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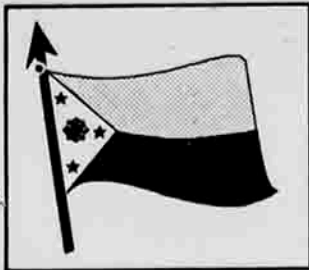


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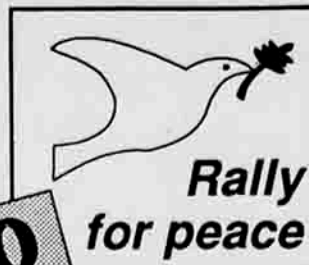
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We Forum

To seek and live the truth and share a vision



Rally
for peace

VOL. 19 ♦ NO. 3

MAY 15-21, 1995

₱3.00

IN METRO MANILA



**FAMILY
GARDEN
UPDATE**

**Marcos
policies
beggared
millions**



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**Election '95:
A damn
good show**

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TAMING MINDANAO IS NO EASY TASK

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CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL: President Ramos, accompanied by Acting Health Secretary Jaime Galvez Tan and National Children's Hospital (NCH) Chief, Dr. Ma. Isabelita Vital Gozon, checks on the condition of five-year-old patient Maria Ladaran during the celebration of the hospital's 50th anniversary last May 9. (Malacañang Photo)

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Philippine Amusement & Gaming Corporation
Responding through Responsible Gaming

MILITARY FINDS IT TOUGH TAMING WILD, WILD SOUTH

By ERIC S. GIRON

WHILE MANILA candidates were shouting black propaganda and voters were denouncing vote buying with bogus P500 and P100 bills, soldiers of the 21st Army Special Forces were pulled out from the Mount Pinatubo lahar watch in Pampanga and were airlifted to Comelec-controlled Sulu archipelago, a perennial trouble spot.

The soldiers beefed up some 2,000 ground troops earlier sent to Mindanao to pursue the 200 dispersed raiders of Ipil who killed 53 and razed to the Ground the Zamboanga del Sur seacoast town.

Mindanao has become a wide battlefield where two OV-10 Bronco planes had been unloading 500-pound and 275-pound bombs to scatter the terrorist groups hiding on Sacol island, where Abu Sayyaf Chief Abubakar Abdurajak Janjalani was reported wounded, Tungawan and Linguisan towns in Zamboanga del Sur, and in Maimbung and Patikul island (Sulu), destroying bunkers and jarring residents.

The bombing forced the 15-man MNLF splinter group of Ansani Unsani (Commander Cobra) to surrender at barangay Lubuk, Luuk, Sulu. Another armed band under Sadjiran (Commander Apalla) tried to block the surrender and a firefight ensued. Killed were Hamid, Talib and Sarkan. The Ansani group turned in two M-79 grenade launchers, three Garand rifles, three carbines, three revolvers and four bladed weapons.

Confirming the fears of Comelec officials, the two companies of Marines accompanying poll personnel transporting election paraphernalia aboard two V-150 armored personnel carriers were fired upon by some 200 men who barricaded the Talipao (Sulu) town hall under Senior Inspector Pershing Tulawie, father of reelectionist Mayor Bensaudi Tulawie. They held hostage

ten town policemen.

Failure of election was declared in the town as more troops were sent.

In Jolo, the Sulu capital, 60-mm. mortar shells fired at Kasulatan Village within Camp General Teodulfo Bautista wounded a Marine corporal and his wife. Another report said four Marines were wounded. Nine persons were killed, 17 civilians were wounded when the Moro National Islamic Front lobbed 81-mm. mortar shells into the public market in Magonoy, Maguindanao.

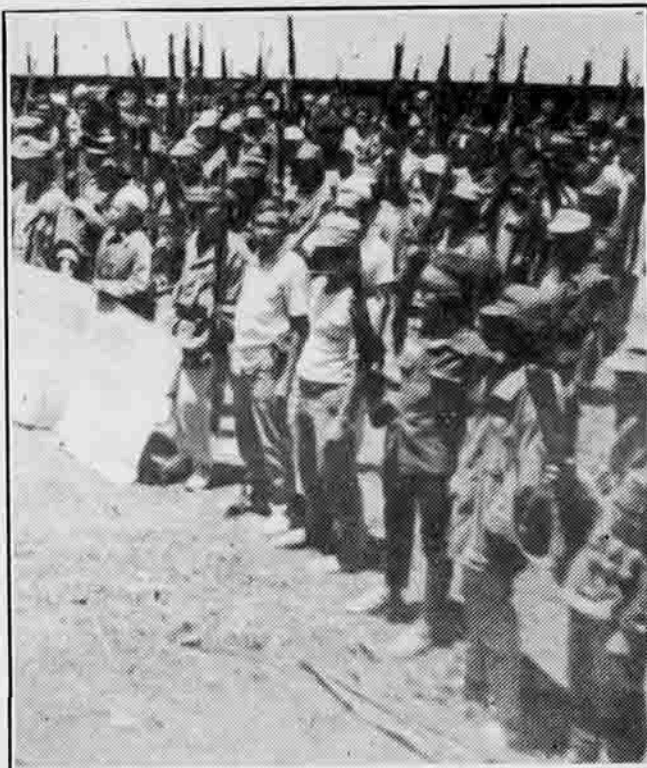
The bombardment was a retaliation of mayoralty candidate Sali Salik against reelectionist Mayor Andal Ampatuan, whose relatives, Caladji and Alonto Ampatuan, died in the shelling, for a ballot box snatching attempt.

Three were killed in separate incidents: Takipon Barangay Captain Tomas Jaca in Pikit, Misamis Oriental, Tata Calatagan in Labangan, Zamboanga del Sur, and Ting Idsla of Pikit, Cotabato. A shoot-to-kill order was issued in Basilan island-province for whoever exploded the bomb that destroyed a hamburger stall in the Isabela market.

DOUBLE ARMING

While the Ramos government appears impotent to cope with the Chinese Navy incursions within the 200-mile Philippine territorial waters in the Spratly archipelago, it is under pressure to double its armed capacity to cope with internal Muslim secessionist and communist rebels who are spoiling for war.

The Mindanao situation



REBELS: Going strong.

cannot be simplified to mere secession since the problem is rooted on economic and social factors, said Rodolfo Biazon, a seasoned Marine commander who saw action against Muslim secessionists in the 1970s, was promoted to Armed Forces chief of staff when he quelled the 1991 revolt of military rebels against the Aquino government and ran for Senate reelection on May 8.

Biazon set apart the Abu Sayyaf from the MNLF and MILF because it was fighting for Islamic fundamentalism espoused by the late Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran which resorts to terrorism and extremism so that there can be no compromise with them. He said the military cannot rely solely on "domestic intelligence" to combat the Abu Sayyaf but the National Intelligence and Security Agency should use its international connections to combat Abu Sayyaf financing.

ABU SAYYAF BACKER

The United States accused Saudi Arabian businessman Mohammad Jamal Khalifah of financing support of militant Muslim groups Abu Sayyaf in the Philippines and

Hamas in the Middle East. Khalifah was taken into US custody and held without bail for having an improper visa.

Khalifah is the son-in-law of Saudi Arabian financier Osama Bin Laden who has been accused by Arab governments of financing hardline Muslim groups across the region and is believed to be in Sudan. The US deported Khalifah to Jordan on May 4 where a state security court had sentenced him to death in *absentia* with ten Jordanians.

He was among 25 Islamic fundamentalists seized in a crackdown in January 1994 as having fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union and helping finance a plot to bomb and assassinate leading officials to destabilize Jordan.

Khalifah, in a four-hour interrogation by the Amman court prosecutor general, denied all charges levelled against him and agreed to face a military tribunal. Khalifah sent a letter to King Hussein saying he was a father of 12 children and was pained at the sabotage in Jordan. He said "such rash behavior" contradicted his

working life.

REASSESSMENT

"Is the Moro National Liberation Front taking us for a ride?" Sen. Biazon asked. "If they are, then we can forget the peace process." He was referring to the peace negotiations between the MNLF's Misuari and Manuel Yan of the government peace panel of which Biazon is a member.

"But then we will need more funds which will have to be taken from those already allotted to basic services and other socio-economic projects," Biazon pointed out. "It took us almost ten years from 1972-1981 to reach a stalemate with the MNLF, and if the fighting resumes, we have to double our armed capacity.

He said President Ramos was on the right track talking peace with the MNLF, communist and rightist insurgents. But the recent outbreak of Mindanao violence underscored the need for an "accurate assessment of the Mindanao situation." The secessionists who razed Jolo in 1970 were "natives of the place" but the Ipil attackers were not indigenous. "I can't imagine how 200 attackers could have moved about and done it."

He called for a reassessment of the intelligence community because of its failure to preempt the raid.

The ceasefire arrangement with the MNLF handcuffs the military from entering the MNLF camps along the seashore where the Ipil attackers melted away. Armed Forces brought this up before the joint ceasefire committee meeting in Zamboanga City. They elicited a firm commitment from MNLF Vice Chairman Abraham Iribani that the MNLF would not allow Abu Sayyaf terrorists into their identified areas and would give way to police pursuing the outlaws.

This was duly noted by Indonesian Ambassador Peter Damanik to Manila, who chairs the committee of six

of the Organization of Islamic Conference who are overseeing the ceasefire as proposed by Misuari in his agreement with Ramos.

From his self exile in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Misuari took Iribani's claim that not one of their members was involved in the Ipil atrocities. He said the MNLF commanders identified by the AFP with the raiders had been expelled for engaging in lawlessness or had broken away from the MNLF because they were bent on pursuing the secessionist war in defiance of the MNLF leadership.

Manuel Yan, who now holds on ambassador's rank, said the MNLF agreed to turn over MNLF commanders wanted by the AFP for investigation even if the MNLF finds them "not culpable."

President Ramos was quick to grab the MNLF resolve to remove any possible obstacle to the peace negotiations. But Misuari has yet to turn in one Muslim bandit who violates the agreement with the AFP. When Bible translator Charles Walton was kidnapped by the Abu Sayyaf while visiting Paangutaran island off Jolo, and Misuari was asked to punish his abductors, Misuari declared the Abu Sayyaf and the MNLF were Muslim brothers and cannot shed each other's blood.

When President Ramos appealed to the MNLF to discipline its criminal elements, Misuari in Jeddah answered over the radio: "The MNLF does not have the authority to punish the kidnapers but can only persuade them not to resort to kidnapping. We cannot shed each other's blood because we are now erecting the edifice of peace."

BANGSA MORO LAND

President Ramos has allowed a situation where the MNLF and MILF secessionists, the extremist Abu Sayyaf and the National Democratic Front have established their

(Next page, please)

own enclaves in various places in Sulu, Basilan, and Mindanao proper.

In remote Timbangan village in Indanan near Jolo, fatigue-uniformed men armed with automatic rifles and heavy weapons sing their own anthem, raise the flag of the Bangsa Moro nation they envision in a morning ceremony.

The MILF in North Cotabato claims the Malitbog-Maridagao area of an irrigation project in Kibenes, Carmen town and has chapters in other Mindanao provinces. Then there is the Moro Revolutionary Organization of Hadji Mohammad Abdulwahid who assailed the exclusion of the MILF from peace talks as "divisive."

EXCLUSIVE GAB

How can Ramos negotiators talk peace with the MNLF while another dissident group bombs the San Pedro Cathedral in Davao City, killing seven and wounding 150 churchgoers? In the 1981 bombing of the same cathedral, 17 were killed.

Senator Biazon invited other Moro rebel groups like the MILF to participate in the peace parley. He said Misuari seems to have lost control of his men. Doubts were raised on the MNLF sincerity to conclude a peace accord to end three decades of secessionism in Mindanao. Some rebels see the military uneasiness to disrupt the ne-

gotiations.

The Marcos government fought the MNLF to a stalemate. Muammar Khadafi forged the Tripoli Agreement of Dec. 23, 1976 between Misuari and the Marcos government which led to autonomy of Mindanao Muslim provinces which opted for it. Misuari did not conform submitting to a plebiscite the Tripoli provision granting 13 provinces and nine cities autonomy which the MNLF regarded as the Bangsa Moro territory.

Misuari left for Jeddah to lobby for MNLF membership in the OIC. But the OIC rejected the MNLF because it accepted only nations as members. Misuari was allowed to stay as "observer."

When Corazon Aquino assumed the presidency in 1986, she had Misuari fetched from Jeddah by Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Agapito Aquino. She met with Misuari in a Jolo convent and broached the grant of autonomy to the Mindanao Muslims as in the Cordilleras.

Misuari rejected the autonomy provided in the Constitution, saying the MNLF had no hand in framing it. He insisted on the Tripoli Agreement autonomy for 13 provinces and nine cities, as conceived in his Bangsa Moro secessionist plan. Mrs. Aquino rejected Misuari's counter-proposal as it would dismember the Philippine Republic.

The Ramos government after the series of Misuari-Yan meetings agreed to absorb qualified MNLF members into the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and to other concessions on government, the judiciary and finances. But the talks remain snagged on Misuari's insistence on the 13 provinces and nine cities which the Marcos and Aquino governments submitted to a plebiscite.

Ramon Mitra Jr. scoffed at the Moro rebel threat of armed conflict in Mindanao if the government does not give in to the obsolete Tripoli Agreement which Mindanao Muslim and Christian leaders say have been superseded by other agreements. Mitra said the Tripoli Agreement will not be implemented the way the MNLF wants it by dismembering the country. He said the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao should give the Muslim leaders opportunity to begin development efforts.

But why does President Ramos keep saying peace will soon be achieved in Mindanao when the Ipil massacre, the beheading of village hostages and soldiers, the torching of houses, rampant ransom-kidnapping and barbarous crimes are committed daily by the armed hooligans? Mr. Ramos has a knack for not facing reality like talking about a "growth triangle" of which Mindanao is an integral part

when an election cannot even be held in Talipao because guns are carried by irresponsible persons. It's time he woke up and admitted that Mindanao needs an iron fist like Magsaysay used against Tawantawan and Kamlon, while offering farmland to repentant dissidents. Certain matters cannot be achieved through roundtable talks.

ELECTION NOTES

"Kung ayaw na ng taong bayan sa amin, ayaw na rin namin sa kanila." This was the conceding statement of 14-year Caloocan Mayor Macario Asistio Jr., who was trailing his former vice mayor, Rey Malonzo, and whose sister Aurora A. Henson, was losing to broadcaster Bobby Guanzon in seeking a Congress seat. Their late father, Macario Asistio, had been Caloocan mayor for 20 years.

It may as well be the statement of Cavite Gov. Juanito Remulla for 13 years, who conceded the victory of his opponent, retired NBI Director Epimaco Velasco. Velasco's vice-gubernatorial mate, actor Bong Revilla, was also leading. Pampanga Gov. Bren Guiiao bowed out to action star Lito Lapid, the vice governor. Bulacan Gov. Roberto Pagdanganan had the last laugh on Bert (Tawa) Marcelo.

Camarines Sur Gov. Jose Bulaong posted a wide margin over pretender singer

Imelda Papin. Nueva Ecija voters were not impressed by the show of too many armed bodyguards by recidivist Robin Padilla against whom Vice Gov. Oscar Tinio polled heavily. However, Virginia Custodio Perez, whose husband, Cabanatuan Mayor Honorato Perez, was murdered two weeks before, was trailing Eduardo Nonato Joson, who replaced as gubernatorial bet his brother Tomas III, accused with another brother of killing Perez.

It was a cakewalk for Quezon City Mayor Ismael Mathay against Brigido Simon Jr. But Councilor Herbert Bautista had a slim edge over Vice Mayor Charito Planas in the vice mayoralty race. Ismael (Chuck) Mathay Jr. conceded to incumbent Rep. Dante Liban.

Sourgrapes from Gemiliano Lopez Jr., who was a loser from the start to Manila Mayor Alfredo Lim, and from Roberto Brillante, who filed the charges that led to Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay's suspension. Now Binay, who swept the polls, will file charges against Brillante who arrogantly visited poll precincts with armed police bodyguards despite the gun ban and limit on the number of bodyguards. Ruben Abalos retained his Mandaluyong mayoralty despite being linked to the mauling of a heckler at his rally, Reynaldo Anot, who

later died in jail.

Independent Makati Rep. Joker Arroyo won by a landslide in the first district despite his ouster by the House electoral tribunal who declared Augusto Syjuco Jr. winner in the 1992 election. Syjuco is leading over Sen. Agapito Aquino in the second Makati district.

Miriam D. Santiago did not make it to the top in the Senate contest. But hanging in there among the Magic 12 is accomplishment enough, considering the administration's logistics and machinery. Sens. Arturo Tolentino and Nikki Coseteng are battling from being relegated to 13th place. Surprisingly, how did Ramon Magsaysay Jr. make it among the top five? Juan Ponce Enrile and Ramon Mitra Jr. have been extrapolated out. Contrary to popular polls, Serge Osmeña III, Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Marcelo Fernan are coming on strong.

But President Ramos makes it appear like a "fresh mandate" for his government although the people voted for personalities, not parties. The Nationalist People's Coalition and the People's Reform Party could only put up a caricature of a slate which left the people nothing to vote for but the *Lakas-Laban* bets. It was not an endorsement of the Ramos government which had all the advantages. The voters had to make the best of a dismal smorgas-borg.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
MUNTINLUPA, METRO MANILA

NATIONAL HOME MORTGAGE FINANCE CORP.,
Mortgagee,

Foreclosure No. E-95-020

- versus -

SPS. LEOPOLDO AND LOLITA TORANO,
Mortgagors.

X ----- X

NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE
OF REAL PROPERTY UNDER ACT 3135,
as amended

WHEREAS, pursuant to the terms of Deed of Real Estate Mortgage duly executed in accordance with Act 3135, as amended, by SPS. LEOPOLDO AND LOLITA TORANO mortgagors, in favor of NATIONAL HOME MORTGAGE FINANCE CORP., mortgagee, dated December 6, 1991 to satisfy the mortgage indebtedness amounting to FOUR HUNDRED FORTY NINE THOUSAND FORTY THREE PESOS AND THIRTY FOUR CENTAVOS (P449,043.34), in Philippine Currency, as of September 25, 1994 together with accrued interest thereon but exclusive of costs of collection 25% Attorney's Fees beside expenses of this foreclosure, the undersigned Ex-Officio Sheriff of the Regional Trial Court of Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, thru Antonio D. Blancaflor or any of his deputies, hereby announces and gives notice to all parties concerned and to the public in general that on JUL 5, 1995, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, or soon thereafter, in front of the Municipal Building of Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for CASH, in Philippine Currency, the herein described real property with all its improvements therein to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
NO. 177846

A parcel of land (Lot 4 Blk. 4 of the cons. subdn. plan Pcs-13-003106, being a portion of the cons. subd. plan of lot 1225, Muntinlupa Est. & Lot 5, Pcs 13-001357 LRC Rec. No. 6137

situated in the Brgy. of Putatan, Mun. of Munt., M.M. Bounded on the E., along line 1-2 by lot 3; on the S., along line 2-3 by lot 6; both of Blk. 4 on the W., along line 3-4 by Alley 3; and on the N., along line 4-1 by Lot 2; Blk. 4 all of the cons. subd. plan. Beginning at point marked "1" on plan being N. 89 deg. 'W., 645. 98 fr. mon. 10. 74, Muntinlupa Estate; thence s. 1 deg. 09'E., 3.50 m. to pt. 2; thence s.88deg. 51'W., 12.00 m. to pt. 3; thence N.1 deg. 09'W., 3.50 m. to pt. 4 thence N. 88 deg. 5 12.00 m. to the pt. of beginning containing an area of FORTY TWO (42) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

Prospective buyers and bidders are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title of the property described above, and the encumbrance, if any therebe.
Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, APR 26, 1995.

(Sgd.) ATTY. PACIFICO J. P. MEDINA, JR.
Clerk of Court VI &
Ex-Officio Sheriff

ANTONIO D. BLANCAFLOR
Sheriff-in-Charge

WARNING

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED TO REMOVE, DEFACE OR DESTROY THIS NOTICE OF SALE ON OR BEFORE THE DATE OF SALE UNDER THE PENALTY OF LAW.

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WE FORUM
May 8, 15 & 22, 1995

MISSING PAGES:

MAY 15 – 21, 1995

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A damn good show

BY AND large, the recent electoral exercise turned out to be a damn good show. The election of a few good men and women to the senate proves a certain level of political maturity seldom, if ever, evinced by Filipino voters.

For a time, there were fears that Junior Marcos might yet make it; he was ranking high in the surveys and the fearless forecasts of the paid hacks and in the initial counting. Many voters cannot relate the rapacious dictatorship to the image of the Filipina as international prostitute and domestic helper. But good sense finally prevailed, as it did in Cavite, where a Marcos warlord got a resounding kick. The guy is now avoiding all interviews. As for the punk, the last we heard was that he was blaming the lousy Comelec and anything for his loss.

The administration should rest content with a 10-2 victory which marks a high endorsement of its leadership. Not that it was not earned. A *New York Times* analysis claims Asia's sick man has left intensive care and presently is jogging its way towards a tiger economy. This was not an easy thing to do, after the monumental plunder of the nation by the Marcos regime that gave rise to Smokey Mountain, a pile of garbage ten stories high that thousands of Filipinos scavenged daily with bare hands for food or anything cash-convertible. Described as "a truly unexpected Asian economic miracle," it is projected to keep gaining momentum in the next few years. If this bubble does not burst and go the way of Mexico, the leadership cold yet make palatable to the people its parliamentary experimentation, a desire no longer secret.

The low house, whose members are always ready and willing to be bought by de Venecia, offers no problem whatsoever to the formation of a constituent assembly. It is the senate where the Ramos leadership will not find easy sailing, despite its apparent control of administration-supported candidates. It is not child's play trying to buy the senators, although Ernesto Maceda might have been begging for campaign funds from the enemy. The present crop is not the kind to succumb to shallow blandishments and with Miriam in that chamber, the risk of exposure assumes dangerous proportions. One simply cannot be too sure and comfortable with the senators.

The people made a wise choice in the last elections.

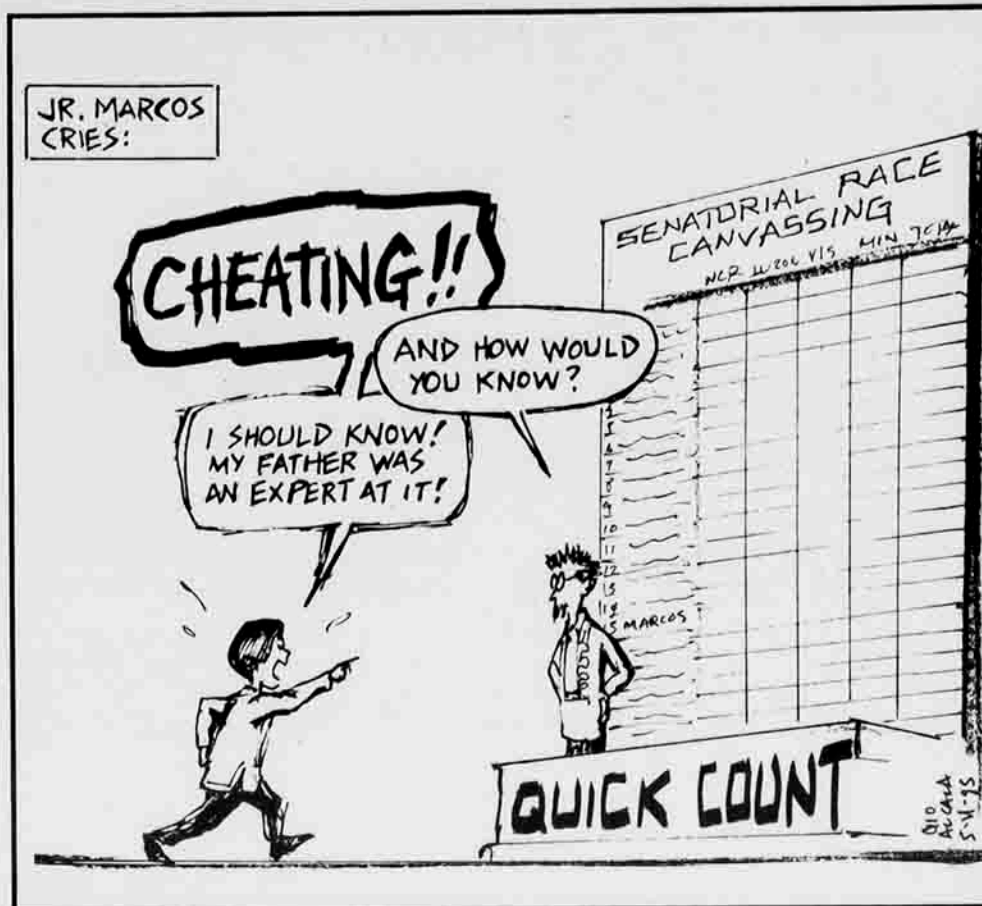
For locals, good show too

THE BIGGEST upset in these elections happened in Cavite. Nobody was giving Epimaco Velasco the proverbial Chinaman's chance against Juanito Remulla, acknowledged kingpin of the province for the last 14 years. Until the votes were counted and for the very first time in a long while, Caviteños made known their dislike of the incumbent governor who ruled with an iron hand. An exceptional Marcos student, Remulla reportedly cannot contain his surprise.

Perhaps the same could be said of Pampanga's Bren Guiao when he was rejected in favor of a movie action star. And of the Asistio clan in Kalookan, whose stranglehold came to an abrupt end with the loss of the mayoralty and the congressional seat. And in Parañaque, Pablo Olivarez who aims to reclaim the whole Manila Bay, was unseated by another movie personality. But the good people of the town showed their unusual common sense when they voted back into office Roilo Golez, of whom they can be proud, against another movie star, so-called. Imagine to what extremes of vulgarity the congress could plunge into with the *palengkera* in the Congressional Ladies Circle? And the level of cheating to be committed brazen-faced before its residents by the ruffian? The people of Parañaque have been so lucky in their choices.

As for Tagig, by the time this piece comes out, they may still be counting. Re-electionist Congressman Dante Tinga was preparing to read some figures relative to the mayoral race when he was cut off by the moronic anchormen of TV-4 to give way to the long-winded gibberish of a so-called Comelec commissioner whose unfortunate appointment Fidel Ramos rammed through. Before he was so rudely interrupted, Tinga was saying he had already posted more than 12,000 votes over his opponent from one half of all the Tagig-Pateros district precincts. If the trend continues, and there was no reason to presume otherwise, he could garner a 25,000 lead over his rival when all the votes are counted.

Since then, there had been no report in the papers regarding Tagig and no word from the broadcast media. There had been reports of irregularities but as to who is committing them, nobody could point to with certainty. There's no doubt the race for the mayoralty is very tight and cheating will be resorted to. As of this writing, Tagig remains in limbo.



San Gelmo sets the pace

OVER THE old town of Morong, seat of the Hispanic government's hegemony over the province of Rizal, the pure black skies provide a marvelous backdrop to the shining constellations overhead. The stars burn with a luminosity unheard of, let alone seen, in such urban-blighted areas as Metro Manila. And the few house lights still lit after eight o'clock seem to be magnified reflections of the same heavenly galaxies wheeling their way majestically over Morong's blend of farm, lake and urban landscape.

What matter if, as the hotly contested mayoral and congressional elections on May 8 demand, barrio San Guillermo continues to hold out against favored mayoral candidate George Bernardo and Tanay's reelectionist Rep. Ding Tanjuatco, acknowledged kingpin of the second district of Rizal?

"San Gelmo has a mind of its own," said my tour guide as we wound through a bend on a narrow street and came upon the venerable Dr. Patrocinio Angeles and his daughter, New York internist Dr. Girlie Angeles. "We think this time, however, they'll start coming around, and realize what two fine men of both local and national stature can do for the town of Morong — to say nothing of Ding's second district."

San Gelmo, as San Guillermo is called for short, is a barrio with possibly the biggest collection of expatriates in the United States. Nearly every house has at least one or more family members in the US of A. San Gelmans own the most arable land, run the town's

EARTHMAN



by MARIO P. CHANCO

largest garment-making industries, import the largest number of farmhands to till their ricelands and orchards — "Why? Because they are busy making bigger money on various occupations, and they stubbornly refuse to sell their properties to the big subdivision developers coming in from the big city."

It is this same spirit of self-reliance and of independence that has sent San Gelmans sprawling all over the United States, sent back a trickle, later a flood of dollars, from hundreds of high-paying jobs in farm, factory and executive offices. This is what has made San Gelmans hold the property line against any and all comers.

"Deal long enough with someone from San Gelmo," a real estate agent grumped, "and he will end up asking if your land is for sale."

Today San Gelmo sends the products of its cottage industries and small industries all over the United States. It saves a portion for well-tended outlets in Cartimar, at the Baclaran garment stores, even to exclusive places in the malls and shopping centers.

For all its hustle and bustle San Gelmo seen from the outside remains pretty much a rustic mountain village. Well-tended gar-

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We Forum



MEMBER
PHILIPPINE PRESS INSTITUTE

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
PUBLISHER-EDITOR

HEART
AND HEARTH

by EDITA T. BURGOS

SHADES OF
BLUE

BACACAY, ALBAY - The elections called for us to be in our home province for a week... a special treat for the family since it is difficult for us to be together on vacation and stay away from our jobs for more than 3 days at a time. Although the main reason we were in Albay was to help a relative who was running for a public post, we enjoyed the short breaks which we used as opportunity to indulge in firefly-watching, swimming and boating.

While circling Manait island in the cove of Bacacay, we stopped the motor boat to allow the kids a closer look at the corals, sea urchins and the sea weeds which were very clear in spite of the depth of the sea.

And as the boat floated leisurely, I leaned back to enjoy the salty breeze and the warmth of the sun and it was then that I noticed that the color of the sea around us was a mixture of blues. While the bigger area was some kind of prussian blue, there were patches of cobalt blue, aqua blue, light baby blue, and sapphire blue. I thought that the differences in colors were the play of the reflection of the sun's rays, the blue of the sky and the different angles of the waves caused by some kind of underwater streams.

After having exhausted all their 'theories' about why the sea urchins had needles and why some corals were white and the others pink, the children wanted to move on and look for a beach where they could go swimming. Then we passed the blue 'patches' I was wondering about.

The differences in the shades of blue, I

Mga artista sa pulitika

ANO RAW ang masama kung mga artista ang mailagay sa Senado, kongreso, at maging sa executive tulad ni Vice Erap? Natural na hindi dapat masama ang itanong kundi ano'ng kabutihan ang magagawa nila 'pag naupo na sila sa posisyon? ITO ANG MALAKING TANONG. May nagawa na ba ang mga artistang nakaupo ngayon sa iba't-ibang sangay ng pamahalaan?

Nasanay ang karamihan sa mga artista sa promosyon ng kanilang mga pelikulang ginagawa. Kaya naman, kapag tumatakbo sila sa isang posisyon, panay promosyon din ang ginagawa nila. Kakanta, sasayaw, magpapatawa, na siya na ring ginagawa ng mga baguhan at tradisyunal na pulitiko, dahil nakita nilang mabisa ang taktikang showbiz.

Dapat nating maintindihan na ang pinagkakaguluhan ng maliliit na mga Pinoy ay ang mga artista sa pelikula at telebisyon. Kahit nga nakasagasa o nahulihan ng shabu ang isang artista, o may background na imoral, bilib pa rin sa kanila ang mga tao dahil gumagawa ng ilusyon ang mga artista sa pelikula na sila ang tagapagligtas ng mga naaapi. Kung mapapansin, lahat ng mga artistang nanalo sa nakaraang eleksyon ay mga

found out, was caused by what was underneath. There were clumps of white corals in one patch, a crowd of big platter-like jelly fishes in another, a forest of green seaweeds, and blotches of violet-like masses which could either be rocks or vegetation.

Just like people, some may have the same pretty features and nice clothes but what is underneath affects how other people perceive them.

Haven't you met someone who is ordinary in most sense...ordinary face, ordinary dress, ordinary manner and yet exuding some kind of unexplained presence which lingers even after she has gone?

And haven't you had an experience with someone who is handsome, tall, clean, sweet-smelling yet felt that you wouldn't want to deal with him again, if you had a choice?

The only answer could be that there is something underneath that either changes or affects the obvious external color of a person.

bida o komedyante sa pelikula.

Ngunit hindi ko naman minamaliit ang mga artistang nakaupo sa poder. Ang ilan sa kanila ay may commitment kapag inilagay na sila sa posisyon. Dahil sa wala silang karanasan sa pamamahala, natural na kailangang mag-aral sila ng unti-unti sa pagpapatakbo ng pamahalaan. Ngunit ang masakit nito ay ginagawang eksperimento ang mamamayan dahil wala nga silang alam. O kaya, naman ay nakikinig lang sila sa mga adviser nila hindi natin alam kung tapat nga itong maglingkod sa taumbayan. Hindi ba't ito ang naging bansag sa dating Pangulong Cory na walang alam at nabubuhay lamang sa mga "We bulong"?

Bakit pumpasok ang mga artista sa pulitika? Mayroong nagsabing kapag nakikita na nilang hindi umaangat ang career nila sa pelikula, ang pinakamadaling takbuhan ay ang pulitika. Kapag medyo nalalao na o tumatanda na ang isang artista, madaling kanlungan ang pulitika. Marami pang dahilan ang ibinibigay ngunit ibig kong isipin na tapat naman ang ilan sa pagnanais nilang pumaloob sa pulitika.

Sa naging takbo ngayong eleksyon, pinatunayan na malakas ang mga artista dahil

An unexpressed hatred, a hidden envy, a concealed anger would somehow surface when one deals with others and the effect would not be pleasant.

On the other hand, humility, a forgiving attitude, and a love for the unlovable can make one glow with the kind of beauty that really matters.

Erratum: Last week's Heart and Hearth : Daughters of Charity Alumni had a line which was inadvertently missed in the 'pasa' (continuing page) in page 11. The sentence should read "But for them to remember details like how easy it was to make us jump with joy with a medal and a holy picture and how we looked like then, yet forgetting how poorly we did in our physics and biology classes are blessings we are very thankful for."

Another correction is in the third to the last paragraph which should read "... we were able to see the sisters who played key roles in our formation."

KILATISIN
NATIN

ni JOEY PAPA

tinalo ng ilan ang mga pulitikong may isang dekada na o mahigit pa sa kanilang posisyon. Ibig sabihin nito'y nawawala na ang kontrol ng mga "trapos" sa masa dahil higit na minamahalaga ng masa ang mga artistang "mahal" sila.

Wala marahil tayong magagawa sa ganitong kalagayan dahil unang-una ay marami sa mga artista ay may mga salaping naipon sa kanilang career o may "supporter" na mayayaman na talagang nagbubuhos ng salapi sa kanilang eleksyon. Nakalulungkot na habang isinusulat ito ay matatalo pa ng artistang Herbert Bautista si Charito Planas na kilalang may malasakit sa bayan at may prinsipyong marangal sa buhay. Minsan kong napanood si Bautista sa isang sesyon sa lungsod Quezon hinggil sa isang kontrobersyal na isyu. Dahil bata pa siya, naisip ko, hindi siya aktibong nakikilahok sa talakayan hinggil sa isyu, at mas higit pa niyang gustong maki-pagkuwentuhan sa isang babae (staff?) na nasa bleacher. Gayundin si Connie Angeles. Umalis na siya ng session hall habang nasa kainitan ng talakayan ng isyu. 'Yan ang mahirap sa mga artista. Walang tiyaga sa mga talakayan. Nasanay silang idinidirek ng isang tao at nagbabasa lamang ng iskrip. Kapag may talakayan na, "boring" sa kanila at "baduy" ang mga bagay na ito.

Anu't anuman, isang penomenon ang nangyayaring ito na karapat-dapat pagbuhusan ng pansin. Gayunman, higit pa ring maraming mga tunay na lider ng mamamayan ang nagwagi ngayon sa eleksyon sa buong bansa.

NOTICE OF LOSS

Dealer's certification under Invoice No. 12139 Fleet Motor Supply, Co., Inc. under the name of BERNARDINO MINA was lost.

WE FORUM
May 15, 1995

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
Makati, Metro Manila

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
& EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF

ANTONIO K. PELAYO and
MA. LIWAYWAY G. PELAYO,
Mortgagee/s,

- versus -

H & E REALTY CO., INC.,
Mortgagor/s,

Foreclosure No. 94-423

EXTRA JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT
3135, AS AMENDED BY ACT 4118.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

PURSUANT to the terms of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage under the date of February 24, 1994, executed by H & E REALTY CO., INC., mortgagor/s, in favor of ANTONIO K. PELAYO AND MA. LIWAYWAY G. PELAYO, mortgagee/s, to satisfy the mortgage debt in the amount of P500,000.00, as of November 30, 1994, in Philippine currency, with interest, penalty, attorney's fees and other charges together with all lawful fees and expenses of foreclosure sale, the Ex-Officio Sheriff of the Regional Trial Court of City of Makati, hereby announces that on JUNE 8, 1995 at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of the Main Entrance of the Municipal Building of PARAÑAQUE, Metro Manila, he or any of his lawful sheriffs will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine currency the following described real property/ies, with all its improvements, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE No. (64266)
8390

"A parcel of land (Lot 13, Blk. 2 of the cons. subd. plan (LRC) Pcs-04-001078, being a portion of the cons. of Lot 1, (LRC) Pcs-193-69, and Lot 4225-A-1 L.R.C. Rec. Nos. N-25832), situated in the Bo. of La Huerta, Mun. of Parañaque, Metro Manila. x x x x Containing an area of TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY EIGHT (288) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

-o00-

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE No. (64265)
8391

"A parcel of land (Lot 12, Blk. 2 of the cons. subd. plan Pcs-04-001078, being a portion of the cons. of Lot 1, (LRC) Pcs-19968 and Lot 4225-A- (LRC) Pcd-268138, LRC Nos. N-25892, situated in the Bo. of La Huerta, Mun. of Parañaque, Metro Manila. x x x x Containing an area of TWO HUNDRED FIFTY SIX (256) SQUARE METERS, more or less.

Prospective buyers and/or bidders are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title/s to the said real property/ies and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be.
City of Makati, March 30, 1995.

ENGRACIO M. ESCASINAS, JR.
Clerk of Court VII & Ex-Officio Sheriff

(Sgd.) EDILBERTO C. DE CASTRO
Sheriff Incharge

Copy furnished: All concerned.

WE FORUM
May 8, 15 & 22, 1995

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
MUNTINLUPA, METRO MANILA

LAND BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Mortgagee,

- versus -

Foreclosure No E-95-013

SPS. TAIB AND ERLINDA DIPATUAN
Mortgagor.

NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE
OF REAL PROPERTY UNDER ACT 3135,
as amended

WHEREAS, pursuant to the terms of Deed of Real Estate Mortgage duly executed in accordance with Act 3135, as amended, by SPS. TAIB AND ERLINDA DIPATUAN, mortgagors, in favor of LAND BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES, mortgagee, dated August 5, 1992, to satisfy the mortgage indebtedness amounting to SEVEN MILLION NINETY FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED FIFTEEN AND 78/100 (7,094,815.78), in Philippine Currency, as of December 31, 1994 together with accrued interest thereon but exclusive of costs of collection and 25% Attorneys Fees beside expenses of this foreclosure, the undersigned Ex-Officio Sheriff of the Regional Trial Court of Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, thru Antonio D. Blancaflor or any of his deputies, hereby announces and gives notice to all parties concerned and to the public in general that on June 6, 1995, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, or soon thereafter, in front of the Municipal Building of Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for CASH, in Philippine Currency, the herein described real property with all its improvements therein to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
NO. 166033

A parcel of land (Lot 38, Blk 21 of the cons. subd. plan Pcs-5878, being a portion of the cons. of Lot 397-Now-B of plan Psd-24097, Lots 398-A-1-A & 398-A-1B of plan Psd-53160, Lot 398-B-2-A-1 of plan (LRC) Psd-34387, Lots 1433-Now-B-1 & 1522-B-3-B-1 of plan (LRC) Psd-46686, Lot 1504-Now-A of plan Psd-45669, Lot 4 of plan (LRC) Pcs-4217 & Lot 158 of Muntinlupa Estate, LRC Rec. No. 6157), situated in the Bo. of Alabang, Mun. of Muntinlupa, Prov. of Rizal. Bounded on the NE., along line 1-2 by Lot 39, Blk. 21 of the cons. subd. plan, on the SE., along line 2-3 by Lot 104 of Muntinlupa Estate, on the SW., along line 3-4 by Lot 37, Blk. 21 and on the SW., along line by Resd. Lot both of the cons. subd. plan x x x containing an area SIX HUNDRED TWO (602) SQUARE METERS, more or less, including all existing and future improvements made thereon.

Prospective buyers and bidders are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title of the property described above, and the encumbrance, if any therebe.

Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, Apr 20, 1995

(Sgd.) ATTY. PACIFICO J. P. MEDINA, JR.
Clerk of Court VI &
Ex-Officio Sheriff

(Sgd.) ANTONIO D. BLANCAFLOR
Sheriff-in-Charge

WARNING

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED TO REMOVE, DEFACE OR DESTROY THIS NOTICE OF SALE ON OR BEFORE THE DATE OF SALE UNDER THE PENALTY OF LAW.

COPY FURNISHED:

1. GONZALES, NAVARRO & ASSOCIATES
Land Bank of the Philippines Bldg.,
319 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,
Makati, Metro Manila
2. SPS. TAIB & ERLINDA DIPATUAN
No. 11 Toledo St.,
Alabang, Metro Manila

WE FORUM
May 1, 8 & 15, 1995

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the estate of Spouses JOSE L. DAMAZO and LEONILA D. DAMAZO was extra-judicially settled by their heirs per Doc. No. 61, Page No. 15, Book No. VIII, Series of 1995 before Notary Public Ferdinand M. de Leon.

WE FORUM
May 1, 8 & 15, 1995



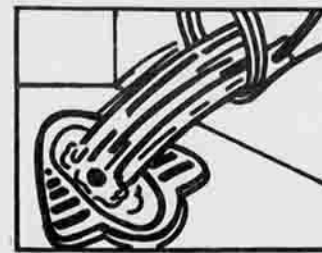
Sundin lamang ang
mga sumusunod at siguradong TKO ang Kolera:



TUBIG
PAKULUAN NG
DALAWANG MINUTO
ANG INUMING
TUBIG

Ilagay sa mga
malilinis na lalagyang
may takip

TANDAAN
Laging maging malinis
sa katawan at
kapaligiran upang
kolera'y maiwasan.
Maghugas ng kamay
bago maghanda ng
pagkain, bago kumain,
at magpakain ng bata.



KUBETA
GUMAMIT NG
KUBETA TUWING
DUDUMI

Itapon din ang dumi
ng sanggol sa kubeta

Buhusan agad ng
tubig ang kubeta

Linisin araw-araw ang
inyong kubeta

Maghugas ng Kamay
Pagkatapos
Gumamit ng Kubeta

Binuo ng
Ahensya ng Impormasyon sa Pilipinas
sa pakikipag-ugnayan sa
Kagawaran ng Kalusugan



ORESOL
BIGYAN NG
ORESOL ANG
TAONG NAGTATAE

Ilagay ang isang
paketeng Oresol sa
isang litrong malinis na
tubig, haluin, at ipainom

Bigyan din siya ng alinman
sa mga sumusunod:

- am
- katas ng sariwang prutas
- sabaw ng buko
- mainit na sabaw
- ipagpatuloy ang pagpapakain
- kung hindi pa rin nagbabago ang kalagayan nito, kumunsulta sa health worker



NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF
ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that the estate of the late BERNARDA S. SANTOS who died intestate and without a will on July 12, 1979 at Los Angeles, Ca. U.S.A. had been extrajudicially settled among her heirs as per Deed of Extrajudicial Settlement of Estate bearing Doc. No. 71, Page No. 16, Book No. 143, Series of 1995 executed before Notary Public Jaime A. Manaos of Quezon City, dated April 26, 1995.

WE FORUM
May 8, 15 & 22, 1995

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the estate of the late GERONIMA BERNARDO SAMUDIO who died intestate on March 9, 1989 in Quezon City has been extrajudicially settled among her heirs in a document entitled "Extrajudicial Settlement of Estate" under Doc. No. 888; Page No. 175; Book No. VIII; Series of 1995 of Notary Public Atty. Rufino V. Mijares of Quezon City.

WE FORUM
May 1, 8 & 15, 1995

We Forum

12

MAY 15-21, 1995

₱3.00

IN METRO MANILA

MARCOS POLICIES BEGGARED MILLIONS

By JUAN L. MERCADO

MILLIONS OF Filipinos were reduced to penury, during the Marcos regime, partly by "technocrats" who naively over-rated "the free market" and under-estimated the dictatorship's rapacity.

If the aim was reduction of poverty, then development strategy "was an abysmal failure," writes Prof. James K. Boyce in *The Political Economy of Growth and Impoverishment in the Marcos Era*.

Dr. Boyce is associate professor of economics at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Ateneo de Manila University Press published the study.

Impoverishment draws from various documents, including confidential US Embassy cables. These were pried loose through the Freedom of Information Law. The Ateneo book joins a growing number of reputable studies, starting to fill gaps left by Marcos censors, in Philippine economic history.

Skimpy economic growth and massive impoverishment occurred simultaneously, Dr. Boyce asserts. "The two processes were intertwined." They caused as well as reinforced each other.

"Income gains from the 'green revolution', agricultural and forestry exports, and foreign borrowing accrued (mostly) to the wealthiest," the book states. This set the stage "for further economic polarization and absolute impoverishment."

By mid-1980, patchy economic growth ground to a halt. By then, an era of "net negative transfers" to foreign debtors had started. The "Filipino people started to live 'below their means' for the indefinite future."

Filipinos were beggared wholesale, despite competent local and foreign technocrats, the book observes. Men of probity, like then Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata, "erected tenuous personal shields against the unsavory realities of the country's political economy."

But "no such insulation guarded the virtue of their development strategies" from plunder by a rapacious regime,

Dr. Boyce writes. "They refused to face the implications of economic inequity and political authoritarianism."

Impoverishment adds: The technocrats assumed that the "invisible hand" (of market forces) and the visible glove (of the state) provided a workable model. . . Their strategy foundered in the end" — and much of the population tumbled below poverty thresholds.

International agencies and the US administration (interested in retaining the bases) supported the Marcos strategies. Failure of the Marcos strategy "was also a failure of the international development establishment," the book continues.

***Ateneo study claims
skimpy economic
growth and massive
poverty occurred in the
Marcos era***

Impoverishment documents the economic record in other major sectors:

Income Distribution: Already skewed in the early 1960s, income distribution "became even more unequal in the next two-and-a-half decades." Real wages slipped by a third. But incomes of the rich rose enough to mask this in the old but flawed economic indicator: per capita income.

Export Agriculture: Marcos and his cronies (e.g. Roberto Benedicto in sugar; Eduardo Cojuangco and Juan Ponce Enrile in coconuts; Antonio Floirendo in bananas) "extracted billions of pesos from Philippine export agriculture."

A 1984 US Embassy cable reports: dictatorship control over coconut enabled "cronies" to wring P9.2 billion in collections from levies, imposed after martial law. UNICOM squeezed "profit margins of two to three pesos per kilo of copra compared to a 'good margin' of fifty centavos."

Forestry: "The Marcos era provides a case study in the political economy of environmental degradation." Given authoritarian control of political power, "it is not mere coincidence that the primary beneficiaries were presidential cronies. . . and the primary losers the cultural minorities."

Until the eve of the forestry industry's collapse, the World Bank held on to its "primary concern: efficiency", specially



MARCOS: Policy of penury.

among logging companies to maximize export earnings.

Foreign Debt: By 1983, payments for accumulated foreign IOUs began to outstrip inflows. Use of debt for investment was inefficient. Luxury imports absorbed a considerable part. It "helped sustain the political regime."

"The Philippines today has a lower income, net of debt service payments and new money inflows, than if the country had never borrowed a cent," Boyce writes. This drain will continue indefinitely, "until an alternative debt management strategy" is put in place."

Green Revolution: The net technology raised output. Savings from foreign exchange and land diverted to export crops were frittered away. New producer and commercial elites emerged.

"In a highly inegalitarian society, neither the market nor the state can be expected to advance greatly the well-being of the poor." *Impoverishment* asserts. (DEPTHnews)

Mario CHANCO . . . (From page 9)

dens and light country decor mask the bustling little shops and sewing machine centers whirring behind the homes. Land is already at a premium and that is why real estate agents give San Gelmo a wide berth. They come generally to sell outside properties, which the canny townsfolk, after murmurs and conferences with next of kin, either buy or steely-eyedly ignore.

Of Morong's 18 odd barrios, San Gelmo held out the longest before selling its last sugar "alilisan" or crude sugar making machine. Sugar used to be an important crop until the last two decades; when the "alilisan" was sold, characteristically, for junk, many residents wept. It was all they could do from getting a power-driven sugar mill into the area. Land having grown so valuable, they would have had to import their raw sugar from Laguna and Cavite.

Yet even San Gelmo's stern political outlook may be changing. Their voters say they have been split down the middle over their choice for mayor of native daughter Corazon Raymundo, widow of the late Dr. Pampilo Raymundo, who died in office some months ago. Her contender, former mayor and telecom executive George Bernardo, is quietly confident he will make the grade. And

the tendency of some San Gelmans to look favorably upon the Nationalist People's Coalition seems to have been tempered alongside their feeling that if Ding Tanjuatco is reelected, he will do something about the national and local roads he has been building at a terrific pace during his last term.

Mario San Felipe, who comes from a barrio on the downside of Morong, agrees that innovation and preservation are the passwords for Morong and Eastern Rizal's future prosperity. Adjudged the outstanding farmer of the Philippines so many times he has lost count, Mario is still at his hard task of teaching his fellow Rizal farmers the tricks of the trade. Now, he is launching a mighty campaign for developing upland rice planting so people can start eating rice that has not been chemicalized by the chemical agents. The job will be rough. But Mario says he has enough cooperators from San Gelmo to see the project through.

The night skies over San Gelmo will of course remain bright as ever. No pollutive industries are foreseen. There's enough of that, says Morong's incumbent mayor, Carlitos de Mata, who is from San Gemo himself, in Metro Manila. That's why the Lord put two mountain ranges between the capital and Morong.