



THE PHILIPPINES
QUARTERLY

JUNE 1970

VOLUME 2

NUMBER 2





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THE COVER. "ANG MAGPAPAROL" is a color study of a lantern-maker by Zny Laygo. The original is in the museum of the University of Indiana, to which it was donated by Miss Naomi Osborne, former Information Officer of the United Nations Office in Manila.

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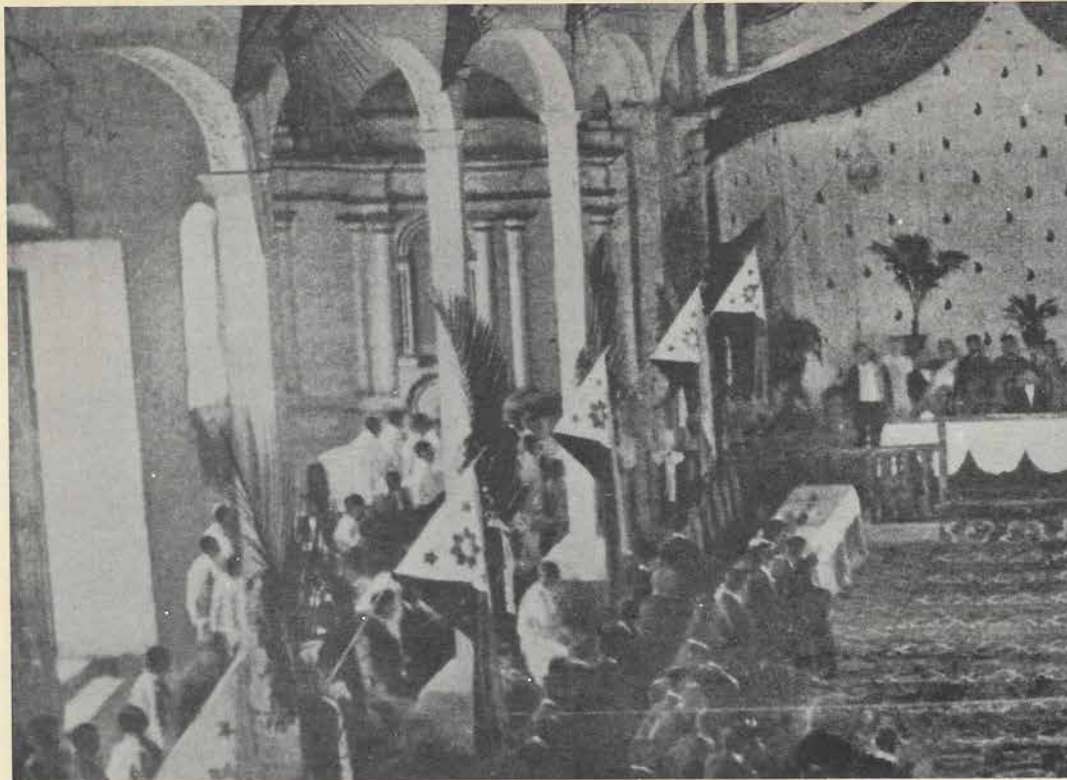
National Media Production Center: C.V. Pedroche, Director; Gregorio S. Cendaña, Assistant Director.

Aguinid

Asia's first nationalist movement in modern times occurred in the Philippines. At first, the movement confined itself to the struggle for reforms in the Spanish colonial government in Manila. Based in Barcelona and Madrid, a small group of middle-class Filipinos led by Jose Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar and Graciano Lopez-Jaena constituted itself into a propaganda movement designed to awaken the Royal government to the evils of the Spanish colonial system.



The young General Emilio F. Aguinaldo.



Gen. Aguinaldo reads message at opening of first Filipino Congress, Sept. 15, 1898.

By the middle of the 1890s, however, it had become clear that the propaganda movement was a failure. Few reforms were instituted and in the main they left untouched the principal causes of Filipino grievances.

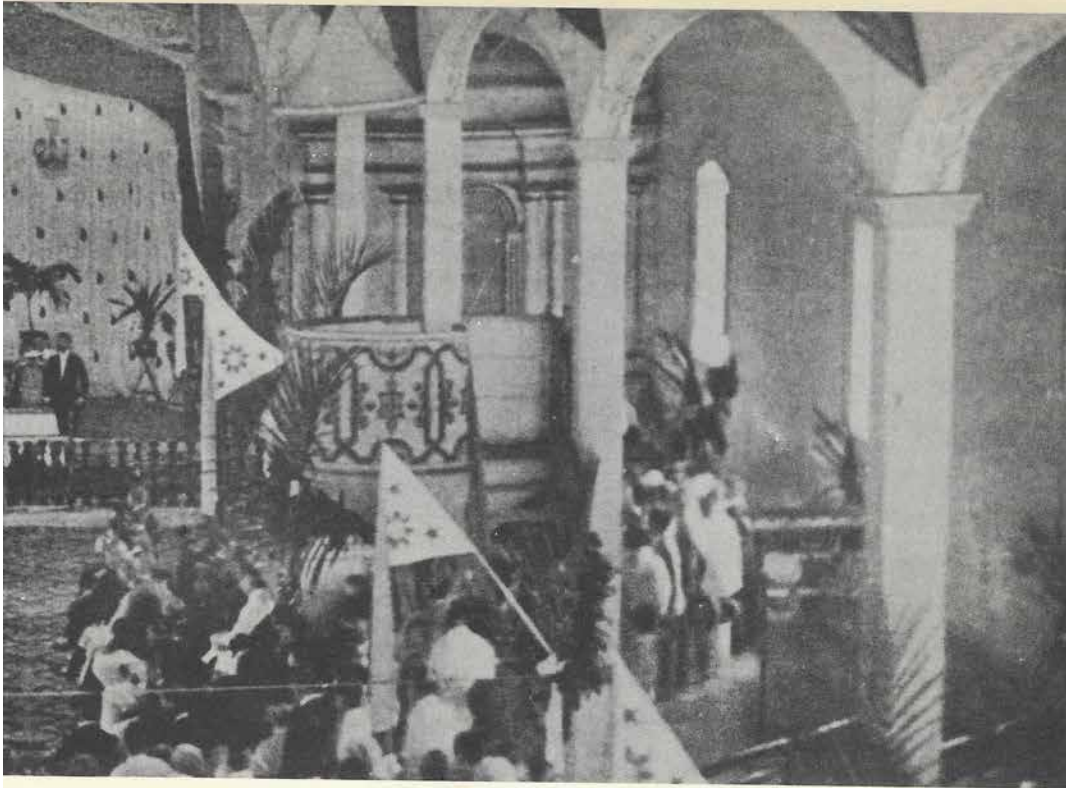
In general, the grievances were caused by the abuses of the friars, who were in practice co-equal with the civil authorities; the lack of an educational system; non-representation in the Spanish parliament; widespread oppression and denial of elementary human rights to Filipinos.

Although the reform movement ended in failure, it resulted in a very positive gain. It aroused the Filipino consciousness of nation and awakened their dormant sense of patriotic pride.

Given these two factors -- an unwanted colonial system and an aroused nationalism -- the next inevitable step was the demand for independence through revolution. The spirit behind the revolutionary movement was a Manila clerk, Andres Bonifacio, who organized the secret organization, the **Katipunan**, as vehicle for the overthrow of the Spanish colonial regime.

The discovery of the secret society by the Spanish authorities in 1896 forced the hand of the revolutionary leaders. In August of that year, open though unorganized revolt broke out.

Bonifacio, a great agitator and organizer, proved to be less than skilful at heading a revolution and the leadership of the movement passed to a young revolutionary general from



Cavite province, Emilio Aguinaldo.

The new leader was at the time he joined Bonifacio's *Katipunan* the equivalent of town president. He was also a Mason, at the time the vehicle for the propagation of the ideas of the reformists.

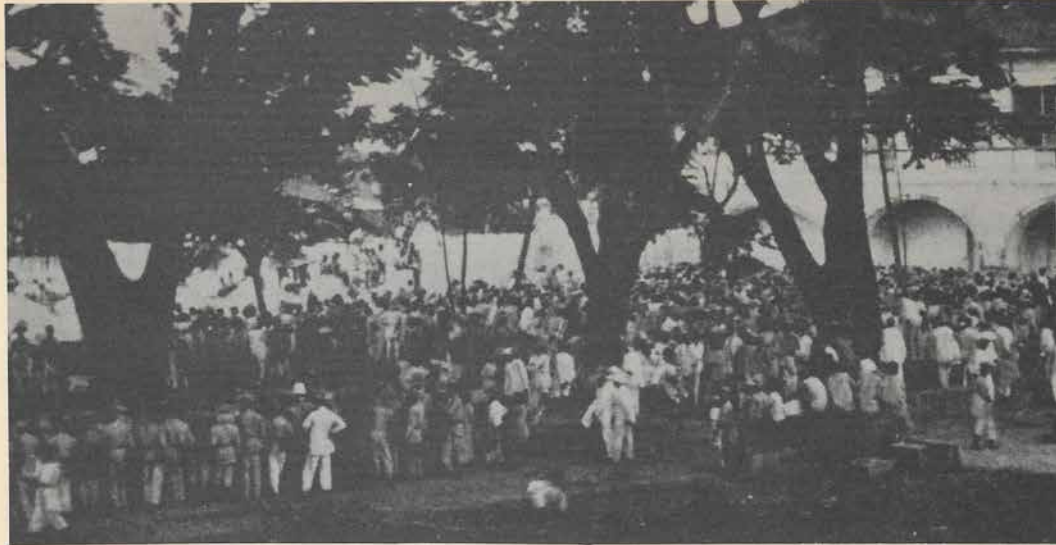
Aguinaldo became the leading spirit of the *Katipunan* in his home town of Cavite el Viejo. When the revolt broke out, he was among those who vainly awaited Bonifacio's signal across the bay in Manila for the start of hostilities in Cavite. The signal never came; unable to capture Spanish arms, Bonifacio's revolt in Manila and environs failed. The Cavite leader decided to proceed on his own.

The first phase of the Philippine revolution

lasted little more than a year-and-a-half. Though his forces consisted of raw and untrained recruits, Aguinaldo scored dazzling military successes in Cavite province. A revolutionary government was established and Aguinaldo elected President.

The arrival of new Spanish troops, however, began the series of reverses which led to the loss of the entire Cavite province. Aguinaldo fled northwards and established a new headquarters in Biak-na-bato. From that remote spot, the President of the Revolutionary government directed the organization of guerrilla troops, in a policy which prefigured coming events.

But the war was in a state of stalemate. The Filipinos lacked the means to win the war. The Spaniards on the other hand, in-



Crowd gathers at courtyard of Barasoain convent upon arrival of Aguinaldo.

volved in another massive insurrection in Cuba, lacked the strength to defeat the Filipinos. Subsequent diplomatic negotiations resulted in the Truce of Biak-na-bato. Aguinaldo went into exile in Hongkong in exchange for a Spanish promise for reforms, although agreement regarding the latter, was never explicitly stated.

The second phase of the Philippine Revolution began almost by accident. While Aguinaldo was in Singapore, the Spanish-American war broke out. American officials in the area contacted Aguinaldo and informal agreements were reached concerning the struggle against the common enemy, Spain.

These episodes are among the most controversial in the history of the two nations. In exchange for help in procuring arms, Aguinaldo resumed the war with Spain. What was more important from Aguinaldo's point of view was the tacit American promise to recognize Philippine independence once the war with Spain was won.

Without question, this was Aguinaldo's understanding in his dealings with the Americans. The latter did nothing to disabuse the Filipino leader of this belief - until it was too late. By that time, the Philippines for the

second time in two years found itself at war with a Western Power.

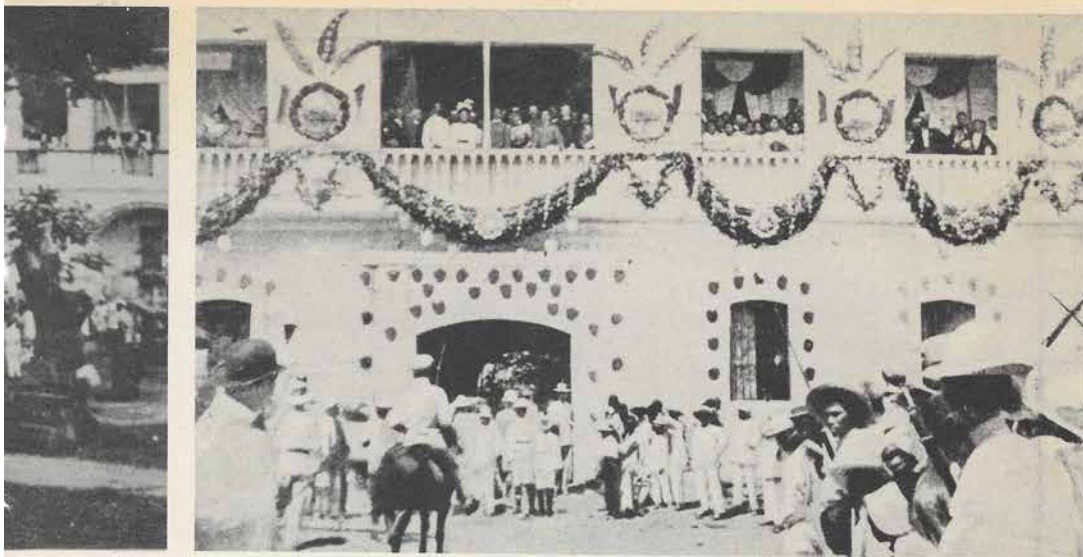
But that is getting ahead of the story.

On 19 May 1898, Aguinaldo arrived in Cavite from Hongkong. His arrival signalled a general uprising against Spain. In two brief months, he was master of Luzon island with the exception of Manila where the Spanish troops had fallen back.

In the back of his mind, Aguinaldo began to entertain doubts about the sincerity of American intentions towards the Philippines. In an effort to confront them with a political *fait accompli*, he declared the independence of the Philippines on 12 June 1898.

At four in the afternoon of 12 June, on the balcony of his residence in Cavite el Viejo, Aguinaldo proclaimed the independence of the Philippines. The Declaration of Independence, signed by 98 persons, was read on that historic afternoon. At the same time, the first national flag, the design of which Aguinaldo had commissioned in Hongkong, was unfurled for the first time.

On the advice of Admiral Dewey, the American victor of Manila Bay, Aguinaldo refrained from capturing Manila. He realized his error only when it was too late. For the



Aguinaldo, shown at window, is guest of honor at town fiesta in San Fernando, Pampanga.

Spaniards chose to surrender to the Americans rather than to the Filipinos. The Spaniards and the Americans had arrived at a secret understanding to that effect, and Aguinaldo had not been informed. The signing of the Treaty of Paris on 10 December 1898 dashed all his hopes. By the terms of the Treaty, Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States for 20 million dollars. Needless to say, no Filipino was ever consulted on the sale of the country.

That left Aguinaldo high and dry, so to speak. A clash between the Filipinos and the Americans became inevitable and on 4 February 1899, open war broke out.

In the meantime, Aguinaldo had established the first Philippine Republic in Malolos, Bulacan, to the north of Manila. A Constitution, modern by the standards of the day (indeed, it was Asia's first Constitution), was adopted.

Once the war started, the American superiority in arms asserted itself. Caloocan, Malolos, Calumpit, San Isidro -- the retreating Aguinaldo left a trail of burning capitals. By October 1899, roughly six months after the start of the war, it became clear to the Philippine President that he could not hope to win through organized resistance. He therefore decreed that there should be no more frontal clashes with the Americans. In fact, he was

inaugurating the first and by all accounts one of the bloodiest guerrilla wars in the history of modern Asia.

Aguinaldo turned north to the Ilocos provinces and from there marched east across mountains, swamps and unfordable rivers to the little town of Palanan near the Pacific coast. This was Aguinaldo's Long March, but it was to have a different ending.

He had been in Palanan barely five months when the Americans intercepted one of his couriers and thus discovered his secret headquarters. Through a clever stratagem, Aguinaldo was captured.

Long after the Filipino leader's capture, however, the guerrilla war continued in strong pockets of resistance. It was not until 1902 that the United States authorities could with some assurance declare the Philippines safe for Americans.

Aguinaldo's defeat ended the first nationwide effort to win Philippine independence. But it also began another and longer struggle -- the movement for independence through peaceful processes.

Aguinaldo had no hand in this, but he has remained a symbol. The date of his original declaration of independence is today observed as Philippine Independence Day ●

ARMANDO D. MANALO

Andres Bonifacio, the Plebeian Hero, was the first great figure of the Philippine Revolution and one of the greatest of Filipino heroes. Upon failure of the Reform Movement of the 1890s, he founded the secret society, the Katipunan, which eventually formed the advance guard of the Revolution.

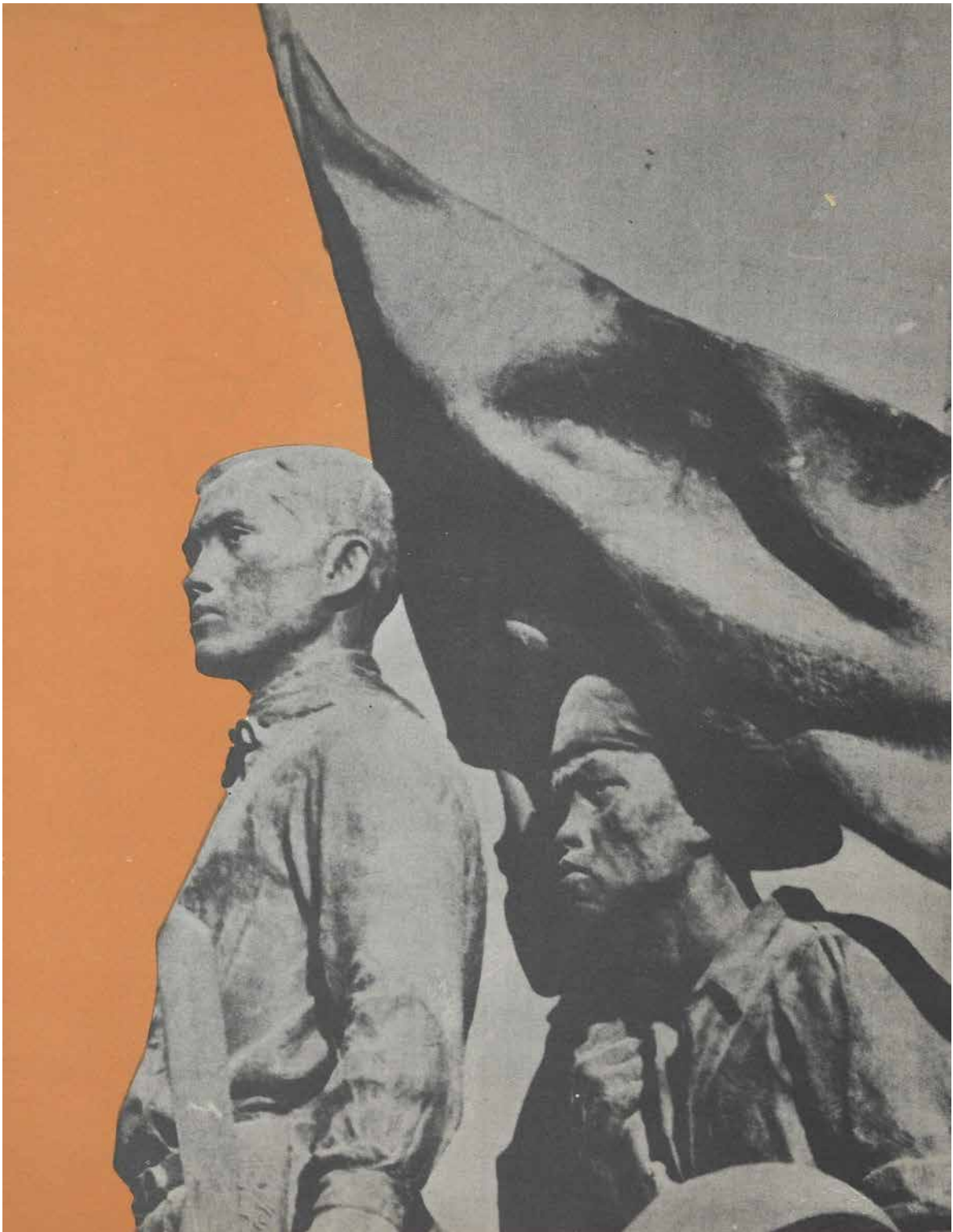
Bonifacio's importance is that he was the first to advocate Philippine Independence from Spain.

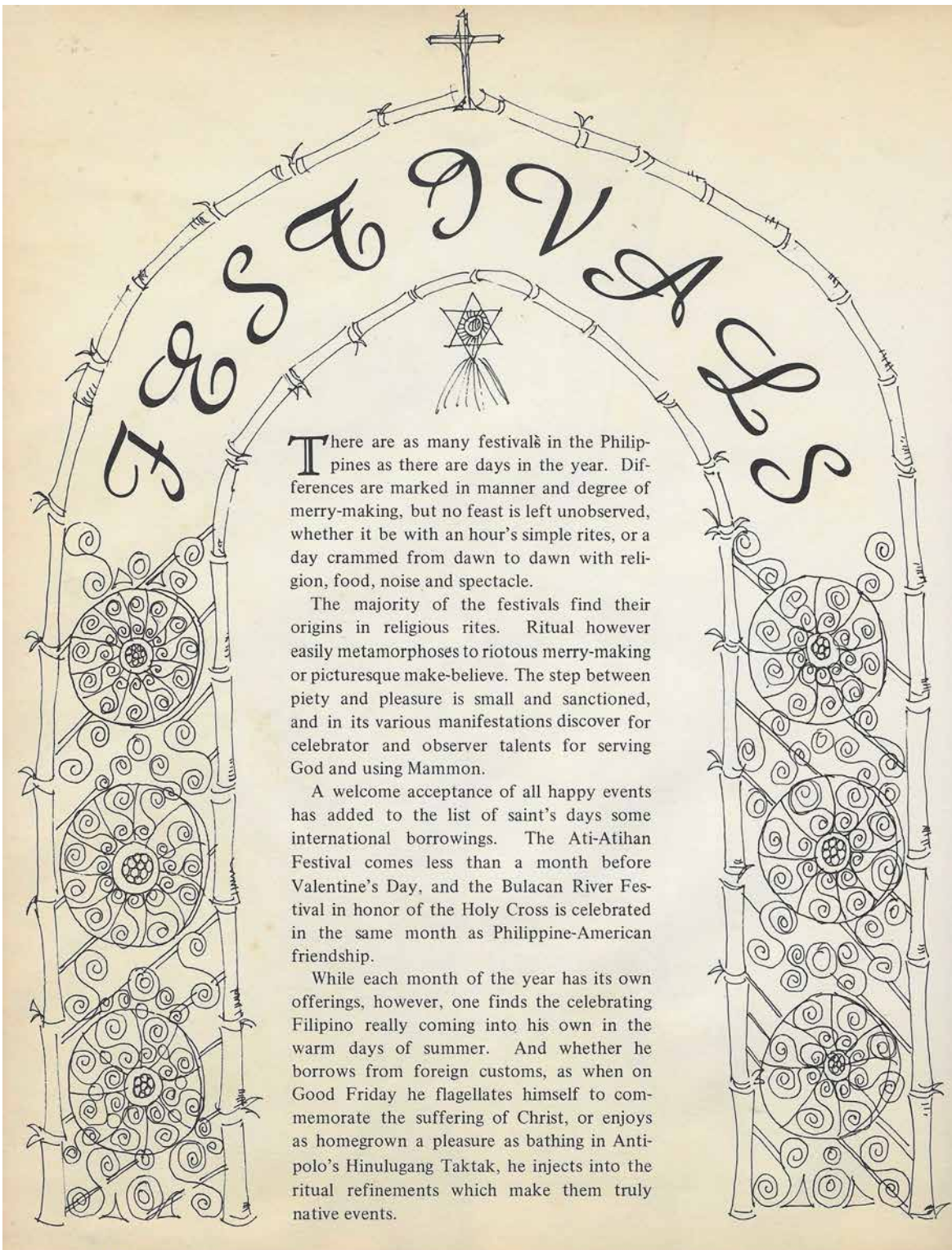
Mainly self-educated, Bonifacio wrote verses, manifestoes and odd literary fragments expressing his love of country. "The Decalogue" was originally written in Tagalog. The popular title is Mga Katungkulang Gagawin ng mga Anak ng Z. L.L.B., or "Duties of the Sons of the People." It is reprinted from the Writings and Trial of Andres Bonifacio in the translation of Professor Teodoro A. Agoncillo.

Reprint

DECALOGUE

- I. Love God with all thine heart.
- II. Bear always in mind that the love of God is also the love of Country, and this, too, is love of one's fellowmen.
- III. Engrave in thy heart that the true measure of honor and happiness is to die for the freedom of thy country.
- IV. All thy good wishes will be crowned with success if thou hast serenity, constancy, reason and faith in all thy acts and endeavor.
- V. Guard the mandates and aims of the K.K.K. as thou guardest thine honor.
- VI. It is the duty of all to deliver, at the risk of their own lives and wealth, anyone who runs great risks in the performance of duty.
- VII. Our responsibility to ourselves and the performance of our duties will be the example set for our fellowmen to follow.
- VIII. Insofar as it is within thy power, share thy means with the poor and the unfortunate.
- IX. Diligence in the work that gives sustenance to thee is the true basis of love—love for thine own self, for thine wife and children, for thine brothers and countrymen.
- X. Punish any scoundrel and traitor and praise all good work. Believe, likewise, that the aims of the K.K.K. are God-given for the will of the people is also the will of God.



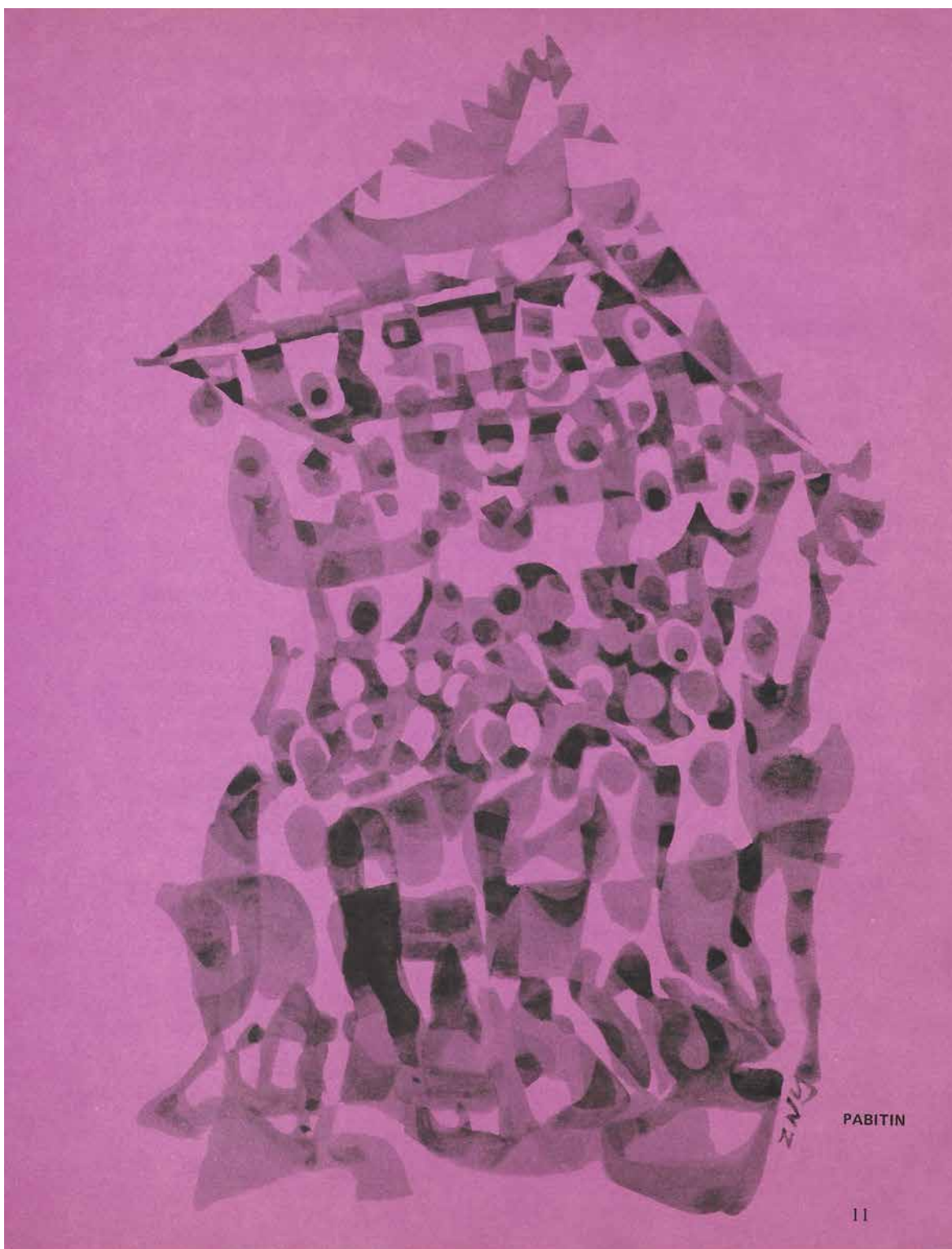


There are as many festivals in the Philippines as there are days in the year. Differences are marked in manner and degree of merry-making, but no feast is left unobserved, whether it be with an hour's simple rites, or a day crammed from dawn to dawn with religion, food, noise and spectacle.

The majority of the festivals find their origins in religious rites. Ritual however easily metamorphoses to riotous merry-making or picturesque make-believe. The step between piety and pleasure is small and sanctioned, and in its various manifestations discover for celebrator and observer talents for serving God and using Mammon.

A welcome acceptance of all happy events has added to the list of saint's days some international borrowings. The Ati-Atihan Festival comes less than a month before Valentine's Day, and the Bulacan River Festival in honor of the Holy Cross is celebrated in the same month as Philippine-American friendship.

While each month of the year has its own offerings, however, one finds the celebrating Filipino really coming into his own in the warm days of summer. And whether he borrows from foreign customs, as when on Good Friday he flagellates himself to commemorate the suffering of Christ, or enjoys as homegrown a pleasure as bathing in Antipolo's Hinulugang Taktak, he injects into the ritual refinements which make them truly native events.



PABITIN

Because the school calendar usually marks vacation days in the months between March to July – and these are the times of harvest, of lazy, sun-drenched days followed by feather-touch showers of April and flower-blossoming days of May – it is not unusual that a great portion of the urban population take brief or prolonged trips to the provinces.

Students, politicians, domestic help and office workers buy round-trip tickets to the old hometown, to participate in celebrations and discover, to their joy or disgruntlement, that strangers and foreigners have found their childhood pastimes fascinating, and that they now follow with zest, and camera, his small town's holiday habits.

A natural inclination for celebration, a flair for spectacle, and a genius for make-believe have combined to make the most rustic citizenry capable of producing unique and colorful festivals that have of late been unwrapped by tourism promoters for international guests. In the process the neighbors have gotten curious, and as the Bulakeño hurries to Marinduque to watch the Moriones over the shoulders of the tall blonde tourist, the Capizeño visits with relatives in Naga City to attend the river festival and gather indulgences as he rides one of the boats in an all-male procession that honors the Virgin of Peñafrancia.

The dramatic impulse is strong and if the magical ascent of the Blessed Virgin to Heaven

is negotiated by means of ropes invisible in the darkness of pre-dawn, there is less *deus ex machina*, literally, in the re-enactment of Calvary.

What is properly classified as a religious observance partakes of festival character, when a community joins a tragic procession with less than tragic mood. Had Good Friday's Penitencia not been as much spectacle as it also is penance, it would be difficult to tolerate tourists and photographers into an activity more intimate than the confessional or the operating room.

The harvest festival in the Tagalog provinces and the Ati-Atihan in Aklan, are on the other hand, public events spiced with audience participation. The emphasis is on gaiety rather than drama, and the excited cry or merry laugh replaces the holy pain.

Even the *pugutan* ceremony in Boac, Marinduque, a most colorful pageant that re-enacts the beheading of the principal character in the childish rhyme, "Longino, pugot ang ulo," is not tragic but theatrical. Like the Ati-Atihan and other celebrations, it finds its beginnings in foreign tales and events. But a mask here, a musical accompaniment there, and even a beautiful maiden atop a *caroza*, a golden wig on her head and the American flag draped over her bosom, fool no one.

The translation is always wholly Filipino – earnest, humorous, exaggerated, and having disgressed from exactness, never boring.

Official Philippine Holidays

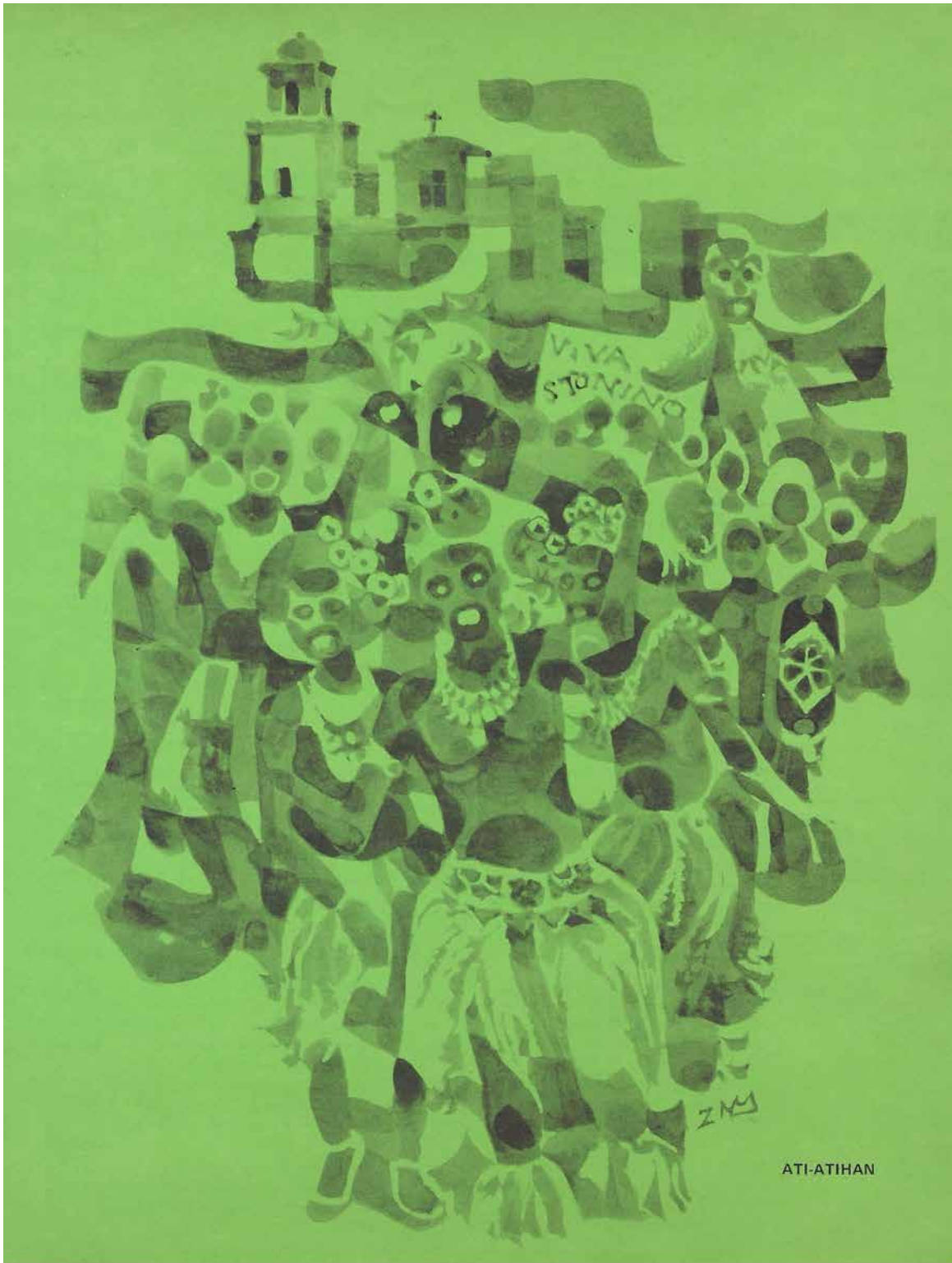
January 1	New Year's Day	July 4	Philippine-American Friendship Day.
March-April	Maundy Thursday	November 1	All Saints' Day
	Good Friday	November 30	Bonifacio Day
May 1	Labor Day	December 25	Christmas Day
June 12	Philippine Independence Day	December 30	Death Anniversary of Dr. Jose P. Rizal
June 19	Birth Anniversary of Dr. Jose P. Rizal, the country's national hero.		

FLUVIAL PROCESSION





MORIONES



ATI-ATIHAN

JANUARY

- 6 The Feast of the Three Kings celebrated in the small towns of Gasan and Sta. Cruz in Marinduque. Local townspeople dressed as royalty move around the streets followed by children while onlookers shower them with coins and candles.
- 9 Manila's largest procession takes place in the early afternoon in honor of the Black Nazarene. The shrine is installed at Quiapo Church in the heart of the city.
- 17, 18, 19 Ati-Atihan Festival of Kalibo, Aklan Province. The spirit of *mardi-gras* marks the celebration of the feast of the Child Jesus. Residents in gay costumes out-sing and out-dance each other for three days.
- Third Weekend Fiesta in Cebu City, Cebu Province honors January's patron, the Child Jesus more popularly known as the Santo Niño. Cebuanos show their devotion by dancing the *pit senyor* (hail to the patron Saint). Along church aisles, devotees dance a mixture of folk dance and the latest modern steps.

FEBRUARY

- 11 Dawn procession honoring the Lady of Lourdes with hundreds of barefoot participants at Lourdes shrine in Kanlaon Street, Quezon City.

MARCH-APRIL

- Holy Week Moriones Festival. This is commemorated in the island-province of Marinduque. "Moriones" (local citizens dressed as Roman soldiers) roam the streets from Holy Monday to Easter Sunday. Other features of the rituals include flagellants, bare-backed men who flog themselves as men who flog themselves as form of penance, the *kalbaryuhan* (re-enactment of Christ's sufferings on the cross) and the grand finale called the *pugutan* (beheading) staged in a special arena to recall the drama of the Roman soldier Longinus. The towns of Boac, Gasan, Mogpog contribute to make this event a glorious Philippine festival.

On
Holy
Friday

In the tiny barrio of Boor on Talim Island, Laguna de Bay off the town of Cardona in Rizal Province, some 42 kms. from Manila, an old tradition is recalled with bare-backed men with paintings on their faces and bodies who drag around a "Kristo" (Christ) and reenact scenes with Caiphas and Pilate. The finale consists of the burial procession in the late afternoon.

MAY

- 14 Carabao Festival. In Pulilan in Bulacan Province, 45 kms. from Manila, hundreds of water buffaloes (carabaos) visit the town proper and genuflect in front of the church. They form part of a gay parade of farmers paying homage to their patron saint, San Isidro.
- 15 Harvest Festival. The towns of Sariaya and Lucban, both in Quezon Province, celebrate the fiesta of the patron of farmers, San Isidro, with an afternoon procession marked by a mad scramble for farm products decoratively hung on doorways and windows for this occasion.
- 17, 18, 19 Three days are dedicated to three patron saints: San Pascual Baylon, Santa Clara and the Virgin of the Salambao. Childless couples flock to Obando, Bulacan to pray to Santa Clara by dancing from the church patio to the main altar on the second day.

SANTACRUZAN

Maytime street pageant recalls the search and finding of the True Cross by St. Helena and Constantine. The country's loveliest participate in elegant "ternos" (Philippine formal attire for ladies) and walk underneath flowered canopies. Interesting santacruzans are those held in: Malabon, Parañaque, Pasig in Rizal Province and in Quezon City, the suburbs of Manila.

JUNE

- 12 Philippine Independence Day marked with a mammoth afternoon parade at the Luneta in Manila.

CALENDAR OF PHILIPPINE

FIESTAS

- 24 St. John's Day. Jesus Christ's baptism in the river Jordan is observed faithfully. People of San Juan in Rizal Province in a burst of exuberance douse passersby.
- 29 River Parade in Apalit, Pampanga, 55 kms. from Manila. Gay fluvial festival in honor of St. Peter, who is taken on a colorful ride down Apalit River.

JULY

FIRST SUNDAY

- Bocaue River Festival in Bocaue, Bulacan Province, 27 kms. from Manila. The Holy Cross of Wawa is taken on an elaborate barge followed by big group of boats that continue to circle the pagoda as it moves to its destination. Onlookers line the riverbanks with candles in their hands.
- 29 The town of "balut" (duck egg) is Pateros in Rizal Province, a mere 20 minutes ride from Manila proper. This riverside town honors Sta. Maria, its patron saint, with a river procession with a replica of a crocodile following the main barge containing the image. The reason for the crocodile is that, according to legend, the town was once plagued by a crocodile and it was only through the miraculous intercession of the patroness that the duck industry was saved.

SEPTEMBER

- Third
Weekend
- Peñafrancia fiesta in Naga City, Camarines Sur Province, one hour by plane from Manila. Bicolandia's patroness, the tiny Virgin of Peñafrancia is honored on Sunday afternoon with a traditional ride down Naga River with an all-male retinue.

OCTOBER

FIRST SUNDAY

- Procession in honor of the Lady of the Holy Rosary known as the La Naval de Manila fiesta. Shrine is Sto. Domingo Church in Quezon City, a Manila suburb.
- 19 Traditional fiesta of the town of Pakil in Laguna Province, 114 kms. from Manila. The patroness

is the Virgen de Turrumba. The word "turrumba" means to tumble or to caper about. That is just what the participants in the procession do: they dance around and tap each other in the face and back while they point to the Virgin shouting "Sa Birhen!" and "Turrumba!"

NOVEMBER

- 1 All Saints' Day. The three largest cemeteries in and around Manila and the various cemeteries around the country become alive with people who pay homage to the memories of their departed ones. Offerings of flowers and candles and a 24-hour vigil is held.
- 23 Angono, 29 kms. from Manila, one of the picturesque towns around Laguna de Bay in Rizal Province, celebrates the feast of San Clemente with a procession participated in by people bearing paddles and bamboo sticks who accompany the saint in the fluvial parade.

DECEMBER

- 8 Feast of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady. The fishing village of Malabon, Rizal Province, about 20 minutes from Manila, honors the Virgin with nighttime procession down the Malabon-Navotas waterway.
- 12 The town fiesta of Pagsanjan in Laguna Province, 101 kms. from Manila is characterized with the setting up of beautiful wooden arches along its main streets. This is the same town famous for its falls.
- 24 Christmas Lantern Festival is held in San Fernando, Pampanga Province, 66 kms. from Manila. Gigantic lanterns made of paper and bamboo poles are lit with multi-colored bulbs.

LAST SUNDAY

"Bota Flores" which literally means to "throw flowers" or "offer flowers." This annual flower festival is held in Ermita Church in Manila in honor of the Nuestra Señora de Guia. ●

P eople, laces & Things



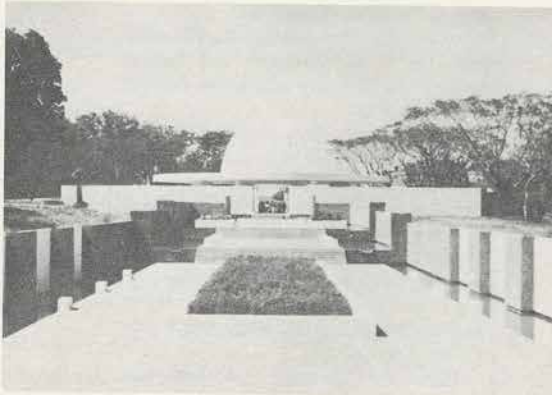
Only recently in the last few years, some enterprising people from the Philippine tourism offices mounted a campaign to lure the local inhabitants to savour the attractions the country had to offer. "See the Philippines First" was the battlecry. Not a negligible few heeded the cry, mostly those who had had happy repeated glimpses of Hongkong and Tokyo, Paris and Madrid, New York and Mexico. This same set which had been lukewarm at the start returned to their homes, wildly enthusiastic about their trips, raving about the whole colorful countryside: the vast seascape of the north and the south, the mighty mountain ranges and the majestic landscape in the south.

The local tourists were keen and enraptured at the many sights and sounds of the ports and cities visited and confirmed many seasoned travellers' findings that there were many enchanting vistas still to be discovered in the Philippines if only one took time out, and what there was to see was worth seeing. Many more have since heeded the call, confirming the main rediscovery that the country has bountiful and colorful places but its people are still its greatest attractions.

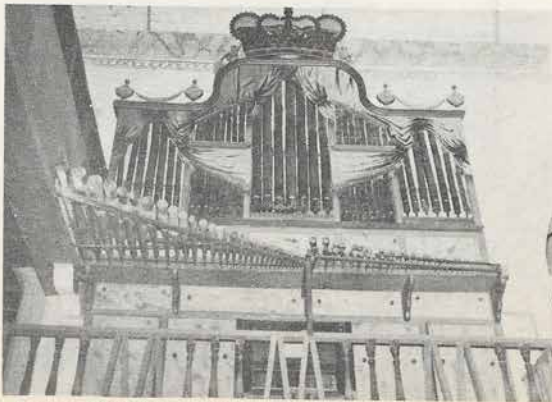
Travel brochures invariably describe in glowing terms the scenery from Aparri to Jolo. Greater emphasis has yet to be placed on the inhabitants of these places: the hardy mountaineers of the north, whose ancestors thousand of years ago carved the fabulous rice terraces in Banaue out of whole mountains; the Badjaos, the sea gypsies of Sulu, tanned golden by the sun, who have learned to use their arms as fins, swimming like a fish even before they take their first toddling step; the Bicol farmers who live under the awesome majestic shadows of Mount Mayon, called the world's perfect cone, the volcano that belches lava once in a while to remind the people there's still life in her. These people are the country's main attractions, the chief come-on. The Filipinos, known for their warmth, have retained their pristine virtues and open wide their hearts and their



Magellan's Cross in Cebu



Shrine in Corregidor



Bamboo Organ in Las Piñas

hearths to friend and stranger alike.

There is a miniature living map of the Philippines conveniently located just a stone's throw from the Manila International Airport. The foreigner who comes to the country for the first time who may not have a prearranged itinerary can get a visual sample of the various spots and go on from there to take in the real place later. Nayong Pilipino (Philippine Village), a project of Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, wife of the President of the Philippines, has displayed in its 35 hectares replicas of main attractions in the three island groups (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao), including the quaint mud thatch huts of the mountain people, the famed Chocolate Hills of Bohol, rice fields lambent with stalks and houses of turn-of-the-century architecture.

*The Philippine scenery
is beautiful; the
people lovely and friendly*

If the tourist is staying in the country only long enough to attend a convention or has time only between planes, there is still Manila to see: the hustling, bustling city with its outlying suburbs: Makati, probably the richest single community in the country, with its plush residences and sky-high business structures: Quezon City, Mandaluyong, San Juan, Caloocan, Pasay.

In Manila, one encounters a cross-section of the country. And in Manila, too, if one wants bargains, there are nice steals of jusi (cloth from banana fiber), piña (beige-colored flimsy fabric from the pineapple plant), imaginative products from wood — e.g., bookends, trays, nutcrackers, trays — capiz (interior of mother-of-pearls) lamps and trays, and Mindanao pearls peddled by fez-wearing Muslims on Mabini street, the heart of the city's shopping center.

In a hurry or not, the tourist can share the Filipino's greatest pride and joy: the famed Manila sunset. A Manila sunset is an experience ●

PRIMER ON THE PHILIPPINES

Location. — The group of islands lies in the Malay Archipelago with Borneo lying Southwest and Formosa less than 100 miles to the north. There are 7,107 islands and islets of which 2,773 are named. Major island divisions are Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

Climate. — There are two seasons, dry and rainy. Rainy season is from June to November. Pleasant sunny weather prevails the rest of the year.

Earliest Settlers. — The country was peopled through emigration from Southeast Asia in the 3rd century B.C., from what is now Indonesia and Malaya.

Population. — The latest census (1969) places the population at 37,000,000. The rate of increase is 3.4 per cent annually.

Religion. — 82.9 per cent of the population are Catholic, 10.4 per cent Protestants and Independent of different denominations; 6.7 per cent are Muslims.

Language. — Pilipino is the national language. There are 87 dialects listed. Pilipino is spoken by 13 million Filipinos. English is understood by 13 million and often serves as the language of government, business, mass media and academic circles.

Literacy. — By 1960 it had reached 72 per cent of the population.

Government. — Powers are separated with executive, vested in the President, legislative in the bicameral Congress and judiciary in various courts.

Constitution. — The Constitution is its fundamental and supreme law containing the Bill of Rights.

Educational System. — Its educational system consists of elementary (from first to

sixth grade, the seventh grade restored in private schools); secondary (from first to fourth year high school); collegiate (the number of years depending on the course taken); post-graduate courses and specialized vocational training courses.

Currency System. — The country has a managed currency system with the Central Bank assuming responsibility for the administration of the monetary and banking system. Its monetary unit is the Peso (P) composed of 100 centavos.

Forest Wealth. — Its forests comprise more than half of its land area and yield many products: hardwoods (Philippine Mahogany), rattan, resin, gums, oils, beeswax, firewood, charcoal, medicinal plants, orchids, etc.

Major Products. — The economy is mainly agricultural. The major products are rice, sugar cane, abaca, coconuts, tobacco, ramie, maguey, rubber, cotton, kapok and a great variety of fruits.

Investment Climate. — Its investment climate is highly attractive and includes various fields — agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, transportation, construction, trading and other services.

Political Parties. — There are two major political parties in the Philippines, the Nacionalista Party and the Liberal Party. At present, the Nacionalistas hold the majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. President Ferdinand E. Marcos belongs to the Nacionalista Party. A third political group is the Citizens Party. All political parties espouse the system and ideals of democracy. Both NP and LP have at one time or another held the reins of government ●





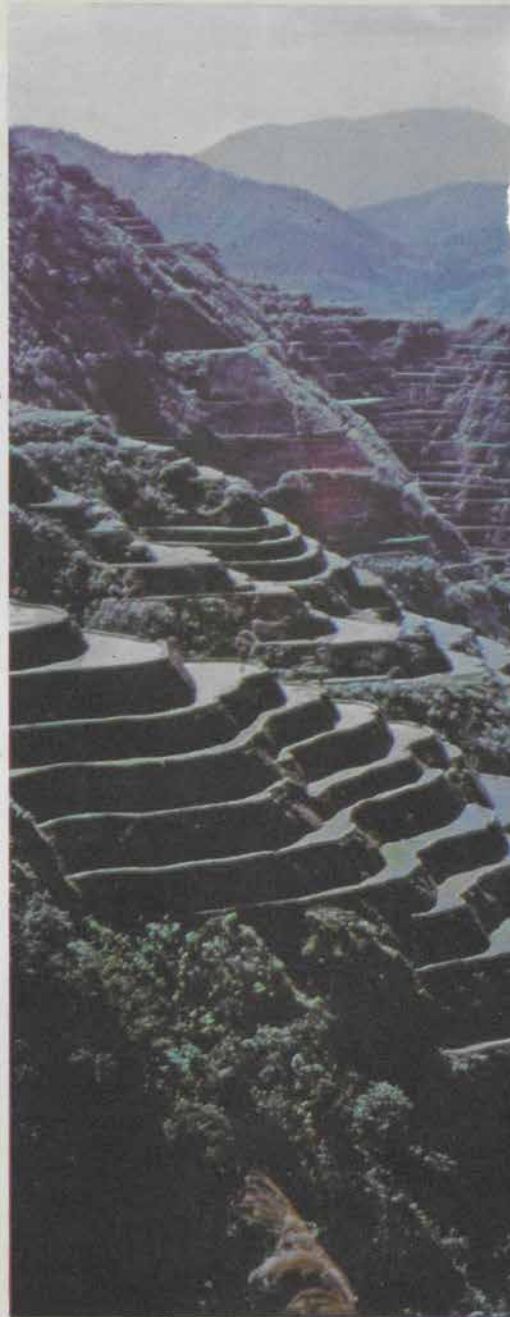
Mayon Volcano



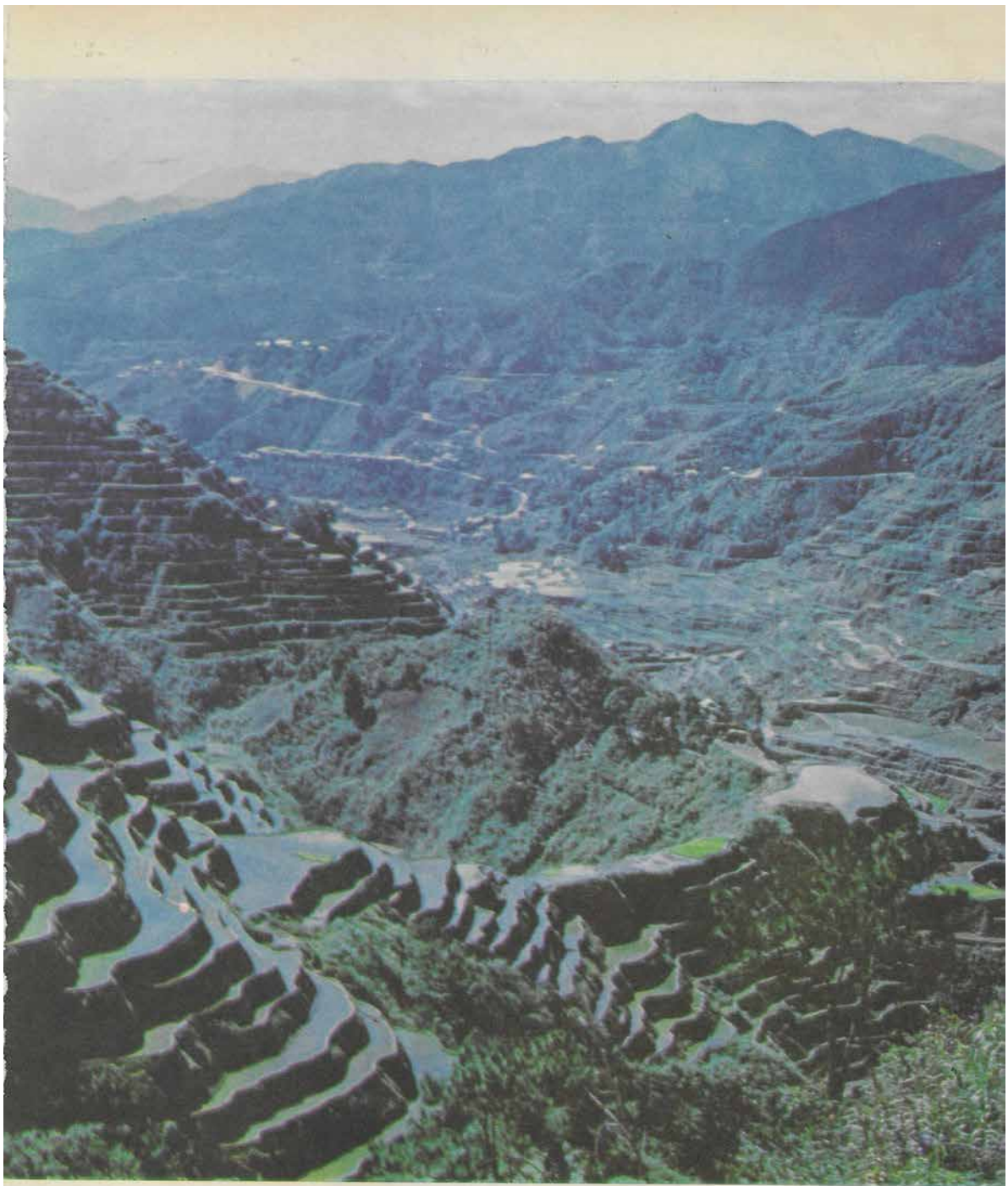
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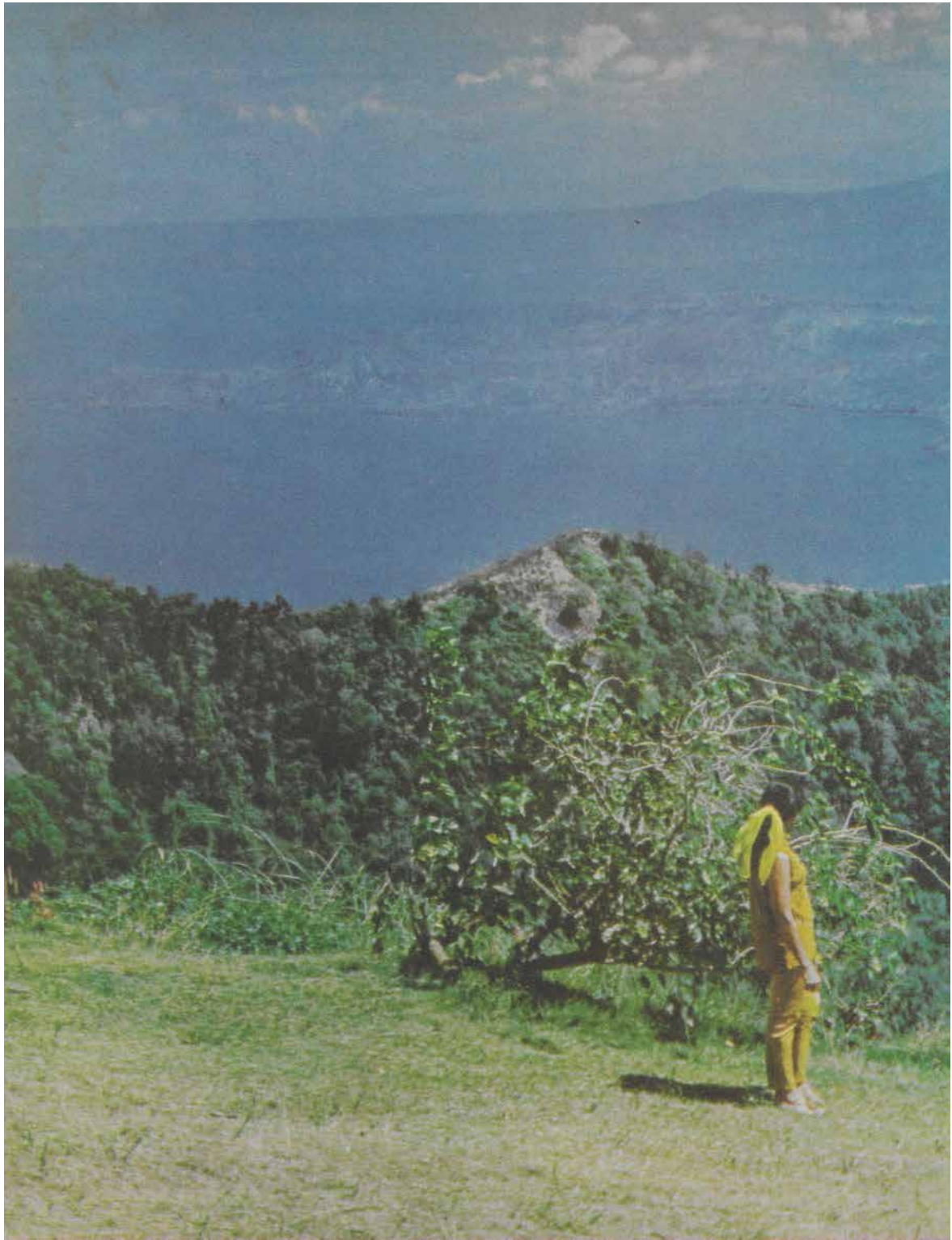


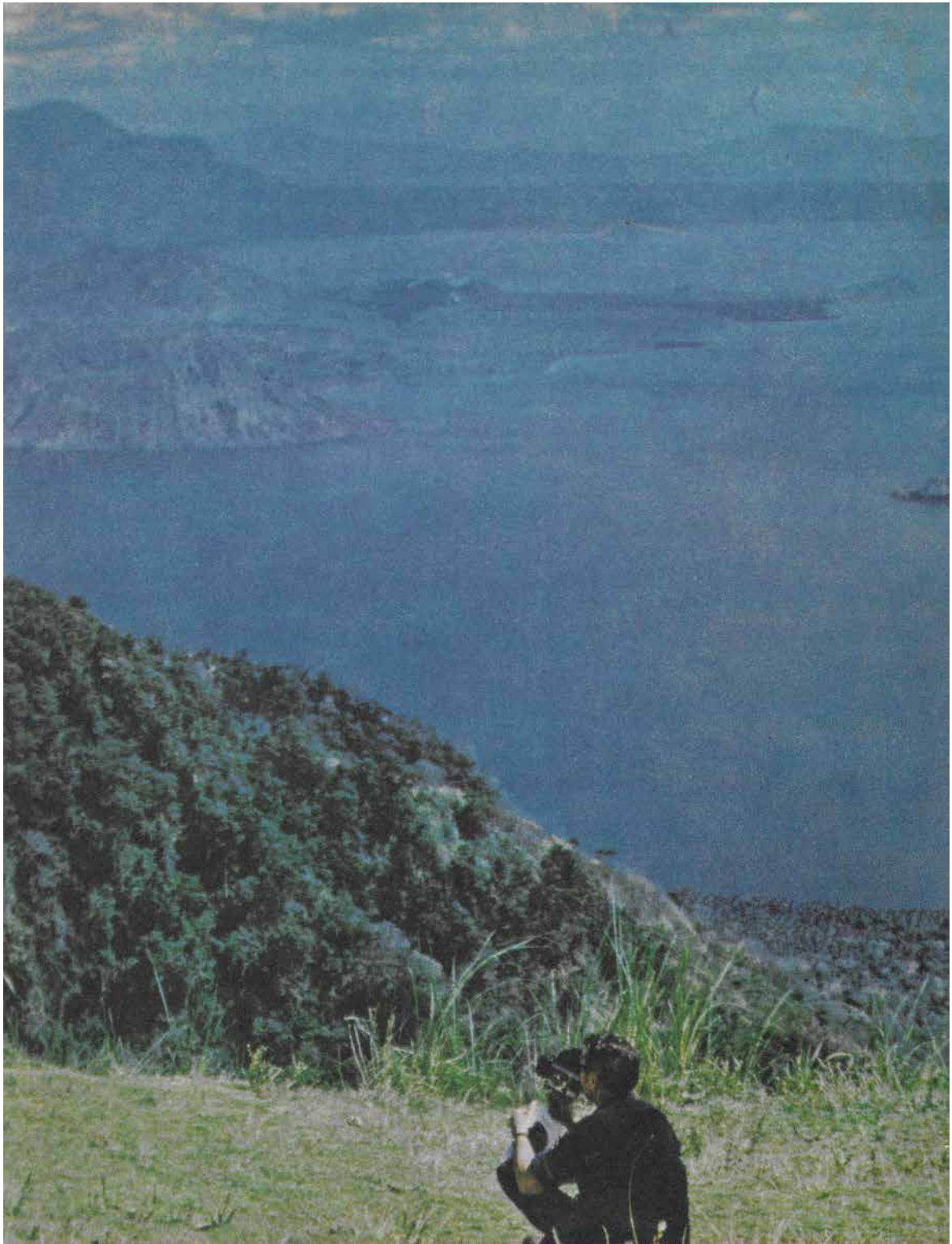
San Juanico Straits



Benguet Rice Terraces







OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

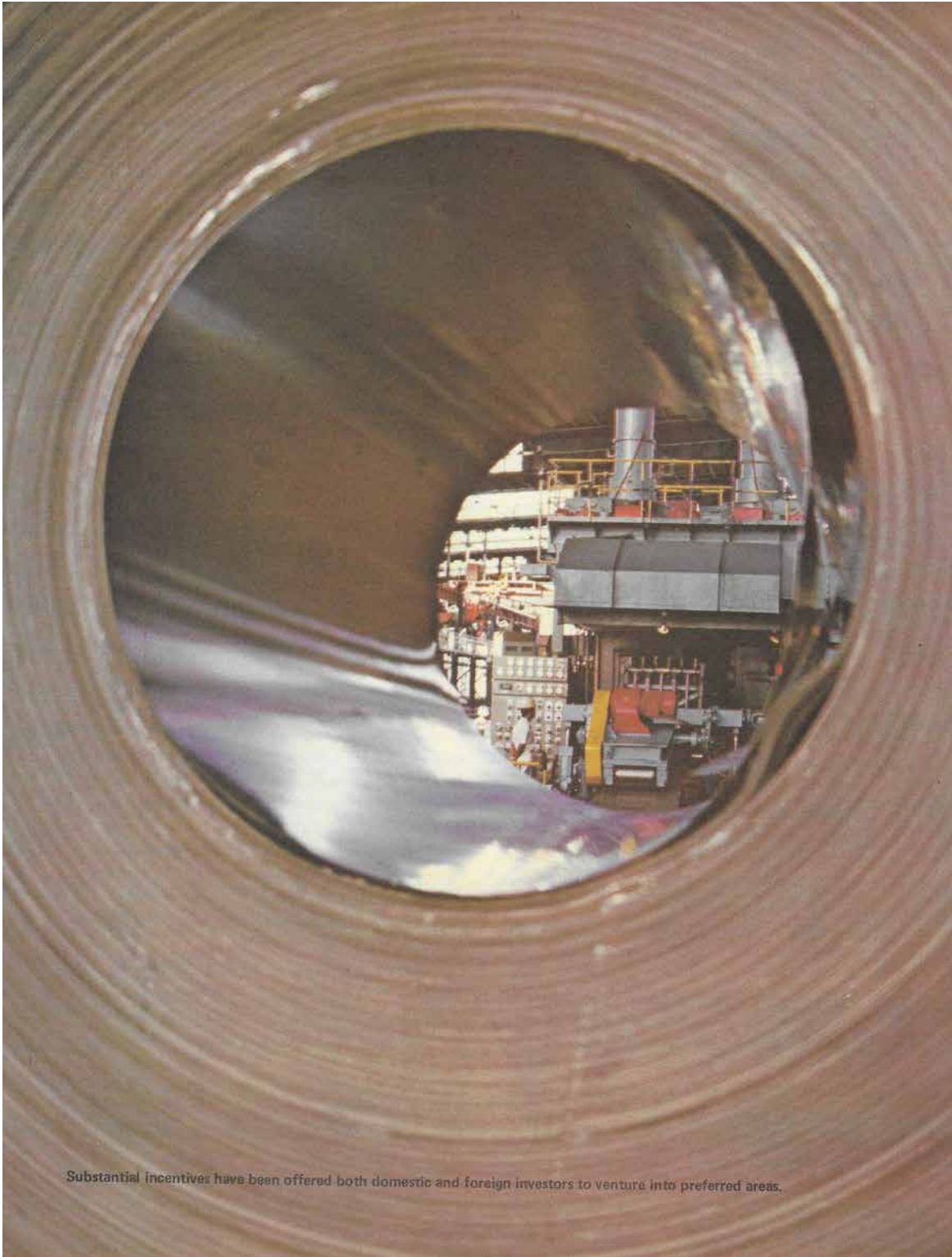
By ANTONIO V. AYALA

The Philippines is a young and rapidly growing nation. Partly from the labors and the enthusiasm of her own people and partly from the strong bonds of partnership that have characterized many Filipino and foreign joint ventures formed before and after World War II, the Philippines has been maintaining a respectable rate of growth. More recently, the government has been concentrating its efforts in the task of transforming a basically agricultural economy too long dependent on a few primary products into an agro-industrial complex utilizing and further processing more indigenous raw materials for both the expanding domestic market and the sophisticated and lucrative export trade.

Economic development in the Philippines is immensely aided by the presence of abundant natural resources, a great part of which still remains untouched. This is especially true of untapped mineral resources as well as forest

products. As in many other developing countries, the labor supply in the Philippines exceeds the present capacity of the economy to absorb it -- but it is a highly trainable manpower supply, and one that already abounds in various types of skills and entrepreneurial expertise at relatively low costs. Then, too, the transportation and communications infrastructure of the Philippines is relatively advanced, compared with that of many other developing economies.

Through the years, some of the world's largest corporations have come to the Philippines, and having fully participated in the exciting profitability of the country's healthy climate of investment, have chosen to remain. These foreign firms have managed to maintain top positions in listings of the Philippines' largest corporations. As a case in point, in 1968, thirteen foreign firms were among the top 27 enterprises that surpassed the P100



Substantial incentives have been offered both domestic and foreign investors to venture into preferred areas.

million mark in net sales. Rates of return on investments have likewise exceeded expectations, as the following table shows.



The Chinese-owned La Suerte Cigar and Cigarette Factory, for instance, posted a 69 per cent rate of return on investment with its net-income after tax of P10 million. The Shell Refining Company of the Philippines, Inc., a British subsidiary, achieved a 22 per cent rate of return on investment with its net income of P19 million, while two American firms, U.S. Industries (Phils.), Inc. and Good-year Tire and Rubber Company of the Philippines, Inc., registered 30 per cent and 32 per cent rates of return on investment with their net incomes of P11 and P29 millions, respectively.

If the recent inflow of foreign participation into the Philippines has not been up to expectations, it has not been due to lack of profitable investment opportunities as much as to the lack of proper direction in the past in channeling foreign equity into investment areas where, from the viewpoint of the Filipino entrepreneur, the risks, the capital and tech-

nology requirements are beyond his present capabilities. In fact, it is probably because the Philippines has often been indiscriminate in welcoming foreign investments that problems concerning economic nationalism have arisen and various misimpressions have been created regarding the country's attitudes towards foreign investment. An American investor, for example, who has in some cases enjoyed better than national treatment, will resent any attempt to place him on an equal footing with other foreign groups since this means a cut-back in the number and extent of advantages to which he has grown accustomed. Thus, the legitimate desire of domestic entrepreneurs to be protected from unfair competition in investment areas, which they can adequately develop and manage, has too often been misunderstood to mean a blanket policy of discouraging foreign participation without distinguishing among the types of ventures being considered.

Recently, however, two complementary laws have been passed to dispel this cloud of confusion seemingly enveloping the investment climate of the country. The Board of Investments is the government agency responsible for implementing the laws and channeling foreign and domestic capital into desirable investment areas. These laws were passed to remove the uncertainties which characterized the Philippine foreign investment climate by defining, on the one hand, the areas where foreign investments would play a legitimate role in Philippine development and by removing, on the other, the not uncommon fear of unfair foreign competition among local entrepreneurs.

Republic Act 5186, or the Investment Incentives Act, specifically encourages both domestic and foreign investors to venture into the preferred areas delineated in the *Investment Priorities Plan* by offering them substantial incentives. The law thus sets the direction of new investment flow into specific areas deemed essential to the balanced development of the economy. Republic Act 5455, on the

other hand, deals with new foreign business ventures desiring entry into areas other than those declared to be preferred. This law tries to exclude new foreign investments from gaining entry into over-crowded and socially undesirable investment areas so that foreign equity may not be dissipated, but rather directed to areas where they will be most profitable to the investors concerned while at the same time beneficial to the Philippine economy.

Another law, Republic Act 5490, gives added momentum to the development of foreign trade and new export products through the establishment of the country's first foreign-trade zone. Located in Mariveles, Bataan, a peninsula lying northwest of Manila, the foreign-trade zone is designed to encourage the growth of export-oriented industries, which under the law are allowed duty-free importation of capital goods and raw materials for the manufacture of export products.

These laws are primarily intended to provide the impetus for an accelerated shift from an agricultural economy to a balanced agro-industrial development. Although the Philippines is still basically agricultural, the index of production indicates the growing strength of this new industrial force.

In physical terms, industrial output more than doubled between 1949 and 1955. By 1965, it was again twice what it had been in 1955. The continuing trend in accelerated industrialization is evident from the subsequent indices of physical volume of production for later years, which indicate the more rapid growth of the mining and manufacturing sectors relative to the agricultural sector.

INDEX OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION 1955 = 100

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing
1965	140.4	151.8	200.9
1966	152.1	166.2	218.6
1967	155.5	180.9	226.6
1968	170.8	207.7	248.4

An additional indication of this emerging pattern of agro-industrial development is the increasing number of new industrial products being manufactured and made available for export to newer and more varied markets. Among the new exports are plywood, which earned \$21.5 M in 1968 or over three times the export receipts of \$6.5 M earned in 1960, and cement and tinplates which were both exported for the first time in 1969. Bananas, ceramic tiles, shoes, pharmaceuticals, plastic products and memory cores (a device for storing information which forms an integral part of a computer) are other examples of new export products.

The list of preferred areas included in the *Investment Priorities Plan* of the Board of Investments shows more explicitly the governmental policy with regard to domestic and foreign investments. Substantial incentives are offered to entrepreneurs, both Filipino and foreign, who take up the various preferred investment opportunities which have so far remained unexplored for want of capital and lack of direction in inducing available capital to flow into these areas. The following are some examples of project opportunities where foreign equity can play a particularly significant and far-reaching role in the nation's development.

PULP AND PAPER

Integrated pulp and paper is included in the Board of Investments' *Third Investment Priorities Plan* and carries a supply-demand gap of 90,000 metric tons. An integrated pulp and paper plant would involve both the manufacture of pulp from indigenous raw materials and the conversion of this pulp into different types of paper, such as printing and writing, industrial (kraft) and tissue paper, and newsprint.

The domestic market for paper in the Philippines is made up principally of newspaper publishers and printers and the cor-

rugated box manufacturers in the Greater Manila area. Together, they account for about 70 per cent of total domestic demand. Import figures for newsprint from 1950 to 1967 indicate a steady annual growth rate of 8 per cent while containerboard showed a growth rate of 10 per cent from 1950 to 1962, further increasing to 12.2 per cent from 1964 onwards.

With the use of the 8 per cent growth rate as a basis, projected total demand for paper is estimated at 276,000 metric tons in 1970, rising to 373,000 metric tons by 1974. Projected domestic production, on the other hand, is placed at about 105,000 metric tons in 1970, increasing to about 283,000 metric tons by 1974.

In 1968, 57.5 per cent of the total supply of paper was imported and 42.5 per cent was supplied by domestic producers. There are now four firms engaged in the production of paper with an aggregate annual capacity of about 102,000 metric tons. Four firms have also been approved by the Board of Investments with a total capacity of 82,180 metric tons.

COPPER SMELTING

At present, a major portion of the copper ore production of the Philippines is exported in concentrate form to Japan and the United States, only to be imported back into the country in the form of finished and semi-finished copper products.

Known copper reserves all over the islands have been estimated at 383,500,000 ST (8-86 per cent copper). Total copper production for 1969 was valued at P657 million, with exports continuing to rise impressively.

A copper-smelting plant with an annual rated capacity of 60,000 metric tons of blister copper and 20,000 metric tons of refined copper would require an estimated investment of \$32 M. The rate of return on investment is about 6.7 per cent.

The domestic market for the product is composed of industrial users, such as manufacturers of electrical and transport equipment, who are now in the process of expanding production. An export market for copper blister could readily be developed in Southeast Asia, the U.S.A. and the European countries.

OTHER PREFERRED AREAS OF INVESTMENT IN AGRO - INDUSTRIES

Priority Area	Status	Measured Capacity		Annual Capacity of Recommended Minimum Economic-Size Plant	Investment Requirement
		Domestic	Export		
Forest & Fiber Products					
Wood Chips	NP		144,000 BDU	12 BDU	P 1.2 M
Plywood	NP	150 M SF	290 MSF	96 MSF	P10 M
Veneer	NP		280 MSF	90 MSF	P 6.4 M
Food Processing					
Coconut Oil (processing only)	NP	—	100,000 MT	67,500 MT	P18.6 M
Fruits & vegetables	P-NP	16,700 MT	12,000 MT	1,000 MT	P 4.6 M
Palm oil (processing only)	NP	7,200 MT	30,000 MT	6,000 MT	P 3 M
Livestock & Fishing					
Fish (deep-sea)	NP	214,000 MT		1,200 MT	P 1.2 M
Hogs	NP	113,000 MT		640 MT	P 1.4 M
Crop Production					
Processed Grain	NP	543,000 MT		10,000 MT	P 5 M

Copper smelting is listed in the *Third Investment Priorities Plan* on a pioneer status. The measured capacity, or supply - demand gap, allows for 10,000 metric tons for domestic consumption and 50,000 metric tons for the export market.

INTEGRATED PULP AND RAYON MANUFACTURE

The Philippines continues to import the rayon staple fiber requirements of its various textile mills. In 1969 domestic consumption was about 15,000 metric tons and a very conservative forecast would place domestic consumption at 19,000 metric tons by 1975. If rayon were to be produced in the country, however, there is a great possibility that

demand for rayon would increase considerably, since textile mills would tend to shift to rayon, instead of utilizing other synthetic fibers which presently have to be imported. Assuming the rayon share of synthetic fibers to be constant, the domestic demand would reach 27,500 metric tons in 1975.

Integrated pulp and rayon manufacture would involve the process of dissolving pulp from local wood species and the final conversion of the pulp into rayon staple fibers. The rayon staple fiber produced should meet the quality requirements of the textile mills which utilize it for blending with other spun fibers for men's suiting materials, women's apparel, household linens and similar uses.

Studies indicate that an integrated dissolving

OTHER PREFERRED AREAS OF INVESTMENT IN MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Priority Area	Status	Measured Capacity		Annual Capacity of Recommended Minimum Economic-Size Plant	Investment Requirement
		Domestic	Export		
<i>Metallic</i>					
Iron Ore (beneficiated & including pre-reduced and metallized pellets)	NP	800,000 MT	1 M MT	300,000 MT	P14.8 M
Primary Steel (integrated including slabs, blooms & billets)	P	2,000,000 MT		1 M MT	P783 M
Nickel metals & alloys	P	1,000 MT	50,000 MT	24,000 MT	P363 M
<i>Non-Metallic</i>					
Sulfur	P		150,000 MT	150,000 MT	P60 M
<i>Iron or Steel Basic Industries</i>					
Special & Alloy steel	P	9,100 MT		500 MT	P997,000
<i>Industrial Machinery</i>					
Lathes	P	8,900 units		300 units	P3.9 M
<i>Fabricated Metal Products</i>					
Steam Boilers (package type up to 200 BHP)	P	1,200 units		6 units	P1.9 M
<i>Engines</i>					
High HP Diesel Engines (200 BHP and above)	P	5,300 units		100 units	P6.5 M
<i>Transport</i>					
Ocean-going ships	P	800,000 G.T.		10,000 G.T.	P24 M

pulp and rayon plant with a capacity of 25,000 MT/year staple fiber and 33,000 MT/year dissolving pulp would involve a total investment of \$59 million. With the incentives granted by the Board of Investments and with the assumption of an annual estimated sales revenue of P100.2 M, the rate of return on investments would be 10.3 per cent and could increase to 16.5 per cent on the basis of an annual estimated sales revenue of P118.8 M.

The Philippines is most suitable for rayon manufacture, since practically all the raw materials required, with the exception of carbon disulfide and soda ash, can be readily supplied from the country's abundant reserves of wood and agricultural fiber materials. Rayon manufacture is listed in the Third Investment Priorities Plan as a pioneer area. A measured capacity or supply-demand gap of 25,000 MT is allowed.

OIL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Because of positive indications that oil, which is found in neighboring countries, is likewise to be found in the Philippines, there is an upsurge of oil-consciousness, as shown by the renewed bids for concessions and exploration plans, and by brisk trading at the

stock exchanges. In 1969 alone, the Bureau of Mines (the government body which oversees mining ventures in the country) received more than a hundred new applications for concessions, mostly for offshore areas. The Philippines has a total national oil reserve area of about 16 million hectares.

The Philippines lies along the same oil belt as Borneo and Australia, where oil fields have recently been discovered. Hence there is renewed interest in oil exploration in the country. The optimism is also based on reports from the ECAFE committee for offshore prospecting, which indicate that Asian countries, the Philippines included, could have vast oil fields lying under their seas.

Oil exploration is a high-risk, capital-intensive undertaking. This is a good example of an investment area where foreign equity has a legitimate role to play, and where the goal of the private sector to make a profit is in harmony with the national interest of developing the country's natural resources, thereby generating much-needed employment and increasing the nation's income.

Present Philippine laws limit oil exploration and development to Filipino and American citizens, and to corporations which are at least 60 per cent owned and controlled by them.

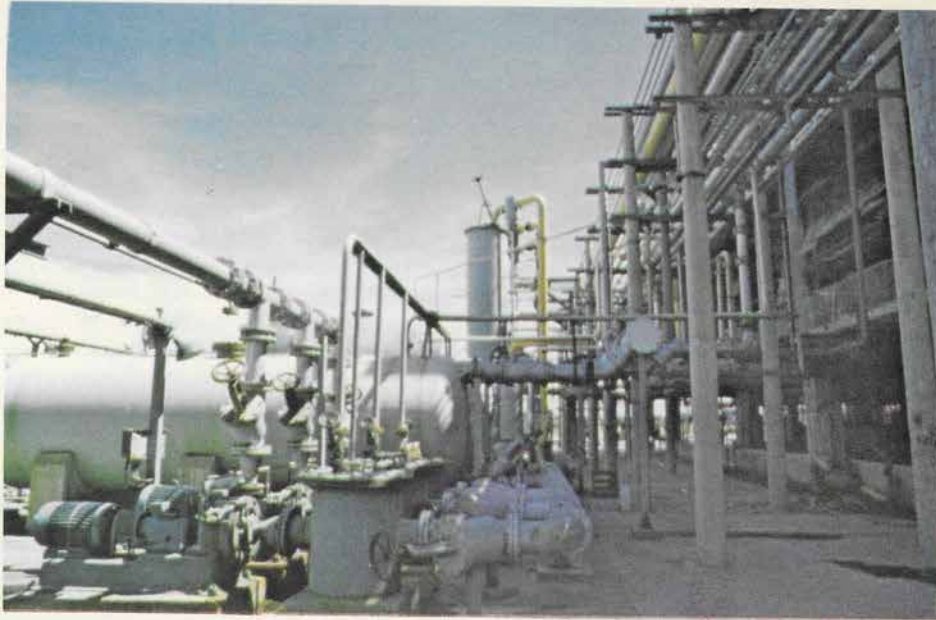
OTHER PREFERRED AREAS OF INVESTMENT IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Priority Area	Status	Measured Capacity		Annual Capacity of Recommended Minimum Economic-Size Plant	Investment Requirement
		Domestic	Export		
Polystyrene resins	P	10,800 MT		10,800 MT	P3.2 M
Antibiotics	P	54,000 kg.		21,000 kg.	P5.5 M
Nylon Fibers	P	7,900 MT		3,960 MT	P51.3 M
Polyvinyl alcohol resins	P	2,000 MT		1,000 MT	P 3.2 M
Polyvinyl Chloride resins (polymerization from monomer)	NP	37,000 MT		16,000 MT	P20 M
Benzene Hexachloride (6%)	P	8,600 MT		6,600 MT	P 6.6 M

The results of such restrictions have been disappointing. Congress is presently studying the feasibility of permitting all foreign oil companies to engage in oil exploration, development and exploitation, under terms which would make the Philippines competitive with other non-oil-producing countries without violating present Constitutional provisions.

globe, an ever-increasing volume of trade has been flowing between the Philippines and a host of other developing and developed countries.

Trading partners from the developed countries have been discovering the geographical vantage point of the Philippines as a centrally situated industrial base, where production,



Foreign corporations are fully participating in the profitability of the country's climate of investment.

EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES -- A PREFERRED AREA OF INVESTMENT

Considered a major preferred area is the field of exports, which has been explicitly included in the Investment Priorities Plan. The government has, in fact, engaged in an export promotion program geared toward diversification and increase of the country's international trade volume.

The Philippines has long recognized the development of foreign trade as an imperative for accelerated growth and as a fulfillment of her commitment to free trade. Thus, by sea and by air, to and from the four corners of the

supported by a substantial domestic demand, can profitably start and be exported to neighboring Asian countries and the rest of the world.

In Asia, the principal trading partners of the Philippines include Japan, Australia and Indonesia. Of the countries in Europe, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom rank third, fourth and fifth, respectively, among the leading partners of the Philippines in 1968. By virtue of the Laurel-Langley Agreement the United States of America understandably ranks first among the Philippines' principal trading partners. However,

through the years, there has been a continuous diversification of both market and product in the nation's international trade.

Governmental policy has been partly instrumental in this broadening of export horizons. The Philippines, which has no diplomatic its willingness to forge trade bonds with Eastern Europe. It has also launched an export program aimed at developing the country's export-oriented industries and finding markets for their goods. The Board of Investments, for one, has included existing industries with excess capacities for export, in its annual *Investment Priorities Plan*. As of March 31, 1970, a total of 64 export-oriented firms had been approved for the exportation of their excess production of cement, tinplates, rubber shoes, bailey-type bridges, garments and textiles, pianos and a host of other manufactured products, a number of which are being exported by the country for the first time.

The actual performance of 19 of these approved firms has augured well for the export

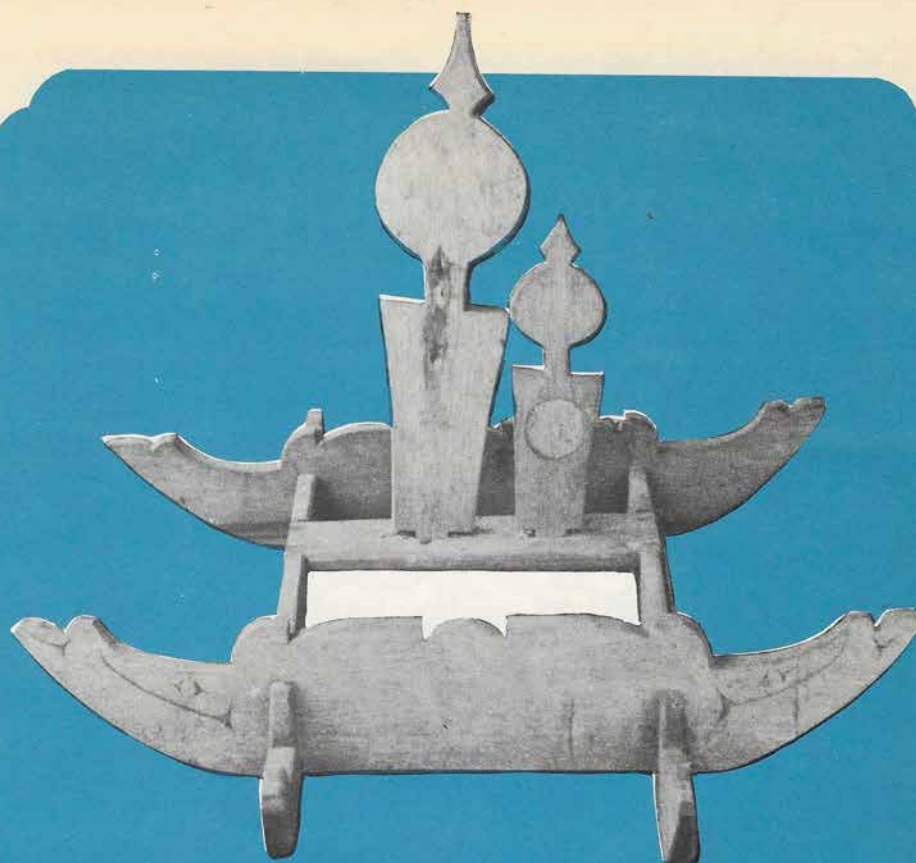
trade of the country. Since September 1969 up to the end of March 1970, the actual export earnings of these 19 registered industrial firms have approximated the \$10 million mark. As evidenced by the actual destinations of their export products, these 19 registered firms have achieved diversification of the country's export markets. These range from Southeast Asian neighbors to the European, North and South American continents and some African and Middle East countries.

The grant of export incentives as well as the relatively lower production costs generally prevalent in the country, and proximity of the Philippines to the Southeast Asian markets have been the chief prime movers of this new spurt in the export trade of the Philippines.

The momentum of a new industrial dynamism has been significantly re-shaping the economic skyline of the Philippines. In the task of sustaining and accelerating such a propitious trend in growth, the Philippines extends an invitation to partnership to her many friends throughout the world ●



Economic development in the Philippines is aided by abundant natural resources.



OLD ART IN NEW FORM

By LUISA H. A. LINSANGAN

It has often been said that pre-Spanish art and culture in the Philippines — a blend of such varied influences as Hindu and Islamic, Chinese and Japanese, Indian and Malayan — gradually fell away or were swept aside by the tide of occidental traditions which began with Spanish colonization. Pre-Spanish Philippine

art was, as to be expected, much weaker than that which existed in the mainland of Asia and from which it drew its characteristics, and it was but natural for it to give way to the impact of Western domination.

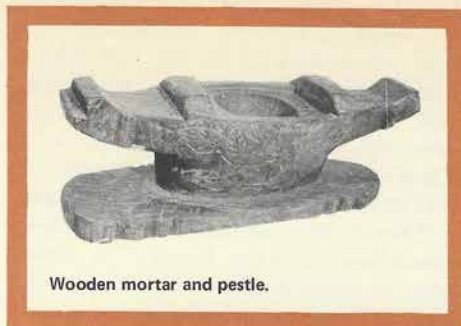
In recent years, however, a rediscovery of pre-Spanish cultural patterns led to the belief or to the exploration of the idea that some of the basic values and institutions of the Filipino were formed and became set before the advent of Spanish sovereignty, and that whatever changes came about as a result of new contact with the West were adapted

and more or less reshaped to suit Filipino patterns of belief and performance. A brief and cursory examination of samples of folk art around us -- the shapes and colors, lines and patterns, sights and sounds that symbolize Filipino thought and feeling, that best capture Philippine folk spirit -- may help bear this out.

Foreigners in the Philippines have always been fascinated by the nipa house, the *bahay kubo*, a type of dwelling most typical of pre-Spanish art, culture and craftsmanship. The early Filipinos mastered dimension and detail,



Intricate Maranao craft.



Wooden mortar and pestle.

and even practiced the basic principle of mass production (the preparations for the roof segments were always done on the ground). Authorities on architecture have advanced the opinion that the Gothic Vault and the Philippine nipa hut are probably the only structures that use three dimensional stresses, a trend now gaining ground in Europe and the United States.

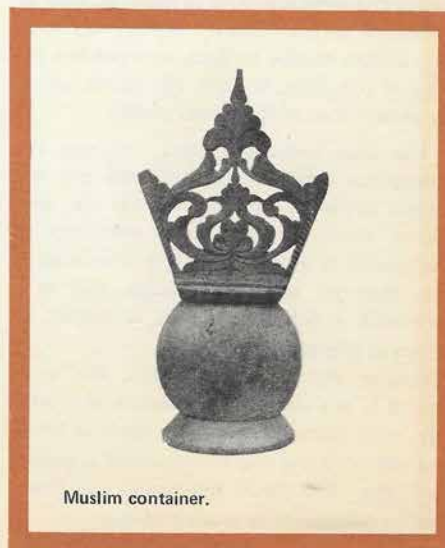
Other examples of early Filipino dwellings are the Samal houses which are supported by stilts on water (in the province of Sulu), the Tausog huts and the Maranao and Magindanao tribal houses (in the island of Mindanao) which have been influenced by Indonesian migrations. Along with the lowland and upland huts of Luzon, they typify Filipino art and craftsmanship before the coming of Magellan to the Philippines in 1521.

Another example of folk art which is Oriental in nature and origin and has survived centuries of Western influence is the embossed-tin ornamentation which is an integral part of the calesa, the horse-drawn vehicle still to be found in the streets of Manila. No longer made of tin but of stainless steel, these plates embossed with leaf and flower designs are made by Chinese artisans who learned the craft from their forbears in the Asiatic mainland. (The craft is, incidentally, also popular in Mexico, and students of Mexican art attribute its origin to China from where, through

the Philippines and the Manila Acapulco galleon trade, it reached Mexico).

On the beaches of Mindanao, the decaying hull of an occasional *sapit*, a wooden boat characterized by delicate carvings on helm and prow and used by the Tausog seamen of Sulu, attest to the fine woodwork still being done in this part of the country. Maranao houses are still buttressed by massive beams which feature carved scroll designs, and Maranao boats still sport fancy prows replete with glass and mirror spangles and the brilliant colors of the *sari-manok*. The Malayan influence, attributed to the nomads who roved the high seas in search of adventure and plunder, is manifested even in the household utensils which are just as intricately carved as the house beams and the sail boats, the wooden shields and the other weapons still in use in these tribal regions.

The Mohammedan influence, obvious in the geometric designs and abstractions which were the natural consequence of the religious taboo on animal and human representations, may be noted in metal art, woodcarvings, and in the fabrics woven for clothing and



Muslim container.



tapestry. The decorated bamboo tubes commonly used in the Maranao regions as tobacco containers are generally painted in jewel colors but the design is always geometric – squares and triangles arranged in varied patterns resulting in more geometric abstractions.

The Maranao fern motif is popular in brass-work, although it is also said that the spirals, circles and ovals also used in metal art may be attributed to the Chinese. Some other common designs include triangles arranged like the tops of pyramids, tendrils and scrolls which are abstractions of the flower motifs.

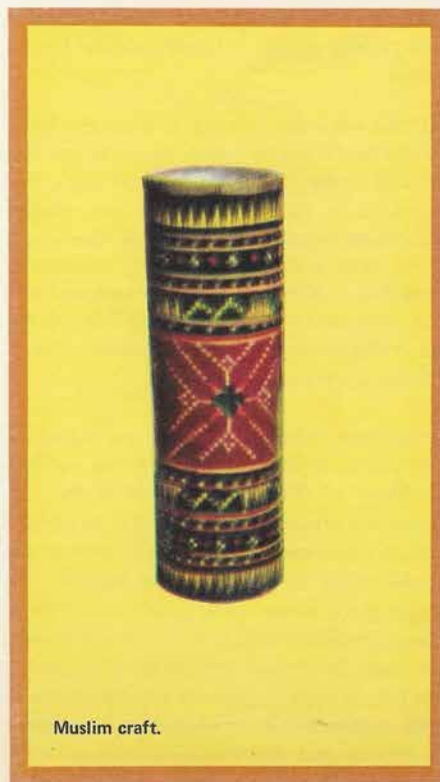
The Mohammedan culture, reaching the Philippines between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, brought with it the *sari-manok* which has come to be considered as the symbol of Muslim art. It is interesting to note that the *sari-manok* design, that of a bird with a fish in its claws, is subject to different interpretations.

Among the Muslim Filipinos, the word *manok* is not confined to chicken or rooster but covers the whole range of fowls or birds, and the word *sari* may be translated as similar to or like. The phrase *sari-manok* may therefore be interpreted to mean bird-like.

It is said that the Maranaos who inhabit the

Lake Lanao region might have conceived the *sari-manok* from having watched many an eagle swoop down on the lake and seconds later soar to triumphant heights with fish in its beak or claws. Another view makes of the *sari-manok* a royal bird, a mythical bird with a long and magnificent history that may well have its beginnings in an exotic Indian legend.

Whatever its meaning and origin, the *sari-manok* has come to stay. Its colors, its curving lines, its symbolism has found its way into many a Filipino home in the form of a piece of tapestry, a colorful specimen of wood-carving, or even in the polished surface of a brass tray. It has appeared in the handle of varied household utensils, in the prow of fishing boats, occasionally as a modified drying rack of plates and kitchen utensils.



Muslim craft.

he tourist in the Philippines, more likely than not focuses his camera on a busy intersection in downtown Manila. What fascinates him is not the heavy traffic of the rush hour nor the interesting fact of the more or less equal distribution of American, European and Japanese cars in the streets. What has caught his eye and now makes him stand in wonder before he decides to capture on film that which he sees in front of him, this fleet of mini-buses unlike anything he has ever before seen anywhere in the world. Past him they race, this army of ex-jeps that seem to negate, by flamboyant lines and garish colors, their Willys origin.

The jeepney years ago found its way to the New York World's Fair and was there accorded curious stares, applause and credit. Here,

everyone agreed, was something no other country had, something no other people had managed to do with the drab army-surplus vehicles that came in the wake of World War II. Here, everyone said, was a beautiful example of Filipino folk art, a worthy product-specimen of Filipino ingenuity. Indeed, as an art critic put it, "Nothing, but absolutely nothing, is more truly Filipino than the jeepney."

The jeepney colors, generally intense in their primary hues, are typical of the Filipino fiesta colors, the gay buntings, the bright lights. The lines and patterns, the assortment of swirling designs and elaborate abstractions, are the modern-day, citified cousins of the swirls and curves that characterize the provincial *carromatas* (horse-drawn vehicles designed for more than two passengers and featuring gayly colored spindles and polished metal trimmings) and its smaller relative, the ice-cream vendor's cart.

The ice-cream cart of the province has not given in to modern-day big-city functionalism manifested in sparse, clean-cut lines. The provincial ice-cream cart is a visual delight, a utilitarian vehicle-container decked out in fiesta regalia: gay colors, at least two or three towers of metal spangles so polished that they gleam like mirrors. The round spangles are not unlike those that still enjoy popularity among *calesa* owners who employ the same kind of ornamentation on their horses.

So there we have the small ice-cream cart, the bigger *carromata* and the speeding jeepney in a kinship which shares whorls and wings, shells and scrolls, polished metal and bright colors. Oriental baroque, some call it. Spanish baroque, others insist. Muslim baroque, why not?

The Filipino fiesta colors -- the primary reds and yellows, the intense blues and greens, the vivid pinks and flaming scarlets -- may be a heritage from Latin and tropical Mexico, or from sun-drenched Spain, just as they may well be a *sari-manok* legacy ●



The Philippine jeepney.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

ARMANDO D. MANALO (Aguinaldo), one of the country's most knowledgeable and respected writers, has done several articles on Aguinaldo, the latest a brief biographical sketch. Mr. Manalo runs a column in the Manila Chronicle, is with the Philippine Foreign Office as Consul-General. He is also the Technical Consultant of the Philippines Quarterly.

GLORIA D. TRINIDAD (Philippine Festivals and People, Places & Things) is assistant bureau manager of the Agence France Presse, Manila. She was formerly its features editor. She has travelled extensively in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. She has visited most of the spots she writes about and has savored a bit of the various fiestas and festivals on which she writes knowledgeably.



ANTONIO V. AYALA (Investment Opportunities) is, at 35, acting chairman of the Board of Investments. He was earlier with the Program Implementation Agency (PIA), the forerunner of the Presidential Economic Staff (PES), as head of its capital transfers department. Mr. Ayala, a technocrat highly respected in Philippine economic and business circles, was recruited for government service while still a graduate student (Doctorate in Economics) at Georgetown University. After his stint at the PIA, Mr. Ayala joined the technical panel of the Philippine Bond Floatation in New York and shortly after, was economic attache in Washington.

LUISA H.A. LINSANGAN (Old Art In New Forms) is one of the country's reputable women writers. She majored in Chemistry at the University of the Philippines but left it for Journalism. She edits the Weekly Women's Magazine, collects ghost lore and has started a small collection of modern paintings, antique santos and period furniture.

ZNY (for Zenaida) LAYGO, who did the color study of a lantern-maker (cover) and the black and white line drawings for Philippine Festivals (pp. 11-13) belongs to the small excellent core of women painters in the Philippines. Mrs. Laygo, whose paintings have been described as "very feminine," has captured the essence of the small town and the rural area and has, according to one art critic, injected social commentary in her work, such as the weary and resigned look and stoop of rural women and the gaunt expression of peddlers. Mrs. Laygo has travelled to all Southeast Asian countries, except Mainland China, in her search for materials for her paintings. A Fine Arts undergraduate of the University of the Philippines, she is Art Director of the Weekly Women's Magazine.

MAURO MALANG SANTOS, who does the art work and layout for the Philippines Quarterly is today one of the most prestigious and sought after of Filipino artists in his particular line of work. He paints seriously, produces prize-winning cartoons with facility, and is well-known for his line drawings. He is a Director of the Board of Tourist and Travel Industry of the Philippines.

CREDITS

Detail of Andres Bonifacio monument (p. 9) by Totoy Enriquez; A Calendar of Philippine Fiestas (p. 16) compiled by the BTTI and PTTA; photos on pp. 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, courtesy of the PTTA; Index of Phy-

sical Volume of Production (p. 26) from Central Bank Statistical Bulletin of March 1969; photo on p. 27 courtesy of Elizalde Steel Co.; Table on Return on Investments (p. 28) courtesy of Manila Chronicle. ●



