda.

Wika ang tulay ng pagkakaunawaan ng magkatalad o magkaiba magkultura. Ang kupirasong kalamang tungkol sa wika ng ibang kultura ay puhunan na upang matawid ang pagitan ng komunikasyon ng dalawang magkabalang kultura. Sa panimulang pagpapaliang-wika, kasund ay ang unangtong pagpapaliang-diwa na humahantong sa mutuwal na pagkakaunawaan ng mga kultura.

**MAGUGUNTING** noong panahon ng liberasyon, isang ngiti, muwestra ng daliri at "Victory Joe" ay sapat na upang makamit ang mutuwal na kapagdahan-lob ng mga Amerikano sa sinesilyuhan ng huli sa pamamagitan ng isang bara ng tokolate o isang rasyon ng sigarilyo. Sinusukilang mandin ng mga Amerikano ang ginugunang pitagan sa kanila noon; sa mantala, ang mga kabalat nilang nangasa-bansa sa kasalukuyan ay humuhuli naman ng loob ng mga Pilipino sa pamamagitan ng pakara-karampot at pabalut-balikot na pananalag-matim at tapot na hanong, gaano man katawa-tawa, ang pagpupuriit.

Ang wika ay ekspresyon ng kultura ng isang grupo ng tao na may likas na katangian. Upang maging ganap ang pagkakaunawaan sa kulturang iba sa kinabibilangan, kaalaman ang sapat na kaalaman at kaangkinan ng wika sa kulturang nais unawain. Wika ang siyang kakaikilalan ng isang kultura, sapagkat ito ang nagbibigay-anyo rito para sa kaalaman ng mga kulturang hindi nito saklaw, nagtatakdang ng pagka-kaiba at pagiging sarili at orihinal ng uri nito, ng pagkakaibukod nito sa ibang kultura.

Sa Katagalugan, kung paanoon ibinubukod ng "ala c" ang Batangueño sa Bulaknon, gayundin ang ipinag-iba ng putong Binan sa putong Pulo. Sa Timog, bagamat bigkis ng Islam ang mga Muslim, may sariling wika ang Tausog, mayroon din ang Maranao at gay undin ang Maguindano; liban sa relihiyon, binubul lod ito ang mga ito ng kulturang partikular sa katimugan, kaisahang nagpapatingkad sa iba't ibang indyag at diging ng hali-halong wika.

Hindi lamang daluyan ng sariling kaangkinan at kaalaman ang wika. Isa rin itong daang maaaring bagatin ng isang kaisipan tungo sa ibang kaalaman. Humigit-kumulang, batid ng sinuman na hindi niya mabubuwag ang pader ng kawalang-muwang sa alin-

mang kulturang banyaga sa kanya hanggang hindi niya naabot ang wika ng kulturang nasa ibilang pader-bagamat hindi basta kung-pa-pano-na-lang na kaalaman sa wikang nabanggit ang kinakalanganag taglay niya, kundi, gayundin ang sapat at angkop na pakikialamuha sa kulturang gusto niyang maunawaan.

Maaring maunawaan ng mga Ilongot sa bulubunduking Nueva Vizcaya ang isang "kumusta" na sinasabayan ng ngiti at kaway ng kamay ngunit magiging palapisan sa mga ito, sa oras ng kainan, ang paggamit ng kuberteros ng inakalala nilang nakikipag-kaibigan. Katulad din ito ng katotohanang sa kabila ng pagsusustit ng mga Igorot na mga kasuotang kakabit ng niyapok na sibilsasyon, hindi pa rin nito tuluyang mawagla ng kina-pamihansang bahag, na ayon sa kanilang kalinangan ay may sariling ritik at maginhawa sa katawan.

Isang kahingnan kung gayon sa hangaring mapabilang sa ainmang kulturang iba kaysa sa kinamulan, na ganap na maangkin ang establisado at tunay na wika ng kulturang ibig aniban. Na walang pinag-iba sa pakay na pagkakaunawaan ng dalawang taong magkaiba ng wika; gaano mang pagkakaiba sa pamamagitan ng isang lagapamagiliang wika na pag-ugnayan ng dalawang diwa, hindi nito ganap at buong-buong mapapahayag ang tunay, pinaka-elemental, at pinaka-ubod na damdamin ng ainman sa dalawang kaisipan. Mapapahayag lamang ito sa wikang magiging iskalang ng dalawang kultura, ang pagpasalubong-wika o pag-iisag-diwa-pag-sarili ng isa sa wika ng ikalawa at bisers-bisa. Sa ganitlo'y magagap pati na ang pinakamunting detalye ng dalawang damdamin.

**SAMANTALA**, wika rin ang nagisilbing instrumeto sa pag-aanalisa at pagasasayog ng katotohanan ng kabuuang kalagayan upang ang isang kultura ay umiral at magkaroon ng kakayahang gumawa at lumikha. Sapagkat napapalob sa wika ng isang kultura na kabuuan ang daigdig at realidad bilang makatotohanang karanasang maipabatid ng isa sa kaisipan kapawa at kakultura. Ito ang sandiang konsepto kung bakit ang mga salita't katawagang hindi magkakatumbas sa iba't ibang wika ay naisasasayog at napa-nagpapahayag upang bawat wikang maisasayog at mapag-ugnayan ay magkaroon ng likhang kalatagan at katatagan bilang isang nauunawan na katatagan pangkalahatang balangkas. Sa konsepto ng batay ang pagtanggap sa mga salitang bagamat may sangkap ng wikang hiram o sinipi sa mga salitang dayuhan ay, sa proseso ng asimilasyon, nagkaroon ng kaangkinang likas na Pilipino. Halimbawa ang *almirol, kutsara, development, dryer, siyopaw at panit*. Ang mga nabanggit, bagamat naisasalin din sa katumbas na mga katawagang may kani-kaniyang interpretasyon ng kung ilang deang wika at diyalekto sa bansa, ay higit na empatico sa gayong kaayusan.

Higit na may empasis kung sasabihing "maggo-groscri" kaysa "mamimili ng groserya," "i-follow-up" ang "appointment" kaysa "kumustahin ang ombra-niyento," "kandidatura" kaysa "pagiging kalokah sa eleksyon," "kontrobersiyal" kaysa "nakalilikha ng alingasapan."

Sa kaisipan, ang wika ay repleksiyon ng mga impluwensya ng nakaraang mga panahon sa katasyang-ayon ng bansa. Sa mga Kastila natin naman ang "puneta" at ang sinumang karingangan ng ganitong buhalas ng galit, pagsisiklab ng kalooan o pagmumura ay ainman sa mula'to indyag ala-Donya Victoria.

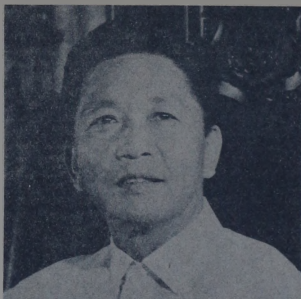
Maraming Pilipino ang higit na nagugustuhan ang "canton" kaysa sa sariling "palakok." At sa mga maulanay na nagugulantang sarhi ng bahayang pisikal na sakit at napapaatungal ng "ouch," ang tingin natin ay "Brown Americans," kundi man burjis na nagpapampres.

Ang mga samut-saring katulad nitong mga salita ay dagdag na kaalaman sa personalidad, bokabularyo at kulturang indibiduwal. Kaalamang kailangan at magmamit sa positibong paraan ay maipabatid at napalalaganap sa kapakinabangang pangkalahatan.

**ISANG** hungkap na kaisipan maituturing ang pagpupumulit na makapagkintal ng isang kagulat-gulat na impresyon ang isang taal na taga-kabisayaan o taga-Katukohan na nagmumukad sa labi ang bugal-bugal at pilipit na Ingles, gayong higit siyang magiging kapuri-puri, kahit malirap ding maunawaan, sa pagpapahayag sa kahit pa mas balukot na Pilipino. Katawa-tawa man, kundi man nakalulungkot, malang ensiyensiya ng kulturang Kanluranin ang harap ng ibang Pilipino. Konkretong katibayan pa ang isang tipikal na usapan sa bus, waiting shed, department store o sa iba pang lugar na pampubliko: "You naman c, always making bola."

Hindi ito implikasyon na mali ang sumipi ng ensiyasal at makabuluhang mga ideya mula sa kulturang panlabas, bagkus, hinhiyakay pa ng ang gayong praktikal na kaisipan. Lamang, sa pagpapahayag sa kalinanganag labas sa kinamihansang, ipinangangamba ang lubusang pagkumot sa kasabikan at musmos na katuwagan sa pamilyaridad sa bagong kaalaman. Ipinangangamba ang pagpapatuloy ng ganitong entusiyasmo sa katutuklas na kaalaman, sa takot na tunawin nito ang orihinal na kultura. Malayo man ang posibilidad, dahil ang kinakalangan nungag, patatay ang kultura ng isang indibiduwal, kasund ang sa grupo ng mga indibiduwal, pamayanan, sambayanan, bansa at patuloy pa bago magawang patayin ang pangkalahatang kabuuan ng kalinangan, narorohan ito—isang laing posibilidad—katulad ng katotohanang ang Canada, sa kawalan ng katutubong wika ay walang likas na kultura, at kung mayroon wika, ay hali-halo, kumplikado, masusuwel. Hindi kailanman magsisig ang lahat ng taga-Canada ay Canadian (bagamat sa isang banda ay maari ito sa puntong heopikal) sapagkat binubuo ang bansang ito ng maraming kultura, mas marami at iba't ibang wikang walang pamantayang kaisipan.

Hindi na makakatkat sa balangkas ng kalinangan ng Pilipinas ang samut-saring mga wikang baon at inawan ng mga kolonyal na nasyon. Mga alalang sa nub-dong ng damdamin makabayang ng ating mga ninuno ay tinanggang burahin upang huwag bumahid sa ka-



Pang, Marcos: tagapagtaguyod ng wikang Pilipino.

likasan ng kulturang Pilipino at siya ring dahilang nabungosd upang ang mga ninunong uri, partikular ang mga Tagalita, ay ipanukala at ipagdidinan ang wikang Tagalog, kaangkinang likas, sarili at di-magpakind din, bilang pamantayang wika ng Pilipinas. Ngunit ang kalikasan ng kulturang Pilipino ay may katangiang mapanlikha, kundi man mapantagon, na ang ginagamit na huwaran at sangkap, kadaldasan, ay mga hiram at ligaw na kaalaman para sa sariling kagalangan. Kaya ang pula-putaking whang latsis, Kastila, Ingles at iba pa ay kinasangkapan nito sa pagdedelober ng wikang manifestasyon ng kulturang Pilipino, kulturang sanib-kultura ng mga sumaklaw rito at sinaklaw nitong mga kultura, at hindi ng wikang katutubo ng ay banyaga naman sa mismong mga mamamayan ng kabuuang kultura.

Hindi nawawala ang ka-Pilipinuhan ng Pilipino, bagkus ay napatingkad na nga, sa wikang daluyan ng kulturang Pilipino. Ang Ilokano ay para sa Kalkokohan; Bisaya para sa Kabisayaan; Maranaw para sa Kaminadawan; Tagalog para sa Katagalugan. Ngunit kailanman at saanman, ang Pilipino ang para sa Pilipino. □

PROJECTS □ Alma Diputado

## Reaching back to our roots



"Kapitbahayan, . . . a total community that will reflect the spirit of the Filipino people with dignity, beauty and respect. It is a reaffirmation of a Filipino tradition."

—Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos

KAPITBAHAYAN'S beginnings can be traced back to 1940 when the national government decided to reclaim the foreshore of Tondo to provide a site for an inter-island port complex. This land was basically unfit for human settlement, but it has attracted nonetheless a total of 27,000 families or 180,000 people over the last four decades. With a net density of over 2,000 persons per hectare, this community has become sprouting ground of crimes, violence, filth and disease—representing the worst in urban blight and socio-economic deprivation.

Its miserable condition has led the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos to make Tondo Foreshore the recipient of a pilot urban development program—the biggest project of its kind ever to be launched by the government.

The ultimate objective of the project, which is the responsibility of the National Housing Authority through the Tondo Foreshore Development Authority and Dagat-dagatan team, is to upgrade the quality of life of the people. "When we speak of human settlements, we give our emphasis on human beings in relation to his settlements, on man rather than just land. For in the end man is, and should be, the main focus of our concern and attention. The idea of this total community is not only to include the survivors of our margins, people on marginal land but also to provide them with the necessary tools for their advancement," the First Lady explained during the community's inauguration last May 17.

The physical plan for Tondo Foreshore was tailored to the following goals: the resolution of land issue, the development of a self-sustaining resettlement site for prospective relocatees, the establishment of a planned commercial-industrial estate which will provide economic opportunities for the people, and the creation of an implementing body. These objectives are based on six guiding principles: maximum community participation in the planning and implementation, total community development, provision of economic opportunities, maximum retention of the people and families, provision of site and services, and maximum recognition of land rights.

Project implementation started Fiscal Year 1975-1976 with an accelerated program of upgrading sites and services in the Tondo Foreshore. By the end of this fiscal year, it is estimated that 56 percent of the upgrading program of the whole Tondo Foreshore shall have been completed with emphasis on installation of surface water drainage system, water distribution and sewer systems, and im-

provement of roads.

Experimental areas are being developed both in Tondo Foreshore and Dagat-dagatan. The objective is to demonstrate the Authority's concept of upgrading sites and services as a means of improving environmental conditions, its schemes for rehabilitating dwellings, housing within the means of the people, provision of social-economic infrastructures that go with a total community. The Authority intends to evolve standards which may be replicated in the succeeding phases of the project and in other depressed areas. Completion of these experimental areas is estimated within the current fiscal year.

Together with the experimental area in Dagat-dagatan, the Authority will develop for the First Lady a community complete with all services and facilities necessary for healthy living for 520 families.

The 520 families that will be the initial beneficiaries of the model community planned from a total man-and-environment approach were chosen according to the following criteria: (1) nonafide residents of Tondo foreshore; (2) he should be receiving a salary of not less than five times nor more than ten times the amount of rent; (3) should be twenty one years of age; (4) the place of work should be within the ten-kilometer radius; (5) the size of the family, six to seven members (first priority), four to five members (second priority), and two to three members (third priority); (6) should not be a land owner; and (7) should belong to the International Port Zone namely the Luzviminda Village, Bonifacio Village and Dulo Puting Bato.

Kapitbahayan is made up of 72 clusters—each cluster composed of seven to eight units making a total of 526 units; 520 to be leased out on a 25-year contract renewable for the next 25 years, six units intended for the management and staff. There are 64 three-storey units, 410 two-storey units and 52 one-storey units. The one-storey units have a livable floor area of 64 square meters. The two-storey units have an area of 48 sq. m.; the three-storey units have a floor area of 64 square meters. There are 139 units reserved for the fishermen. A deep-well water tank with a capacity of 60,000 gallons provides the whole community with water. Occupants will be paying between P70.00 and P100.00 a month.

Kapitbahayan is envisioned to firm up and make more whole such positive human interaction through a community carefully planned and executed along the pattern of our people's way of life and reinforcing the positive aspects of our lifestyles. It is a good beginning. As the First Lady has said: "We hope Kapitbahayan will serve to point out that the Filipino is capable of reaching back to his roots, and in so doing, affirm his present and shape his future." □

CONVERSATION □ Sec. Gerardo P. Sicat

## 'Land speculation is not fair'

Does the expropriation of private lands for public use have a strong Constitutional basis?

A Yes. I am not a lawyer and I have not studied it but I have asked some people about this and they said that it has some Constitutional basis. Specifically, even for public housing and low cost housing, there is a great possibility along this end. In fact, we feel that for the National Housing Authority to succeed in its effort to provide cheap housing, we will have to resort to expropriation every now and then. Our land system is such that if the government has 20 hectares, to make a community sustained, it has to expand to, let us say, 60 hectares so that contiguous operations of many things can go on.

We are not thinking of housing as housing projects. We want to develop communities using the housing approach. Communities imply availability of industries, availability of power and so on. In fact, our view is that even though in some areas housing would be for the very poor who cannot afford, there might be some degree of variation. Let us say, in a given community, it should not only be the very poor that should live there. Or else, we will be establishing ghettos where there will be no interaction or desirable social system. We would like to have a mixture. And here when you have jobs available, people will have the opportunity of growing with them.



Sec. Sicat: for cooperative housing

So this is one of the concepts that is evolving in the housing program. The National Housing Authority is very busy in the preparation of the master plan and programs. I have specifically emphasized in the Board Meeting that we ought to attend to the industrial estate activities of the housing areas because attending to the industrial estate activities would imply that jobs will be forthcoming for people who are being relocated.

Will housing be primarily left to the private sector?

Not necessarily. But the National Housing Authority will play a role also in having the private sector work. The period of huge investments in low-cost housing, I would think, is going to begin in 1977 and although we have already done some recently, we would like to snowball this in the year 1978, 1979 and so on. I think the program will evolve and generate more activities.

How does the present interest rate policy affect housing?

Well, you know, there have been many problems. Some people say low-interest rates would be necessary for housing; some say that what we need are jobs to generate the income to pay for housing. But the government is mindful of this and in undertaking the public housing program, it would surely have to look into some relatively subsidized interest rates in order to generate a particular type of demand for housing. The area where housing loans can depend on the interest rate market is something for the higher income groups.

This community concept you mentioned, is it more on a sort of communal ownership scheme?

Not necessarily. By two sides, I mean an area where people who are located in a housing area would also necessarily have a great deal of their livelihood derived from that community.

Self-contained?

Not exactly self-contained, but a majority of people would find livelihood there. Such an area would depend, of course, on trading with other areas because raw materials they buy would be moving in from other regions. But this is the concept that we are trying to build.

Do you think that increasing apartment rentals would help people to construct more houses?

Some people have been making representations that the rent control law should be adjusted. And we are studying this. If we hold a public hearing on it, you would get two sides fighting each other. But we recognize that the supply of apartments depends also on the rental rate. And so we are studying this. In fact, we discussed this recently at the NEDA. We discussed the question of whether some adjustments could be possible which would be related to the tax declaration for the property. Taxes have been going up for owners of apartments and some of them are crying. I think they have cried themselves out and there are no more tears coming out. Some of them coming out is that there are representations to be equal to the rentals that they are collecting. We understand the situation and we are trying to study how this thing can be adjusted.

So there might be adjustments upward because prices are going up?

This is under study. But I am just pointing out that there are representations being made at many ends. This is the reason why some apartments being constructed are now in the P600 category because they want to be far away from the P300 limit, hindi ba? *Natata-kot sila . . . baka abutin sila*. Supporting the government says, "Freeze at a higher point." But let us not talk about freezing, ha?

You said that the home ownership orientation needs to be adjusted.

I agree with that view. I think home ownership in our programming for the present should be adjusted in terms of ownership of dwelling rather than ownership of a lot with a dwelling. You know, in Poland, for instance—I read a recent article, and I told the NEDA about this—they have changed their public housing policy completely so that only cooperative housing could be undertaken.

Now you talk about cooperatives and the President talked about expropriation. Instead of outright expropriation, could there be a scheme whereby the landowners will exchange his property for shares in a cooperative complex? So, you have a cooperative development side by side with a cooperative development.

Well, you know, the President's announcement is an offshoot of the tremendous land speculations going on in areas where the government constructs infrastructure. In such activities, the ones who are going to gain are those who happen to be lucky in the path of the public work project. It does not seem fair to the nation because when the government constructs new road facilities, it is to make transport more efficient and to define new areas of settlement. These new areas of settlement might, in fact, be the areas through which these roads lead to, like the ones in the higher hills near Antipolo and beyond along the road going to Infanta, Quezon. So, there are new communities that can be developed there, and such new communities can only come about if we are able to maintain the price of land at a fairly reasonable level. □



## EXEMPLARY FAMILY PLANNING LAWS □

# Our population laws are models to the world

EVEN though legal developments have not kept pace with scientific and technological changes in the field of population and fertility control, interest in revising existing laws or writing new ones is on the increase throughout the world. Countries that are seeking to bring their laws in line with improved policies and practices can look for guidance to examples from other nations. The following selected excerpts from laws related to general population policy, contraceptive methods, voluntary sterilization, abortion, and economic incentives and disincentives are such examples.

## POPULATION POLICY.

IN the development of laws concerned with population policy, consideration is usually given to elements such as the establishment of a group or agency to initiate and implement policy recommendations; the makeup, number, purposes, and functions of such a group; and the purposes or reasons for a population policy in relation to the needs and requirements of the country.

Section 86 of Thailand's Constitution focuses on the reasons for developing a population policy. It includes the following provision:

"The State should have a demographic policy appropriate for natural resources, economic and social conditions and technological progress for the purpose of economic and social development and for the security of the state."

In October 1974, the government of El Salvador approved an action for its newly created National Population Commission to oversee. It reads, in part:

"... the Comprehensive Policy on population should be considered as a series of actions determined and coordinated by the State which have as their objective the full development of the human person as well as the greater participation by each person in the responsibilities and benefits of progress, through the harmonious accommodation of the quality, distribution and size of the population to the country's resources in its economic and social development."

## CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS.

THE existing body of laws affecting contraceptive methods is wide-ranging and differs by country due to varying local needs and considerations. In drafting new laws on contraception interested nations might include consideration of one or more of the following areas: contraceptive sales and distribution, regulations governing advertising, taxation of imported raw or finished materials, manufacture of contra-

ceptives, prescription requirements, training of medical and nonmedical personnel involved in a variety of family planning programs and services, and regulations for the establishment of urban and rural clinics. The preceding listing is not all-inclusive, however; each country must consider first its own requirements and develop laws best suited to them. The following are selected excerpts from laws currently in force.

Chile's 1974 law on the use of nonphysicians to distribute oral contraceptives and to insert intrauterine devices reads, in part:

"The National Health Service estimates that it must prepare for a growing demand for family planning services from women of child-bearing age. This cannot be accomplished if the administration of contraceptives is limited to surgeons and physicians.

"... The Public Institution of the National Health System may authorize midwives to prescribe and administer some or all of the reversible contraceptive methods now in use.

"... The prescription and administration of contraceptives by professional midwives shall be under the control and supervision of the physician responsible for family planning activities in the institution or service concerned."

A presidential decree in 1973 amended an existing law in the Philippines regarding women in the labor force and making contraceptive services available to them. It reads, in part.

"This Decree (No. 148) amends Republic Act No. 679, notably by prescribing that establishments required by law to maintain a clinic or infirmary must provide free family planning services to their employees, including (but not limited to) the application or use of contraceptive and/or intrauterine devices" (26).

## VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION.

MANY countries have no laws regulating sterilization, therefore, family planning programs are legally free to introduce this method. Other countries have recently provided legislation supporting surgical contraception. These laws deal with such factors as: reasons for allowing sterilization, age requirements, personnel qualified to perform sterilization, provisions for and regulations governing facilities where sterilizations may be performed, and consent required.

The following excerpts are from Sweden's sterilization law, which became effective in January 1976: Highlights of Singapore's sterilization legislation, approved in 1974 and effective in 1975, include the following:

"Section 2: Treatment of sexual sterilization

(means) the surgical sterilization of a male or female that does not involve removal of the reproductive glands or organs unless such removal is necessary for medical or therapeutic reasons. . . .

Section 8: No registered or medical practitioner shall be liable civilly or criminally for carrying out treatment for sexual sterilization so long as the person undergoing such treatment gives his consent or consent is given on his behalf under this Act and such treatment is not carried out in a negligent manner. . . .

Section 9: For avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that any treatment for sexual sterilization by a registered medical practitioner shall not constitute a 'grievous hurt' under sections 87 and 320 of the Penal Code."

Under the new law in Singapore, any married person over 21 years of age may be sterilized upon request.

## ECONOMIC INCENTIVES.

WHEN a country wishes to modify its birth rate, it naturally considers legal means for adjusting incentives and disincentives toward its desired purpose. Some of the areas for possible consideration include: provision of financial incentives or maternity benefits; changes in tax laws with respect to dependents claimed as tax deductions; government or public services which can be given or withheld such as housing, school selection, welfare assistance, and insurance; and family allowances. The Singapore government's plan of incentives and disincentives, the first major program of its kind, was introduced in the early 1970s. Other nations have since followed suit—for example, the Philippines and South Korea.

The Singapore plan, launched officially in 1972 and since updated, includes the following provisions:

□ Increases in delivery charges at government hospitals for each child after the first;

□ No paid maternity leave to be given for delivery of the third and subsequent children if the woman already has two or more living children;

□ No income tax relief for the fourth and subsequent children born on or after August 1, 1973;

□ No priority to large families in the allocation of Housing and Development Board flats;

□ Lower priority for choice of primary school for children after the third birth (36).

In 1974, the government of the Philippines amended its Labor Code to read as follows:

"The maternity leave provided in this Article (131,c) shall be paid by the employer only for the first four deliveries by a woman employee after the effectivity of this Code." □

## LETTER FROM THE REGIONS □ Jose Abcede

## Harnessing the barrio midwives

CHOCOLATE Hills and midwives seem unlikely ingredients for a story of rural uplift. But in the island of Bohol in the southern Philippines they appear to have mixed well. The mixture has in fact sparked a current that has put fresh life into this pastoral island. Life in its villages has visibly improved.

Since tourism in the Philippines is now in top gear, visitors invariably hear about the Chocolate Hills of Bohol. These are more than 1,000 cone-shaped limestone mounds arranged—as if by design—over an area of several hundred square kilometers in the north-eastern part of Bohol.

This is more mundane, involving ordinary village folks, rather than the legendary giants. It is a human process, not a geological formation, and its object is to seek a better quality of life for the barrio people and the improvement of the health of mothers and children.

Why is it special? Why is it an "attraction"?

The Bohol Province Family Planning Project is one of four such projects in the world assisted by the New York-based Population Council. The others are in Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey.

Family planning. Like its counterparts, the Bohol project was started because there were still many unanswered questions about family planning. What is the best approach to reducing fertility? Does a maternal and child health (MCH) service provide the best framework for

family planning? How can MCH and family planning be integrated effectively? With what resources? How can community participation be assured?

International organizations interested in these questions teamed up with the Philippine government and other bodies in Bohol to get some answers to these questions. They are the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the Population Council and the World Health Organization (WHO). On the Philippine side are the Department of Health, the Population Commission, the UP Population Institute, the Bohol provincial government and the Tagbilaran City health office.

In July 1975, personnel trained in MCH and family planning set to work in the area and a number of project activities were started. Thirteen primary care centres were opened. Project activities, in fact, revolve around these centres which are staffed by newly-trained midwives.

These primary care centres (PCCs) are satellite clinics linked to rural health units and hospitals. They are located in barrios not regularly reached by rural health units. Eventually 60 PCCs are to be opened.

The people had a voice in the selection of the sites and in setting up the PCCs. Barrio funds were used to buy

construction materials and the people themselves built some of the centres. One PCC was built from funds raised at a beauty contest among wives of the barrio captains. The barrio people also helped to provide housing for the midwives assigned to the centres.

Dr. A. Zahra, Director of the Division of Family Health at WHO headquarters in Geneva, was a recent visitor to Bohol. He summed up what he saw in these words:

"The Bohol project is a good project because it is realistic. It is a good approach for building up services where these did not exist or where they were not developed. It is good in the sense that the country—or any country for that matter—could afford that kind of service.

"Training is done progressively. It is mostly based on in-service training and is related to the problems of the community. The Bohol project is in the spirit of the WHO/INCEP alternative approaches for better health services."

Dr. Zahra added that "what needs to be done more is to exploit visits in the home to bring out more community involvement and participation." He suggested that this could lead to increased two-way traffic between homes and the barrio primary care centres.

Dr. Zahra was asked why the family planning project should be MCH-based. He replied:

"If you analyze the most important leading causes of ill health, the diseases and complaints, you will find they are related to the mothers and children who form 70 per cent of the population." □

PROGRESS REPORT □ Jake Espino

# Participate in the metrication drive

THE metric system is now seeping into the mainstream of our national life. Proof of this is that in a span of three years since the adoption of the metric system as the sole standard of weights and measures, a number of our industries have already gone metric. For instance, commodities like sugar, rice, fish, vegetables and fruits are now sold by the kilo.

Responsible for the significant headway in the metrication drive is the Metric System Board (MSB) which was created by Presidential Decree No. 187 issued on May 10, 1973 and amended by PD No. 748. The amended decree requires, among others, the full use of the metric system starting January 1, 1977.

But the success thus far achieved by the MSB is still far from the desired goal. This is not entirely unexpected considering that the shift to the metric system involves a change in the old ways of doing things, the traditional practices in measurements. For it is a fact that the transition period in metrication, just like all other transition periods involved in change of management. Most of these difficulties, however, are economic. For instance, while standardization of product sizes is required for real metrication, this cannot be done for all commodities at the same time because of the huge investment required to purchase new machinery, equipment, instruments, parts and supplies calibrated in metric units.

And besides, the government cannot just order the producers and manufacturers to junk their machineries and equipment not calibrated in metric units for the sake of metrication. To do so would amount to stunting our development efforts.

Despite these odds, the MSB has creditably performed compared to other countries which are also shifting to the metric system, according to Vicente Coloso, Metrication Program director.

Accomplishments. Coloso cites the following accomplishments of the MSB since it launched the metrication drive in 1973:

1. Completed the basic and technical definition of what constitute the metric system, the primary or base units, derived units and supplementary units, preparation of conversion factors and tables and the rules of style and usage of metric system or SI and related units; researches on Philippine laws and orders prescribing metric system and weights and measures; establishment of contacts with international organizations concerned with SI and weights and measures; setting up the organization for metrication, including continuing research on metrication work being undertaken in other countries.

2. Standard specifications have already been prescribed for the local manufacture of commercial metric weights and measures like weighing scales for general purposes, steel scales for engineers, various tape measures, surveying chains, traders' bullion and carat weights, capacity measures, medicine glasses, dispensing measures for pharmaceutical purposes, kitchen measuring spoons and measures, calibrating measures for liquids, graduated measuring cylinders. These physical standard devices are necessary for the practical, commercial application of the metric system. These are the instruments by which commodities, materials and products are to be measured in metric units for production and trading.

3. Determination and listing of the necessary laboratory equipment, instruments and other specific facilities which have to be procured and maintained by which commercial weights and measures may be tested periodically for accuracy. Estimated to cost about US\$4 million, these equipment including reference, secondary and working standards are

requisite complements for the enforcement of weights and measures.

4. The draft of a Presidential Decree/Executive Order on legal metrology has been completed and now being reviewed for submission to the authorities. It provides the rules and regulations pertaining to the usage of the metric system and weights and measures, including the enforcement machinery and penalties.

5. Informational and Educational activities have been undertaken including orientation seminars, workshops, industry dialogues, and consultations with and among government offices and private parties concerned. Among these groups are the officials of the Department of Education and Culture, Department of National Defense, Department of Public Works, Transportation and Communications, Department of Trade, Department of Health, Board of Investments, National Institute of Science and Technology, private university officials, faculty and students; Philippine Standard Association; Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers, Iron and Steel Institute, Philippine Chamber of Industries and its committees, Gold Producers Association, Base Metals Mining Association, Philippine Association of Paint Manufacturers, Philippine Association of Flour Manufacturers, Philippine Cement Corporation, sugar industry, automobile manufacturing industry, petroleum industry, and abaca industry.

6. Metrication programs have been approved as follows:

- Weather and tide forecast and reports are already using metric units but still with English units in parenthesis during the transition period. After Jan. 1, 1977, only metric units will be used.

- Textbooks, especially those published by the government are being revised to include changes to metric units.

- Poultry feeds are now being packed in 50 kg bags.

- Abaca and other fibers are now being packed in 125 kg bales instead of the traditional 126.5 kg. bales.

- Paints, varnishes and related products are now being packed in rationalized metric sizes.

- Wheat flour is now being packed

in 50 kg bags for bulk consumers and in rationalized small packs for general use.

- Sugar is now being packed in metric sizes for retail; however, beginning with the next year's crop, sugar may be packed in metric sizes for wholesale purposes.

- Gasoline and other petroleum products are being sold in metric units.

- Cement will be packed in 40 kg bags for domestic sales, instead of 94 lb bags, and in 50 kg bags for exports, beginning August 1, 1976 and to be completed by December 31, 1976.

- The automobile manufacturing assembly plants will metricate as soon as their mother companies metricate, but one local plant is already fully metric.

- In the steel bars industry, weights are already expressed in metric units.

- The gold and base metals mining industries have already adopted the metric system for their internal systems and procedures but in international transactions they have to abide by the system used by the importing country.

- School pads, notebooks, and supplies are now in metric sizes.

Programs. The Metric System Board, on the other hand, has lined up several metrication programs, including meetings with the food and manufacturing industries for the standardization of contents of containers of liquids, semi-liquids and solid, textile industry, soft drinks industry, paper and paper products industry.

Benefits. The government is aware that the adoption of the metric system will mean an adjustment in our way of doing things particularly on matters concerning measurements. The government is equally aware that the minor difficulties encountered in the process of metrication are nothing compared to the benefits which we could derive from the metric system among which are:

1. The metric system promotes uniformity and simplification of measurements, consistency in calculations, facilitates domestic and foreign trade, affords better protection to consumers, promotes advances in science, arts and technology and at the same time tunes the Philippines, on measurement, with the rest of the world, 90 percent of

which are already using the metric system.

2. Students do not have to waste time, spending long hours memorizing and learning conversion tables from English to metric units, from metric to English units, from American to English, from customary to metric units. The metric system, which uses multiples of 10 and decimal units, is easier to learn and to use than any other measurement units.

3. Housewives and other consumers would find it easier to determine which product is cheaper to buy and thus be able to get more value for their peso.

4. Manufacturers, by producing more of a lesser number of product sizes, in standardized units, would be able to save on production cost and gain from the resulting economies of scale.

5. Farmers would be able to get more from their produce since with the use of metric units they would be better protected against dishonest trading practices and sales of their goods would be facilitated.

6. Domestic traders would be able to sell more as the products they handle are standardized, rationalized in sizes and procurement and marketing costs are reduced. Uniformity and simplicity in measurement of products would facilitate trading.

7. Exporters would be able to sell more if their products are in standard metric sizes and they quote prices in metric terms.

8. Importers would be able to maintain and stimulate their business if they deal in products already metricized since more and more goods are being produced in metric sizes abroad.

Metrication being an important national policy, government officials are expected to take the lead in promoting and implementing metrication in their respective jurisdiction.

While the Board has been created to provide the orderly shift to the metric system and to serve as the central implementing authority, the active participation of all government departments, agencies, offices and instrumentalities is necessary to be able to achieve full metrication. □

## A pocket guide to metrication



		Volume or Capacity	
		cubic inch	16.387 cubic centimeters
		cubic foot	0.028 cubic meter
		cubic yard	0.766 cubic meter
		Liquid Measure	
		fluid ounce	29.573 milliliters
		"	0.473 liter
		"	0.946 liter
		"	3.785 liters
		Area	
		Weight	
square inch	6.4516 square centimeters	"	64.79891 milligrams
square foot	929.030 square centimeters	"	1.772 grams
square yard	0.836 square meter	ounce	28.350 grams
acre	4.047 square meters	pound	453.59237 grams
square mile	2.590 square kilometers	ton (short)	0.907 metric ton (1,000 kilograms)
		ton (long)	1.016 metric tons



PRIMER □ Defina Sd. Peraz

# What is the Land Bank?

THE great concern of the government in assuring the continued viability of the land reform program is reflected in the growing strength of the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), a government corporation created by Republic Act No. 3844, as amended. The LBP has now an authorized capital of P3 billion, and a total paid-up capital of P873 million (as of end 1975), a far cry from its minuscule funding before the proclamation of martial law.

The basic functions of the LBP are:  
 □ To provide timely and adequate support to the implementation of the agrarian reform program in all its phases; and  
 □ To administer agricultural guarantee funds.

The LBP is intimately involved in three stages of the land reform program: 1) the transfer of agricultural land from landowners to the tenant-farmers; 2) the diversion of landowner capital to industry or other productive projects; and 3) the creation of a strong and viable economic structure in agriculture conducive to greater productivity and higher farm incomes.

Administration. The LBP is headed by a seven-man Board of Directors with representatives from both the government and the private sectors. Only government representatives have as yet been appointed. They are: chairman, Finance Secretary Cesar E. A. Virata; vice-chairman and president, Basilio Estanislao; and ex-officio members—Labor Secretary Blas F. Ople and Agrarian Reform Secretary Conrado F. Estrella.

Land Transfer. The landowner has a wide range of payment modes to choose from when the government steps in to arrange transfer of ownership to the tenants. The land transfers are financed by the LBP through two methods:

□ The tenant-farmers pay the landowners directly in 15 equal yearly amortizations at 6 percent interest annually, with the LBP guaranteeing the payment of amortizations.

□ The LBP, instead of the tenants, pays the landowner compensation for the land; the LBP takes charge of collecting the yearly amortizations from the tenants.

In the latter case, the landowner can choose from a number of payment methods:

1) Cash payment of 10 percent and balance in 25-year, tax-free 6-percent Land Bank bonds;

2) Payment of 30-percent in preferred shares of stocks issued by the Bank, the balance in 25-year LBP bonds;

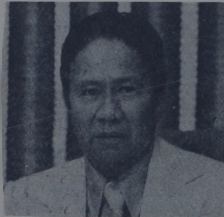
In addition to these modes of payment, President Ferdinand E. Marcos has issued Letter of Instruction No. 273 providing for the adoption of another mode of payment as an additional option for small landowners. In accordance with this LOI, landowners, whose total tenanted rice and/or corn landholdings are less than 24 hectares, may choose to get paid by the Land Bank in cash equivalent to 20% of the cost of the land and the balance payable in 25-year tax-free 6% LB Bonds.

Besides the bigger cash payment, small landowners are also entitled to the following benefits:

□ Additional cash payment or loans at low interest rate. The small landowner may get an additional 10% cash payment, over and above the 20% he has received, if the additional cash payment will be used for any of the following purposes: education, the security of his children's future, such as insurance, or housing.

□ Collateral. On the other hand, if the landowner does not want to avail of the additional cash payment but decides instead to secure a loan from the Bank for investment purposes, he may borrow at a low 10% interest rate using his LB Bonds as collateral.

□ Tax Exemption. Payment by the Land Bank to the landowner is



LBP President Basilio Estanislao

exempted from the capital gains tax; the interest that shall accrue on the bonds is exempted from income tax.

For the landowner, LBP's assistance in shifting landowner capital to industry and other production endeavors consist of a variety of financial as well as technical assistance to help him identify, develop, establish and manage productive and profitable projects or businesses in fields of investment high in the priority of the government, as well as expand already existing ones.

For the farmer-beneficiary, LBP's assistance is two-pronged:

- 1) Provide the farmer with financial as well as technical support aimed at increasing his farm production; and
- 2) Help him set up small or medium-scale projects, such as cottage industries, livestock raising or some other off-farm ventures, which shall augment his income from traditional sources (rice or corn production).

At present, the LBP administers two sets of guarantee funds, namely: 1. A guarantee fund created by contributions from the GSIS, SSS, USAID-NEDA and the national government which is now being used to guarantee agricultural production loans granted by PNB and rural banks under the supervised credit scheme (notably the Masagana 99 Program); and 2. A guarantee fund created by R.A. No. 6390 now being used to guarantee loans granted by PNB and rural banks and stock savings and loan associations to the beneficiaries of the land reform program and to shipping boat operators, under the third CB-IBRD rural credit program.

Through its guarantee operations, the LBP encourages lending institutions to grant to farmer-beneficiaries agricultural production loans to help them increase their productive capacity as well as medium- and long-term loans to, among other purposes, facilitate the mechanization of farms. Through these guarantee operations, the LBP sees to it that the farmer-beneficiaries get the financial support they need to increase

# A home for all of us

THE almost forgotten dream of President Quezon's vision of a government center will soon be realized with the revival of the plan to put up a National Government Center. President Marcos, recently after meeting with government planners, has urged the early completion of said plans. Under this plan, the physical structures of the Government Center will express the spirit and courage of the men and women of this generation that have made this age "An Age of New Beginnings".

With the construction of the National Government Center, walking from one government office to another will become a pleasant experience—what with the parks and green open spaces near and around the government buildings.

This Government Center is necessary for the following reasons:

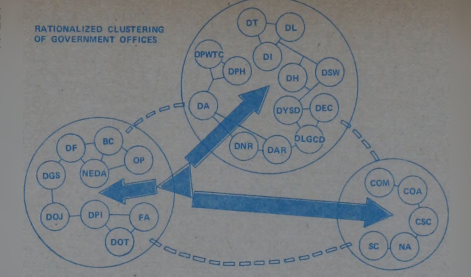
1. To help promote efficiency, economy and responsiveness in public administration;
2. To provide a desirable working environment, conducive to promoting the above desirable policy objectives;
3. To increase the opportunities for sharing relevant experience and expertise;
4. To promote friendly competition in the areas of improving service and upgrading of skill and competence; and
5. To solve the problem arising from the present irrational distribution of government offices.

For reasons of security and support systems, there shall be more than one site for the Government Center to lead to a balanced development. A thorough and comprehensive study was made of

the implications for Metro Manila, and the nation, of placing the center in two sites. The proposed design is viewed in the context of a national planning frame and a metro-local planning frame. Based on the data collected, the functional and transactional relationships between the different government agencies are established. A clustering concept is used to create stronger unity and to give distinct character for the design. This would save space, facilitate communication, and encourage cooperation among government agencies. Under this concept, seven departments which are policy-making agencies will be grouped together in one area, while fourteen departments which are implementing agencies will be in another area. Construction of government offices out of downtown Manila is designed to decongest the area and to help ease the traffic problem. Under this plan, the proposed sites are: Quezon City, where the implementing agencies will be placed and the Manila-Cavite Coastal Reclamation Area, for the policy-making agencies.

The uncomplicated transactional procedures and easily accessible services is synonymous with an effective service-oriented government. Public oriented services will be located where they will be most accessible to facilitate business transactions.

This Government Center, designed to be an administrative and political center for the Filipino people, will project a strong national image—the creativeness, strength and resilience of the Filipino spirit. For the Filipino, it is a symbol of his nation, and for all, a symbol of the Philippines. □



their productivity and improve their income.

A Unique Bank. Strictly speaking, LBP is not a commercial bank. Neither is it a development bank, a savings bank nor an investment house. It is a unique

financial institution with very special objectives. Nevertheless, it is empowered to perform operations that normally are performed only by the aforementioned financial institutions.

This simply means that LBP is empowered to: extend loans; accept deposits, savings and time deposits; accept deposit substitutes—which is simply another form of borrowing from the public, just like deposits—and to re-lend the funds generated thereby; to engage in the financing of imports and exports; to perform other international banking transactions; to engage in trust operations; and to engage in other similar financial operations.

To assist tenant-farmers increase their production or augment their income, LBP grants them or their cooperatives loans for production, marketing and processing. It also helps in the identification and financing of small industrial or business projects.

Its financial operations enable LBP to generate the funds needed, in addition to government capitalization, to meet the massive financing requirements of the agrarian reform program. The generation of income enables it to maintain solvency and to operate as a viable, self-sustaining financial institution. □



Land Bank headquarters: servicing former tenants and landowners.

## CONCLUSION □

# 'Today Began Yesterday' by Leon Ma. Guerrero

*I cannot escape the sense that events, the thrust of history, and even the will of the people somehow guided my hand to the deed.*

— Ferdinand E. Marcos

It was to this pass that the Filipino nation had been driven by historical forces when President Marcos placed the whole country under martial law. It is beyond dispute that he had the authority, if not indeed the constitutional duty, to do so under the 1935 Constitution which provided for such a proclamation in case of invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety required it.

That there was more than imminent danger, that in fact there was actual insurrection, there can be no doubt; the Supreme Court explicitly so found in a series of cases questioning the previous suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was the insurrection organized and fought by the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, restored and revitalized by the young Maoists.

That there was imminent danger of rebellion was established beyond doubt when a few days after the proclamation an armed Muslim secessionist movement broke out in the southern islands of Mindanao, Basilan and the Sulu archipelago which is still continuing.

That the public safety required the imposition of martial law, above and beyond the suspension of *habeas corpus*, was a question which the Constitution left to the judgment of one man, the President; and that his judgment was not totally unreasonable was persuasively established by the Muslim rebellion. The very integrity of the Republic was at stake.

And that the public safety required the proclamation of martial law not only in the southern islands but throughout the Republic was again a not wholly unreasonable judgment of the President. There were at the time 145 so-called private armies, and various criminal smuggling and murder "syndicates", throughout the length and breadth of the country, armed with over half-a-million illegally held weapons. Thousands of activist students roamed the streets of the capital, challenging the constituted authorities and threatening to sack and burn the Presidential palace itself. The captured "Regional Program of Action 1972" of the New People's Army, and the discovery and interception of the Digoayo Point landing, perhaps not the first or the last, of a significant quantity of foreign arms, ammunition and military equipment indicated that the Communist insurrection was entering a new and decisive stage.

Subsequently, the President would offer a more elaborate and persuasive account based on secret intelligence reports not previously made available for obvious reasons. He was to contend, in brief, that the inescapable inference from these reports was that the Communists, the "oligarchs" and the "rightists"—apparently a group of retired generals—had been conspiring, each for their own ends, to eliminate him either by forcing him to resign or by assassinating him. The details of the murder plot or plots were not revealed, but that they were not sheer fancy was shown later by an attempt to kill his wife at a public function. In the alternative, the forced resignation would have been brought about by increasingly uncontrollable disorder, fed and fomented by student riots, in reality to be financed by the "oligarchs" and spearheaded by the Communist, but to be attributed to the President himself and the leaders of the armed forces, who were to be exposed as contriving enough "incidents" to justify the imposition of martial law.

In the chaos that would follow assassination or resignation, each group of conspirators would reach out for total power, either singly or in temporary and opportunistic alliance with the others, and impose its own version of "martial law". At the outset the retired generals, the "oligarchs" and the opposition politicians, would seize power on the pretext of restoring law and order. Thereafter, as the opportunity arose, the Communists in turn would seek to overthrow this fascist dictatorship to establish a people's republic. The scenario was civil war, with the Muslim separatists going their own way in the southern islands. In such a war normal constitutional guarantees and processes would have been, in any case, meaningless.

For all that, the proclamation of martial law was essentially a temporary measure, and the President was to go much further; the Convention had drafted, as has been noted, a Constitution instituting a parliamentary form of government, with a Prime Minister elected by and responsible to a unicameral National Assembly, which would replace the bicam-

eral Congress. Before the latter could convene as scheduled on 22 January 1973, the President submitted the new 1973 Constitution for approval by the people, not by secret ballot in a plebiscite among the registered voters, but in "citizens' assemblies" not convened either by the 1935 Constitution or in the electoral code. In the event, the Congress failed to convene, and the Supreme Court, for its part, refused to interfere in what it considered to be a political act rather than a justiciable question, and declared in a resolution that "there is no further judicial obstacle to the new Constitution being considered in force and in effect."

Thus in the context of events, the declaration of martial law was more than "a simple police action", the protection of the status quo; it entailed a much greater responsibility than the restoration of public order: "that enormous responsibility, one that could not be shirked, was laying the foundations of an entirely new society." It had been attempted before. Mabini had hopefully announced a new "True Decalogue". The Japanese had imposed a "New Order". The Communists had promised a "New Democracy". What was this "New Society"?



Its progenitor had envisioned it as "a revolution from the center, in sum, a democratic revolution whereby in effect the government itself became revolutionary in order to forestall and compete with the "Marxist-Leninist" revolution that sought to overthrow the existing order by violence and replace it with a dictatorship of the proletariat. The old society was "the social and political elite manipulating ... a precarious democracy of patronage, privilege and personal aggrandizement" in "a political culture which was populist, personalist and individualist orientation." The new society, under a regime of "constitutional authoritarianism", would "democratize wealth" and discipline the "oligarchs". It would redress the grievances of "the rebellion of the poor" by freeing them from bondage to the landlords, and giving land to the landless, and jobs to the jobless through the honest and efficient husbanding of the country's resources. To achieve this, it would put an end to the old "politics of conflict", and to the "vertical view" of society, making it "authentically human". It would reform the entire political system through the "participatory democracy" of citizens' assemblies where the old inequalities of wealth and influence, and the discriminations against the young and the illiterate, would no longer be available, and where demagogues would no longer be able to "mislead and manipulate" the popular will.

Obviously, even the new Constitution, with its many structural changes in the machinery of government, was insufficient for this. Pondering over Walter Lippmann's distinction between *The People and The People* "as a community of the entire living population, with their predecessors and successors", and Edmund Burke's view of *The People* as "connected generations of persons joined in partnership" not only "between those who are living" but also with "those who are dying and many are (being) born", the President asked the meaning of the term, "The People of the Philippines", as it was used in proclaiming the Constitution.

"The framers of our present (1935) Constitution were certainly not drafting it for the interest of those who ratified it at a specific period in history. If they were, the whole charter would have been so particular that it would have lost its validity right after it was made. Nor is the present (1971) Constitutional Convention meant to consider only the interests of The People as voters, as masses, or (at) all the people at this time in history, for (even) this very hour, this majority, the masses, and the entire people are changing; many are dying and many are (being) born. And it is certainly anomalous to say that *The People of the Constitution* are whatever people there may be at the time of its ratification. Constitutions are changed not only because of new social, economic, or political conditions, but because the interests of *The People* cannot be anticipated for all time.

"We began to realize, then, the shortsightedness of our approach to popular sovereignty, the arrogance of our self-regard, when we confine the people's interest to what we, at present, regard to be our interests. Our populist, personalist and individualist culture must give way not only to our responsibility, but beyond that to our historic responsibility. We, as a people, exist not only in the urgent present but in the continuum of history. We shall live, labor and die as individuals, but as a people, we are a part of that historic stream of generations that (is) *The Filipino People* ... We do exist and die for those who will come after us, and by our actions we either serve or betray them—those coming generations which are, in their totality, *The Filipino People*. Nothing less than this high moral consciousness must necessarily guide the democratic revolution as it reaches out for a new society."

Thus, he seemed to be saying, even Constitutions, new and old, with their elected parliaments, prime ministers and presidents, had perforce to yield to the supreme interest of the whole people, past, present and to come. "Let constitutions founder," Mabini might have cried with him, "and the people be saved." □

*Tal pueblo, tal gobierno.*

— Jose Rizal

Today began yesterday. The *Huks* were the progeny of the *Katipunan*, as indeed they proudly claimed to be; the Muslim secessionists were fighting the old long war with Spain, seeking their identity in the medieval sultanate; the revolution against the politicians, and the indifference, if not outright relief, upon the death of the Congress and the stillbirth of the *New Society*, were the culmination of a long process of disenchantment with a system of government made by another people in another place for another time. If, as Rizal observed, "like people, like government", the Filipinos had had perhaps the government they deserved, but, in another and more pertinent reading of the phrase, they would have the government they needed.

A nation is its history, and the Filipinos needed and deserved a system of government shaped by the national experience, the structure of their own community, their own unique capacities, grievances, desires and aspirations. Their society of semi-feudal landlords and unlettered peasants, a society of arrogant contrasts between palaces and hovels, was not the society of hardy pioneers and backwoods lawyers that had evolved the American form of representative government, which itself was becoming increasingly uncomfortable and unsatisfying for an industrialized and "affluent" society of "conspicuous consumption". The experience of the Filipinos with this system, after it had been imposed by the colonial regime, had been of parties that were ad hoc and unprincipled coalitions of the rich, the powerful and the unscrupulous; of elections that were essentially meaningless exercises in fraud, terrorism, bribery and demagoguery; of politicians who represented not one but themselves. The people's capacity for self-government had been trapped in a political mechanism they had not learned how to work or to control, and their capacity for indignation and generosity, sacrifice and service to the country, left to wither and decay.

Faced with these political realities, Quezon had advocated "partyless democracy", and "self-restraint" in the exercise of individual liberties. The Pilipinos, he exhorted, faced that were ad hoc parties, but democratic institutions and government. Sumulong had spoken darkly of "farfetched representative government" under a "feared and detested oligarchy". Laurel had ruminated wistfully about "men of superior moral and intellectual endowments" who would exercise a "benevolent" control of the state. Long before them, Rizal and Mabini had called for "self-generation" and an "internal revolution", in brief, a new society.

Such a society would face the task of redressing grievances that had been mocked in the past, and fulfilling desires and aspirations that remained frustrated; of redeeming the peasants from age-old bondage, and giving them the lands that the Revolution had promised; of "democratizing wealth" and enabling it to provide tolerable lives for the common people; of assuring equal progress for all in a just society without sacrificing the workers to the technocratic goals of full and rapid development at any cost; of reconciling the basic human rights and freedoms with the requirements of a just society; of devising a form of representative democracy that would enable the ordinary Filipino, in his village, farm or humble tenement, to make his voice truly heard, and his will effectively participate in the great decisions of his government.

What is the alternative? □





Linggo ng Wika

MASIGLANG sinimulan ng bansa ang paggunita sa Linggo ng Wika noon ika-13 ng Agosto hangang ika-19, ang ika-98 kaarawan ng pagsilang ng yunang Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, kinikilalang "ama ng Wikang Pambansa at Katarangang Panlipunan." Sa ipinamula na mit ng paggunita, na nguna pa ang Pangulong Marcos, na nagpakilala ng tunay na pagmamahal sa wikang Pilapino, ang katuparan sa layong pagkakaroon ng isang wika ang Pilipinas, na nagagamit na tulay ng pag-uunawaan ng lahat ng Pilapino ay malapit na sa kaganapan. Taun-taun ay namisla ang pagdiriwang sa Linggo ng Wika, na halos ang lahat ng maydandaming maka-bansa ay lumalahok. Ang Surian ng Wikang Pambansa, ang KAWIKA, isang pambansang samahang ng mga makawika, ang mga paaralang pribado at bayan, ang lahat ng samahang pang-wika sa loob at labas ng mga paaralan ay parang lisang tao na nagbuyn sa pagunita ng Linggo ng Wika. Sapagkat kinikilala ng ngayon ng Sambayanang Pilapino ang kahalagahan ng mga pagasakit ng mga makawika sa pagtitigil ng Wikang Pambansa, salig sa Tagalog. Nagsimulang sumigla ang wikang Tagalog noong panahon ng Commonwealth, nasa bis ang Kautusang Tagapagpaganap na nilagdaan ng Pangulong Quezon at ibilang ang Tagalog na isa sa tatlong opisyal na wika ng Pilipinas. Sa panahon ng martial law ay lalo ito sumigla pagkaraang ang Pangulong Marcos at Kalihim Francisco Tatad ng Kagawaran ng Kabatirang Pang-madla ay nagsisagmit ng Wikang Pilapino sa tuwing magasasala sila sa mga pagtitipon. Ngayon ay hindi lamang sa mga kubo at bahay na dapat ginagamit ang wikang Pilapino kundi pati na rin sa malalaking tahanan. Ang Kagawaran ng Pagawa na inuugnay na Kalihim Blas Ople ay laging nangunguna sa mga kilusang pangwika, lamuna sa lahat ng pagtitipon, opisyal at hindi, na kailangan ang tulong ng kagawaran.

THE REPUBLIC

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Not So Funny



- Larry Alcalá

ISANG BAGONG brain-child ni First Lady Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, bilang gobernadora ng Metropolitan Manila, ang dapat na suportahan ng lahat. At sagawa ito, hindi lamang sa MM kundi pati sa lahat ng dako ng bansa. Ito ay tungkol sa proyektong pagpapalaya ng bahay para sa maliit na empleyado at manggagawa ng gobyerno. Tinatagwan niya ang pribadong sektor na magpasimuno sa kapakanan naman ng kanilang mga empleyado. Halimbawa, ang maliit na empleyado at manggagawa sa Malakanyang. Para sa kanila ay isang housing project ang ipatayto sa Atpóllo, Rizal na masasagangap ang lahat ng kaluwaigan sa masusumpungan sa mga moderong komunikad. Ang mga bahay na ito ay paakapahan sa mga empleyadong maliit ang sahod at paupahan nang mababa, depende sa kanilang sinasahod. Ang habkang na ito ng First Lady ay tungo sa makatotohanang paglutas sa problema ng pagbahay sa MM. Ito ang pangunahing problema ngayon sa MM na dapat na pagtutunan ng pansin ng mga kinaukulan. Sapagkat bigit sa nararapat na dami ng mga dapat manirahan ang nasa MM. Kaya, ang mga pribadong sektor, lamuna ang malalaking korporasyon at bahay-kalakal ay tinatagwan niya upang manguna. Ito lamang ang paraan upang mabawasan ang dami ng tao sa MM, lamuna sa Maynila. Sari-saring problema ang sumisipit sa malaking parok na sobra ang dami ng tao—problema sa politisyon, transportasyon, kalusugan, edukasyon, bahay-tirahan at marami pang bagay na kaugnay sa pamumuhay. Kaya naman dapat na magtutungan ang lahat ng may kaya.

ISANG BAGONG mapayapang pakikidigma ang nasasakitan ngayon sa Timog, na labis na ikinatwag ng mga Pilapino ng gobyerno. Ang bagong sistema ng pakikidigma ng mga Muslim na nagtataguyod ng kayayusan at kapayapaan sa Mindanao at Sulu ay tungo sa kaunlaran. Nakikipaglaban sila, hindi sa pamamagitan ng armas. Ngayon, ang hawak nila ay araro at kalabaw. Nabatid ito sa ginawang pag-survey ng Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA). At gumamit pa ng makabagong sistema sa pagtataguyod ng katatayag nang malaking ani. Unt-unti, ang mga magkasagang Muslim ay namumulat na sa makabagong sistema ng pagasaka. At nakikinig sila sa payo at tulong ng mga tekniko ng agrikultura. Sa mga magkasagang Muslim, karamihan ay nasa Kutabato, sa kabukayan ng pamumuhunan ng sipag, iyaga at pagdoko. Gayunman, ipinapayo pa rin ng SEARCA sa mga magkasagang Muslim na magpaganap pa ng kamulatan sa pagasaka nang mapadali ang pagpapaulat ng kabubuhay nila, na bahagi rin ng pambansang kaunlaran.

MARAMI ang nagsasabi, lamuna yaong mga malibing sa katabihanan, na malaki ang mitulong ng martial law sa tinatamangang biyaya ng kalakal. Bata ang ito natuklasan nang maraming malibhaing isip ang mabibilang-di-kanirang paraan sa pagpapalaki ng ani sa agrikultura at industriya. Napagbago ang kaisipan ng maraming kabataan na noon ay alipin ng katibismo. Ngayon ay masusugid na silang kawal ng kamulatan na pangunang layon ng Bagong Lipunan. Kabatiran ang ginagawa ng Kabatiran Bayan sa Kapiri-puri ang ginagawa ng Kabatiran Bayan sa paghahayag ng mga katiwaling ginagawa ng mga kilala atitlaw na tao. Sila rin ang may kagagawa sa pagkita ng mga pinuno ng gobyerno upang usigin ang mga cocktail lounge, bar, sauna bath, bilyaran, bahay alwaan at iba pang libangan na malalapit sa mga gusali ng paaralan. Sa panahon ng martial law nagkaroon ng mga bagong kaibang bansa, cunilda ang isda-kalan, at marami ang umulad ang kabuhayan, lamuna yaong mga namumuhunan ng sipag, punyagi at pagpapakasakit. Anupa't sa panahon ng martial law natuklasan ng marami ang kanilang sarili at ang katotohanan, na ang gutom ay madaling digmain sa pamamagitan ng sipag at punyagi, na kalangkap ang pagkilala sa nagawang bansa ng disiplin sa pambansang kaunlaran.

NAKIKITA na ang malaking tagumpay ng gobyerno sa kanyanya nito sa paghikok sa mga rebeldeng Muslim upang magbalik sa lupi ng batas at tumulong sa pagpapaulat ng pambansang ekonomiya. Ang tagumpay, ipinakilala sa pagbabalik-loob sa gobyerno ng

LETTERS

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge with appreciation v. 1 no. 7 of The Republic. This is a useful publication for our program. May I request that you send us one copy of v. 1 nos. 1-6? We would like a complete run. In this way, we can bind each volume when it is completed. Please let us continue receiving your excellent publication.

DONN V. HART
Director
Center for Southeast Asian Studies
Northern Illinois University

Dear Sir:

We wish to bring to your attention the northernmost island-province of the Philippine archipelago, Batanes.

The Department of Public Information Region 2 has special concern for this province because of its isolation and consequently its apparent want for a reliable source of relevant information for enlightenment. While the province receives newspapers only twice a week, it can monitor only some Manila-based broadcast stations for up-dated information.

We were able to establish a Development Information and Assistance Center (DIAC) in Basco, Batanes to serve the development information needs of the province.

Since our main concern is the timeliness and relevance of information disseminated, may we request that you send at least 200 copies of the Republic directly to DIAC, Basco, Batanes which will take charge of its distribution to public officials. This proposed procedure may help minimize delay and expense in the distribution of this prestigious development information paper. As of now the course of distribution is from Manila to Tuguegarao, then back to Manila to Batanes.

We sincerely wish you can accommodate this request for the good of the people of Batanes.

ALPINO C. PAGULAYAN, JR.
Chief, Information Section
Department of Public Information Region 2
Tuguegarao, Cagayan

may 1,120 rebelde sa Lanao del Sur, ay utang sa matatasa na pinuno ng rebeldeng Muslim, sa mga tauhan ng AFP, sa Peace Panel ng gobyerno at kay dating Kongresista Muhammad Ali Dimaporo na ngayon ay gobernador ng nasabing lalawigan. Ang pamaraang ginagamit ng mga kinaukulanig ito ay iituturing na positibong pakikitungo sa mga Muslim ng matatasa na pinunong militar, na pagpaganap ni Komandante Emilio Luga, pangkalahatang komander ng brigada ng AFP at Ten. Kor. Demasunog Macabuat. Kasama sa bagong pakikitungo nina Gobernador Dimaporo ang paglalaan ng permanenteng lugar para sa mga sumusukong rebelde, na ang lawak ay libu-libong itikaryang basal na lupain. Ang layon ay mapadali ang rebalitan ng mga rebeldeng ito na pagpaganap nang tumalikod sa pamumundok. Sa rehabilitasyon ng mga rebelde ay kasamang nagtataguyod ang kagawaran ng kagalangang panlipunan at iba pang pangkat na may malaking malasakit sa paghahari ng kapayapaan sa timog.

FOREIGN POLICY □ Marcos Agayo

# Toward ASEAN solidarity

THE Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was organized to provide its members with a stronger base for attaining common goals including economic development and promotion of peace. Philippine involvement in the ASEAN is premised on this principle stated by President Marcos: "National problems call for national solutions, but in the world in which we live, many problems cannot be solved in a purely national context. We have to reach out into the larger world and seek forms of cooperation with other countries conducive to the attainment of our goals."

The Philippines does not of course measure its involvement in ASEAN purely by national standards since ASEAN operates on "mutually advantageous relationships."

How do Philippine objectives fit in with those of ASEAN? First, the Philippine "policy of nonalliance" fits into the ASEAN declaration of establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Second, the Filipinos' efforts to forge national unity are buttressed by ASEAN's principles of "self-determination, sovereign equality and noninterference in the national affairs of nations". Third, Philippine economic development programs—like export promotion, diversification of production, market expansion—are being fulfilled by ASEAN's declaration "to broaden the complementarity of their respective economies."

A Southeast Asian zone of peace, neutrality and freedom and ASEAN economic complementarity would help solve the regional problems of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

Strength of ASEAN solidarity. From 1967 when the ASEAN was formed until recently, the ASEAN went through "nine years of self-enriching experience". During this period, the members became acquainted with each other's national problems, the limitations of their speculations from each other, and the problems of national security as affected by the shifting power balance in the region.

Now, ASEAN has these uniting factors: a) "The leaders have shown that they respect the national sovereignty and independence of each state"; b) "They have ameliorated bilateral disputes between themselves"; c) The members have, through the Bali Summit last February, "the necessary political will (for cooperation)". During the summit, a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and an ASEAN Declaration of Concord were signed.

The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, according to Carlos P. Romulo, "lays down the principles as well as the modalities for achieving regional peace, harmony and stability." (It formalizes those (the ASEAN's) determination to solve possible intra-regional disputes wholly and solely through peaceful means. . . . Furthermore, the treaty emphasizes the need for national and regional resilience as an indispensable instrument in meeting the complex and rapid changes in the region and in Asia."

The Declaration of ASEAN Concord, on the other hand, lays down in realistic perspective the objectives of ASEAN cooperation embodied in the first ASEAN declarations at Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur. It also "confers legitimacy on (the ASEAN's) cautious and tentative efforts at cooperation in the political field."

Economic Cooperation. Embodied in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord is a provision for economic complementarity. The idea behind economic complementarity, according to Carlos P. Romulo, is that "no single country in the region is capable at this stage of establishing economies of scale, but on a regional basis, we can." In pursuit of the complementation scheme, these industrial projects have been allocated: a)



Sec. C.P. Romulo: formalizing the determination to solve disputes.

urea plant in Indonesia and Malaysia; b) a superphosphates plant in the Philippines; c) a diesel engine plant in Singapore; d) a soda ash plant in Thailand.

Most of the ongoing and projected activities of the ASEAN belong to the economic, trade, and industry areas. A noteworthy development is the acceptance by the World Employment Conference of the ASEAN labor ministers' stand on a "basic needs strategy". This strategy means that "the creation of an adequate level of productive and remunerative employment should be given the highest priority in drawing up development objectives". It also means that economic growth should be measured through amount of employment generated which promotes more equitable distribution of income.

Some other major developments in the economic, trade, and industrial areas are: a) the adoption by the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, and Thailand of a liberal exchange rule where transfer of funds to and from these countries are no longer restrictive. This means that residents of the four countries can invest freely in any of the countries; b) the call by the economic ministers for a regional investment code to strengthen ASEAN bargaining leverage in dealing with foreign companies; c) the call for an agency in each member country's labor ministry to attend to matters of social concern and assist a regional body that will take charge of information exchange on labor; d) ratification of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and of the agreement establishing the ASEAN secretariat in Jakarta.

The ASEAN may eventually establish a common market depending on the achievement of high and viable levels of development and complementation, according to Industry Secretary Vicente T. Palerm.

The Ninth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Manila endorsed all ongoing and projected ASEAN activities. It also boosted the ASEAN economic program further by calling for the speeding up of projects in transportation and telecommunications, civil air transport, air traffic services, meteorology, and shipping.

Other positive steps taken to implement the ASEAN Concord were the signing of two declarations: a) the ASEAN Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs,

which aims at intensifying cooperation among the ASEAN members and between ASEAN and other international bodies in the prevention and eradication of drug trafficking and abuse; b) the ASEAN Declaration for Mutual Assistance on Natural Disasters, which provides for the extension of relief assistance to a member country in distress by the other member countries. These declarations had been projected since 1972.

The problem of reorganizing the ASEAN did not go beyond taking note of the report on reorganization since continuation on those issues, like the regrouping of the permanent committees, remain.

The ninth ministerial conference demonstrated that the ASEAN has reached the take-off stage of solid cooperation. Its concrete output, however, is largely confined to the economic arguments. But political harmony was, of course, given a boost with the establishment of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

The big problem is political harmony with the other Southeast Asian nations—not necessarily harmonization of political philosophy but political accommodation. In dealing with this problem, ASEAN has avoided any ideological or security commitments that would invite opposition from the Asian Communist powers. Instead, the members now deal with Communist insurgency on a bilateral basis.

Presently, big power interference is a major obstacle in ASEAN relations with the ex-China nations. A formula, as suggested by Carlos P. Romulo, is "the establishment of a system of countervailing forces acting in reciprocal deterrence. Given the numerous and varied interests, many of which intersect and cut across one another, the possibility exists that eventually a natural balance will emerge among the great powers in the region". Peaceful, not destructive, competition, in short.

A balance of power or, as officially sought by ASEAN, a Southeast Asian zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. A noted observer, however, says that it will be difficult to get the big powers to jointly agree on a neutral zone in the region; so, it is perhaps more practicable to establish treaties of nonaggression with each of the big powers. □

## Code of Conduct

ANY PERSON IN THE SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES SHOULD:

I. Respect and uphold the Constitution and laws of the Republic of the Philippines.

II. Observe the highest standard of morality, integrity, honesty, loyalty and devotion to the public welfare.

III. Perform his tasks thoroughly, faithfully and efficiently.

IV. Be physically and mentally fit for public service and live within his income.

V. Expose corrupt practices in the public service without fear or favor.

VI. Serve the public courteously, justly and impartially regardless of kinship, friendship, social standing, religious or political difference.

VII. Discharge duties promptly without thought of gifts, benefits or any remuneration which may influence the proper performance of official functions.

VIII. Engage in no business with the government or with any private party, either directly or indirectly, which will be inconsistent with his position as a public servant.

IX. Divulge no confidential information committed to him by the nature of his office or duties.

X. Uphold, respect and observe these principles, ever conscious that public office is a public trust which he should neither violate, nor should he allow suspicion to arise that such trust has been abused or betrayed.

## A soldier's code

I. I AM A FILIPINO SOLDIER. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

II. I AM A FILIPINO SOLDIER. I WILL FIGHT ALL FORCES THAT WOULD DESTROY THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE.

III. I AM A FILIPINO SOLDIER. I WILL OBEY THE LAWS, LEGAL ORDERS AND DECREES OF MY LAWFUL SUPERIORS AT ALL TIMES.

IV. I AM A FILIPINO SOLDIER. I WILL UPHOLD THE SUPREMACY OF CIVILIAN AUTHORITY OVER THE MILITARY IN WAR OR IN PEACE.

V. I AM A FILIPINO SOLDIER. I WILL LIVE AND DIE IN THE TRUE FILIPINO TRADITION OF VALOR AND HONOR, DUTY AND LOYALTY.

TO ALL THESE, I PLEDGE MY LIFE, MY TREASURE AND MY SACRED HONOR.