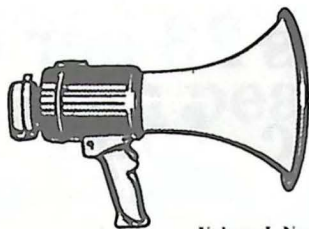


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TINIG

Voice of Filipinos

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Oil, rice, chicken, milk, bus fares affected

PRICES AMUCK IN PHILIPPINES, CONSUMERS HIT!

MANILA — Ginoong Presyo is running amuck in the Philippines!

The new retail prices for oil products leaped wildly — in the manner of the well-advertised tiger in your tank — to 23 per cent or 22.1 centavos.

The prices of essential food items like rice, chicken, cooking oil, milk and canned fish also went jumping well over the heads of the long suffering consumers by 16 per cent.

Like a driver gone berserk, fares for buses, jeepney and taxicabs likewise went zooming. It's 31 per cent more for bus and jeepney rates in Metro Manila.

In the rest of Luzon, the increase is 23 per cent; in the Visayas, also 31 per cent and in Mindanao, 19 per cent.

It seems the policy is sky is the limit, thus even the Philippine (Page 2)

Toronto visitor gives first-hand account

Filipino guerillas help poor farmers

TORONTO — A storm was brewing and a meeting of the farmers was hastily called.

The meeting was to decide which plot of land to harvest first before the floods came to wash away the new rice that was ripening. A quick decision was made for everyone to first work the ricefields nearest the river...everyone including a unit of the New People's Army.

This happens quite often in some poor and misbegotten barrios of Samar where Geline Avila visited for more than a month.

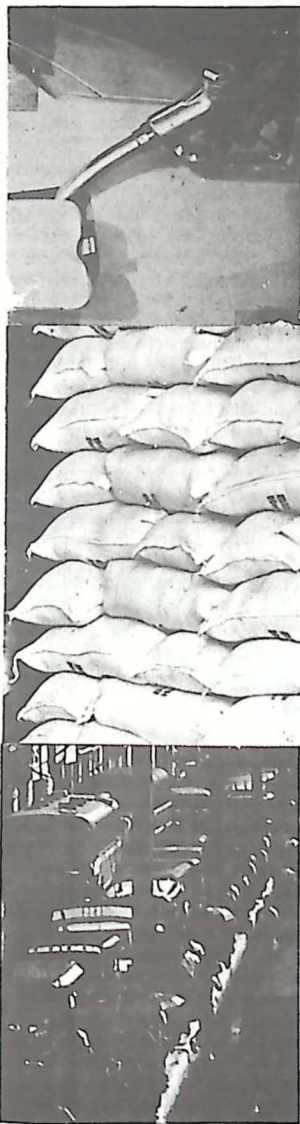
Geline was in Toronto recently to recount her experiences as a member of the AMLC-FFP investigating

team that went to different parts of the Philippines during the latter part of 1978.

Members of the team observed first-hand the conditions of muslim refugees in southern Philippines and the refugees in most of Luzon and the Visayas where military operations have rendered millions of Filipinos homeless in their own country.

While a few of them made their inquiries in the major cities most of them dispersed to the countryside, where 85 per cent of the population is found.

Geline spent most of her time (Page 5)



Oil price rises 23 per cent, it's 16 for basic food items

(From page 1)

Airlines joined the price orgy by jacking up plane fares and air cargo rates by 35 per cent.

The neck-wringing price increases came like a tragic ending to a well-scripted comedy which spotlighted the granting of an increase in the minimum wage of workers in the country.

To the accompaniment of government propaganda cymbals, the Labor Ministry earlier boasted of an average 28 per cent increase in the minimum wage earnings.

In announcing the new price increases for oil products, the Marcos government said it was to cope with the 14.5 per cent increase imposed by the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

But by the own admission of Board of Energy (BOE), the OPEC increase will not be fully implemented until the last quarter of this year — and on a four-stage sequence.

Defending its apparent over-eagerness to please the largely American-controlled oil firms, BOE said the one-time price increase was granted "to provide stability in economic and business planning, as well as to prevent hoarding and shortages in petroleum products."

BOE is also peddling the hard-to-swallow line that when the OPEC crude oil price increase runs its full course, then the oil firms will no longer petition for new price increases.

These arguments appear to ring hollow to consumers whose hearts skip a bit as they watch the staggering figures register in the gas pump.

Premium gasoline is now P2.23 per liter from P1.81; regular gasoline is P2.07 from P1.66; diesel fuel P1.42 from P1.21 and kerosene P1.37 from P1.12.

A few weeks ago, housewives had to go through a nightmare as barrels of cooking gas dried up with no replacement in sight. Now, there's the added problem of paying P2.79 more per cylinder if they are lucky to find one.

Rice hasn't escaped the price

escalation. Pegged at P2.10 a kilo for three years, this staple is now P2.45 per kilo.

Carried along by the volatile price spiral are the prices of milk, sugar, textile products and school supplies, excluding newsprint pad.

Until recently, prices of these basic items were frozen under government control.

Without reins, their prices are certain to go galloping with wild abandon.

The fares are also riding high: provincial bus rates in Luzon are eight centavos with a minimum fare of 40 centavos for the first five kilometers; in Mindanao it's nine centavos per kilometer with a minimum of 45 centavos for the first five kilometers.

Student fare all over the country was set at 30 centavos minimum for the first five kilometers with an additional 6.5 centavos for every suc-

ceeding kilometer.

This means that a student will have to shell out 75 centavos instead of 60 centavos if he travels 12.5 kilometers from say Project 6 in Quezon City to Manila.

For the same distance, the average bus passenger now pays P1.05 instead of only 75 centavos.

Thus, it is not hard for consumers here to see that the new P13-minimum wage and an alleged P21.13 take-home pay are only balm of no curative economic value.

The analytic newsletter *Ibon* hit a valid point when it raised doubt whether companies follow to the letter presidential decrees (PD) such as the new one on the P13 minimum

"If a big company like the Philippine Refining Company manages to evade PD 1123 (which previously covered living allowances), why can't others?" *Ibon* asked.

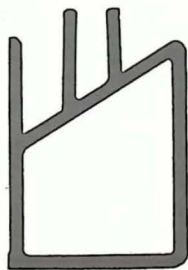
Another one

New project on free zone shortchanges barangay men

LAPU-LAPU-CITY — 100 residents of Barrio Ibo, this city are going to be evicted from their lands for the second time, to make way for the Export Processing Zone (EPZA).

The first time was when, against their will, they were forced to leave their lands during the construction of the Mactan Airport and were paid the very low price of P0.09 per square meter. These payments came only after five to ten years of waiting because they had only tax declarations and not Torrens titles to prove ownership.

This time, Ibo residents have again been asked to set aside their interest for the sake of "development" with a promise of a fair deal.



However, a fair deal according to EPZA authorities means being paid for their land not at a negotiated price between EPZA and the citizens of Ibo but according to presidential decrees, numbers 76 and 464 as amended by 794.

These decrees would assess their properties at either their own declared market value or that determined by the assessor, whichever is lower.

The Ibo residents who petitioned prime minister/president Marcos to intercede on their behalf, expressed the fear that this mode of payment might result in their inability to buy any property after the expropriation.

26,000 bases workers appeal for cooperation but.....

Workers man peaceful picket, American truck rams through

ANGELES CITY, Pampanga — "We are on strike, please cooperate," pleaded a number of placards held aloft recently by some of the Filipino workers at the Clark Field Airbase here.

The same appeal was scribbled on the placards of Filipino strikers at the Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City.

But if the appeal was directed to the American personnel of the two United States military bases, it did not come through.

The American personnel walked in and out of the bases to do their usual chores as the 26,000 Filipino workers peacefully manned their picket lines.

The Filipino strikers' demands could not have meant anything to the American personnel. After all, the salary of each one of them was

already the combined income of five Filipino employees in the two American bases as a rule.

Still, the strike was significant. It was unusual in the face of a presidential decree banning strikes in the Philippines.

It also marked the second time that Filipino workers in the American base displayed collective action against unsatisfactory working conditions.

But there was a touch of irony this time.

Under the new bases agreement forged recently by President Marcos and President Carter, the Filipino flag is allowed to fly in the American bases.

But the Filipino flag is only a symbolic presence which does not mean much within the American bases where the Filipino employees

are clearly second-class employees.

While the Filipino strikers staged their walkout in an orderly manner, some American military personnel were only too willing to show force.

An American armed forces police truck from the office of the provost marshal drove right into a 30-picket line at Subic Naval Base.

It bumped and hurt two employees, Rodolfo Escobar and Juan Delgado.

What action may be taken against the truck driver for his criminal act can easily be predicted.

In the past, American military personnel who committed crimes like murder were whisked out of the country after going through a farcical court martial under American jurisdiction.

It may be the same story all over again.

Bent from morn till.....

EPZ workers: overtime no fun

MARIVELES, Bataan — Overtime is never fun, many of the 25,000 workers in the Bataan Export Processing Zone (BEPZ) have found out.

In November and December last year, they were bent from morn till the set of sun and way into the night.

Now there's less time needed for work in the 48 internationally-owned factories here, so their owners say, and some 50 per cent of the total work force are being laid off, according to the newsletter *Ichthys*.

During the last two months of 1978, the workers worked around the clock.

Sure it meant more money for the workers but the fact that they were forced to go on overtime made it a heavy burden for them.

Some workers had to work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. — or a total of 12 hours.

For some it was straight 14 hours, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

For others it meant punching in at 6 a.m. and punching out at 10 p.m., being on the grind for 16 hours.

Then there were the "stay-ins" — those in a marathon schedule of 21 hours, from 8 a.m. to 5 a.m.

The factory clock doesn't stop and so did the workers who had only 15 minutes of rest intervals every two hours during the night.

Aside from the layoffs last January and February, forced overtime exacted other tolls.

Over-fatigue was inevitable. Malnourishment set in as workers often missed their meals. Many ended up on the sickbed and a few on the deathbed.

Ichthys cited one of countless examples:

A 35-year-old father of four children working at BASECO (Bataan Shipbuilding and Engineering Company) died last

year. On the night of November 29 he arrived home from his work at 10:00 p.m. During the night, he was groaning in his sleep and he was awakened by his wife. Opening his eyes which were red and bulging he said "Take care of the children," then he closed his eyes and died.

Can it ever be proved what was the *real* cause of this man's death?



Pinoy's PLO is launching 'revolution' by telephone

V.R. De Leon

There's Dial-A-Bus, Dial-A-Prayer, and now are you ready for this? Dial-A-Revolution! Whose number do you call? The P.L.O. in California, of course: Philippine Liberation Organization.

The voice at the other end of the line muttered angrily about the "Communist Marcos Regime" and pleading the caller to fight and give up his life to restore democracy.

Then, who would take over? The old politicians, of course, and with U.S. support to boot. That's revolution? One is supposed to die for some senile deadbeat politicians whose idea of democracy is no different from that of the present dictator?

So quick. Dial-A-Revolution today. You could use some laughs.

* * * *

Strange why the Pinoy P.L.O. thinks Marcos is a communist considering the poor dictator has tried every trick in the book to destroy the New People's Army. Without success.

Maybe it's because of the recent Marcos approval to have PAL negotiate flights to Peking.

For PAL, it's profit. For Marcos, an added feather to his cap of nationalist pretensions to independence from the U.S.

While the P.L.O. is waging revolution by telephone, Manglapus, an old politician, is going not just nationalist, but also internationalist. He is said to be teaming up with a prominent anti-Communist. They will form Democracy International.

Together they will rid the world of communism, protect the American Way. Just like Superman.

How much longer is Manglapus going to persist in this charade of his?

How much longer will he and his like mislead Filipinos into thinking

Nuclear plants etc. invest pollution

Like most coastal areas of Mindanao, Cagayan de Oro is blessed with beautiful and pristine beaches under blue skies.

In the vicinity of one of these, the Kawasaki sintering plant starts to rear its ugly head and above and around it, the poisonous air and water that have caused lung cancer deaths to the residents of the Chiba district of Japan.

In Chiba where the Kawasaki Steel Mills lord over a permanently polluted atmosphere and where the sun could hardly be seen through a grey, thick haze, enraged citizens protested the building of another sintering plant, and they were soothed by the assurances of a company spokesman that "not to worry" for this plant was going to pollute instead, a part of the Philippines.

In Botilao, Marinduque, Marcopper Mining Corporation owned by who else, excretes copper tailings to pollute fishing grounds on Calancan Bay resulting in lesser catch for fishermen of the area.

In Mariveles, Bataan, residents of Barrio Sisiman have dared to complain about not only their eviction but the pollution in the form of thick clouds of dust and noise that will accompany the construction of a stone-crushing plant by the Marcos-owned Bataan Shipyards and Engineering Co. (BASECO).

And nearby, in Morong Bataan, a nuclear reactor plant is being readied with the reported completion of more than 22 of the 44 floors of the reactor shell.

A proposed copper smelting plant in the province of Batangas is feared to be capable of leaving a 15 mile-radius of non-productive soil. But a nuclear reactor's potential hazards

that a change of faces will bring a radical change?

When will he and his kind stop painting activists as some kind of monster to scare people away — away from the true revolution, one that will put power in the hands of the majority?

is unimaginable.

All the suspense and climaxes in the "China Syndrome" will not approximate the horror at the thought of even the most innocuous of nuclear accidents if a nuclear reactor of Westinghouse starts to operate in Bataan in the early 1980's. If the argument that must be presented to minimize the threat of slow death not only to the environment but to man, (and in this case we are talking of Filipinos), is that this is all part of those big words FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, we should probably rearrange them and get a better grasp of "development of foreign investment".

In the name of progress, we seek foreign investors, U.S. and Japanese mainly, to export pollution to the Philippines.

We can guess that a few Filipinos will develop their pocketbooks but we cannot see workers getting more than the recent P2 increase in wages to their measly P10 or P12. The most they will get is pollution.

In the name of progress, we want to build a nuclear reactor to develop energy. Energy costs money and the farmers in the area will be at their wit's end, to say the least, to find the money to pay for this precious energy. The most they will get is radioactivity.

Let the sharp-eyed technocrats, the 'sober intellectuals', the 'development set', the greedy Disinis, look down with disdain upon those "rabid protesters and environmental weirdos." Let them coat investment and development with promises of 'benefits to the people'.

The people know better who are counting the money. — **Fely Cuspig**

Probably never. You see, he and his kind are not part of the majority.

Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee is still making sounds about lifting martial law. Probably reads it from the same text of four

Many farmers take up gun

(From page 1)

with several units of the New People's Army in one of the poorest regions of the Philippines, second only to Leyte, the island of Samar.

It was not of suffering she spoke, but of hope embodied in the day to day struggle waged by the oppressed farmers against land rent, usury, illiteracy and disease.

It is a struggle waged courageously together with what they consider their own army, the NPA.

True, the NPA is an army, says Geline, and they carry guns. But what brings them close to the poor Samarens, is their participation in the daily activities in the farm.

During the planting season, the NPA descends from the hills just as they do when the harvest and winnowing times come. At other times they even do household chores like fetching water or firewood for the older farmers.

In most areas where the NPA operates excessive land rents have considerably diminished while through the organization of cooperatives usury is no longer a lucrative enterprise.

To help the farmers combat diseases, they have been taught



In Samar, the New People's Army assist in production, earning the people's respect.

acupuncture and herbal medicine.

Among these peasants whose annual income reaches only \$49 a year, the NPA launched a literary campaign with themselves as teachers.

Geline recalled the many NPA members who learned to read and write only after they joined and who, she noticed, would retreat regularly to a secluded spot to practice their reading and writing whenever time permitted.

While the NPA started operating in Samar only as late as 1977, it is now considered to have the most advance units in the country.

For this reason, the Philippine constabulary launched already three to four "encirclement and suppression" campaigns in Samar and as usual, it is the civilian population that receives the brunt of the army's frustration as typified in the massacres and harassments it brought upon the townfolk of Calbiga.

A frail and pretty woman of hardly 25, one of the original two or

three organizers in the area, survived two of these "encirclement" campaigns and was in the unit that Geline joined. "I found their resolve incredible" says Geline. "This woman penetrated the PC forces once by crossing a river with her newborn baby tucked under her armpit. It resulted in the baby's mental retardation."

Asked why some Filipinos in the countryside were opting for the NPA's armed resistance, Geline said that after centuries of not only poverty but sub-human conditions, these Filipinos no longer find peaceful reforms a viable alternative.

"They believe that especially under the present dictatorship, violence from Marcos' military has to be met by armed resistance, and they have formed their own army, the NPA." That question has become academic, according to Geline.

"From 60 members and 35 firearms in 1969, the NPA now operates in 41 provinces with a network of inter-connected guerrilla zones," says Geline, "that is possible only because it is fed and supported by people, not only in the countryside but even in urban areas like Manila."

The stress of NPA activities at this time is more organizational than military. It concentrates its forces in supplying the needs of the poorer farmers.

POINT BLANK

years ago. Ho-hum.

Addressing the Manila Press Club, he said that "the Philippine press is emerging from its cocoon". He did not say whether it emerged a butterfly or a very large fly feeding on horse dung.

And by the way, even without martial law, the president should still have special powers that have the force of law, said Teehankee.

Tee Hee, chuckled the dictator.

Actor Tony Ferrer has committed money from his forthcoming films to the Kawal Foundation. Kawal supposedly awards honors to soldiers for outstanding non-combat duties.

We can only suggest the title "Salvage" for Mr. Ferrer's next film. 'Salvaging' is what some soldiers do when not in combat. They make activists disappear.

TINIG

is published monthly through contributions from sympathizers of the anti-martial law movement. Tinig succeeds "Siklab", a monthly political newsletter which published for two years.

Fely Cuspig • V.R. DeLeon
EDITORS

Panamin, PC fuel escalation of violence in Claver's area

BUKIDNON, the heart of Mindanao, is bleeding fast from internecine warfare between lowlanders and tribespeople, military abuses especially from the 57th PC Ranger Battalion, the insidious incursions of PANAMIN (Presidential Assistant for National Minorities), landgrabbers and big business interests.

In June of last year, PC soldiers and a Civil Home Defense Force (CHDF) unit opened fire on a house where tribespeople gathered in prayer. A father and his son lay dead. One girl lost a leg.

Daniel Kinontao, another tribesman who escaped from a Malaybalay PC stockade, surrendered to PANAMIN datus after they assured him safety. Kinontao was turned over to the PC. The PC lost no time beating him up, drove him to a barrio and there shot him to death in cold blood.

A Visayan settler was accused by the PC of stealing a chicken. For that, PC soldiers took turns mauling him and when he tried to run away, they gunned him down.

Since 1972 when Marcos declared martial law, there had been 4512 reports of military abuse. So great was the outcry that the regime had to admit to the lack of "troop discipline". In an interview with the Far Eastern Economic Review, Carmelo Barbero, deputy minister of defence, "conceded that martial law has led to a lot of unnecessary cruelty" and tried to justify it by saying abuses occurred in areas of unrest.

Reprisals were not long in coming. The Manobos or Higaunon had on occasions launched ambushes on PC troopers. More dramatic was the resurgence of the fanatical folk-Christian sect, the Rizalistas. Last January 3, a group of Manobo Rizalistas, all tomato farmers, wearing red headbands and odd costumes and various amulets, swooped down on a PC detachment and Del Monte security guards and hacked them with long jungle knives. Nine were killed.

To complicate matters, the long standing feud between lowlanders of Visayan origin and the indigenous Manobo tribes has escalated into bitter skirmishes. CHDF from both warring sides increase the firepower of these skirmishes.

Through all the smoke, the Marcos Regime has succeeded in manipulating the Manobos, especially their datus (tribal elders) into hostility against the popular movements of the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front.

While the PC 57th may be responsible for terrific abuses on the tribespeople, the unusual verbal castigation of the military by their own commander-in-chief arouses suspicion that an attempt is being made to draw criticism away from the decisive strategic element — PANAMIN.

Military strategists after the Vietnam War recognized the advantage of using ethnic minorities such as the Manobos for counter-insurgency operations. In Vietnam, Montagnard tribes were organized into armed units, similar to the present CHDF, and made to fight the Vietcong. What would be more natural than to use PANAMIN for just such purpose?

PANAMIN formed the first Manobo Reserve as a prelude by exploiting the desperate fight by Manobos against land-grabbers who along with big business interests kept edging them into the forests.

In April, 1975, after cultivating land cleared by loggers, three tribal bands fought armed lowlanders who claimed legal title to their land. The fight left 15, mostly settlers, dead.

Richard Vokey and Sheila Ocampo of the Review reported:

"In what would become stock Panamin script, the tribesmen's leader agreed to be labelled a 'rebel', though he and his followers had never been even indirectly involved with anti-government ac-



BISHOP CLAVER

tivities. Plucked by Panamin from the troubled area, then flown to Manila, the datu surrendered under the glare of television lights to Marcos, was amnestied and returned home to lead Bukidnon's first Panamin reserve, at Simod."

Under Panamin guidance, the tribesmen are being trained as anti-insurgency units. CHDF units are being formed in the reserves rivalling the CHDF units in the lowlands which are overseered by the PC 57th.

What about the tribal claims on land that Panamin is supposed to defend? In September of 1978, Manobos fought for rights over land that the giant Bukidnon Sugar Corp. (BUSCO) grabbed for its new sugar central. Panamin did not support the Manobos. According to Fr. Vincent Cullen, S.J., Panamin "...is here to control the minorities for the corporations, not to buck the policies of the government it works for." The 40 Manobo families were trucked to a new reserve under the PC and Busco security guards.

The internecine clashes between the small settlers and the Manobos provide the Marcos regime the confusion, the smokescreen for big business interests — loggers, farmers, ranchers, Del Monte, Busco — to break in and swallow up more areas of Bukidnon.

Ferdie, Meldy 'concerned'daw sa Pinoy sa Canada, Talaga?

Ni Noel Tierra

Napakangandang pakinggan ang sinabi ni Consul Anolin sa TV program ng Filipinesca noong Marso 24, 1979.

Sang-ayon kay Anolin, very concerned daw ang First Lady at si President Marcos sa welfare ng mga Pilipinolna nasa labas ng Pilipinas, tulad natin dito sa Canada.

Very concerned nga ang pamahalaang militar ni Marcos subali't hindi sa ating welfare kundi kung papaano nila mahihimok ang mga Pilipino dito na magbayad ng buwis sa Philippine government.

Ang kauna-unahang underground radio station simula ng ibaba ang martial law sa Pilipinas ay sumahimpapawid noong Enero 15, 1979 mula sa Panay, (Philippine Liberation Courier, Vol. III, No. 3).

Pinangalanang Radyo "Madyas" (mula sa pangalan ng pinakamataas na bundok sa Panay), ang programa ay binuo ng mga balitang lokal at internasyonal komentaryo at tula at awiting makabayan.

Ang programa ay isinahimpapawid sa salitang Aklanon, Ilongo, Pilipino at Inglis mula sa isang liblib na guerilla zone sa Panay.

Ano na kayang nangyari sa Radio Free Philippines ni Raul Manglapus? Ano na kayang nangyari sa mga perang natipon para dito?

Ngayong 1979 ay idaraos ang 400th anibersaryong Archdioces ng Maynila.

Siyempre pa, gusto na namang pumapel ni Imelda.

Bilang tanda ng pag-alaala sa anibersaryo ay gusto raw niyang magpatayo ng isang multi-million dollar shrine (ala-Basilica sa Roma) para sa Sto. Nino (Infant Jesus) sa Maynila.

Kung matatandaan natin, ilang taon na ang nakakaraan, ito ang Sto. Nino na pinalabas na ninakaw



CONSUL ANOLIN

pagkatapos ay nabawi uli dahil sa pakikialam ni Imelda sa kaso. Marami ang nagsuspetsa noon na ang pagkanakaw ay isa ring palabas, bida siyempre si Imelda.

Pero ngayon ay nagkamali si Imelda. Akala yata niya ay kaya niyang gamitin ang simbahan sa kanyang mga palabas.

Tinanggihan ni Cardinal Sin ang plano ni Imelda. Sinabi niyang hindi niya masusuportahan ang ganitong kamahal na proyekto. Hindi kum-

porme ang Cardinal sa balak ni Imelda na pagwawaldas ng multi-million dollars.

Ang gustong makita ni Cardinal Sin ay gamitin ni Imelda ang ganitong kalaking salapi sa pagpapagawa ng mga bahay para sa mga libu-libong iskuwater at mahihirap sa Maynila.

Napahiya na naman si Imelda!!!
Mabuhay si Cardinal Sin!!!

Nagsimula na kaagad sa kanyang misyon ang bagong press attache ng Philippine government sa Toronto, si Cip Roxas.

Sa pamamagitan ng mga interviews niya sa radyo at television ay makikita natin kung paano niya ipinagtatanggol ang kanyang mga amo sa Malakanyang. Kasabay ng pagdadala niya ng mga "tunay" na balita raw mula sa Pilipinas ay ang hangarin niyang pagandahin ang larawan ng pamahalaang militar ni Marcos. Kasabay na rin dito ang misyon niyang siran ang mga tao at samahang makabayan.

Asahan natin na sa mga darating na araw ay marami pa tayong maririnig na propaganda mula kay Cip Roxas. Baka nakakalimutan ni Cip & Co. na walang martial law at bukas ang isipan ng mga Pilipino dito sa Toronto.

Help keep TINIG alive ...it's your voice!

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'SINO ANG TERORISTA?'

Oposisyon (daw), arsonista 'di tinig ng galit na bayan

Hindi mo malaman kung matatawa ka o magtitiim-bagang sa pangangitngit dahil sa dalawang magkasunod na pangyayari sa Pilipinas.

Ang pinakahuli rito ay halos pagmamayabang na pagkakailan ng isa sa kapiranggot na oposisyon (daw) sa Central Visayas sa loob ng Interim Batasang Pambansa (IBP) na may plano silang agawan ng poder si Marcos sa pamamagitan ng lakas.

Sabad agad ang isang nangangalang Assemblyman Jesus Villegas nang magbabala si Marcos sa oposisyon laban sa "pagawa ng mga hakbanging makahahati sa taong-bayan, magpapalala sa mga karahasan at sa pagtuturo ng mga subersibong aksiyon sa pag-agaw ng poder."

Aba'y nag-alsa boses kaagad si Mr. Assemblyman sa ngalan ng tatlo pa niyang kampon sa IBP at akala'y sila ang pinatatamaan. (Sila nga kaya?)

Para mo nang narinig ang pagaralgal ng boses ni Mr. Assemblyman: "Hindi at hindi kailan man kami gagamit ngdahas

bilang paraan ng pagkuha ng poder sa pulitika. Sa Katunayan ay hawak na namin ang poder sa Central Visayas na siyang pag-uutos at kagustuhan ng mga tao roon."

Ang isang naunang pangyayari ay ang pagkalat ng isang sulat sa Pilipinas na galing di umano kay Juan at Juana dela Cruz.

Ang sulat ay patagong gumala matapos ang sunod-sunod na sunog sa lumang Central Bank building, sa hotel ng Philippine Plaza at sa iba pang lugar.

May mga magandang rekomendasyon ang nasabing sulat sa mga dapat na aksiyon na maaring gawin ng mga tao pero tila sala yatang turuan nating ang mga tao ng "Light a fire" o gumawa ng sunog!

Sa Amerika naman, talon kaagad ang kampo ng mga mayayamang anti-Marcos na nagsusumigaw na nagsabing nagsisimula na ang Philippine revolution!

Ano ang ibig nilang sabihin, dahil sa kumilos na ang ilang arsonista kaya ngayon masasabi na nila na larga na ang rebolusiyon?

May isang sinulid na nag-uugnay sa dalawang pangyayaring aming ibinalita: ang maling pag-ako ng mga mangilang-ngilang mga tao tungkol sa oposisyon o sa tunay na lakas ng bayan.

Hindi ang Pasyon Bisaya ni Assemblyman Villegas ang tunay na oposisyon. At lalong hindi rin ang mga utak ng mga arsonista ang tututak sa rebolusiyon.

Ang mga nakararaming manggagawa at mga magsasaka lamang ang maaring magdiside kung magkakaroon ng rebolusiyon. At ito'y matagal na nilang ipinasiya sa harap ng lumalagong armado't mapang-abusong militar ni Marcos na nakasandal sa Amerika.

Ang galit ng taong bayan ay agos ng tubig na mahirap pigilin kapag ito'y umapaw na.

Hindi ito hihinto ng pag-agos dahil sa pagtitiim ni Assemblyman Villegas.

Hindi rin ito lalong mag-uumapaw dahil lamang mayroong mga "sundalong posporo" na gustong bigyan ng trabaho ang mga bumbero.