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We Forum, vol viii No. 7 - June 17-23, 1986

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Recommended Citation

Burgos, Jr., Jose, (1986). We Forum, vol viii No. 7 - June 17-23, 1986. *Archīum.ATENEO*.
<https://archium.ateneo.edu/we-forum/1315>

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Cordillera's rival armies

The AFP, New People's Army and the newly formed Cordillera People's Liberation Army are busy competing for the hearts and minds of the Cordillera natives.

PAGE

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Reds accept Cory's gambit



Loyalists: Getting their act together

A hundred days and many dispersals later, the Marcos loyalists have not shown any signs of losing steam. On the contrary, they are getting to be a public relations problem for the Aquino gov't. *Page 13*



Editorial

A task for media

Last week we ran an article by *Malaya-Midday-WE Forum* correspondent Marc Villavicencio in which Mr. Villavicencio quoted a New People's Army commander as saying: "Here in Samar, you can see that the rebels are offering the people an alternative government, unlike in Cagayan and Mindanao where most of the action centers on tactical offensives."

This week, we are running another article, this time from our correspondent in Central Luzon, Elmer Cato, who was invited into the heart of NPA country, as was Mr. Villavicencio, quoted rebel leaders as saying: "We would not be giving up our obligations to the masses."

WE Forum does not serve as a propaganda organ of the insurgency. It merely reports on the activities of an insurgency that has tied up our government's armed forces for better than 14 years. Both reports indicate an exciting story of struggle, certainly as newsworthy, if not more so, as the development story of the mainstream government.

The NPA has, naturally, taken advantage of the freedoms restored by President Aquino and has undertaken a major media offensive to sell to the Filipinos at large their idea of government. We suppose that the media are under obligation to report as objectively as possible how the masses in the areas the NPA allegedly control regard the NPA.

What we're trying to say is that a common ground appears to have been reached, a ground upon which the terms of negotiations can be constructed. Satur Ocampo, who will speak for the National Democratic Front carrying forward the insurgents' viewpoints, has accepted President Aquino's statement of the essentials of the problem they are to discuss, thus, "the roots of the insurgency are in the economic conditions of the people and the social structures that oppress them . . ." The President has not denied that she has not been quoted correctly. General Ramos has admitted as much, although his military background requires him to sound the usual alarms and excursions.

Recognizing the situation on the ground and looking at the problem from the same perspective, the two sides must, therefore, appreciate the strengths and weaknesses of their positions. The people at large, adequately informed about these terms of references, could help decide the issues. They must be informed if they are to be vigilant. This is a task for media.

WE FORUM

WE FORUM is published weekly with editorial and business offices at 98 West Avenue, Quezon City. Telephone Nos. 99-68-95 and 99-97-95.

JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

Board of Editors: CIELO BUENAVENTURA, ALBERTO K. CORVERA, BOBBY BURGOS
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To seek and live the truth and share a vision

Letters

Thank you for sharing to our people your views regarding the OIC problem. Wish there were more writers like Richie Benavides who are fully aware of the situation here and understand that we cannot just turn our backs on the mandate given us by our constituents.

LUIS "CHAVIT" SINGSON
Governor, Ilocos Sur

Your newsmagazine may not be a visual delight but it nevertheless does not dance around the issues that I personally feel deserve projection no matter if they hit the hardest those who deserve them.

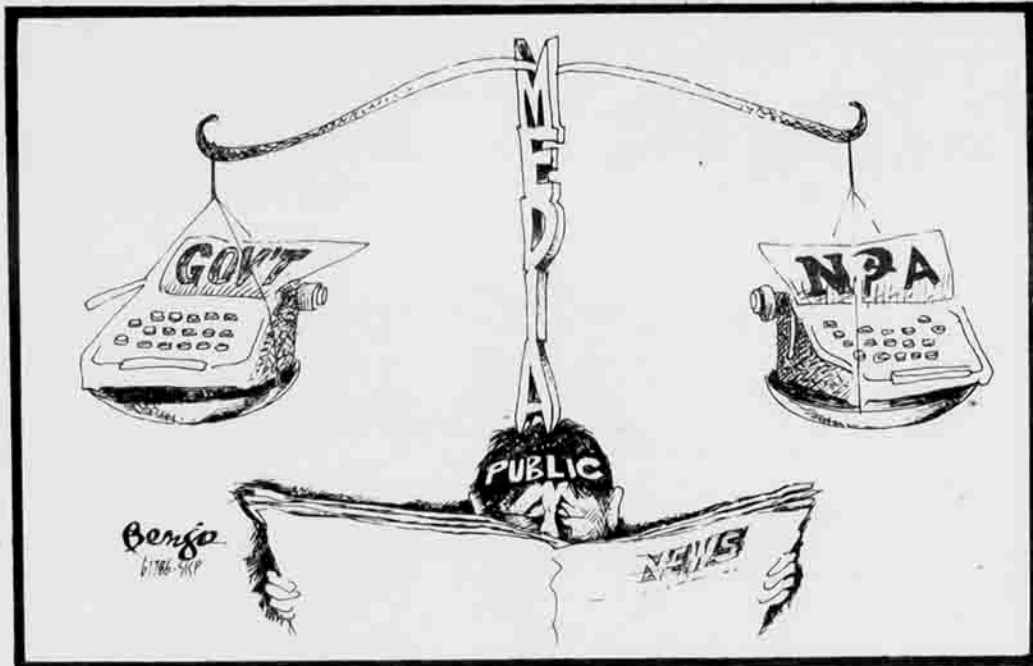
But please don't go overboard with some of your stories by using quotes aptly which leaves your readers in a fix as to who said what where when. Mostly this you do in your

insurgency stories. It's understandable though that you would want to protect your sources. In which case, if such stories will not stand the test of credibility, then, the better part of valor is for you not to publish them at all.

Allow me to tell you to make your sports section deal not only with basketball. I don't play the game in the first place and I believe some people play tennis, football, even sepak

takraw. I notice also that you "sequester" some stories that appear to be rejects, thus they end up in the very-inside pages. I have in mind in particular, your story about Ginseng. Trying hard talaga 'yung article na 'yun. You could have passed it on to Ladies Home Journal.

Of course, I still wish you well. But you have to appeal to other readers, especially the EDSA babies.
RAFAEL ROMASANTA
Pulilan, Bulacan



20 rich officers tagged

THE MILITARY anti-graft board has asked the Presidential Commission on Good Government to freeze the bank accounts of 20 officers identified closely with deposed President Marcos and former chief of staff Fabian Ver. The officers are being investigated for alleged hidden wealth. The officers were not identified but retired Brig. Gen. Manuel Flores was reported to have forwarded the freeze request to good government chairman Jovito Salonga and commissioner Raul Daza at a meeting in Camp Aguinaldo June 7. Flores had said 44 generals and 80 lower-ranked officers were being investigated for ill-gotten wealth.

Dimaporo threat

THE FORMER Governor of Lanao del Sur Ali Dimaporo told *Malaya* reporter Joel C. Paredes on June 10 he will kill Central Mindanao regional unified commander Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang if the general disarms him. "Let him operate so we can finish him off," Dimaporo told *Malaya* in his heavily-fortified base in Binidayan, Lanao del Sur. Saidamen Pangarungan, the provincial OIC had earlier told *Malaya* they had placed the province under red

alert in anticipation of trouble. "It's terrible," Pangarungan said of Dimaporo's threat to kill Gutang. On June 12, Gutang said his Central Mindanao command was ready to use force against Dimaporo if a negotiation earlier ordered by AFP chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos failed. Gutang said Dimaporo was believed to have 3,000 modern firearms. Dimaporo himself has said Gutang was waging a smear campaign against him. The military seemed to waver in its resolve to defang the Lanao warlord as sources said security forces were exercising caution to avoid bloodshed.

\$2-B offer

DEPOSED PRESIDENT Marcos denied an *Agence France Presse* report that he had offered through lawyer Juan T. David to turn over \$2 billion of his wealth to the Aquino government. "Oh my god, I do not have that kind of money," Marcos was reported June 11 to have told his supporters by overseas telephone. "If you find it you can have it," Malacanang also denied it had authorized any negotiations with Marcos, saying whatever meeting David may have

TOP OF THE NEWS

By ALBERTO K. CORVERA

had with Marcos was done as a "self-imposed mission." A day earlier, on June 10, the AFP had said Marcos "wants to carve his niche in history" and "buy peace of mind" by turning over \$2 billion to the Philippine government." It quoted David.

UE will not shut down

THE MINISTRY of Labor ordered on June 11 500 striking non-teaching employees of the University of the East to return to work and the government assured it would provide assistance to the school to restructure its loans. The twin developments assured the continued operation of the largest school

in the country. The order was issued on the assurance the labor ministry will resolve earliest a dispute on the P20 million share of employees in the tuition fee increases. The government said it would work out a lower interest rate on P40 million in loan to allow the university to continue operations.

President's appeal

PRESIDENT AQUINO told a big crowd at the Luneta on June 12, Independence Day, the Filipinos' destiny was in the hands of Filipinos. She said: "Ang pakiusap ko lamang ay hurwag sana tayong bumalik sa dating ugaling bahala na." It was, according to observers, the biggest Independence Day crowd in many years.

Ban on cronyism

THE COMMITTEE on national economy and patrimony of the Constitutional Commission on June 13 reached a consensus to ban "cronyism" as well as public and private monopolies in business. The proposed constitutional provision is intended to prevent total control of the market, especially in major and basic industries, by a few. "Any undue monopoly by one entity or sector means control and dictation of the prices and supply which is detrimental to the public," Commissioner Christian Monsod said.

Talking peace, waging war

By JUN LOPEZ and ELMER CATO

More tears, they say, are shed over answered prayers than unanswered ones. Cory Aquino and millions of other Filipinos must have felt their prayers were finally answered when on the night of February 25, ex-President Ferdinand Marcos finally boarded that plane that took him to exile in Hawaii.

But those days are now gone and the last gasps of euphoria were spent in the Reunion at EDSA watching Gringo float down from the sky bearing a book. Several problems continue to daunt the present government, one of the most pressing of which is the insurgency problem.

After a hundred days of alternately offering ceasefire or threatening annihilation through a reborn Armed Forces of the Philippines, President Aquino finally received a reply: the nomination of the ex-detainee and former newsman Satur C. Ocampo as the official representative of the Communist Party of the Philippines in talks with the present government.

Ocampo acknowledged Aquino's acceptance of the CPP emissary in an open letter received by the Forum: "In the name of the National Democratic Front, I thank President Corazon C. Aquino for accepting me as one of the representatives of the revolutionary forces who will engage in a dialogue . . . Implicit in this acceptance, I believe, is President Aquino's acknowledgement of our mutual sincere desire for genuine and lasting peace and national unity."

"President Aquino has stated that 'if we are to hope reasonably for a lasting peace . . . the roots of insurgency (which) are in the economic conditions of the people and the social structures that oppress them must be addressed vigorously. That concisely puts in perspective the dialogue and the negotiation that the two sides will undertake.'"

Ocampo, however, warned of certain "elements in and out of the government who would rather not see the negotiations proceed and succeed." But he added that the insurgents are still willing to go through all that trouble "because a genuine and lasting peace based on justice and democracy" will certainly serve our people's interest and welfare.

NPA commands in different regions of the country remain poised to defend their mass bases and some territory they have won. Under no conditions during the ceasefire talks, they stressed, would they let pass any military operation in their areas without retaliating with ambushes, raids and other tactical offensives.

"We would not be giving up our obligations to the masses," said NPA leaders during an impromptu press conference held in an NPA stronghold in Central Luzon. NPA leaders warned that "reactionary" forces of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) would be met with violence if it continues to launch counter-insurgency operations during the ceasefire talks.

"We will maintain a self-defense posture" the Central Luzon rebels said. They would be willing to suspend their military operations so as not to endanger the talks. They added that negotiations will be mea-

ningless if the military "continues to hound us."

Meanwhile, NPA rebels in Northeastern Mindanao voiced similar statements regarding the peace talks. Ka Oris of the Northeastern Mindanao Regional Party committee said that they support any initiative towards peace. "Ceasefire is a most desirable thing for us provided it is based on just grounds. We have not had any NPA operations in the highway areas since February. This is in fact a partial ceasefire. We are only engaged in consolidation and perimeter defense."

The Mindanao rebels said, however, that they see no signs of sincerity in the military. "How will we know that they will not go after the insurgents if we lay down our arms? What security can the Aquino government provide? Who really controls the

gun?

Father Frank Navarro, one of the five rebel priests operating in Mindanao said, "If their understanding of a ceasefire is surrender, I don't think anybody will agree because we have to defend the masses."

The NAFP has intensified its offensive operations against the guerillas following the order of NAFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos to let loose the 250,000 strong military against the insurgents.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile also declared that the rebels' call for a ceasefire was part of the CPP-NPA's dirty tricks, pre-empting the efforts of President Aquino for negotiations that would pave the way for lasting peace.

Though the fact that the government and the insurgents are actually meeting

each other over the conference table, few observers are optimistic about the chances for a final resolution of the insurgency problem. Skeptics doubt that the government could bend back enough to accommodate the insurgents' demands. And the insurgents, dealing from a position of strength proven by 18 years of existence and spectacular growth under the terrible repression, are quite unlikely to give up demands which they feel they will eventually win in a revolution.

There are some though who believe that there is reason to hope. This is, they say, a season of miracles. Witness the miracle of EDSA and the flight of the dictator. Now at least both the government and the insurgents are talking to each other. After all, when the Israelites had their backs to the wall, Moses parted the Red Sea.



NPAs train on an obstacle course. (Photos/Elmer Cato)



Even guerillas do drills

Cordillera split: Whose side are the people on?

For an armed force born only two months ago, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army has been enjoying a great deal of publicity thanks to rebel priest Conrado Balweg whose break with the CPP-NPA made headline after sensational headline.

Balweg, in fact, dominated the Cordillera separatist issue that many thought he was the movement's leading light. Not quite, says the Cordillera News Agency in the following account:

For the past four years, discussions have been held among the revolutionary forces in the Cordillera on what was to be the fate of the mountain region. Autonomy, regionalization and a federal state were considered as options for the independence of the Igorot people.

When three men — Fathers Conrado Balweg and Bruno Ortega and another friend from the seminary, Mailed Molina — got together last November, they decided on a direction contrary to the one being espoused by Communist Party cadres in the Cordillera.

On March 16, a bigger group met. During this conference, the Igorot warriors decided to formally declare their independence from the CPP/NPA through their superiors who were cadres from the lowlands. Refusing to be further subjected to the Communist Party's dictates, a sizeable number of Cordillera warriors with support from their respective communities resigned their positions on April 7. The group announced the formation of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

The frazzled CPP/NPA leadership in the Cordillera called the separation a coup d'etat. Meanwhile, cadres grumbled about the Party's iron hand. Organizations within the Cordillera also suffered setbacks. "Whose side are you on?" was a question asked Cordillerans many times over as lines were drawn.

Shortly after the declaration, Balweg told a friend and long-time comrade, Fr. Patricio Guyguyon that he was merely following the wishes of the people. "We firmly believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat but not the dictatorship of the Party over the masses" he said.

By no means a hastily formed army, the idea of forming an Igorot armed force was envisioned by an Igorot commander of the CPP-NPA when it began operating in the Cordillera. A paper discussing the concept of an Igorot Liberation Army was, however, shelved only to be revived

by the formation of the CPLA.

But how do the natives perceive this separation of revolutionary forces?

Said Sadanga vice-mayor Patrick Gangangan: "The people now are struggling for a good government and are in the process of drafting laws. While the CPLA or the NPA also campaign for a good government, it would not be wise for the people of Sadanga to follow the dictates of the CPLA or the NPA. We prefer that the people in the community will be the one followed."

Peace pact holder John Foy-os favors tribal tradition.

Said he:

"The CPLA claims that the laws they follow are the ones made by the people. These laws are the traditional unwritten laws in the Cordillera which are not recognized by the government. The bodong (peace pact) system includes a judiciary, legislative and an executive junction. We are asking the government to recognize our own real government in the Cordillera which was in effect long before the CPLA or the NPA was formed. The coalition government that the NPA are teaching us is not appropriate to us. It is confusing and insulting to us if we are going to follow the coalition form of government because we are not accustomed to that kind of structure. The CPLA, however, is guarding to protect our traditional systems."

Marcelo Fakilang, a community organizer and secretary of the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA) prefers to stay neutral. "We in the Cordillera Bodong Association ask that if possible, they should not use black propaganda in the struggle between the two lines. We ask that they confine their arguments to what is fitted in the 'ili' (village) so it can be resolved. Each group has set out to help the 'ili' and has promised for action beneficial for the masses which they profess to serve. Therefore they should not destroy each other because it confuses and worries the masses and could result to deeper conflict. If this happens, they will surely not achieve their objective — and our objective." Fakilang said that the CBA would accept assistance and protection from any army — even the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

To Fr. Pat Guyguyon, an Ifugao priest, the NPA-CPLA split is "a happy turn of events." Balweg, he said, has invoked the Cordillera's historical struggle for independence from the Spanish times. The split of the CPLA from the CPP-NPA was a result of the dictatorship of the Party and



'It is not the thinking of Fr. Balweg that resulted in the CPLA's separation from the Communist Party. In fact, he was the last one to make the decision because he was insisting on an ideological struggle.'

the irrelevance of the Party teachings. He said that Balweg lamented that the CPP never realized the people's aspirations in depth. Guyguyon said, "Communism is a myth of democracy which turns out to be a dictatorship, while communalism exists in the Cordillera — it is real."

Meanwhile, the underground Cordillera People's Democratic Front perceives these developments negatively. The Communist Party has, in public, been conciliatory to Balweg. The CPLA, however, continues to ask both the CPP-NPA and Aquino government (including the AIT) to recognize

Bruno Ortega and Mailed Molina 'We are not for secession'

On April 7, the Lumbaya Company, a detachment of Cordillera NPA fighters, resigned from the New People's Army to form the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

Leading them were former SVD priest Bruno Ortega, known as the "intellectual spine" of the Cordillera secessionist movement, and ex-seminarian Mailed Molina. They and Fr. Conrado Balweg were elected in a "democratically-held process" as members of the CPLA's 15-man commission.

When the Cordillera News Agency (CNA) conducted the following interview in a "liberated zone" last May 23, Fr. Balweg was holding talks in an undisclosed area with emissaries of the Central Committee of the CPP-NPA. CPP leaders, Balweg later told CPP, were dangling an offer of reconciliation with assurances that together, they would "launch a massive and comprehensive reform movement in the CPP-NPA."

Excerpts from the interview:

CNA: The Cory government has called for a dialogue with the Cordillera People's Liberation Army. We understand that Fr. Conrado Balweg sent a reply to President Aquino agreeing to such a dialogue. What is the status of the talks?

Fr. Ortega: It is true that Fr. Balweg sent a letter to Cory. While we would like to have a dialogue with the Aquino government, this does not mean that we will surrender. We would like to have an honest-to-goodness dialogue with the President regarding the removal of troops here in the Cordillera.

CNA: How exactly do you envision this autonomous state?

Fr. Ortega: We also propose an autonomous state for the Cordillera. We perceive this autonomous state based on the bodong. It will have its own government - with executive, legislative and judicial functions. It will also have its own army - hence the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

CNA: Many people specially those in the legal left are saying that the CPLA is for secession.

Fr. Ortega: The CPLA is not for secession. We are proposing a federal Republic of the Philippines which will be composed of three autonomous states, one for the Cordillera people, one for the coalition government in the feudal society, and one for the people of Mindanao.

We propose that the federal Republic of the Philippines would act as a coordinating body of the three different states. It would act as government in relation to other nations. This would mean that the federal republic will be composed of three different autonomous states with equal representation and its own standing army. Clearly, the CPLA is not for secession.

CNA: What then would be CPLA's relation to the AFP and the NPA?

Molina: Our relation with the Armed Forces of the Philippines will depend on

Cory's recognition of the Cordillera as an autonomous state. As for the New People's Army, which is still fighting in the lowlands, we will have to talk to them and forge our own unities.

CNA: Who are the enemies of the CPLA?

Molina: Whoever comes and violates the laws of our ancestors, they are our enemies. Within the tribes, whoever violates the laws of the bodong (peace pact) becomes the enemy. These include people who come in to mine or to log.

These lands are communally owned by the Cordillera people and it is natural for the Cordillera people to take up arms and fight to defend these. Furthermore, all those who try to break the communalism existing in the Cordillera are also enemies. For example there are local bureaucrats who engage in graft and corruption. They are against the system of communalism. They too, are enemies.

continuous struggle fighting the incursions of multinationals in our area.

CNA: Last April 25, the CPP announced the expulsion of Fr. Balweg from the NPA. What can you say of the charges against him?

Fr. Ortega: It is not the thinking of Fr. Balweg that resulted to the CPLA's separation from the CPP/NPA. In fact Fr. Balweg was the last one to make a decision because he was insisting on an ideological struggle in confronting the problems that caused the split of the CPLA from the NPA. On the issue of expulsion, there was no accusation filed against him which should be the basis for expulsion.

CNA: Considering the present conflict, is there a chance for some kind of unity?

Molina: Revolutionary groups who have common enemies should be allies. While they differ in some areas, each group



Mailed Molina and Fr. Bruno Ortega, commanders of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army. (Regina Lim/CNA)

It should not be forgotten that during the Spanish time, many expeditionary forces tried to enter here. They did not succeed as our ancestors kept on fighting them. The Tingguans fought them from Ilocos Sur to Abra. In Kalinga-Apayao and the Montanos, the Spanish could not also enter because the people pushed them back with spears and shields. In Benguet, however, the Americans were able to enter. The tactic they used was education. However, they were not able to penetrate the interior of the Cordillera nor were they able to dominate the area.

Fr. Ortega: We can say that the people of the Cordillera are in power and in constant struggle. We derive our power from our own indigenous system that unites us as a people. We are also in

should help each other. The NPA and the CPLA should have close unities. Previous unities achieved should be tightened.

CNA: What then would you like to communicate with the Central Committee of the CPP?

Fr. Ortega: First of all, they have to recognize the history of the Cordillera people. They also have to recognize the kind of government desired by the people of the Cordillera. In so doing, they will have to recognize the army of the Cordillera people.

CNA: What would you like to communicate to the Cordillera people?

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(Page 12, please)



Photo/Padina Perez-CNA

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The Cordillera warriors also ask for recognition of the CPLA as the Army of the Cordillera people. Its mission? To defend the Igorot ancestral domain and assure the Cordillera people's exercise to self-determination. (CNA)



Photo/Padma Perez-CNA

Bruno Ortega and Mailed Molina 'We are not for secession'

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Can the Cory magic work in the local elections?

By BUTCH FERNANDEZ

Is it really possible to wage a successful electoral campaign without resorting to "guns, goons, and gold"?

Can a candidate expect to get the nod of majority of the voters without having to buy their votes, or to put it another way, can they do a Cory Aquino and emerge triumphant in the face of vote-buying, fraud, and terrorism?

These are but a few of the many questions bugging politicians eyeing the forthcoming local polls following President Aquino's exhortation last week to provincial governor and city mayor designate to do away with the "3-Gs." "Stop past practices of doing everything with just money, especially during elections," the President said.

She told the local OICs attending a 5-day orientation seminar in Manila that the only way to honestly earn the mandate of the electorate is not through the use of force or money, but through "sincerity and efficient public service."

Recalling "our biggest battle in February" — the special presidential elections — which saw her and the puny bunch of opposition leaders crush Marcos's powerful KBL machinery, she said: "I had very little money, had no guns and had no goons."

But, President Aquino said she knew she had something more important than any of these three and that was "the faith and confidence of the Filipino people."

"I think the same could work for you," she said, exhorting the wide-eyed OICs to "try your very best to get the support of our people because this is what matters in the long run."

Edifying words but to the ambitious OICs, Cory's challenge was a tall order. Anyone familiar with how elections go in this country will find it hard to believe that the bad habits of both politicians and electorate could disappear overnight.

As experience would show, Philippine local elections have been more intensely fought than campaigns at the national

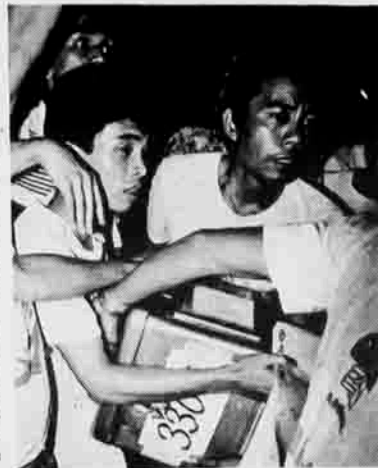
level, and political analysts attribute this to the electorate's familiarity with the contending politicians as well as the issues.

A number of veteran politicians reacted to the President's recent pronouncement with skepticism, even hinting that the President was being "naive." Others took the President's remark as a "joke," saying they would be committing political suicide if they would take her advice seriously.

Going against them are the resources of their political foes — and the "idiosyncracies" of the Filipino voter foremost of which is the "bigay syndrome."

No candidate in Philippine elections has yet emerged a winner, except perhaps Mrs. Aquino, who did not play Santa Claus to voters during her election campaigns. In her case, other stronger factors overwhelmed the electorate's bad habits.

This deeply-embedded "bigay" syndrome has ruined many a political aspirant for public office who deserved to win but failed to get the nod of the voters because



Will we have to do this again?



Cory's charisma: the feeling remains the same.

they refused to dole out money.

Dispensing political favors has been the name of the game in Philippine politics and candidates for public office are gauged, more often than not, on their ability to dish out glittering promises and fat envelopes, than on their competence, or integrity.

Such "practice" has been abetted by Marcos for 20 years. It could have worked for him again for the nth time in his political career but for the fact that majority of the electorate had finally gotten on to his game, and took his money, but voted for Aquino just the same. Until now political pundits cannot say which augured more for Cory's victory — her own charisma, or the general hatred for Marcos.

In addition, the flood of the sympathy votes for the popular widow, whose husband Ninoy's death was placed by most Filipinos squarely in the hands of Mr. Marcos, worked to ensure an overwhelming victory for Cory.

But will the same magic work for local candidates who will stick to Cory's advice and plunge into the political waters without the advantages offered by the 3-Gs?

Even now, with all the headaches many OICs are getting, it is easy to see how fragile a people's confidence in a man can be. An OIC, no matter how pro-Aquino he is, can expect a series of demonstrations for terminating casuals, even if many of them are corrupt or incompetent. He is cursed by people who line up outside his house daily for dole-outs, jobs and other political favors. He has to attend to a host of

social obligations like footing the bill for a santacruzan, a basketball tournament, and endless weddings and baptisms. If he as much as revealed the slightest indifference for these, he could certainly pay a painful price for it.

What local official would have the guts to do an Aquino? Mrs. Aquino's case, political observers believe, was a product of many conjoining forces, a precedent that could not be replicated on the local level. Unless, of course, they have, like the avid boycotters of Feb. 7, underestimated the capacity of Filipinos to work for real change.

In this case, the key would be the electorate's hearts and minds. A mature voter could help a good local bet win without money. But he cannot promise to do this if the local warlords, many of them with private armies staunchly loyal to Mr. Marcos, are still around come election time.

The Feb. 7 election proved how even an unfazed electorate can get cheated by a massive cheating machinery that relies on goons and soldiers to steal ballot boxes and tamper with records.

Perhaps the last hope, after all is said and done, is that, under the new government, institutionalized cheating by dishonest Comelec men, teachers, the Armed Forces and even the puppet Batasan would no longer be a factor to contend with.

All in all, the local elections will remain a tough obstacle course, and it is not hard to see why many local bets are now jittery despite Aquino's shining example.

No bombs in our backyard please

By CELIA M. BONILLA

President Cory Aquino's Independence Day declaration that "our future is in our hands" is now tested in one of the thorniest area of Philippine sovereignty: the continued presence of the US military bases in our country.

Two cause-oriented groups, supported by scores of other organizations, are pressing the Constitutional Commission to formulate provisions banning foreign military bases, especially if nuclear weapons are involved.

Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) national executive committee member Loreta Ann Rosales vehemently declared in a speech before marching contingents of various cause-oriented organizations, school and civic organizations, in front of the US Embassy Thursday, that Independence Day celebrations continue to carry shades of self-deception and mockery as long as US bases and such onerous US presence remain entrenched in our soil.

And at the risk of sounding like a rehash, the bases certainly deprive our people of the rich lands and resources whereon they squat. That is the most palpable evil of the bases' presence. The less felt, but with deeper implications, which actually encompass the other evils, in the final analysis, is our ragged sovereignty. We are virtually beggared in this kind of arrangement. To quote from Senator Tomas Confessor, who opposed in vain the ratification of the Military Bases Agreement in 1947, "... we have renounced our sovereign rights over practically every piece of Philippine territory so that the US can adequately protect its investments in our country. These military bases are established not for our benefit but for the benefit of the United States."

benefit of the United States."

Lastly, but which now increasingly looms to be the greatest evil, is the threat the bases pose to our survival. The presence of bases of either one of the two leading players in the arms and destruction race is a virtual unexploded bomb in one's yard.

BAYAN has launched, as it has always been doing, intensive campaigns against the bases. Included in their Bases-free Philippines movements are educational campaigns on why the bases should be dismantled, organizing more people to join campaigns to "galvanize" the people's will and determination to prevent continued, or a renewal, of the Military Bases Agreement, in the event of a plebiscite or referendum on the bases issue.

Rosales told WE Forum they are participants in an international campaign against bases and nuclear weapons.

She decried the manner by which US Embassy officials and visiting dignitaries refused to have dialogs with their groups: "We send them resolutions but they would not respond. Allegations that organized groups are so radical and unreasonable are a big, fat lie. It's the American government that really refuses to sit down at negotiating tables and discuss the issues raised by the Filipino people."

So, aside from the usual campaigns and demonstrations before US establishments, they lobby for anti-bases and anti-nuclear provisions in the Constitution being formulated. They are gathering at least a million signatures to signify the clamor for such provisions, which resolutions shall be presented in due time before the ConCom.

The People's Constitutional Panel, chaired by ex-Senator Lorenzo Tanada,

will study the issues and areas which need modifications in the Constitution ("to be truly responsive to the people's needs") and will formulate the resolutions, which would include those pertinent to the bases issue.

Batting particularly for anti-nuclear provisions in the Constitution is the National Organization Against Nuclear Power and Weapons, or NO NUKES. It is an alliance of 63 organizations militating against nuclear weapons and questionable nuclear power plants.

Dr. Frank Arcellana, NO NUKES president, clarified that their organization is not in any way in conflict with the anti-bases movements. In fact, most of them are members of anti-bases organizations and he himself has ever since been a vehement anti-bases advocate. And the campaign for signatures for anti-bases provisions was being waged right in his tent pitched at Luneta Park last Independence Day because BAYAN and NO NUKES share basically the same convictions.

Arcellana maintains that the presence of bases perpetuate poverty and continue to press us down within the age of feudalism. The 30,000 jobs it has generated does not compensate for the continued starvation of 250,000 children in Negros, he argued.

Though there are no direct evidences of presence of nuclear weapons in the bases, he cited "very heavy circumstantial evidences." First is the "insulting" policy of the US to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons when confronted by host countries. "This US policy has insulted New Zealand so much that it simply refused to have anything more to do with US forces."

Second evidence is the fact that Russian SS 20's (nuclear missile) are already aimed towards our country, according to Arcellana. Third, is that the size alone of the bases reveal the important part they play in global military strategy. In the

(Page 10, please)



Student protesters delivering an angry message to visiting US officials.

The true and unadulterated story of the SGV-A.A. Andersen merger-II

Following is the first part of the confidential report on the SGV group as expressed by Duane R. Kullberg, the head of the powerful Arthur Andersen & Co.

SGV MEMBER FIRMS
BRIEFING FOR THE PARTNERS OF
ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.
SOCIETE COOPERATIVE

TO EACH PARTNER

This letter summarizes the basis for my request to each partner to support this proposal to expand our practice in East Asia. This expansion strategy consists of a proposal for five firms of the SGV group to join The Arthur Andersen Worldwide Organization. An integral part of the proposal to become Member Firms is the admission of the partners in those firms as partners of Arthur Andersen & Co., Societe Cooperative (S.C.). As full Member Firms of the S.C., these firms will continue to maintain strong national practices.

My summary message was delivered to you by videotape and is incorporated in this letter for your reference. It is intended that this briefing, other reference material supplied to each office, and the opportunity to attend regional meetings will provide every partner with the opportunity to answer his or her questions. Full disclosure of all pertinent information is our intent.

Adding five SGV firms to The Arthur Andersen & Co. Worldwide Organization is an opportunity of immeasurable importance

CONSUMER'S HOTLINE



JULIE A.
AMARGO

to the future of our Firm:

- We would move from a position of anonymity to the leader in East Asia.
- The quality of over 3,000 professionals would be unmatched in the East Asia market.
- We would achieve this dominant position for a minimal incremental cost compared to what we are currently investing and at a far lower cost than any other alternative would require to maintain even a reasonable market position.
- The ability to service our existing clients and add a large base of public and private East Asia clients and subsidiaries of premier multinationals is a potential benefit which far outweighs any required investment.

In short, at minimal cost to the partners, we will gain a position in the industry which will be the envy of our competition.

You have undoubtedly asked, "Are there risks in this proposal?" The honest answer is, "Yes, of course, there are risks." As in any business investment, the outcome is uncertain

and it would be foolish for us not to approach this proposal with a realistic attitude. There are risks in accepting this proposal. But, in my judgment, for the future of the Firm, the risks of not accepting it are greater.

The geographic area which is the backdrop for this proposal is known as East Asia. It includes, in the north, the industrial giant, Japan, and newly industrialized areas including South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The group known as the ASEAN countries include the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. In these areas, we have offices in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia, anchored by our practice in Australia. The practices of the SGV organization that are incorporated in this proposal include the practices in the Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. With the exception of Malaysia, our organization has no presence in these countries at the present time and operates largely through affiliations with SGV or not at all.

The countries I have named, in fact, all of Asia, represent an area that most of our partners know little about. Because of this lack of knowledge, we have the natural human fear of the unknown. Our knowledge is based on the public press - sometimes factual, sometimes merely an opinion. For a few of you, it is based on direct information. But that is a very short list of partners.

Most of us are of European heritage; for many of us or ancestors were immigrants to our present countries sometime over the last century and a half. Accordingly, the lack of identity and knowledge of Asia is under-

standable, but that is the challenge that many of us will have to solve over the next decade.

While some of the cultures of Asia comprise some of the most ancient and well-developed cultures in the world, vast changes have taken place in this area of the world during the twentieth century. In particular, many new nations have developed following the end of the colonial period after World War II. Accordingly, political, social and economic development and stability in nations of this area of the world vary widely.

The countries of this area, with a few recent exceptions, have had very strong economic growth in the last two decades, beyond that of the rest of the industrialized world. Virtually any economic forecast of the future predicts significant growth beyond that of the developed western nations for the foreseeable future.

While such growth and further development of these new nations will not be without difficulty and occasional trauma, economic growth is nevertheless expected to be strong.

This growth will attract considerable investment from Australia, Japan, North America and Europe. If these forecasts are true only in part, there will be an increasing demand for the type of services we render. The only question is whether or not we are going to be part of that demand and, if so, can we develop the people necessary to do so on an effective, professional and profitable basis. That is where the SGV organization can fit in.

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Grandstanding for Philippine

By J. R. ALIBUTUD

An earthquake with an epicenter 60 kilometers southwest of Quezon City was recorded at 5:47 p.m. yesterday by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology. It was at Intensity 3 for ten seconds at Manila International Airport and at Intensity 2 for four seconds at the Port Area.

— Bulletin Today, Friday June 13

That old literary guru who went by the name of Ernest Hemingway would have certainly been glad to know that "the earth moved" during last Thursday's celebration of the 88th anniversary of Philippine Independence. But that startling development was not due to any earthshaking show put up by the government bureaucracy in front of the Quirino Grandstand.

The parade started on time at 1:45 p.m. in deference to a President who arrived a few minutes early. But the parade proved to be horrendously long as the scheduled one and a half hour affair stretched to three before harried organizers led by Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera and emcee Orly Mercado abruptly cut off the proceedings to give way to the scheduled

program. Left out in the cold was another 500-meter long length of parade and several floats. There were several moments of excitement but for most part the show bored the pants off the guests and Cardinal Sin was nowhere to be found even before the parade was half over.

Too many people had wanted to join the parade and the delays were even more compounded by the efforts of some overzealous bureaucrats who wanted to raise the art of sycophancy (also called sipsipan in the vernacular) to new heights.

Reports have it that Acting Manila Mayor Gemiliano Lopez put his head on the block by parading some 10,000 people including public school teachers who swore that they will never go on strike "because of the great concern of their Mayor and the able leadership of President Aquino." Lopez directly contradicted a palace directive limiting participants in each ministry or office to only 250.

Aquino was displeased with the efforts of some groups and some politicians to try and turn the Independence Day celebrations into a political rally. One offender was new Muntinlupa Mayor Santiago V. Carlos.

Carlos put up an arch complete with two helium-filled giant yellow balloons and his name emblazoned in red foot-high letters directly fronting the grandstand.

The parade this year was characterized by the very low-key participation of the Armed Forces, a far cry from the Independence Day celebrations last year when Marcos and the military he thought he could trust, tried to scare the wits off his enemies by parading tanks, armored personnel carriers, six by six trucks, and battalion after battalion of men.

This year, however, the celebrations were to showcase the coming of age of People Power, the force that put an end to the tanks and the armed men through indomitable courage and prayer.

Drums beating the Ati-athian beat resounded through the Luneta the entire day as more than 60 tribes sponsored by the different delegations converged for the celebrations.

For the first time in Independence Day celebrations, the demonstrators shouting anti-imperialist slogans were in the same program as the military and the moderates.

Wearing a yellow-striped, dropwaisted



Tuning into a different song.

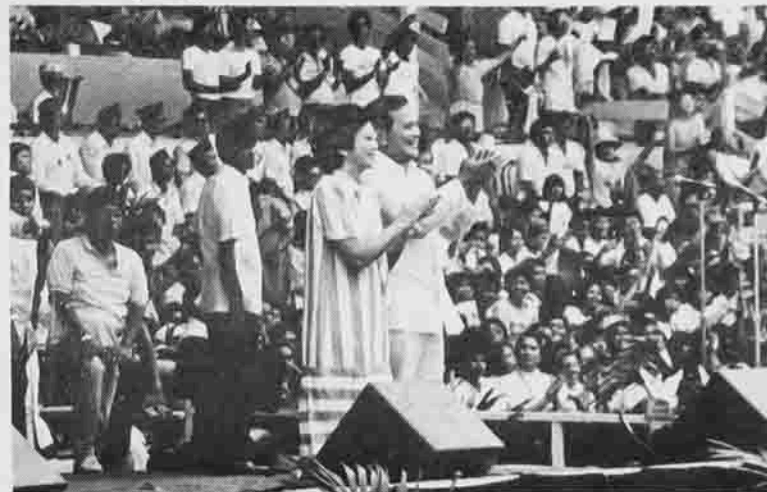


Aquino lays a wreath at the Rizal Monument

Ceremonial flag-raising.



Tribal lasses sway to the beat of a gong.



Cory and Doy applaud passing marchers.



Metro Aides turn balimbing.

independence

dress, President Aquino spoke for ten minutes to a cheering crowd shortly before five in the afternoon. Speaking in the vernacular, Cory told the people to look no farther than themselves in looking for heroes who toppled the 20-year-dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos. "If you're looking for the formula for success, do not look at me as I speak to you. Look at yourself and the one beside you. More than anyone else, it is you who will decide your future and this country's as well."

"In the past there were those who said that we will only be free if we had the guns, money, and organization. It was as if they were not talking about Filipinos."

"I am here to give you hope and an understanding of your own strength and for you to believe in your ability."

"For as long as we are united, there is nothing that we cannot do."

The high point of the celebration came during the mass singing of "Handog", that song played over and over to excess on Philippine television screens. The live version of it, however, sung by tens of thousands of wildly cheering Filipinos could not fail to have an effect on anything less than the most basaltic of hearts.

Earlier that day, Aquino led the tradi-

tional raising of the Philippine flag signalling the start of Independence Day activities. Aquino wore a floor-length light yellow terno for the first time, a radical departure from her traditional wardrobe. The flag then promptly wrapped itself around its ropes and jammed the pulley, preventing it from being raised to its full height and causing a few red faces.

Simultaneous with the flag raising at the Luneta were other flag raisings at five other historically significant sites in the country including the Aguinaldo House in Kawit, Cavite; Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan; the Barasoain Church in Malolos; the Libingan ng mga Bayani and at EDSA, the site of the February event.

Fears of a loyalist plot to disrupt the June 12 activities proved largely unfounded as they seemed to have heeded their leaders' call for a boycott of all activities. Troopers were out in full force especially along the routes leading to Malacañang.

The President said that the celebrations this year were the most meaningful we had in a very long time. There's some truth to that. But let's not get carried away. Our creditors still have us by the short and curly hairs, the American bases are still millstones around the neck, not to mention all those foreign companies salting all their profits away. But what the heck, it's nice to have illusions sometimes.



Cory and Fidel Ramos salute the flag



Aquino flashes a smile during arrival honors.

EDSA exotica at Luneta

The Luneta Park was one big flea market of ideas and ideologies Independence Day last week.

The only remaining hold-over Kilusang Bagong Lipunan mayor (Muntinglupa) under the Aquino administration announced — via a huge, white balloon — to all and sundry that he wishes the Filipino people well, except of course local government minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. who mercifully had just left for Washington. The Liberal Party float — trailed by a passengerless black car — reminded the revelers of the switch from July 4 to June 12 with a historical footnote in big, bold letters tacked on one side of a ten-wheeler. And lest the *balumbing* forget, a placard read "LP, ang partidong hindi napagamit sa diktadura." San Juan mayor Reynaldo San Pascual led his town's modern-day Katipuneros and Katipuneras.

Liza Dacanay of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy invited passers-by to sign petition sheets demanding the ouster of Marcos loyalists in the Con-Com. A nearby tent sought signatures for a nuclear-free Philippines. Stalls selling gulaman, lugao, pusit, etc., etc. were scattered all over the littered, battered park that was once Doroy's turf. A Cory gathering of course will never ever be yellow without those key-chains, pins, pendants, etc., etc. But welcome to the club, *dyaran*... Gringo and Johnny and Eddie posters! Cory and Ninoy, too.

No beefcake poses, please, for the EDSA trio. Only Johnny-with-an-Uzi, Gringo-with-the-moustache, and Eddie-with-the-eye-glasses. At P13 per poster, unmounted — full colors, about half the size of *Malaya* — you can start ripping off those Playboy centerfolds or cause-oriented posters from your walls. Do you really have to part ways with Shannon Tweed or that Makibaka stuff? You don't, unless of course you prefer eternal damnation. The Gringo-Johnny-Eddie posters, you see, also feature somewhere in the glossy paper the hidden persuader named the Virgin Mary.

It's still too early to tell how the latest EDSA exotica will fare in the market. But at the Luneta, WE Forum was impressed with the brisk business of the two vendors, one near the Chinese garden and the other, near the Heidelberg fountain. The demand was greater, though, for the unmounted posters.

Let it not be lost on the buyer that Ninoy and Cory can name their price. P15 per poster, to be more specific, and no haggling, please. Ninoy's poster depicts the death in the tarmac among other things while Cory's shows the President's rise via people's power. Perhaps, the two-peso difference translates into the fact that the commander-in-chief controls the political-military market? Maybe, we should better ask the two vendors. Sorry, the slight drizzle that 88th freedom day spoiled their debut into the post-EDSA yellow economy. (Romy Marinas)



Ninoy fever: three years later still going strong. (Andy Valle)



QUISUMBING

By ROMY MARINAS

All around the world from New York to London to Paris to Hong Kong, tens of thousands of Filipinas, majority of them ex-teachers, are washing the world's dishes among other housechore.

Why these ex-teachers would rather handle a broom and dustpan than a classroomful of students back home is easy to understand — they earn four to five times the salary of the average Filipino teacher.

In Hong Kong, the Filipina Domestic has become so ubiquitous that a local company has already put out Filipino domestic dolls called paddy dolls complete with its own miniature Philippine passport. This rather tasteless cloning of the more than 30,000 Filipina domestics touched off howls of protests but none of the aggrieved made a move to pack their bags.

Raul Segovia, chairman of the militant Alliance of Concerned Teachers, remarked that of all the Filipino domestics he had visited in various places in the world, the one in Hong Kong seemed to be the happiest of the lot.

The colleagues these domestics left behind, however, will not be so happy when they troop back to the classroom on June 16. Manila public school teachers, for instance, have yet to receive their P32 million backpay the former Manila city mayor Ramon Bagatsing owes them. The amount represents the 12-14 day pay deductions ordered by the Marcos government, apparently to punish the Manila teachers (along with their colleagues in Bataan, Leyte, Nueva Ecija, Bacolod City, and the Bicol region) for staging mass actions last year to press for salary increases.

The case is pending before the Supreme Court but trouble is Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing feels that the case should be "dropped," telling the respondents to ask their principals "to withdraw the administrative cases."

The minister entirely misses the point, Segovia says. "This is not a case of forgive-and-forget where the mere idea of 'dropping' or 'withdrawing' the administrative charges already presumed the teachers' guilt. The teachers demand justice and compensation, period."

Public and private schoolteachers, according to Segovia, are also at odds with Quisumbing on the matter of pay raises. Quisumbing had promised a 10 per cent salary increase only to renege later because

Teachers to Quisumbing: do your homework



SEGOVIA

"the government has no money."

Fellow Cabinet member Alberto Romulo, the budget minister, further rubbed it in by promising 40 per cent, an announcement Segovia calls as "making football of the teachers."

The teachers, however, do not absolutely fault the Aquino government for the unfulfilled pay hike, saying that President Corazon Aquino found the coffers empty. Besides, the 10 per cent solution dates back to the Marcos years. Nonetheless, they feel that the government and the ministry in particular are not taking them very seriously.

Among the ministers, Quisumbing was reportedly the only one who did not submit a 100-day report. This only shows, ACT says, that "the (education) ministry does not have concrete achievements during the first 100 days." The largest teacher organization (some 60 groups, over 60,000 public and private schoolteachers nationwide) has yet to hear new plans or programs from the minister whom they perceive as "having the tendency to face problems when they are there."

ACT claims that the ministry is serving the same old potato Marcos rammed down the teacher sector. It cites the much-ballyhooed Program for Decentralized Education (PRODED), a World Bank (WB) scheme, which only served to centralize the procurement of instructional materials, the printing of textbooks, and the granting of fellowships.

ACT wants the PRODED dismantled because its "very grandness and largeness" are its major liabilities.

In addition, ACT finds it incredible for a supposedly financially-strapped ministry to continue with a program that demands the Philippine government to put up a counterpart fund of US\$348 million. Only US\$20 million so far of the US\$100 million PRODED loan has been given by the World Bank. Segovia said he strongly doubts the capacity of the Aquino government to raise the counterpart fund, adding that the new administration cannot succeed where Marcos failed.

What the education ministry should attend to "with a sense of urgency" is the listlessness of teachers — and students — which is expected to mark the resumption of classes.

Students are faced with higher tuition fees, a not so welcome news for parents, of course, and an even more ominous news for teachers who equate fee hikes with retrenchments. The lesser number of stu-

dents you have, argues Segovia, the lesser teachers you need.

He also worries that the teachers may be used by school administrators as "scapegoats", a practice prevalent in private schools where owners tell parents and students that they have to hike fees because faculty members demand a raise.

Segovia predicts that the tuition fee issue could explode right in the face of the education ministry, for which it could only blame itself.

Though Minister Quisumbing created a task force to study the tuition fee issue only three weeks ago, Segovia says this is

not enough time for them to come out with "sensible solutions".

The task force, Segovia further charges, includes only "upper middle class" parents, teachers and students, or parties least likely to be affected by fee hikes. "Walang miyembrong galing sa mahihirap, peasants and slum dwellers who are the most severely affected by such increases." He said the task force should study the Philippine educational system as a whole, not tackle problems on an as-is, where-is basis.

If not, we will continue to see more of our own teachers doing the world's laundry simply because they do not get a fair deal back home.

No bombs (From page 7)

bases are command, control, communications, and intelligence networks.

Fourth is the "open secret" that Subic Base is the repair yard and servicing port of nuclear aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines, like the trident missiles. And finally, the fact that US bases residents hold drills in case of nuclear attacks.

"Our cause transcends the bases issue. It's really a peculiar blend of nationalism and internationalism. We are nationalistic because we don't want the bases here. But international because we don't want any superpower base in any of the Third World Countries, especially here in Asia," explained Arcellana. "Kaya if Reagan and Gorbachev are really serious in what they're talking about, that they would like to disarm the world by the year 2,000 then they can start here in the Philippines by removing those nuclear weapons stored there."

The convener of Task Force: Nuclear-free Constitution, Arcellana said, at least a million signatories are being sought to lobby for anti-nuclear provisions in the Constitution.

On 18 June, this Wednesday, NO NUKES members and supporters, estimated at around a hundred thousand in all, will commemorate last year's Sak-bayan, which dramatized anti-nuclear power plant sentiment from Manila to Bataan. "It is the original people power," says Lia Seelin, executive secretary of NO NUKES.

On this date they will organize another motorcade-cum-march to Bataan. Assembly point is at Rizal theater parking lot, 8:30 a.m. From there they will declare all areas they pass through nuclear-free.

The Bataan mayors are said to be supportive of their campaign.

Meanwhile, Steve Shalom of "Friends of the Filipino People" which has been lobbying for Filipino welfare in the US Congress and populace, disclosed that lobbying against military aid and the bases in Congress is much more difficult now. Instability under Marcos was their main selling point.

"But now, when we talk about the bases, a lot of those who used to support us in Congress would say 'We want the bases there.' Arguing against intervention, which is what we basically do now, they would cut us short with 'We'd like to intervene,'" explained Shalom who also co-edits a compilation *The Philippines Reader*, with Boone Schirmer.

"I think what Reagan would like to do now is force the Philippine government to solve its own problems by looking for military solutions, rather than social solutions," Shalom added. "So our position in the US is press for great amounts of economic aid and warn Congress against pushing for military aid."

But he maintains there is a growing peace movement to stem possible escalation of hostilities. And Friends of the Filipino People, and most other organizations under the Alliance of Philippine Concerns, is steadily making the links between US bases presence in our country, US intervention, and "longer wars" stronger.

Now, with the strengthened commitment of those in power in the US to pursue military intervention in our country, and with innumerable pressures on the Aquino government — some of whom are not so clear in their loyalties — is our future — a nuclear-free and bases-free — really in our hands?

Proposal to the Con-Com: Abolish exclusive schools

Equally with, or perhaps even more than the need to root out colonial and neocolonial vices from the Filipino psyche, the Con-Com in its new charter on education and culture should be most specific and emphatic about extirpating class inequality, and should come up with detailed provisions for the systematic cultivation of egalitarian values.

It will be said, of course, that the ilustrado complex and the plebeian complex, the oppressor's domineering-the-poor-are-not-human attitudes and the oppressed's yielding I-am-poor-therefore-subhuman responses, will never be completely rooted out unless the economic division of society into rich and poor classes is itself rooted out.

In short, it is true that as long as there are rich and there are poor people in society, antidemocratic attitudes and vices will hold sway. And since it takes a revolution to erase the structures of economic inequality which underlie all other forms of inequality in this society, the ilustrado complex and the plebeian complex can be completely eradicated only through a revolution.

But have not the very people in the Con-Com proclaimed themselves to be for democracy in its authentic sense of social

equality? Will Cecilia Munoz Palma or Joaquin Bernas or even the neocolonial economist Bernie Villegas who are supposed to be for true democracy deny that democracy does not make sense without social justice?

Has not President Cory herself declared that what transpired in February was only a "political revolution", and that this should be completed with a social revolution? In short, given the present conditions of a Third World neocolony like the Philippines, those of us here who are afraid of revolution are afraid of democracy.

From the side of the middle class which completely dominates, in fact monopolizes, the Con-Com, this social revolution should fittingly begin with the drafting of a revolutionary democratic constitution. For they have to begin to be revolutionary this way (at least), if they are not to be hypocrites.

Limiting ourselves to the area of education and culture, we would like to make the following proposal: the standardization or socialization of all schools with the end in view of eliminating that infamous bulwark of aristocracy — the exclusive schools for the rich.

This means first of all that all schools should charge students the same amount

By DOMINGO CASTRO
DE GUZMAN

'Aristocratic attitudes are cultivated among the children of the rich who are encouraged into such anti-democratic attitudes by the glaring fact of their educational privileges.'



An end to all this?

for tuition fees and other services. This would also involve standardization of teacher's pay to prevent rich institutions like the Catholic corporations from monopolizing the better teachers by offering them higher pay. There are two possible approaches to such standardization. One is to centralize the entire school system by making all schools on all levels public. The other is to impose strict measures on privately owned schools to ensure standardization in all aspects.

Through the instrumentality of the current antidemocratic school system, economic inequality is perpetuated as it is simultaneously extended into political, cultural, and general social inequality.

Aristocratic attitudes which are ultimately fascist are cultivated among the children of the rich who are encouraged into such antidemocratic attitudes by, among others, the glaring fact of their educational privileges. Exorbitant tuition fees which they pay chiefly for the social distinction of being there, better facilities, better prepared teachers (ideologically, teachers in exclusive schools could be worse, but we are talking here of basic skills) — and a tradition of belonging to such exclusive enclaves of millionaires, of mestizos and mestizas.

On the other hand, the children of the

poor troop to dilapidated school buildings or overcrowded diploma mills manned by miserably paid and badly educated teachers who are themselves mostly social climbing victims of neocolonial education. The great majority of working class children are thus forcibly and systematically limited to getting that kind of education necessary for them as future replacements for their parents in the factories and the fields.

The children of the rich, meanwhile, get educated in the vices of the oppressing master and lord who would someday replace their parents as the political masters of the poor in handling and controlling that instrument of the wealthy class, the state, as their economic masters in the fields and the factories, as their cultural masters in the church, the media, in all the places where they get to display and rub in not only their economic and political but also their "spiritual" superiority over the poor.

The exclusive schools are the chief tool in the continued propagation of these antidemocratic vices of social inequality.

We are addressing this proposal and this challenge particularly to those commissioners who are either officials of the Catholic Church or are affiliated to it by organization and/or sentiment.

Are mosquitoes religious?

Can you believe that the Sultan's son in Brunei gives away his calling card printed in pure gold?

Many Filipinos working there are so happy with excellent pay and working in an Oriental setting!

A movie actor who has married 5 times proposed again.

"I like you but I've heard many things about you."

"My dear, you really must not believe those old-wives tales."

Are mosquitoes religious?

Yes. They first sing over you, then prey on you!

The Japanese must really be well-off. A Filipino priest in Fukuoka came home from a vacation.

An old Japanese working woman gave him — hold your breath — a P300,000 gift!

Social cancer is deep-seated. At the Cebu Lion's Club National Convention, presidential candidates pay delegates' fare, food, hotel and prostitute service just to win. What for? Prestige!

Even in sports, in a recent tournament most clubs cheat by "importing" players from other clubs.

And in our markets, scales are fraudulent; so are taxi meters.

How can we rebuild our country?

A former Radio Veritas director resigned our membership with the Federation of Catholic Broadcasters. He was afraid some small Catholic stations might implicate us. He was dead-scared of Marcos.

But Radio Veritas led the fight for clean elections. Glad he was gone!

Only 34 out of 100 kids in Grade 1 ever finish high school.

JOKE ONLY



FR. BEN A. CARREON, OMI

Let's hope the new government correct the situation. Otherwise we'll be a nation of illiterates!

Mother Theresa hobnobs with Kings and Queens, Presidents and Prime Ministers. Yet she finds her greatest joy among the poorest of poor.

In writing the word poor, she always capitalizes it!

Her words of wisdom sparkle, coming as they do from a clean mind and a loving heart.

Most of us are unconvincing. Because we speak words, i.e. sounds from our vocal chords!

Statistics at the Women's Correctional Institution tell a story:

Of the 200 inmates, 32 are college graduates, many others are high school and college students. Only 10 are illiterates.

That means their literacy rate is higher than the national average!

Milkman: "Johnny, did you put water in the milk this morning?"

Johnny: "Yes, sir."

Milkman: "Don't you know that is wicked?"

Johnny: "But you told me to mix water with the milk."

Milkman: "Yes, but I told you to put the water in first and pour the milk into it. Then, you see, we can tell the people we never put water in our milk."

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL
JUDICIAL REGION
BRANCH XLVII
MANILA

SP. PROC. NO. 85-33507
IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE MINOR,
MICHAEL ALMORADIE,

TERESA T. RAMOS,
Petitioner.

x-----x

ORDER

Petitioner, Teresa T. Ramos, has filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor, Michael Almoradie, be declared her child by adoption.

It is alleged that petitioner is a widow, American citizen, 66 years old and residing at P.O. Box 982, Pala, Maui, Hawaii 96779 USA and with Philippine residence at 1727 A. Macada St., Sampaloc, Manila; that she desires to adopt Michael Almoradie, three (3) years old having been born on May 14, 1983 at Pangasinan; that the minor sought to be adopted is the legitimate child of Rene Almoradie and Amelita N. Tacila Almoradie who have given their consent to this adoption; that the minor has no property of

his own, whether real or personal and is presently under the care and custody of her natural mother who resides at 1727 A. Macada, Sampaloc, Manila; that petitioner, from the time the child was born, up to the present, has cared for the well-being and future of the child by way of regular support through monthly financial remittance and other means of supporting and rearing of the child; that petitioner has a son who is of age and has his own family and living abroad; that petitioner possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualification to adopt; that petitioner is presently working as a chambermaid in one of the hotels in Hawaii; and that this adoption will serve the best interest and well-being of the minor.

It is hereby ordered that this petition be set for hearing on July 16, 1986 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at the 5th floor of the City Hall, Manila, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three

(3) consecutive weeks, the last publication of which shall not be later than July 1, 1986, or at least two (2) weeks before the date of hearing in the WE Forum, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila to which the same had been awarded after a raffle conducted by the Clerk of Court, Regional Trial Courts of Manila at City Hall, Manila pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified petition with its annexes and of this Order be served upon the Office of the Solicitor General and the social worker of this Court. Said social worker is hereby ordered to conduct a case study on the petitioner, the minor sought to be adopted and the latter's parents upon receipt of the petition and of this Order, submitting a report thereon to this Court at least one (1) week before the date of hearing and to appear on the date and time specified.

SO ORDERED.
Manila, June 9, 1986.

ORIGINAL SIGNED
REGINA G. ORDONEZ-
BENITEZ
Judge

June 17, 24, July 1, 1986

UE plays high stakes poker

By JOEY SALGADO

It was a great poker game while it lasted. And it had at least 40,000 people looking on in breathless anticipation. Over at the University of the East, the biggest university in the country in terms of enrolment, management, labor and the government faced each other across the table in a high stakes deal.

Finding itself dealt a good hand with the pro-labor pronouncements of President Aquino last May day (she eased restrictions on the right to strike) and counting on at least the tacit support of the Labor minister, labor boldly opened the betting by launching a strike right in the middle of enrolment period last June 3. Labor threw almost its entire resources in the move, hoping management would fold.

But management kept its composure, called the bet and immediately upped the ante further. "Bankruptcy" they said. "We're closing down and it's your fault." UE counsel Erlinda Calangi announced that on top of a P40 million obligations to various banks, UE had incurred losses amounting to P68 million. Total enrolment also dropped from a high of 60,000 to only about 40,000 last school year.

"Bluff!" Labor replied. They want to make us villains for their own mismanagement. "Of course they won't admit that they threatened to close the school because of the strike. That would be illegal lockout and unfair labor practice," said Union

president Ernesto Vercelles. Labor saw glaring loopholes in the management move. The decision to close was so sudden and there was no prior notice given to labor and employees.

Labor was seeking its share in the tuition fee increases as provided for in PD 451 which required management to turn over 60% of all earnings from tuition fee increases in salary adjustments for the faculty and rank and file.

Contesting the unequal treatment of the faculty and rank and file, Vercelles questioned, "Management was able to pay P23 million to the faculty as their share from PD 451. What about the rank and file?" The notice of strike was filed as early as April. "If management was interested in settling the dispute, they could have already signed an agreement with the union as early as May. They just want to put pressure on the strikers and make them return to work without anything."

Labor made a lot of noise but it seemed that they would not be able to cover the bet as management prepared to outwait them.

UE counsel Calangi branded the employees' protest action as "an irresponsible act staged at the only time the university had a chance of earning. We're not saying that we decided to close down the university because of the strike. We don't think you're that important that we have to close down the school just to get rid of you."

Throwing everything it had at management, union leader Vercelles singled out

UE president Isidro Cariño for his vitriol, "the union is willing to go back to work without anything or even agree to a strike moratorium if Cariño is taken out of UE." Labor claimed that Cariño was "partly responsible" for the strike as he had reportedly challenged union leaders to strike "anytime you wish."

Referring to Cariño, Vercelles continued, "How can one man, with only one share of stock hold the positions of chairman, president, and chief executive officer at the same time?" Management, however, has all but declared Cariño as the UE messiah saying he is an expert in crisis management who was able to steer the university through its shakiest years. Under his command, UE was supposed to have earned at least ten million pesos.

With things at an impasse, the protest of at least 80,000 parents finally forced the government to step into the game. Government and management stared each other in the eye for several days and finally, at

a quarter before midnight on June 10, Government blinked and offered management P10 million in fresh loans and government assistance in the restructuring of at least P40 million in existing obligations in exchange for reopening enrolment and taking back the workers without undue hassle.

A "minor miracle" was how Calangi described the offer of the Labor and Education ministries to help renegotiate the University's financial obligations. As for the terms of the "miracle" package, the UE is asking for concessional interest rates of 12 per cent on the new loans.

Management had won the first deal, having swept up the pot at the expense of the striking workers and the government. But the second round is still to be played in the hearing halls of the Labor Ministry, where current sentiments may put the workers at a decided advantage. But then who was it who said that there is no justice in poker.



UE students rallying at Malacanang's Freedom Park. (Andy Valle)

We are not

(From page 5)

as a people because our ancestors resisted the intrusions of the Spaniards and the Americans. Now, we have formed the Cordillera People's Liberation Army precisely to continue the struggle which our ancestors started.

CNA: Is there anything you would like to communicate to the rest of the Filipinos?

Fr. Ortega: We are seeking their support in our campaign to have the Aquino administration recognize the autonomous state of the Cordillera people.

Molina: It doesn't mean that if we establish an autonomous state here in the Cordillera, that we are not one with the rest of the Filipinos. We should join hands so we can establish a just society, where there will be no minority-majority nor oppressors and oppressed. We should work to achieve this dream.

CNA: What do you think of this call for you to come down from the mountains, lay down your arms and join the mainstream of society?

Molina: Throughout history, the Cordillera people never laid down their arms because invaders have continuously tried to encroach on our territory. It doesn't mean that because there is no war, that we in the Cordillera should lay down our arms. We should always be ready to protect our area.

Fr. Ortega: Right from the start, it was just for us to take up arms. If we surrender our arms, it will mean surrendering the mountains and the rivers. To surrender our arms is not possible.

CNA: What are the prospects for peace then?

Molina: The Cordillera people are peace-loving. This can be seen through the bodong (peace pact) which bodong is elimination of war. If the government recognizes the kind of government of the Cordillera people, of course, we can achieve peace. (CNA)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
PASIG, METRO MANILA
BRANCH CLI (151)

IN RE: PETITION FOR VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF THE CONJUGAL PARTNERSHIP OF JOHN ANTHONY DAUGHTERTY SUN AND MARY ANN MAGALONA GOMEZ SUN, AND FOR ADOPTION OF REGIME OF SEPARATION OF PROPERTIES DURING MARRIAGE.

CASE NO. 560-J

JOHN ANTHONY DAUGHTERTY SUN and MARY ANN MAGALONA GOMEZ SUN, Petitioners.

Amended NOTICE OF HEARING

A Joint Petition dated February 19, 1986 has been presented in this Court by petitioners through counsel, pray-

ing that judgment be rendered approving the Agreement Annex "A" thereof, dissolving their conjugal partnership of gains and adopting the regime of complete separation of property and allgiving therein, among others, that the petitioners have no creditors.

WHEREFORE, notice is hereby given that the said petition will be heard by this Court sitting at the Second Floor, Hall of Justice, Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro-Manila on July 8, 1986 at 8:30 a.m., at which place, date and hour aforesaid, all interested persons are hereby cited to appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioners in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks.

WITNESS the HON. EUTROPIO MIGNRINO, Judge of this Court (his 21st day of May, 1986 at Pasig, Metro-Manila.

VILMA G. WALIT
Branch Clerk of Court

June 10, 17, 24, 1986

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
Makati, Metro-Manila
-o0o-

Foreclosure No. 86-249

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
& EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF

NOTICE OF EXTRA JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE SALE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135, AS AMENDED BY ACT 4118 (AS IMPLEMENTED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 3 DATED OCTOBER 19, 1984 OF THE SUPREME COURT

PURSUANT to the terms of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage dated December 3, 1985, executed by Mortgagor/s EVANGELINE S. YAMADA, in favor of Mortgagee TERESA R. IGNACIO ENTERPRISES to satisfy the mortgage indebtedness amounting to P412,500.00 PESOS, in Philippine Currency, as of May 31, 1986, with interest, penalty, attorney's fees and other charges together with all lawful fees and expenses of foreclosure sale, the EXECUTIVE JUDGE of the Regional Trial Court of Makati, Metro-Manila, through the undersigned Clerk of Court and Ex-Officio Sheriff of Makati, Metro-Manila, hereby announces that on July 17, 1986, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of the Main Entrance of the Municipal Building of Las Pinas, Metro Manila, he and/or the Deputy Sheriff-in-charge, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine currency, the following

described real property/ies, together with all its improvements existing thereon, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 97985

Registry of Deeds of Pasay City
"A parcel of land (Lot 3, Blk. 5 of the cons. subd. plan Pcs-04-000836, being a portion of the cons. of Lots 7 & 14, Blk. 6; Lot 11, Blk. 7, (LRC) Pcd-242039, a portion of Lot 5, Pcd-164555, LRC Rec. Nos. N-15648 and N-43101), situated in the Barrio of Ibayo (now Manuyo), Municipality of Las Pinas, Metro Manila, x x x x x Containing an area of TWO HUNDRED SIXTEEN (216) SQUARE METERS, more or less."

Interested parties are enjoined to investigate for themselves the title/s to the said real property/ies and encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

Makati, Metro-Manila, June 6, 1986.

PABLO L. SY
Senior Deputy Sheriff
FOR THE EXECUTIVE JUDGE:
MAXIMO C. CONTRERAS
Clerk of Court and
Ex-Officio Sheriff

Copy furnished:

Mrs. Evangelina S. Yamada, No. 7-B Manuyo II, Narra Street, Gatchalian Subdivision, Las Pinas, Metro Manila; TERESA R. IGNACIO ENTERPRISES, Room 301 Salud Building, 417 Dasmariñas Street, Manila

Publication: WE Forum
Dates: June 17, 24, & July 1, 1986

UE plays high stakes poker

By JOEY SALGADO

It was a great poker game while it lasted. And it had at least 40,000 people looking on in breathless anticipation. Over at the University of the East, the biggest university in the country in terms of enrollment, management, labor and the government faced each other across the table in a high stakes deal.

Finding itself dealt a good hand with the pro-labor pronouncements of President Aquino last May day (she eased restrictions on the right to strike) and counting on at least the tacit support of the Labor minister, labor boldly opened the betting by launching a strike right in the middle of enrollment period last June 3. Labor threw almost its entire resources in the move, hoping management would fold.

But management kept its composure, called the bet and immediately upped the ante further. "Bankruptcy" they said. "We're closing down and it's your fault." UE counsel Erlinda Calang announced that on top of a P40 million obligations to various banks, UE had incurred losses amounting to P68 million. Total enrollment also dropped from a high of 60,000 to only about 40,000 last school year.

"Bluff!" Labor replied. They want to make us villains for their own mismanagement. "Of course they won't admit that they threatened to close the school because of the strike. That would be illegal lockout and unfair labor practice," said Union

president Ernesto Vercelles. Labor saw glaring loopholes in the management move. The decision to close was so sudden and there was no prior notice given to labor and employees.

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Contesting the unequal treatment of the faculty and rank and file, Vercelles questioned, "Management was able to pay P23 million to the faculty as their share from PD 451. What about the rank and file?" The notice of strike was filed as early as April. "If management was interested in settling the dispute, they could have already signed an agreement with the union as early as May. They just want to put pressure on the strikers and make their return to work without anything."

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
PASIG, METRO MANILA
BRANCH CLT (151)

IN RE: PETITION FOR VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF THE CONJUGAL PARTNERSHIP OF JOHN ANTHONY DAUGHTERTY SUN AND MARY ANN MAGALONA GOMEZ SUN, AND FOR ADPTION OF REGIME OF SEPARATION OF PROPERTIES DURING MARRIAGE.

CASE NO. 360-1

JOHN ANTHONY DAUGHTERTY SUN and MARY ANN MAGALONA GOMEZ SUN, Petitioners.

Amended NOTICE OF HEARING

A Joint Petition dated February 19, 1986 has been presented in this Court by petitioners through counsel, pray-

ing that judgment be rendered approving the aforesaid Amex "A" thereof, also giving their conjugal partnership of gains and adopting the regime of complete separation of property and alleging therein, among others, that the petitioners have no children.

WHEREFORE, notice is hereby given that the said petition will be heard by this Court sitting at the Second Floor, Hall of Justice, Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro-Manila on July 8, 1986 at 9:00 a.m. at which place, date and hour aforesaid, all interested persons are hereby notified to appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioners in 4 newspapers of general circulation in the Philippines, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks.

WITNESS the HON. EUTROPIO MIRINO, Judge of this Court this 21st day of May, 1986 at Pasig, Metro-Manila.

VILMA G. WALIT
Branch Clerk of Court
June 10, 17, 24, 1986

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
Makati, Metro-Manila
-600-

Foreclosure No. 86-249

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
& EX OFFICIO SHERIFF

NOTICE OF EXTRA JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE SALE OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135, AS AMENDED BY ACT 4118 (AS IMPLEMENTED) BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 3 DATED OCTOBER 19, 1984 OF THE SUPREME COURT.

PURSUANT to the terms of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage dated December 3, 1985, executed by Mortgagor's EVANGELINE S. YAMADA, in favor of Mortgagee TERESA R. IGNACIO ENTERPRISES to satisfy the mortgage indebtedness amounting to P12,500.00 PESOS, in Philippine Currency, as of May 31, 1986, with interest, penalty, attorney's fees and other charges together with all lawful fees and expenses of foreclosure sale, the EXECUTIVE JUDGE of the Regional Trial Court of Makati, Metro-Manila, through the undersigned Clerk of Court and Ex-Officio Sheriff of Makati, Metro-Manila, hereby announces that on July 17, 1986, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of the Main Entrance of the Municipal Building of Las Pinas, Metro Manila, he and/or the Deputy Sheriff-in-charge, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine currency, the following

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Interested parties are enjoined to investigate for themselves the title to the said real property/ies and encumbrances thereon, if any, there be.

Makati, Metro-Manila, June 6, 1986

PABLO L. SY,
Senior Deputy Sheriff
FOR THE EXECUTIVE JUDGE:
MAXIMO C. CONTRERAS
Clerk of Court and
Ex-Officio Sheriff

Copy furnished:

Mrs. Evangelina S. Yamada, No. 7-B Manuyo II, Narra Street, Gatchalian Subdivision, Las Pinas, Metro Manila; TERESA R. IGNACIO ENTERPRISES, Room 301 Selud Building, 417 Dasmariñas Street, Manila

Publisher: WE Forum
Dates: June 17, 24, & July 1, 1986

A public relations nightmare for the Aquino government?

By J. RAUL ALIBUTUD

They sang "The Impossible Dream" at the Luneta last Sunday. But that's not news isn't it? They threw confetti and sang protest songs, but that's not new either. They have walked hundreds of kilometers to Manila. They have camped out at the US Embassy. They have been teargassed and truncheoned on the way to Malacanang. They have accused police authorities of brutality. Yes, but we've heard all that before.

So what are these communists up to? Communists, sir? I was talking about the Loyalists, you know, those crazies who want Marcos back. The ones you said are mere mosquitoes which will not trouble the Aquino government a bit. The ones they said will soon wither away and die because of their "moral bankruptcy" and "lack of principles".

Well, general, it has been a hundred days and several dispersals later but it doesn't seem that these guys are losing steam. At the very least they are holding their own. They're proving to be a public

relations nightmare for the Aquino government. How can we keep on professing free speech and freedom for all when every once in a while we have to disperse these rascals to keep them in line. These lousy foreign correspondents are lapping it all up. A little more grist for their mill I suppose.

You see, sir, they have got the government in a bind. The government cannot act aggressive enough to contain these loyalists who are deliberately provoking confrontation in order to create martyrs and gain media attention, without at the same time curtailing the right of those legitimate cause-oriented groups who have genuine grievances. As law applies equally to all, those liberals in the Cabinet will not allow any infringement of civil rights they have fought for so long under the regime of Marcos. The loyalists are human too, though some may say that point is still debatable.

These loyalists have shown a surprising amount of resolve, sir. They have stood up well to the blasts of watercannons and the blows of truncheons. That is not

what one quite expects of people who got paid P50 sir. They have shown quite a great deal of adaptability and verve. They've taken almost every gimmick that the post Aquino confetti revolution had ever thought of and they've added a few of their own.

They've come out with an album of protest songs all their own, with titles like "Galunggung", "Balimbing", and "Against Dilaw" among others. Priced at P40.00, the tape includes eight songs written and sung by our very own Florante and Hajji Alejandro.

Other celebrities have also come out of the woodwork. Aside from the usual coterie of skin-flick queens, Rita Gaddi-Baltazar whose fishponds have been sequestered has been sighted in their rallies. Politicians like Raffy Recto who at first did not want to be associated with the loyalists have now become their most visible leader.

They even paraded a self-proclaimed political detainee — Dominador Arellano



A hundred days and several dispersals later, these guys don't seem like they're running out of steam. (Bullit Marquez/AP)

(Page 14, please)



Speaker Carlos Salazar drowned in the midst of Luneta's Loyalist crowd. (B. Marquez)



First-aid van stationed at the Luneta. (Andy Valle)



Jacket of Loyalist songs recorded by Hajji Alejandro and Florante



Pig's head finds a cozy place beside the Marcoses. (Joseph Capellan/AP)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
MANILA

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT
& EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF

NOTICE OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL SALE

Upon extra-judicial petition for sale under Act 3135, as amended by Act 4118, filed by PHILIPPINE COMMERCIAL BANK (formerly Philippine Commercial & Industrial Bank), Mortgagee, on May 20, 1986, against R. E. GONZALES & CO., INC., represented by its Treasurer, RENATO P. GONZALES and by its Asst. Treasurer, ROGERIO P. GONZALES, Mortgagor, with principal place of business at 606 Dona Narcisca Bldg., Makati, Metro Manila, to satisfy the standing balance of CHEMBAG; Debtor, to the Mortgagee in the sum of ELEVEN MILLION THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED NINETY-NINE & 80/100 (P11,383,299.80), inclusive of interest and penalty charges as of April 15, 1986, plus interest and penalty charges thereafter, plus attorney's fees, sheriff's and expenses of foreclosure, the undersigned or his duly authorized deputy will SELL at public auction on JULY 3, 1986, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of the main entrance of the CITY HALL BUILDING, MANILA, facing PHILIPPINE NORMAL COLLEGE, to the highest bidder, for CASH and in Philippine Currency, the mortgaged property with all its improvements, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 109778
REGISTRY OF DEEDS FOR THE CITY OF MANILA

"A PARCEL OF LAND (Lot No. 4 of Block No. 738 of the Cadastral Survey of the City of Manila), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on the NE. line of Calle M. H. del Pilar, District of Ermita, Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 3 of Block No. 378; on the SE. by Calle Herran; on the SW. by Calle M.H. del Pilar; and on the NW. by Lots Nos. 5 and 3 of Block No. 378. x x x containing an area of NINE HUNDRED TEN SQUARE METERS AND NINETY SQUARE DECIMETER* (910.00), more or less." x x x

Prospective buyers or bidders may investigate for themselves the title/s hereinabove-described and encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

City of Manila, Philippines, May 29, 1986.

CESAR P. JAVIER
Clerk of Court
& Ex-Officio Sheriff

PUBLISHER: WE FORUM.

Date of Publication — June 10, 17 & 24, 1986.



The former First Lady's fans



The Loyalists' red, white, and blue



Carlos Salazar takes center stage

A public (From page 13)

— who said that he defected to the loyalist camp after being disillusioned by the actions of the Aquino Government.

"Before August 25, this regime will fall because it has lost all its credibility. It has made the Con-Com a travesty. It abolished the Batasan. It has replaced so many popular mayors with incompetent OICs. It will not last," said Oliver Lozano, head of the Freedom Fighters of the Philippines.

Raffy Recto, the lawyer of Marcos, was not to be outdone. "This will never end. We will keep on protesting. Malacanang belongs to the people but not to squatters. The military keeps attacking us now but the time will come when the mili-

tary will realize that we are not the enemy. We have a common enemy and these are the communists."

General, you better put on your helmet and gas mask on. Here they come now, straight up Ayala bridge. You know sir, this reminds me so much of those days at Mendiola. Of course, those guys never threw as many rocks as these people did. I just watched that new film by Stallone sir, "Cobra" and he had this lines sir, that I particularly like, "You're a disease" and "I used everything I had."

Sir, these people are a disease, they are not simply a headache, so lets use all the teargas we have and not just those wimpy watercannons just like we used to do against all those BAYAN people. Enjoy it, sir, while it lasts, after all we have the Cory press on our side. Enjoy it, sir, because before long we may have dispersed some more of these BAYAN people when they go on one more of those Welgang Bayans. We'll ask for stricter regulations on demonstrations ostensibly to control these loyalists but which we can also use against those communists.

Oh, come on sir. Don't worry about the women and children. You never did before. Remember Taft Avenue? Remember Welcome Rotonda and that incident on Recto? Tatalon?

Sir, you better order the use of teargas now. The firetrucks are nearly out of water and they are getting perilously near our lines. Don't worry about a thing. Repeat after me. They're a disease. I used everything I had. They're a disease. I used everything I had.



Celtics (From page 16)

note to a season of excellence and pure joy.

Only the shouting and the hysteria remained at the Boston Garden, scene of many of Boston's past triumphs as the winningest ballclub in NBA history with 16 championships in 18 trips to the finals.

It was also Larry Bird's season, he with the magical shooting arm who has boasted nobody could stop him once he got into the perimeter of the three-point area. He said this in remarks after accepting his third MVP plum in a row — a feat that has put him in the class of only two men — Russel and Wilt Chamberlain.

It was also the season of Bill Walton, the famous red head of the 1977 Portland team that won the championship, finally put behind a history of foot ailments that has dogged what could have

been a brilliant career. In his book *Breaks of the Game*, David Halberstam wrote of Walton not as a career or an era, but just a shining season.

Walton kept himself healthy all year, emerged a reliable backup for Robert Parrish, and at season's end earned a well-deserved world championship ring.

Over in Mexico, the world football cup was not playing to form. England and West Germany, the highly touted teams in the month-long tourney, suffered setbacks to lowly teams. Denmark hammered the Germans, 2-0, to sweep Group B while Portugal nipped the English side, 1-0. But other teams lived up to their fame. Brazil showed its class in trashing Northern Ireland, 3-0, and together with Denmark became one of the serious contenders for the title held by Italy.

As of Sunday, the cast of 16 teams for the second round was completed from the original cast of 24 nations. Eight were eliminated, including Asian teams South Korea and Iraq.

The true (From page 7)

In the early years of the Firm, our practice was almost solely based in the United States. We covered client needs outside the United States with various contractual arrangements with other firms.

As business investment expanded after World War II, that approach was clearly unsatisfactory. We had to develop stronger practices in industrial countries, sometimes quickly. We also believed this could only be done effectively, in the long term, with nationals of the country as the prime core of people to build our practice.

In some cases, that was done by employing young graduates and developing their training and background in the methods of our organization. In other cases, where time did not permit that long building process and more practical opportunities were available, the Firm chose to merge or affiliate with an existing organization and build in that fashion. In our history we have had significant mergers in our geographic expansion. Turquand Youngs in South America and Fuller King in Australia are two examples among many where our expansion involved an existing national practice.

As to East Asia and this particular proposal, we certainly have the option of continuing to build, as we have, directly through nationals of each country. However, that would be a long process and, considering the entrenchment of SGV in this area of the world, we may never be successful in this effort. Accordingly, bringing the SGV organization into our worldwide organization at the present time is a far more practical answer — more practical than a very costly and long building process, a process with no assurance of success.

Our relationship with SGV is one of long standing. They have performed work on a referral basis for us for almost thirty years. In fact, twice in the 1970s, we had discussions with them but such discussions did not reach a mutually satisfactory conclusion. More recently, in September, 1984, we were contacted by various members of the SGV organization. These contacts ultimately culminated in a meeting between Washington SyCip, Chairman of the SGV group, other partners from each firm and me. Following that initial meeting, we had various meetings with other partners from each of the organizations. This finally resulted in a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed by each organization in February, 1985.

A number of issues were settled prior to concluding the Memorandum of Understanding. It was agreed, however, that considerable review work would be done by each organi-

zation after that point. That review work has now been completed. Over twenty of our partners and managers worked on site with personnel in each SGV firm, reviewing their practice and business operations. This team was led by Bob Pender and Tom Stock. From my perspective, their work was thorough and the results excellent. (A summary of their review is available from the Office Managing Partner in each office.)

In addition to the internal on-site reviews, we have used a number of outside consultants to obtain opinions on the legal, social, political and economic conditions of East Asia as well as specific comments on SGV's position in each country. The reports of these people proved very useful. As many of you are aware, the world press reports are often negative, principally as to the Philippines. While the political and economic conditions covered in these private reports confirmed the general tone of the public press, the perspective for the future of that country, and particularly the position of SGV and its ability to continue to operate successfully, was more encouraging than the general description we have seen in the press.

In summary, there are many benefits to our organization. First, this area of the world has had strong economic development in the past decade. While some of the economies have experienced a slowdown in growth recently, the forecasts for the future are positive. Investments and trade with Japan, Australia, Europe and North America are expected to increase.

Furthermore, we have a modest presence in East Asia at the Present time. Our practices are comparatively new. Hong Kong and Singapore were opened in 1972 and Kuala Lumpur in 1981. We have really only just begun in this area; our ability to meet, and beat, the entrenched competition, including SGV, is still to be determined.

We often are concerned about our commitment to investments for the future and our ability to build a market share when we are the last firm in a country. For once, we have an opportunity to enter a country with a strong, established presence, represented by educated and respected nationals. Combining this position with our network in other industrialized areas and our technology gives us a strong, competitive edge for the future.

Given the results of the review work and the need to expand our presence in East Asia, I hope that you will accept this opportunity. We, the present partners, must accept responsibility to make our contribution and commitment to the future of the Firm, just as the partners in the past have done for each of us. I personally request and recommend that you vote "yes" on admission of the SGV partners.

DUANE R. KULLBERG



Employees from the various ministries join the Independence Day parade in Iloilo's downtown area.

Revolution? What revolution?

By RICHIE BENAVIDES

The EDSA party that does not seem to end, every now and again finds some excuse to be resurrected: a heroes' reunion, a questionable anniversary celebration, a book launching, or even a church-launching. There is always an orchestrated effort to block off EDSA at some intermittent time, if only to instill in the collective consciousness, this avowed miracle, the February Revolution, that saw Cory Aquino's ascent to power.

Without Marcos around, it is becoming more of an effort to amass the classic crowds that accompanied Cory's rise. It strains both ears and imagination to continually listen to the anti-Marcos line, to blame the deposed for the nation's ills, in an unending litany of sins. And carried to its limits, the nicely-couched words and speeches of Cory Aquino now ring hollow, because the ghost of Marcos has been exorcised, and can no longer be blamed for the faux pas that marks every step of the Cory government.

Surprisingly, Iloilo City was the first to publicly mouth this sentiment against the Cory government. In its Independence Day celebration, the meaning of the occasion was further enhanced by a tournament of street plays, each group outdoing the other to arouse, awake, inform, politicize. "Tapos na ang ilusyon, panahon na ng solusyon", rang the theme of one group that decried the current state of affairs. For a change, here was an Independence Day celebration that spoke clearly of unfreedom, of foreign, specifically, US, intervention, of local warlordism, of basic issues that have long been unresolved in this country.

This was street theater on Independence Day, in the middle of the archipelago, in Iloilo City, where people spoke freely of what they have long felt. And they felt there were too many words, too little actions to lead to solutions. The insurgency picture of Panay Island, whose queen city was Iloilo, had encroached all the way into Oton, just a whiff from the heart of the city. The poor still cringed in abject poverty, with no hope for amelioration, or salvation from their plight.

Basic, oppressive economic structures are still very much in force, not only on Panay and Iloilo but throughout much of the country as well. If there has been any

change at all, it is on a very miniscule segment of the population, Cory's cronies, who have been swept with her into the corridors of power. It will have to take some doing to convince these people that Cory is indeed their president. For them she was merely part of the accidental miracle that swept Marcos out to Hawaii.

This every radical venue for protest, street theater, on such a grandstand occasion was made largely through the efforts of Atty. Jose Hisamoto, an Atenean, who had been moved by the power of street parliamentarism. At first, he felt Iloilo was not ready for such a radical presentation. But the enthusiastic crowd response was more than a gauge that not only was Iloilo ready, it was totally in sync with such radicalism.

The Ilongos were brave enough to dare raise voices, to demand for swift action. For them, current demigods like Enrie, Cory, Laurel, Pimentel, and whoever held the scepter of power, held not just vast powers but answers to problems, too. They were merely names, who had now been

tasked to keep this country in order.

"It is not economic recovery, but political hegemony that Cory is trying to keep in priority," says an elderly Ilonggo disgusted no end at the choice of a new bitter pill — the legendary OIC — who had suddenly replaced his decades-old mayor, who was good at Marcos play ball, but who had also served his constituents well.

The "OIC Cory Race" is taking its toll in sympathetic votes for Cory. The direct hand of her brother and self-serving advisers are too blatantly seen that there are bound to be unpopular, if not fatal mistakes in appointments.

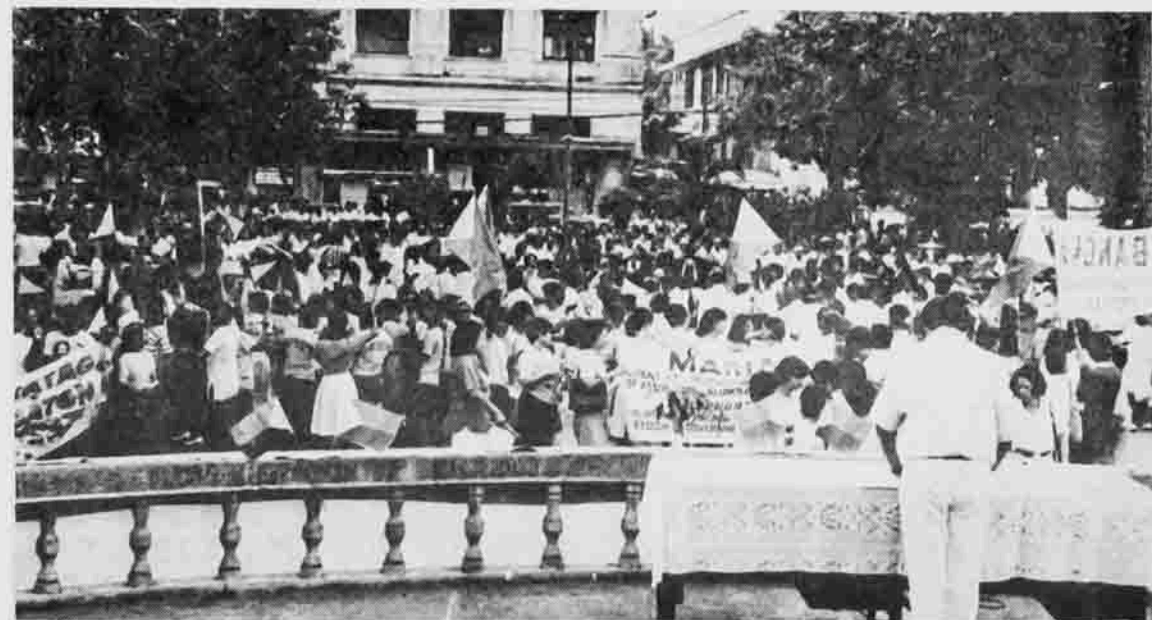
Besides, Cory has begun to sound and act like any ordinary politician. She has broken election promises. The government clerks quake in fear that they will be terminated. The mayors' staff are thrown out, together with their bosses at the onset of expensive school opening.

And the misplaced *tauhan ni* Cory keep on getting more abrasive, abusive, brash, and unpopular each day, each appointment.

To this day, Cory still shows symptoms of playing to the international grandstand press, so she makes a lot of noise on such issues as ceasefire, truce, and whatever. Insurgency will remain a passionate political issue, hovering between foreign aid, national survival and independence.

The main problem is not insurgency. The NPA is the answer to some basic problems — most basic of which is American imperialism. What is to be done to the bully of Third World nations who makes them exchange their independent UN votes for foreign aid? The question of the bases is as current, more important than the issue of whether Satur Ocampo will indeed surface to negotiate a truce.

American imperialism and its appendages, the multinationals, lord it over our lives, the major reason why we're still this poor. And until Cory starts grinding her axes against this behemoth, unless she stops dropping hints about their foreign aid, we cannot hope for any change at all from the Marcos years.



Atty. Hisamoto announcing the entries in Iloilo's street drama competition.

Can Tanduay pull it off?

By JIMMY CANTOR

The Tanduay Rhummakers got the shock of their life last Sunday when the GTC Coffeemakers, their backs against the wall, bounced back with a 111-106 decision.

That convincing win moved self-styled experts to put a big question mark on Tanduay's ability to pocket its first ever PBA title, in this case, the Reinforced Conference crown.

Although Tanduay still leads by a game, 3-2, the same experts couldn't be blamed if they insist that the momentum of battle has swung in GTC's favor.

What hurt Tanduay most last Sunday was the inability of the usually steady Andre McKoy to come up to expectations, largely due to a pulled left calf muscle which Tanduay aides said was a result of last week's rough-and-tumble fourth game.

Coach Baby Dalupan admitted the failure of McKoy to lend a hand offensively and defensively told heavily on the Rhummakers, saying, "If McKoy delivers on Thursday, medyo patas ang laban."

Without saying it bluntly, Dalupan had hinted that they all have the aces up their sleeves in game six. And Tanduay must not only play good basketball to end the series. The Rhummakers must dish out the best they could offer.

Certainly a big factor in GTC's title-retention bid is Dalupan himself, owner of 13 PBA titles, nine of them when he was still Crispa coach. It must be stressed that Dalupan is no stranger to this kind of situation.

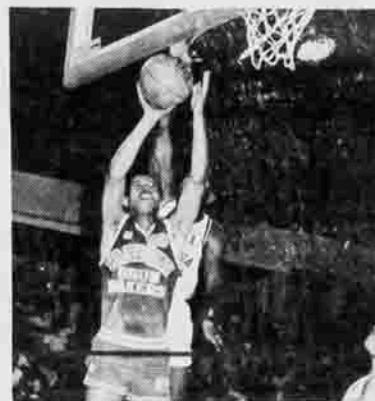
In 1976, he piloted the Redmanizers to their first grand slam by pulling off what jaded cage observers consider up to now a near-miracle feat — steering his

charges to a 3-2 win in the best-of-five series despite losing the first two to the Toyota Super Corollas.

Dalupan's record has withstood the test of time and it won't be surprising, at the rate he prodded his charges to victory Sunday, he might just do it — again.

If that happens, there would be no most frustrated man than Tanduay coach Arturo Valenzona, who is only in his second finals appearance in the pro league. He piloted Gilbey's Gin (now Ginebra San Miguel) to the championship in 1983, only to lose in four games to the Redmanizers, who went on to score their second grand slam.

Valenzona tried to hide his frustration Sunday behind a thin veil of smile but the bitterness in his voice betrayed him.



The Rhummakers must dish out the best they could offer.

"Kailangang makuha ito sa Huwebes dahil malalagay kami sa alanganin kung mananalo ulit ang Great Taste. Actually, there's no reason to fear because we're still one game up. All we have to do is play good to make it," he said.

Actually, Valenzona is himself to blame for their fifth game loss. He insisted on fielding McKoy in the second half, even when it clearly looked that his import was not up to it. McKoy even proved a dead weight in defense and was a pitiful sight on the floor as he tried his best to retrieve the looseball, often losing it to the healthier, more agile Coffeemakers.

Now, the big question that faces the Rhummakers is: Can they pull off this one? Only the Rhummakers themselves can answer this.

Celtics '86—the greatest ever?

It has been dubbed one of the great NBA teams ever, the Boston Celtics of 1985-86. No team has won more games in one season, not even the Celts of the Bill Russell era in the sixties. Their 67-15 in the regular season, and 15-3 in the playoffs meant 82 victories in all, the most ever in the NBA by a single franchise.

Their 50-1 at home, including 41 consecutive victories, only served to stress just how well-honed and highly primed the Celtics had been, so that finally, when the Celtics clinched their 16th NBA title via a 114-97 romp over the Houston Rockets in Game 6 for a 4-2 edge, it was all but a brilliant foot-

(Page 14, please)

THE FORUM SPORTS

JUNE 17-23, 1986



LARRY BIRD

Bola ng naghaharing uri

LAYASAN nina nating pansamantala 'tong sports, iwan natin kahit saglit lang ang anumang larong bola partikular 'tong demon-yong basketbol na armuol sa kirkote ng narami nating kababayan, Iso.

Sumilip naman (ayo sa 'yang nailang klaseng laro, magmiron sa kasalukuyang "liga" kung baya sa propesyonal basketbol natin, p'wedeng tawagin 'tong "Invitational Conference" o kaya'y "All-Star Championship Games" ng Constitutional Commission o ConCom na sinasabing tafagal nang talitong buwan.

Maraming kalahok na "koponan" dito, mga team na umano'y kumakatawan sa iba't ibang uri at sektor ng lipunang Pilipino. Nar'yan ang mga pangkat na binubuo ng malalaking kapitalista, panginoong maylupa at kumprador. Merong mga team ng simbahan, grupong pangminorya gaya ng mga Muslim, koponang pang-itaas, pang-gina at pang-ibabang burgessa. Nar'yan din ang para sa mga manggagawa at magsasaka.

Sinasabing pinakamalakas ang mga team ng malalaking kapitalista, panginoong maylupa at kumprador. Segun sa mga nakaaalam o "insiders" sa ligang Con-Com, mahirap talunin ang mga koponang 'yan. Katunayan, sabi nilang mga wa-es at taso sa pagpusta, ngayon pa lang e nagkukutsabahan na'ng nasabing mga koponan. Kung baya, "one for all" at "all for

JACK 'N POY



AVE PEREZ JACOB

one" sila. Gustong sabihin, siman ang manalo sa kanila e panalo silang lahat.

Bukod pa, sinasabing sobra'ng suportang nanggagaling mula sa labas para sa mga koponan ng lokal na naghaharing uri. S'yempre, ang suportang 'yan e 'di sa porma ng "imported players" gaya ng ginagawa sa mga ligang pakulo ng Philippine Basketball Association (PBA). 'Di p'wede dahil bawal ang gayan sa ligang Con-Com, Iso.

Unahon, ang suporta mula sa labas e nasa porma ng mga insentibo gaya ng tulong pangkalahavan, mga armas na pamuk-sa laban sa sinasabing "mga subersibo" at iba pang ganggang-yang panganyak para lalong lumakas ang loob at mailalampas nang husto nitong mga koponan ng naghaharing uri ang mga karibal. Iwan lang natin kung kasama sa suportang 'yan ang bayad sa kanilang "cheering squad," ang dilihensya ng "referees and table officials" saka ang ganansiya ng kanikanilang mga "water boy," tagapunas ng pavis at iba pang alalay.

Samantala, sinasabi rin na kung merong pinakatulogges na mga koponan sa ligang Con-Com, 'to e walang iba kung 'di 'yong para sa mga manggagawa at magsasaka. Sa partikular, 'to raw "captain ball" ng kampong obrero e 'di tunay na proletaryo at, manapa, 'sang "labor aristocrat." Mabuti raw delantak 'yong lider ng koponang magsasaka, na talagang mula sa uri ng magbubukid.

Eniwey, ang bolang pinag-aagawan, idinidribol, ipinapasa at ibinubuslo nila para makaiskor e 'di naman 'yong bola limbawa ng basketbol, Iso. Alam nating sa ligang Con-Com e mga ideya, prinsipyo at simulain ang pinatratulan nila. Gaya por eksampol ng tunay na reporma sa lupa, pagbabaklas ng mga base militar ng US sa 'Pinas, pagwari sa bansa ng mga ugat ng imperyalismo, pasismo, piyudalismo, etcetera.

Okey, olrayt kung mangyari'ng lahat ng 'yan, Iso. Pero nakalutungkot sabihin na ngayon pa man, 'yong mga llama-dista e nakaamoy na ng k'warta sa pagpusta sa bola ng naghaharing uri, Iso.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Zhirago's beloved
- 5 Alphabetical group
- 9 Energy unit
- 12 Bibl. city
- 13 Hindu garment
- 14 Australian bird
- 15 Rodents
- 16 Palm leaves
- 17 Fish
- 18 Hinder
- 20 Adult insect
- 22 Brail
- 24 Tricks
- 27 Heavy weight
- 29 Obscure
- 31 Religious token
- 32 Love god
- 34 Bluegrass
- 36 Mineral sulfur
- 37 Cake decor
- 39 Hole
- 41 Spread new hay
- 42 Ancient Roman natives
- 44 Convex moldings
- 46 Significant period

DOWN

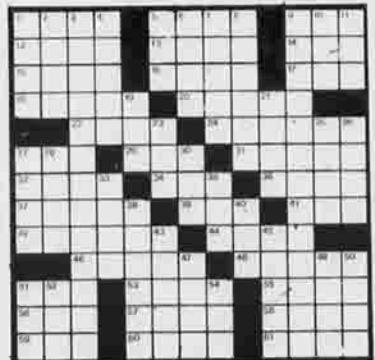
- 1 Meek one
- 2 Indigo
- 3 Made a survey
- 4 Betel palm
- 5 Kyushu volcano
- 6 South Sea isle
- 7 Partial local paralysis
- 8 Make harmless
- 9 Put back in good order
- 10 I love, in Dadrud
- 11 Faulty bomb
- 19 Young goat
- 21 Irishman
- 23 Spout
- 25 Kiss me

26 Snow vehicle

- 27 Linden tree
- 28 Killer whale
- 30 Swab
- 33 Cu
- 35 River islet
- 38 Fairy-tale creatures
- 40 Thumb

43 Tea cake

- 45 Awaken
- 47 Sharpen
- 49 Gambling cubes
- 50 Guzzlers
- 51 Kinsman
- 52 Mr. Manzano
- 54 Boy



Solution on page 14