

THE QUEZON CITY

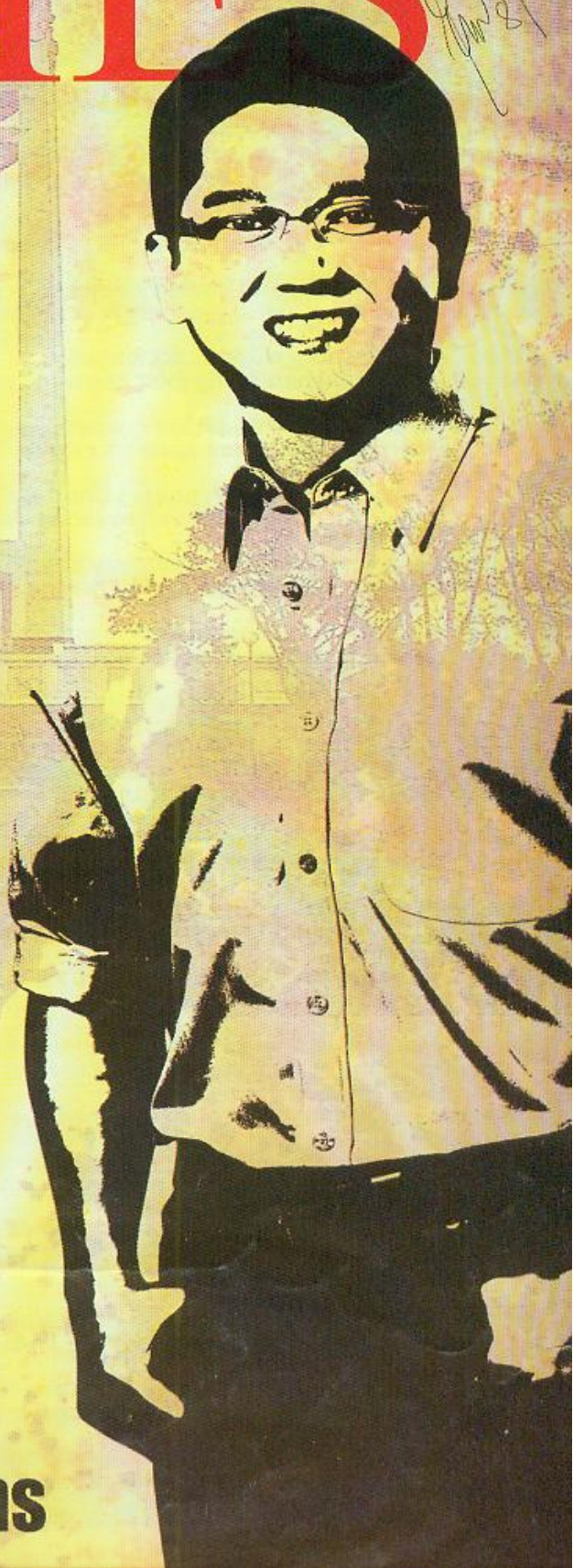
TAMES

Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY

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PROPERTY OF
QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY
MAYOR-ELECT HERBERT M. BAUTISTA

HIS OWN MAN



Noynoy Economics:
Economics of Corruption or
the Corruption of Economics?

DOUBLE B:
Tagisan ng mga Parallels

Julienne Tarroja:
Philippine Soul Artist

LP sweeps QC Elections
Complete Election Results

Republikang Basahan

ni Teodoro A. Agoncillo

Republika baga itong busabos ka ng dayuhan?
Ang tingin sa tanikala'y busilak ng kalayaan?

Kasarinlan baga itong ang bibig mo'y nakasusi,
Ang mata mong nakadilat ay bulag na di mawari?

Ang buhay mo'y walang patid na hibla ng pagtataksil
Sa sarili, lipi't angkan, sa bayan mong dumaraing!

Kalayaan! Republika! Ang bayani'y dinudusta.
Kalayaan pala itong mamatay nang abang-aba!

Kasarinlan pala itong ni hindi mo masarili
Ang dangal ng tahanan mong ibo't pugad ng pagkasi.

Malaya ka, bakit hindi? Sa bitaya'n ikaw'y manhik,
At magbigting mahinahon sa sarili na ring lubid!

Kalayaan - ito pala'y mayron na ring tinutubo
Sa puhunang dila't laway, at hindi sa luha't dugo!

Humimbing kang mapayapa, mabuhay kang nangangarap,
Sa ganyan lang mauulol ang sarili sa magdamag.

Lumakad ka, hilain mo ang kadenang may kalansing,
Na sa taynga ng busabos ay musikang naglalambing!

Limutin mo ang nagdaan, ang sarili ay taglayin,
Subalit ang iniisip ay huwag mong bibigkasin!

Magsanay ka sa pagpukpok, sa pagpala at paghukay,
Pagkat ikaw ang gagawa ng kabaong kung mamatay.

Purihin mo ang bayaning may dalisay na adhika,
Ngunit huwag paparisan ang kanilang gawi't gawa.

Republika na nga itong and sa inyo'y hindi iyo,
Timawa ka at dayuhan sa lupain at bayan mo!

Kalayaan! Malaya ka, oo na nga, bakit hindi?
Sa patak ng iyong luha'y malaya kang mamighati!

Sa simoy ng mga hangin sa parang at mga bundok,
Palipasin mo ang sukal ng loob mong kumikirot.

Kasarinlan! Republika! Kayo baga'y nauulol,
Sa ang inyong kalayaa'y tabla na rin ng kabaong?

Republika! Kasarinlan! Mandi'y hindi nadarama,
Ang paglaya'y sa matapang at sa kanyon bumubuga!

Bawat hakbang na gawin mo sa Templo ng Kalayaan
Ay hakbang na papalapit sa bunganga ng libingan!

Ang paglaya'y nakukuha sa tulis ng isang sibat,
Ang tabak ay tumatalim sa pingki ng kapwa tabak.

Ang paglaya'y isang tining ng nagsamang dugo't luha,
Sa saro ng kagitinga'y bayani lang ang tutungga.

Bawat sinag ng paglayang sa karimlan ay habulin,
Isang punyal sa dibdib mo, isang kislap ng patalim!



LIVES
on
OW!
TE-

ROLANDO GONZALES
2007, Jeddah



Hail to the Chief!

The local elections are over except for the obligatory celebrations. The stage is set for making good on the promises made during the campaign.

Admittedly, the local campaign failed to raise the level of intelligent discussion on the platform of governance due to the predilection of some quarters for character assassination, black propaganda, and pandering to past glories, real or imagined. Moreover, the tarpaulin wars dominated the city landscape practically reducing the campaign to the traditional personality contest.

It is to the credit of the SB Team led by Mayor-elect Hon. Herbert Bautista and Vice-mayor Joy Belmonte-Alimurung that a modicum of platform-driven campaign colored the elections. They resisted the temptations of being cornered into a mud-slinging contest, which they can assuredly handle and win given the character of the main opponent.

Still, the incoming local administration led by Mayor-elect Bautista faces interesting challenges endemic to the progressive and dynamic premier city of the land.

On the plus side, Bautista won an overwhelming mandate from the people of Quezon City garnering almost half a million votes, 300,000 more than his closest competitor. This mandate lays the groundwork for pushing ahead programs Bautista and company painstakingly discussed during the campaign. Secondly, Bautista inherits the city coffers brimming with surplus, enough to fund the development programs and strategies he campaigned for. Thirdly, Bautista will work hand-in-glove with the same competent and cohesive corps of proven professionals in the city bureaucracy. Arguably, it is these high-minded professionals and dedicated city hall employees that the city owes, in large measure, the success that it now reaps.

Bautista campaigned on the platform of openness and efficiency. To these ends, we offer our unsolicited advice.

One, define and make public quantifiable targets for key result areas in basic services such as education, housing and health. By defining key result areas, both short and long-term, Bautista can make a significant mark in the professionalizing the achievement of goals, devoid of the perils of political patronage that often marks newly installed local administration. More importantly, he can then consolidate and inspire the whole local administration in the attainment of these goals and set the tone for a renewed and re-invigorated thrust for dynamism.

All the indicators point to a successful Bautista Administration, and there is hardly any reason for failure. The people of Quezon City expect much more and deserve no less.

**Publisher's note
Ang Bagong Quezon City Times**

Welcome sa bagong Quezon City Times! Sa isyung ito, ating sisimulan ang bagong kabanata ng pahayagan ng mamamayan - bagong hitsura, bagong pananaw at higit sa lahat panibagong serbisyo para sa mamamayan ng Quezon City.

Una sa lahat, mapapansin na nagbago ang format ng iyong paboritong pahayagan. Mas malinis na lay-out at format. Mas marami ngayon ang mga sanaysay at opinyon kumpara sa balita upang ihatid sa inyo, di lamang ang impormasyon kundi ang pagsusuri sa mga ito.

Iba ang hamong hatid ng makabagong teknolohiya tulad ng TV, celphones at internet sa mga printed newspapers tulad ng dating Quezon City Times. Mas mabilis na natatanggap ng mamamayan ang mga impormasyon kung kaya't mahalaga na ihatid ng QC Times di lamang ang balita sa Quezon City, ang mga pananaw paano unawain ang mga impormasyon at balitang ito.

Ikalawa, binigyan namin ng kakaibang diin ang mga artikulo hinggil sa negosyo, lalo na ang mga small at medium scale enterprises at mga makabayang negosyante. Naniniwala ako na sa kasalukuyang panahon ngayon ng globalisasyon, mahalagang magkaisa at magtulungan ang mga negosyanteng Pilipino upang maka-agapay sa hamon hatid ng pandaigdigang krisis.

Sa mga darating na isyu, bibigyan namin ng maluwag na puwang ang mga suliranin at adhikain ng mga maliliit na negosyante mula magtataho hanggang sa mga manufacturer's, mga imbentor, akademiko't istudyante - lahat ng sektor at organisasyon na kaisa sa adbokasiya ng economic nationalism.

Ikatlo, bagamat mas mahal, pinili ng inyong lingkod na gumamit ng mas magandang klase ng papel para sa inyong mas matagalang paggamit at pagbasa. Sa aming mambabasa, patuloy nating tangkilkin ang Quezon City Times. Atin ito!

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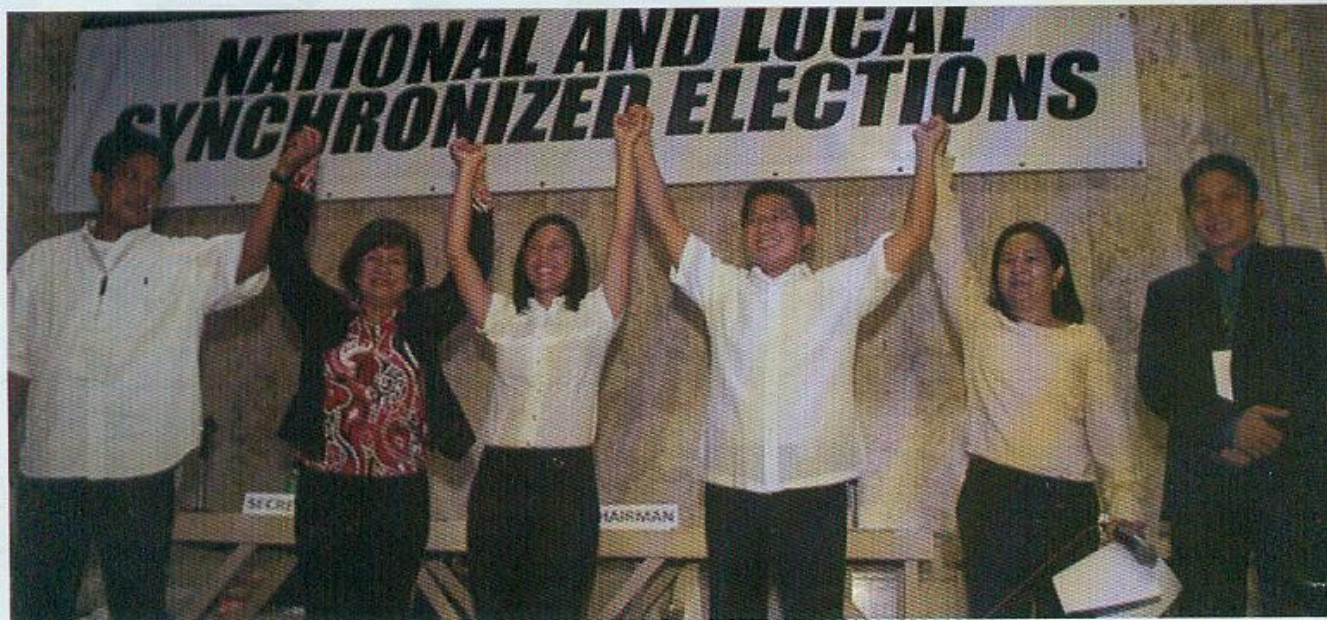
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Liberal Party sweeps QC elections



The May 2010 election is the year of the Liberals. It gained twice as many seats in Congress compared to the previous. But the biggest coup was delivered when it won a landslide victory in Quezon City where they pocketed 21 of the 30 seats up for grabs.

Topping the list of the Liberal Party win is Vice-Mayor Herbert Bautista's landslide victory over Mike Defensor, former Malacanang chief of staff and DENR secretary. Bautista trumped Defensor with almost half a million votes.

Ma. Josefina 'Joy' Belmonte, daughter of outgoing mayor Feliciano Belmonte, became the third female vice-mayor of Quezon City and one of the youngest ever. She garnered 503,657 of the votes and lead with a difference of 381,073 over her closest rival and Defensor's running mate, Aiko Melendez of the PMP.

Three of Quezon City's four congressional districts are now in the hands of the Liberal Party candidates. They are Feliciano Belmonte, now fourth district representative and leading candidate in the speakership battle in the Congress; Winston Castelo, who won the seat in 2nd District against independent candidate Jose Christopher "Kit" Belmonte by a narrow margin of 25,000 votes; and Jorge John B. Banal Jr. who defeated incumbent Congressman Matias V. Defensor in the 3rd District.

The race for the council hall is as head-spinning as the race for the presidency, with 129 candidates running for the 24 available seats. The Liberals fielded 19 candidates for the council, of which 16 won. They now hold 66 percent of the council hall which would speed up the legislative agenda of the Bautista administration.

The Liberal party winners for councillorship are Feliciano Belmonte's nephew, Ricardo Belmonte Jr., Joseph Emile Juico, and Alexis Herrera who all ran in first district; Maria Grace P. H. Castelo, Eden Delilah A. Medina, Julianne Alyson Medalla, and Godofredo Liban II are the liberal candidates of District II.

In district three, the Liberals with Bistek had

five candidates but won 4 seats. They are Julian Coseteng, Allan Benedict Reyes, Jaime Borres, and Giancarlo Sotto.

The Liberals fielded a full six candidates in the fourth district winning the first five positions. They are Edcel Lagman Jr., Bong Suntay, Jessica Daza, Vincent Belmonte and Raquel Malangen.

All in all, 170 candidates under some of the 13 political parties ran for different positions in Quezon City. More than half of those who ran were independents, none of whom won.

The rest of the seats were divided between three political parties: the Nationalista Party fielded ten candidates in Quezon City, winning nine of council seats and one congressional candidate. The congressional seat was taken by incumbent congressman Vincent Crisologo.

The NPC who had 19 candidates running took only three council seats which are in, 2nd and 4th District won by Dorothy Delarmente, actor Roderick Paulate, and Marvin D. Rillo. Lakas-Kampi-CMD fielded 13 candidates but won just three seats in Alfred Vargas III, Jose Mario Don De Leon and Eufemio D. Lagumbay.

How did the Liberals manage such a landslide victory?

To some political observers, Belmonte's endorsement and vaunted machinery is the main factor that led to the colossal victory of the Liberal Party in Quezon City. He is a larger-than-life politician and an outstanding public servant who rid the city of financial ruin, corruption and bureaucratic red tape. Under Belmonte's watch, Quezon City has risen to the ranks of the most progressive cities in Asia.

Secondly, Quezon City has been an opposition bailiwick for years. National sentiment against the Arroyo Administration is sharpest in this city. With Noynoy Aquino taking up the mantle as the standard bearer of the Liberal Party, and Sonny Belmonte running point, the local Liberal Party was able to corral the widespread anti-administration sentiment into local votes.

Thirdly, Herbert Bautista is extremely popular having served the city for 25 years. To most Quezon City residents, Bautista had earned his spurs and his long association with Mayor Belmonte assures them of a smooth transition and continuance of the same type of governance they had come to expect from City Hall.

His popularity was never dented during the campaign despite the smear campaign hurled against him by his staunchest rival and a presidential favorite, Mike Defensor. On the other hand, Mike Defensor carried the stigma of his affiliation with the Malacanang occupant.

Fourth, while other parties could hardly put up a complete slate, the Liberal Party fielded a full slate and had the support of most of the independent candidates (80 in all). In fact, some candidates running under other mayoral candidates did carry the Bautista-Belmonte team in a last minute change of heart.

Fifth, the Liberal Party ran a well-oiled, platform-based campaign anchored on performance and vision and this contrasted well against the mudslinging strategy of Mike Defensor's campaign. To some, so bad was Mike Defensor's mudslinging campaign strategy he actually dragged down to defeat his father, Cong. Mat Defensor.

Other mayoral candidates failed miserably in launching a decent or credible campaign. Incumbent 2nd district congresswoman Susano's campaign made its presence felt too little and way too late. Mathay, who dominated the city's politics in the Marcos era can only reminisce his past glories. His machinery was but a shadow of his once considerable influence in the city.

The way the Mathays and the Defensors lost the elections, it is doubtful if they can resurrect their political careers in the city.

The 2010 local elections is done. The people had spoken. An enviable mandate had been given to the Bautista-Belmonte team. How they can transform this landslide victory into performance is the challenge that awaits them.

Quezon City Election Results

District II Congressman

CASTELO, Winston T.	37.39%
BELMONTE, Kit	30.31%
FRANCISCO, Allan Butch T.	11.13%

District II Councillor

CASTELO, Mari Grace P H.	55.88%
VARGAS, Alfredo P III D.	53.98%
MEDINA, Eden Delilah A.	53.65%
MEDALLA, Aly	48.24%
PAULATE, Roderick M.	47.24%
LIBAN, Godofredo II T.	36.96%

Mayor

BAUTISTA, Herbert C M.	67.79%
DEFENSOR, Michael T.	17.18%
SUSANO, Mary Ann L.	9.25%

Vice Mayor

BELMONTE, Ma. Josefina G.	69.98%
MELENDEZ, Aiko S.	17.03%
MALAYA, Janet M.	10.46%

District I Congressman

CRISOLOGO, Vincent P.	60.78%
TAN, Vivienne K.	23.66%
DELARMENTE, Elizabeth A.	15.21%

District I Councillor

CALALAY, Francisco Jr A.	63.68%
DELARMENTE, Dorothy A.	52.67%
CRISOLOGO, Onix	49.53%
BELMONTE, Ricardo Jr T.	48.55%
JUICO, Joseph Emile P.	48.10%
HERRERA, Alexis R.	42.55%

District III Congressman

BANAL, Jorge John Jr. B.	38.02%
DEFENSOR, Matias Jr.	31.39%
PUMAREN, Franz S.	28.06%

District III Councillor

COSETENG, Julian M.	35.35%
REYES, Allan Benedict S.	33.11%
BORRES, Jaime F.	29.47%
DE LEON, Don	28.09%
SOTTO, Giancarlo G.	23.73%
LAGUMBAY, Eufemio D.	22.71%

District IV Congressman

BELMONTE, Feliciano Jr. R.	78.42%
DE CASTRO, Don Emil D.	18.44%
PALACIOS, Albert Hans C.	3.14%

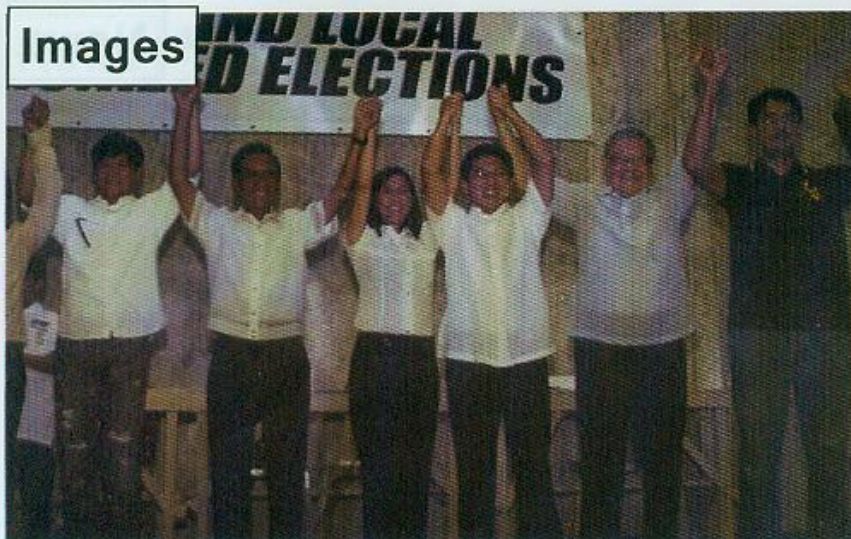
District IV Councillor

LAGMAN, Edcel Jr. B.	61.26%
SUNTAY, Jesus C.	60.66%
DAZA, Jessica C.	54.67%
MALANGEN, Raquel S.	51.16%
BELMONTE, Vincent	49.65%
RILLO, Marvin D.	37.19%

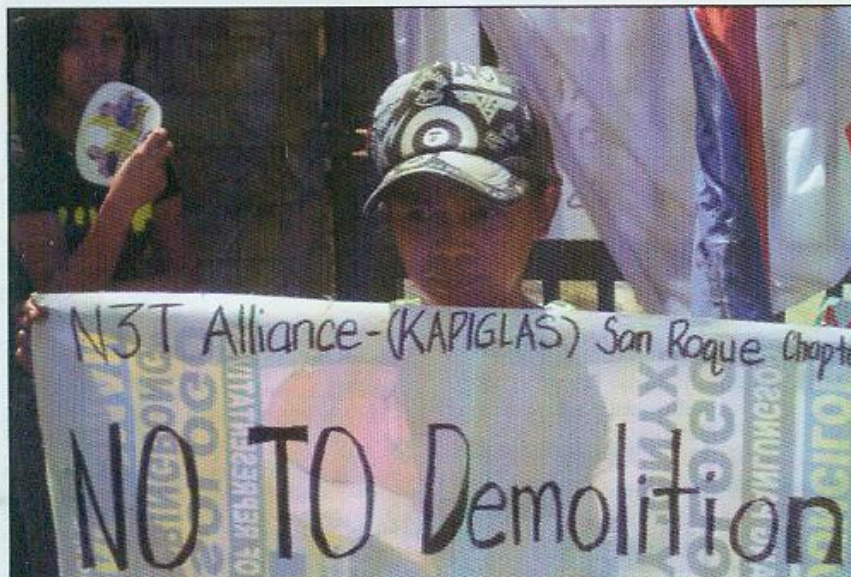
Legend

- █ Liberal Party
- █ Lakas-Kampi CMD
- █ Nacionalista Party
- █ Nationalist People's Coalition
- █ Partido ng Masang Pilipino
- █ LDP
- █ PRP
- █ Independent

Images



"Winning the good fight!" a SB Team supporter on the LP landslide victory.



"Paano na kami?" hinaing ng mga residente ng Sitio San Roque, Bagong Pag-asa



"You're so young" remarked President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo upon meeting NEPA leaders led by Bayan Dela Cruz

ANAK PAWIS PARTYLIST
United with the Struggle of the Working Masses!

ABONO PARTYLIST

WINNING PARTYLIST

3 seats Akbayan Party-list

2 seats Bayan Muna

1 seat Gabriela

- # Senior Citizens
- # Akbayan
- # Gabriela
- # Coop-Natcco
- # Abono
- # Bayan Muna
- # An Waray
- # Agap
- # Butil Farmers Party
- # Anakpawis
- # Kabataan
- # Abamin
- # ACT Teachers
- # Yacap
- # Ang Kasangga
- # BH
- # Agbiag
- # PBA
- # ABS
- # TUCP
- # Agham
- # Diwa
- # Kakusa
- # Kalinga
- # Alagad
- # 1 Ang Pamilya
- # AVE

Making it on his own



formed the city from a debt-ridden city into the country's most progressive city. Nonetheless, the years spent under the tutelage of Mayor Belmonte seemed to have paid off handsomely.

For one, Bautista's mayoral campaign speaks volume of how the multi-awarded actor has matured as a politician and statesman. While his opponents, notably Defensor, ran a mudslinging campaign, Bautista resisted the temptation to engage in a mudslinging contest to the chagrin of his most ardent followers.

For a time, many thought that Bautista's posture of staying above the gutter politics was a sign of weakness. But looking back, Bautista was enjoying a 50 - 60 point spread in popularity and by engaging in personality contest with Defensor would have the effect of reducing the campaign into a two-horse race, thereby unwittingly raising Defensor's profile.

And so Bautista persevered what some might call a colorless platform-based cam-

paign amidst for-media-effect accusations and charges.

But then again, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Bautista's 497,965 votes over Defensor's 126,246, Annie Susano's 68,035, Ismael Mathay Jr.'s 22,117 and Ariel Inton's 12,185 votes only proved that Bautista has indeed matured as a politician.

When asked how he will make his mark in Quezon City considering that Mayor Belmonte is a tough act to follow, Bautista replied that each mayor's contribution to Quezon City was similar to a jigsaw puzzle. "Each mayor puts his own piece, his own contribution to the city's development as a beautiful city. This is also my way of adding my piece to make Quezon City even better," he said.

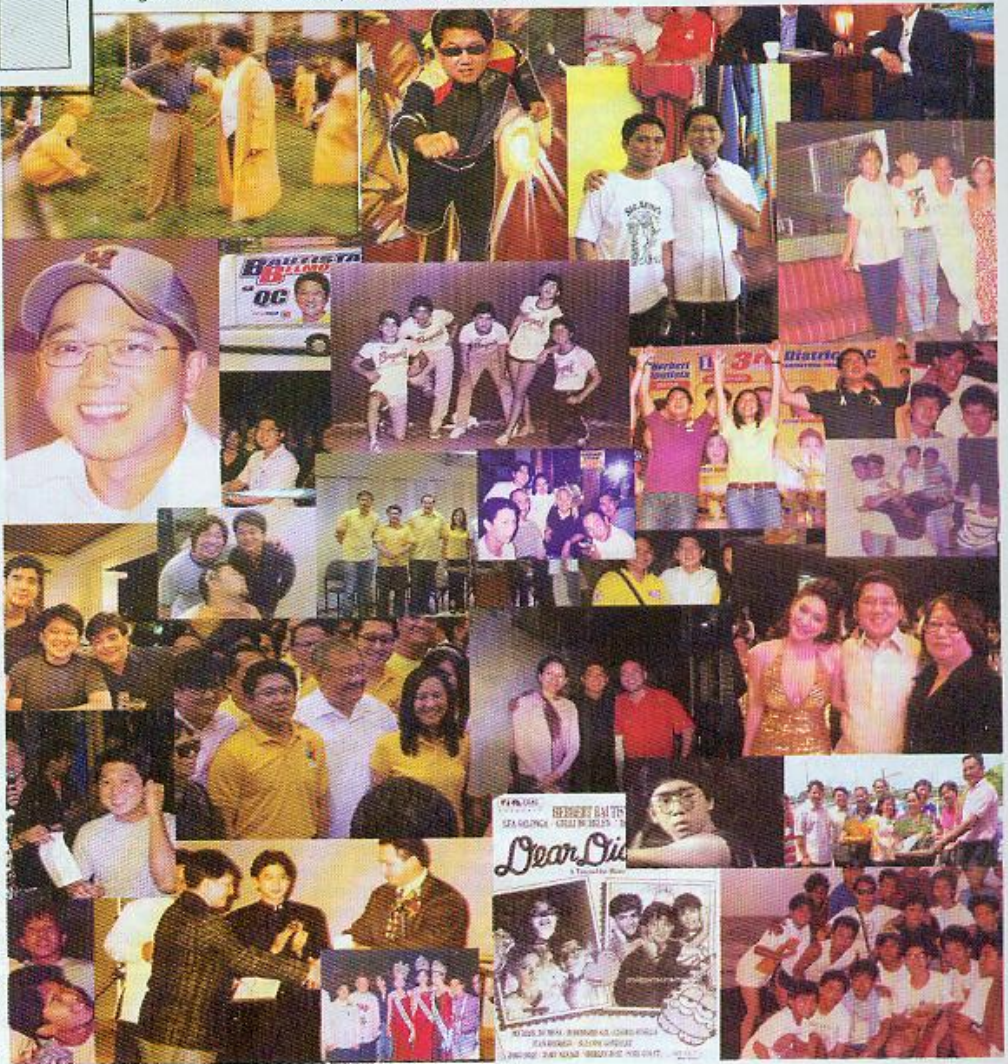
With a mature outlook and an incredible victory, Mayor Herbert Bautista is poised to make his contribution to the city in his own way. He is now indeed, his own man.

They used to call him Bistek. But now, its Mayor Herbert Constantine Maclang Bautista. And so the long journey of Bautista finally reached its climax with his ascendancy to the top post of the premier city of the country.

The youngest mayor of Quezon City trumped five other contender by a landslide margin, all formidable foes led by Mike Defensor, former Malacanang chief of staff and DENR secretary, Annie Susano, two-term congresswoman, Mel Mathay, long-time Quezon City mayor and Ariel Inton, the city's erstwhile majority floor leader.

Bautista's political sojourn started when he was elected Kabataan Barangay Chairman during the Marcos era but the EDSA revolution sideswiped his budding political career albeit temporarily. He won his first term as city councilor representing the third district in 1992 then served the first of four terms as vice-mayor in 1995. He lost his first mayoral bid in 1998 against Mel Mathay. After a three year stint as as commissioner-at-large of the National Youth Commission in 1999, Bautista resurrected his career by winning his second term as vice-mayor in 2001. The rest as they say is history.

As vice-mayor, Bautista lived under the giant shadow cast by Mayor Sonny Belmonte who trans-



Arts and Culture

Pinoy Indie Films, May misyon sa Sambayanan!

Pagdadalaga ni Maximo Oliveros. Donsol. Pepot Artista. Hungkong Sa Yuta, Engkuwentro. Kinatay. Lola. Ilan lamang ito sa mga pelikulang masasabi nating indie films. Mga pelikulang kapuri-puri at kinilala hindi lamang dito sa atin kundi maging sa ibang bansa na may dala pang mga parangal. Ang pagwagi ni Brillante Mendoza ng Best Director sa prestihiyosong Cannes Film Festival ay nakapagangat lalo sa pagkilala sa galing ng mga Filipino filmmakers. Ito ang mataagal nang pangarap ng National Artist na si Lino Brocka. Ilan sa mga pelikula niyang Insiang, Jaguar at Bona ay naitanghal sa Director's Fortnight sa Cannes.

Iba ang sistema rito sa indie films. Ang mga bida rito ay hindi dapat maglagare. Puwedeng tumakbo, gumulong, at kung masugatan ay okey lang dahil bahagi ng trabaho. Wala ritong mga artista na pamaya-maya'y magre-touch ng kanilang make-up. Wala ritong mga artista na kahit ang ganap ay pulubi, hindi t-shirt ng sponsor ang isusuot. Dito, ang pinagtuunan ng mga

director ang realidad ng buhay. Walang maskarang nakatakip sa mga tauhan. Walang pagkukwari. Lahat katotohanan.

Ang nakalulungkot nga lang, karamihan sa masang Pinoy ay walang panahong manood ng realistikong sine. May problema na nga raw sila, poproblemahin pa raw nila ang malalimang kuwento ng indie films. Ang malaking kinita ng Kimmy Dora, Working Girls at Here Comes The Bride, bukod sa kasikatan ni Eugene Domingo, mas pinapanood ng mga tao ang pelikulang komedi. Maalis man lang daw kahit panandalian ang kanilang problema.

Pakiusap ko lang sa mga kababayang Filipino, tangkilikin naman sana natin ang mga indie films. Kahit na mas matipid ito kaysa mga commercial film na ang mga bida ay sina Vilma, Sharon o Piolo, dito, tiyak namang maraming aral at realisasyon tayong maiisip pagkatapos manood. Tandaan, napukaw ni Gat Jose Rizal ang mga Pilipinong walang pakialam dati sa kalayaan dahil sa mga akdang niyang Noli Me Tangere at El Fili-

busterismo, ang mga indie director's naman natin ay ganun din ang intesiyon. Malay natin, mare-realize natin minsan na dapat din tayong kumilos bilang



mamayan at tulongan ang pamahalaan. Maging disiplinado, sumunod sa batas at huwag maging corrupt. Huwag umasa lagi sa pamahalaan. Tandaan, bahagi ang malilit na tao sa kabuuhan ng bansa.

INDIE'S KORNER

Ni: Gerardo B. Jumawan
siningbahandi@yahoo.com

Si Direk Brillante Mendoza kasama ang iba pang kinatawan mula sa Pilipinas sa Cannes Film Festival



Ang mahusay na director ng Davao City na si Arnel Mardoquio habang nagbibigay ng instruction sa mga actors sa bagong pelikula na SHEIKA

KONSIYERTO NG KARAPATAN Pasok sa Selection Programme ng 18th Croatia 1 Minute Film Festival

Sa paghilig kong manood ng makabuluhang indie films ay nagustuhan ko na ring humawak ng kamera at gumawa na sarili kong pelikula. Dahil ako'y teacher sa hayskul at hawak ang theater club, awtomatik na ang mga student ko ang gumaganap. Kahit pampublikong hayskul lang kami ay hindi hadlang ang kakulangan ng paaralan para sa mga kagamitang pang-media arts.

Nakagawa na rin kami ng ilang short film. Ang 17 minutes na Bilog (Circle), ay nabigyan ng pagkakataong mapapalabas sa cultureunplugged.com sa We Speak Here Film Festival. Naka-base ito sa India at sa June 2010

ito naka-iskedyul kasama ang ilang mga lahoc mula sa ibang bansa. Samantala, ang short film naming Konsiyerto ng Karapatan na ginampanan ng mga mag-aaral sa Special Program in the Arts ng Lagro High School ay nasa 3-minutes na orihinal bersiyon. Nagwagi ito ng First Place, Audience Choice Award, sa 180 cinema. net na proyekto ng Film Development Council of the Philippines. Inedit ko sa 1 minute at ipinadala sa isang Festival sa abroad. Sa kabutihan ng Diyos, pumasok sa Official Programme ng 18th One Minute Croatia Film Festival. Sa daan-dang mga lumahok sa buong mundo, nag-iisang entry na nakapasok

mula sa Pilipinas. Makipag-competo Konsiyerto ng Karapatan (Concert of Rights) sa mga lahoc mula sa Portugal, Japan, Brazil, Taiwan, Russia, Australia, atbp. Ako'y naimbitahang dumalo sa Mayo 27-30 sa nasabing festival ngunit malayo at may kama-halan ang airfare papunta sa sa bansang Croatia. Sagot lamang ng festival ang board, accommodation gayon din ang festival excursion at mga materials. Bisitahin ang www.cro-minute.hr para rito.

Malaking bagay para sa akin ito para lalo akong magsusumikap na sa hayskul pa lang ay mamulat na ang mga bata sa indie films. Madalas ko nga sil-

ang dalhin sa mga libreng sine sa Cine Adarna, Cinema Rehiyon sa CCP, at sa Cinemalaya Film Festival.

Kahit madalas mabutas ang bulsa ko sa pagpifinance sa paggawa ng short film, itutuluy-tuloy ko pa rin ito. Nagpapasalamat ako kay Herbert Bautista na supportive sa mga ganito. Sana, sa mga artistang bagong halal sa Quezon City gaya nina Roderick Paulate at Alfred Vargas ay magpapakita sana ng interes sa

pagtulong sa mga public school na may media and arts class. Binabalak kong mag-organize ng High School Short Film Festival sa Agosto, kasabay sa pagdiriwang ng Buwan ng Wika. Nawa'y may mga interesadong tulongan ako sa layuning ito.

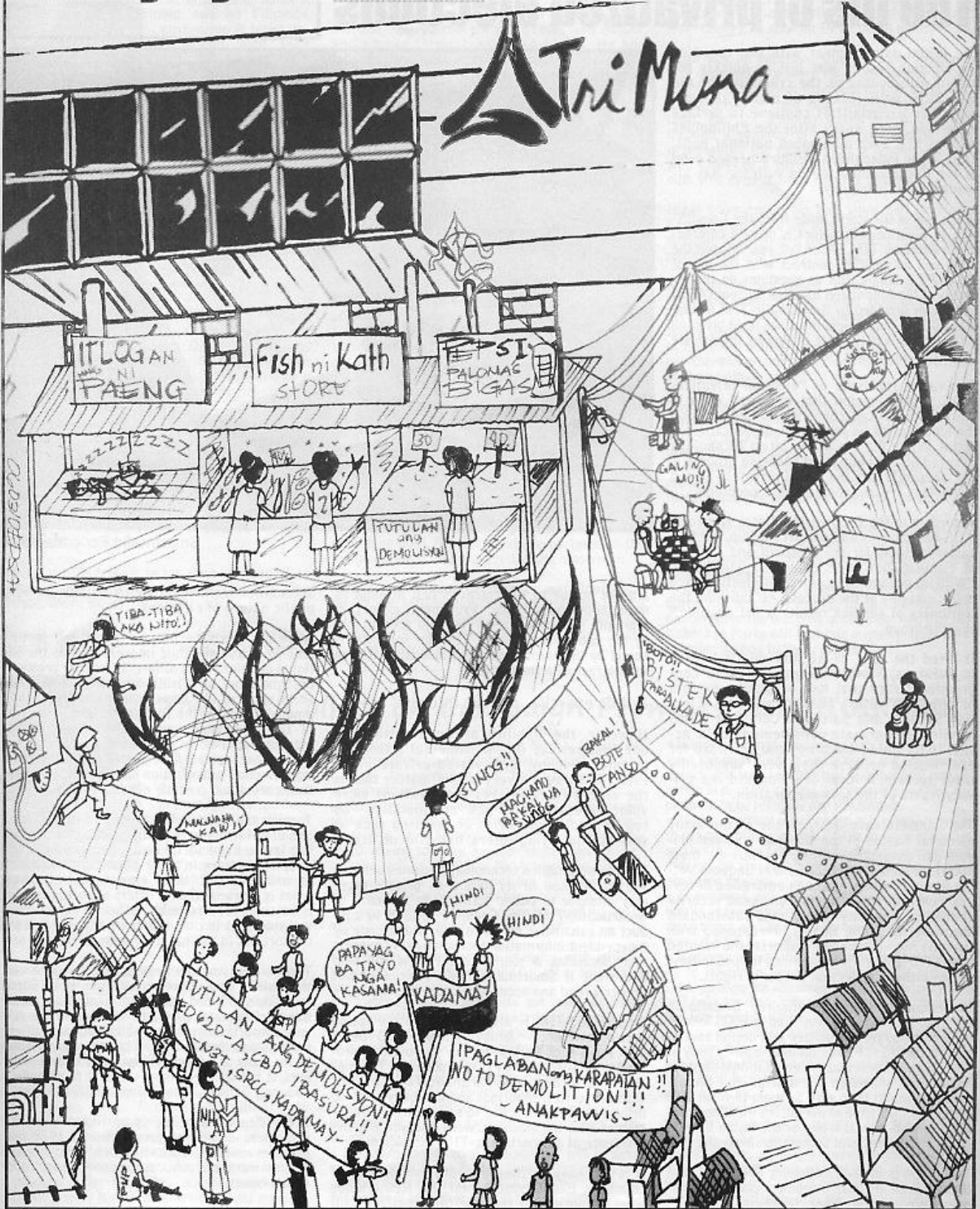
Tandaan, maganda na sa murang gulang pa lang ay huhubugin na ang mga kabataan sa mga ganitong midyum na magpapau-nawa sa kanila tungkol sa realidad ng buhay.

Buhay Kyusi

By Edsa Manlapaz

Demolisyon

Tri Muna



The ills of privatized elections

The initial astonishment with the speed of the election results was just as quickly replaced with doubts on the credibility of the May 2010 polls. Claims of electoral fraud and other irregularities continue to surface more than three weeks after the Philippines held its first ever automated national polls. Calls for an independent probe emerged even as the House committee on suffrage has already begun its inquiry.

In the eye of the storm aside from the Commission on Elections (Comelec) is private contractor Smartmatic-TIM, which last year bagged the 2010 poll automation contract with the lowest bid of P7.2 billion. But as questions on the integrity of the Automated Election System (AES) technology provided by Smartmatic-TIM for the May 10 polls mount, less focus has been given on what exactly was the role played by the private consortium in the last elections.

This raises the issue of "election privatization", a phenomenon that is feared even in the most advanced countries as undermining the elections as an important democratic exercise. While the use of the latest technology to speed up the voting and counting process is not inherently bad, the use of privately-owned technology creates some serious problems.

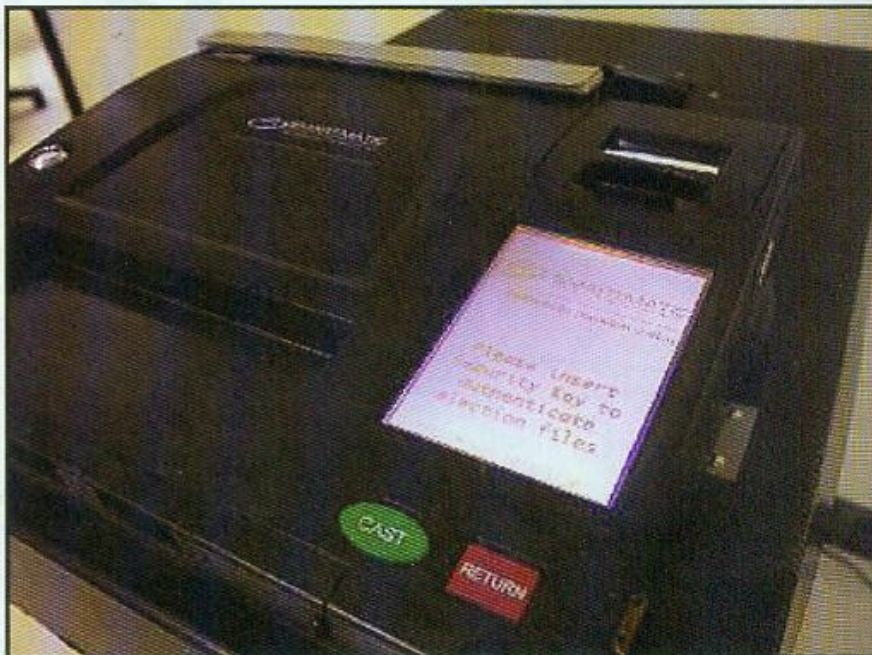
According to the Progressive States Network, a US-based policy and research group, the fundamental basis for the freedom and fairness of elections lies in its public administration. "Without government control of elections and public scrutiny of the process, establishing the legitimacy of election results is not possible," said the group.

It cited the case of 18,000 missing votes in Sarasota, Florida during the 2006 congressional race that had a winning margin of only 236 votes. The private firm Election Systems and Software Company which handled the Sarasota polls denied public access to its voting machines and software for examination because they were supposedly trade secrets. A local court upheld the privacy rights of the said corporation.

The Sarasota case was just one of the many electoral fiascos in the US that involved private poll automation firms. Perhaps the most notorious among these firms was Sequoia Voting Systems, which has been embroiled in several controversies ranging from weak security system, poor quality ballots, and substandard hardware. In 2008, Sequoia threatened with lawsuits the independent experts who wanted to scrutinize its voting machines for use in New Jersey citing intellectual property rights.

Incidentally, Smartmatic acquired Sequoia in 2005 but was forced to give it up in 2006 following a probe by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the US (CFIUS), an inter-agency body of the US government that reviews national security implications of foreign investments. But Smartmatic maintains links with Sequoia through IPR ownership over some of the latter's election products. Sequoia was also one of the losing bidders in the Philippines' poll automation program.

Thus, reports of malfunctioning Precinct Count Optical Scan (PCOS) machines, claims of pre-programming, and other technical anomalies



Smartmatic Pcos Machine

are not unique to the country's first attempt at national poll automation. Proponents claim that a private company can still be held accountable by the public. Smartmatic-TIM, for instance, is bound by the terms and conditions stipulated in its contract with the Comelec.

Public exercise, private interest

However, the liability of Smartmatic still does not resolve the fundamental issue of a private company, with vested private interests, taking over a very public matter that is the elections. It makes the elections more vulnerable to fraud and manipulation—on top of traditional forms of cheating such as vote buying, flying voters, harassment, etc.

Private automation technology becomes untrustworthy because of its nature as private property immune to public scrutiny. In the case of Smartmatic-TIM, the Comelec refused to conduct an exhaustive review of the source code by independent information technology (IT) experts and specialists. A source code review will help determine if Smartmatic-TIM's computers will properly read and accurately count the ballots.

Smartmatic-TIM is also planning to sue losing presidential bets—Jamby Madrigal, JC Delos Reyes and Nick Perlas—for the supposedly unauthorized inspection of PCOS machines. The machines, according to Smartmatic-TIM, are private properties. Madrigal and company tried to inspect the machines due to suspicions of irregularities after the machines were discovered in the residence of a Smartmatic-TIM technician.

It is precisely for these reasons that developed countries like Germany and the Netherlands have reconsidered the use of privatized poll

automation technology, which violates the very public nature of elections.

Allowing a private firm to invest and participate in a crucial public interest such as the national elections is no different from the problems brought about by privatizing public utilities and social services like power, water and health care, among others. In the Philippines and in the rest of the developing world, private control and management has not resulted in a more efficient performance of public enterprises. In the same way, election privatization has not brought about transparent and credible elections.

Turning the various functions and responsibilities of government to profit-oriented businesses has led to huge social costs, and sacrificed the people's welfare in favor of corporate processes and interests. With election privatization, what is worse is that it offers opportunities for politicians seeking public office to pursue their self interests in possible deals with the private consortium in the national polls.

The poll automation project, deemed as a major positive step to prevent another 'Hello Garci' scandal, sacrificed important features such as transparency and oversight in favor of the private consortium in charge of the national polls. If there is one lesson that the country's experience in the May 2010 automated polls clearly presents, it is that there is no shortcut to a credible and truly democratic elections. IBON Features

IBON Foundation, Inc. is an independent development institution established in 1978 that provides research, education, publications, information work and advocacy support on socio-economic issues.



By Prof. Bernard Karganilla

Home rule and Homeroom

Education

Nationalism, simply put, is a sense of belonging, and for Filipinos, citizenship is intimately bound with their families. A Filipino belongs to his kith and kin, his neighborhood, his church, his school, and his office. Juan de la Cruz defines himself

through his barkada, his dorm-mates and text-mates, his fraternity brothers and sorority sisters, and his kababayans.

Does the Filipino stand alone? No, you see him with his town-mates and co-provincials, his Bible study group, his basketball team, or his kumpane and kumpanyero. These social groups are his life, and the first, and perhaps only time, when he is reminded of his nationality is the day that he gets his passport.

The Filipino, of course, does not want to be discriminated, racially profiled, or slapped with ethnic slurs when he travels overseas. But that is bound to happen at least once. At that moment, he feels that he is brought low by his nationality. Insulted by a non-Filipino, he is embarrassed by his citizenship.

The Filipino who is assaulted by the foreign yeards for his kapuso, his kapamilya, his ka-bisyo. Beyond yearning for the familiar, how should Juan de la Cruz react to the Yakuza, the Ku Klux Klan, or the Mafia?

What should Manoy do when confronted by alien hostility? Should he turn into Totoy Bato and stab the offending xenophobe?

Where are his friends in his time of need? Can Nonoy stand toe-to-toe against Hussein, Joe Shmoe, Wang Bu, or Bindoo Aryani?

He can and he should. If he learned anything from Philippine history, he can incarnate the ex-

emplars of Jose Rizal and Andres Bonifacio, or Renato Constantino and Carlos Bulosan.

Rizal was an internationalist who lived in Europe, toured the United States and Japan, and passed through Asia and Africa. He had friends and admirers among the Germans, practiced his profession in Hong Kong, and saw the rival cities in the Orient. None of these sojourns in foreign lands blinded him to his self-appointed mission of sparking enlightenment and liberty among his Filipino compatriots.

Rizal in a letter to his fellow reformists criticized the uncivil treatment of non-whites in America. In his far-seeing essay, "The Philippines A Century Hence," Rizal projected the onslaught of American imperialism in the Pacific. Rizal the diarist noted the boorishness of some of his co-passengers aboard trains and ships.

Bonifacio, though rooted in the geography of his home islands, devoured and disseminated knowledge about the French Revolution and the lives of U.S. presidents as well as detectives and diasporas. His international experience may have been confined to his employment in two different European companies, but his understanding and appreciation of the global goals of liberty, equality and fraternity was deep and dynamic.

Bonifacio and his Katipuneros crafted a republican nation via revolution and this gave the reborn Philippines a cachet in the Westphalian system.

The native genius of Bonifacio and the wide range of talent of Rizal remain registered in the Filipino gene pool. But they must be nurtured in the indigo children and analyzed in the classroom.

Rizal's autonomous personality and Bonifacio's fervor for self-development are not lost among the Filipinos of the 21st century. But the legacies of our heroes must be blogged, YouTubed, Facebooked and YahooGrouped.

The laws of history and the templates of Rizal and Bonifacio are conventional entries in the lesson-plans of teachers. But they are wanting in the true-to-life stories of politicians, businessmen and entertainers, as seen on TV or heard on the radio.

Rizal was an excellent student, while Bonifacio was deprived of a more complete formal schooling, yet both of them managed to soar separately to the limits of their time, talents and expectations. But the Filipino school kid who suffers through a summer of global warming in 2010 is presented the examples of a Smoker-in-Chief who clings to a personal vice and school drop-outs who gate-crashed into the Senate.

Rizal transcended his bad vibes and Bonifacio banned vices from the Katipunan. Filipinos today struggle to safeguard the schools as nuclear-free, smoke-free and drug-free zones.

Rizal wrote two novels, annotated one history book and published all three. Bonifacio shared his collection in the Katipunan library. But their spirits are weakly possessed in the underpaid and overworked bodies of teachers who are forced to use the overpriced and error-ridden commodities of the textbook cartel.

The young Rizal read by candlelight and the young Bonifacio had to fashion quality fans and walking sticks for a living. Filipino youth in the new millennium are distracted by sexting and lost in the World of Warcraft. Cash-strapped teenagers want to go clubbing with the scions of the political dynasties who brawl over foreign models.

The generation of Rizal and Bonifacio was deprived of the right of suffrage. Today, there is a surfeit of popularity contests and the Kabataan Party wants to stick up for their sector in the House of Representatives. The elders hope that the green-horns will be smart enough to pick mentors over panderers in the teaching occupation. And that the Kabataan Party will legislate a level playing field, bringing an end to the textbook cartel.



By Marie Marciano

Time to Collect on Campaign Promises

Environment

Now that the election fever has died down except for the usual electoral protests and the awaited official proclamation of the winning President and Vice-President, the real, long-haul work of rebuilding our national pride and dignity, reinvigorating our economy

and restoring our environment must be pursued with renewed vigor.

This is no time to go back to complacency, leaving everything to the new (or old or recycled) public officials who will assume office, only to complain later about the "hopelessness" of Philippine politics and governance. This is the time to collect on the campaign promises of the winning candidates and be actively involved in helping to institute responsible and responsive governance at all levels.

Environmentalists, specifically some 50 member organizations of the EcoWaste Coalition, have shown the way by coming up with a 10-point criteria to help the incoming President in the screening and selection of an Environment Secretary who will genuinely champion environment protection under the new administration, and push for a truly sustainable development agenda.

In a letter to president apparent Noyon Aquino, the groups recalled his 16-point Social Contract, which included a commitment to shift "from a government obsessed with exploiting the country for immediate gains to the detriment of the environment, to a government that will encourage sustainable use of resources." They also cited Aquino's statement on Earth Day 2010 vowing to work for the "strict enforcement" of laws such as the Clean Air Act and the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act. To enable him to fulfill his social contract with the people pertaining to environmental protection, the groups urged Aquino to appoint as DENR chief one who:

- Possesses unquestionable integrity, with no links whatsoever to environmentally critical or destructive projects and activities.
- Essentially understands how the earth functions and therefore places the environmental protection agenda at the heart of government policy (e.g., not as a secondary consideration to trade and industrial development).
- Is an ecologist with unstinting passion for the environment to help transform the DENR into an agency that will be true to its mandate of protecting the environment (e.g., not facilitating environmental destruction instead).
- Possesses the courage and political will to weed out corruption in the DENR, reverse environmental ruin and redouble efforts in the implementation and enforcement of environmental laws.

- Is imbued with the vision and political will to transform the DENR into a transparent and accountable agency and who realizes that stakeholders' participation in decision-making processes is a must for any program to be effective and sustainable.
- Applies practical solutions and cost-effective means to get over obstacles, and is able to harness various sectors to support decisions for the environment that may not be acceptable to some sectors due to their economic interests.
- Is endowed with the political will and the gumption to make industry comply; and can harness the department and law enforcement agencies to bring down the full force of the law against violators.
- Is visionary, dynamic and creative and has the ability to transform festering environmental problems (like garbage for instance) into an opportunity that will help generate jobs and energize our communities into positive action.
- Is committed to moving the nation quickly from its dependence on dirty, climate destroying and polluting technologies to clean alternatives (e.g., shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy, advance clean production, etc.).
- Is dedicated to safeguarding people's health against toxic chemicals and to applying the precautionary principle, enforcing pollution prevention and reduction strategies, upholding environmental justice and other relevant policies and measures that will contribute to building a toxic-free society for the health and safety of all, especially the Filipino children.

Globalization and Poverty

by Rafael David

Much ado had been given to issue of poverty during the last presidential elections campaign. Talking poverty is suddenly cool and patriotic.

Political ads in during the campaign focused almost exclusively on the issue of poverty. This is in large part due to Manny Villar's "dagat ng basura" ads whose catchy jingle tugged at the heart-strings and for a while raised his survey ratings. President-elect Noynoy Aquino would follow suit with his "kung walang korap, walang mahirap." Former president Joseph Estrada would banner his "kung may Erap may ginhawa." Others would echo the same theme one way or the other.

As for substance, presidential candidates discussed last February the Philippines economic policy and trade liberalization. Almost to the man, the Aquino and company professed that liberalization is the solution for the countries woes, especially on the issue poverty. Still, it worth asking, might globalization not be in our best interest after all? Is liberalization really beneficial for our country? What are the main causes of poverty in this country? Is poverty due to the global financial crisis, as often trumpeted by Pres. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo? Or poverty caused by existing economic policies programs?

The United States of America is still struggling to survive the worst economic woes in the post World War II era. But corruption is the least of their worries. Some would say that corruption is institutionalized in China but the Chinese economy is flourishing. In fact, Chinese money and products are flooding everywhere. Most presidential candidates and candidates for the May 2010 election are wont to entice voters to vote for them as they can put an end to our economic woes... "tatapusin ko ang kahirapan!" while some would say that our economy is ready for take off and what it needs now is an able pilot.

Everyone is just about ready to point out the symptoms and manifestations of the economic malaise. People, professionals, skilled workers and a lot of young adults are ready and willing to take a job, but could not find any. Poor people are displaced everywhere. While government constantly assures the people of enough food supply, a lot of people could hardly afford a three-meal day.

We have to analyze the root causes of these perceived problems. Existing economic policies must be reviewed. According to Noynoy, corruption is the cause of poverty. But during his mother's tenure, Cory didn't take a single centavo from the people's coffer, why then poverty incidence rose? Hacienda Luisita farm workers became stockholders but would only earn a meager paycheck of P9.50 a week.

Cory's government campaigned for more foreign economic aid and laid down economic policies that would entice foreign investors to our country in the hope that these could spur economic growth. Cory relentlessly traveled abroad to solicit economic assistance through grants and new loans. Her government approved the Omnibus Investment Code and the Herrera Law. Both would assure foreign investors of all the support from the government like, tax holidays, loans, docile and contractual labor force etc.



Ramos would mouth slogans "Philippines 2000" and "The New Tiger in Asia". He would led the country into signing the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and enlist the country in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Competitiveness in the global market he said can be achieved by implementing the three basic economic policies: Liberalization, deregulation and privatization.

From Cory and succeeding presidents believed that the Philippine economy would only progress through the hands of foreign investors, by liberalizing the market, privatize the government-owned corporations and by distancing itself from the market.

We have limited industries and what industries we have is mostly concentrated on assembly and repacking. And what businesses we do have is almost on retail sector, selling imported products. Now, the almost all our industries is at the hands of the foreign corporations. Even the extension of land reform program is geared towards enticing foreign investors to invest in the agriculture sector

The government is leaving the management of the economy on the hands of the foreigners. It seems like we Filipinos don't have the capacity to manage our own business, much less our own economy. Where do Filipinos stand when it comes to solving our own problems? Can't the government trust us enough to have our own business enterprise?

Proponents of globalization argue out that, it would prod Filipino businesses to be more competitive if there's competition. Noynoy even said that contractualization is not a problem at all, because if Filipinos strive for excellence they might be regularized!

Now, when it comes to these foreign corporations, especially those pioneering businesses, the government gives them tax holidays, a 5-year tax if it's a

pioneering enterprise. The government would not also tax the major products or equipment needed by foreign corporations. They are assured that there won't be economic disturbance, by implementing a no-strike policy on export processing zones, as provided by the Herrera law. How can small and medium scale Filipino businesses compete with foreign corporations if our government does not extend support to them, while it guarantees foreign investors privileges and support?

The promises of globalization did nothing to solve our country's problems. Our traditional industries are still semi-processing industries, still churning out raw materials to be exported, instead of creating a product. For all copper mined in our country, we cannot even produce a single microchip. We are just raw material producers. And there are no thriving Filipino industries because there is lack of government support.

Trade liberalization set no real competition, how could the local industries compete against the big foreign businesses subsidized by our own government? It's like a sports competition between a cripple and a professional athlete, where the athlete is given all the equipment he needs and the cripple left to fend for himself. This is unfair competition.

Trade liberalization cannot flourish in this type of environment. The true spirit of trade liberalization can only flourish if there's real possibility of competition. As long as there's no Filipino industry, there won't be a competition. Our own industries should be first tendered and cared for, just like a new born child. It must be given support and protection as it grows till the time it is capable to face the world on its own. The U.S. government bailed out its failing industries. It infused public fund to the bankrupt and near bankrupt companies to make them operational again.

Trade should be carried out on just and even ground. It must be beneficial for all the parties involved.

Noynoy Economics:

Economics of Corruption or the Corruption of Economics?

Bayan Dela Cruz

Kung walang corrupt, walang mahirap! Ito ang buod ng plataporma-de-goberno ni Noynoy Aquino, ang president-elect at ang mamumuno sa bansa sa susunod na anim na taon. Sa simpleng economic equation, kung mawawala ang korupsiyon, mawawala ang kahirapan.

Sa unang tingin, mistulang tama ang plataporma ni Aquino. Ang sentimo ninakaw sa pondo ng gobyerno ay sentimong kawalan ng mamamayan. Dramatiko ang kanyang mga ads - mga tiwang-wang o overpriced na mga proyekto katapat ng mga health centers na walang gamot at nagsisiksikang mga paaralan. Kulang na lamang ay ipag-sigawan ang mga iskandalo tulad ng NBN-ZTE, pig scam, fertilizer scam, IMPSA, at iba pang iskandalo at malilikha mo ang imahe ng isang mamamayang sagana.

Simple at madaling ibenta lalu na sa panahon ng eleksyon. Pero ganun nga ba ang realidad ng ekonomiya?

Hindi una si Aquino na nagdala ng anti-korupsyong plataporma sa election campaign. Hindi pa isinilang ang ating republika uso na ito. Di yata't sumikat si Pres. Manuel Quezon nang idineklara niyang "better a government run like hell by the Filipinos than a government run like heaven by the Americans." Ang hindi sikat ay sinabi niya ito bilang depensa sa mga batikos ng korupsiyon ng mga Amerikano sa kanyang pangangasiwa sa burokrasya.

Mula 1946, ang linyang anti-korupsyon ang nag-ing paboritong islogan ng halos lahat ng mga kandidato, lokal man o pambansa. Marami nang nanalo sa ganitong linya liban diumano sa isang kandidato nagyabang na "pag nanalo ako, tatanggalin ko ang lagay." Palpak dahil nangampanya siya noon sa Cebu kung saan ang "lagay" ay itlog ng lalaki sa wikang Bisaya!

Anu't ano pa man, hindi tugma sa realidad ng ekonomiya ang korupsiyon at pagpawi sa kahirapan. Masusing ipinakitang sa mga aklat ni Alejandro Lichauco, isang makabayang ekonomista, kung paano maaring laganap ang korupsiyon sa maraming bahagi ng daigdig subalit mababa ang tantos ng kahirapan. Ang Japan at Korea ay pawang bantog sa government corruption subalit ang mga ito ay pawang mauunlad. Sa kabilang banda, maraming mga bansa ang masasabing mababa ang tantos ng korupsiyon subalit laganap naman ang kahirapan.

Kung nais magtagumpay si Noynoy Aquino na wakawasan ang korupsiyon at kahirapan, mas mainam siguro na unawain niya ang magkakahiwalay subalit magka-ugnay na dynamics ng corruption at kahirapan.

Economics ng Korupsiyon

Sa nakalipas na eleksyon, ibenta ng di-iilang kandidato ang korupsiyon bilang isang moral issue - na kung may takot sa Diyos ang pangulo, mawawala ang korupsiyon. Kung babalikan ang kasaysayan, suki ng simbahan ang lahat ng mga pangunahing pulitiko subalit walang ampat ng paglala ng korupsiyon. Sa buong daigdig, ang tumatagos ang korupsiyon anu man ang dominanteng relihiyon kung kaya't mali na i-simplify ito bilang moral choice. Syempre, nakakapagtaka kung minsan sa Asya, daig ng Katolikong Pilipinas ang lahat ng katabing bansa.

Dapat ding pag-ibahin ang petty corruption ng mga maliit na empleyado sa burokrasya at ang



plunder-type ng corruption. Ang una ay ginagawa ng mga empleyado sa pamahalaan na karamihan ay sumusweldo ng mababa pa sa minimum wage, wag nang isama na ang sweldo ay mababa sa tinakdang poverty level ng pamahalaan. Ang kundisyon ng mababang sahod sa pamahalaan ang unang kundisyon sa paglaganap ng petty corruption sa Pilipinas.

Kilala ang mga Pilipino sa ibayong dagat sa pagiging matapat dahil nasusuklian ang kanilang sipag ng isang sweldong bumubuhay sa kanilang pamilya. Sa ganito din maaring unawain ang burokrasya sa mga mauunlad na bansa - limitado ang korupsiyon dahil sa makatao ang kanilang sahod. Bakit pa magsi-sideline na fixer ang isang empleyado kung mas malaki ang mawala sa kanya minsang matuklasan ang kanyang iligal na aktibidad.

Sa isang banda naman, ang pulitika ng bansa ay pangunahing kundisyon para sa malakihang koru-

bang sweldo at iba pang salik. Ang ugat ng kahirapan ay marami at masalimuot na hindi kailanman pwedeng pakitirin sa korupsiyon. Sinumang nag-aral ng Economics 101 ay alam ang bagay na ito. (Sa maraming kaso, hindi nga subject sa economics ang korupsiyon maski pa natural na kalagayan ito sa anumang pagnenegosyo mula sa pagkuha ng business permit hanggang sa pagpanalo ng mga kontrata!)

Bulag pa ang mamamayan paano lilikha si Aquino ng trabaho ang papalaking bilang ng ating mamamayan. Wala pa ring linaw paano lulutasin ni Aquino ang suliranin ng kawalan lupa, mababang presyo ng mga produktong agrikultural at mataas na presyo ng binhi, abono, pestisidyo, irigasyon at iba pang gastos ng mga magsasaka.

Ang kawalan ng malinaw na estratehiya sa ekonomiya at simplikasyon ng kung walang korap ay walang mahirap ay tunay na nakakapangamba.

Kung nais magtagumpay si Noynoy Aquino na wakawasan ang korupsiyon at kahirapan, mas mainam siguro na unawain niya ang magkakahiwalay subalit magka-ugnay na dynamics ng corruption at kahirapan.

psyon. Batid ng lahat na maari ka lamang tumakbo bilang pangulo o senador kung may bilyunes ka para dito (na hindi garantiya ng panalo tulad ng mapaait na karanasan ni Manny Villar).

Saan kinukuha ito? Sa kaso ng ating bansa, higit kalahati ng buong economic activity ay mula o bahagi ng pondo ng gobyerno. Kung kaya't nasa interes ng malalaking korporasyon na "lumaya" sa isa o ilang kandidato upang matiyak ang kanilang economic profitability. At kapalit ng kanilang tulong, nariyan ang mga government contracts bilang sukli sa kanilang "tulong". Built-in, kung gayon, ang kundisyon para sa malawakan korupsiyon na nagsisimula sa kampanya pa lang ng isang kandidato.

Nasa kaibuturan na ng ating lipunan ang korupsiyon. Subalit maari itong mapaaliit o mapawi subalit hindi sa paraang tinukoy ni Aquino sa kanyang kampanya.

Korupsiyon ng Ekonomiya

Ang kahirapan ng mamamayan ay hindi maiuugat lamang sa korupsiyon. Batid ng lahat na ang kahirapan ay mula sa maraming mga salik kabilang ang kawalan ng trabaho, kawalan ng lupa, maba-

Sa susunod na mga araw, magtatalaga si Noynoy Aquino ng kanyang economic team. Sa pagpili ng kung sino ang hahawak sa mga ahensya ng pamahalaan tulad ng Finance, DTI, DA, DAR at iba pa, mas magiging malinaw ano nga ba ang Noynoy economics.

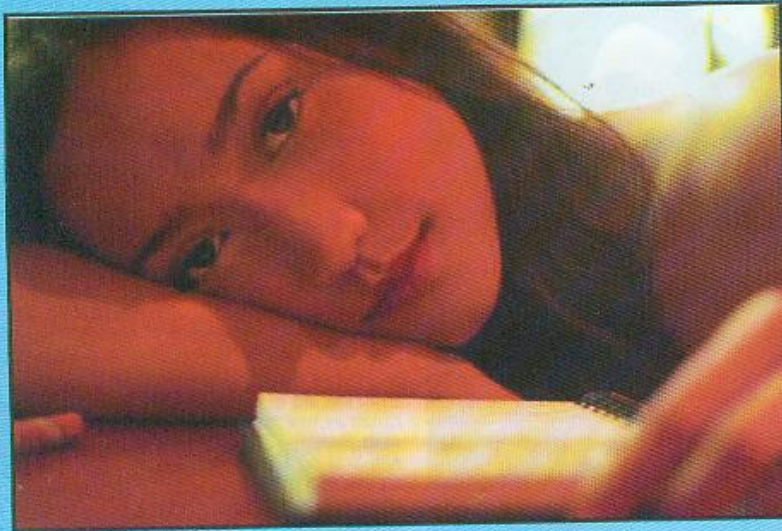
Marami na ang tumakbo sa plataporma ng pagpawi sa korupsiyon bilang landas sa pagpawi ng kahirapan. Ang nakakalungkot, karamihan sa kanila ay nabulid din sa pusali ng katiwalian mula pa sa "golden arinola" ni Pres. Quirino, ang Guinness Book of World Record holder na mga Marcoses, ang "wag nyo akong subukan" Pang. Estrada, at ang pinakahuli, ang Arroyos. Lahat sila'y bigo mapawi ang korupsiyon, lahat sila'y bigo mapawi ang kahirapan.

Tapos na ang kampanya. Bumenta na ang islogang kung walang korap, walang mahirap. Panahon na para harapin ang hamon kalakip ng malaking mandato tinamo ni Aquino sa nakaraang eleksyon.

At sa pagharap sa suliranin sa ekonomiya ni President-elect Noynoy Aquino: narito ang isang clue - "kung walang mahirap, walang korap".

Music

Julianne Tarroja: Philippine Soul Artist



Hindi lamang pagiging sikat ang habol niya kung bakit siya nasa industriya. Ang nais niya ay makapagbigay ng mensahe sa bawat kantang sinusulat niya at makapagbigay ng pag-asa sa mga may problema.

Simple ngunit may kakaibang katangian; siya si Si Julianne Tarroja, isa sa mga pinakabago at pasikat na mag-aawit sa ating bansa. Kinilala bilang "Best New Female Artist" at "Best Female Artist" sa nakaraang 2008 Awit Awards at patuloy pa din sa pagiging abala sa kabi-kabilang tv guesting at performances.

Nagkaroon ng pagkakataon ang Quezon City Times na makapanayam si Julianne at dito kinwento niya kung paano siya nagsimula at sino ang naging inspirasyon niya para masulat niya ang kanyang mga kanta.

Q: Paano ka ba nag start sa pagiging musician?

Julianne: Music has been has always been a part of my life, kasi ever since bata ako kumakanta na ako. Tapos siyempre naging hilig ko na siya. I've been writing songs ever since I was a kid. Passion talaga siya. Nung umpisa nahihiya akong maglabas ng kanta kasi feeling ko hindi nila magugustuhan. Marami ang nag-encourage sa akin na mag solo ka na, kaya naglakas loob akong magrecord nang sariling kanta. Tapos narinig ako ng NCA music, ang label ko. Tapos sinign nila ako kaya ako nagka-album.

Q: Kelan ka nag-release ng first album mo?

Julianne: We released "Grateful" in 2007, but previous to that, gumi-gig lang ako with other bands.

Q: San kayo tumutugtog?

Dito sa 70's Bistro, parati. Before lagi kami sa Capone's, pwede rin kame a Capone's sa Makati. Route 916 sa may Katipunan. Saguijo. Yung mga usual spots.

Q: So, sa banda ka talaga kumakanta before?

Julianne: Oo, dati kumakanta lang ako. Kasi di nila alam na Julianne talaga. So, nung lumabas ako as a solo artist, I wanted to be known as a solo artist. Yung name ko na ang ginamit ko. Yung band ko dati

was called Industria. Dalawa kaming singers na babae. Tapos we would do cover. Usual na showband.

Q: Bakit guitar ang napili mong instrument?

Julianne: Siguro kasi mas madali, nag-piapiano kasi ako. Pero I needed to choose between kung ano yung mag focus ako. Sa isip ko gitara, pwede ko dalhin kahit saan. Saka pati nung highschool ako yun ang parati kong dala. So, parang talagang nahilig ko ang gitara. Tapos nagsusulat ako ng kanta sa gitara.

Q: Sino ang nagturo sa'yong mag guitar?

Julianne: Daddy ko. My dad is a musician also, but not professional. He's just really...It's just a passion.

Q: Aside from God, sino pa ang ibang inspirasyon mo

Julianne: Marami. Isa sa mga malaking nag-influence sa akin yung Beatles kasi my Daddy was a fan of Beatles. So I grew up listening to the Beatles, James Taylor, The Carpenters. Yan ang mga oldies. Sa sarili ko na, si Jewel. Nung unang-unang album niya, talagang nagustuhan ko yun. Yun ang nag encourage sa akin na mag-sulat ng kanta. Big influence in my music is Jazz and Soul music. Stevie Wonder, Aretha Franklin, Nina Simone. Mga soul talaga. Corinne Bailey Rae. Sa local naman, gusto ko ang mga folk artist natin like sina Cynthia Alexander, Joey Ayala, Noel Cabangon, Gary Granada.

Q: Ilang songs na ang nagawa mo?

Julianne: Yung album ko na Grateful, there's nine songs in there. Marami na rin akong nasulat for the next album. In the works ang second album, pero meron kaming ilalabas na bagong single. 'Liwanag' ang pangalan ng kantang ilalabas namin, malapit na.



Q: Kinukumpara ka bas a ibang artist?

Julianne: Kino-compare din. Kasi siyempre di mo naman maiwasan yun. Ganun talaga sa industriya dito eh, kailangang kino-compare. Pero, magkakaibigan naman kaming lahat eh. May kanya-kanya naman kaming strength eh.



Q: Ano ang masasabi mong kakaibahan mo sa kanya?

Julianne: Well, iba ang genre nila. Mas POP sila. Ako mas folk, soul. Pero dapat wala naming comparison kasi kung gusto mo ang kanta nila e di maganda. Kung gusto mo ang kanta ko e di ok.

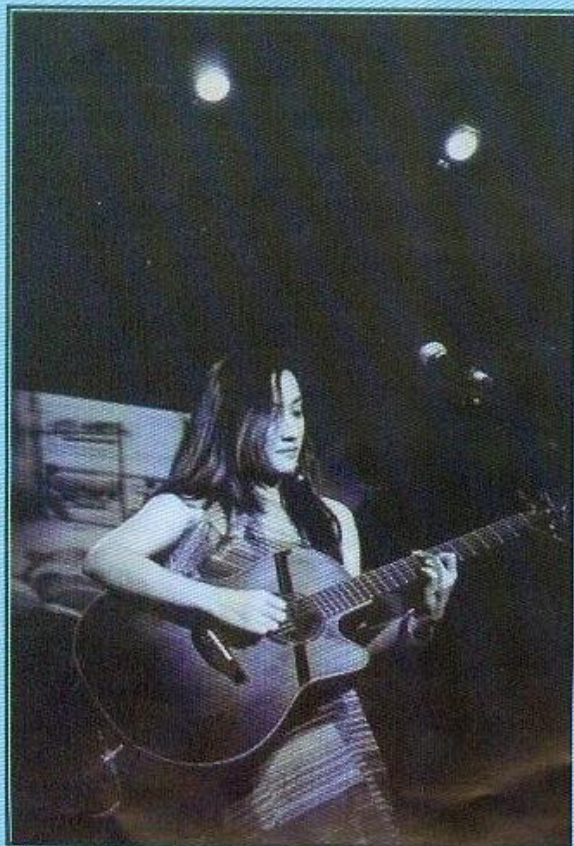
Q: Ano yung reaksiyon ng tao sa mga songs mo?

Julianne: Actually, so far ok naman. I'm thankful naman na wala pa akong nakukuhang bad feedback. Sa akin kasi, kaya ako nagsusulat ng kanta, more about may mensahe talaga ang bawat kantang sinusulat ko. Ang gusto ko mangyari yung hindi lang ako maging entertainer or maging parang singer lang na popular. I want to be relevant. I wanna put

out the message there kaya mapapansin mo ha-los lahat ng kantang gusto ko isulat, gusto ko positive siya. Gusto ko ma-encourage yung nakikinig. Ang theme ng kanta ko ay tungkol sa buhay, tungkol sa lovelife, pero always sa huli ng kanta, it invites the listener to see life in a different way na kahit na kunwari may problema ka sa lovelife mo. In the end, the song will say na it's not the end of the world. There's hope.

Q: Speaking of lovelife, do you have a boyfriend?

Julianne: I have a boyfriend. We've been together for three years.



Q: Plans for marriage?

Julianne: Nag-uusap na kami pero wala pang concrete plans. Di naman kami nagmamadali. Marami pa ring pwedeng mangyari. Pero malay mo pwedeng biglang magpakasal kasi di mo naman masasabi. Ngayon wait muna kami.

Q: Sa Gig, ano ang unforgettable experience mo?

Julianne: Wow, maraming mga unforgettable na gigs, both good and bad. Most memorable ay nung nag-gig kami sa Tuguegarao. Ang layong-layo, tapos biglang sa gitna nang palayan, may bar tapos tumugtog kami dun. Pero nung show-band pa kami. Habang tumutugtog pa kami, meron kaming nakitang ahas, as in kinailangan naming tumigil kasi poisonous yung snake, tapos papupunta sa stage.

Nung Julianne na..wala naman. Sobrang nag-papasalamat ako na wala pang nangyayari sa aming masama kasi madami akong naririnig na nagyayari sa ibang banda. Mas maraming magandang talagang nangyayari. Pero most memorable na gigs siguro ay nung nag front act ako for Colbie Caillat. Two years ago yun, tapos nakilala namin siya, nakilala naming ang banda niya. Very encouraging sila sa akin na ipag patuloy music n asana makapunta rin ako sa States or sa ibang bansa na para mai-release yung album.

Q: Di ka ba naiinis sa mga nagda-download lang sa internet ng mga kanta?

Julianne: Di mo naman maiiwasan eh. Parang mahirap magreklamo kasi wala

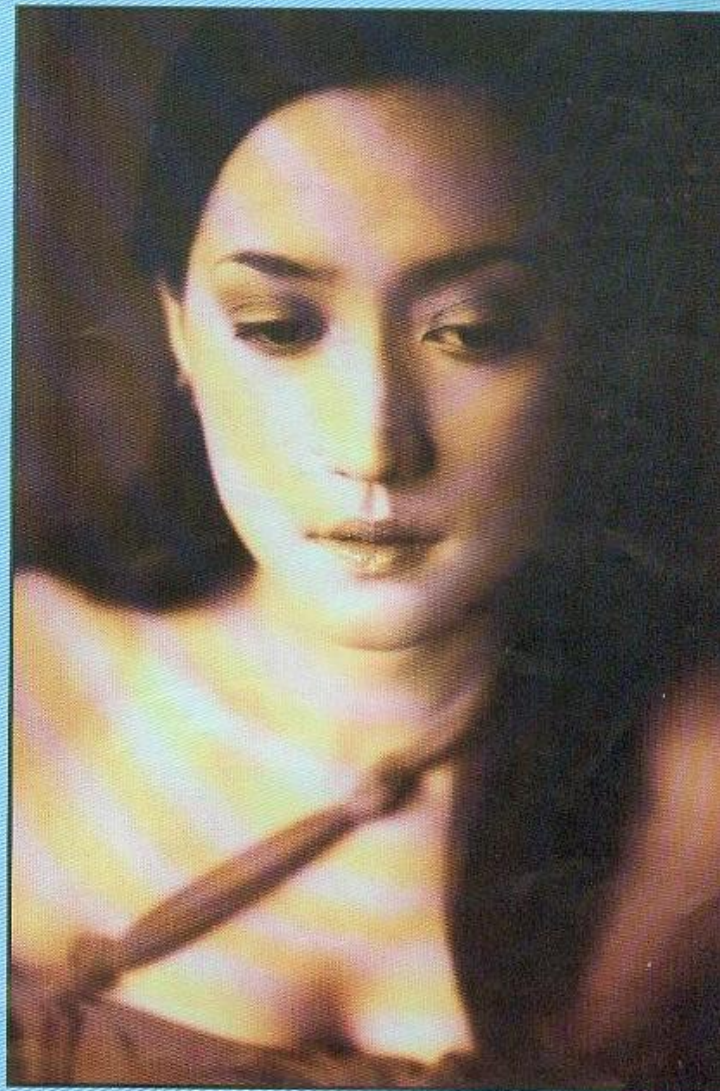
ka naming magagawa eh. Imbes na magreklamo, matuwa ka nalang na nakikinig siya sa kanta mo, gusto niya. Kaya dito mahirap, kasi wala talagang bumibili ng CD ngayon eh. Honestly, I rap talaga kaming mga musikero na kumita kami minsan, siyempre pag di nila alam ang kanta n di ka naman nila i-appreciate.

Q: Sa tingin mo ba magiging lifetime na yu pagkanta mo sa kabila ng mahirap na sitwasyong ng music industry?

Julianne: I know that I'm gonna be a musician for life, but siyempre when I end up getting married, having kids, di ko naman pwedeng gawin dun. Nag-iisip din naman ako ng ibang ways ka marami rin naman akong hilig na iba.

Q: Ano ang aabangan namin bago sa'yo?

Julianne: This year may lalabas kaming single. Ang title ng kantang yun ay 'Liwana.' Kay sinasabi kong single kasi din a bumibili na ang tao ng CD. So ngayon naglalabas na sila nan single, pag-ok ang single, minsan saka ka lang gagawa ng album. Tapos minsan, yung single magiging part siya ng compilation album. Marami nang iniisip na paraan ang industriya ngayon kasi nalulugi sila. Isang CD tapos ang ibang kanta naman dun ay hindi nalalabas. Kaya pa-isa-isa na lang nilalabas.



Mag-College ay di-biro, QC Scholarship sagot dito!

By Jayme Benosa

Natalapit na naman ang panahon ng pasukan at karaniwang problema ng mga estudyanteng tutuntong sa kolehiyo ang kanilang pangmatrikula at iba pang gastos. Bunsod ng kakulangan ng pera ay napapipilitan na lamang silang huminto at ipagpaliban muna ang kanilang pag-aaral.

Ang problemang ito ng mga mag-aaral ay naging pangunahing dahilan ng pagtatatag ng Scholarship and Youth Development Program (SYDP) ng pamahalaan ng Lungsod Quezon. Ito'y alinsunod sa City Council Resolution No. 557 ng taong 1991 na naglalayong bigyan ng pagkakataon ang mga kapus-palad na mag-aaral ng lungsod na makapag-aaral ng kolehiyo sa pamamagitan ng scholarship at financial assistance.

Mapapabilang ka sa nasabing programa kung ikaw ay nagtapos bilang isang valedictorian at salutatorian sa mga pampublikong paaralan sa lungsod, gayundin kung ikaw ay opisyal ng Sangguniang Kabataan ng mga barangay (at SB Centrex na siyang pinipili ng mismong paaralan). Bukod dito, kinakailangan din na sila ay may general weighted average na hindi bababa sa 85% at higit sa lahat, residente ng Quezon City.

Ngayong taon, 150 mga bagong iskolar ang mapalad na nabiyayaan ng pang-matrikula at allowance, malaking kabawasan sa alalahanin ng mga magulang. Mapapanatag na ang kanilang kalooban dahil tiyak

na nilang makakapagpatuloy na ng pag-aaral ang kanilang mga anak.

Hindi naman kailangang mawalan ng pag-asa kung ikaw ay estudyanteng hindi kabilang sa mga nabanggit na maaaring maging iskolar ng SYDP, dahil bukod dito ay nagbibigay din ng scholarship grants ang ilan sa ating mga konsehal katulad nila Konsehal Boy Calalay at Konsehal Doray Delarmente ng unang distrito at Konsehal Candy Medina ng ikalawang distrito ng lungsod.

Napakadali lamang na makakuha at maging iskolar ng mga konsehal, kailangan lamang na mayroon kang dalang report card at bio-data o resume. Ayon sa kanila, hindi na nila kailangan pang pahirapan ang mga estudyante na determinadong mag-aral kung kaya't pagnaipasa na ang mga kailangan ay agad nila itong binibigyan ng certification o di kaya ay endorsement letter na ipapakita sa mga paaralan na kaakibat ng mga konsehal sa pagtataguyod ng kanilang programa.

Mahirap mag-kolehiyo lato na kung kabilang ka sa isa sa mga mahihirap na pamilya sa lungsod ngunit sa tulong ng mga kabi-kabilang scholarship grants na maaari makatulong para makapagtapos ng pag-aaral ay matitiyak na ang magandang kinabukasan para sa mga determinadong kabataan.

MORE STUDENTS TO BENEFIT FROM QCPU COURSES

Almost four thousand students will continue to benefit this year from affordable college education at Quezon City Polytechnic University (QCPU).

At the same time, a total of 5,839 of the enrollees may be granted scholarship thru the city government's Scholarship and Youth Development Program (SYDP).

QCPU and SYDP are both projects and programs initiated by outgoing Mayor Feliciano Belmonte Jr. for the benefit of low income families who need government support for the educational needs of their children up to college level.

To date, QCPU, a QC government-owned institution, already has 3,990 enrollees for School Year 2010-2011. The figure had increased a little compared to last school year's total of 3,528, according to QCPU officer-in-charge Salvador Enriquez.

From the total enrollees, a total of 2,820 are freshmen, most of them – 1,605 -- enrolled for the course of Bachelor of Science in Information Technology (BSIT). The enrollees for Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurial Management (BSEM) are 900, and those for Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering (BSIE) are 315.

Technical-Vocational education also got an increase in number of enrollees with 690 compared to last year's 618.

Some of the courses in Tech-Voc at QCPU are Automotive Servicing, Building Wiring Installation, Computer Hardware Servicing, Computer Programming, Computer Secretariat, Consumer Electronics Servicing, Machining and Refrigeration and Airon Mechanical, all of which are TESDA accredited courses with National Certificate II, an advance level of accreditation.

Of the 5,839 projected scholars of SYDP, a total of 1,557 will be granted 100 percent scholarship both degree and tech-voc courses; 2,250 for 50 percent and 2,032 for 35 percent. A total of P55,504.24 will be allocated for the scholars for the first and second semester of the school year.

With the continuing increase in enrollees, Enriquez said the university management is also exerting its best effort to upgrade and enhance the university educational standard by involving its faculty members in trainings and workshops for curriculum improvement.

Some of the targets of QCPU for this year are to revise and make relevant the General Education subjects, continue the IROG Program (Industry Response for Outstanding Graduates), tie up with companies for students' On-the-Job Trainings, conduct technology-related researches for various companies, and establish linkages with NGOs and the community for community development and service. -PAISO





ACT TEACHERS Partylist Representative Antonio Tinio take his oath before Quezon City Mayor Sonny Belmonte last June 6, 2010 at the Quezon City Hall.

CLASSROOM SA QC, SAPAT! //

HANDA ang Quezon City sa pagbubukas ng klase ng taong 2010-2011.

Tiniyak ni Dr. Rowena Cacainindin, officer-in-charge ng division of city schools, sa mga magulang na mayroong sapat na silid-aralan ang mga pampublikong paaralan sa lungsod Quezon sa pagbubukas ng klase sa June 15.

Ayon kay Cacainindin, hindi mangyayari sa lungsod ang pagtuturo sa ilalim ng puno dahil sapat ang silid-aralan na gagamitin sa kabila ng pangambang pagdami ng transferee mula sa pribadong paaralan. Sinabi ni Cacainindin na karaniwang lumalaki ang bilang ng mga mag-aaral ng dalawa hanggang limang porsiento taun-taon.

Sa kasalukuyan, ang pamahalaang lungsod ng Quezon sa pamamahala ni Mayor Feliciano Belmonte Jr. ay nakapagpagawa na ng 100 schoolbuildings na mayroong 1,641 silid-aralan.

Ang District II, kung saan marami ang mahirap, ay nabiyayaan ng maraming schoolbuilding mula sa schoolbuilding program ng pamahalaang lungsod.

Pinasinayaan kamakailan ang four-storey at 29-classroom schoolbuilding sa Batasan Hill Elementary School sa District II, na kilala ngayon bilang Corazon C. Aquino Elementary School, at ang four-storey at 19-classroom schoolbuilding sa Bagong Pag-asa Elementary School sa District I.

Patapos na rin ang four-storey at 18-classroom schoolbuilding sa Justice Cecilia Muñoz-Palma High School sa Barangay Payatas.

Kasalukuyang ginagawa ang karagdagang schoolbuilding sa Maligaya Elementary School, Old Balara Elementary School - Villa Beatriz Annex, National Orthopedic Hospital School for Crippled Children, Manuel Roxas High School, Tandang Sora National High School at Judge Feliciano Belmonte Sr. High School.

Bagamat hindi kakayaning maabot ang takdang student-classroom ratio na 1:45, sinabi ni Cacain-

indin na titiyakin ng dibisyon na masiguro na ang klase ay mapanatili sa minimum of two shifts.

Sa kasalukuyan, ang lungsod Quezon ang may pinakamalaking public school system sa Kamaynilaan na may kabuuang 428,271 estudyante kabilang ang pre-school.

Sinabi ni Cacainindin na naglalaan ang pamahalaang lungsod ng Quezon ng halagang P15 milyon para sa karagdagang aklat sa five core subjects - Math, English, Science, Filipino at Sibika, na ipapamahagi sa mga mag-aaral ng lungsod sa darating na pasukan.

Tatanggap ng 400 contractual teacher ang division of city schools upang matugunan ang kakulangan ng guro na sa kasalukuyan ay may kabuuang bilang na 10,100. - PAISO

Walang bumbero? Magkakapit-bahay nagtutulong laban sa sunog!

Muling pinatunayan ng mga taga-Quezon City na ang pagkakaisa ay makapangyarihang sandata laban sa banta ng trahedyo.

Noong Mayo 23, 2010, bandang 11 ng umaga nang nagbadya ang sunog sa Krus na Ligas, Quezon City. Nagsimula ang sunog sa isang bahay sa #129 Kabalitang St., ng matanggal ang hose ng LPG na siyang nagdulot ng pagsingaw nito. Ang singaw ay siya namang lumiyab matapos umabot sa katanging bahay na kung saan ay may naglululo.

Ang biktima, si Mercy Aramillo, ay nakitang tumatakbo palabas matapos mabalutan ng apoy ang kanyang katawan. Ang kanyang asawang si Francisco Aramillo, ay siya namang humingi ng saklolo sa mga kapitbahay.

Agad namang sumaklolo ang kapitbahay na si Buboy (di tukoy ang apelyido) at kumuha ng basang kumot upang ibalot kay Mercy. Dali-dali

Arroyo's legacy: 91.54 Billion in shortages

The Arroyo administration will leave behind shortages of teachers, classrooms, and other critical education resources amounting to P91.54 billion.

"After nine years in office, the Arroyo government has utterly failed to eliminate shortages of teachers, classrooms, textbooks, sanitation facilities, and other critical resources in our public schools," said Alliance of Concerned Teachers national chairperson Antonio Tinio.

Tinio noted that for the incoming school year 2010-2011, there will be a shortage of 54,060 teachers, 4,538 principals, and 6,473 headteachers; 61,343 classrooms, 816,291 seats, and 113,051 water and sanitation facilities. The Department of Education will also need an additional Php 400 million to address the textbook shortage. "All in all, the DepEd needs an additional Php 91.54 billion over and above its current budget to address all of these resource gaps."

"It's budgetary policy prioritizing debt servicing and reducing real spending on education has been primarily responsible for creating this situation," explained Tinio.

Tinio noted that the Arroyo administration's efforts to address the shortages throughout its term have been inadequate. "It's true that the Arroyo government has been hiring 10,000 teachers and constructing 3,000 or so classrooms annually. However, these efforts are not enough compared to the sheer size of our enrolment. As a result, public school education in the Arroyo years is characterized by oversized classes with 60 or more students, contributing to a further decline in the quality of education."

ACT called on the incoming administration of President-elect Noynoy Aquino to take on the challenge of eliminating the shortages once and for all. "It can't be business as usual. We need a government that will provide adequate teachers, classrooms, and textbooks to our children. The Aquino government must turn it's back on the policy of budget cuts and debt servicing above all. As a first step, we challenge the Aquino to pass a supplemental budget that will substantially address the Php 91.54 billion in shortages. Otherwise, we won't be able to break out of this education crisis," said Tinio. -ACT

din tumulong, ang noo'y nakatambay na mga kapitbahay na sina Dennis Nailog, Jhobet Peralta, Ramark Gueno, Nestor Gonzaga, Armin Torrecampo, Poger Dela Cruz upang sawatahin ang apoy.

Tumakbo naman si Adman Dasalla upang tumawag ng bumbero ng baranggay, kasabay ng pag-abiso sa bawat madaang mga tao at hinggil sa sunog.

Sa isang iglap, humugos ang mga tao mula sa iba't ibang bahagi ng barangay dala ang lahat ng uri ng lalagyan ng tubig at maagang nakontrol ang pagkalat ng apoy bago pa dumating ang bumbrong agarang dumating din agad.

Salamat at uso pa rin sa baranggay Krus na Ligas ang bayanihan. Kasalukuyan nasa East Ave. Hospital si Mercy Aramillo at nangangailangan ng tulong medikal. -Ulat ni Ronald Bilog

TODANG ASENSADO, SOTODA BA KAMO?



Ang SOCORRO TODA ay ang unang milyonaryong TODA sa QC



Mga terminal ng SOTODA ang dahilan ng di-pagkakaunawaan sa Barangay Council

"Ang ikauunlad ng organisasyon ay nakasalalay sa tama at malinis na pamamahala ng mga opisyal." Ito ang prinsipyo at pananaw ng mga opisyal ng Socorro Tricycle Operator and Driver's Association (SOTODA) – ang pinakamaunlad at pinakamayamang TODA sa Quezon City.

"Kung ikaw ay isang drayber maaari kang makakuha ng P700 sa buong taon, kung ikaw naman ay isang operator o nagmamay-ari ng unit maaari kang humiram ng P300 at kung isa ka namang drayber/ operator ay makakahiram ka ng P1000 sa loob ng isang taon," ani ni Mano.

Matatagpuan sa kalsada ng Cubao ang mga kulay asul na tricycle na minamaneho ng mga nakapulung unipormeng mga drayber ang SOTODA. May 350 unit ng traysikel at humigit-kumulang 400 bilang ng mga aktibong kasapi. Subalit higit sa lahat, kilala sa buong lungsod ang SOTODA hindi sa dami o laki ng kanilang organisasyon kundi sa husay ng pangangasiwa nilasa kanilang pondo na tinatayang nasa ilang milyon piso na ang halaga sa ngayon.

Dahil na rin sa mahusay na pangangasiwa ng pondo ng samahan, nakakatulong ang samahan sa mga dagliang pangangailangan sa salapi ng mga miyembro.

Hindi na marahil mawawala ang problema sa kahit saang samahan. Sa kasulukuyan, kinakaharap ng SOTODA ang problema sa kanilang pitong terminal sa Brgy. Socorro.



Dahil hindi na kailangang pumila, umaabot ng P2000 ang kinikita ng bandera of the day.

Ayon kay Maximo Mano, pangulo ng SOTODA, katulad ng ibang samahan, ang kanilang pondo ay mula sa butaw na kinokolekta sa bawat miyembro araw-araw. Pitong piso ang ibinibigay ng bawat miyembro na siyang itinalago at iniimpok ng kanilang ingat-yaman sa kanilang bank account. Sigurado umano at tiyak na nasa mabuting kalagayan ang kanilang pondo kung ilalagak ito sa bangko. Anumang oras kailanganin ay nariyan lamang at agad na magagamit.

"Madalas pa rin kaming paalisin ng mga opisyal ng barangay dahil umano sa mali naming pagpaparada. Hindi naman maaring ganon dahil yung mga lugar na iyon ay saklaw pa ng itinakdang terminal ng aming ruta. Wala namag awtoridad ang barangay at tanging ang TRU o Tricycle Regulatory Unit lamang ang may karapatang sumita o paalisin kami," paliwanag ni Mano.

Sa kabila ng kanilang kinahaharap na mga problema hindi pa rin ito naging hadlang para

Ipinagmamalaki ng samahan na maituturing silang self-sustaining dahil hindi tulad ng ibang TODA na umaasa sa pag-sosolicit mula sa pamahalaan ang SOTODA ay may kakayahang tustusan ang kanilang pangangailangan katulad ng uniporme, I. D. at pangastos sa kanilang okasyon, proyekto at iba pa. Dahil dito, hindi na nilang kailangang umasa pangunahin sa mag solicitation letter para lamang mailunsad ang kanilang mga aktibidad at proyekto.



Maximo Mana, President; kasama ang mga board members ng SOTODA

Bukod sa pangastos ng samahan, malaking tulong din sa bawat miyembro ang kanilang pondo dahil maaari silang humiram ng pera para sa kanilang sariling pangangailangan. Sa programang pautang ng kanilang samahan ay maaaring makahiram ng pera ang kasapi para sa medikal na pangangailangan, pangastos para sa pagpaparehistro ng kanilang mga lisensya ganundin para sa pangastos sa pagpapalibing.

maipagpatuloy ng samahan ang kanilang pagpursige upang maitaguyod ang pagiging huwaran sa ibang samahan ng tatlong gulong.

Bago humiram kinakaialangan pa ring magpakita ng papel na magpapatunay kung saan gagamitin ang pera. Nakasalalay din sa kung ano ang posisyon ang perang maaaring hiram mula sa pondo ng TODA.

Marami marahil ang nagtataka sa kung ano ang sikreto ng SOTODA. Naniniwala ang mga opisyal na ang tagumpay nila ay bunsod ng malinis na pamamahala at pakikipagtulungan ng mga kasapi. Sa kahusayan ng pangangasiwa, sa kaayusan ng pagpapatupad sa mga batas at ang kalinisang ng paghawak at pagpapalago ng pondo, hindi kataka-takang makilala silang modelong TODA ng Quezon City.

DOUBLE B Tagisan ng mga parallels

By Jey Benosa

Sa eleksyon, krusyal ang pagkakaroon ng mahusay na makinarya ng isang kandidato sa tagumpay. Sikat man o masalapi, kailangan pa din ng isang kandidato ang makinaryang magpapakilos sa mga botante mula panahon ng kampanya hanggang sa botohan. Kung ang partido ang main political machinery, may mga organisasyong nagsisilbing katuwang nito sa iba't ibang antas o sektor: ang tinatawag na parallel organizations.

Hindi bago ang usapin ng parallel machineries sa eleksyon. Subalit sa Quezon City nagkaroon na ito ng isang hiwalay na buhay o isang larangan ng labanang hindi maaring pabaya. Ang pagtatayo at pagpapagana ng mga parallel machineries ay naging isang syensya at isang sining para sa mga beterano sa mga halalan. Kung may labanang Bautista, Defensor, Susano, Mathay at Inton sa ibabaw, sa ilalim may nagaganap na "war of the parallels".

Kung kaya't ang tagumpay ni Mayor-elect Herbert "Bistek" Bautista at ni Vice-mayor elect Joy Belmonte ay tagumpay din ng mga parallel machineries nila. Ilan sa mga ito ang Triple B (Bautista-Belmonte-Banal), Kay Bistek Kami (KBK na binubuo ng mga loyalistang kaibigan ni Bautista mula pa sa panahon ng Kabataang Barangay), Magdalo (samahan ng mga kagawad), Magdiwang (samahan ng mga kapitan ng barangay), Belmonte for Vice Mayor Movement, Harapin ang Bukas, QC ALFI ni Joy Belmonte, at marami pang iba.

Isa sa mga namumukod tangi sa mga parallels ay ang Double B sa Quezon City Inc.

Ang Double B ay isang samahang itinatag ng mga beteranong organizers na may layong isulong ang kandidatura nina Herbert Bautista at Joy Belmonte (hango sa pangalan ng dalawang kandidato ang pangalan ng organisasyon). Mula nang itinatag ang Double B noong 2008, naging abala na ito sa paghahanda sa kampanya para matiyak ang pagkapanalo nina Bautista at Belmonte.

"Kami sa Double B ay nakikipagtagulungan sa kanila. Anuman ang kayang gawin ng aming samahan para kina Bistek at Joy ay ginagawa naming. Lumikha kami ng sariling taktika at estratehiya ng pangangampanya" kwento ni Vic Isunza, pangulo ng Double B.

Bago pa man ang kampanya ay nagdaos na ito ng mga small caucuses, all-ladders assembly na dinaluhan ni Bautista at Belmonte ng mga kinatawan nila. Isa sa mga tampok na aktibidad ng Double B ay ang Anti-poverty Summit na dinaluhan ng halos mga lider na kumakatawan ng higit 500 organisasyon. Binuo sa Anti-poverty Summit ang hinang pangekonomiya na kinatigan nina Bautista at Belmonte. Nag-facilitate din ang grupo ng ilang mga request para sa maliitang proyekto tulad ng pagpapaspalto ng kalsada sa UP at Payatas.

At nang magsimula na ang kampanya, naging abala ang samahan sa pagpapadalo ng mga botante sa mga campaign rallies, caucuses at iba pang campaign events na inihanda para kay Bautista at Belmonte. Naging masigasig din ang Double B sa paglulunsad ng sariling mga house-to-house campaigns at pamamahagi ng mga polyeto.

Sa huling bahagi ng kampanya, nagdiin ang Double B sa district 3 kung saan tumulong sila kay Jorge Banal talunin si incumbent Cong. Mat Defensor.



Isa sa mga salik kung bakit naging matagumpay ang Double B sa paglikha ng isang malawak na makinarya ay dahil binuo ito ng mga beteranong mga organisador at kampanyador ng tinatawag na parliament of the streets noong dekada 80. Kung tutuusin, maraming mga parallels sa loob ng Bautista-Belmonte team gayundin ng kay Mike Defensor (tulad ng Strike Force, Moving Toward Development, Samahan ng mga Kababaihan para kay Mat at Mike Defensor) ay binuo din ng mga beterano ng parliament of the streets. Saan sila nagkatalo?

"Unang una, mahirap talunin ang isang popular na kandidato may malinis at mahabang track record of service, hinog na si Mayor Bautista," wika ni Isunza. Aniya, "noong eleksyon, pawang mga dati din naming kasamahan ang kaharap namin sa katunggaling parallels pero meron kami kay Bistek at Joy, iyon ang aming edge.

"Ikalawa, bagamat mas maraming pondo si Mike at Susano, di naman nila kayang bilhin ang loyalty at sigasig ng mga parallels ni Mayor Bistek at Vice Mayor Joy. "Madaling bumili ng makinarya pero di mabibili ang dedikasyon!" dagdag pa ni Isunza.



Ang dami ng mga parallels sa kampo ni Bautista at Belmonte ay isang pagpapatunay lamang na marami ang nagtitiwala sa kanilang kakayahan na mamuno at mamahala. At kung ang Double B ang tatanungin, naniniwala sila na maganda ang tinatanaw ng Quezon City sa pamamahala ni Bautista sa pinakamalaking lungsod sa Pilipinas.



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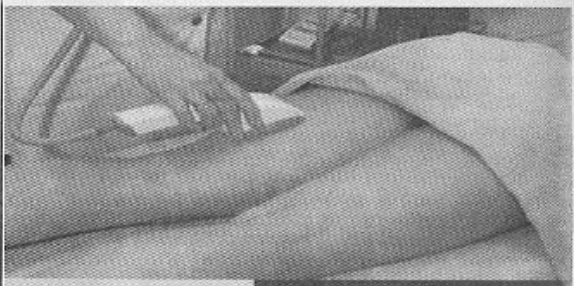
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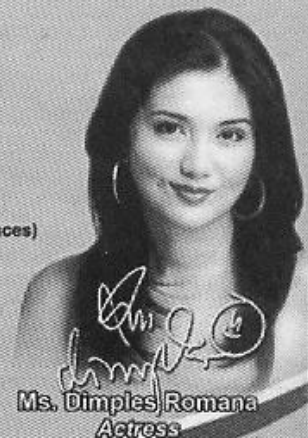
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Sikat, gwapo, matipuno, at magaling na aktor. Ilan lamang ito sa mga salitang maaari mong ilarawan sa bagong halal na konsehal ng ikalawang distrito ng Quezon City. Alfredo Vargas III sa totoong buhay ngunit mas nakilala sa larangan ng showbizness sa pangalang Alfred Vargas. Nagtapos ng kursong Management Economics sa Ateneo de Manila at bukod sa pagiging artista, isa ring mahusay na negosyante si Alfred. Sa katunayan, hindi lamang isa ang hinahawakan at pinamumunuang negosyo sa iba't-ibang larangan.

At ngayong hindi na lamang pag-arte at negosyo nga kanyang pagkakaabalahan, tiyak na marami ang nag-aabang sa kung ano ang gagawin ng isang Alfred Vargas sa konseho ng lungsod Quezon.

QC Times: Ano ang pakiramdam pagkatapos mong manalo sa nakaraang eleksyon?

ALFRED: Masaya, super saya. Feeling ko worth it lahat ng pagod at honored kasi pinagkatiwalaan ako ng Quezon City, particularly District 2.

QC Times: Ano ang dahilan ng pagtakbo mo bilang konsehal?

ALFRED: Gusto ko talagang maglingkod, gusto kong makatulong sa iba especially sa urban poor.

QC Times: Sino ang nanghikayat sa iyo para pumasok sa politika?

ALFRED: Sarili ko lang, out of my own will. Tingin ko ok naman yung career ko sa showbiz so it's about time na mai-share ko naman sa ibang paraan yung blessings sa akin ni God. I think he blessed me to become a man for others.

QC Times: Sino yung mga tumulong sa kanya pagdating sa pinansyal na aspeto ng kampanya?

ALFRED: My family friends, karamihan outside showbiz. Pero tumulong din yung mga kaibigan ko sa campaign

mismo, like sila Paolo Contis, Nadine Samonte, Francine Prieto, Katrina Halili, Diana Zubiri at yung iba pa.

QC Times: Nakakaramdam ba ng pressure dahil sa pagkakuha ng ikalawang pwesto sa pagiging konsehal ng ikalawang distrito?

ALFRED: Hindi. More on na-iinspire ako, kung yung iba napepressure ako excited magtrabaho.

QC Times: Bago pa man kumandidato, ano yung problema ng Quezon City partikular na ng 2nd District na sa tingin mo ay dapat tutukan?

ALFRED: Sa urban poor, housing at livelihood.

QC Times: Ano yung magiging partisipasyon mo sa pamamahala ng bagong administrasyon ni Mayor-elect Bautista?

ALFRED: Kung anuman ang sasabihin nina Bistek at Joy susundin ko dahil naniniwala ako sa magaganda nilang plano at programa para sa Quezon City

QC Times: Ano sa tingin mo ang naging dahilan ng iyong pagkapanalo?

ALFRED: Ang pagiging artista ay nakatulong ng malaki dahil hindi ko na kailangang magpakilala pa ng husto pero sa tingin ko yung pagsasabi ko sa mga tao na gusto kong makapaglingkod sa kanila yung naging dahilan.

QC Times: Anu-ano yung ginawa niyang paghahanda bago tuluyang sumabak sa pagbubukas ng sesyon?

ALFRED: Nag-aaral. For sure di ako tutuntong doon ng hindi ako prepared. Marami akong advisers na nag-gaguide sa akin. Definitely hindi



ako papayag na nandoon ako tapos wala akong alam. I'll make sure na pagdating ng July 1 na councilor na councilor ako.

QC Times: Tuluyan mo na bang iiwan ang showbizness?

ALFRED: My priority will always be public service. Acting, secondary ko na lang iyan pero lapag may time, aacting pa din ako. Kapag binigyan ka ng mandate ng tao, hindi mo dapat baliwalain yun.

BIO

Education

Ateneo de Manila University
 AB Management Economics, Class of 2002
 Member: MEEA Organization, 2000-2002
 Member: Tanghalang Ateneo: 1999-2002
 Officer: Ateneo Junior Marketing Association (AJMA): 1998-2002

Television

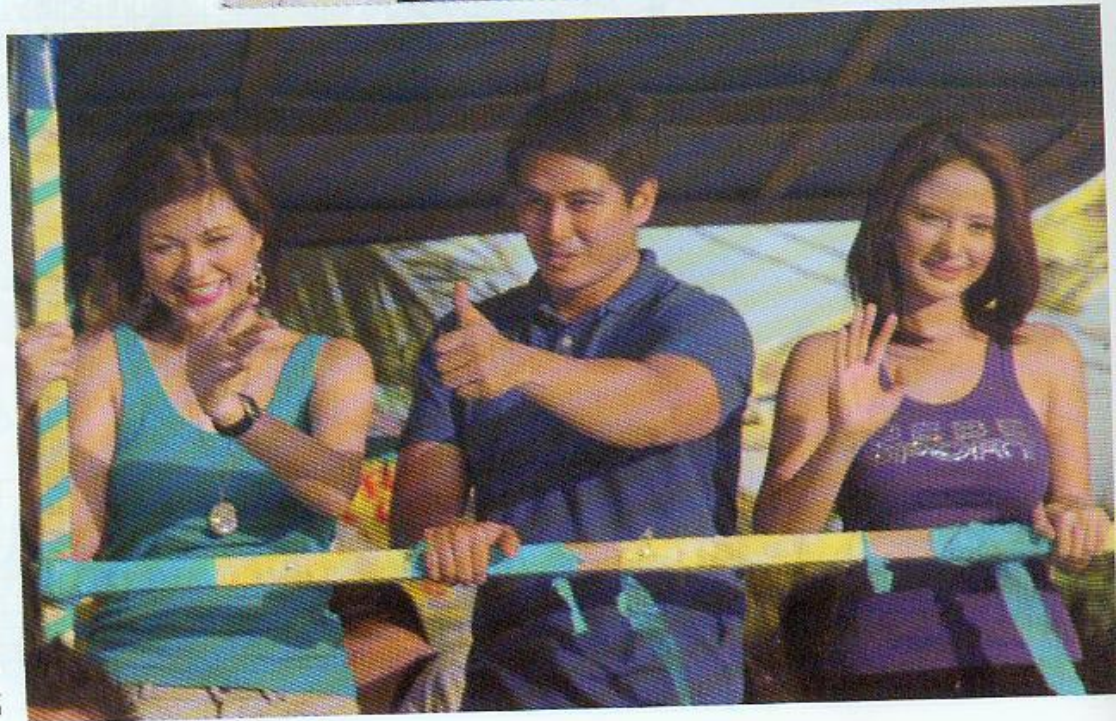
Darna		
Main cast	2009	GMA7
All About Eve		
lead actor	2009	GMA7
Una Kang Naging Akin		
lead actor	2008	GMA7
Dyesebel		
lead actor	2008	GMA7

Business

Super Fred's BBQ Corporation, president
 Makiyay Farms, president
 Global Supply Solutions Corporation, president and CEO
 Vargas United Food Corporation, president and CEO

Recognition

- Nominated BEST ACTOR for Cinemalaya Film Festival 2009
- Philippine Ambassador for GLOBAL WARMING - Appointed by Malacanang, 2009
- BATANG PAYATAS AWARD - presented by the barangay council of Payatas
- Award of Recognition - presented by the Sagip-Gutom Organization, QC



Jejemon? DOTA trashtalk is on!

Anyone ever told you that you're stupid? Don't be surprised if you're a gamer, but for first-time gamers out there, you're in one hell of a ride playing competitive games like Counter-Strike and Defense of the Ancients, popularly known as DotA.

In these games, you're always stupid, unless of course you're so good everyone would idolize you. But being good, more or less, is not guarantee enough to escape trashtalk from other players.

By the word itself, trashtalk is a form of boast or insult commonly heard in competitive situations. It is often used to intimidate the opposition, but can also be used in a humorous spirit, ex. Friendly banter with buddies, and boasting how their skill pales in comparison against your greatness.

Trashtalk, is not uncommon and is in fact, used indiscriminately in online platform like Garena. DotA players, who used Garena to play online, compete against other players, who are mostly unseen. Trashtalk are mostly insults directed against opponents, and allies as well.

Now, trashtalk used here in the Philippines is pretty unique. It is a combination of different languages from English, to every native tongue found here in the country. Some are really funny, while some are corny, but there also dirty ones that most won't even begin to consider.

If you classify trashtalk, there are mild, common, and extreme trashtalk. The example of mild ones are, noob (slang for new player, but is also used for individuals who acts like a noob), and weak. For the more common ones, Pinoy players use, bobo (stupid), asa (meaning "hope," but in gaming world, it means, you can hope, sarcastically speaking). The more extreme ones can be as harsh as speaking nasty things about someone's mother, or depending on the creativity of the one doing the trashtalk. Some players are really creative, that I would not even write those trashtalk that I've seen and heard.

There are different types of players who do trashtalk.

Most who do trashtalk are guys. Some are good at playing DotA but weak in trashtalk. I pity these guys because even if they win most games, they are left frustrated by other players that are good in trashtalk. These guys can't even think a good retort and most of the time, the words they come up with are as feeble as saying their opponents are "weak".

Now, some players are not only great at playing DotA, they also decimate other players at their



trashtalking skills. Obviously, the only thing you can do is simmer down in the background.

Meanwhile, there are those players, who are really weak at DotA, but the way they handle trashtalk, it is as if they are the ones winning the game. I've experienced having a shopmate who's really not good at DotA but good at trashtalk, and funny at the same time. He comes up with excuses about how he lost, even if everybody knows that reason is his weakness.

There are girls who do trashtalk other players, especially those who are weak and stupid. Most of the time, they use the mild and common types of trashtalk to express their frustrations, because some girls are competitive.

Not everyone likes trashtalk. They get infuriated and upset whenever someone trashtalks. Some don't even see the purpose of trashtalk. What should players do when someone trashtalks?

Ignoring trashtalkers is the best solution according to h33r0, "Ignoring them would be the best option. Like what the others say on this thread, the internet exposes the alter-persona of an individual. Anyone can deny the allegations from an online interaction."

While for keroboy, "Well trashtalking naman talagang hindi mawawala yan...mas masaya pa nga pag may ganyan eh...ewan.. sanay lang siguro ako sa shop na pinaglaruan ko at sa mga games na nalaro ko... masarap pag may trashtalk kayo ng mga tropa mo habang dota kayo...kahit talo sa laro panalo naman sa trashtalk hehe. pero siyempre wag masyado dibdibin at wag ka kasing noob at weak."

- According to a gamer Boy B*ates, a player should react to trashtalks of allies and opponents alike, by following these tips:
1. Makipag Murahan
 2. Tanggapin ang pagkakamali at mag sorry
 3. Tanggapin ang pagkakamali, manahimik at dandamin
 4. Tanggapin ang pagkakamali, manahimik at mag quit
 5. Tanggapin ang pagkakamali, makipag murahan at mag quit
 6. Makipag dramahan



A self-confessed trashtalker, thomasianCPA09, explains that, "I think trash-talking is part of the game, my game. I agree na yung mga napipikon eh sila yung mga natatalo. Pero I don't go beyond the limits na tipong pati nanay ng nanay ng lola mo sa tuhod eh binabanatan ko. Trash-talk about his performance in the game but no personal things, tipong Rasheed Wallance or MJ ang dating. Trash-talk with class. Online gamings are boring, generally kung walang social activity, one is trash-talking. May mga gamers lang talaga na sobrang bastos ang bibig. In-game mo na lang banatan, kadalasan kasi ng maingay walang binatbat."

Most players do agree that trashtalk is part of the game, especially online. If you can't beat them, and you can't ignore them, better if you quit and play single player games instead.

TOP 10 GAMES IN THE PHILIPPINES

1. DOTA
2. RAGNAROK
3. RF
4. RAN
5. FLYFF
6. CABAL
7. ROHAN
8. CROSSFIRE
9. PERFECT WORLD
10. AUDITION

The '70s Bistro



... the home alternative music built

There is a small place along Anonas Street in Quezon City where the Filipino Alternative scene has continually thrived and lived for more than a decade now. The '70s Bistro – home to alternative musicians and artists, has persistently provided the numerous patrons of alternative music a place where they can be who they are.

Building the Home

"... Where you can be who you are." This is the core description, which guided The '70s Bistro for almost twelve years of existence. It has continually ensured that its venue be likened to a house – a home to the diverse, dynamic and enterprising Filipino Alternative music. From December 1992, legions of fans of many alternative artists and bands have passed through the door of '70s Bistro, drank thousands of gallons of beer, ate hundreds of kilos of pulutan (appetizers), and danced and sang with their favorite bands' alternative songs that have touched, captured the imagination of, and motivated many of them to widen their socio-political and economic consciousness.

The '70s Bistro was not born with a silver spoon. It had meager resources at the start, content with the enjoyment of the music, the meeting with friends and kasamas, happy with the psychic rewards it reaps every night. Other clubs – like Mayrics, Club Dredd, Kalye, Pook Luntian – had better beginnings. Fortunately, the owners of '70s Bistro had a common mission in mind – that



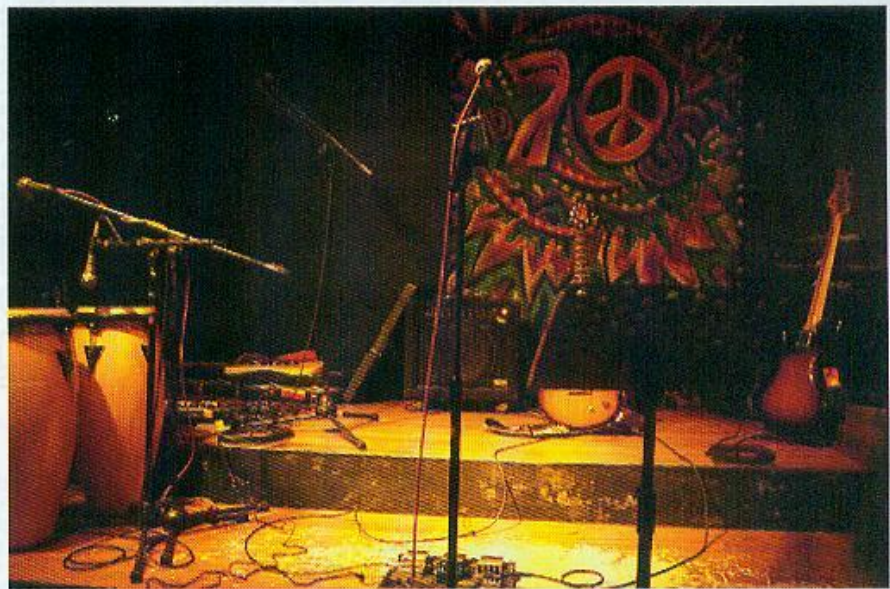
Chikoy Pura of The Jerks

of creating a niche by being the main alternative hub, not only in Metro Manila but in the entire country.

Thus, the Bistro owners embarked on a major production – so ambitious that its success even surprised them. Only on its first year, '70s Bistro mounted the classic Bistro sa Amoranto: Tugtugan Pamorningan, a 12-hour concert participated in by thirty-six of the best bands of the 1990s, and attended by more than 20,000 people, which was held in December 1993.

Well-known alternative artists and bands such as The Jerks, Buklod, Ang Grupong Pendong, Joey Ayala at ang bagong Lumad, Susan Fernandez, Jess Santiago, Grace Nono, Binky Lampano, The Wuds, Alamid, and even the then neophyte Eraserheads and many others shared the lime-light of the 12-hour ala-Woodstock concert. Alternative music was catapulted to high echelons where it is supposed to be. The '70s Bistro was projected as a major player – both a venue and a producer – in the alternative music scene.

Not dwelling on its laurels, The '70s Bistro began a long track record of concert production. In 1994 alone, it produced two major concerts –



one in Luneta dubbed as Tugtugan Pamorningan sa Mayo Uno and in Kalibo, Aklan in what was called Sadsaran sa '70s Bistro sa Kalibo. Countless in-house productions were likewise mounted in its house in Anonas, Quezon City, the major of which are the annual Beatles Night, which give tribute to the Fab Four, and the three mountings of the monumental Webber-Rice musical Jesus Christ Superstar.

These productions, plus the Monday-to-Saturday shows every month for the past decade, have given The '70s Bistro the niche it aspired and toiled for.



Hannah Romawak of Session Road

Maintaining the Home

But because this is the Philippines, maintaining a decent, livable home is so hard to do. Aberrations in the Philippine economy, lowered music fanaticism, and many other factors have pushed many bars and clubs to either close down or bite the bullet of "showbandship." The '70s Bistro was not immune to this. It, too, suffered setbacks when some artists have started losing their luster, thus a lessened spending-customer base from which the continued operations of '70s Bistro hinged on. Repackaging or closure faced the owners of The '70s Bistro.

Fortunately, the steadfastness of the Bistro owners prevailed (probably because they were former activists!). A paradigm-shift was implemented, where

an inward-looking perspective was brought forth.

Enhanced operational and financial controls, better planning of monthly programs, a more hands-on yet simplified business management concepts were implemented. Thus, a renewed energy has pervaded throughout the corners of this humble home of alternative music in Anonas. An improved capability in serving its loyal, and even newfound, customer base has equipped the '70s Bistro in facing the challenges of the new millennium, not only on bars of its kind, but to the alternative music scene, in general. Even the increasing "competition" ("Hindi naman sila competitors but rather partners in the alternative scene," as the owners would say) of similar thematic bars and clubs in Quezon City could not stop the resurgence of The '70s Bistro and its continuing hold on being the main alternative music center in the Philippines.



Cookie Chua of Color It Red

There's a new board in town!

Environment-friendly and cost-efficient, more often than not, are words not usually associated together. Might as well throw in quality and cheap to complete the strange description of a new Philippine-made construction product -the Solidflex plyboard and it's sister product Mightyflex.

Solidflex produced by Bulacan Fiberworld, Manufacturing Inc. is by far the most environment-friendly construction product that promises to revolutionize the construction industry. It is a plyboard - roofing - wood substitute all rolled into one that practically eliminates the need to cut trees for the country's housing needs.

According to Alan Luciano, the local distributor of Solidflex, "the board utilizes agricultural discards such as rice stalks, coconut coir or even sawdust binded with a secret formula to produce sturdy plyboards, roofing and wood substitutes such as senepa, floor boards, and even formworks!"

"In just less than a year, Solidflex plyboards have been successfully used in housing development projects by triple A companies involving tens of thousands of houses", Luciano said.

Aside from eliminating the need to cut trees, Solidflex beat the competition by its features. Foremost among these is its waterproof quality. According to Luciano there's no plyboard or

the leading cement fiber board can equal waterproof quality. All plyboards warp when it gets wet (when used as doors and walls) and even the leading cement fiber boards turn into pulp when exposed to water. Solidflex, and its sister product Mightyflex roof are immune to water making it the ideal housing material.

Solidflex is incredibly strong. Even at 4mm or 4.5mm, the material best used as walls and ceilings have proven to be durable in tests conducted by the Department of Science and Technology and the University of the Pippines and accredited by the National Housing Authority.

Due to its strength and flexible use, engineers and architects are now coming up with new construction designs will eliminate the need for traditional hollow blocks and cement walls.

Architect Sam Marquez, member of the Inventors Society of the Philippines was drawn by the myriad of possible applications Solidflex. Marquez claimed that with the correct procedure, Solidflex can replace not just plywood but also the traditional walls made of hollow blocks and concrete! I am amazed by the formulation of Solidflex. Many companies have attempted to make such a product. I am glad that a Filipino company beat them to it." Marquez said.

Solidflex is also good insulating material and is fire-proof. Luciano said that when used in low

cost housing projects, developers can provide for better living conditions for the people unlike the oven-like conditions in most row housing projects. Solidflex also has good acoustic properties that makes it ideal for schools and buildings.

Add to the mix is that Solidflex is resistant to alkali and acid making the board rust-proof. What's more, it is also termite-proof. As roofing material, Mightyflex is ideal in seashore location where ordinary GI roofing often corrodes in two to three years.

Unlike the leading cement fiber board, Solidflex does not require specialized cutting tools or nails and can be cut by regular saw and nailed or screwed like regular plyboards.

Moreover, Solidflex does not contain asbestos unlike other brands, making the product truly environment friendly.

To top it all, Solidflex is incredibly cheap as it is 20 - 30 per cent cheaper than the leading cement boards.

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5S ba ang negosyo mo?

Sa isang pinasimpleng paraan, maaring mapaulad, makatipid at mataas ang kalidad ng mga produksyon ng mga negosyanteng Pilipino.

Ito ang laman at layunin ng aklat na FIVE S PROGRAM (Good Housekeeping) and TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: A GUIDEBOOK na isinulat ni Dr. Jorge V. Sibal, isang propesor sa University of the Philippines sa School of Labor and Industrial Relations (o SOLAIR) para sa National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA).

Ang 5S ay halaw sa prinsipyo at karanasan ng mga maybahay na mga Hapones mula pa noong panahon sa pangangasiwa ng kanilang tahanan. Sa mga tahananang Hapones (na malamang napanood natin sa mga pelikula), lahat ng bagay ay may tamang lugar at panahon - mula sa mga kagamitan sa kusina hanggang sa pinakamaliit na sulok ng bahay.

Mula sa pinakasimpleng alituntunin, pinagyaman ito upang umayon sa pangangasiwa ng pinakamalaking korporasyon sa daigdig ngayon. Ito rin ang buod ng mga tanyag na pamantayan mula ISO 9000 hanggang sa ISO 14000.

Sa pagsisikap ni Dr. Sibal, isang kilala at prolific na manunulat sa labor relations, iniugnay at inilapat niya ang mga prinsipyo 5S sa kalagayan ng mga maliit na negosyanteng Pilipino. Mahigpit niyang isinaalang-alang ang pinansya at kultura ng mga maliit na negosyante. Ang pinasimpleng paraan nilalalaman ng libro ni Dr. Sibal ang una sa serye ng mga guidelines na magsisilbing panukatan sa ISO ng negosyong Pilipino - ang GAWAD NEPA accreditation program.

Tingnan ang ilang halimbawa sa mga panukatan sa usapin ng kalinisan sa isang karinderya?

1. Maayos, nakasuklay at may cap ba ang aking buhok?
 2. Naligo ba ako bago pumasok sa trabaho?
 3. Malinis ba ang aking kuko?
 4. Naghuhugas ba ako ng kamay bago humarap sa pagkain?
- Sa mga simpleng panukatang ito, mapapaunlad

JAPANESE	ENGLISH	FILIPINO
1. SEIRI	SORT	SURIIN
2. SEITON	SWEEP	SINUPIN, LINISIN
3. SEISO	SYSTEMATIZE	ISAAYOS
4. SEIKETSU	STANDARDIZE	SISTEMA, PAMANTAYAN
5. SHITSUKE	SELF DISCIPLINE	SARILING KUSA

ng isang may-ari ang kanyang karinderya nang walang dagdag na gastos gamit lamang ang tamang oryentasyon sa kanyang mga empleyado.

Sa isang panayam kay Dr. Sibal, kanyang ibinihagi ang magandang karanasan ng Andok's Lechon Manok. Ani ni Sibal, sinimulan ni Sandy Javier, kapatid ni Danny Javier ng Apo Hiking Society, ang Andok's ng may dalawa lamang branches kasabay ng ag-uso ng negosyong ito noong kalagitnaan ng dekada 80.

Sa dami ng mga tindahan ng mga lechon manok, naiiba at nakapangibabaw ang dalawang branch ni Javier dahil sa kalinisan. Kada-araw, nagdedeliver ng tubig si Javier mismo ng tubig sa kanyang dalawang branch, sakay ng kanyang biskleta. Dalawang beses maghapon, nililinis niya ang kanyang tindahan upang matiyak na walang langaw sa kanyang tindahan. Sa rason ni Javier, kung malinis ang kanyang tindahan, magugustuhan at babalik ang mga customer kumpara sa iba pang tindahan. At ngayon, sa daan-libong nagtayo ng tindahan ng lechon manok, ilan na lamang ang nanatili. Isang mahalagang salik ang pinakasimple at matipid a panuntunan ng kalinisan.

Ang iskema nilaman ng libro ay aplikable sa pinakasimpleng negosyo tulad ng fishball cart at kahalitulan na negosyo. Tinuring ni Sibal, na sa loob ng UP campus, ang mga fishball carts ay sumusunod sa pinakasimpleng pamantayan ng kalinisan kung kaya't tinataguyod sila ng mga maselang panlasa ng mga UP students.

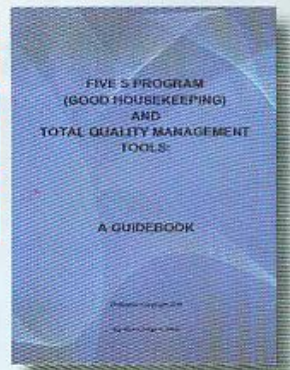
Sa ibang seksyon ng libro ni Sibal, tinalakay niya ang halaga ng kaayusan. Halimbawa, isang mahalagang panuntunan ang pagbabalik sa tamang lugar ng mga silya matapos gamitin ito ng mga empleyado. Kasama na rin sa seksyong ito ang pagtatapon

ng basura sa basurahan na dapat pirming lugar. Sa paraang ito, mapapaliit ang gastos sa janitorial services ng mga kumpanya. Simple at praktikal di ba?

Tulad ng nabanggit sa itaas, Ang FIVE S PROGRAM (Good Housekeeping) and TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: A GUIDEBOOK ay una sa serye ng mga aklat na magsisilbing panukatan para sa pagbibigay ng GAWAD NEPA Accreditation sa mga maliit na negosyo. Ito ay magsisilbing etiketa ng isang antas ng kalidad para sa mga negosyante at mga customer. Ika nga, pag pasa sa NEPA, pasado ito para sa mga Pilipino.

Si Dr. Jorge V. Sibal ay nagsulat na ng ilampung aklat kaugnay labor at industrial relations. Opisyal siya ng NEPA sa nakalipas na dalawang dekada at kasapi ng ilang makabayang organisasyon at alyansa tulad ng Fair Trade Alliance.

Ang FIVE S PROGRAM (Good Housekeeping) and TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: A GUIDEBOOK ay inilimbag ng Gorilla Printing at mabibili sa buwang ito sa mga piling bookstores, UP at iba pang paaralan.



GAWAD NEPA Accreditation Program -Tangkilian ng negosyanteng Pilipino

Inilunsad kamakainlang ng National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA) ang Gawad NEPA Accreditation Program - isang programa ng akreditasyon at pagkilala sa kalidad ng negosyo at produktong Pilipino.

Sa panayam kay Bayan de la Cruz, pangulo ng NEPA, sinabi niya na ang Gawad NEPA ay isang maliit na hakbang pasulong upang makatulong sa mga maliit na negosyanteng Pilipino upang makalaban sa mga dambuhalang dayuhang negosyong nagtatambak ng kanilang produkto sa Pilipinas.

Ani ni De la Cruz, "ang mga kasulukuyang accreditation schemes tulad ng ISO at PS mark ay pangunahing naglilingkod at umaayon sa mga malalaki o dayuhang negosyo" dahil sa mataas na pamantayan o standards. Na-itsa pwersa sa iskemang ito ang kalagayan ng mga SME's dahil sa liit ng kapital at kakulangan ng suporta ng pamahalaan."

Sa kasalukuyan, dalawa ang tampok na quality accreditation scheme na kinikila: ang ISO na isang pandaigdigang pamantayan ng kalidad at ang PS mark na para sa mga electronic products. Walang quality accreditation scheme para sa mga maliit na negosyante.

"Noong unang inilunsad ang PS mark noong kalagitnaan ng dekada 80, itinaguyod ito ng mga Pilipino dahil sa tatak ito ng kalidad at sa malakas na agos ng nasyunalismo sa mamamayan kasama pa ang malakas na presyur ng mga makabayang consumer groups na kaugnayan ng NEPA. Sa ngayon, kailangang ibalik muli ang diwa ng pagkamakabayan sa larangan ng ekonomiya." dagdag pa ni De la Cruz.

Sa pamamagitan ng GAWAD NEPA, may pormal na pagkilala sa mga SME's, maging magtitinda ng fishball o tokneneng, mga maliit na carinderya o prodyuser ng pagkain o botika. Kaalinsabay nito, ikakampanya ng NEPA ang pagtaguyod sa



mga establimento na may karatula o pagkilala ng GAWAD NEPA.

Ang GAWAD NEPA ay makukuha matapos ang ilang serye ng seminar na inilunsad ng NEPA at partner organizations para sa mga SME's. Gagamitin bilang textbook sa mga seminar na ito ang serye ng aklat, ang una ay sinulat ni Dr. Sibal. Ang kasunod na mga aklat ay inaasahang ilalabas ng NEPA sa susunod na mga buwan.

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