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POPE, WITH MARCOS BESIDE HIM, DELIVERS HUMAN RIGHTS TALK

By Henry Kamm, Special To the New York Times

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Pope John Paul II delivered a homily on human rights today in Malacanang, the presidential palace, while President Ferdinand E. Marcos, his host, sat beside him.

Mr. Marcos, who ended more than eight years of martial law a month ago, is preparing for a presidential election soon that will assure him six more years in power. He has been President since 1965.

The Pope, who arrived here this morning on a six-day visit, implicitly praised the lifting of martial law as a good sign.

Allusion to Martial Law

"Recent initiatives that are worthy of praise augur well for the future," he said, "since they manifest confidence in the capacity of the people to assume their rightful share of responsibility in building a society that strives for peace and justice and protects all human rights."

In firm and clear English, the Pope spoke in generalities that nevertheless plainly applied to Mr. Marcos's decision to suspend civil rights and rule under martial law from 1972 until last month.

"Even in exceptional situations that may at times arise, one can never justify any violation of the fundamental dignity of the human person or of the basic rights that safeguard this dignity," the Pope declared as Mr. Marcos sat stolidly on one of the thronelike gilt chairs on the stage.

"Legitimate concern for the security of a nation, as demanded by the common good, could lead to the temptation of subjugating to the state the human being and his or her dignity and rights. Marcos Apologizes

"Any apparent conflict between the exigencies of security and the

citizens' basic rights must be resolved according to the fundamental principle - upheld always by the church - that social organization exists only for the service of man and for the protection of his dignity and that it cannot claim to serve the common good when human rights are not safeguarded."

President Marcos, discarding his prepared remarks, apologized for what he called "petty and small" church-state differences. "Forgive us, holy father," he said. "Now that you are here, we resolve we shall wipe out all conflicts and set up a society that is harmonious to attain the ends of God."

Pope John Paul touched on a sensitive issue when he emphasized that "joint effort of all the citizens builds a truly sovereign nation" and urged "a spirit of mutual respect and civic responsibility." No Opposition in Audience

His audience was a large but hand-picked group of Cabinet members, judges, dignitaries and political associates of the President that included none of the political opposition nor any people who held office before martial law and have not rallied to Mr. Marcos. Even the country's only living former President, Diosdado Macapagal, was not invited.

The welcome in the lavishly redecorated Spanish-style palace mixed regimented pomp inside with a fiesta atmosphere outside. The hundreds of guests were required to wear traditional Filipino dress, regardless of their nationality, on instructions that are believed to have come from Imelda Marcos, the President's wife. She occupied a smaller throne on her husband's left and the couple's two daughters sat to her left on still smaller chairs.

To assure uniformity among the guests, the presidential palace sent the women lengths of white cloth with instructions to have it tailored into a traditional wing-sleeve, long gown and not to wear jewels. Men, including resident foreign correspondents, received the embroidered white cloth for the local loose shirt to be worn over black trousers.

Visiting journalists were invited to change into clothes lent by the palace.

Each of the guests received a specially struck medal bearing the likeness of the Pope and the President on ribbons of yellow and white, the Vatican colors. Members of the presidential guard in feathered or spiked helmets and imaginative uniforms made parallel rows through which guests passed. Palace Grounds Are Bright

The spacious palace grounds were filled with prancing children in the bright and varied costumes of the islands, orchestras played and the trees were hung with gaily colored ornaments and lights.

The Pope's strictures also covered those who would use violence to overthrow the Government, which is facing an armed Communist movement and a Moslem separatist insurrection. The Pope expressed the prayer "that everyone will work together with generosity and courage, without hatred, class struggle or fratricidal strife, resisting all temptations to materialistic or violent ideologies."

In his first homilies after arriving, Pope John Paul urged nuns and priests, in a country which has seen increasing radicalization of some members of religious communities, to keep in mind always that their principal duties were to the gospel rather than to politics, to God rather than to man.

In an equally conservative vein, the Pope enjoined Filipinos to "keep inviolate the right to life of the unborn child" and to determine "the size of their family in accordance with the will of God." The national birth rate of 2.4 percent is one of the highest in Asia, and the World Bank has estimated that in 20 years the population of 47 million may double.