GUYOD DAGITI RAMUT

Dagiti Editor

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ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA
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FOREWORD

JEREMIAS A. CALIXTO

The organization of **ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA** and the printing of its first book, **GUYOD DAGITI RAMUT**, are but the articulation of the values that Ilokanos cherish as a way of life: industry, thrift, clanishness and love for his native hills-his roots.

To understand the psyche of the Ilokano, one is to consider the land of his origins, his roots - the Ilocos. Like plants, the character of a people is molded from the nature of the land of his roots. The sagat, a hard and durable wood, is indestructible because it grows on rocky hillsides.

The Ilocos is a narrow, hilly coastal strip hemmed in by the Ilocos ranges and the China Sea. The Ilokano farmer has to eke out a living from his tiny patches of land. The Ilocos has been denied the generous bounty of vast plains of the Cagayan Valley, the Central Plain of Luzon and Mindanao. Added to the scarsities and inadequacies and turbulence of the weather, it has a short rainy season with violent monsoon winds, it has a long dry season of scorching suns.

Against this harsh natural habitat, the Ilokano has to struggle for survival. He has to struggle with the sweat of his brow from dawn to dusk - and even unto the night. From adversity he has developed his trait of *industry*. And even when he works himself to the bone he still does not have much in life. He has to conserve something of what little he has for the morrow. He developes *thrift* - sometimes to the point of being miserly. In his struggle for survival, against the inadequacies and inclemencies of his environment he has to stick together with his neighbors, with his fellow Ilokanos. Thereby he has become *clanish*. Added to this was (not much now) the superior attitude of some of his countrymen towards him. In the eyes of other Filipinos, the image of the Ilokano was simply: *kuripot and saluyot*. He has been treated like a lower class Filipino. As a defense mechanism the Ilokano has become more clanish something of an island unto himself in the Filipino setting. For this reason there is the Marcos loyalist syndrome, Likewise this is the rationale of the creation of ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA.

Also because of the inadequacies and inclemencies of his native Ilocos, the Ilokano has become an adventurer, a wayfarer, a voyager. In search of greener pastures and a more abundant life, he has turned to other places. In all parts of the Philippines you find the Ilokano. In all parts of the world, you find the Ilokano - specially in America, particularly in Hawaii.

As a rule, whereever corner of the world the Ilokano has gone, he has achieved a better life through his guts and his hardy character developed in his native hills. We lived for sometime in Hawaii. We lived along a street called Luapele Place in the Salt Lake boulevard area. Most of the residents are Ilokanos. Their homes can aspire to the category of mansions. There are Haoles (whites) living in surrounding housing areas at Foster Village. They lived in cottages. They wondered at the grandeur of the Filipino homes.

Many-most-of the Ilokano adventurers abroad have reached higher ground - a taller identity and dignity. But even so, deep in their hearts there is the pull, the tug of their native roots. The call of their native hills. It has been said: Absense makes the heart grow fonder. It can be added: Distance makes the heart grown fonder. The farther you go away from your native hills, the more you love them.

For this reason, the Ilokanos of America, organized themselves into: ANNAK IT KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA, Thanks to the idealism and patriotism of an Ilokano in the person of Mrs. Pacita Cabulera Saludes.

And to enhance the values that the AKA stands for, this book: GUYOD DAGITI RAMUT (the Pull of Roots) is written.

INTRODUCTION

GUYOD DAGITI RAMUT (Pull of Roots) is the initial book of ***Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti Amerika*** *(AKA)*. It contains the history of Ilocos provinces, essays on different subject matters, Iloko poetry, stories, dramas and komedia (Moro-Moro).

Our purpose of having this book printed is to record and accumulate important facts, data, and relevant historical and political informations about the Philippines. Its contents were very important to us here in Hawaii and the mainland where great number of Filipinos are now living permanently.

Since most of the officials and members of the organization are non-writers, we tapped the writing prowess of ***Gumil*** members in the Philippines like Lito Q. Peig, Peter La. Julian, Severino V. Pablo, Dr. Godofredo S. Reyes, Dr. Dedicasion A. Reyes, Jose A. Bragado, Crispina B. Bragado, Prodie Gar. Padios, Valeriano U. Martin, and Adviento Amigable. We wish to acknowledge also the works and writings of the late Don Emilio L. Alvarez, former Provincial Librarian of Ilocos Norte, historian, folklorist, composer, and musician, included in this book. The works of these writers have made richer in scope its contents worthy for reading purposes. Likewise, the historical and political perspective of Ilocos provinces included in this book were the main essence where every one of us feel how important they are to us.

However, we regret to mention that due to time limit, we were not able to include the history of Ilocos Sur, the original province of the old Ilocos. For the next book of this organization, we will make it a point that Ilocos Sur and other provinces comprising the ***Kailokuan*** be included without fail.

As we launch ***GUYOD DAGITI RAMUT***, we feel we are now standing fairly and permanently on a higher ground as social elites in Hawaii where we could go side by side on our fresh look and identity with that of other ethnic groups of Hawaii. The Ilocanos of America are proud of it.

PACITA C. SALUDES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

I. English Section

A. History of Ilocos Provinces

1. Abra: How It Came To Be 1
   by Lito Q. Peig
2. La Union: Heart of the Quadrangle 9
   by Peter La. Julian
3. Ilocos Norte: Tracing Its Root 13
   by Severino V. Pablo

B. Feature Articles

1. Komedia: A Vanishing Form of Stage Entertainment 22
   by Severino V. Pablo
2. Ilocanos Abroad: Observations and Impressions 24
   by Drs. Godofredo and Dedicasion A. Reyes
3. How Annak Ti Kailokuan Came Into Being 26
   by Pacita C. Saludes
4. In Hawaii, You Are Among Friends 29
   by Jose A. Bragado and Crispina C. Bragado
5. Building the Dream 33
6. Reaching for Higher Grounds 35
   by Jeremias A. Calixto
7. Ilocanos In Hawaii 37
   by Pacita C. Saludes
8. Illustrious Women of Ilocandia 38
   by Emilio L. Alvarez
9. This is the Ilocano 41
   by Emilio L. Alvarez
10. Manang Pacing: Ilocandia's Soul 47
    by David D. Saludes

C. Biographies

1. Dr. Belinda Aquino 49
2. Benjie "Blue" Baruela 50
3. Rev. Jaime F. Galvez 51
4. Zosie Batoon 53
5. Victon Mon 54
6. Vice Presidents of AKA 55

II. Iloko Section

A. Sarita

1. Maysa a Rabii, Naslag 'Diay Bulan 57
   Ricarte A. Agnes

2. Dios Ti Agbati 63
Jeremias A. Calixto
3. Puraw 66
Valeriano U. Martin
4. Agawidtan, Melita 71
Amigable Adviento

B. Dandaniw

1. Cleo Bala 76
Ania Ketdin ni Ayat
Didak Kadi Umsien
2. Jeremias A. Calixto 77
Arbis ken Sumipnget
Filipinas Kong Mahal
Filipinas
3. Elpidio and Vina Antolin 79
AKA
4. Fely Cristobal 79
Dagiti Pannarabaymo
5. Nora Cabico 79
Daytoy Ti Lubongko
6. Salvador and Nenet Diga 80
Aramid Ti Pagkikitaan
7. Severino A. Lazo 81
To the Islander
8. Es Ey Lazo 81
Binglay Ti Padi
9. Pacita C. Saludes 82
Kagimongan Iti Hawaii
Dagiti Ramen Ti Biag
Birngasda ken Pinoy
Kasla Pagorasan ti Biag
Guyod Dagiti Ramut
Agannad
Beloved Father
Patgenmi nga Ama
Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti Amerika

C. Salaysay

1. Piesta Ti AKA 87
Carlo M. Laforga
2. Dagiti Naimbag a Kano 90
Jeremias A. Calixto
3. Kas Ilokos Ti Hawaii 95
Jeremias A. Calixto
4. Umuna nga Ilokana nga UMPIL Awardee 97
Prodie Gar. Padios

5. Aldaw Ti Wayawaya: Naselebraran Ditoy Carson 100
Severino A. Lazo

D. Komedia Ilokana

1. Kabibiag ni Prinsesa Amapel 102
Pacita C. Saludes
2. Pagarian ni Ari Maddas 117
Pacita C. Saludes

E. Drama

1. Napugsat a Tanikala 123
Pacita C. Saludes
2. Natiltil Nga Ayat 133
Pacita C. Saludes

F. Pictorials

Dagiti Editor
Contributing Writers
Panagyaman


TI KAILOKUAN
ANNAK
ITI AMERIKA

ABRA: HOW IT CAME TO BE . . .

LITO Q. PEIG

Adda Dakkel A Bangen (There is a great obstacle), the combined Spanish-Ilocano forces sent to penetrate the eastern portion of the Ilocos Region reported to their Commanding officer, Abra ese banged, the Spanish Captain ordered his men (Luktanyo ti banged! Di mabalika dagiti Kastila ti NG sound isu a banged kunada iti bangen.) The soldiers complied and along the way they kept on repeating the words Abra which means luktan in Ilokano, the bangen which means obstable. From the repetitions of these two words, the name Abra referring to where the bangen became known.

Another popular theory on how Abra got its name states that Abra comes from the Spanish word *abrir*, which means to open. The river which breaks open the rocky Malaya range and the areas along its course, was named "Abra" from this word. It is assumed that intruders from outside particularly the Ilokanos from nearby Villa Fernandina (now Vigan) which Salcedo founded in 1573 penetrated the province through this river opening.

A German missionary and historian, Rev. Dr. Jose Schmitz, SVD, ascertained that ever since the first decades after the Spanish discovery of the Philippines, Abra has been known under the same name.

Politically, Abra has a different story. Formerly a part of the Ilocos province, it became a part of Ilocos Sur when that province was divided into two, namely Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, in 1818. Thereafter, it became a politico-military province on October 9, 1846, under a Spanish military governor. It remained to be so until the Americans arrived in 1899. On August 18, 1901, the then Philippine Commission enacted Act 206 extending the provision of Act 83 by the same Philippine Commission, reorganizing the provincial governments in the Philippines, to the province of Abra. On February 28, 1905 the Philippine Commission enacted Act 1306 annexing the province of Abra to the province of Ilocos Sur for financial reasons. Twelve years later, on March 9, 1917 the Philippine Legislative enacted Act 2683 authorizing the segregation of the province of Abra from the province of Ilocos Sur and establishing the province to full provincial status. Then Governor General Francis Burton Harrison issued Executive Order No. 23 implementing it and declaring the provisions of Act 2683 to be in full force and effect in the province of Abra.

From then on, Abra started to chart its own destiny as a province producing long list of luminaries. Worth mentioning are such names as Supreme Court Justice Ignacio Villamor, First Filipino President of the UP; Don Quintin Paredes, statesman, jurist and legislator; Col. Jesus Villamor from whom Villamor Air Base is named; and other sons and daughters that make Abra the No. 1 province, not only in the alphabetical listing of provinces, but also in terms of sterling performances and outstanding personalities.

On January 30, 1990, Abra was given a chance to join the Cordillera Autonomous Region but

Abrenians overwhelmingly rejected it, believing among other reasons, that historically, geopgraphically, ethnologically and politically, Abra is an Ilocano province inhabited by Ilocanos and their brother Tingguians.

POLITICAL HISTORY

Abra has a land area of 3,809 square kilometers. It has a common boundary with Ilocos Norte in the north, Cagayan in northwest, Ilocos Sur in the south and southwest, and Isabela, Mt. Province, and the Central Cordillera Mountains in the east.

The first inhabitants, about 200 B.C., were the ancestors of the Bontocs and Ifugaos who moved later to the Mountain Province, and the Tingguians (called Tinguianes or Mountaineers from tingue which means mountain) who resembled the Chichimecos, very savage and cruel headhunters of Nueva España (Mexico).

The first mission site in the province was established by the Augustinians. During the British invasion, Maria Josefa Gabriela de Silang fled to Abra, then part of Ilocos province, and continued the revolutionary activities of her deceased husband, Diego. She was defeated and hanged by the enemy under Manuel Ignacio de Arza on September 20, 1763.

In 1846, Abra was created with Lepanto as a sub-province. By 1876, the province had already nine towns, some of which Pidigan (1823), La Paz (1832), Bucay (1847), Dolores (1869) and Bangued are most popular.

Don Blas Villamor established a provincial government in Abra in 1898. With the founding of the first Philippine Republic in January 1899, Juan de Castro and Enrique del Rosario were designated as delegates to the Assembly of Representatives in Malolos.

After the American military and civil governments took over, the Philippine Assembly on February 28, 1905, passed Act No. 1306 which annexed Abra to the province of Ilocos Sur, made appropriations for the payment of certain outstanding liabilities of Abra, and provided for the establishment of a civil government in the settlements of non-christian tribes in the province of Ilocos Sur.

Again, on March 9, 1917, under Act No. 2983, the Philippine Assembly segragated the sub-province of Abra from the province of Ilocos Sur and reestablished the former Province of Abra.

During the Japanese invasion on January 8, 1942, the United States Army Forces in the Philippine, Northern Luzon (USAFIP NL) composed of the elements of the 11th Infantry, 71st Infantry, and Troop C of the 26th Cavalry under Major Everett Warner, Captain Guillermo Nakar, and Captain Manuel P. Enriquez, respectively, was organized. After the fall of Bataan on April 9 of the same year, the Japanese forces from Abra threatened the rear of the 121st Infantry under Colonel John Horan.

By the middle of 1942, the guerilla forces and were reorganized into 7 districts, with Abra and the Ilocos provinces as the 3rd District under Major Barnett. As a combat force it waged an unrelenting underground movement against the Japanese until they almost took possession of the mountain strongfold of General Tomoyuki Yamashita during the liberation of Northern Luzon.

The Province of Abra was created under Act 2711 on March 10, 1917. The province is composed of 27 municipalities.

Meaning of the Official Seal of Abra:

Twin peaks on both sides of a River - from the Spanish word Abra, meaning gorge, pass, breach or opening, and it was first used by the Spaniards to denote the region above the Banawang Gap where Abra River Exits into the China Sea, thus the Rio Grande de Abra. Later it was used to name the newly created province drained by its great basin.

Paddied Fields - Signifies that the main occupation and livelihood of the people of Abra is farming.

Prancing Stallion - means that Abra was once upon a time famous for its horses - noted for their strength, speed and endurance.

HISTORICAL HIGLIGHTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ABRA FROM 1585 TO 1920

Prepared by: Fr. Dominic T. Gaioni, S.V.D.

1585 -- The Tinguians were mentioned for the first time in a letter of Father Dominic de Salazar to the King of Spain.

1598 -- Bangued was occupied by Spanish Ilokano forces. They establsihed a garrison to protect the Spanish Missionaries from the headhunters, to christianize the Tinguians, and to locate gold mines.

1598 -- Bangued was organized into a Mission Station by Fathers Mari and Minon, to serve as a center for the catechization of the infidels (infieles) of Abra.

1599 -- Bangued was formally organized into Pueblo (town) under the Spanish Regime

1608 -- April 23 - One Francisco Salcedo was condemned for his bad attack (mala entrada) on the tinguians of Ilokos.

1610 -- At Agayayaos pass near Narvacan a band of Tinguians descended on the party of the Dominican Provincial, Fr. Baltazar Fort. His Filipino cargo-bearers dropped their loads at the first sound of the war cries and fled, and so did his religious companies. The Mountaineers, despite the reputation for being more interested in human needs than more mundane objects of robbery, fell on the baggage rather than the Provincial which took to heels and made good escape while they were dividing the spoils.

1612 -- Bangued was made an independent Mission Territory by the Augustinians with Fr. Pedro Columbo incharge.

1614 -- Father Juan Pareja started work in the mountains of Abra and "converted many infidels," concentrating them into the pueblos (town under the Spanish control).

1615 -- Father Juan Pareja organized Bangued into a mission center baptized 3,000 Tinguians through the help of chielf Don Miguel Dumawal.

1620 -- The population of Abra was estimated to be about 25,000.

1624 -- Abra had about three thousand Christians.

1626 -- Father Juan Pareja organized Sabangan, Tayong (present day Tayum) and Bukaw-present day Dolores) into "Mission Station" (North of Bangued). These villages were in continuous warfare with village of Talamay (present day San Quintin) Palang Nataan, Langiden Calaba and Cabulao.

1666 -- a party of Tinguians took part in the battle of Narvacan against Zambal and Pangasinan insurgents. The Tinguians killed four hundred enemies and even took the head of the bodyguards of the Spanish priests.

1669 -- Father Gabriel Alvares, coming back from the Lepanto expedition, built a temporary chapel in Tayum.

1680's -- the Bishop of Nueva Segovia switched his residence of Lallo-Cagayan to Vigan under the pretext that he has to administer interim to the natives of the village of BENGUES (present day Bangued).

1704 -- This was the founding date of the modern town of Bangued according to Cavada.

1718 -- Fr. Jose Echevaria began to work among the Tinguians near Dingra.

1723 -- Patok (present day Peniarrubia) was formally organized into a town under the Spanish regime.

1725 -- Tayum was organized under the Spanish regime.

1730 -- Fr. Juan Francisdo de San Antonio lamented that in spite of widespread mission only negligible success was achieved among the Tinguians.

1731 -- Tomas Ortiz gave recommendations inorder to convert the Tinguians. "So that the pagans will listen, with some effect, to pleasure or at least with least resistance, try to win their good will with kindness especially of the most principal among them, at the same time visiting their towns or the places where they dwell, as can be done, for example for the towns of the Tinguians of Ilokos, and if all these gentle means not suffice, proceed with prudence to make break through against the Tinguians and others like them, such as they will be be given the offices of Captain, chief of others which they are used to, that they will be prevented communications with Christians and all trade and commerce prohibited them, and that they will be deprived of their fields and if the threats not suffice, arrange by means of the royal justice that they should attend sermons so as to be more amenable, and that the justice that the maganitos, augories and supertitious and othe similar abuses not only to confuse the christian but not to be performed at all. Moreover, it was to be borne in mind though they can nor be forced to receive baptism, they ought to be forced to obey the commandments of God's law and also to attend the preaching of doctrine."

1742 -- Fr. Jose Tomas Marin reached Anayan, Tineg, coming from the Magara River Valley in Apayao.

1743 -- Auditor General Arzadon took favorable action on a Tinguian complaint that they had been forced to cut wood and bamboo and performed other services against their will without pay by the local gobernadorcillos, the kings representatives order payment and full arrears and 100 lashes for such officials misdemeanor.

1745 -- Fr. Gabriel organized Ganagan (now San Juan) into a Mission Station.

1758 -- Auditor Don Jose Ignacio de Arzadon considered them (the Tinguians) to be quiet people, and of good habits so much so indeed that although pagans they excelled many Christians in the same practices.

1758 -- June 18 - Through a request from bishop Juan de la Fuente, King Ferdinand VI exempted all Tinguians from paying tribute for life and from forced labor, if they should accept baptism.

1762 Dec. 14 -- Two days before his Birthday (December 16) Diego Silang raised the banner of revolt. The Tinguians were deeply involved in Ilokos revolt. Mainly because Maria Josefa Gabriela Silang Cariño, wife of Diego Silang allegedly has blood ties with the Tinguians of Pidigan, Abra. When the ultimatum of the Spanish government general Don Simon de Anda on February 1, 1763 was received. Silang promptly sent his treasury and silver, together with cannons, powder and hall, to headman Miguel Flores in Tayum, Abra in case a last - death stand should become necessary. Silang also sent orders to the heads of all Pagan towns "from Palang to Lagangilang to muster their forces and come down immediately," because the fathers and headman were actually creating a disturbance and a new war had begun. After Silang was treacherously shot on May 28, 1763 by his uncle, Nicolas Cariño took charge of the resistance with Headquarters in Abra. Cariño died in battle leaving his Tinguian Lieutenants Tagabueng and Miguel Flores to with-

draw to Tayum for a last stand. But after Tagabueng himself went over to the government side under appointment as Sergeant Major of the Tinguians, Flores and other hold-out chieftains were quickly rounded up and executed on September 20, 1763 - together with Silang's widow Gabriela who made her own amazonian contribution to the resistance. When the lowland forces returned triumphantly to their town following the execution of the September, they were received with traditional ceremonies in the victory celebrations once practiced by their ancestors. "This saddened the ministers" Fray Pedro noted, but they know that the Filipinos have the same anitos nowadays as in the days of their paganism, if not even more. It is a great pity that in 200 years of christianity, their pagan rites still hold their own and worse, may not surely disappear.

1771 -- Governor General Simon de Anda reverses Arzadon policy of attritive, requiring the Tinguians to pay taxes to render forced labor and assigning priests to convert them.

1803 -- Tayum became an independent Parish.

1820 -- French Surgeon Paul P. de la Gineniere visited Abra. He described the life of the village of the Palang a celebration of the people of Lagangilang after the victory over the raiders from Ginaang, and a funeral ceremony in Manabo, where a dead corpse was dried up and mummified in typical Cordillera fashion.

1823 -- May 14 - Fr. Bernardo Lago opened a new Mission field; Pidigan, Abra. He was the greatest Abra Missionary.

HIS METHODS:

1. Learns the local Igorot (Tinguians) language.
2. Lives a holy life.
3. Holds services and preaches in the open, this proves to be strong attraction for the Tinguians.
4. He's not "afraid" to destroy the stone idols under a large tree (Pinpinaing).
5. Distributes relief goods.
6. Teaches the people how to change from kaingin in farming to wet rice agriculture.
7. Builds housed for those he convinced to come out of their hamlets and settle in them.

1824 -- Fr. B. Lago built a church, a convent, and watch tower as a protection from attacks by the headhunters.

1827 -- Fr. B. Lago received some companions and converted the pagans of the following villages, Sideg, Pidigan, Pagpala, Talamay, Langiden, Kawayan Pangal, Dalaguisin, Calaba, Caupasan, Danglas, Gaddani, Malaylay Manabo, Patok, Annay.

1832 -- The town of Magpala was organized into a Mission Station with the new of San Gregorio.

1835 Jan. 1-18 -- Col. Guillermo Galvey returning from an expedition passed through Baay, where he was met by six Kalinga from Ginaang, he lectured them on the subjects of homicide; they suggested he'd better wait until next time, because they were all cutting rice just now.

1838 -- Col. Galvey established 3rd Division Fort General Martinez in Bucay.

1846 Oct. 9 -- The province of Abra was established with a military Governor, Capt. Ramos Tajonero. The new province included most of Kalingas territory east of Cordillera, and the Lepanto District in the South.

1847 May -- Bucay was organized into a mission station and chosen as the Capital of Abra.

1849 -- Bacause of a decree of Governor Narciso Claveria most Filipinos lose their traditional names and are obliged to adopt Spanish Surnames.

1849 Jan. 12 -- The Governor of Begins waged a punitive expedition against the Igorots.

1852 -- A retaliatory expedition moved out of Bucay, Abra against Besao and Bontoc, led by Capt. Perez.

1855 Dec. 9-31 -- Col. Bernardo Luiz de Lanzarote made an expedition with fifty five troops from Abra against Kalinga Igorots.

1863 -- Bangued was chosen as the new Capital of Abra.

1866 -- Bollilising was formally organized into a town and given the new name of Villanieja.

1867 Oct. 24 -- An Augustinian circular letter solicited alms for Ilocos and Abra pagans who were flood victims.

1868 -- Don Esteban de Penarrubia, the harshest oppressor of the Tinguians was the new Governor of Abra. Under his order all those who refused baptism were expelled from the organized communities (pueblos) an edict which means virtual banishment from their old homes and confiscations of their property. Further, no Tinguian in native dress was to be allowed to enter the towns. Conversions increased with amazing rapidity, but when it was learned that many of the new converts still practiced their old customs, the Governor had the apostates seized and imprisoned. The hostile attitude of Peñarrubia encouraged adventures from the coast in the seizure of lands the exploitation of the Tinguians and thus a deep resentment was added to the dislike the Tinguians already held for the Christians.

1868 -- Talamey was organized into a town (Pueblo) with new name San Quintin, it's separation from Pidigan was officially recognized by Government in 1884.

1879 Feb. -- Works started in Military road to Cagayan from Baay, Abra. Opposition from local people was overcome through the service of Igorot leader Don Agaton Alzate and his son Don Ismael from Bucay. It reached Masisiat by April 27.

1878 -- Fedelisan and Sagada sold rice to a scientific expedition surveying for the Abra - Cagayan Military road.

1879 Nov. 20 -- Work began on the Abra - Cagayan road and reached Dupagan 19 kms. from Baay by the end of the year.

1880 Feb. 23 -- the Gaceta de Manila announced that the eastbound road going from Abra and the west bound road from Isabela met in Gaang, Baoangan (Bal-balasang) Kalinga on the 17th.

1880 May 2 -- Works stopped on Abra-Cagayan road for the rainy seasons, with less of six hundred forty eight and the one thousand ten deserters and invalids. The telegraph line reached Talatang, Salegseg, Kalianga.

1880 Nov. 30 -- Road building engineer Evaristo Lievanan met Primo de Rivera in Bangued to hold a meeting with Kalinga chieftains from Bangued Salegseg, Balatok, and opening a military road across Abra.

1880 Dec. 29 -- The missionary priest of Bucay handed out gifts of used clothing collected by Manila high society ladies to pagans submitting to Spanish government.

1881 Jan. 9-17 -- Fr. Rufino Redondon, C.S.A., accompanied Lepanto Commander Luis Sarella on a peace-making expedition from Bucay, Abra to Kayan, he distributed clothes, money, and tobacco to Lubuangan ang Balatok chiefs in Lulu-no (Luba, Abra).

1881 Jan. 14 -- Governor General Fernando Primo de Rivera issued an ultimatum for all independent pagans to submit to the Central Government by April 1, or suffer the destruction of the fields livestock, and houses.

1882 -- Bukaw (today's Dolores) became a Pueblo.

1882 Oct. -- German scientist Dr. Hans Mayer visited San Quintin, Bangued, La Paz, Dolores, Bucay, Bal-balasang and Guinaang. Returned to Abra through Lingey, Dol-dolaw, Sallapadan, San Jose, Lul-lono, Bollo-lising and Narvacan.

1884 -- Patok (now Peñarrubia) was renamed Alfonso XII in honor of the King of Spain.

1884 -- The village of Ganagan was formally organized into a town under the new Spanish name of San Juan, but the natives did not accept Christianity until much after under the leadership of Kapitan Tangidaw, who assumed the Spanish name of Juan Taverner.

1885 May 7 -- The military Governor of Abra reported an unsuccessful attempt to apprehend five Balatok Igorots.

1885 -- The village of Bukaw was formally organized into town under the Spanish name of Dolores, in honor of the wife of the Governor of Bangued.

1886 Nov. 1 -- Warriors from Fedlisa, Nainit Sagada, and other Bontoc barrios attacked and burned mayabo (TUBO), Abra.

1886 April 1 -- Thirty six Filipinos were sent to Madrid to attend the exposition De Las Islas Filipinas. Nine of them were Igorots, Lao-lao from Danao, Gumadang from Lepanto three from Bontok, three from Manabo, Abram including a thirty five year old teacher named Purugganan and their leader and interpreter Don Ismael Alzate from Bucay, a much decorated supporter of the Spanish projects in his home province of Abra, who was reported to read and speak seventeen (17) languages and dialects including English. These men were "examined, measured and exhibited", in the Igorot village of expositions.

1889 -- Manabo Tinguians had twenty nine of their number killed and lost twenty five heads to the Igorots of Besao.

1889 Aug. 28 -- The village of San Guillermo (now Sadag, Sallapadan, Abra) appealed for tax exemption because of recent raids by Mainit and Bulagang warriors.

1889 Aung. 26 -- Eleven Spanish Missionaries fled Abra, on account of the revolution against Spain.

1898 Nov. 12 -- Twenty six people of Bucay complained to the President of the revolutionary forces especially with regard to church property.

1899 -- The Americans arrived in Abra.

1900-1909 -- Eleven Diocesan priests served Abra off and on, but never more than four at any time in the towns of Bangued, Pidigan, Tayum, and Bucay.

1901 -- Col. William Bowen, Military Governor of Abra.

1901 Aug. -- Governor General Taft visited Abra, in the company of Fr. Gregorio Aglipay.

1902 -- Lt. Col. Juan Villamor was elected Provincial Governor of Abra.

1903 -- The Americans changed the name of Patok from Alfonso XII to Peñarrubia, in honor of Governor Peñarrubia, tinguians harshest oppressor.

1905 -- Abra was annexed to the province of Ilocos Sur.

1907 -- The towns of Agsimao and Balantay in Tineg suffered defeat in raid carried against Dagar (Apayao).

1909 -- Arrival of the Divine Word Missionaries in Abra; Kagutungan (now San Isidro) is the first field work.

1917 -- Became a province again, detached from Ilocos Sur through congressional Act 2683 March 9.

1917 -- Hon. Julio Borbon, Governor of Abra.

1920 -- The Mayor of Patok (Peñarrubia) Montero Clevelan enforced a Municipal ordinance against all men wearing long hair in the traditional Tinguians custom.

Pursuant to Sangguniang Panlalawigan Resolution No 27, series of 1988, the province under the leadership of Governor Vicsyd P. Valera, adopted for the first time a provincial flower, and a provincial bird as a part of its environmental preservation program.

PROVINCIAL BIRD

KING FISHER

Scientific Name: Megaceryle (Genus), M. Alcyon (Species)

The Kingfisher is a friendly bird that sings its gladness in the early hours of the morning as if greeting the rising sun and it heralds of a good news or tidings to everyone. Its beautiful combination of colors invites appreciation and admiration for the beauty that is typically Abrenian.

To farmers the singing of the Kingfisher late in the afternoon heralds the coming of rain and thus bringing goodnews and happiness to them.

PROVINCIAL FLOWER

GARDENIA ROSAL

Scientific Name: Gardenia (genus), G. Jaminoisdes (Species)

The flower stands by itself symbolizing the independence of mind of Abrenians and their sturdiness as a people; its bigger "corollas" fill the air with soothing frangrance and its whiteness that of purity of hearts and minds.

PROVINCIAL TREE

MAHOGANY

Scientific Name: Swietenia Mahogany, S. Humilis S. Macrophylla

The Mahogany reaches up to the sky in a straight and uprightly manner bringing with it the dreams and aspirations of the Abrenians. Its finer fiber and blending colors of dark red and light red symbolize the finer qualities of Abrenians in times of peace and their bravery and courage in times of crisis or even war.

LA UNION: HEART OF THE QUADRANGLE

PETER LA. JULIAN

IN THE PHILIPPINES MAP, La Union is the footprint-shaped province wedged between Pangasinan and Ilocos Sur. To the west is the blue China Sea and to the east are the mountain ranges of the Cordilleras where, amidst pine trees, the country's summer capital, Baguio, is tucked away more than 5,000 feet above sea level. La Union's location literally makes it the heart center of the so-called Northwest Quadrangle, one of the designated economic growth zones in the blueprint designed to make the Philippines a newly-industrialized country (NIC) by the year 2,000.

History

During th early years of Spanish colonization, the upper portion of Luzon was divided according to ethno-linguistic considerations. The eastern part was then called Cagayan Valley, the middle, the mountain provinces, and the western, Ilocos and Pangasinan. These were respectively the homelands of Ibanags, Igorots, Ilocanos, and Pangasinenses. (There were other tribal populations but they were lumped together with the more dominant groups. Igorot is the general term for natives of the mountain provinces).

Towards the end of Spanish rule and during the American regime, these regions were further subdivided into smaller political units. Thus from Ilocos (note the original Spanish orthography), came the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra and La Union; from Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Cagayan. Mt. Province, the highland region, was further subdivided into four provinces by an act of Philippine Congress after World War II.

In the case of La Union, it was created as a result of a festering boundary dispute between the provinces of Pangasinan and Ilocos Sur. Each province contested towns under the jurisdiction of the other. Pangasinan claimed as its own the southern municipalities of Ilocos Sur - Bangar, Luna, Balaoan and Bacnotan - while the latter did likewise over the former's northern towns, specifically San Fernando, Aringay, Agoo and Sto. Tomas. Hence, the birth of a political subdivision, La Union, a sort of a compromise agreement entered into in 1763 between Pangasinan and Ilocos Sur. It is significant to note that the Castillan nomenclature literally means "the union" or "the fusion" which suggests what actually happened.

But it was only in 1854 that La Union was formally organized as a province with the contested areas becoming the pioneer towns. The first administrator was Don Toribio Ruiz de la Escalera who assumed office as a politico-military governor.

Another boundary dispute, this time during the American occupation, saw La Union gain more territory and population. That was in 1922 when the towns of Sudipen, Santos, Bagulin, Pugo and Burgos hitherto under the jurisdiction of Mt. Province became part and parcel of La Union. These municipalities were mostly populated by a hill-tribe com-

monly known as Bago-Igorots with their own culture and language.

La Union had its share of heroes in the country's struggle against the Spanish yoke. One of them was Diego Silang, a native of Caba, who worked as a mail carrier in the Spanish postal service. Organizing a revolutionary force composed of Ilocanos and Tinguians of Abra, he routed the Spanish contingent in Vigan and took control of the town. Vigan, then known as Ciudad Fernandina, was the North's commercial and cultural hub during those times.

When Silang was assasinated by a fellow Ilocano, a Spanish mestizo, in a place called Puerto near Vigan, his wife, Maria Josefa Gabriela, took over the ragtag band of insurgents. She won some battles but she eventually fell into the hands of the enemy and was publicly hanged in Vigan along with her followers.

Spanish rule in La Union ended in May 1896 when Gen. Manuel Tinio, one of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's top officers, captured the province and set up a de-facto government in San Fernando with Lucino Almeida as the first appointed governor.

When the Americans came at the turn of century, they introduced the public school system all over the archipelago, La Union included. Many Filipinos, educated under this system, bacame outstanding in various fields: jurisprudence, law, education. One such man was Camilo Osias, a native of Bacnotan town. A brilliant educator, he was also a political giant, orator and statesman. He died in the 1960's.

The Japanese Imperial Forces easily overran La Union when they invaded the country after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii in December 1941. But not after a fierce resistance put up by Filipino soldiers at Baroro bridge in Bacnotan. No records are available, but it was estimated that close to a thousand native defenders died at the bridge in an attempt to check the Nippon advance.

With the defeat of the American and Filipino forces in Bataan and Corregidor, resistance against the Japanese was limited to sporadic raids and ambushes. La Union as elsewhere in the country also has its own guerilla groups that employed the hit and run tactic of warfare.

Japanese occupation of the Philippines was characterized by mass murder, rape, torture and other brutalities committed against civilians. La Union was not spared of these atrocities that reached its peak during the last year of the war when retreating soldiers of the Rising Sun put to death as many people as they were able to herd in one place - men, women, children, old people. Almost all the municipalities have their own tale of horror: Aringay, Agoo, Caba, Bauang. In barrio Gusing in Naguilian, about 500 people that included children and suckling babies were either bayoneted to death or gunned down in one single act of barbarism.

Bacsil, a few kilometers away from San Fernando to the east, was the scene of one of the fiercest battles, not only in the Ilocos but also in the Philippines, at the close of the war. It was a month-long combat punctuated by hand to hand fighting. Hundreds of soldiers of the Philippine 121st Infantry perished before Bacsil and the bridge were recaptured from the Japanese on February 15, 1945. The year, war in the Pacific theater officially ended and with it the Japanese occupation in the Philippines.

La Union Today

The province used to be the uncrowned beach capital of the Philippines. Its fine grey beaches facing the blue and simmering China Sea was popular among local and foreign tourists. In fact, the 36-kilometer coastline that stretches from Agoo to the south to San Fernando to the north was considered the local version of the world-famous Gold Coast in Queensland, Australia.

What gave La Union an edge over other tourist destinations in Ilocos or elsewhere in the Philippines is its proximity to Baguio. After spending a day or two in the Pines City, tourists would motor down to Bauang or San Fernando to swim or just while away the time basking in the sun or spend the night "beside the sounding sea" before returning home. That was in the late seventies and early eighties when tourist facilities -- hotels, inns, cabanas, restaurants -- sprouted like mushrooms in the coastal towns. particularly Agoo, Caba, Bauang and San Fernando.

Today, the promising tourism industry is in a moribund state.

This may be attributed to the fact that other tourist centers, Dakak, Puerto Azul, among them, have been built with better and more sophisticated facilities and naturally would cast a greater spell. But a series of events have contributed immensely to the dwindling tourist arrivals in La Union:

(a) the Aquino assasination in 1983;

(b) the killer earthquake in 1990 and the Mt. Pinatubo eruptions the following year; and

(c) the termination of the US Bases Treaty.

As a result of the political assasination, foreigners shied away from the country and the tourism market lost their customers, local and foreign. La Union, of course, suffered much as entrepreneurs began losing money and some of them actually closed shop or sold their business concerns.

The killer earthquake destroyed towns and cities in the North including Baguio, Dagupan and Agoo. Many people were killed. And then a series of eruptions rocked Mt. Pinatubo in Zambales triggering lahar floods that detroyed the highways to Northwestern Luzon. It was too much for tourists to travel to a practically "war-ravaged zone", and stayed away.

And then the Philippine Senate scrapped the US Bases Treaty in 1992. With the permanent departure of the American personnels and their dependents, local tourism lost a sizeable slice of nourishment that has sustained it for many years.

The present tourism outlook in La Union may be bleak, but in other areas of commerce and trade, things are perking up. Business is booming, particularly in San Fernando which is also the administrative capital of Region I, and where government national offices are located. Neighboring San Juan is bracing itself up for housing projects as the capital town is limited in land area for its expanding population. Farmlands in the province, especially along the national highway, are slowly being converted into subdivisions and factory sites.

Among the four provinces of Region I, La Union has generated the highest investmentr for P466 million. Its export average is $419 million.

What contributed largely to this frenzy of activities was the designation of La Union as one of the areas in the country to be developed as an industrial zone. A power plant is being constructed in Bauang, infrastructure projects are being implemented provincewide, and communication systems and other needs and requirements for industrialization are being layed out in preparation for this great economic event. Investors, too, from Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong are now shopping for industrial sites in Bacnotan and San Fernando. As elsewhere in Dagupan, Baguio, Laoag and even Vigan which are component parts of the Northwest Luzon Growth Quandrangle, there is a rush in the province for that elusive pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

The country's economic managers have envisioned a new and prosperous Philippines by the year 2,000. La Union, certainly will be in the forefront in the realization of this ambitious undertaking.



ILOCOS NORTE



BACARRA TOWER

ILOCOS NORTE: Tracing Its Root

SEVERINO V. PABLO

Introductory Note:

Ilocos Norte mounts a place to the Filipinos colorful history with the inclusion of its eminent sons, Juan and Antonio Luna, who are among the country's foremost heroes. The two sparkled themselves when Filipino genius and talents by that time were not recognized by the Spaniards.

Juan Luna painted his internationally acclaimed Spolarium which won gold medal at Madrid, Spain in 1884. His brother, Antonio, became a great General in the Philippine Army who bravely fought the American forces during the Filipino-American war.

Other national figures are Msgr. Gregorio Aglipay of Batac who founded the Independent Church Movements in the Philippines as a result of his displacement from the Roman Catholic hierarchy for having advocated the Filipinization of the church, General Artemio Ricarte, a stunch defender of Philippine soil against the American invaders, Doña Josefa Escoda, a native of Dingras, strengthened the Girl Scout Movements in the country, and finally, the late Governor Roque B. Ablan, Sr., governor-turned-guerilla soldier who refused to surrender to the Japanese Kempeitai but fought courageously for the sake of his country. He disappeared later and no one knows until now where his body fell.

During the 70's, Ilocos Norte soared again to limelight when President Ferdinand E. Marcos signed into law the declaration of Martial Law in the entire country. This regime lasted for more than ten years, and within this period, Philippine society and politics were reformed.

In 1986, specifically the month of February after the Snap Presidential election, foreign media that covered the election asserted it was rigged in favor of Marcos. A popular uprising of people went up in the streets of Manila clamoring for a change of political set-up of the government. With the call and appeal of the influential Cardinal Sin to support the revolution, millions of people converged along the EDSA to respond in obedience to the call of the cardinal. This resulted in the unceremonial eviction of Marcos from Malacañang and eventually installed Corazon C. Aquino, the president's opponent, as president of the Philippines.

This is an unforgetable scenario that made Ilocos Norte, home province of Marcos, richer in history.

Today, counting so much on its cultural heritage dated back from the Spanish authoritarian rule which began in 1572, Ilocos Norte refuses to lay down but stir its strength to propel its growth and development.

As evidence to this, officials of the provincial, city, municipal and barangay levels are in good har-

mony adapting a gargantuan style of building infrastructures, improving quality of lives, and maintaining peace and order in conformity to the attainment of "Philippines 2000" as envisioned by His Excellency President Fidel V. Ramos.

Ilocos Norte has twenty-two municipalities and one city. The municipalities are: San Nicolas, Batac, Paoay, Currimao, Pinili, Badoc, Banna, Nueva Era, Marcos, Dingras, Solsona, Piddig, Sarrat, Vintar, Bacarra, Pasuquin, Burgos, Bangui, Pagudpud, Carasi, Dumalneg, and Adams.

Laoag, converted into a city in 1964, remained the capital of Ilocos Norte.

By comparison, Ilocos Norte is a little bigger in area than Ilocos Sur. Based on the 1990 Census of the National Statistics Office of Ilocos Norte, it has a total population of 461,661 and Laoag City population is 83,756.

Ilocos Norte produces hundreds of tons of Virginia Tobacco every year, the gold leaf of the Ilocanos. Garlic, another gold crop, is planted in abundance every year. These two mentioned crops, aside from rice, are sources of economic stability of the people especially those in the rural areas.

Geography

Ilocos Norte occupies the norhwestern tip of the archipelago. It is bisected by the Cordillera mountains separating it from the provinces of Abra, Ilocos Sur, Mountain Province, and Cagayan. The highest mountain, Bantay Simminoblan, is located at Nueva Era. Other peaks are Burnay, Sicapo, Licud Dinawanang, and Quilang.

The mountains are covered with timber trees with resin, honey, bees wax, and rattan. Grazing lands are available while vast tract of lands are annually planted with rice, corn, tobacco, garlic, cotton, cereals, and vegetables.

The climate is humid but favorable except during rainy season when typhoons originate from the Pacific to sweep the province. The hottest month are April to June, and the coldest from December to February.

Ancient Ilocos

Ilocos Norte had been a part of the vast Ilocos which extends from Pangasinan to as far as Pansian in the north (Blair and Robertson). The lands are fertile covered with virgin forests where great numbers of buffaloes, deers, goats, wild boars, and horses lived freely. Gold and other minerals are also in abundance especially in Nueva Era.

During those times, the barangay , as a form of government, had already existed. E. P. Patanñe (1977:755) has an explanation of this basic socio-political unit, that barangay and its variant *balangay, biniday,* barangay was originally a boat, possibly by Malay design, that could carry from 60 to 90 persons. He explained the term barangay is an ethnic grouping settled the archipelago in pre-Spanist times.

Agoncillo and Guerrero (1977:39) asserted that each barangay was independent and ruled by chieftain. In the barangay, the chieftain or datu executes his own laws. Every barangay has its own laws independent from the laws of other barangays. Due to this, social contact among themselves had never developed. Instead, war raged out for their suppremacy.

The Malay migrations to Ilocos Norte do not show exact date of their coming, but historians are certain the dominant race is more or less Malay in origin. Manuel F. Aurelio (1985:3) described the Malays who settled San Nicolas are in medium height, slender but with hard physique and straight black hair.

But Isagani L. Madamba (1982:5) quoted Tanco's Malay description as were culturally the most advanced. They were skillful in the art of navigation. They were not nomads depending on hunting and fishing for subsistence but were sedentary farmers practicing not only dry but also irrigated type of agriculture.

Whatever physical features of the ethnic Ilocanos before the Spaniards arrived into the country, ethnically speaking, early settlers in Ilocos Norte and even today are of Malay origin.

Samtoy

Except Tagalog and English, no other widely used language spoken except Iloco. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. (1976:1) said that the Iloko language, with 4,150,596 speakers, which belongs to the Indonesian division of the Astronesian family languages, is spoken by the inhabitants of the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, La Union, Pangasinan which composed the original Ilokano provinces. He also said that these provinces form the third largest linguistic group in the country, which consider it as their mother tongue, after Tagalog and Cebuano.

The Ilocanos in early days were often called Samtoy. This is a short-lived physical identification of the Ilocanos as in succeeding years, the Ilocano remained Ilocano today.

The etymology of the word *Samtoy* according to Foronda (1978:1557) recorded when a Spaniard passing through the Ilocos asked what the language of the people was and the Ilocano answered, "*Saomi toy* (our dialect here)'. The stranger heard only the elided sound, *Samtoy*, and since that time, according to his account, the region and the people who lived there had been known as *Samtoy*.

The same source also narrated that Agustinian friar Andres Carro had a different version in 1846. He said that when Juan de Salcedo, the Mexican-born conquistador subjugated the Ilocos in 1572, he found two languages and two peoples differing greatly as is still evident today in the mountain ranges. Carro said the most widely spread dialect was *Samtoy* or better, *Saomi toy*.

Agoncillo and Alfonso (1961:93) both agreed that *Samtoy* referred to a person who speaks the dialect fluently. They said *Samtoy* is a lover of his culture and takes pride in cultivating it. He does not forget his language and communicate in it orally with his fellow *Samtoy*.

We can not deny then that Samtoy is a part of Ilocano's cultural identity. Samtoy is an Ilocano by in specific manner, he's no longer Samtoy but widely known as Ilocano today.

Foreign Influences

Exposed to the rough seas of the China Sea and the Babuyan Sea, Ilocos Norte had been periodically visited by Chinese, Japanese, Indian and Malayan traders. The galleon trade of these merchants had their easy time anchored their ships on the rocky coastal paths of the province especially near the mouth of the Laoag River (Padsan River). Using small boats to navigate the river, they reached the settlement of Laoag to trade with the natives of their products. The traders brought in silks, porcelains, clothings, furnitures, utensils and different kinds of decorations. The practice of bartering was common during those days.

The periodic visits of these traders to Ilocos Norte from the 13th century up to the time when the Spaniards colonized the country manifested cultural and commercial relationships developed between the Ilocanos and the traders particularly the Chinese.

In fact, China's inter-ocean trade by that time was really an expansion of an existing mercantile system which involved the Chinese with the rest of the world long before the Christian era. It came when it did as one of the consequences of the commercial revolution which swept China from the Tang (618-907) to the Sung (960-1126) Epistola (1977:583).

The Coming of the Spaniards

The conquest of the island of Luzon was set on April 20, 1572 (Blair and Robertson). By the middle of that year, practically the whole archipelago had been visited and subjugated except for Northern Luzon or Ilocandia. Juan de Salcedo volunteered for this task and was alloted meagre force of forty-five soldiers but well supplied with firearms and ammunitions (Noone 1986:417).

Reaching the Ilocos coast, Salcedo decided to stop at Vigan (which he later named Villa Fernandina, the oldest Spanish town in Ilocos) to impose Spanish power. He was, however, lucky to win the hearts of the natives in submission to the sovereignty of the Spanish Monarch.

After founding Vigan, Salcedo with a handful of his men boarded their ships to set forth north along the same coast. As they reached the Laoag River, Salcedo suspected that there could be settlement that could be found along the river. And Saldedo was lucky in his expectation. He discovered the settlement of Laoag situated along the Laoag River. But upon reaching it, he was nearly killed by the natives while he and his men were about to step up at the river bank.

Another village discovered by Salcedo south of the Laoag River was the town of San Nicolas. further up in the south, they discovered Bacal probably the town of Batac. Salcedo stayed in the Ilocos for almost one-and-a half year.

While in Cagayan, Salcedo received a letter from Manila informing him about the death of his grandfather, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi. He then cut short his expedition and returned immediately to Manila.

In 1586, in consideration of Salcedo's worthy feat in the discovery of Ilocos, the Spanish Governor General commissioned him to return to Ilocos to impose encomienda particularly Laoag. With the authority he got from the Governor General, he distributed the different encomiendas among the Spaniards including himself. The distribution of encomiendas were further instituted in other towns of Ilocos Norte like San Nicolas, Batac, Paoay, Badoc, Dingras, Bacarra, Piddig, and Vintar. The distribution formally opened up widespread colonization processes in Ilocos Norte.

The practice known as the encomienda system actually began in Spain and later in Mexico. Originally, encomiendas were assigned to religious orders, charitable groups, and Spaniards. The assignment of the grant carried the right to collect tributes from the natives living within the boundaries of the grant. Spaniards were assigned land grants as a reward for their services rendered to the crown. (Gagelonia 1974:60).

In Laoag and other towns of Ilocos Norte, the appointed encomenderos in obedience to the order must have to enforce it. But to the natives, collecting tributes from them was an added burden and made them slaves especially those who cannot produce their tributes.

Establishment of Towns

One of the benefits Nortenians inherited from the colonizers was their worthy act of establishing towns. Before it happened, Laoag had long been excercising the barangay form of government. This basic political unit of government was set earlier in accordance with the laws brought in by the early Malay settlers of Laoag.

This was later abolished when Salcedo introduced and imposed the encomendero system. Laoag and other parts of Ilocos Norte had to abide by the law as part of the political and social transformations of the people.

In constructing towns. a church must first be built at the center of the community. Near it a plaza was laid out. Surrounding the public square were stone houses of the Spanish residents and the principalia. All the natives were also prevailed to build their houses not far from the church (Alvarez: Brochure).

Cited by Aurelio in his book "History of San Nicolas" (1985:7), the town of Laoag was either founded in 1585 or 1586 according to Fray Marin and Fray Medina Chronologically, other towns founded after Laoag are: Batac - 1587, Bacarra - 1590, Paoay - 1593, Dingras - 1598, Bangui - 1607, San Nicolas - 1704, Badoc - 1714, Sarrat - 1743, Piddig - 1770, and Vintar - 1774.

Christianization

In Ilocos Norte, churches, convents, and bell towers are living proof of the glory of Spain in its early days. Owing to a decree issued by that time, these important Spanish edifices were built through forced labor performed by the people. Agoncillo and Guerrero (1987:87) said the feudal institution of forced labor became most useful in the exploitation of the colony's human resources. The Spanish government required male Filipinos between the ages of sixteen to sixty to render services for forty days every year.

Alvarez accounts in a published Ilocos Norte brochure said that the enforcement of free labor in Laoag and other parts of the province was purely an abuse of human rights by the colonists. Due to rendition of forced labor, thousands of our forefathers perished and made others sick.

The Agustinians, after establishing the mission of Nueva Segovia in Vigan in 1575, had in their accounts of at least 18 towns they founded. By the end of 16th century, only 25 years after the arrival of the missisonaries in the archipelago, the Agustinians had under their care some 111,720 souls. By 1760, the Agustinians had founded 99 towns. The count of Christians in Ilocos Norte by that time totalled 147,518 (Galende 1977:884).

Tobacco Monopoly in Ilocos Norte

During the ten year administration of Governor Jose y Vargas from 1788-1798, he made a policy to promote the economic development of the Philippines so that the country could become self-sufficient. And out of this policy, Basco was able to achieve financial sufficiency through the extablishment of the Tobacco Monopoly in 1782 (Agoncillo and Alfonso 1961:93)

Pertaining to the monopoly, Gagelonia (1974:70) however, listed the good and bad effects of the monopoly. The good effects included the increase in the income of the government, thus the Philippines became a self-supporting colony of Spain. The bad effects were abuses of government officials, government opted to issue promisory notes because the government did not have enough money to pay the farmers, bribery, smuggling and black marketing of tobacco produce became rampant.

Covered provinces in the monopoly were the original provinces of Ilocos like Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, La Union including Isabela.

In Ilocos Norte, there were five known Spanish tobacco warehouses and they were found in Dingras, Bacarra, Currimao, Piddig, and Laoag (Llanes Brochure: 1977).

The Tabacalera building in Dingras, according to Llanes, may show that the cultivation of tobacco during the monopoly period was intensive in Dingras valley which now included the towns of Marcos, Solsona, Espiritu, Pinili, and Nueva Era. The monopoly did not deliver economic sufficiency of the Ilocano farmers but put them into economic bunkruptcy. Owing to this, the Ilocanos in monopoly areas demonstrated with bolos against the Spaniards. The monopoly lasted for almost a century.

The tobacco uprising in the Philippines reached the attention of His Majesty King Alfonso XII of Spain on June 25, 1881. On that same year, he decreed the abolition of the monopoly despite it would result into a big loss of revenues to the government. The lifting of the tobacco monopoly took effect in 1882 exactly one hundred years after its inception (Alvarez).

In grateful appreciation and recognition of the decree to His Highness King Alfonso XII, Ilocos Norte people led by Don Jose Moreno Lacalle, erected a monument which was inaugurated on November 28, 1882. This monument proudly stands today in-front of the Laoag City Hall.

Basi Revolt

Another significant revolt in Ilocos Norte was the Basi uprising in the sixteenth century right at the doorstep of Piddig town. The town then was the center of basi production where every farmer in the town was engaged.

Pedrera (1985:159) had an account of it. In 1589, the basi makers of Piddig staged a first revolt to dramatize their grievances towards the government's imposition of tributes on their basi produce. Heavy punishments would be meted out to those who would not be able to pay their tributes. But the farmers planned that when the Spanish collectors would come to collect their fees, they wined them with a five-year old basi so that when they became dead drunk, the townsfolk ruthlessly slaughtered them. Not long after, a government troop sent by Governor Santiago de Vera was a punitive campaign in the northern provinces. With only long bolos, bamboo spears and arrows the Piddigueños bravely fought the better armed Spaniards. When the battle

subsided, many casualties were counted on the Piddig side.

Another revolt exploded three hundred years after that revolt. Zaide's account went on, "The basi revolt was caused by a government order prohibiting the Ilocanos to make basi, a popular Ilokano wine. Angered by such government policy, The Ilocanos rose in arms on July 1, 1807." They succeeded in capturing the towns of Laoag, Batac, Piddig, and Sarrat. Inspired by their early victories, they planned to capture Vigan and later Manila. Unfortunately, they were defeated at San Ildefonso, Ilocos Sur, on September 28, 1807."

The leaders of the revolt were executed later on. But though the Ilocano revolutionists were not successful, at least, they showed their bravery and galantry against the Spanish forces who were then more superior in war tactics and arms.

Ilocos Earthquake

During the Spanish era, a powerful earthquake occured in the island of Luzon specifically in Ilocos. Blair and Robertson had a clear account on it.

"The earthquake have been so violent that the people have gone out with severe headaches as if seasick. At noon on St. Andrew's day in the village of Batano, probably Bacarra, the church, bell tower, houses and granaries fell because of the strong vibrations. The friars cast themselves from the windows and thus escaped with their lives although they were badly injured. In Dinglas (Dingras) a large portion of the church fell, and the friar of the convent leaped through the window."

It also said that between the year 1691-1700, a hurricane happened in Ilocos followed by most frightful earthquakes. With these natural calamities, the earth swallowed three inaccessible mountains with settlements, and in the space left, a large lake was formed.

Related to earth dislocation caused by a powerful hurricane and earthquake, Don Emilio L. Alvarez, noted Ilocanista and former Provincial Librarian of Ilocos Norte, theorized the Paoay Lake or *Dakkel a Danum* was formed through these disasters. The lake today is almost 20 feet in depth and during moonlight night, a fishermen in the area as they set their fishing nets at the middle of the lake could mirror down the water edifices like church, tower and houses believed to be the town of San Juan de Sahagun submerged by the deluge.

Splitting the Ilocos Into Two Provinces

By virtue of a Royal Decree signed by the Spanish Governor General on February 2, 1818, splitting the old Ilocos into two provinces, Ilocos Norte was proclaimed independent province along with Ilocos Sur. The very reason why the decree was promulgated was due to increasing population of the region which the Spanish authorities could no longer govern nor excercise political control.

Ilocos Sur, seat of colonial and ecclesiastical administration, has in it oldest towns in the Philippines which were organized as early as the 16th century. Among these towns are Vigan, Bantay, Santa, Narvacan, Candon, and Sinait (Madamba 1982:3). In Ilocos Norte, Laoag became the cabezera of the province. It has a bigger population than Vigan, and with the presence of mighty Padsan River, commerce and industry were progressive with the periodic arrival of Chinese and Japanese traders in the area.

In 1815, the Chief of the province of Ilocos Norte was Francisco Bringas whose residence was at Vigan. Three years after, at the time the decree was promulgated, the Alcalde Mayor of Laoag was Don Jacinto Pinto. It was the administration of Pinto who instituted massive social, political, and religious developments, and eventually transformed the province into a well organized independent province.

Laoag, A Spanish Colonial Settlement

Initially discovered by the Spanish colonizers along with that of Vigan, Cebu, Malolos, Manila and other towns, Laoag's antique edifices are now in the brink of extinction. The only things visible on it today were old church, bell tower, convent, and few red brick houses. In Laoag, San Nicolas,

Bacarra, Vintar, and other towns of the province, streets were patterned after Vigan which are narrow and closely laid out. Religious and government edifices were adjacent with each other while public plaza was laid out at the center facing these important edifices.

The Laoag "Indios" was brutally and racially discriminated by the Spaniards. The most common brutal acts perpetuated by the Spaniards was the enforcement of free labor among the native inhabitants. But though the Spaniards belonged to the superior races of the European ancestry, they still intermarried with the Indios particularly in the towns of Laoag, Vintar, Piddig, and Dingras. The improved race of the Ilocanos called mestiza or mestizo, can now be gleaned today among its people.

Laoag has two conflicting versions on how it got its name. According to Alvarez, when the Malays settled Laoag, they found the place clear as bright as the sky during daytime. Another version was happened during the coming of the Spaniards. Laoag then was a forested area. One day, a Spaniard went out to explore the river bank. He saw several natives cutting trees besides the river. After clearing a wide portion of the land, he saw the natives rejoiced and shouted these words, *Nalaoagen! Nalaoagen!* which means already cleared. Hearing what they are saying, the Spaniards nodded and recorded the word *Nalaoagen*. Since then, the town was called Laoag.

The Agustinian friars included in the Salcedo expedition to Ilocos, discovered a hill in the eastern portion of Laoag. The friars converted the cliff into a sacred place where the first mass in Laoag was held. The mass was offered to God to show their thanks in letting them occupy the town. Led by Salcedo, the group prayed hard and took their communion officiated by the friars.

Later, the Agustinian friars built into the same place an improvised chapel made of wood, cogoon, and nipa. The natives living around the hill supplied materials to the friars. The sanctuary of the altar radiated around that eventually compelled the natives to grasp conversion. Baptism followed and their christian names were recorded in the book.

Alvarez stated in his writings that the foundation of the Laoag City Cathedral of Italian Renaissance was laid out in replacement of the former wooden church. Built of free labors, the church was damaged by fire in 1843. It was later repaired by the Obras Publicas in 1873 to 1880 under Engr. Antonio de la Camara and Fray Santiago Muñiz, parish priest.

The church was looted during the 17th century by Chieftain Almazan. He took possession of the Virgin Mary's crown which he used it when he proclaimed himself king. It was later occupied by the revolutionists and by the American forces in 1898.

North of the church stands majestically the Laoag Bell Tower. This tower is dubbed as "sinking tower of Laoag" by writers and historians. They said its foundation is like a bottom of a boat causing it to sink gradually. They also said that during early days, a man on horseback can get inside without lowering his head. Today, a man of medium height could hardly get in into its door. This prove, they say, that the tower is sinking.

Sinking or not, the Laoag Tower has never changed but it is there dominating the growing skyline of Laoag City today.

Provincial Governors of Ilocos Norte and their Terms of Office From 1815 to Present

Alcalde Mayores

1815 - Fracisco Bringas, Chief of the Province with residence at Vigan.
1818 - Jacito Pinto, Primer Alcalde Mayor
1823 - Juan Pedredo (Casa Nacional)
1839 - Francisco Godines
1858 - Manuel Valdivision Morquecho
1869 - Estanislao de Vivas
1871 - Antonio Davila
1878 - Miguel de la Guardia
1884 - Mariano Isquierdo

Governadores Civiles

1886 - Camilo Milla y Estavillo

1888 - Manuel y Sastron Pinel
1890 - Alberto Rodriguez Batista
1891 - Mariano Gallana y Albaladejo Desiderio Montorio Juez
1892 - Aurelio Ferrer y Dragas
1893 - Antonio Fernandez Cabello (Died and burried in Laoag)
1894 - Enrique de Lara y Ruiz
1895 - Aurelio Ferrer y Dragas
1896 - Jose de la Guardia y de la Vega
1897 - Enrique de Lara y Ruiz

First Republic of the Philippines

1898 - Irineo Javier, President (Jefe) Provincial

American Regime - Martial Law

1900 - 1901 - Aguedo Agbayani, Ayudante en el Caso de Administracion Civil

American Regime - Civil Government

1901 - 1902 Aguedo Agbayani, by appointment of the Taft Commission
1902 - 1904 Elias Villanueva, by election, Councilors' vote (died on July 30, 1902)
1904 - 1906 Julio Agcaoili, by election, Councilors' Vote
1908 - 1910 Policarpio Soriano, by general election
1910 - 1912 Simeon Mandac, by general election (Separated April 6, 1910)
Nemesio Segundo, third Member, Provincial Board by temporary designation due to the separation of Mandac.
Melchor Flor, by appointment, August 15, 1910, resigned March 4 1912.
Casimiro Tolentino (until October 15) By appointment due to resignation of Flor.
1912 - 1916 Melchor Flor, by genreal election.
1916 - 1919 Florencio Castro, by general election (Died on Nov. 15, 1918)
Jose S. Ocampo, Provincial Treasurer, by appointment due to the death of Castro
1919 - 1922 Cayetano Ligot
1922 - 1925 Severo Hernando (Elected Representative on June 2, 1925) Resigned July 5, 1925. Celestino Peralta, Secretary, Provincial Board as Acting Governor from July 6 to August 27, 1925.
Jose Castro, by appointment, August 27 to October 15, 1925.
1925 - 1928 Domingo J. Samonte
1928 - 1931 Andres E. Domingo (Re-elected)
1931 - 1934 Simeon Mandac
1934 - 1937 Santiago Espiritu.
1937 - 1941 Roque B. Ablan - Re-elected in the election of 1941.

Japanese Occupation - February 12, 1945

1942 - 1945 Emilio L. Medina
Modesto Farolan
Pedro G. Albano

Military Governor

1945 - Catalino Acosta (Until July 31, 1945)

Governors at the Re-establishment of the Commonwealth

1945 - 1946 Santiago Espiritu, by appointment
1946 - Irineo Ranjo, by appointment, June 15, 1946

Governors - Republic of the Philippines

1947 - 1951 Primo Lazaro
1951 - 1955 Damaso T. Samonte
1955 - 1957 Antonio V. Raquiza - Elected Congressman i 1949. Served as such from 1959 - 1953. Re-elected in 1953. Served as Governor for two years, 1956- 1957 - Elected for Congress in 1957.
1957 - 1958 Felicisimo P. Aquino, Appointed September 1957 vice Antonio V. Raquiza who resigned to take his seat in congress.
1958 - 1959 Toribio L. Peralta, Appointed September 1, 1958 vice Felicisimo P. Aquino.

1960 - 1971 Jose E. Evangelista - Re-elected in 1963 and 1967. June 1, 1962 to July 31, 1962 - Constante L. Fariñas took over as Governor when Governor Evangelista went abroad.

September 15 to December 15, 1967 - Constante L. Fariñas took over as Governor when Governor Evangelista took a leave.

December 1, 1970 - 1971 Elizabeth M. Keon, Appointed as Acting Governor.

January 1, 1971 - November 2, 1982 Elizabeth Marcos-Keon, Elected

November 3, 1982 - February 25, 1986 Ferdinand E. Marcos, Jr. (Elected as Vice Governor and appointed as Acting Governor when Gov. Keon took her leave).

February 26, 1986 - March 16, 1986 Roque R. Ablan, Jr. (Appointed as Acting Governor when Acting Governor Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr. went abroad.)

March 17, 1986 - October 28, 1987 Castor R. Raval (Appointed as Officer-in-Charge, OIC Governor)

October 29, 1987 - January 31, 1988 Vicente R. Campos (Appointed as OIC Governor).

February 2, 1988 to present - Atty. Rodolfo C. Fariñas. (Re-elected Governor, 1992)

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KOMEDIA: A Vanishing Form of Stage Entertainment

SEVERINO V. PABLO

During my boyhood, I still remember that when the feast of St. William, the Hermit, patron saint of Laoag City is celebrated which falls on February 10 of every year, one of the most important activities to watch was the Komedia or Moro-moro staged at the public plaza. This form of entertainment does not only attract one's attention because of the glittering attire of the participants but the cohesiveness and unity of the story which eventually holds the attention and interest of the admiring audience.

One month before the fiesta commenced, the komediantes practiced every night at the presidencia especially when the players were first timers with the company of veteran komediantes. The director of the komedia taught them to act and the correct way of delivering their respective pieces. The director is keen so that when the big day comes, that is when fiesta commence, the whole cast would all be ready to entertain people composing eighty percent of old folks.

Gagelonia (1974:74) said that in the field of literature, the Spaniards brought into the country such types like the *cenaculo*, the *moro-moro* (komedia), the *awit* and *corrido*. The *cenaculo* is a long religious play, with a number of days to present, depicting the passion and death of Jesus Christ. The *moro-moro* or komedia is a play depicting war between the Christians and the Muslims in which the Muslim always lost to their Christian opponents. The *awit* and the *corrido* are metrical romances.

It is no doubt the Ilocanos acquired this kind of play of entertainment from the Spaniards which after they had settled immediately introduced to the Ilocanos. It is also because most of the written literature or play has a clear taste and flavor of Castillan metrical romances and war exploits. It has a similar distinction on the famous Shakepearian plays which the Spaniards were very much adept to the scene or setting of the play.

To Ilocanos, the komedia or moro-moro is a part of their culture. With its entertainment form, the early Ilocanos valued and kept afresh in their minds the beauty, grandeur, and message the play delivered to their hearts. It is a kind of entertainment that made them happy and enriched their lives.

The early Malays inhabited the country especially the Ilocano-Malays had in their old traits, characters, and traditions perfectly patterned after the moro-moro. During those days, the Malays or even Negritoes, were staging war disputes among themselves. Who among them will win eventually achieve political suppremacy. In staging war, they used bolos, spears and arrows made of bamboo to kill one another. The better armed tribe with skillful knowledge on war and tactics would always win the conflict.

Thus, it would be a logical assertion or conlcusion that in attribution to the ancient social and political lives among the early settlers of the country, hence these manifestations of traits depicted in the komedia and the sarsuela.

Dooren G. Fernandez article "The Moro-moro" published at the Filipino Heritage, the Making of a Nation (1978) atated that it was the Jesuit Father Hieronimo Perez who wrote the first play entitled "*Una gran comedia de la toma del pueblo de Corralat, conquista dèl Cerro*" which presented to the Jesuit church on July 5, 1637. This play re-

counted the historical event and suggested that it was religious zeal that inflamed the soul of Governor Corcuera and led him to "avenge the injuries to God and the Christians of the islands".

This play after it was staged came to be known as the *comedia* or *moro-moro*, one of the earliest forms of stage drama developed in the Philippines.

Most of the stories developed for comedia presentations were attributed to the conflicts between the Christians and the Moros. Fernandez on her article cited above, the Cristianos kingdom were composed of King, Queen, Prince, Princess, Dukes and Counts, soldiers, and the Moros empire were caliph, vizier, generals, prince and princess.

It is customary that in the play, the Cristianos would always win over the Moros. The Cristianos were well prepared in battle and more so in their christian lives that God was always with them, the dominant virtue to propel them to a victory over that of the Moro kingdom.

The komediantes were gracious and flambouyantly dressed with colorful and elegant attires. Since the written play is long, it needs at least ten days of staging to finish it. Admission is free.

In the early days of the old Ilocos, particularly Vigan and Laoag, the centers of population, the komedia flourished and it was the only kind of entertainment that even men and women in the elite society by that time were chosen to play important characters in the komedia play. Once a young lady or a young man chosen to play the lead role their status in the society would be uplifted.

There is a general belief that the komedia is also associated with the religious belief of the people. In Laoag, there was a time when the komedia was not presented or performed during the feast of St. William, the Hermit. As a consequence to this, a conflagration happened where almost the town was levelled into ashes. After the fire, everyone in the community believed that is was St. William did it to punish the people for their failure to stage the komedia in the last fiesta staging. Since then, owing to their beliefs, the komedia has been a continuing form of entertainment when the feast of St. William is celebrated.

But in the decade of the seventies, the rich life of komedia suddenly came to halt. That is when the country has already started to feel the movement of modernization process. The komedia as viewed by the new batch of generations is a "dead form of entertainment" which is not in conformity anymore with the trends of modernization process.

Today, in Laoag City or the province of Ilocos Norte, it is lamentable to say that komedia is now a part of the past. A vanishing scenario in the past, it is now viewed into its permanent dislocation from the Ilocanos entertainment world. This perhaps is due to the rapid technological and scientific developments that are now fully enjoyed by the people. The komedia, they say, is not relevant to the kind of society they are now enjoying but an obsolete form unable to provide or hold anymore attention of its viewers.

What makes this new generation harshly voicing out their opinion on the komedia is that they have never known the historical and cultural values of it. The komedia should not be a thing to be forgotten. There should be a force from the people themselves to revive this very important stage play to propel its revival. A committee of historically inclined members of the society should be formed with the task to inculcate effectively to the attention of our young people with respect to the restaging of the komedia.

It is worthy to note that while the komedia is now in the brink of collapse from the scene of the Ilocanos here, one culturally-inclined individual, in the person of Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, president of AKA and the Gumil Hawaii respectively, is busy reviving as well as staging before Hawaiian audience the komedia plays for almost a decade now. No other Ilocano has ever attempted to bring into stage the colorful komedia plays in that state island of Hawaii except Mrs. Saludes. This is really her outstanding contribution to the enrichment and preservation of the culture and traditions of the Ilocanos in that particular foreign soil. But the saddest part is that the komedia lives in Hawaii but dies in its homeland, the Philippines.

The komedia should be revived along with the songs and dances, national custumes, languages, arts and letters of the Filipinos for these remain the total identity of its inhabitants, their pride and honor before the eyes of the world.

ILOCANOS ABROAD: OBSERVATIONS & IMPRESSIONS

DRS. GODOFREDO AND DEDICASION M. AGATEP REYES

The Ilocanos as a breed are known for their industry and thrift. By nature they are modest and humble, quiet and shy, especially evident among women. Their religiousity dates back 400 years ago when the Catholic faith was brought to the Ilocos Region with the installation of the Archdiocese of Nueva Segovia. Pope John Paul II, who officiated at the World Youth Day celebration on Jan. 12-15, 1995 in Manila, Philippines, blessed the 3 archdioceses celebrating their quadricentennial year in 1994-Archdiocese of Nueva Segovia, Archdiocese of Nueva Caceres, and Archdiocese of Cebu.



The Ilocanos are artistic, musically inclined, and graceful as borne out by their songs and dances. Their literary prowess has been shown by Pedro Bukaneg, the Father of Iluko literature, and Leona Florentino, the "Sappho of the Philippines". Juan Luna exemplifies the Ilocano painter with his Spoliarium. The Ilocanos' valor in war was shown by Gen. Antonio Luna, Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, Diego Silang, and Gabriela Silang, to cite a few of the revolutionary heroes.

In modern times, many Ilocano men and women can be cited for excelling in literature, fine arts, music, education, medicine, nursing, engineering, military service - name the area and there is an Ilocano who has made a name in it, not only locally but also internationally. They can thus be dubbed "world class Ilocanos".

By force of circumstances, Ilocanos have migrated to other places - Central Luzon and even Mindanao "to seek greener pastures". The limited land area and long dry season of the Ilocos motivated them to go out to augment their rice harvest. At first this migration was temporary and seasonal. however, with the passage of time, the land area of the Ilocos region could no longer accomodate the ever-increasing population of the inhabitants. Many Ilocanos settled in Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Mindanao. Presently, it is not presumptuous to say that anywhere in the Philippines there are Ilocanos.

When emigration to the United States was open to dependents of the naturalized Ilocano-American citizens, a great number of Ilocanos left their homes to go abroad, especially to Hawaii. Likewise, when professionals like doctors, nurses, and teachers were given the opportunity to work abroad, the Ilocanos did not miss this chance. Most of them worked in the East like New York, New Jersey, and Chicago and settled there.

In their recent trip abroad, from Nov. 28, 1994 to Jan. 18, 1995, the writers came in contact with relatives and friends who have already established

themselves in the places where they work. Through their stories, strong determination hard work and perseverance coupled with faith in God helped them succeed. Not only have they ordered their children, brothers, sisters, and parents to follow them abroad but they have also sent their children to college, graduating in courses like medicine, nursing, engineering, and computer education. They now enjoy the comfort of well-furnished houses and the abundance of good food, which in most of them is shown in excessive weight gain. Many are realtors and even have houses for rent.

Success attained by these Ilocanos is also manifested in promotion in their positions/careers like a former resident physician of the Reyes Clinic in the 1970's (the clinic owned by the writers). He is now a practicing surgeon teamed with another surgeon who is a nephew-in-law of the Reyeses. The wife of this former resident has been elected Councilwoman of Forked River, New Jersey, in spite of the fact that only 7 Filipino families live in that community.

The writers' nieces and nephews who are doctors, nurses, medical technologists, engineers, and computer technicians in New York and New Jersey are making good in their professions. Those in California are not less successful. Nursing seems to be the most lucrative profession among the younger immigrants who work "double-duty" to earn more dollars, especially those who have families left in the Philippines.

In spite of their pre-occupation in their double duties or sidelines, the Ilocanos have time to form associations for fellowship and camaraderie and mutual assistance among themselves and for scholarships/donations to deserving beneficiaries in their home provinces. Examples of these are the Sta Marians of Hawaii (SMOH) now in existence for 20 years under the continuing presidency of Engr. Carlito Soria of Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Sta. Maria Ilocos Sur Association (SMISA) of Northern California, now headed by Mrs. Angie Domingo Sivila of Mt. View, California. Narvacan and Magsingal towns of Ilocos Sur also have their associations abroad. Likewise, Badoc and Laoag City of Ilocos Norte have their own organizations. An association of Ilocano writers in Hawaii, the Gumil Hawaii, was established 24 yars ago by Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes who has been its continuing president.

Worth mentioning is the active involvement of GUMIL HAWAII in the promotion and development of Iluko literature and Iluko culture depicted in the komedia, the zarsuela, Filipino folk dances and folk songs and Ilokano costumes. A sister organization in the US Mainland is the AKA, Annak iti Kailokuan ti Amerika, also headed by Mrs. Saludes.

Worth mentioning, too, is the St. Mary's College Alumni Association of Hawaii founded by its first president, Mrs. Yolanda Castillo Espiritu, former librarian of the school in Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur. The newly formed organization, the SMC-ians of Hawaii, is headed by Dr. Medy Doles Kugel of Waianae, Hawaii. Its membership includes graduates, former students and supporters of St. Mary's College. Both organizations are financially supporting the Alumni Hall project of St. Mary's College.

From their observations and intimate association with the Ilocanos, particularly, their close relatives, "baptismal and nuptial children" and friends from Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur, and Gumilianos and Gumilianas with whom they slept, dined, travelled to tourist spots, laughed and conversed in their trips abroad to US Mainland and Hawaii (3x for Godofredo and 5x for Dedicacion), the writers noted the versatility and competitiveness of the Ilocanos who cannot be outdone in any field of endeavor. Armed with strong determination, hard work, perseverance, and abiding faith in God, the Ilocanos can successfully meet the difficult challenge of life abroad. They have shown their never-to-be-forgotten generosity and heartwarming hospitality to the Reyeses who will forever be grateful to them.

How Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America Came Into Being

PACITA C. SALUDES

Year 1979 when I was appointed chairman of social activies of Badoc-Pinili Aid Association of Hawaii (BPAAH) by the president, Felipe Madarang. The main purpose was to raise funds for the printing of books of the organization and to socialize its members.

I know we can display the real Fiesta ti Kailokuan that becomes old memories way back home. I said to myself that this is now the chance we can bring out pretty but timid young ladies from their shells. A "popularity contest" exactly for this purpose.

Preserving the tradition, culture and arts is another to remind the people especially to the youth who had never heard yet about it.

I have to write Ilocano plays (drama) to be acted on stage. This will entertain, with the main gist that the culture, art and tradition is embeded in these plays. This acts to remind the forgotten culture back home.

I have written Komedia Ilocana in the original. We used to enjoy watching komedia during fiesta in Ilocos. I remember when I spent the hot summer days of evenings in our town plaza only to watch komedia. The daring fights of the Kings and Princes from two nations to claim the hands of the princess to become their wife. The grudges of two nations that make a terrible conflict of the play. The Moros and the Christians with their dazzling colored robes to add more accent to the play. Either a comedy or a tragedy ending, it leaves the viewer that exciting story of komedia.

According to Hawaii's history, we brought in this show to Hawaii during this third generation. I am proud of that. The older members of the cast know how to act the funny actions and funny talks in rhymes to express komedia ways of presenting. But the younger generation must be trained to the way they act and express the words in a manner that they can be a *komediante*. This gave curiosity to Hawaii's people (the rainbow they call) of different colors.

We present Fiesta to Kailokuan once a year since 1979. The play follows the coronation pageant with no difference to our very own town fiesta.

Unfortunately, during the up-growing of this activity, the old people of the BPAAH lost interest in this presentation. For unreasonable dissatisfaction.

As the chairlady, I resigned but I have to take with me the title "Fiesta Ti Kailokuan". Some of my cast who are non-members of Badoc-Pinili Aid Association of Hawaii encouraged me to continue to

write plays as it is a good hobby for all of them and at the same time the people in the community asked for it.

My group showed me their interest to continue what we have started as it has already been popularized. I registered the title, "ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI HAWAII", only to become one among the hundred of Filipino Organizations in Hawaii.

As an adventurer, I cannot miss to go anywhere to relax. That was winter 1985 when I went to the Mainland. I met a lot of Filipino friends old and new friends who wanted to join Annak ti Kailokuan. When I came back to Hawaii, I talked to our Legal Adviser who suggested to change the Annak ti Kailokuan iti Hawaii to Annak ti Kailokuan iti America, in short (AKA).

That was July 4, 1986 when I raised my hand as first President of AKA installed by Lt. Governor of Hawaii, Benjamin Cayetano, our first legal Advisor. The objectives of AKA are:

1. To preserve and nurture the culture, arts and tradition of the Ilocanos.
2. To unite and strengthen the relationships of the Ilocanos in America.
3. To provide Scholarships to bright students from the Ilocos Region whose parents cannot afford to send them to school.
4. To teach those who are interested to learn the Iloco Dialect.
5. To compile into books the history of the Ilocos provinces and its people at home and abroad.

AKA's anniversary is always celebrated every year to display to the public its prosperous achievements and continue participation to all the ethnic and Filipino organizations in Hawaii. We urge all the Ilocanos to be proud of our own self in this foreign land. They say Ilocanos are everywhere in the world and they can survive to whatever way of life they encounter. AKA and its activities can be heard at KISA Radio, 1540 AM in Honolulu every Sunday at 10:00 a.m. at the GUMILIANA show. KISS A M the only Filipino Radio Station in the entire United States.

What are the activities of AKA and its relation to other groups?

AKA has its annual activities to handle every year. Aside from dealing with other organizations, we are reaching out to all Ilocanos to let them know its purpose. We are eager to hear their opinions, suggestions, and comments. In other words, this group is open for anything that makes it better and more useful as a group to its membership, the community and other countries as well.

July is the anniversary month. The group has to prepare something for the Ilocanos and non-Ilocanos who dare to wish to know more about Ilocano Culture, arts and traditions. We have the spcial event "*Fiesta ti Kailokuan*" which is held in any prominent place in Oahu, like the accessible auditorium of Farrington High School, CPO Club in Pearl Harbor and other places available for the affair scheduled date.

Like in Ilocos when "Fiesta" comes, every one has to be ready when the day come. Young and old ladies have to participate Folk dances, songs, Ilocano medleys and Ilocano plays are presented in a really life story and acted in a local color to be specific.

Old people come to reminisce, while the young ones come to learn and know their roots better. The Lolas and Lolos urged to go back once more to see their native land. Some of the youths crave to see the place for proof of the informations they get, while the others are scared to see where their roots came from.

Our fund raising is the "Popularity Contest". Young ladies want to join for it is their chance to visit their home town. They are the "Goodwill" as a Queen of AKA to visit the land which are accompanied by qualified chairladies. The Queen comments are they want to go back again. Why? there is joy, there is love, and closer and warmer kinship that they never felt and never found in this environment they live in.

There are also married ladies to be crowned as MRS. AKA. First of all, they want to help pursue the goals of AKA and at the same time to be given the chance to review again the place where they

grew up, and love ones left at home and the beautiful things they can never find in this part of the world. Their husbands are also proud of them. Their unchangeable personality which they are proud to display as well as to be a model for their own children and grandchildren.

AKA offers scholarship to students from La Union, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, and Abra. These students are screened by their grades and that their parents cannot afford to send them to school. It is heart pleasing and gives great satisfaction for us, the AKANS because we know that the little help we can offer to the needy will make a change, a big change in their lives.

This year 1995 is its 8th years of exsistence. Had left a glittering shadows behind as years fold away. We keep on wishing and praying that more years to come to fulfill the lofty dreams of the Ilocanos in this foreign land.

Being away from home we will try to overcome homesickness that passes our ways. More so to new immigrants who cannot still focus their eyes forward to make themselves and their families feel afresh to the new identity they came into.

"ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA will always be true to its purpose, and remain forsighting to the betterment of the Ilocanos away from. No Filipino can be lonely and un-attended as long as he is with AKA.

In Hawaii, You Are Among Friends

JOSE A. BRAGADO AND CRISPINA B. BRAGADO

As you arrive in Hawaii, as a visitor or an immigrant, you will be looking forward to an exciting stay. Standing before the immigration booth for clearance, the immediate members of your family, relatives and friends are waiting excitedly for you outside. They carry leis which they will hang on your neck, means aloha or welcome. And when you are out of the immigration area, one will ask you to pose beside your luggage and picture you. Then the welcoming party will join you for souvenir shots.

These are the events you will remember when you set foot on the so-called Island of Paradise.

As you snug on a car, your relatives and friends will follow you. You will be surprised that a party is waiting for you: special lunch or dinner, with foods that perhaps you have not tasted yet throughout your life in the Philippines.

Just imagine, big crabs, shrimps, pork and chicken adobo, and many kinds of foods. If your relatives have not prepared a party at their homes they will bring you to a Filipino restaurants like Elena and Mabuhay restaurants respectively. Here, you will taste Ilokano recipes like *dinardaraan, pinapaitan, balatong* with ampalaya leaves, milkfish, pinakbet and many others.

As a visitor, you will enjoy brief sojourn in Hawaii. Because the hospitality of the Ilocanos or your host cannot be forgotten, as in the case of Mr. & Mrs. Marck Allogones of Notley Street, Honolulu, Hawaii. If you are a guest of the AKA and GUMIL Hawaii particularly Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, you will be treated to the best of their ability.

Thus, as you step down at the Honolulu International Airport, the Gumilians are already there waiting to fetch you, as long as they know the time of your arrival. If not, just ring up Mrs. Saludes at their residence at Wanaka Street, and after a few minutes, a car suddenly parks beside you and Mrs. Saludes will alight followed by her husband, Mr. Fred Saludes.

Of course, you can never fully imagine the warm aloha they will impart. Occasionally, Mrs. Saludes will take picture to remember your arrival. Mrs. Saludes will then drive toward the nearest Filipino restaurant at Moanalua.

Most likely, early in the morning Mrs. Saludes will interview you over her GUMILIANA Show at KISA Radio 1540. The only Filipino Radio Station in America. She will ask you to greet your townmates, relatives and friends in Hawaii. Or she will bring you to television studio for interview.

The next step for you to experience is going around the island. Expect to see the island of Oahu.. You will be accompanied by a group of cars complete with snacks and lunch.

If you are a guest of Annak Ti Kailokuan or GUMIL Hawaii, all the officers and members will join you riding in their own cars. The meeting place is at 1358 Wanaka Street.

Aside from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Saludes, the following will join the entourage: Carlo Laforga with his kids, Andy and Jocelyn Santos; Lory Saoit-Baloaloa, Flory M. Fermin, Tessie Agpaoa, Efrén and Perlita Sadorra, Roland and Edith Pascua, Marck and Maxie Allagones, Teddy and Vinea Sidiaren, Fely Cristobai, Elpidio and Vina Antolin, Nora Cabico, Cleo Bala, Ric Agnes, Fernando Agnes, and many others.

Destination for lunch is Haleiwa Beach Park or Waimanalo Park, a two hour drive. But before you reach the place, you pass along the streets of Waikiki, the heart of Honolulu, and the business center of Hawaii.

Of course, you will enjoy seeing the light complexioned women with their intriguing bikinis sunbathing on the white sands of Waikiki Beach. Then pass by Kewalu Basin Park, a seashore near Waikiki.

After a few minutes, the group will pause along the highway to take a grand view of the endless blue sea. You will gasp at the deep ravine below, as waves caress the rocks ceaselessly. Here, you can also see Diamond Head, the Hanauma Bay and the Blow Hole. Unobtrusively, Efren Sadorra will be stealing pictures of the group with his video camera.

Then the group will proceed to the Sea Life Park. Someone will take care of your entrance fee of $13 more or less. Inside, you will note the Hawaiian Reef Tank, a big circular aquarium where you can find thousands of fish species from all over the world; Hawaiian Ocean Theater, where a Haole girl narrates the story of the love affair of a man and woman at the place, accented with dancing and playing whales.

You may spend one to two hours at the Sea Life Park if you follow the program closely. Trying your luck with an oyster, buy one for $5. Fortunate enough, you may be richer by one or two pearls. If you agree with the salesgirls, they will mount the pearl on any of the jewelry for sale at their store.

Around the island is a long way. Yo may pass by Kuwaloa Park, Coconut Island and the Polynesian Cultural Center. If you would be late at the beginning of the program, the group may decide not to enter because you have to wait until the door opens for the next show.

Then proceed to the Mormon Temple, a tourist spot of Hawaii. (If you are in a big group, the administration will entertain you with a short film portraying their religion).

If there is enough time to visit the Valley of the Temples at Kaneohe, you may pass through either Pali Tunnel or Wilson Tunnel. The Valley of the Temples is a cemetery of wealthy families in Hawaii. The cadaver of the late President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines lay in state there. Many tourists visited the valley.

You will enjoy the picnic when you reach Waimanalo Park or Haleiwa Park. Everybody brings the best food like seafoods, pinakbet, adobo (chicken or pork), salad and many others. Canned softdrinks and Budweiser, Lite or Budlight beers are abundant, stored in ice boxes.

You may not have experienced these in the Philippines. Aside from the atmosphere, you can see the difference. And you may likely conclude that the Ilokanos in Hawaii are very rich. Well not exactly. The richness is found in their hearts.

While everybody in the picnic is busy with the late lunch, Efren Sadorra is also busy taking pictures with his video camera. Or anyone who brought a camera with him.

If there is still enough time, the group will proceed to Pearl Harbor. Here, you may view the film showing when the Japanese Navy attacked Pearl Harbor and sank the USS Arizona, in which 1,177 American marines died on December 7, 1941. After the film showing, you may ride on a yacht owned by the US Navy and proceed to where the USS Arizona sunk. You may see under the water the rusting parts of the battleship.

Or you may view a US submarine, USS Bowkin, which was responsible for the sinking of 44 enemy vessels during the Second World War. This submarine was launched on December 7, 1942. Since 1981, over two million tourists have visited this vintage US submarine. Inside, you may see the torpedoes, the living quarters of the officers and crews. That is a rare experience of a lifetime. If

you had not come to Hawaii, you may not have seen those relics of exciting events.

If your destination is the Big Island, you may come upon a different atmosphere. After you arrive at the Honolulu International Airport, you proceed to the domestic airport and board either an ALoha or a Hawaiian Airline plane.

Honolulu to Hilo, Big Island is about 45 minutes flight. As in Oahu, you will experience the same hospitality of the Ilokanos in the Big Island. The only difference is that you cannot find big and tall commercial buildings in Hilo, the seat of business and the local government.

If you are a friend or relative of Mr. Faustino Domingo or Cresencia dela Rosa-Domingo, they will accompany you around the island which takes about seven hours with several stopovers. Of course, they will bring you to Walaula Heiau Visitor Center of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, to view a short and informative film about the erruption of a volcano, and how the fire of lava flows.

Then they will show you the valley of lava in Kalapana. Do not attempt to get even a small piece of lava, or else Madam Pele will get mad and punish you. That is a belief of the folks, so try not to test it.

The Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park extends from Mauna Loa to the sea cost near Kalapana. Then at least an hour to drive to Crater Rim Road which goes around Kilauea. You will pass by forests and craters. No doubt you will notice the high piled lava that covers the landscape. Kilauea is regarded as one of the most active volcanoes in the world.

Maybe they will bring you to the City of Refuge National Historic Park, or Captain Cook Monument. Then to Kailua-Kona, or Keahole Pt. It is a long journey going around the island and perhaps, you will reach the Black Sand Beach in the afternoon.

In case your destination is Maui, a twenty-five minute flight from Honolulu, you will also experience the same hospitality of the Ilocanos. You may be a friend or acquaintance of Rey and Cecille Piros, owner of Rey-Cel Enterprises in Kahului, or Arnold and Rosie Baxa, or Lito and Flor Andrion in Wailuku -- they will treat you with around-the-island tour. Certainly, they will bring you to Iao Needle Park, Heritage Garden, then to Puukolii, Honokowaii, Kapalua, Whalers Village at Kaanapali Beach, where you can see the giant skeleton of a whale.

They will also drive along the best hotels in town which you can find along the shore. For example, there are the Grand Wailea Resort, Kea Lani Hotel, Maui Prince Hotel and many others.

In case you are a guest of GUMIL Maui, Arnold Baxa, its president, will bring you to MAUI PALMS Resort and Hotel, and to the residence of other friends, namely, Atty. Art Baxa, Mel Batangan , Lian and Rosie Ramos, Damaso Andrion, Lauro Baldonado and others.

We only cite three destinations here - Oahu, Big Island and Maui, although there are many Ilokanos is Kauai, Molokao, Lamai and smaller islands of Niihau and Kahoolawe. We make special mention only of the four islands because of their size, population and economic advancement.

In case you stay or live in Honolulu, temporarily or permanently, you are likely to spend than the people living in the Big Island Molokai, Kauai and Maui. The standard of living in Honolulu is very high, next to Alaska. But then, the hospitality and industriousness of the Ilokanos are incomparable to those of any ethnic groups in Hawaii.

Any time you see a malunggay tree or vegetable plants in the yard of a certain home, you can be sure that place is owned by an Ilokano. Indeed Ilokanos are considered the best workers in any part of the American continent. And in Hawaii, Ilokanos have two or more jobs a day to cope with the life style of this fiftieth State of America.

Now, if you are a guest of GUMIL Hawaii or Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America, you are already with the solicitous attention of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Saludes at Salt Lake Area. Before you set foot at their doorstep, they will bring you first to a popular restaurant owned by an Ilokano. They will even accompany you to Las Vegas, Nevada or Mexico for a short vacation. Or to Big Island, to Maui, to Molokai or Kauai.

Aside from these, you will receive scheduled invitations from friends. They will likely accompany

you to a dinner at the residence of Mrs. Maura C. Tacderan at Ahuula, or at the residence of Fely Cristobal at Ewa Beach, or at the residence of Virgilio and Yolanda Espiritu at Kalihi, or at the residence of Letty R. Pascua at Mililani. It could be a lunch at the residence of Efren and Perlita Sadorra at Ewa Beach, or at the residence of Felipe and Dolores Tabion at Aliamanu Street, or at the residence of Engr. and Mrs. Ric Agnes at San Antonio Avenue, or at the residence of Benny and Flor Amigable at Likini Street, or at the residence of Lina Andres Andrian - Lerina Galvez and Lydia S. Ramiro.

Or they will bring you to Bert and Alice Castañeda's VIDEORAMA. Alice may call on Mel Gonzales' radio program, and in return, Mel will announce your presence in Honolulu for a visit.

Possibly you are a friend of Roland and Mary Bueno: they will fetch you for dinner at home, or at a restaurant, preferably at Montery Seafoods and Restaurant at Pearl City. Or of Mrs. Frances Cadoy, who will bring you to Pagoda Floating Restaurant at Waikiki or at Flamingo Chuckwagon for lunch. Mrs. Dolly Ortal will be pleased to bring you to a Chinese restaurant.

If you are a friend of Joe Lazo or Maggie Domingo, they will bring you to Kengo's Restaurant at Kapiolani.

If it is a big affair, like an Ilokano gathering or a stage presentation held at the Farrington High School auditorium or at the Sheraton Hotel at Waikiki, you may be sure many are anxious to invite you to join them at the affair as their esteemed guest.

In all of these happenings, you cannot deny that you have sensed, felt and seen how Ilokanos in Hawaii care for and love you, as a guest, as a friend or as a relative.

These are the living traits, traditions and culture of the Ilokanos even though they are thousands of miles across the seas from their mother-land-the Philippines. They still cherish the essence of being a true Ilokano. Within their hearts, they speak the dialect, or the Iloko language. Living in a so-called Paradise is not a hindrance to the development and propagation of Iloko culture, as witness their annual presentation of Iloko drama and komedia in another land. We dare say people from other countries and climes have not come up with such achievements.

We salute all the Ilokanos. Your tribe will increase and flourish, certainly.

Building the Dream. . .
The Filipino Community Center

On August 14, 1994, the Filipino Community Center (FILCOM) held an impressive kick-off ceremony to formally present the project to the Filipino Community, and to its supporters and prospective donors.

The idea of a Filipino Center is actually an old dream, conceived by many prolific Filipinos past and present, that did not gain grounds until 1991 when the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, under its President, Lito Alcantara, decided to develop the concept.

Soon, the FilCom Center project spread out among Filipino organizations, and the contagious enthusiasm and optimism, no matter how great and how many shares them, are not enough. The project's completion requires millions of dollars and funds will not be readily available unless everyone contributes either by direct donation or by helping to raise funds through different campaigns.

Currently, FimCom Center committees are busy planning a major fundraising event to realize the financial requirement of the project. UFCH President Rick Manayan, who is in charge of International Fundraising Committee is scheduled to meet with Philippine President, Fidel Ramos, to discuss the project and the possibility of President and Mrs. Ramos to endorse the project to possible donors from the Philippines, and also to be the honorary chairpersons for the international fundrasing campaign.

Rick is also appealing to the UFCH and its umbrella organizations to participate by donating a sum for the project. "The FilCom Center is for us.

With it, we hope to bring together different individuals and groups to share our diverse yet common culture, tradition, and values. Let us work together to make it happen." Rick remarked.

About The Filipino Community Center

The purpose of having a Filipino Community Center is to provide a gathering place for Filipinos, and a venue for our activities, cultural events, and



other programs that would enhance and perpetuate our cultural values and heritage.

FilCom Center should be a place where diverse social programs and human services would include senior and elderly programs, children and youth activites, family counseling services, among others. Organizations may also hold conferences, meetings and conduct other community activites at FilCom Center.

The project calls for a 2 to 4 acres of land to allow ample parking and for possible future expansion. It should be accessible by public transportation, and if possible, to be located in an area where Filipino growth is apparent. The Site Acquisition Committee is continously researching for possible appropriate areas in the Central and Leeward Oahu.

FilCom Center planners is spearheaded by Roland Casamina, FilCom President, assisted by the UFCH and its member organizations, and the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, among others.

The project's building plans and achitectural designs are currently being studied, as well as its interior and exterior details. Ground breaking is planned for early 1999, and target date of completion is the year 2000.



Reaching For Higher Crounds

JEREMIAS A. CALIXTO

The Filipinos in Hawaii have gone a long way since the days of the first sakadas more than eight decades ago. They have since achieved a higher quality of life and finer lifestyles, in a material way. Many Filipinos now own Honolulu, most of the homes owned by Filipinos are worth an average of $300 thousand. They own an average of two cars per family.

Many Filipinos have attained eminence in the community: Lt. Gov. Benjamin Cayetano, Sen. Ron Menor, Speaker Daniel Kihano, Reps. Romy Cachola, Emilio Alcon, Julie Duldulao and many others. However, it is still a long way to go before Filipinos reach the peak. As Oscar De Zuniga, a Filipino poet, wrote in his poem, "Like the Molave": (Molave is a Philippine hardwood, highly resistant to elements and indestructible by termites).

In relation to other ethnic groups, many Filipinos are atill in the lower rung of the economic ladder. Many, if not most, are employed in non-professional jobs as workers in hotels, restaurants and factories, farm workers in papaya, sugar and pineapple plantations, and as construction workers.

Disparity in the employment of Filipinos in government offices in relation to the population ratio of Filipinos to other ethnic groups is evident. This is particularly true in the Department of Education. Only about two percent of the teaching force are Filipinos, while Filipino pupils make up 20% of the total student population.

Another concern is the low proportion of Filipino students going to higher education. At the University of Hawaii at Manoa, an under represented seven percent are Filipinos; only about 11% are in community colleges. This unproportionate schooling distribution will eventually limit the opportunity of Filipinos to get into better jobs.

The seemingly weak sense of identity of many of the younger generation Filipinos with the land of their origin is another serious concern. Some even, lamentably, deny their roots not realizing that people who forget where they come from end to get lost and arrive nowhere. Allied to this problem is the weakening - and outright loss - of the traditional cultural values among the young generation Filipinos like thrift, obedience, and respect for elders. Many have forgotten their cultural heritage and the use of their language. Enviably, third generation Japanese in Hawaii still speak - or at least understand - Niponggo (the Japanese language).

A weak sense and lack of common identity among Filipinos is likewise evident. Ours is a fractious society, an archipelago (divided into islands) embracing varied, at times, opposing sentiments. We have a proliferation of organizations with shortsighted and sometimes divisive goals, lacking in higher motives, clearer visions, and keener sense of

common identity or the striving for a brighter image of the Filipino.

The latest and most disturbing phenomenon that has painted a bad picture for the Filipino community is the alleged involvement of Filipino youth in gangs and drugs. This has put the Filipino image in an ignominious and disdainful light.

Despite these depressing observations, the Filipino possesses indubitable qualities that make him standout in honor and nobility. In like manner, the Filipinos in Hawaii can reach higher ground through a deeper awareness of their values, the importance of pursuing higher education, the development of a closer sense of common identiy, love and devotion to their homeland, the perpetuation of the old cultural values, and a harmonious assimilation into the Hawaiian society.

The Filipinos in Hawaii should stand tall and strong like the molave on higher grounds. Then, perhaps, Rizal in his grave can rest in peace with the assurance that his countrymen "walk like brown gods" (in the words of Zuniga) on higher grounds.

ILOCANOS IN HAWAII

PACITA C. SALUDES

According to latest census, there are more than 200,000 Filipinos in Hawaii. Out of this count, sixty percent are Ilocanos. Like other nationalities in the Rainbow islands, Ilocanos organized their own groups. We call them unit organizations compounded under an umbrella organization - the United Filipino Council of Hawaii (UFCH).

The UFCH, organized in 1959, caters the social and political advancement of Ilocanos in their human interactions to other ethnic groups of Hawaii.

Since 1959, the United Filipino Council of Hawaii has produced twenty-five talented men who have led the organization who are as follows.

Roland D. Sagum	1959-1961
Justo dela Cruz	1961-1962
Nicanor Domingo	1962-1963
Diosdado Avecilla	1963-1965
Gelacio N. Dacang	1965-1966
Frank C. Fariñas	1966-1967
Jose E. Sanidad	1967-1969
Manuel C. Guillermo	1969-1970
Mario P. Bautista	1970-1971
Flaviano G. Leomo	1971-1972
David Paco	1972-1973
Henry A. Manayan, M.D.	1973-1975
Gene Albano	1975-1976
Jake Manegdeg	1976-1977
Pat Esclito, Jr.	1977-1978
Jake Manegdeg	1978-1979
Pete Ramos	1979-1981
David Paco	1981-1982
Virgilio Agcolicol	1982-1984
Francisco Ugale	1984-1986
Bert Ugalino	1986-1988
Tony Ramil	1988-1990
Maggie P. Domingo	1990-1992
Zachary G. Labes	1992-1994
Rick Manayan	1994-Present

Zachary Labes and Rick Manayan are the youngest presidents who led the UFCH. They are both local born in the third generation whose parents were Ilocanos. Zachary Labes' father is a Visayan while his mother is Ilocano. The father of Rick Manayan, Dr. Henry Manayan, hails from Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte. Dr. Manayan was also president of UFCH from 1973-1975.

Rick Manayan is a tireless businessman and a community leader whose vision spans the past to the 21st century. He is the president and General Manager of 1540 KISS AM Radio Station, the only Filipino owned and family operated radio station in the United States. After he graduated from St. Louis High School, he attended the University of California and obtained a Bachelor Degree. He attended Chaminade University and pursued MBA degree.

Rick aims and thinks big for his community particularly the Hawaii Filipinos. He vows to uphold the social and moral welfare of the Hawaii Filipino through special projects. His goals and objectives can make a change. Among them are youth development, sports program for all ages, scholarships, programs for elderly and handicapped and immigrants. Rick Manayan always wants to formulate things that will enrich ones life.

ILLUSTRIOUS WOMEN OF ILOCANDIA

EMILIO L. ALVAREZ

A glimpse thru a pantheon of great Filipinos will lead one to discover a striking fact which is the inspiring and beautiful reality that Ilocandia has produced a galaxy of illustrious women who in their own individual way are luminous guiding stars for the youth of our country.

I am here enumerating very briefly a few that I have chosen at random depending solely on the whim of fancy in my choice.

PAMULINAWEN - *Pamulinawen* was the pre-Hispanic maiden to whom the regional love song of the Ilocanos entitled Pamulinawen was dedicated. The term *Pamulinawen* is an old Ilocano name. The phrases "*nasudi unay a nagan*" (most illustrious name) and "*naganmo a casam-itan*" (your sweetest name) found in the second stanza of the song refer to the name *Pamulinawen*.

A careful study of the song and Ilocano customs and traditions reveal to us the beautiful practice in the Ilocos wherein an "Ilocana" damsel endowed with the sterling virtues cherished by the "Ilocanas" was given the distinction of deserving the rare and meaningful name *Pamulinawen*. Tradition has perpetuated the conception that the maiden *Pamulinawen* to whom the regional song of the Ilocanos was dedicated is the song of the symbol of the ideal Ilocano womanhood.

THE BANNATIRAN OF ILOCANDIA
(Señorita Valentina of Laoag)

At the turn of the twentieth century Don Claro Caluya who was reputed to be the Prince of Ilocano Poets fell madly in love with one of the most gracious beauties of Laoag. Her name was Valentina. She belonged to the "*principalia*" of the capital of Ilocos Norte. Her singular faminine charm was accentuated by the smoothness of her "*cayumangi*" complexion. For this reason she was affectionately nicknamed *Bannatiran* by the poet. *Bannatiran* by the name of an indigenous bird with peculiarly glossy black feathers, small red bill and red entreating eyes. Hunters know it was one of the most coyish birds in the region as it is very difficult to catch it.

Don Claro fervently hoped that some day Cupid would shoot his arrow in his favor as he was more in a position than all his rivals, being a gifted poet, to avail himself of Apollo's lyre to advance his gentle courtship. But his dreams did not come true. Señorita Valentina was slowly falling in love with an aggressive, handsome, tall and equally madly in love rival. Sensing this the poet conceived of a pathetic gesture to stop the object of his devotion from falling totally into the arms of this particular rival. So his bleeding heart gave vent to a melodic plea for affection addressed to Bannatiran, which gave form and tune to a beautiful song. Unfortunately for Don Claro, the maiden's heart was not meant for him and some time he was a broken-

hearted poet. Thus a sobbing lyre gave birth to a tender song that now pervades the atmosphere wherever Ilocanos are found. As a beautiful sequel to the creation of a beautiful song, Lady Bannatiran emerged so realistically from the essence of this historic folk song of the North. Señorita Valentina has already passed to eternal life but her charming image and soul as the Bannatiran of Ilocandia will intimately remain with us forever.

MARIA JOSEFA GABRIELA - Born in Ilocos Sur in 1731 and died in 1763. When Diego Silang, the famous leader of the most successful and extensive uprising in Ilocandia was treacherously killed by his friend Miguel Vicos, his valiant and faithful wife, Maria Josefa Gabriela continued on the fight. She was incensed by the iniquity her husband suffered and inspired by the fervent desire of her people for liberty, she gathered the remnants of her husband's army and won the support of the Tinguians of Abra. Riding on a white horse she led her forces against Vigan but unfortunately she suffered a series of defeats. She retreated to Abra where she was vehemently followed. She was captured in Abra in September 1763. She was brought to Vigan heavily guarded and in October 1763 she was mercilessly hanged, Gabriela is considered by historians as the Joan of Arc of Ilocandia.

LEONOR RIVERA - Leonor Rivera the beautiful, sweet, loving, pure hearted and faithful sweetheart of Rizal is considered the most maidenly among famous Filipino women. Among the Ilocanos when a woman bloomed with the beautiful character traits and virtues cherished by the "*Ilocanas*" of old, she was given the distinctive name Pamulinawen. Leonor was blessed with the sterling virtues of an ideal woman. And since Leonor was also and Ilocana as confirmed by no other authority than the illustrious first lady senator of the Philippines, Mrs. Geronima Pecson, it follows that she too was a *Pamulinawen*.

DOÑA LAUREANA NOVICIO Y ANCHETA - She is considered the most illustrious Filipino mother. This honor is accorded her because of the very rare distinction of having given to her country three sons who are among the greatest and most illustrious the Philippines has produced. Juan Luna, the great painter was acclaimed equal to the best that Spain and France had produced. He was the first Filipino who had successfully spot-lighted the Philippines in the international map. Antonio Luna is recognized by our historians as the greatest general of the revolution. And the third is Manuel Luna who is known to be the first virtuso of the Philippines. He was a wizard of the violin. He played in Spain, Italy and France where he was very much appreciated. He was as geat as Antonio and Juan.

LEONA FLORENTINO - Leona Florentino is the national poetess of the Philippines. Her immortal poems and dramas won fame and were exhibited in the Philippine exposition in Madrid in 1887. Her poems were fervently patriotic and portrayed the customs and life of the country and depicted the beautiful scenery of her picturesque native land. Her drama too throbbed with ardent patriotism. Doña Leona Florentino was the illustrious mother of Don Isabelo de los Reyes, an ex-senator and a militant labor leader. Don Isabelo was a national figure himself.

JOSEFA LLANES ESCODA - A native of Dingras, Ilocos Norte, Mrs. Escoda is a heroine of international fame in the second world war. She gave her life for the cause of the resistance movement. She is also remembered and revered for having been the founder of the Girl Scout Movement in the Philippines.

JULIA AGCAOILI - Julia Agcaoili was one of the early queens of the Philippine Carnival and Fair formerly held annually in the city of Manila. She was the first Ilocana to reign over such a national festivity. Julia was born in the small town of Piddig, Ilocos Norte. She was one of the children of the late Don Julio Agcaoili who became the chief executive of the province of Ilocos Norte, first by appointment and then by election. Doña Julia was married to Don Jose Martinez.

APOLONIA SALVADOR. - (Born in Ilocos Sur) Apolonia Salvador was one of the first fifteen Filipino women who graduated in nursing in the Philippines.

ANTONIA MARCOS RUBIO - (Born in Batac, Ilocos Norte).

At the end of the twentieth century a particular Iloco dramatic type known as *Bucanegan* has been to a certain extent developed. It is similar to the *dallut* in which two contending persons, usually a man and a woman, engage themselves in an extemporaneous poetical polemics. the dallut, however, such verse is set to a short mystical melancholic melody which is not the case in *Bucanegan*. This form of poetic joust known as *Bucanegan* has been named after the father of Iloco literature, Pedro Bucaneg. Bucanegan is the Iloco counterpart of Balagtasan. Antonia Marcos Rubio enjoys the dinstinction of having been the only woman in the country known to have merited the title of a Bucanegra.

ENRIQUETA DE PERALTA - (Born in Dingras, Ilocos Norte.

Doña Enriqueta de Peralta was another poetess whose poems and writings were full of patriotic fervor. Her works were all in Ilocano. She was considered one of the best poetess that Ilocandia has produced.

THIS IS THE ILOCANO

BY EMILIO L. ALVAREZ

The Ilocano's attitude towards life, his industry, thrift and fortitude, his cheerful resignation to drudgery and his aptitude to survive, are traits which have been responsible for the well-known stability of their homes, particularly in the province of Ilocos Norte which is very rarely if ever disturbed by any acute economic disruption and helplessness. These particular Ilocano traits should be inculcated among our people.

An unprejudiced examination of the economic phase of Ilocano way of life, his peculiar characteristics and love for independent existence would be both enlightening and encouranging.

The obsession of an Ilocano: The principal obsession of an Ilocano is to build a stable economic security for his family. This seems to be an inherent trait of the Ilocano. To almost all Ilocanos, the cornerstone of such a security is a permanent guaranteed source of his family rice supply for the whole year around.

Ilocanos migrate to acquire land: To achieve his obsession he first procures a rice field. If he cannot acquire a piece of land in the locality where he lives, he migrates where he can secure one. This is the reason why from the original single province of the old Ilocos there are now thirteen provinces to which the Ilocanos migrated and which are now recognized as Ilocano provinces. They are Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Abra, Mountain Province, Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Zambales, and half of Pangasinan.

There are also many Ilocanos in Northern Pampanga, Northern Quezon, Masbate, Laguna, Mindoro, Palawan, Cotabato, Davao, Rizal, Zamboanga City, Quezon City, Manila and other parts of the country where they have established their economic well-being.

Ilocanos go to foreign countries to earn money for the acquisition of lands: A majority of the Ilocanos who went to Hawaii or other countries did so to earn money with which to buy a piece of land at home or elsewhere. This is the reason why an Ilocano marries first before going abroad. After saving a big amount in a place where he works, he sends money to his wife to buy an agricultural land.

His next obsession is to have a home he calls his own: Once an Ilocano has acquired a piece of land to cultivate he builds his modest dwelling at first of bamboo and cogon. Near his house he also constructs his rice granary called *agamang*, and the native chicken pen known as *cagab* both of which are very unique. Farther from the house he makes a pig pen and shed for hay. Indispensable of course,

is a deep well with earthen pipes to assure him a good water supply.

The Ilocano produces almost everything he needs: The genuine Ilocano farmer is also obsessed by the innate desire to produce everything that he needs whenever it is possible.

He converts his house lot into an orchard of selected fruit trees. Among his preferences are the mango, orange, chico, *pias*, papaya, *carmay*, *atis*, *lumboy*, *guayaba*, and the indispensable banana. He also plants some coconuts out of which fruits he makes tasty native sweets and cookies. The coconut provides him the oil, essential to the Ilocano. It is used for medicine, for cooking, as a purgative, massage oil, lubricant, hair preservative, poison antidote, illumination fuel, for hair dressing and other uses. Out of the leaves, shells, husk, and other parts of the coconut palm tree an innumerable variety of utensils and useful things are made.

To supplement his rice supply he plants corn, sweet potatoes "*Kamoteng kahoy*" and peanuts. For a favorite snack in the mid-afternoon he prepares a basket of boiled young corn, or "*nilubian*" (boiled kamoteng kahoy, coconut, banana with molasses) all mashed together in a mortar.

Being a vegetarian he raises "*marunggay*", "*patani*", "*alucon*", "*saluyot*", "*cabatiti*", eggplant, tomatoes, "*ampalaya*", "*carabasa*" and other several vegetables.

The white squash (tabungaw) grown near the house with an elevated woven bamboo splits for support, provides him with additional vegetable supply for many months as the tender shoots, flowers and fruits are all palatable to the Ilocano. Out of the skin of the hardened ripe fruit the famous sun-and-rain helmet of the Ilocano popularly known as "tabungaw" is made.

Since the Ilocano is fond of condiments and salad, onion, garlic, *lasuna*, *sili* and *achute* are raised in his garden. He does not buy the tobacco he smokes and the beetle-nut and the *gawed* he chews. He raises them. The spongy cotton which he uses to fill his pillows come from the kapok trees grown in his yard. The ropes that he uses for his animals are made of the maguey that he plants along the boundary lines of his land. The Ilocano farmer plants just sufficient cotton which his wife spins into thread and skillfully weaves the yarn into *abel Iloco* ofter called "*sàiloco*". From this thread the men also make their fishing nets with the help of his sunay.

One of the most important products of the Ilocanos is sugarcane. Out of the juice of the sugarcane, he produces molasses, basi and vinegar. For making native Ilocano cookies particularly "*tupig*" for Christmas, molasses is essential. The Ilocano vinegar is the best condiment for preparing adobo. The famous pre-Hispanic regional drink of the Ilocano is "*basi*". The farmer exposed in the tropical sun for the whole day finds in the basi the most refreshing drink. The Ilocanos believe that basi is the best safeguard to impede a sunstroke.

Rich knowledge of ready sources of food: The Ilocanos in the rural areas, particularly those who live near a river and the mountains have rich knowledge of other sources of food. They are likewise adept in gathering and in preparing them for the table. In the river they gather mollusk, shells, crustaceans, waterplants, and several other edible things. They catch shrimps, eels, fresh-water fish, frogs, and other protein sources. In the forest they dig out several kinds of root crops like "*camangeg*", "*tugi*" "*gabi*", "*panarien*" and others. In the forest too, they gather "*iplog ti bous*", honey and other plants that are edible.

In the Philippines, there are 26 edible seaweeds known. Among all the other provinces with a seacost excluding Ilocos Norte only four edible seeds are being utilized by the people to supplement their food supply. The Ilocanos make use of 23 of the 26 seaweeds known. The best preferred among these seaweeds are the "*gamet*", "*pucpuclo*", "*ar-aragan*", "*culculot*", "*caw-cawayan*", "*laslasuna*", "*lablabing*", "*pan-pan-aw*", and "*palpalsiit*".

The indispensable daily recipe of the Ilocano is "*inabraw*" also called "*dineng-deng*". This is any vegetable or combination of vegetables boiled in water with "buggoong" as its principal condiment. Very often a roasted fish, a piece of meat or chicken, chicharon or shrimps are added to improve the flavor. For a poor family a sufficient amount of

"*dinengdeng*" and plenty of rice would be a square meal. Molasses or banana is served for desert. This illustrates that in the absence of abundance the daily need of an Ilocano in his subsistence can easily be met as his principal product is rice, the basic food.

The Ilocanos use for shampoo the extract of a bark called "*gogo*", that of a vine called "*lipay*" or that of the ashes of the burned straw known locally as "*toro*". To these extracts they add the juice of a lemon. These native shampoos do not allow dandruff to occur.

Ilocanos are skillful craftmen: Ilocanos are endowed with an innate dexterity in craftmanship. They make their own "*caretons*", plows, horrow, wodden utensils, bamboo furniture, wooden sugarcrushers, sleds, fishing contraptions and other implements. The Ilocano folk architecture using timber, bamboo and cogon as materials has attracted the attention of foreigners. The house of the Ilocanos in the rural areas built in the style of the folk architecture are considred the best built rural indigenous structures.

Unimposed cooperative effort in the household: In the Ilocano home, every member of the family does something definite to help the affairs of the household smoothly. The elder women attend to the weaving of the "*abel Iloco*" for the clothing of the family, the periodical pounding of rice needed weekly, washing of the clothes and linen, taking care of the indispensable poultry and two or more pigs, the working animals and the pets. The other daily household chores like fetching water, cooking, washing the kitchen and the table utensils, cleaning the house and the surroundings, and other duties are well distributed among the members of the family.

How The Ilocano Spends His Spare Time: When the men are free from farm work they go fishing, hunting, cutting lumber or gathering forest products. Some of them work as carpenters, as laborers or engage in some kind of cottage industry.

They spend their time, proauctively, even volunteering "*bayanihan*" work in the neighborhood.

Some Ensigns of Iloco Culture: As the glory of God is so magnificently displayed in the splendor of the star-jewelled tropical skies, and as the sweetness and beauty of a human heart is exposed by the kind thoughts, words and deeds that emanate from it, so is the richness and worth of the cultural heritage of a race shown by the nobility, truthfulness and beauty of its customs and traditions, its arts and literature and its interpretation of and attitude towards life.

Some of the garlands and ensigns of the cultural patrimony of the industrious and optimistic people of the Ilocos are here enumerated at random. This I hope, will give a reflected glimpse of Iloco culture in the North.

The Regional Faith of the Ilocanos is Christianity: Ilocanos are by nature regligious. When the Spanish missionaries came to the region in the last quarter of the 16th century, the Ilocanos gladly embraced Christianity. They built the best churches, convents and belfries in the country. This was possible because of the spontaneous cooperation of the natives in building the temples of the Lord. "The readiness with which the local priest invariably extends help to succor the sick and the needy, and his ministration for their spiritual welfare, is more than anything else, responsible for their loyal adherence to the Catholic faith though the years until the present."

In the greetings, parting phrases and expressions of gratitude of the Ilocanos, the name of the Lord is very often included. They say" "*Dios ti magted ti naimbag a bigatmo; Dios ti kumuyog; Dios ti agbati; Dios ti agngina; Dios ti bumales; Dios ti mangagas; Sapay ti Dios ti naragsac canto nga agnanayon;*" and many other expressions which show that the Ilocanos are God-conscious.

One of the favorite proverbs of the Ilocanos runs thus: "*Laglagipen ti Dios a mannacabalin, isu't bagnus, salacnib ken taclin*". Many riddles of the Ilocanos like: "*Sin ti imparsua ni Apo Dios nga dua ti matana ngem awan ti ulona*" show that the Ilocano explicitly believes that the universe is a creation of God.

Because of his religious conviction he does not believe in the "*bahala na*" and "*walang suerte*" philosophy of life. He categorically says: "*No awan ti anos awan ti lamot*". He believes implicity that God helps him who helps himself and that if you do your utmost best God will do the rest.

The Ilocanos extol humility which trait makes him likeable anywhere he goes. An Ilocano proverb runs thus: "*Bataken ti Dios ti nakurang ket ti nakuspag dina caasian.*"

The Regional Moses of the Ilocanos is BUCANEG: The Ilocanos consider Bacaneg the father of Iloco Literature. He is also called the Moses of the region because he is like Moses. He was called a foundling. Bucaneg was not pleasing in looks but brilliant in intellect, so he is referred to also as the Socrates of the Ilocanos. Others compare him to Milton because he was blind. Fr. Francisco Lopez who translated Belarmino's Doctrina-Cristiana into Ilocano and who wrote an Ilocano grammar acknowledged the fact that Bucaneg contributed greatly the preparation of both works.

Bucaneg was found by Maria, a newly baptized daughter of an Ilocano elite of Bantay, Ilocos Sur, on a basket floating in one of the nearby tributaries of the Abra river where she was taking a bath. Fr. Geronimo Cavero took the child who was found to be entirely blind. He raised him and gave him a Spanish Christian education. Fr. Geronimo was the parish priest of Bantay in 1592 when the child was found.

The Regional language of the Ilocanos called Samtoy: the Ilocano language is called Samtoy. The word Samtoy is the abbreviated form of the Ilocano phrase "*pagsasaomit ditoy*" which means in English "our language here". The euphonic affinity of the Ilocano language with the Spanish tongue is well marked. This, I believe, accounts for the non-corruption of the pronunciation of the many Spanish words borrowed and incorporated into the Iloco tongue.

Samtoy is a very rich language. As an instance to demonstrate this fact, out of a single root-word not less than 1,000 compound words may be formed with the prefixes and suffixes which are many in the language.

Samtoy is the tenth most dispersed international language in the world not based on the number of people who speak it but upon the number of the various countries and places where there are people who actually speak the language.

Ilocano is the most descriptive language among all the languages and dialects of the Philippines. It has just for an illustration, at least 19 terms corresponding to different particular senses of offensive smell as follows. "*Nabuyoc, nabangsit, nadangro, naangdod, naanglit, naangpep, naangseg, narayoc, naanglem, naang-ri, nalanges, nalangsi, nabangeg, nabangi*, etc.

Samtoy is the predominant language in Cagayan, Isabela, Tarlac, Zambales, besides Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union and Abra. In Manila, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Quezon and Rizal the Ilocano speaking population are the second most numerous.

The Regional Joan of Arc of Ilocandia is Maria Gabriela Silang: Second to the revolution of 1896 the uprising led by Diego Silang in the Ilocos in 1762 was the most serious and most extensive in areas affected. The only recourse to stop Silang's growing power was the trachery. This was committed by a former friend who shot him at the back. Incensed by the infamous iniquity which was resorted to in order to give an end to the growing fire of Silang's revolt, his valiant faithful wife gathered the remnants of her husband's army and with the support of the Tinguians of Abra, she led her forces in the subsequent attacks against Vigan. As the commander of her army she rode a light-footed white horse.

Gabriela suffered a series of defeats. She retreated to Abra where she was vehemently pursued by the skilled archers of Piddigan which the government forces employed to capture her. She was overpowered in Abra in September, 1763. The valiant Gabriela was brought to Vigan heavily guarded, and in October 1763, she was mercilessly hanged.

Gabriela is considered by historians as the Joan of Arc of Ilocandia.

The regional Song of the Ilocanos is Pamulinawen. Pamulinawen is a pre-Hispanic song of the Ilocanos. Some appreciatively call it the National Anthem of the "Ilocano Nation". In a phonograph recording of the song made in the early 20th, the two most beautiful verses of the second stanza (in bold types) in the complete version given below were omitted in the said recording. As many copies of this record were sold in the Ilocos, the incomplete version of the song became popularized. There are 16 measures in each stanza of the original song. Without the restoration of the two omitted verses the second stanza would have four measures less than the first. The complete song runs thus:

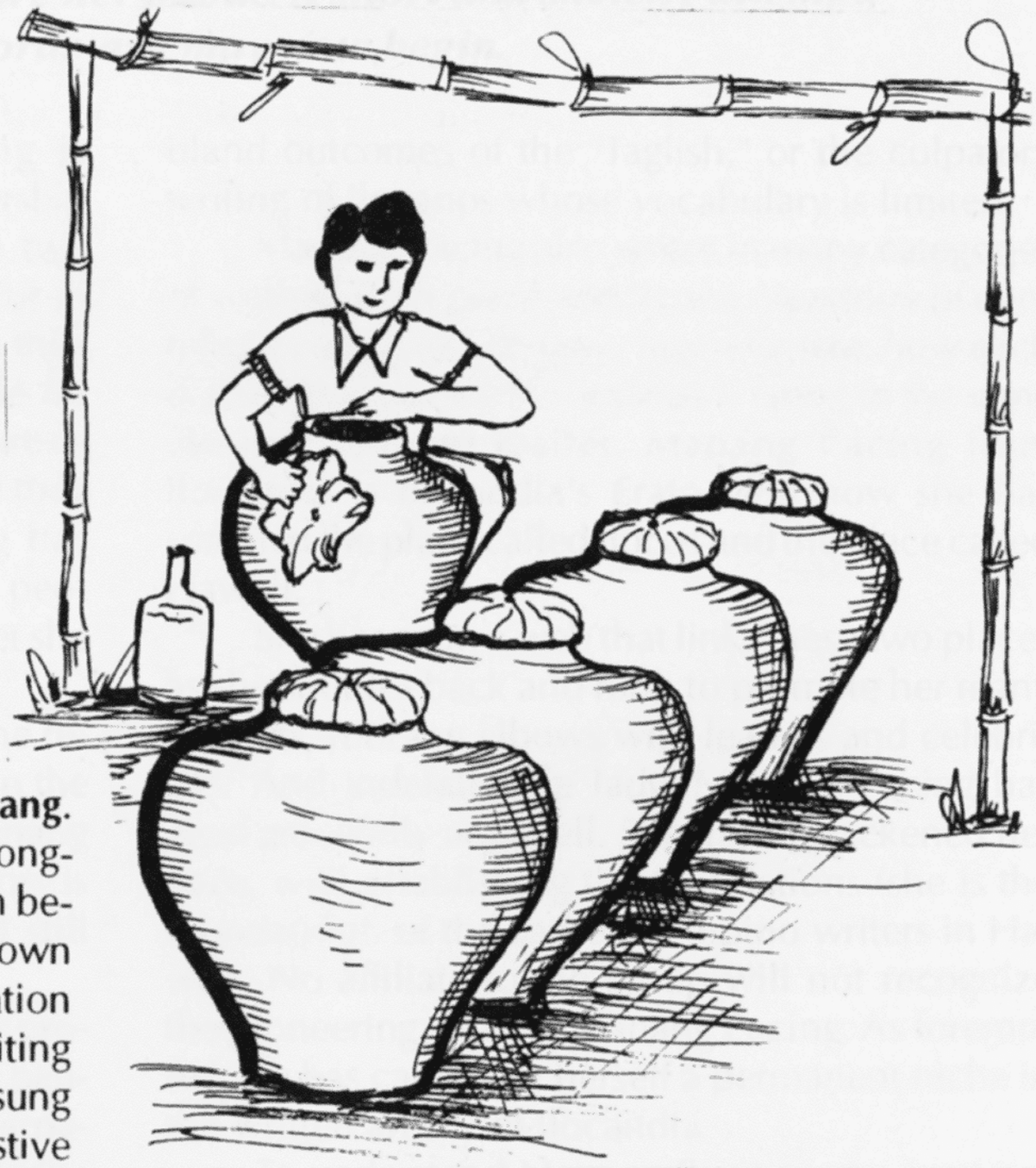
PAMULINAWEN
Pamulinawen
Pusoc indengam man
Toy umas-asug
Ag-rayo ita sadiam
Panunutem man
Dica pag-intutulngan
Toy agayat
Agrucnoy ita emmam.

Essem ti diac calipatan
Ta nasudi unay a nagan
Uray sadin ti yan
Disso sadino man
Aw-awa-gac a di agsarday
Ta nagan mo a casam-itan
No malagipcan
Pusoc ti mabang-aran.

The Regional Epic of the Ilocos is Lam-ang. The Ilocano epic, Lam-ang, is the oldest and longest poem of the Ilocanos. It existed in oral form before the advent of the Spaniards. It was handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation until the seventh century when it was put in writing and given a Christian atmosphere. It used to be sung from memory to the tune of the *dallut* during festive social functions like weddings, betrothals and other feasts among the peasantry.

This purely Ilocano epic gives one an insight of the ancient aspirations, life, culture and ideals of the Ilocanos of old. It exalts the indomitable courage and intrepedity of the Ilocano soul, his inherited valor as a fighter, his rugged honesty, his filial devotion and his restless adventurous spirit which goads him to migrate far and wide in search for economic betterment, independent living and cheerful peace of mind.

The Regional Drink of the Ilocano is Basi. Basi is made of the juice of the sugarcane fermented with the leaves, bark or flowers of the tree called "*samac*". It is kept in big earthen jars locally called "*burnay*" which are closed air-tight and kept buried underground for many months or years to produce the best results. Basi is the regional drink of the Ilocanos. When Magsaysay was the President of the Philippines, basi was introduced as a national beverage



to toast with on occasions when diplomatic courtesies are exchanged.

The Regional Musical Instruments of Prehispanic Ilocos were the "Tulali", "Gimbal", "Gardang", "Kutibeng", etc. The Ilocanos are music lovers. The "*tulali*", "*gimbal*", "*gardang*", "*kutibeng*", "*kurimbaw*", and a few others are musical intruments of pre-hispanic times that are peculiar to the Ilocos. These musical instruments are still being used in the rural areas of the Ilocos. They are used to furnish music on festive occasions, comedia, wedding parades, civic parades, religious processions, unique folk dance of the North, and to signal calls for various purposes, emergency calls, etc.

The Regional Vegetables of the Ilocanos Are the "Marungay" and the "Saluyot". Among the many vegetables that are eaten by the Ilocanos the "*saluyot*" and *Marungay*" are the most popular. The Ilocanos learned to eat "*saluyot*" and "*marungay*" from the Hindus, the Hindus learned it from the Persians and the Persians from the Egyptians. It is believed that the "*saluyot*" contains some elements that protects the human body from the propencity to develop cancer. While the "*marungay*" contains vitamins that give the body vigor and resistance against fatigue. The "*marungay*" also contains anti-rheumatic elements. Experiments made in Hawaii revealed that this vegetable also contains elements that help preserve good sight. "*Alocon*", "*catuday*", "*bal-leyba*" and "*pac-paco*" and several other vegetables eaten by Ilocanos but which are unknown to other people of the country.



Manang Pacing: Ilokandia's Soul

DAVID D. SALUDEZ

Heretofore, many written accounts were made on the life and works of Pacita Cabulera Saludes. And justly, irresistibly more so. But to write about an extraordinary artist, one tries to summon an equally extraordinary writing, not in terms of art, but in the attempt to perceive and portray the object. The perception first of the portrayal of her that follows, may come from one who knows the subject well. Writing an exterior account is easier. Knowing about the subject comes from long friendship and intimacy. This closeness to the subject is the wellspring of a more accurate story. For Manang Pacing, the half has never yet been told. That half is her interior self, her soul, the anima that has to be approximated into words before her public. A short and sketchy attempt, however approximate our words are may now begin.

By obvious reasons, Manang Pacing is exteriorly the epitome of creativity and leadership combined. How she is able to merge these two qualities together is an achievement in itself. For so often the case, as among creative individuals, they teeter in the brink of losing touch with people for the wholesale sake of their art. At best, these artists medium is their only touch with their public if they earned it through acclaim. Manang Pacing has achieved the proper balance. She is amongst people and successfully raised a big family, and yet she has not sacrificed her art.

Nowadays, with the spate of books on the recovery of the soul, not in religious terms but in the latent artfulness that dwells in all of us, Manang Pacing is no stranger. Indeed, who Thomas More is to the west today, Manang Pacing was and still Ilocandia's voice.

When Manang Pacing writes, as she does prodigiously, she writes, if not for her people, her people through her speaks. She writes best in her native vernacular. Her writing diction underscores the best of that vernacular, and being the best, one native to it does not miss the full flavor and sweetness native to that tongue. She can write without the bland outcomes of the "Taglish," or the culpatory writing of Ilocanos whose vocabulary is limited.

Manang Pacing also writes in many categories of writing. Each piece adds to the repertoire of contributions to that category. One wonders how each dialect group of the Philippines is faring in the same attempt. But no matter, Manang Pacing from Ilocandia is Ilocandia's Erato, and now she has spanned the place called Ilocos and the place called Hawaii.

She has spun a web that links these two places as she shuttles back and forth to promote her many projects, rubbing elbows with leaders and celebrities. And indefatigable lady, Manang Pacing has aged gracefully and well. She hasn't slackened her pace, well establishing the foundations (she is the foundation!) of the cadre of Filipino writers in Hawaii. No affiliate to the group will not recognize the pioneering effort of Manang Pacing. As forerunner she has carved for herself a permanent niche in the written art sky of Ilocandia.

To understand Manang Pacing, one must not only see her in what she does. And she has done a lot. She will do a lot more. But to want to know her if intrigued by what it is that fires and fuels her im-

agination, one has to go deeper into the very heart and soul of Manang Pacing's person. Her prodigee's may well make this attempt one day. Her geographic roots may well be taken into account, as well as the family that raised and bred her. Some of her pained experiences unique for her but a common lot, which she however learned from and infused into the weave of her craft, may be another clue. All her written works should and must be one day anthologized, complete with critical commentaries -- all to the end to give Manang Pacing full justice.

But Manang Pacing is not just the product of her native place or here where she has expanded her self fulfilling the American Dream. No artist can long survive without the matrix of mate and family. No one trying to understand Manang Pacing will do well without taking into account the role and place of him who stood by Manang all these years. He is Manong. Manong Fred. The quiet strength of Manong. He is Manang's "wind beneath her wings." He must also be heard and known about.

At a time when the whole Filipino community of Hawaii is changing in various fronts --- political, economic, religious, and social, each front gives as a representative of the people. For the literary-social front, however elitist it may seem to appear, we have the clear and unapologetic person of Pacita Cabulera Saludes.

To know and to make known, is the impetus for the writer for Manang Pacing's full biography. She needs an editor to be an executor of her intellectual and literary estate, as she must not have a trove of literature, letters and memorabilia. How fiting it is for GUMIL-HAWAII to undertake this. Each year that passes makes this concern more mandatory.

The choice of the person for the task is of Manang Pacing's choice. Suffice it here to say that each generation seeks its own prophets who know the interiorized world of their souls. The projections of their inner selves into the outer world of their relationships of mileu, must be understood, even when there seems to be a disparity between the inner and the outer. And even should there be a total rift between these two worlds, as Thomas More has so eloquently diagnosed. The story of Manang Pacing's life could therefore provide a healing to the same "faultline" More is talking about. In that healing, in that stability that Manang Pacing and those soul-mates with her provide, we Filipinos are healed once we know that yes, we have those whose stewardship lies in words. And what we cannot say for ourselves, Manang Pacing and her brood of writers will speak of in the fullness of grace and truth.

Dr. Belinda A. Aquino

DR. BELINDA A. AQUINO, Professor of Political Science and Asian Studies and Director, Center for Philippine Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

An internationally recognized specialist on contemporary Philippine affairs, Dr. Belinda Aquino received her Ph.D. in Political Science from Cornell University as a Ford Foundation fellow, M.A. in Political Science and Public Administration from the University of Hawaii under an East-West Center scholarship grant, and her B.A. in English from the University of the Philippines. She is currently the Director of the Center for Philippine Studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa where she is also Professor of Political Science and Asian Studies. She has been on the University of Hawaii faculty since 1975. She was Vice President for Public Affairs at the University of the Philippines where she was also professor of Political science and Public Administration during 1989-91. In May 1989, she was Visiting Scholar at Kansai University in Osaka. In 1986, she was Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore. During this period she traveled in Southeast Asia and gave a series of lectures on Philippine society and politics in several Indonesian universities. In January to June 1987, she was Visiting Professor at the University of the Philippines. She has given lectures and presented papers in various universitites and institutions worldwide. She has traveled to the mainland U.S., Europe, Asia, Africa, Turkey, Mexico, Australia and other countries.

Dr. Aquino's major achievements deal with the promotion of intellectual and academic life, particularly in the social sciences. She has written or commented on various issues in academic publications, periodicals, international conferences and other professional circles. She has served in various boards of institutions on higher education, university governance, and other professional matters.

Dr. Aquino's leadership was instrumental in getting a Program and later Center for Philippine Studies established at the University of Hawaii in 1975. This is the only Center offering an academic program on the study of the Philippines or Filipinos in the whole United States. It has produced at least three generations of Filipinos in Hawaii, who now have a deeper understanding and appreciation of their ethnic and cultural legacy. The Center offers at least 15 courses on the Philippines a semester, including Filipino and Ilokano for the benefit particularly of students of Filipino ancestry. There are now 168,000 Filipinos in Hawaii, making up nearly 15% of the total state population.

Dr. Aquino is the author of *Politics of Plunder - The Philippines Under Marcos*, published by the University of the Philippines College of Public Administration in 1987. It has been translated into Japanese by Professor Minako Ito with a grant from Toyota Foundation. It was published by Dobunkan Press in Tokyo in October 1992. She is also the author of numerous publications including: *Presidential Leadership and Cory Aquino, The Failed December Coup, Reflections on the U.S. Bases in the Philippines, The University Experience*, and many more articles in professional journals.

Dr. Aquino contributes commentaries and feature articles regularly to the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* and to publications in Hawaii. She has also contibuted articles to *Far Eastern Economic Review, Asian Wall Street Journal, Chicago Tribune* and *Newsday*.

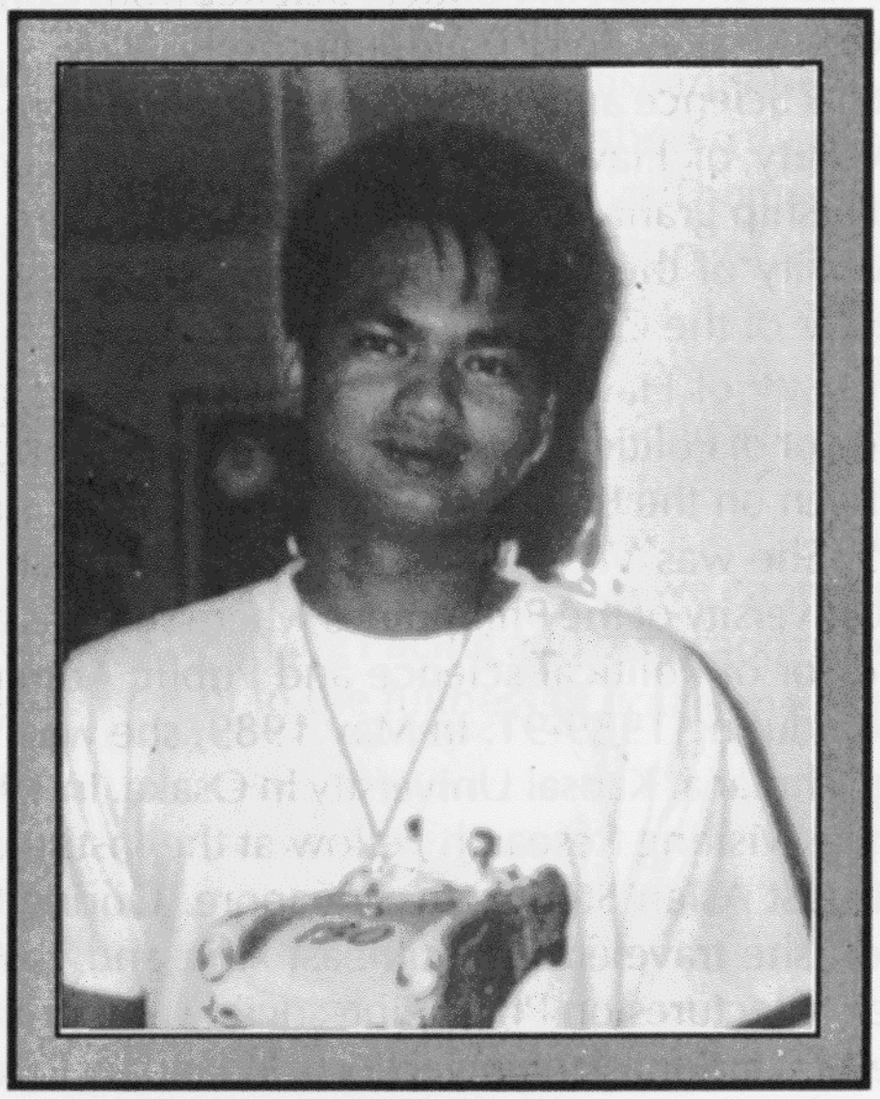
One of Dr. Aquino's academic interests is women and politics, particularly in the Third World. Her "Philippine Feminism in Historical Perspective" is a chapter in a book to be published by Yale University Press shortly.

Dr. Aquino was born in San Fernando, La Union in the Philippines and returns occasionally to the country to keep in touch with political and

other developments there. She is currently at work on the sequel to the *Politics of Plunder* which will concentrate on efforts to recover the "hidden wealth" of Marcos and his cronies. She is doing research on human rights and women and politics.

She is the daughter of the late Modesto Aquino, Mayor of San Fernando, La Union before and after World War II and the late Teresa Ancheta Aquino, who was a nurse and schoolteacher.

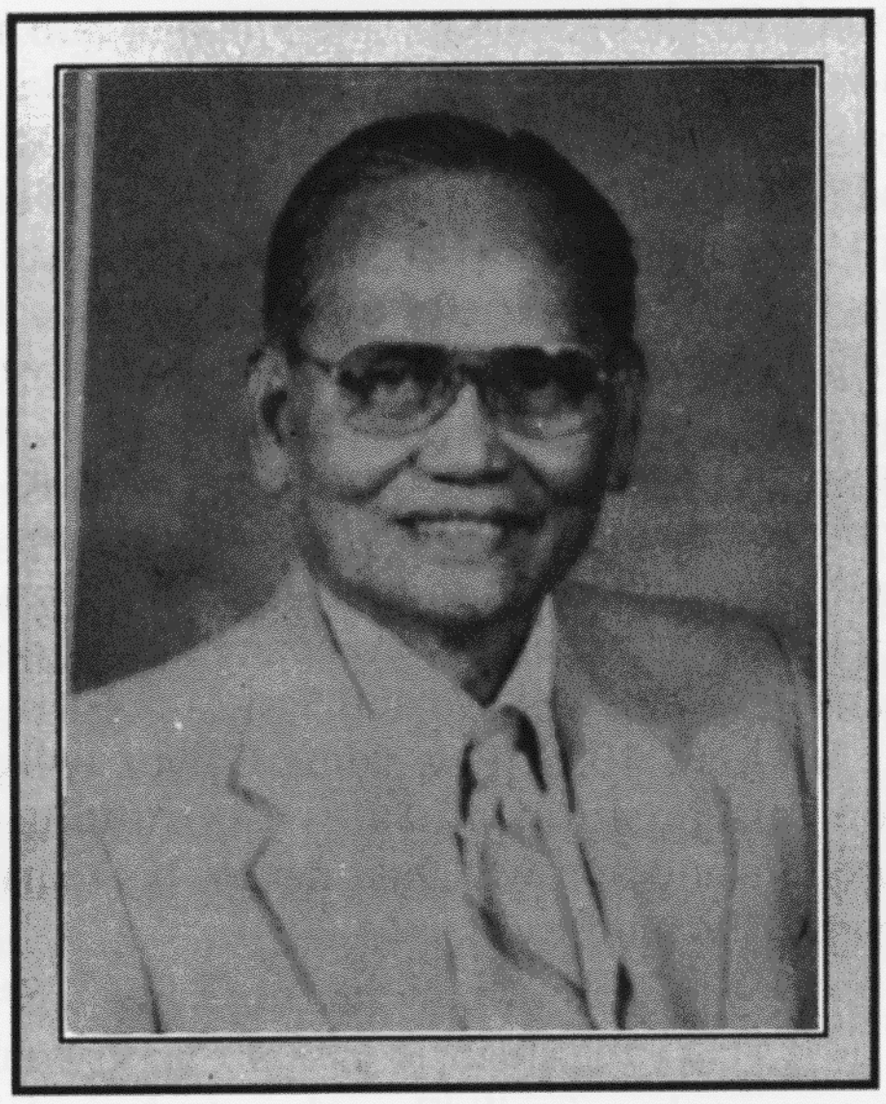
Benjie Blue Baruela



Benjie was born on the 28th day of November, 1969 in Malapaao, Langiden Abra. He is the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Jose Baruela. Benjie migrated along with the family in Hawaii on the 17th of December, 1980. He attended Ewa Elementary, Ilima Intermediate, and graduated from James Campbell High School in Ewa Beach, Hawaii in 1986. In 1988, he attended Columbia School of Broadcasting in Honolulu. A few months after attending Columbia School of Broadcasting, Benjie was hired as a radio announcer at the only Filipino owned radio station 1540 KISS A.M., also known as KISA Radio in the whole U.S.A. He has been working there for over six years now. On the air, he is dubbed as "Mr. Blue" and very notorious for his ***Top 30 Filipino Countdown of the Week***. In late 1988, Benjie was discovered by one of the founders and the president of **Gumil Hawaii - Pacita Cabulera Saludes** with his talent in writing poems. In 1989, he competed for a poem contest which was sponsored by Gumil Hawaii and placed first. After that he participated in other dramas for Gumil as well as Annak ti Kailokuan iti America. He is also a member of Zarsuela Club of Hawaii. Benjie also works for City Bank for over five years now.

In May of 1993, Benjie graduated from Leeward Community College with a degree in Associate of Arts in Liberal Arts. He is also a part-time concert promoter. Someday, he wants to own a record company.

On his spare time, Benjie collects Filipino tapes and compact discs and plays the keyboard. He is also fond of reading novels. His favorite authors are John Grisham, Michael Crichton, and John Saul.



Rev. Jaime F. Galvez

Rev. Jaime F. Galvez was born on June 18, 1929 in San Fernando, La Union, Philippines. His parents are Ariston Galvez and Tomasa Fontanus Galvez. He was married to Rosa Tadiarca Galvez on December 21, 1949.

They have five children. The oldest is Henry Galvez who is married to Estelita Cervana. They are residing in Anchorage, Alaska with their children, Arnold, Janice, Cristy and Cindy. The second son is Adrian who is married to Lerina Saludes-Galvez. They have two daughters, Camille Joy and Clarice Jewel and are residing in Waipahu, Hawaii. The third son is Jaime Jr. who is married to Arlene Chan-Galvez. They are residing in Kentwood, Michigan with their two children, Jamison and Athenie. The fourth child is Marlyn Galvez Cross who is married to Bruce Cross. They are residing in San Diego, California with their daughter LaTonya. The fifth child is Helen Galvez Cabanas who is married to Juan Ortiz Cabanas. They are residing in Honolulu, Hawaii with their three children, Janel, Jesse and Jayme.

Rev. Jaime Galvez received his elementary education at Gabaldon School, high school with trade curriculum (building construction) at the La Union School of Arts and Trade at San Fernando. While in high school, he heard the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ preached. Services were even held in their house. He then realized that he was a sinner, lost because of the scripture said in Roman 3:23 "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." On the third week of December 1947, he attended a joint Young People Convention of the Pilgrim Holiness Church and Church of the Nazarene at Sagunto, Sison, Pangasinan. Messages were preached with the function of the Holy Spirit. A miracle experience came to Jaime on December 17, 1947, he opened his heart to the Lord, accepted that he was a sinner, lost that needed forgiveness and he received Jesus Christ as his personal saviour and Lord. Life has been a thrilling experience being born again, dead to sin and alive serving God.

He pursued his college education at the Fitkin Nazarene Bible College at Pico, La Trinidad,

Benguet, Mt. Province. On February 1953, while attending chapel service, a missionary speaker preached on obedience using the test in Isaiah 6:8. "Also, I heard the voice of the Lord saying whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I send Me." A burden of the lost and compassion came to Jaime and he consecrated his life in that service to God and the sanctified him wholly. The love of God filled his heart with joy overwhelming and willing to serve Him. The Lord gave him a promise in the scripture Jeremiah 29:11 "for I know the plans that I have for you declares the Lord, plans for welfare and nor for calamity to give you a future and a hope." He was awarded his Bachelor of Theology degree on March 12, 1957.

Before completing his ministerial studies, Rev. Galvez pastored churches in Aringgay, La Union, La Trinidad, Benguet, Mt. Province between the years of 1953-1957. He was then the host pastor of the First Philippine Assembly, Philippine District Church of the Nazarene at Pico, La Trinidad, Benguet, Mt. Province, Republic of the Philippines on May 25-30, 1958. He ended his pastoral duties in the Philippines at Binalonan, Pangasinan after he served between 1958 and 1967.

Rev. Galvez was ordained as an elder in the Church of the Nazarene in 1958 by Dr. Hugh C. Benner, General Superintendent of the Church of the Nazarene. Rev. and Mrs. Galvez came to Hawaii in 1967 to pioneer the work of the Maili Church of the Nazarene in Waianae, Hawaii. He is the first ordained minister of the Church of the Nazarene of Filipino ancestry to pastor in the United States of America. He is the pastor of the Honolulu First Filipino Church of the Nazarene located at 408 North Judd Street, Honolulu, Hawaii since November 1978. He is one of the pastors of this multi-culture church (English, Samoan, and Filipino) and also a bi-vocational worker.

In August, 1981, he joined the sales staff of the Marsh Company, (Furniture Industry), located at 1505 Dillingham Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii. He was hired by Mark Shelby then Vice President/Operation Manager of the Marsh Company. He worked there until February of 1988. On March 1, 1988, he started working for the Marsh Furniture Mart under the management of C.S. Wo and Sons. Currently, he is still in his position as a sales consultant at Furnitureland, a new company still under the management of C.S. Wo and Sons.

In May, 1995, Rev. Jaime Galvez will retire from his position as Sales Consultant from Furnitureland and will then devote his remaining years to the ministry.

Zosie Batoon

Zosie Batoon is connected with the Department of Continuing Education, State of Hawaii, for 22 years since 1972. She taught for 16 years at public and private schools in Manila, Philippines such as the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Aurullo High School, and the National College of Physical Education. She also taught at Davao City High School in Mindanao while researching Philippine Muslim dances, music and customs and University of the Philippines Extramural Studies.

She finished her secondary education at Ilocos Norte High School, Bachelor of Sciences in Education at Far Eastern University, Manila, Philippines.

She was the first Director and Choreographer of Saranay Cultural Troupe Inc. in Quezon City, Philippines. In 1969, she came to Hawaii as a tourist and guest artist for scholarhip fund drive. She performed at state functions and other occasions. Gave special lectures, workshops, and demonstration on Philippine culture to different public and private schools of Hawaii. In 1970, she established her Zosie Batoon Music and Dance Studio, teaching dances, ballet, and piano, and trainer of state beauties. Appointed State Art Development Consultant under the State Foundation on Cultural and the Arts. Worked with the Artist in the School's Program of the State of Hawaii.

Zosie lectured on Philippine dances at the Music Department, Univeristy of Hawaii from 1972 to 1975. She was a certified teacher for nine years in modern dance, slim gym at Kaimuki Community School. Also a certified teacher in English and Dance at Farrington Community School for nineteen years (part time).

Since arriving in Hawaii, she received several certificates for Outstanding Services from different civic organizations, as well as certificates from city and state organizations, volunteer entertainment of cultural activities at state hospitals as well as rehabs and schools.

In 1991, Zosie was designated Dance Teacher at Lanikala State Senior Center funded by State Foundation on Cultural and the Arts. A choreographer, dance director, singer, musician, beauty and fashion consultant and dress designer, she is a full blooded Ilocana from San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte. She has a master's degree in Philippine dances.



Victor Mon

He was born and raised in Manila, Philippines from an Ilokano father and Visayan mother. He is a U.P. high school graduate and singing is his favorite hobby. He came to San Francisco, California in 1960. However, he moved to Hawaii in 1975.

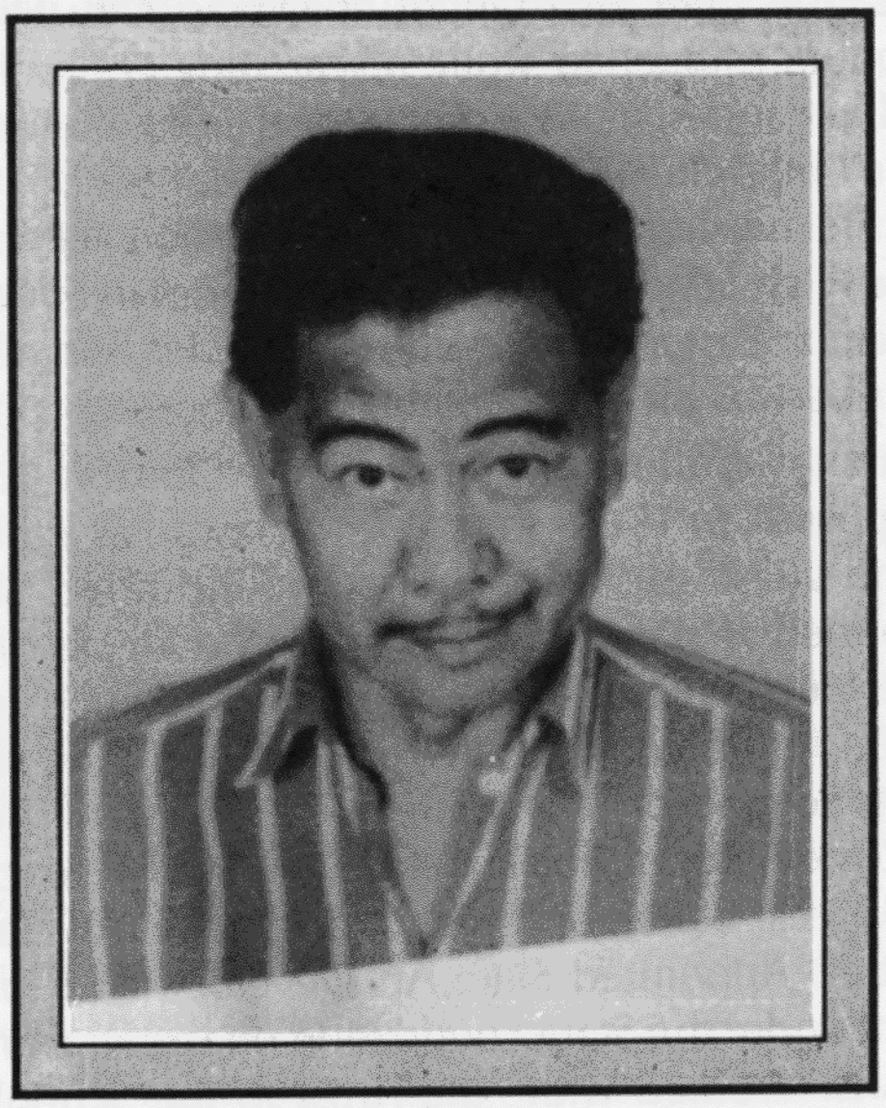
He is currently chairman of the Kalihi-Palama Neighborhood Board No. 15; secretary of the Oahu Filipino Community Council (OFCC) and president of the Apartment Owners' Association where he lives. He is credited for having installed the Jose Rizal statue at College Walk in downtown Honolulu and the "Welcome to Kalihi-Palama-Liliha" sign at the Triangular Park formed by the intersection of Dillingham Boulevard, North King and Liliha Streets.

Victor Mon is Chief of the Civil Rights Compliance Office for the State Department of Public Safety and he is also a Lecturer in Management at the Hawaii Pacific University. He holds an MBA, a masters' degree, in personnel management from Central Michigan University.

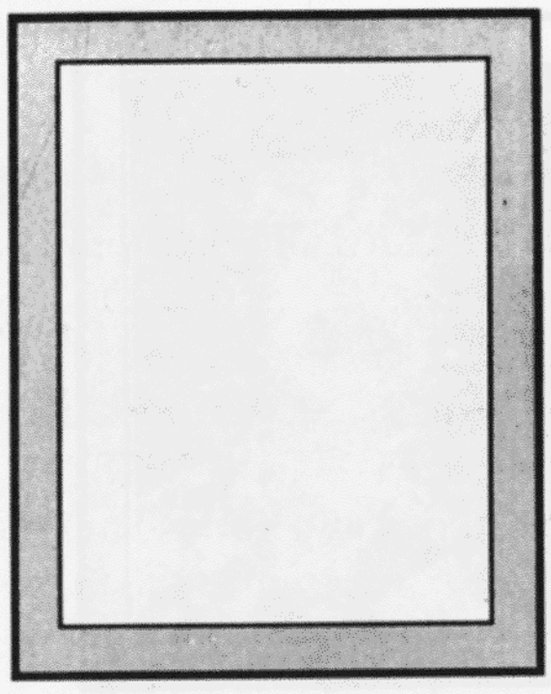
Other informations about him follows:

EDUCATION:

- Master in Personnel Management, Central Michigan University. (3.7 grade point average). (1979)
- Advance Management programs, University of Hawaii (Manoa). (1981)
- Germanistiks, University of Hamburg, West Germany. (1975)
- Bachelor of Science in Traffic and Transportation, Golden Gate University, San Francisco, Cal. (1969)
- Bachelor of Business Administration, Golden Gate University. (1966)
- U.P. High (Diliman) Graduate
- Candidate for the Doctor of Education Program, (Personnel Administration), University of Southern California.



Vice Presidents of AKA



LETTY MCKINNEY

Vice President of Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America (AKA), Long Beach, California chapter. She hails from Badoc, Ilocos Norte, Philippines. She obtained her BSEEd. degree in Manila and after graduation , she migrated to America. She is presently working at the Federal Office of Long Beach. She has two children, Jesus Junior and Jinky.

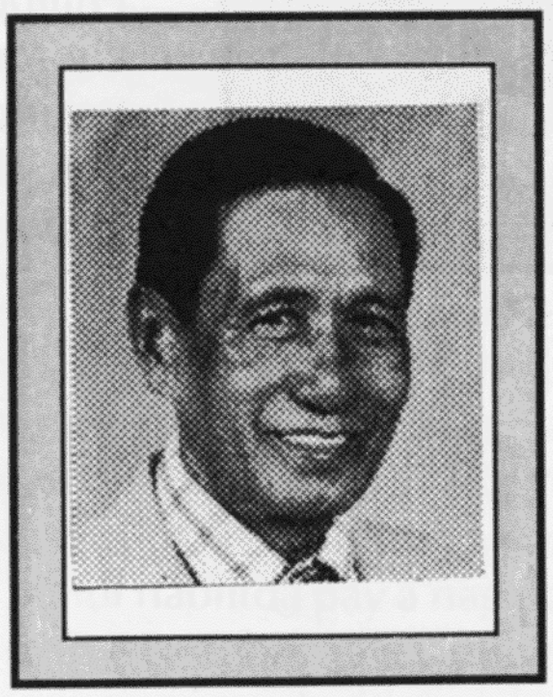


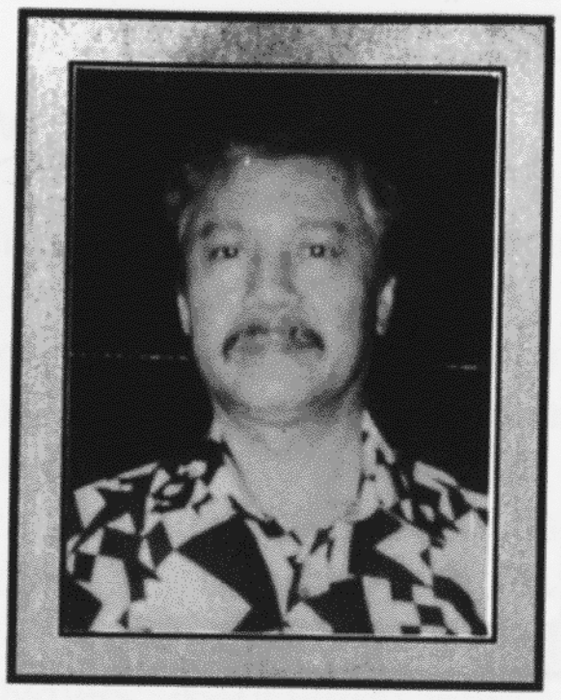
BENITO LUNA

Born in Badoc, Ilocos Norte, hometown of the two Philippine heroes, Antonio and Juan Luna. Vice President of AKA, Gardena, California Chapter, he served for many years as Barangay Councilman in Badoc until he came to America in 1982. He bore nine children to his wife, the former Soledad Cabulera of the same town. Their seven children are now in America. Benito Luna is instrumental in carrying the goals and objectives of Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America.

SEVERINO LAZO

He is Vice President of AKA, City of Torrence, California, Chapter. A prolific writer and elected Gumil Filipinas official, he is also connected with other Filipino organizations in America. His wife, Mrs. Lazo, was crowned Mrs. California AKA '94 during the staging of Fiesta Ti Kailokuan held at Honolulu, Hawaii in 1994. A creative writer apecialist, he won several literary awards in the Philippines before he came to America.





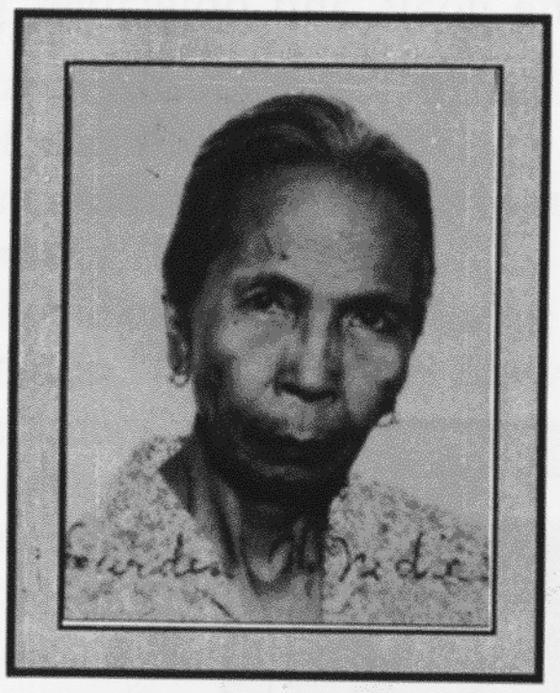
MIKE LAVARRA

Vice President of AKA, Hayward, California Chapter. Mike was born in Balaoan, La Union on January 10, 1942. He graduated at Osias College in Balaoan. He migrated to America on October 24, 1975 that was after he married his wife, Esther. A close friend of the founder president of Annak Ti Kailokuan iti America while they were still in the Philippines, Mike was so happy after meeting again PCS thus the latter asked if he could be tapped as Vice President of AKA and he immediately accepted the position.

PELAGIO HALABA

He heads the AKA in Texas, USA. He says his fellow-Ilocanos in this state are very much interested to be a part of the organization. A prize winning Iloko Short Story writer when he was still in Hawaii, Pel is a good dramatist having performed Ilokano dramas directed by Pacita C. Saludes in Hawaii. His works were included in the anthologies published by Gumil Hawaii.





LOURDES NEDIC

She arrived at West Covina, California in 1992. Nana Lourdes was born at Brgy. Oaqui, Luna, La Union, Philippines. Served for more than four decades as Brgy. Councilwoman in her native place from 1945 - 1987, Nana Lourdes, while in the Philippines, was active in church activities. She was chosen Vice President of AKA, West Covina Chapter and in her short association with the organization, she already travelled twice to Honolulu to attend important activities of the organization.

TERRY CORRAL

Terry was born in Sinait, Ilocos Sur and she and her family are now permanently living in Wapatu, Washington, USA. Terry said she would like to visit Hawaii soon and personally meet the officials and members of Annak Ti Kailokuan (AKA).

Maysa A Rabii, Naslag 'Diay Bulan

RICARTE A. AGNES

Napalalo ti pannakaray-aw ni Santiago, 46 bayat ti panagpasiarna iti dayta a malem. Tunggal muyong a maimatanganna iti kabalbalayan ti Puna, sumantak iti lagipna ti Kailokuan. Ti nakayanakan ken dinakkelanna a lugar. Manipud idi immay iti America, namimpinsan pay a nagawid.

Nagpapas dagiti matana kadagiti kaitiwna a buya. Naikapis ni mommy, kinunana iti isipna. Masayangan ta awan ti asawana a makaimatang met kadagitoy a buya tapno duada koma a mangdaydayaw iti pintas ti disso a kalanglanga ti inada-a-daga.

Idi agbayag, simken ti gagarna a mangibingay iti asawana ti ray-aw a mangbalbalkot kenkuana. Nagdardaras a nagsubli iti Naniloa Hotel tapno agtelepono ket ipakaammona ken ni Raymundo a baketna ti pintas ken langa dagiti lugar a nagpasiaranna.

Apaman a simmungbat ti asawana iti sabali a pungto ti telepono, saanen a nagpabatubat ni Santiago. "Nalaka a malasin ti taeng ti Ilokano," kinunana a sipapanakkel, "ta adda latta marunggay a naidarekdek kadagiti solarda! No immayka, mommy, makitam koma dagiti al-alad a pagkalkalatkatan dagiti nalangto a kabatiti wenno paria wenno sitaw! Nagganas a buyaen, kasla Ilokos latta ditoy! Nakapuspuskol ti panagsabong dagiti katuday ken alukon, ken, ay, apo, dagidiay mangga . . ."

"Saanka koma a matartaranta, daddy, amangan ta ngumato manen ti presionmo!" natibnokan iti danag ti timek ni Raymunda nupay madlaw ti ragsakna.

"Dika met ngamin immay. Sayang dagiti buya a dimo makita!"

"Tenglem 'ta riknam, daddy!" inyatipa ni Raymunda. "No dika pay imminum iti agasmo, agtomarka pay nga umuna samonto ituloy ti agestoria. Annadam dayta bagim numona ket agmaymaysaka dita . . ."

Nagtalna ni Santiago. Tinungpalna ti patigmaan ti nadungngo nga asawana. Itay bigat, immawag daytoy tapno ipalagipna laeng ti panagtomar ni Santiago iti agas. No idiay Chicago, yawat ni Raymunda ti inumenna nga agas iti umno a kanito.

Adu ti agkuna a nagasat a nakatumpong iti kas ken ni Raymunda. Saan a napintas ti asawana no langa ti pagsasaritaan. Ngem nagpaiduma ketdi iti kinaanus ken kinasingpet. Ni Raymunda ti makaigapu a nakaumay ni Santiago ditoy America. Wen gayam, ni pay Raymunda ti gapuna a nakaturpos ken nagbalin a naan-anay nga inheniero.

Idi nabiitda pay a nagasawa, adu ti nangipadto a saan nga agbayag ti panagdennada. Maymaysa ti panangipapan dagiti tao: kinalikaguman laeng ni

Santiago ti makaadal ket inaramatna ni Raymunda tapno magunodna ti arapaapna. Balangkantis nga ayat, kunkunada. Dayta a guapo ken adalna, di man ta ket makakitanto iti kapadpadana, nangruna unay ket mapanda idiay America. Idiay, nalaka la a waswasen ti bileg ti kallaysa.

Saan a nailaksid dagita a sao iti lapayag ni Santiago. Uray ken ni Raymunda, adu met ti nangupay kenkuana ken namagbaga a laksidennan ni Santiago ta gunggudawayan laeng daytoy.

Ngem nabileg ti riknada iti tunggal maysa. Kinaagpaysona, saan a ginandat ni Santiago ti nagpalawag kas pammasingked ti panagayatna. Saan met a pulos pinennek ni Raymunda ti kinapudno ti ayat ni Santiago. Awan kinnari ken sinnapata. Nagtinnalekda agsipud ta kapkapnekanda ti ugali ken galad ti tunggal maysa.

Ah, ta uray idi damoda ti aginnagek, awan ti balikas a nayesngaw kas pakpakauna ti riknada. Naginnarakupda idi nagpakada ni Santiago nga agawiden iti ilida ta saanan a maituloy ti agadal iti kolehio gapu iti pannakaikayab ti balayda ken nailayus dagiti dinguenda; ken inridis ti bagyo dagiti apitenda a pagay. Daydi a panagawid koma ni Santiago saanen a naituloy ta kalpasan ti napaut a panaginnarakupda, nagngudo daytoy iti panaginnagek. Nagbalin dayta nga agek a kawar ken saanen a pimmanaw iti taeng da Raymunda. Intuloy ni Santiago ti nagadal babaen ti kuarta ni Raymunda. Nagkasarda kalpasanna.

Naurnos ti panagdennada nga agassawa nupay saanda a naginnarem. Daytoy ngata ti bunga ti nasurok a tallo a tawen a panaglangenda bayat ti panagkasera ni Santiago iti taeng da Raymunda idiay Laoag. Napaliiwda a naimbag ti ugali ken kababalin ti tunggal maysa.

Nagtuloy ti tunos ken urnosda nga agassawa uray idi addadan iti America. Ket nagin-inut a nagkeppet ti ngiwat dagiti nalabid.

Iti daytoy umay a tawen, rambakandanto ti maika-25 nga anibersario ti panagkasarda. Kabayatan ti panagdennada, awan rikki ti panangipategda iti tunggal maysa. Dayta ti gapuna nga iti nalaus a ragsak ti katugangan-a-lalaki ni Santiago, indiaya daytoy nga isunto ti mangsungbat iti amin a gastos iti dayta a parambak. (Maipalagip nga awan padaya ken parambak iti daydi panagkasarda ta napobre la ngarud dagiti nagannak ken ni Santiago, ken sinupiat ti ama ni Raymunda, nga adda idi idiay California, ti panagassawada ta pagarupen ti lakay a manggunggundaway laeng daytoy mannalon a Santiago.)

Apaman a nakainum ni Santiago iti agas, intuloyna nga inestoria ti pintas ti Hawaii ken ti kinadarisay ti pul-oy manipud iti napalalot berdena a bantay a nagsaadan ti balliliw, wenno ti naapgad nga angin manipud iti mangliwengliweng a baybay, ken dagiti maymuyong dagiti Ilokano.

"Binaliwan ni Ilokano ti langa ti Hawaii!' inbisikna iti bukodna a pammaliiw. "Kasla saan a sakup ti America ditoy. No makaruarkan iti Hilo, manipud Keauu agingga idiay Pahoa a plantasion ti papaya, saankan nga agalikaka ta kaska la addan idiay Ilokos! Ilokano latta ti wagas ti panagbiagda!"

"Ay, nagsayaaten! Kaaduem man ngarud ti agala iti retrato, daddy . . . Ngem apay a kunam a plantasion ti papaya, di met kaunasan, aya, ti Hawaii?"

"Hamman, mommy, ngem adu a klase itan ti plantasion ditoy. Ti kaunasan manipud ditoy Hilo agingga idiay Honokaa. Iti Hamakoa Sugar Mill a pagtrabahuan ni Pari Monico ti kaasitgan. Masirsirpatko manipud ditoy hotel ta adda daytoy iti nangato a bakras iti igid ti baybay."

"Ammo kadin da Pari Monico ti kaaddam dita?"

"Napanak idiay balayda sakbay a nagpasiarak itay malem. Napalalo ti pasugnod ni Mari Evelyn ta saanka nga immay, mommy. Ngem dika agdanag ta impalawagko ti gapuna. Nalawa ti solarda. Baknangen ni Pari Monico. Nangaton ti saadna a kas mechanical engineer iti planta ti asukar."

Kasingedda unay da Monico ken Evelyn. Agkallaysa iti sumuno a Sabado ti anakda a lalaki nga inanak idi ni Santiago ken ni Raymunda iti buniag. Isuda met la a dua ita ti kangrunaan a manganak iti kasar. Ngem nagbati ni Raymunda idiay Chicago ta asikasuenna ti kasapulan dagiti annakda.

Napateg dagiti ubbing ken ni Raymunda. Idi isingasing ti ama daytoy nga agtrabaho koma met a kas kadagiti kaarrubada tapno maaramatna ti

inadalna, insungbatna: "Tultuladek ketdin ti style ditoy nga ibaisda dagiti annakda iti baby sitter tapno agtrabahoda? An-anuem ti kuarta no mabaybay-am met dagiti ubbing?"

Nasingpet ti tallo nga annakda. "Isuda ti gamengko," kunkuna ni Raymunda. Dayta ti pagyamanan ni Santiago ta patienna a ti singpet ken ugali dagiti annakda ket bunga ti kanayon a kaadda ni Raymunda a mangawir ken mangaywan kadakuada.

ALAS dies iti bigat ti sereminia ti kasar ngem rabii ti pannakaangay ti parambak. Iti Commuity Center ti Hamakos Sugar Company ti nakaaramidan ti padaya. Adda daytoy bassit a plasa iti asideg ti ngarab ti teppang ti baybay, ken sakbay iti kabalbalayan a taeng dagiti trabahador ti kompania. Napintas ti muyong a nakailaokan dagiti kayanga, rosal, dama de noche ken sampagita. Iti pannakalang-ab ni Santiago kadagita a sabsabong iti dayta a rabii, simpeg manen ti lagipna iti Kailokuan.

Nadumaduma a sabong ti nayarkos iti uneg ti ikub ti Community Center. Tunggal lamisaan a naarpawan iti puraw a lupot, naurnos dagiti babassit nga antorium nga aggigidiat ti kolorna. Iti entablado nga asideg ti atiddog a lamisaan, narnuoyan iti sabong ti orkidia a tinapaya ti bulong ti oliba ken palmera. Pudno ti kunada a kasla paraiso ti pintas ti Hawaii gapu iti kaadu dagiti sabong, nakuna ni Santiago ket magagarari manen a mangipadamag ken ni Raymunda dagiti paliiwna.

Iti kanigid a paset ti pagdadayaan, adda dita ti Rising Pillars Band a mangipatpatayab kadagiti sonata a dangdanggayan dagiti naayat iti sala. Iti akinkanawan, adda cocktail bar a mangiserserbi iti nadumaduma nga arak. Adu ti arak ngem natimbeng ti panaginum dagiti sangaili.

Makisarsarita ni Santiago iti maysa a sangaili idi umasideg kenkuana ni komadrena nga Evelyn nga asawa ni Monico. Maysa a nalapsat a babai ti kaab-abayna.

"Ni Santy," panangyam-ammo kenkuana ni Evelyn.

"Kapitan Tiago?" immisem ti babai idinto ta indiayana ti imana.

Immisem met ni Santiago a nangabrasa iti dakulap ti babai idinto ta laslasinenna daytoy. Idi adda iti haiskul, kalpasan a nabasada ti libro a Noli Me Tangere ni Gat Jose Rizal, binirngasanen dagiti kaklasena iti Kapitan Tiago.

"Wen, siak," kinunana idinto a mariribukan ta saanna a malasin ti napintas a babai nupay kapkapnekanna a kinaadalanna daytoy iti haiskul. Awan sabali a makaammo iti dayta a birngas no di isuda laeng. Idi agangay, kinunana a siaalumiim, "Ngem ladingitek ta saankayo a malasin. Nabayagen daydi . . . "

"Twenty eight years!" nagbettak ti isem ti babai. "Uray siak, saanka met a nalasin itay . . . gimmuapoka met la unayen! Siak ni Pamela!"

"Pamela?" nayesngaw ni Santiago. Kellaat a naglamiis ti imana a nakapetpet pay laeng iti dakulap ti kinaadalanna.

Idi addada iti haiskul, masansan a kunada a managbabain. Naulimek ngamin ken saan makipulpulapol. Ta siasino ti taga-away ken mannalon a kas kenkuana ti di agalumiim a makilangen kadagiti taga-poblasion?

Adu idi ti mayat a makigayyem kenkuana ta nasingpet ken nalaing iti matematika a pagkapsutan ti kaaduan a kaklasena, ngem agalikaka latta a makisarita no saanda a pagunian nga umuna.

Ni la ngaruden napintas a Pamela. No pagunian idi ni Pamela, aglamiis ti unegna ket matikaw no ania ti aramidenna. Ta ni Pamela ti magustuanna unay ket kakaasi a mangisiksikap iti panangkitana. No kannag idiay San Roque nga awayda, perrengenna ti bulan ket dita kasna la makitkita ti isem ni Pamela.

Ket nagtalinaed nga iti bulan ti pangipekpeksaanna iti panagrukbabna ken ni Pamela. Ta no koma la ngamin saan a taga-away, nalaka koma a yebkasna ti im-impenna.

Ita, adtoy manen ni Pamela ket aglamiis manen ti unegna. Sibibiag ngata pay laeng, aya,. daydi ayat a nabayagen a naidasay?

Pinanawan ida ni Evelyn tapno sabatenna dagiti agsangpet pay a bisita.

"Ni doctor?" kinuna ni Santiago, kayatna a sawen, ti asawa ni Pamela.

Idi nadamagna a nagasawan ni Pamela, saan a nagliday ni Santiago. Nasayaat unay, kinunkunana ketdi, ta ni Roman a balediktorianda iti haiskul ti nakagasatna. Malaksid iti kinasariritna, natakneng ken nasingpet daytoy. Ngem no ni Josefino wenno ni Oscar Hernando ti nakaasawa ken ni Pamela, di la ammon no ania ti rikan ni Santiago, mabalin a pilawenna pay ti bagina, ta ammona a nasaysayaat nga amang ngem dagitoy dua.

"Adda idiay New Jersey. Nagdivorcekami," parawpaw ti isem ni Pamela.

"Oh!' naklaat ni Santiago, "ladingitek a mangngeg . . . "

"It's alright," insippaw ni Pamela. "ditoy America, adu ti mapaspasamak a di ninamnama." Nagkatawa. "Ket ni misis?"

"Adda idiay Chicago. Saanna a mapanawan dagiti ubbing."

"Nasapaka gayam a nangasawa," kinuna ni Pamela.

"Nasapa," kinunana iti nababa a timek idinto ta minatmatanna ni Pamela. Immapay iti panunotna: Ammona ngata ti pakasaritaan ti panagassawada ken ni Raymunda, ket pagarupenna met a saan nga ayat ti gapuna?

"Agpadata gayam a ganggannaet ditoy Hawaii," kinuna ni Pamela idinto ta inwarasna ti panagkitana. "no awan pay lamisaan a naituding kenka, umaykan idiay nagtugawak ta ituloyta man ti aginnestoria."

Naragsak ni Pamela a kasarsarita. Ti gayam abalayan da Monico ti nangawis kenkuana ditoy ta aggayyemda unay idi agad-adalda iti kina-nurse.

"Nakakatkatawa," kinuna ni Pamela, "nagbassit ti ilitayo ngem saantayon a nagkikita kalpasan a nagturpostayo iti haiskul!"

"Wen nga agpayso," napukawen ti alumiim iti timek ni Santiago. Makakayaw latta dagiti isem ken lung-ay ni Pamela. Iti nasurok a duapulo a tawen, kasla saan a nanasanas ti pintasna.

Ginuped ni Pamela ti panagpinnadamagda idi maipalais ti nalanay a tokar ket inawisna ni Santiago nga agsalada. Ada alikaka ni Santiago idi siketenna ti babai a nagrukbabanna. Saanna idi a pulos naisala ni Pamela, uray iti senior's ball nga agpaay laeng kadakuada nga agturpos iti haiskul. Kayatna idi nga isala ngem saanna a naangay ti turedna. Saan a nagkurri daydi Anisado nga intangadna.

Nagpukaw met laeng ti alikaka ni Santiago idi awiden ni Pamela. Ket idi agdennes ti bagida, nadlaw ni Santiago nga in-inut a nagungar daydi riknana nabayagen a napasag. Iti apagdarikmat, nariknana a nagsubli ti kinaagtutubona. Naglailo ketdin daytoy a sonata! Iti ruar, iti tangatang, kumanagkag ti bulan . . .

Saan a nagsarday ti Rising Pillars Band iti panagtokarda. Saan met a nagsardeng ti panagsala da Santiago ken ni Pamela. Natunos dagiti saka ken imada a nangkumpas iti cha-cha, swing, tango, rhumba, mambo, ken merengue. Nakaragragsakda. Agkatkatawa ni Pamela no kasta a pagpulligosen ni Santiago ket agsampaga ti gayadan ti badona. Ket idi danggayanda iti Venice Waltz, ti "O, Naraniag a Bulan" a kanta da Eddie ken Tessie Manuel, pinalakpakan ida dagiti tao.

"Agbagaykayo!" kinunkunada.

Nakipagpalakpak met da Monico ken Evelyn.

Nalpas ti parambak ti kallaysa ngem saan a nagpatingga ti ragsak nga agluplupias iti barukong ni Santiago. Inkuyogna ni Pamela iti Naniloa Hotel - ket dita, iti dayta a rabii a naslag diay bulan, rinippuogda daydi bangen iti nagbaetan ti kataltalonan ken ti poblasion!

DAGITI nagsasaruno a kiriring ti telepono ti nanglukag ken ni Santiago. Maikapito iti agsapa. Ammona a ni Raymunda ti umawawag. Ngem saanna a pinidut ti telepono. Minulenglenganna laeng daytoy agingga iti nagsardeng nga agkirkiriring.

"Ni Raymunda daydiay?" inamad ni Pamela.

Nagtung-ed ni Santiago idinto ta binuyana ti nalukaisan a paset ti bagi ni Pamela.

"Apay a dimo sinungbatan?"

Saan a naguni ngem binisongna ketdi ni Pamela. "Nagpintaskan, dear," inyarasaas ni Santiago.

"Apay ngamin a dinak inarem? Ag-crushak pay met ngarud idi kenka!" kasla adda pasugnod ni Pamela.

"Inay-ayatka ngem iti nalimed ta maysaak la a taga-away."

"Ket ita ta addakan iti America, mabalinnakon nga ayaten? Nalailo a kas iti angin iti igid ti teppang ti timek ni Pamela.

"Itan ta ammok nga ay-ayatennak, awanen lapped, uray siasino ti agdepdeppa!" kasla nakabakbaked a kapado a makabael a mangsati iti amin nga aldaw ti panagrikna ni Santiago iti bagina.

"Ngem siaasawaka, dear," agat-baybay ti sang-aw ni Pamela.

"America ditoyen, sweetheart," nabisked latta ti timek ni Santiago."Mapanta idiay Nevada . . . Idiay, mabiit la a risuten dayta!" Binisongna ti puon ti lapayag ni Pamela.

"Maituredmo nga isina ni baketmo? Apagapamam nga inyadayo ni Pamela ti teltelna ket minatmatanna ni Santiago.

"Gapu kenka, my love!"

"Oh, I love you, dear . . ." Immarakup ni Pamela ket nagbinirok dagiti bibigda.

Nagkiriring manen ti telepono. Nabaybayag ngem iti immuna. Kasla umar-araraw. Ngem saan naikaskaso, uray taldiap koma laeng, ta iti dayta a kanito, addadan iti yuyeng dagiti ulep . . .

ITI iruruar da Santiago ken Pamela iti hotel iti dayta nga agsapa tapno pasiarenda dagiti napipintas a buya iti Hawaii, insabat ti bellboy ti maysa a mensahe.

"Saandakayo a makontak iti telepono," kununa ti bellboy. Naggapu ti mensahe ken Raymunda. Ipalpalagipna daytoy ti panaginumna iti agas ken binilinna ni Santiago a personal nga awisenna da Monico ken Evelyn tapno agatendar dagitoy ti selebrasion iti maika-25 nga anibersarioda.

Kinunes ni Santiago ni papel, a kas man awan pateg daytoy, sana impuruak iti basuraan. Umisisem ni Pamela a kimpet iti kanigid a takiagna.

Immuna a pinasiarda ti Akaka Falls. Napalalo ti panangdayaw ni Pamela idinto ta malindaw ni Santiago a mangtammidaw iti lansad ti derraas a pagdisdissuoran ti nabuslon a danum manipud iti bantay, Mauna Loa. Iti aglawlaw, nagpaiduma ti langto dagiti giant fern ken oliba ken pako ken algarrubo ken dadduma pay a kayo ken ruot. Nasalemsem ti angin. Nagtalinaed a nakakepkep ni Pamela iti kanigid a takiag ni Santiago.

Intuloyda ti nagpasiar. Iti ilalabasda iti kabalbalayan ti Honokaa, kanayon nga itudo ni Santiago dagiti pagarupenna a taeng ti Ilokano gapu iti muyong dagitoy a marunggay wenno nalangto a saluyot.

"Saan nga imbati dagiti Ilokano ti kannawidanda!" kinunana a sipapanakkel.

Pinasiarda pay ti agdindinamag ti kinalawa a pagpastoran iti baka ken kabalio iti Waiamea. Kalpasanna, nagturongda iti Kohala, Idi damo, impagarupda no plantasion ti tsiko dagiti kayo a nayapiring iti kalsada, natakuatanda a makademia gayam dagitoy.

"Makaallilaw no saanmo nga amirisen," kinuna ni Santiago.

Linabasanda ti Kona a plantasion ti kape sada nagturong iti Volcano National Park ket binuyada ti ingget lawana a wangawangan ti bulkan Mauna Loa. Nagaligaget ni Pamela idi sumrekda iti Lava tube, ti gukayab ginubuay ti burek ti bulkan. Mabuteng daytoy iti nasipnget isu a rimmuarda met la a dagus.

Malemen idi inkeddengda ti aginana. Dandanidan malikmot ti isla ti Hawaii. Idi makadanonda iti Mountain View Park, napanda nagtugaw iti bangko iti sirok ti narukbos a kayo.

Nakalalailo ti panagsadag ni Pamela ken ni Santiago. "Immununan ti honeymoon ngem ti kasarta," sikakarayo a nangyarasaas.

"Kasta met a talaga ditoy America," insungbat ni Santiago nga agkatkatawa.

Iti di mabayag, nasaripatpatanda ti maysa a babai a mangidurduron iti maysa a wheelchair. Malasin ni Santiago a Filipino dagitoy, ket idi makaasidegda, inisemanna ida a kinablaawan.

Nakikinnablaaw ti babai. Madlaw nga awan pay uppat-a-pulona. Paralisado ti lakay iti wheel-chair. Salloy dagiti imana ken napalalo ti panagdiwig ti ngiwatna.

"Naan-ano ni fathermo?" inamad ni Pamela, simken ti kinanurse daytoy.

'Naatake, ma'am," kinuna ti babai sa immisem a nangurnos iti kuelio ti pagimeng ti lakay. "Ngem saanko nga ama, isu ti asawak!"

Napa-ahh! da a dua.

"Awan kadi ti pagaywanan kadagiti nataengan ditoy?" kinuna ni Pamela kalpasanna.

"Adu ditoy, ma'am ngem ammoyo metten ti ugalitayo a Filipino. nangruna kadatay' nga Ilokano. Ditay kayat a paaywanan iti sabali ti pamiliatayo no mabalin!"

Kellaat, nagtagilanga iti lagip ni Santiago ti rason ni Raymunda maipapan iti pannakaaywan dagiti annakda. "Wen, kastatayo a talaga . . . " nayesngawna.

"Wen, a, sir, isu a daydayawendatayo dagiti sabali a puli," adda panagpannakkel iti timek ti babai. "Maysa pay nakasaysayat ni lakay kadakami nga agiina. Idi napigsa pay, intedna kadakami ti amin a kabaelanna! Ti la ngatan kararuana ti dina naidaton kadakami!"

"Wow!" immisem ni Pamela, ngem nagulimek idi nadlawna nga adda iti adayo ti puntiria dagiti mata ni Santiago.

Apagapaman a nagari ti ulimek. Idi agpakada ti babai, tung-ed lattan ti insungbatda.

Saanen a nagbayag da Santiago ken Pamela iti parke. Nagtalinaedda a naulimek bayat ti panagsublida iti Naniloa Hotel. Iti turong dagiti matada, kasla adda birbiroken ti tunggal maysa iti nawatiwat a kalsada a nangbeltak iti kapuskolan dagiti narurukbos a kaykayo, wenno iti naangrag a tanap a dinalapus ti naranggas a lava manipud iti bulkan Kilauea. Ngem idi masungadanda ti maysa a balay nga addaan iti katuday a narnuoyan iti sabong, ken nakalanglangto a marunggay ken alukon, kellaat a nagtimek ni Santiago: "Kitaem dayta, Mrs. Pamela Rago, nagdaegen a buya!"

Saan a simmungbat ni Pamela, ngem kadagiti bibigna, adda sangasingay nga isem. Nagtung-ed iti apagapaman.

SARITA:

Dios Ti Agbati

Ni Jeremias A. Calixto

Naipempenkon dagiti aruatek a pumanaw. Sinerraak ti maleta. Binitbitko nga inruar iti salas. Indissok iti abay ti sopa ket nagtugawak. Inruarko ti insaganak a surat a kas panagpakadak ken ni Nemesia nga asawak. Inukradko. Binasak manen:

Pagtamdak a Nemesia,

Inton basaem daytoy, adayoakton. Napait a pangngeddeng ti yaadayok iti dennayo nga agina. Ngem diakon kabalinan ti agtaeng iti dennam. Nagbalinen nga impierno ti biagko iti asidegmo.

Makitakon ti pudno a rukod ti panangipategmo kaniak: ti kaadu wenno kaawan ti maitedko kenka a kuarta. Iti agdama, awanen wenno nakurang ti maitedko kenka nga imbag. Bassit ti sueldok iti pagsapulak. Ket nagbalinak a kas tapok wenno pitak a pagpaypayatam.

Isu a naikeddengko ti umadayo kadakayo ken ni Junior. Nalabit no addanto panagbaliw ti kasasaadko ket addaanakto iti pannakabalin a mangted manen kenka iti sanikua, agsubliakto iti daytoy a balay - no awatennakto pay.

Ladingitek unay ti yaadayok ken ni Junior. Dawatek ti ad-adda a panangipategmo kenkuana. Addaan ni Junior kadagiti napateg a talugading. Addaan iti kari ti naraniag a masanguanan. Ayat ken pannagibim ti tulbek ti panagballigi dagita a talugading.

Innakon. Ti Dios ti agbati kenka ken ni Junior.

Toy silaladingit a sumina,

Amor

Immangesak iti nauneg. Kinupinko ti surat.

Adda idi sabali nga ay-ayatek sakbay a nagsarak ken nagkallaysakami ken ni Nemesia.

Adda idi ni Janette. Napintas ken nasingpet. Addaan iti adu a talugading. Nasaririt. Nageskolar iti unibersidad. Nalaing nga agkanta. Orador. Aktres. Ken nalaing nga agsala. Aggartemak idi iti panagsala ket nagsarakkami iti maysa a pagsasalaan.

Apagturposmi iti unibersidad. Kayat idi ni Janette nga agtungpalkami iti altar. Ngem saan a natuloy. Maysa itan a propesora ni Janette iti Unibersidad ti Filipinas. Balasang pay laeng.

Adda kabsatko idiay Hawaii, ni Manong Leon. Kayat ni Manong Leon a mapanak idiay Hawaii. Simmapul iti parehak a Filipina-Hawaiiana, ni Leilani. Inyam-ammonak ni manong ken ni Leilani. Immuna a nagsinnukatkami iti ladawan. Kalpasanna, nagsinnuratkami. In-inut nagbalin ti panagam-ammomi a panaginnayat.

Nagtungpalanna, inkeddeng ni Leilani ga umay iti Filipinas a mangkita kaniak. Insura ia: "Umayak dita Filipinas. Umayko sapulen t ramutko. (Umayko sapulen ti ramutko). Kayatko a makita ti Ilokos (nayanak idiay Hawaii ni Leilani). Kayatko a makita ti agdindinamag a Baguio ken Banaue ken

dadduma a paset ti Filipinas. Kangrunaanna, kayatka a makita! Sikanto, a, ti tour guideko? . . .

Pinasungadak ti isasangpet ni Leilani iti Filipinas. Nagikkatak pay iti saadko iti banko tapno libreak nga agbalin a tour guidena no sumangpet.

Ngem kasanguanan ti sangpet ni Leilani manipud Hawaii, nairana ti panagkaluganmi ken ni Nemesia. Maysa a nars, nga agpa-Ilokos iti maysa a rabii. Nagkatugawkami iti bus. Napintas ni Nemesia. Nalamuyot ti bagina a naidekket kaniak. Nariknak nga igaggarana pay ti mangidippit iti bagina kaniak.

Dikami pay unay agam-ammo idi damo. Ngem iti panaglabas dagiti darikmat, nagbalin a nasinged unay a kasla nabayagkamin nga agam-ammon - ken agin-innayat. Idi dumanonkami iti Ilokos iti parbangon, intakawna nga inagkan ti pingpingko.

Kalpasanna, isun ti mangawis kaniak nga agpasiar. Saanak met a delikado, inawatko dagiti libre nga inyawat wenno inkamatna kaniak. Agraman ti bagina. Nakargaak.

Kabayatanna, simmangpet ni Leilani manipud Hawaii. Dimteng ti gundawayko nga agbalin a tour guide. Wenno altarguide.

Nadamag ni Nemesia ti isasangpet ni Leilani. Napanna sinarak ni Leilani iti nagdagusanna a hotel. Imbaga ni Nemesia nga addan kargana ket rebbengna nga isu ti asawaek.

Saanen a kinayat ni Leilani nga agkitakami. Nakiasawa iti sabali iti Filipinas sa nagsubli idiay Hawaii. Kapilitan nga intungpalko ni Nemesia.

Idi punganay, nalingdan ni Nemesia ti pudno a kababalinna. Sweet a sweet kaniak idi damo. Kas met diro ti kinasam-itna.

Idi manaynay, nakitak ti pudno a kinataona. Nangato ti purwana. Mannakiapa. Natadem ti dilana.

Nagtrabahoak idi 'diay Saudi Arabia iti sumagmamano a tawen. Nagobraak a kas computer ti banko. Nangato ti sueldok. Nakagatangkami iti napintas ken dakkel a balay iti Metro Manila. Nakagatangkami pay iti sumagmamano a lote.

Ngem dimteng ti Gulf War iti Middle East. Kapilitan a nagawidak ditoy Filipinas. Iti panagsublik, awanen ti pagsapulak. Naimbag ta nakastrekak met la iti trabaho kalpasan ti sumagmamano a bulan. Ngem bassit ti sueldok ken saan a nasayaat ti bossko. Kapilitan a nagikkatak. Agtrabaho ni baketko iti hospital.

Nagbalin a nakakaasi ti kasasaadko. Siak ti agtagibalay: agluto, agdalus, mangawir ken ni Junior ken dadduma pay. Inkarigatak nga aramiden dagitoy ngem adunto latta ti pakapilawak ken ni Nemesia. Pagsasawannak iti diak matilmon. Laisennak iti kaawan ti pagsapulak.

Uray no naranggas ni Nemesia ken napalangguad, saanko a dinissuan. Diak kayat nga adda mapasamak. Isu a naim-imbag no pumanawak.

Timmakderak. Napanak iti lamisaan a nakaiparabawan ti telepono. Pinandagak ti surat iti telepono tapno nalakanto a makita ni Nemesia no sumangpet manipud iti hospital.

Binagkatko ti maleta. Nagturongak iti ridaw. Idi rummuarak koman, nangngegko ti uni ti buzzer iti landok a ruangan. Indissok ti maleta. Napanko linuktan ti ruangan.

Adda ni Junior iti ruar a naggapu iti eskuela. Agalas onsen iti bigat. Kinaykayatko koma nga awan ni Junior iti ipapanawko iti balay. Nalaglag-an koma ti riknak. Ngem adtoyen ti bugbugtong nga anakko. Agtawen laeng iti pito.

Naragsak idi sumrek iti balay.

"Nangabakak iti contest, papa!" impakammona.

"Iti ania a contest?"

"Contest iti oral composition. Maipapan iti Fathers' Day. Inton maysa a lawas addanto programami a panglagip iti Fathers' Day. Isu nga adda contestmi. Kayatmo a denggen, papa?"

"Ala man . . . " kinunak.

Indissona ti schoolbagna. Nagtakder a kasla adda iti entablado. Nagsaludo. Rinugianna:

"Ni papa . . . Ay-ayatek unay ni papa ta nadungngo kaniak. Isu ti kaay-ayamko. Yaramidan ken igatangannak kadagiti ay-ayamko. Saksakruyennak idi bassitak, ken uray pay ita. Agsakayak iti tumengna, iti abaga ken iti bukotna. Kibinennak a magna iti sipnget. Isu ti salakanko. No kaunget ken bautennak ni mama, isu ti taklinko. Ikanawanak kadagiti kaay-ayamko no kabilendak. Diak agbisin no adda ni papa. Ikkannak taraonko

iti inaldaw." Nagkurno idi nalpas a kasla adda iti entablado.

"Napintas, anak," indayawko.

"Addanto premiok, papa."

"Nagimbagen. Ania dayta? Kuarta? Mano?"

"Saan, Medalia. Sikanto, a, ti mangyaspili, papa?"

Diak sinungbatan.

"Addanto pay partek iti programa, papa. Agkantaakto!"

"Ania ti kantaem?"

"Oh, my Papa. Kayatmo a denggen?"

"Ala man," kinunak.

Kasla adda iti sango ti mikropono. Nagbaliw ti langa ti rupana. Kasla agpakpalaasi.

Kabayatan ti panagkantana, inukradna dagiti takiagna a kasla paaklulo. Adda aweng ti dung-aw ti timekna. Napnuan rikna ken asug. Adda araraw ken ikkis kadagiti matana.

Nagkiraykirayak a pangterred ken panglinged kadagiti diak magawidan nga agarubos a luak..

"Apay nga agsangitka, papa?" sinaludsod ni Junior.

"Napintas unay ti kantam anak. Nasagidmo ti pusok." Impunasko ti bukot ti imak kadagiti matak.

Immarakup ni Junior kaniak. Inlumlomna ti rupana iti barukongko. "Oh, my papa," inyanek-ekna.

Idi aginnibbetkami nakita ni Junior ti maleta.

"Agsublika kadi manen idiay Saudi, papa? Dinak koman panawan."

Tinengngelna dagiti imak.

"Saanen, anak, Ditoykon," kinunak.

Insublik dagiti aruatek iti maleta iti kabinet. Ginelgelko ti surat nga adda iti pandag ti telepono.

PURAW

VALERIANO U. MARTIN

Nasuroken a makatawen a dikam nagkita ken ni Miss Tessie Bryant. Idi laengen nagikkatak nga empliadona iti Safeway Tudor a pagpapaayanna a kas store manager gapu ta naawatak ditoy Safeway Northern Lights a nangatngato ti tangdanko iti tunggal oras. Gapu itoy, makunan a natalnan ti panunotko. Ngem idi immay ditoy Northern Lights iti dayta a bigat ti Huebes ta mangopisina ditoyen a kas baro a district manager ti kompania, ti Safeway Stores, Inc. kas sandi ni Mr. Marlon Hewitz a naisagpaten a kas regional director iti sapasap nga Alaska, kasko la makitkita nga agungar manen ti karkarma ti napalabas nga intarayak idi idiay Tudor. Ngamin, idi kinablaawak gapu iti pannakaital-ona, dina inawat ti imak nga indiayak no di ket inarakupnak, banag a dina inar-aramid no umapungol idi, uray pay idi maudin a panagkitami idiay Tudor kalpasan a naglusulosak.

"Ven has always been a good worker and wonderful friend," imbaga ni Tessie ken ni Mr. Bob Gilmore a bossko idi itulodna iti opisina ti pasdek iti likud a pagtrabahuanna a nagclock-inak met, kalpasan nga immukas kaniak.

"Oh, I can see that," insungbat ni Bob nga agtungtung-ed. "For Ven is doggedly much the same here!" Pinallilitannak.

Immisemak laeng. Uray no kayatko a patien nga awan ti kolor ti inaramid ni Tessie, rimmimbaw latta iti nakemko a di biddut ti nabukel iti mugingko.

Adda pamkedak. Bayat ngamin nga empleadonak ni Tessie idiay Tudor, no naminano a napaliiwko kadagiti tignay ken panagsasaona ti kaadda ti riknana kaniak. Diak nakitkita dayta a kinasinged iti uray asino kadagiti nagar-arem kenkuana a padana a puraw a pakairamanan pay dagiti adda mabalinna wenno nangatngato ti adalna ngem siak nupay awan ti makunak a maipagpannakkelko, malaksid ngata laeng ti sangkabassit a langak (uray siakon ti agkuna) ken ti kaawan ti ania man a bisiok.

Sabagay, awan ti pagkunaak ken ni Tessie. Adda pamuyaanna a diak kauma a kitaen iti inaldaw, malaksid ngata laeng ti natundiris unay nga agongna a kakaisuna nga ammok a suyawna. Nasingpet ken mannakitinnulong pay, gapu ngata ta napeklanda a Protestante, manipud iti apongna agingga kadagiti kakabsatna a bin-ig a naasawaanen. Ngem kumtatak latta, nupay adda met riknak kenkuana. Malaksid nga ad-adda itan a nangato ti saadna, maysa pay a puraw. Kadagiti puraw, kas paliiwko, dakkel ti pakaidumaanda iti ug-ugali ken pammati a Pinoy a diak maisukat, uray no nabayagak met bassiten ditoy America. Kas pagarian, iti pakaseknan dagiti babai, di matarambanan ti lallaki ida. Nakaritda pay iti diborsio sada dumawat iti alimony, ti sustento nga aggapu iti nagbalin nga asawada. Kangrunaan, no sikan ti nagabsuonan iti amin a kinasutil ti gasat, adda pay kadduam a lalaki iti biagda iti liklikudam. Bambanag a karimonko unay iti agbalin nga asawak. A nanglislisiak ken ni Tessie ken nagikkatak idiay Tudor idi agangay.

Ngem ania ngata koma ti maaramidko ita? Addaytan nga inaldaw a makitkitak ni Tessie, mayatak man wenno mandiak.

"Naa," impasungad ni Gina idi dumanonakon iti puestok a Checkstand No. 5 a dumna iti uggorna kas eskediulmi iti dayta a lawas. Padak nga Ilokano ni Gina ket nakadkaduakon daytoy a kas retail clerk

idiay pay Tudor. "Unaykayon nga eksena, aya, ken ni Tessie!"

"Apaykami?" sinaludsodko.

"Agin-innarakupkayo! Nakitakayo itay aggapuak dita closet a nangalaak iti apronko. Tapno ammom, nagnaak pay iti likudanyo ngem didak man la nadlaw!"

"Aa, kadawyan laeng kadagiti puraw ti umarakup, uray iti dida kaan-ano a lalaki, kas pagaammom!"

"Aw, come on. Ven. Koma no di kasta unay ti kayetket ni Tessie, kaka!"

Namatmatak ni Gina. Kasla kabarbaro man ti reaksionna. Nadekketak kenkuana, wen, ngem kas kadaraan laeng. Adda ketdi panggepko nga agpudno ta napintas met ti langa ken pammagina, uray no ammok a nagsinada idi iti lakayna idi agarup a tallon a tawen ti napalabas. Nagur-urayak laeng iti nasayaat a gundawayko. Ita, saan man met gayam a narimer ti dalanko kenkuana.

"Alright, but you know all along I have been skirting her since we were still in Tudor, and that's what's most important!" kinunak ket sinarantaakon a nangpadaan kadagiti agsasarunon a parokianomi a mangidurduron kadagiti shopping cartda a napno iti groseriada, nga addan nabukel iti mugingko.

KAS mayannurot pay iti eskediulmi iti bulletin board iti ruar ti opisina iti likud, batangko ti aglunch-break iti alas dose media. Dinagdaguskon ti nagropeout idi magteng ti oras. Dimmaw-asak latta a gimmatang iti pangaldawko iti Deli saak napan iti breakroom iti labes laeng ti Meat Department tapno mangaldawak sakbay nga ituloyko ti trabahok.

Nadanonko ni Tessie sadiay a mangmangan. Naragsakanak. Babaen ti pammalubosna, nakilamesitaak kenkuana.

"Well, this is a surprise, Wen," kinuna ni Tessie. Sigsigud a liklikak idi ni Tessie tapno diak makilanglang kenkuana, uray kadagiti coffee breaks laeng.

"On purpose, if you wish," insungbatko.

Insardeng ni Tessie ti nagsubo. "Spill it out, Ven."

"May I invite you to go fishing this coming weekend, Tessie?"

"You aren't serious, are you?"

"Yes, I am. Kind a reunion with you," nagulbodak. Gapu ken ni Gina, panggepko nga ibaganto kenkuana iti pagliwliwan ti panaglusulosko kalpasan ti dua-lawas a pay period. Pagpampanunotak metten no kasanonto nga iruanganko ti sawek a di unay masaktan.

"Where?"

"King's Lake Camp, if you don't mind." Ad-adayo daytoy a lugar a sakup ti ili a Wasilia nga uppat a pulo ket lima a milia manipud iti yanmi ditoy Anchorage ngem dagiti sabsabali a mabalin a pagpaliwaan, ngem ad-adu ti yaayko ditoy kadagiti duppo wenno kalgaw no saanen a nalm-ek ti panawen.

"Neat!" nayesngaw ni Tessie a nakapataliawan pay ni Agatha, ti Eskima nga agtartrabaho iti first shift iti Produce Department iti dayta a lawas. Mangmangan met daytoy iti maysa a suli. "Lovely place. Please, let's do ti. Imagine, it's now more than a year we haven't been together!"

Namatmatak ni Tessie. Agrimrimat dagiti matanan iti ragsak. Ngem anianto ngata a pannakaulila dagita a mata no panagpakadanto met ti ibagak? Mabayagto ngata manen sa agsubli dagita a rimat a kas idi, kas naammuak kadagiti nakatrabahuak idiay Tudor a makaammo iti kinasinged ni Tessie kaniak. Ngem ad-dad'tan, nakunak met laeng iti nakemko idi agangay. Gapu laeng ken ni Gina.

AGARUP alas dies iti dayta a bigat ti Sabado idi dumagasak iti apartment ni Tessie iti Muldoon Road iti daya ti ili. Nagkukkokak. Idi ilukatna ti ridaw, nakarubuaten. Pagpasiar nga agpayso ti inaramatna: slacks a maong a kusapo ken tishirt a naginunsoy iti naganus a berde. Desente ti langlanganan iti uniporme a martine blue a pantalon ken burgundy a tishirt no agtartrabaho iti Safeway, ngem ub-ubing ngem iti tawenna a duapulo ket pito ita. Kinettelko a dagus ti panangilala a simmuknor iti barukongko.

Nagkalugankami iti desais a sedanko a Mercury Marquis. Nagpaamianankami iti Muldoon Road sakami nagpakanawan idi magtengmi ti Glenn

Highway iti daramuangan ti ili. Husto alas onsen idi sumangadkami iti Glenn Highway. Imparadami ti luganmi iti labes ti agduduma a karro a dinanonmi iti laud ti meeting hall, sakami napan immabang iti kayak iti opisina ti agay-aywan.

Innalami ti panakkelen a canoe ti Eskima iti nakaikawaranna iti bassit a pier iti dayaen ti meeting hall kalpasan a dimmaw-as ni Tessie iti tinaguab a patakder iti igid ti purok dagiti spruce iti abagatan. Siak ti naggaud ket nagpatngakami iti dan-aw. Nagangklakami.

Nagtinnallikudkami ken Tessie a nagliwliw. Bayat nga agur-uraykami iti dumawi, nadumaduma a banag ti nagsarsaritaanmi. Nalag-an ti panagpatpatangmi, nupay maipapan laeng ti padpadasko iti Safeway Northern Lights dagiti topikok idinto a maipapan met iti aktibidad ti pamiliada iti iglesiada ken Tessie. Matiktikawak la ngamin idi aganay no ituloyko pay wenno saanen ti panggepko. Kasla paglen metten ti riknak , suktak ti ragsakna iti limdo no agpudnoakton kalpasan ti panagpalpaliwami.

Gapu ta awan latta ti dumawi, kalpasan ti nasurok a kagudua nga orasmi, insingasing ni Tessie pagsinnipungtuanmi ti bangka. Dimmemden ni Tessie iti sungo idinto nga iti kutit met kaniak. Impuruakko ti linasko iti adayo iti kutit ket iti met adayo iti sango ken ni Tessie. Madamdama aglennelenneden ti patapaw ti liniak. Ingguttak iti pangato ti wisanwisanko ket nariknak ti kuyegyeg iti pungto ti linasko. Nagkatikatak. Maysa nga ikan nasurok a dua ramayan ti kadakkel ti napadawik. Saanen nga illegal a kalapen. Ngem babaen ti plais nga intugotko, inikkatko ti saiding iti ngiwat ti naalak sako imbulos.

"What are you doing?" indillaw ni Tessie. "Is that your way of celebrating our reunion Ven?"

It's just a whiting - a freak and a shit," insungbatko ket binaliwak ti nagappan. I'll catch a better-tasting fish than that one, you'll see."

Rimmaniag dagiti mata ni Tessie. Ngem awan ti sinaona.

Agpayso, madamdama, adda manen gimmutad iti linasko. Napigpigsa ita daytoy ngem ti immuna. Ingguttak manen iti apagapaman ti wisanwisanko ket nagbakkukon daytoy. Nagkatikatak manen. Addaytan ti agkulkulibagtong a kasla agmurioten a red snapper-agdagsen ngata iti lima wenno innem a libra. Agkatkatawaak a nangipakita itoy ken ni Tessie.

"Here you go, and I was right!" impannakkelko.

"Here you go!" kinuna met ni Tessie ket inyaonna iti danum ti kalapna. Dakdakkel pay ngem ti naalak. Ngem idi maalsanan daytoy iti saiding, imbulosna ketdin!

"Are you crazy, Tessie?" indillawko. "That's a mullet, better than my whiting!"

"I know," inyisem ni Tessie. Ngem impuruakna manen ti linasna iti sabali a turong idi makaappan manen, nga awan panglawlawagna iti inaramidna. Madamdama, napayehey ket impakitana ti bittitayna a grouper. Naim-imas daytoy ngem ti immuna nupay basbassit, ngem daytoy ketdin ti impisokna iti iniket a pagkargaana. "For the sake of our reunion - in my own way!" kinunana ket pinallilitannak pay.

Limmawagen ti ar-aramiden ni Tessie. Siak ti bassit nga ikan. Pimmardas ti panaggutok ti barukongko ket napatilmonak.

"Wanna say something, Ven?" kinuna ni Tessie nga umis-isem manen. Agur-uray.

"Yes," insungbatko. Ngem iti yaasidegna, napukawko manen ti turedko. Binaliwak ti pamuspusak ket indalanko ti panggepko iti pundar a sarita. "Adda man yumanko, Tessie," inrugik iti Ingles. "Parikut ti maysa a gayyem. Problemana no ania ti yetnagna iti agar-arem kenkuana a Puraw. Adda panagayatna iti lalaki. Ngem gapu iti panagduma ti pulida, iti ugali ken iti naduma-duma a banag, amken ti gayyemko no tumaudto ketdi ti komplikasion iti biagda no agassawadanton, banag a kayatna a maliklikan. Ita, ania ti makunam? Aklonenna kadi ti lalaki wenno saan?"

"Kenka ngay?" pinasuliannak a kinita ni Tessie.

"Kaniak, adda kalintegan ti babai nga agtukiad. Iti kasta, nasayaat nga adayo no makiasawa laengen iti agdatdaton a kadaraanna met laeng ta agpada ti nakairuamanda nga ugali ken pammati."

Napukaw ti isem ni Tessie. Immanges iti nauneg. "Nakaro ti biddut ti gayemmno, Ven, no pagturayenna ti panunotna imbes a ti pusona. Saan

a lapped ti kudil iti pakaseknan ti ayat. Adu ti pagarigan iti agassawa nga agduma ti pulida ngem mapagulidanan met ti kasasaadda, kas koma iti kaadda dagiti kaamaanyo a Filipino a di maipagpannakkel ti langenlangenda. Ta matun-oy laeng ti kinasimbeng iti kooperasion wenno pannakaawat ti agsumbangir nangruna iti akem ken kalintegan ti tunggal maysa, kas patpatien ken ar-aramiden ti pamiliami. Isu a kaniak, Ven, nangnangruna pay laeng koma daytoy -" tinimpagna ti barukongna -"ti pagturayen ti gayyemmo, a saan ketdi panunot a nalaklaka nga agbaliw, basta nailangitan la ketdi ti ayat ti lalaki..."

Sinukisokko iti isipko no ania ti napigsa a pangduprakko iti sinao ni Tessie. Ngem rimmimbaw iti panunotko ti kinapudno a naun-uneg ti pannakaawatna iti biag ngem siak-gapu ngata ta titulado ket diak pay nakaturpos iti kolehio.

Nasingakami iti timek manipud iti igid ti dan-aw a naggapuanmi. "Ahoy there! Got any catch yet, Ven?"

Pangatiddogen ti buok ti babai a nakatugaw iti plastik a lounge chair iti babaen dagiti willow, pusing kadagiti aglutluto a grupo dagiti babbai. Ni Gina. Naammuanna ngata ken ni Agatha a gayyemna ti yaaymi ken ni Tessie ditoy King's Lake Camp, isu a simmurot. Ngem iti ania a panggep? Awan ti maarikapko a panggapuanna a mangsurot kadakami.

"Ahoy there!" inulit ni Gina ti nagpukkaw. "Hear me, Ven? If you got any, lemme cook'em for you!"

Kasla aglablabesen daytoy a Gina. Nalabit pudno ti nadamdamagkon a gapu iti kinamanaginbubukodna, nagsinada idi iti lakayna. "Lamprey!" naidayamudomko.

"Do you accept that you are Gina's fish?" sinaludsod ni Tessie.

"Her fish!" nagbang-esak. "What made you say that?"

Immisem ni Tessie. "Mabalin a kunaem nga intuition," kinunana iti Ingles. "Adda madmadlawko idi addatayo pay amin idiay Tudor a mabalin a dimo naitaltaiek gapu ta aggayyemkayo. Adda riknana kenka ket amkenna ngata a maagawka kenkuana. Mabalin nga agbiddutak. Ngem mapagtalnak met a masansan dagiti agparparikna kaniak. Kas koma manen ita, iti pakaseknam itay sinaritam..."

Napamuraregak. Nasiroknak ni Tessie a parnuayko ti saritak? "Agar-arapaapka, Tessie!" inlibakko iti Ingles.

"Makitam ti langit dita, Ven?" intudo ketdi ni Tessie ti natalinaay a danum iti sangona a pagkuyegkuyegan ti asul a langit a napattopattokan iti nakunokunol nga ulep. "Adda iti baba-nababa. Ngem makaallilaw dayta a langit. No nakadumogka, husto, adda dayta a langit iti lansad. Ngem kinaagpayso adda iti ngatuem no tumangadka. Kastaak a nababa iti panagkitam, iti kababalin ken pampanunot. Iti saritam, siak ti lalaki ngem binaliktadko laeng ti kinaasinota!" Nagraed ti timekna.

"Dikan aglibak, Ven!" Nagarubos dagiti lua ni Tessie ngem dinagusna met laeng a dineppel ida babaen ti gayaden ti tishirtna. "Ammok man met a patpatgennak, uray awan ti imbagbagam. Ket linikliklikannak, gapu ngata ta amkem no kapadak ti adu kadagiti kapuliak a nababa a kas iti dayta a langit iti danum ti paniriganda iti moralidad ken panaglangen ti agassawa, kas pagarigan, saan?"

Kasla ad-addan a nadagsen ti rupak. Maysa gayam ni Tessie kadagiti di makaalimon kadagiti kinarukop ti pulina ket, iti panagkitak iti rupana a naamo, naanninawak sadiay ti kinatalingengen ti pamiliada ngem nairissingko sadiay ni Tessie iti sangok. Naanninawak met dita ti rason no apay a nagtengna ti agdama nga edadna, gapu iti panangbirbirokna iti lalaki a kapkapnekanna a kapalad ti biagna agingga iti ngudo dayta a biag. Kas ngata kaniak a medio nalakayan a baro, nupay di unay nalagda ti taltalaytayek nga annuroten iti personal a biagko iti dayta a turong.

Ngem ania ngata koma ti aramidek ita? Diak mapagmaymaysa ti dua a dalan a limtaw iti sanguanak.

"Ven!" nagpukkaw manen ni Gina. Nakatakderen iti pungto ti bassit a pier. Nakasiorts laeng, agdadata itan ti sippukel dagiti luppona. "If you want me cook your fish, better hurry back in here. I'm now hungry!"

Immalimpatok ti semsem a nagallikubeng iti barukongko. "Inta kadin nga agpayso ta saanen a

mamingga daytoy a babai," inyawisko ken ni Tessie.

"Tapno maibarbakuan dagitoy kalapta," inkanunong ni Tessie a nagsublin ti simbeng ti timekna. "Ngem kayatko nga agsublitanto pay ditoy kalpasan a makapangantayo tapno maalam ti dakdakkel a red snapper."

Timmakder ni Tessie. Nakaputot met a kas ken ni Gina ta sinuktanna itay napan iti restroom ti slacksna. Napimpintas pay gayam ti pammagi ken panagklupluppo ken panaggurgurong ni Tessie ngem ni Gina. Nagkatawaak. "Ditakan a nagbiddut, Tessie!" kinunak.

"Apay? Ania ti biddutko?"

"Agsublitanto pay, wen, ngem saanen nga ikan ti nasken no di daytoy -" tinimpagko ti barukongko. "Kasta pay ti ammokon a pudno a langit!" •

AGAWIDTAN MELITA

ADVIENTO AMIGABLE

Intangad ni Benny ti baso a naglaon iti arak. Nabang-aran iti panagarinsaed ti bara ti Suntory whiskey. Nanindi. Iti panagpayubyobna, namrayanna a binuybuya ti panagalikuno ti napudaw nga asuk a nagpangato iti bubongan ti siled. Adda iti maikapat a pulo a kasaaran ti Tokyo Imperial Hotel.

Nabayag bassiten a nakapanaw ti room service waiter a nangakas kadagiti nangananna iti panagrabii. Duan a rabiina ditoy manipud panaggapuna idiay New York a dimsaaganna iti bapor a luganna. Ken iti panaggapuna iti Hokkaido nga ili ti pimmusay nga asawa ken anakna a nakaigapuan ti yuumayna ditoy Japan. Ditoy met ti pagrubuatanna nga agawid idiay Filipinas inton malem no bigat.

Nagkiriring ti doorbell. Inswitchna ti door scanner. Idi makitana a babai ti nagparang iti screen, intalmegna ti automatic door opener. Daytoy ti call girl a pinilina itay kadagiti ladawan nga impataldiap kenkuana ti room service waiter.

Simrek ti panglusiawen a babai. Agtawen ngata iti duapulo ket maysa. Napintas ken pangrapisen. Kalalainganna ti tayagna a lima kadapan ken uppat a pulgada. Nalanay ken naamo dagiti matana. Filipina.

"Good evening," adda panagamak ti timek ti babai.

"Agtugawka," pinaspasarakan ni Benny nga insungbat a dina masinuno no Ilokano wenno Tagala ti babai.

Nagtugaw ti babai iti nalabaga ken nalamuyot a sopa. Iti napaut a panagpinnerrengda, nagrimat dagiti mata ti babai, Naakasen ti buteng ken amak nga agan-anninaw itay iti naamo a rupana.

"Ilokanokayo gayam, manong," nadayaw ti timekna.

Impalikmutna ti panagkitana iti nalawa ken nadalimanek a siled a kasla kayatna a tukoden no kasano a kabaelan ti maysa a gagangay nga Ilokano a bayadan ti kastoy kangina a siled ti luxury hotel. Lima gasut a doliar iti maysa a rabii.

"Kitaenta man, ading, ti yellow cardmo. Wen gayam, Benny ti naganko."

Timmakder ti babai ken inyawatna ti yellow cardna.

"Melita met ti naganko."

Insubli ni Benny ti yellow card a pakakitaan iti sertipiko ti mangngagas a naeksamen ni Melita iti malem ken awan sakitna. Kasapulan daytoy dagiti nangina a call girl.

Ginuyod ni Benny ti alud ti drawer ken inruarna ti sangareppet a Japanese yen. Nangbilang iti siento singkuenta mil a papel de banko a katimbeng ti sangaribu a doliar. Inyawatna ken ni

Melita a langana ti magagaran ken masmasdaawan. Simmaruno nga inyawatna ti trenta mil wenno katimbeng ti dua gasut a doliar. "Daytoy ti tipmo," kinuna ni Benny.

Napadumog ni Melita. Saanna nga inawat ti kuarta. Nagsangit ken naganug-og ket inapputna ti rupana.

"Apay? Adda kadi pakariribukam wenno annayem?" dinamag ni Benny. Inasibayna ni Melita ken indengdengngepna ti paniolitona iti pingping daytoy.

"Nadagsen ken nasaem a panunoten ti agdama a sasaadek, manong," insungbat ti balasang nga agsasaibbek.

Intalmeg ni Benny ti button ti refrigerator. Naglukat ti ice box ket naidasar ti nadumaduma ti klasena nga arak, inumen ken agkakaimas a taraon. Pinattoganna ti baso iti champagne. Inyawatna iti balasang.

"Yorderanka iti pangrabii iti room service," indiayana idi mapasubli ti balasang ti naan-anay a riknana.

"Diak marikna ti mangan, manong. Adu pay ketdin dagiti makan a naidasar iti tray ti ice box."

"We are Japanese while in Japan. Let us enjoy this romantic moment."

Inaklilianna ti balasang iti iseserrekda iti nalawa ken marmol a pagdigosan.

Naglabusda a timmapog iti apaganem-em a danum ti jacussi. Makadengngep ti bara ken palukayenna ti nairteng a susuop ti bagi. Arigda ti dua a naamo nga ikan nga aglinlinnailo ken agay-ayam iti nailet a pupokan.

"Melita, whoever you are, I love you," kinunana. Ginuyodna ti nalamuyot nga ima ti balasang. Naginnagekda.

"Benny, ay-ayatenka," kinuna ni Melita.

Pumarbangonen ngem saan a sumken ti ridep ken ni Benny. Napnek iti panagkaatagda ken ni Melita. Nabara ti bagi ken agek ti balasang. Adda panangilala a mariknana.

Ti parikut a kasasaad ni Melita ti pakaburiboran ni Benny. Alas dos ti malem inton bigat ti panagtayabna nga agawid idiay Filipinas. Baybay-anna ngatan ti balasang?

"Agawidkan ngem itugotnak koma. Matayak no panawannak," kinuna itay ni Melita nga immarakup kenkuana.

Nagasug iti apagapaman ti balasang a narnekan iti turog. Kasla agtagtagainep ket nagdata. Nalukaisan ti bagina.

Iti nagtugawan ni Benny a sopa, binuybuyana ti pakabuklan ni Melita. Kas kinunana, rinames kano ti Hapones a nagpaayanna a domestic helper. Nagpulong kano iti asawa ti Hapones ket nagapada a bulon metten ti nakapapapnawanna. Iti daydi a pannakaburiborna, nasarakan ti maysa a Tagalog a kumakanta iti night club. Indiaya ti lalaki a tulonganna ngem idi makasangpetda iti apartment ti lalaki, rinamesna ti balasang, ken pinilitna nga aghostess iti pagpapaayanna a night club. Kamaudiananna, nagbalin a call girl kadagiti agkakangina a hotel ti Tokyo. Makabulanna kano pay laeng iti daytoy a pagsapulan. Ngem alaen kano amin ti matronada a Hapones ti rinibu a matgedan ken tipna. Maparitan kano pay nga agsurat kadagiti dadakkelna idiay Filipinas.

No pagplete laeng ni Melita nga agawid idiay Filipinas, maited ni Benny ta uray agkuyogdan nga agawid. Ngem ti rikutna ita, iggemen ti Yakusa ni Melita. Daytoy ti nadawel nga organisasion ti sindikato iti Japan. Ammona nga iti counter desk ti hotel iti baba, adda guardia a mangsipsiput no adda agpanggep nga aglibas kadagiti call girls nga intulod ti sindikato ti Yakuza idi sardam a pakairamanan ni Melita.

Adda gutad a nangguyod kenkuana nga umsideg iti umaw-awis a bagi ti balasang. Inurnosanna ni Melita a nasam-it pay laeng ti turogna. Riniingna. Nagmulagat ti balasang. Inagkanna.

"Agawidtan, Melita," inyarasaasna.

Iti service elevator ti nagluganda a nagpababa. Ti laeng traveling bag ti awit ni Benny. Imbatinan ti maleta ken dadduma pay nga alikamenna iti hotel.

Sinimpana ti ice pick a naisaliket iti mediasna. Naimbag la nga isarangetna.

Nagsardeng ti elevator iti third floor a yan ti restauran ti hotel. Nagpaliiw ni Benny. Nairut ti

kapet ni Melita kenkuana. Idi awan ti maimatanganda a tao, tinurongda ti emergency exit. Nainayad ti panaglukat ni Benny iti landok a ridaw. Inasakda ti baet dagiti pagbasuraan agingga iti nailet nga eskinita. Nalawagen ken adun ti agtartaray a lugan. Masapul a makapanawda a dagus iti siyudad ti Tokyo. Pinayapayan ni Benny ti taksi apaman a nadanonda iti nalawa a kalsada.

"Train station," imbilin ni Benny iti drayber.

Napardasda a dimteng iti estasion ti tren. Gimmatang ni Benny iti dua a ticket a para Osaka. Ti Osaka ti ammona a katalgedan a pagrubuatanda. Parikutna ita ti kaawan ti pasaporte ni Melita. Masapul a partakanda nga alaen dagiti kasapulanda a papeles idiay Osaka.

Apagisu nga alas sais idi agluas ti tren. Insiwet ti tarayna. Daytoy met nga oras ti panangsukon ti sindikato ken ni Melita iti Hotel. Dagus a nailibay ti balasang a kasla mabisinan unay iti turog.

Riniing ni Benny ti balasang idi dumteng ti pamigatda. Nagsinsinnuboda a nangan.

"Benny, awan pay nasarsaritam maipapan kenka," kinuna ti balasang idi agangay.

"Naliday ken nasaem a saritaen."

"Mailiwak met a dumngeg," kinuna ti balasang.

"Maysaak a Merchant Marine Officer. Nakiasawaak iti Haponesa uppat a tawenen ti napalabas. Adda maysa nga anakmi a babai. Ngem iti daytoy nga isasangpetko a mangsarungkar iti pamiliak, kinuna ti katugangak a ginudas kano ti asawak ti biagna ken inramanna kano pay ti anakmi."

"Apay nga inaramidna ti kasdiay?"

"Kastan sa dagiti Hapones a dadduma. No adda pakapaayanda iti biag, ag-suicideda."

"Uray siak, namindua met a kayatko ti agsuicide. Ngem kada gandatek ti agtapuak, kasla adda naamo a timek ken nadungngo a takiag a mangigawid iti aramidek."

Naginayad ti tren idi makagteng iti siudad ti Osaka. Nakilinnetnet da Benny ken Melita iti napuskol a tao iti iruruarda iti estasion.

Nangabang ni Benny iti kotse. "Papananta?" inamad ti balasang apaman a nakaluganda.

"Diay Kobe. Sadiay laeng ti pakaalaanta kadagiti papeles a kasapulanta nga agbaniaga. 'Diay koma Tokyo ngem narisgo."

Napardas ti panagpataray ni Benny idi makamangda ti expressway. Kamkamatenna ti oras. Iti saan a nabayag, simmiasida iti nalawa a dalan ket sinurotda ti downtown Kobe exit. Nagparkingda iti sango ti Philippine Consulate.

Simrekda iti sarming a ridaw ti nalawa nga opisina. Dinamag ti receptionist ti kasapulanda.

"Passport application, please," insungbat ni Benny.

Pinil-apan ni Melita ti application form sada insubli iti receptionist.

Idi maawagan ti nagan ni Melita, simrekda a dua iti opisina ti babai a konsul.

"Apay a saan nga idiay Tokyo ti nagaplayam, iti passport," dinamag ti konsul ken ni Melita.

"Nayakar ngamin ditoy Kobe ti pagpapaayak a kas domestic helper," impambar ti balasang.

"Ngem saanyo a maala ita ti passport ta kontakekto pay ti opisinami 'diay Manila."

"Ma'am, di la mabalin a tawaganyo itan?" agpakpakaasi ni Benny. "Bayadanmi ti kobraren ti long distance call."

Nagpanunot ti konsul. Idi kuan, binagkatna ti telepono. Nakisao iti record section. Idi malpas a makisao, ginuyodna ti alud ti lamisaanna ket inruarna ti baro a passport sana pinil-apan. Innalada met ti ladawan ni Melita.

Nalaus a yamanda idi yawat ti konsul ti baro a passport ni Melita. Rimmuarda a dagus apaman a nakabayadda.

Bimmallasiwda iti kalsada. Simrekda iti Korean Consulate.

"Visa application, please, kinuna ni Benny iti naisem a Koreana.

Pinil-apanda ti visa application sada insubli iti Koreana.

"How many days do you intend to stay in Korea?" dinamag ti Konsul iti pannakainterbioda.

"One to four weeks, sir," insungbat ni Benny.

"Where will be the source of your plane tickets and your expenses while in Korea?

"Ginuyod ni Benny ti siper ti traveling bagna ket inuyosna ti tallo a booklets ti travelers check. Inyawatna iti Konsul agraman ti visa ken master card a credit cardna.

Nagtungtung-ed ti Konsul a nangtimbre iti passportda. "Enjoy yourselves while in Korea," kinunana.

"Nagadu gayam a kasapulan iti isusurotko kenka," kinuna ni Melita iti kaaddada iti opisina ti Korean Airlines.

"Gapu amin kenka, Melita, anusanta."

"Kaanonto a makasubadak kenka, mahal?"

"Ti nasam-it nga agekmo ken nabara nga ayatmo ti supapakna."

Kineddel ti balasang.

"What's your next flight to Seoul?" Dinamag ni Benny iti counter girl.

"Four in the afternoon and eight in the evening."

"Two tickets for the four o'clock flight."

"I'm sorry. The two flights are fully booked."

Nadismayada. Ngem adda pay namnamada a makigasanggasat. Masapul a makaluganda iti four o'clock flight.

"Still, I like to buy two tickets now. We will go on standby chance passenger," insingasing ni Benny.

Inyawatna ti passportda iti ticket clerk. Inukrad ti babai ti passportda sakbay a sinuratanna dagiti ticketda.

"Be at the airline boarding room fifteen minutes before departure," kinuna ti counter girl idi yawatna dagiti ticketda.

"Nalpasen ti amin. Ti la panagtayabtan ti urayenta," kinuna ni Benny a siraragsak.

"Ngem, Benny, awan ti aruatek."

Nagshoppingda iti asideg a department store. Dua paris a jeans, blusa, bestida ken dadduma pay nga aruaten ti babai ti ginatang ni Melita. Gimmatang metten iti traveling bagna.

"Agsublita met laeng 'diay Osaka ta asasidegton a pagrubuatan," kinuna ni Benny idi malpasdan a mangaldaw ken papaandarennan ti kotse.

"Apay a ditoy Kobe ken 'diay Osaka ti immayanta?"

"Narisgo ngamin 'diay Tokyo. Sapsapulendaka itan dagiti pannakaima ti Yakuza iti siudad ken ti eropuerto ti Narita. Aglalo a bantayanda ti pagrubuatan nga agpa-Manila. Uray siak, sarsarakendak met. Adda naganko iti papel a nagsarakanta. Atapenda a siak ti nangitaray kenka.

Inag-agkan ti balasang ti pingping ni Benny.

"Ania kadi a kurso ti naturposmo ken kasanoka a nakagteng ditoy Japan?"

"Naturposko ti midwifery 'diay Manila itay napan a tawen ngem awan ti nastrekak a trabaho. Immapalak kadagiti gagayyemko a nagabrod ditoy Japan. Insalda pay dagiti dadakkelko ti kakaisuna a dagami. Benny, napaliiwko a you know a lot about Japan and travel formalities."

"Bunga daytoy ti nabayagen a panagbambaniagak ditoy."

"Saan ngata metten a mabilbilang dagiti Hapones a nagay-ayamam."

Pinasikigan a pinaludipan ni Benny. Kineddel ti balasang.

Simminada iti kalawaan ti kalsada idi madanonda ti siudad ti Osaka. Sinurotda ti pangileten ngem nadalus a dalan. Automated sex hotels district ti yanda. Ditoy ti umok dagiti agayan-ayat ken dagiti pay agassawa a babassit ti kuarto ti pagtaenganda ken adda makasinga.

Inserrek ni Benny ti kotse iti parking ti Lovers Nest. Kinuddot ti balasang idi makitana ti sumrekanda.

Iti lobby kinargaan ni Benny ti lima a papel de banko ti room machine. Natinnag ti tulbek ti room 22. Maikadua a kadsaaran ti papananda ket immulida iti agdan.

Iti uneg, naurnos ken nadalimanek ti kaplantsa nga ules ken bedsheet ti nababa a katre. Makapaderrep ti presko nga ayamuom. Adda pay dagiti nasarmingan a machine a nakaidasaran dagiti mainum ken makmakan a matinnagan iti kuarta. Dua nga orasda laeng iti sangagasut a doliar a naibayadda.

"Agdigosta," inyawis ni Benny ken ni Melita.

ITI international airport ti Osaka, adu ti agsangpet ken agrubuat a pasahero. Aglilinnetlet dagiti tao. Kadagiti tallo a pannakapayak ti eropuerto, aglilinia dagiti nakaparking nga eroplano nga agbiahe iti America, Canada, China, Korea ken Australia. Awan ti agrubuat ditoy a para Manila. Nadagaang iti uneg malaksid kadagiti pagtagilakuan ken panganan a napalamiisan.

Alas tres median iti malem kas ipakdaar ti dakkel a pagorasan iti uneg ti check-in counter dagiti

nadumaduma nga airlines. Iti saan unay nga adayo, sililimed da Benny ken Melita nga agpalpaliiw iti likudan ti agsabsabong a mula. Napuskol ti bigote ni Benny ken nakaantiparra iti dekolor. No kitaem iti adayo, kasla aglanglanga a Hapones. Nagaruat met ni Melita ti nakipet a jeans a maong. Nagblusa iti duyaw nga atiddog ti manggasna. Nakaaruat met iti dekolor nga anteohos. Iti napudaw a kutisna a dinanggayan ti napuskol a wigna, kasla aglanglanga a Hapones. Nagsaggaysaanda nga imbaklay dagiti traveling bagda.

Rimmuarda idi makitada a sumagmamano laengen dagiti pasahero iti check-in counter ti Korean Air Lines. Nalagip ni Benny ti ice pick a naisaluket iti mediasna ket imbatina nga intugkel iti puon ti mula.

"You are standby passenger," kinuna ti check-in clerk idi makitanan dagiti tiketda.

"Is there any one who cancelled his flight," dinamag ni Benny iti babai.

"Nobody," inyawatna dagiti ticket ken boarding passda. Gate 11."

Nakiliniada kadagiti sumrek iti x-ray compartment ken inspection counter a pakaeksamenan dagiti traveling bagda. Apaman a nakaunegda iti eropuerto, nakilaokda iti kapuskolan ti tao. Natanang ti panagpaliiw ni Benny iti aglawlaw. Sarsarunuenna ni Melita. Awanen ti igawadna nga armas no agawenda ti kaayan-ayatna. Sabalin nga organisasion ti Yakusa a mangtengtengngel iti Osaka. Ngem mabalin ti Yakuza ti Tokyo ti sumrek iti sadino man a lugar iti Japan, aglalo no adda kamkamatenda. Nalaka a malasin dagitoy ta puted ti ramay ti dadduma.

Iti daytoy a gundaway, naikeddengen ni Benny a makigasanggasat aginga't tungpal biagna no adda mangagaw iti kaayan-ayatna, Naisangalen iti sumagmamano a daras kadagiti nakaririna a Hapones kadagiti night club ken beerhouse iti Japan.

Idi asidegdan iti waiting room ti biaje a para Seoul, naglingedda iti news stand. Ditoy a pinaliiwda manen ti aglawlaw. Nakastreken ti kaaduanna a pasahero iti eroplano. Idi lima laengen dagiti nakalinia iti boarding counter, sitatanangda a rimmuar iti naglingedanda ket napanda nakipila.

Am-amirisen ti klerk dagiti tiketda nga inyawat ni Melita idi adda dua a nagdardaras a nagsardeng iti likudan ni Benny. Punggosen ken kugtaranna koman ti maysa idi makitana a dutdoten daytoy ti tiketda dagiti traveling bagda.

"Let me have them first. They have reservations," sidadayaw ti klerk a nagkuna.

Saan a makaidna ni Benny. Alusiisen. Agkarkararag a siuulimek." Sangapulo laengen a minuto, agrubuaten ti eroplano.

Iti saan unay nga adayo iti ridaw, nataldiapan ni Benny ti dua a nabaneg a Hapones a kasla adda sapsapulenda. Kasla agsagap dagiti matada a mangmira kadagiti masabatda ken iti pay uneg dagit pagparubuatan.

"Dagitoydan, Apo, tulongannakami," naikararag ni Benny.

"First call for Mr. & Mrs. Yuk Soong for Flight 606 to Seoul," inyawag ti mikropono.

Napardas ti yaasideg dagiti dua a nabaneg a Hapones iti pagtaktakderan da Benny ken Melita.

"Last call for Mr. & Mrs. Yak Soong," inwaragwag manen ti mikropono.

Idi awan ti nauray ti klerk nga umasideg, pinigisnan ti akinrabaw a panid dagiti ticket da Benny ken Melita. Ginuyod metten ni Benny ti kaayan-ayatna ket sipapardasda nga immuneg. Iti itataldiapna iti ruar, naimatanganna a kasarsaritan ti klerk dagiti dua a Hapones.

Nagrikep ti ruangan ti eroplano. Saan a nabayag, naggunayen ti lugan.

"Nailisitan iti peggad. Pabaruen ken pabaraenta ti ayan-ayatta idiay Seoul sakbay nga agawidta 'diay Filipinas," inyarasaas ni Benny.

"Sika ti matungpal, biagko. Sadino man a papanam, sumurotak kenka." Insadag ni Melita ti ulona iti barukong ti banuarna. •

Ania Ketdin Ni Ayat

Nasursurok ti nagayat kenka
Nagbalinak a naragsak naregta
Ti lubongko a naliden nagrimat
Gapu ti kaaddam a simmangbay kaniak

Sika ti inspirasyonko a mangtun-oy
Ti nasayaat a sirmatak iti masakbayan
Nagbaliw ti aglawlawko ken panirigan
Iti naliday a lubongko a nalikudan

Gapu kenka naduktalak ti baro a bigat
Ti sam-it ti ayat a dipay simmangbay kaniak
Ti panagsagabak ti porsar nga ayat
A pinangsuot ti langit ti nalupoy a riknak.

Nangnamnamaak a sika ti mangyaon
Ti nailupek nga ayatko
Ngem kasungani gayam ti nasagrapko
Daksanggasat, nangnamnama, naikulbo

Ammok itan nga awan ti kaipasangak
Ayat ditoy lubong a gamgamgamak
Nupay mangnamnamaak a no agluluak ita
Naragsakakto iti sabali a biag.

Cleo Bala





Didak Kadi Umsien

Didak katawaan kakaili
Napudnoak ngamin nga agpili
Nga uray balitok agbalin a buli
No awan gasat ket Dios ti mangilisi

Anusak padasek manen ti agayat
Aramatek ti natda pay a kinapintas
No ubingak pay koma a nalapsat
Diak itulok nga agladladingitak
Ni Apo Dios Ammona met ketdi
Ti kaibatugak nga ayat ta umad-adani.

Cleo Bala

Arbis Ken Sumipnget

JEREMIAS A. CALIXTO

kaanonto ngata
nga agtinnag ti arbis
a mangpalamiis iti kalgaw
ti kinalakay?
a mangpasulbod manen
napukaw a kinaubing, kinaagtutubo?
kaanonto nga umay ti arbis
a mangpasubli
napasag a kalman?
ken mamaglunit 'ti rengngat
narsaak a tagainep?
awanen dagiti arbis
adda laengen dagiti umatiddog
nga anniniwan umasideg a sumipnget
ken agnanayon a rabii!





Dilipinas Kong Mahal

JEREMIAS A. CALIXTO

Tinagtagainepko dagitoy:
Maikkan nalag-an a payak
A paglayag nalawa a taaw
A dumanon iti adayo a baybay
Linong ganggannaet a langit
Iti paraiso ti Hawaii.

Ket ditoy addakan
Daga ti Aloha
Napannayag a minuyongan
Nalamuyot dagiti rabii
Iti Kalihi ken Waikiki.

Sadinon ti pannakapnek?
Ta iti pusom nauneg a sanaang
Ti pannakapugsat dagiti ramutmo
Iti daga a tinubuam
Umukuok ti iliw kadagiti napanawam
Adda ikkis iti pusom:
"Filipinas kong mahal!"

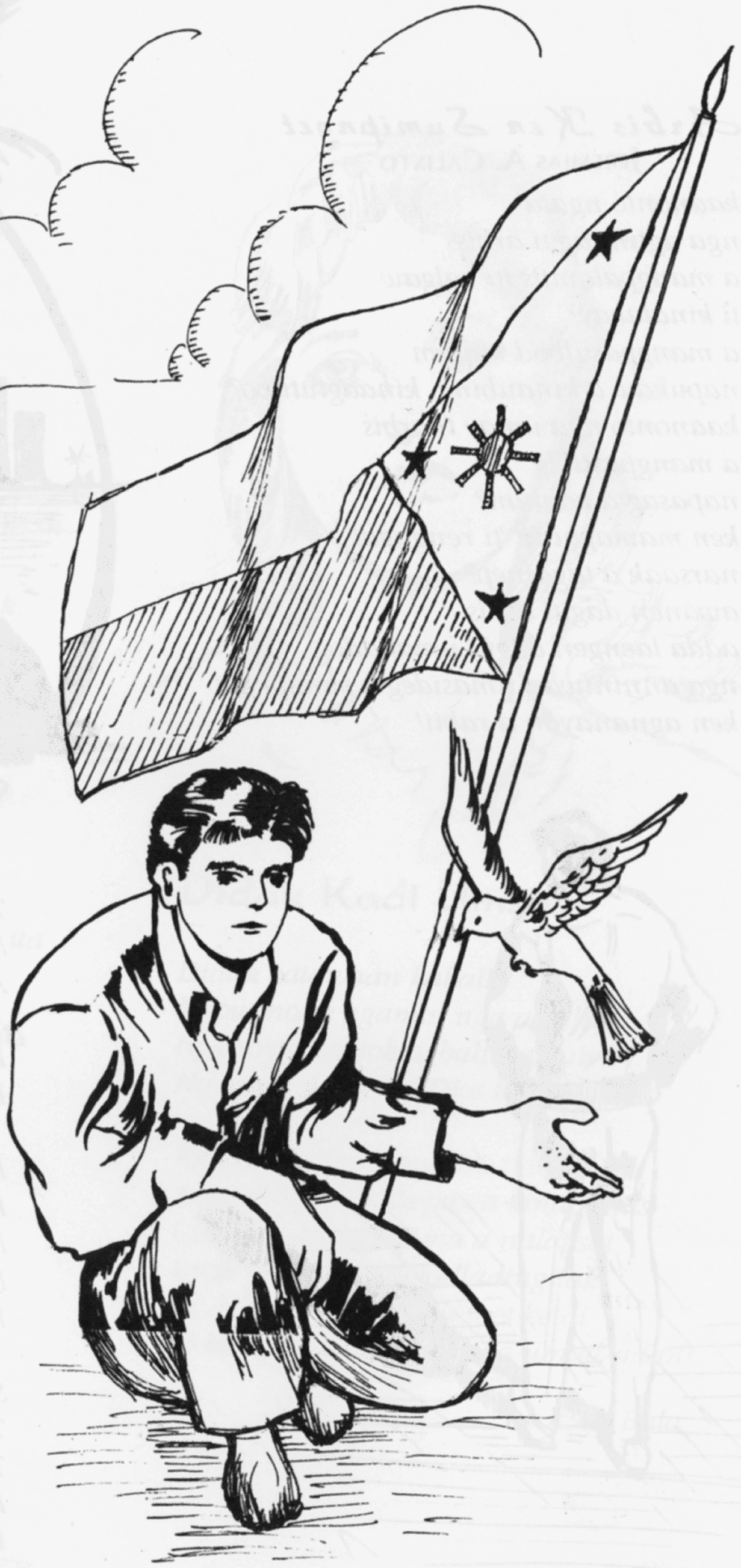
Filipinas

Ninagnaganandaka, Filipinas:
Perlas kadagiti taaw iti daya
Daga ti agsapa ken taudan ti init . . .
Burayok dagiti bannuar:
Bonifacio, Mabini, Rizal.

Ngem nagbaliw nagan ken ladawam
Itan sika kanon ti daga
Dagiti suitik ken kinasuitik
Taeng dagiti scam:
T-bill ken Lolit scam . . .
Daga ti kinakunniber
Umok dagiti politiko a nasikap
A mangsisip dara dagiti nakurapay . . .
Daga dagiti polis a mannibrong
Tiendaan ti hustisia para lako . . .
Daga a paggapuan dagiti DH:
Katulong, tagabo dagiti babaknang
Iti amin a suli ti lubong . . .
Daga a paggapuan babbai
A para lako't dayaw -
Dagiti Brunei beauties ken Japayuki.

Ay-ayatek a Filipinas, asika pay!
Kaanonto nga agsublika
A perlas kadagiti taaw iti daya?
Ken daga a pagtaudan ti init?

Ngem uray nalidem ti ladawan
Narugit ti pakasarsaritaam,
Iti kaunggan 'toy pusok
Ay-ayatenkà, dikanto panawan!



Jeremias A. Calixto

AKA

Napeklankami nga Ilokano
Simmangpet ditoy Hawaii a masao
Bulonmi ti anos pannakikadua ken gaget
Tapno tuladen dagiti kaputotan awanan saet.
Nabukel ti AKA
ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA
Awan saan no pagsayaatan ti masangal
Dikam agtaktak agserbikami a dua
Kayatmi a ti AKA agbalin a modelo
Kadagiti amin grupo ditoy America

Elpidio & Vina Antolin
opisyal

Dagiti Pannarabaymo

Adtoyak, Apo Kenka, nga agdawat
Naindaklan a tulongmo itdem kaniak
Naruay a problema tulongannak
Agsasamusam a rigat arayatennak.

Apo, ti narinet a danak waknitam
Yadayom kaniak iti pannakaitebbang
Nakana a pakatuokak ilikliknak
Tapno ragsak ken gin-awa ti kalak-amak.

Sapay ta dagitoy nga araraw patgam
Dagita pannarabaymo dimo isina
Iti pagel ken peggad ispalennak
Nakaam-ames a didigra yadayom kaniak.

Adu a parabormo agyamanak, Apo
Kadagiti adu nga ayat nga impaaymo
Gin-awa, kired, ken pigsa impalak-ammo
Sapay ta ilaylayonmo ti pannarabaymo.

Fely Cristobal

Dayta Ti Lubongko

Diak pulos napukaw ti namnamak
Nupay awan simbeng ti kapampanunotak
Mangnamnamaak a ti langit tarabayennak
Tapno malak-amak supapak ti kaibatugak

Kunada nasam-it ti timekko
Uray matmatay malinglingayko
Mapulpokokan iti maparagsakko
Mapukpukawan namnama mapaungarko.

Babaen ti panagkantak iti
Telebision, radio, paspasken ken entablado
Maawisko ti panagraem ti aglawlawko.
"Song bird" kunada umdasen a ragsakko.

Umaarteak iti entablado
Dayawenda ti kabaelak panagtigtignayko
Mailadawak ti papel nga iggemko
Danggayan ti panagkantak amin a pagsasao
Naiyanakak a dayta ti lubongko.

Nora Cabico



Aramid Ti Pagkikitaan

Abilidad ti pagkikitaan
Kinapasnek ti pakasagatan
Panagpalawag ti pakapaneknekan
Ti kinasiasinom iti kagimongan

Naregtaka man nga agitungpal
Pagrebbengam a naipabaklay
Salimetmetam babaen ta kinaanep
Sika ti makuna a pagwadan.

Arakupen a sitatalugod
Ti naipakumit awan tanabutob
Itungpal awan salidunget
Kasta ti mapiar, tao a nasingpet

Sinapataan nga obligasion di paginsasaana
Dika agalimuteng, awan agpambar
Kasta ti aramid manakem.

Sika ti agdidiaya a sarikedked
Bukodmo a kabaelan ken bileg
Awan mabislin nga ublag
Uray pay katademan nga armas.

Adda man barisueng a kapanunotan
Mangwasak ta nasidek a kapanunotan
Saan nga ikano a palugaran
Tapno masalimetmetan ta dayaw.

da Salvador ken Nenet Diga

Binglay Ti Padi

Uppat a Padi ti nagrarana iti Kombento
Tagalog, Bicolano, Bisayano, ken Ilokano
Agpipinnangasda no kasano't panangbinglayda
Iti kuarta a makolektada iti tunggal misa.

Immuna a nagpatengnga ti Bicolano,
Nangyuged iti maysa a linia iti daga
Ket timmangad a nagugis sana kinuna:
"Ipallangatokko toy iggemko a kuarta -
Amin nga agdissot' kanawan kua ti simbaan;
Amin nga agdisso iti kanigid kukuak dayta!

Simmaruno a naggaraw ti Bisayano,
Iti daga nangaramid iti sirkulo,
Timmangad ket nagugis sana kinuna:
"Amin a sumrek iti sirkulo kua ti Obispo;
Amin nga agdisso iti ruar kukuak dayta!

"Ako na Brads," kinuna ti Tagalog
Adda iggemna nga atiddug a sarukod,
Nagkampiar sa nagugis ket kinunana:
"Amin a mapaltekko kuarta ti managbasol
Pagpailualoda ken Kardinal nga Amotayo;
Amin a diak mapaltek itedko a kuarta
Dagiti Mamadre a mayat panagis-isemda!"

Timmakder met ti nagpaudi nga Ilokano
Timmangad ket nagugis sa met nagsao:
"Ipallangatokko toy kuarta iti ngato -
Amin a mabati iti ngato kua ni San Pedro;
Amin nga agdisso iti daga kukuak dayta ...!
(Sino ti kalainganda?)

Es Ey Lazo



To The Islander

She's brown and bright and beautiful,
And she was too young and I was shy,
She wanted my autograph, she said:
Can I be kind enough to spare?

The Islander was a writer-delegate
To a local seminar and workshop,
Who tried her poetry and fiction
That didn't pass the standard notion.

Her dimple flashed and I was flattered
She must have thought I was old enough,
For a grand Dad wrote good verses she said,
She read and was quite impressed ...!

And so I said: "My dimpled poetess,
You are more than the poems you wrote,
For all your grace and all your talent,
You are the Poem rather than the Poet ...!

I pulled my pen as I gazed at her,
And I remembered my charming daughter,
I took her offer and scribbled this line:
"Come to America and spread your sunshine ...!

Severino A. Lazo

Dandaniw

NI

PACITA CABULERA SALUDES



Dagiti Ramen Ti Biag

I

Sukaten ti sangabaso a pannakigayyem
Anayan ti kinasayaat ti pakinakem
Ilaok ti sangakutsara a kinamanagayat
Sangarakem a panagtalek, nabuslon a
panagpaay
Paglalaokem awan rimer ta puso
Iti kupita ti di marupsa a kinapudno

Laokam ti sanga appopo a ragsak
Ken ta kabaelam nga umisem a di agressat
Danumam kadagiti agarubos a lua
A makipagladingit no ti gayyem agsagaba
Ipariknam a iti pusom makipagliday
Lotuem a nasayaat, ket idarasmo a naynay.

Kagimongan Jti Hawaii

Mangsutsutil ti panagduadua, ket
Saan a magawidan ti di agmanga
Ti pannakaimatang kadagiti kasungani a
langa
Nagkaadu a kapampanunotan a maidasar
Panagduadua ti sumken no damo ti
umarang
Bileg ti pakinakem ibudim ta narayray a
panggep
Indengam ti anasaas, matmatam kinabursi ti
aglawlaw
Ti puraw, mahugany, ken duyaw
No ti kalbit ti gitarra aweng maibudi
Salaem, adalem, akuem dika agmadi
Agus ti dalluyon buyogam dika sumorngi
Rukodem dagiti anniniwan dika papadisi
Tibker ta pangngeddeng ipamatmatmo ketdi
ILOKANOKA a pinatibker ti Saluyot ken
Marunggi.



Birngasda Ken Pinoy

Maysa a kolor iti bullalayaw naibaetka
'MELTING POT" kunada iti Hawaii nga
ayanmo ita
Rumbeng a saanka a maatiw FILIPINOKA
Nalabbaga ti darana saan nga umatras
"POOK KNIFE" ti birngasda saan a
nakababain dayta
"BOOK BOOK" kunada napinpintas pay a
denggen
Babaendagiti libro adu ti atiwenda
"KIRMET" saan a dakes dayta, awan
saknarenna
Ipaneknek ketdi ti makita aprogresoda
Addaan talingengen ti biag, addaan balay
ken banko
Saan nga agat-atatao (homeless) a tattao.
Matangtangad ketdi gapu ti nagkaadu a
talento
"MANONG" TI PANGABI A BALIKAS KEN
Ilokano
'MANONG" ti panghabi a balikasda ken
ILOKANO
Awan diperensia didala mabagkat nga isao
Ti Manong ken Manang, NAANUS
NADONGNGO
Naasi, mannakaawat, no agayat napudno.

"AMOK" ti kaudian a balikas a pangumsida
tapno agpongtot, disidido saan nga umatras
Matay mabiag, aglalo no dayaw ti maikulbo
Awan pakawan ti buli ken immuko.



Kasla Pagurasan Ti Biag

Maminsan laeng a makuerdasan
Relo ti biag a kupkopikopan
Awan uray asinoman ti makaibaga
Ti panagsardengna maladaw wenno masapa.

An-anuen nga igawid
Ti naikudi nga ilelennek ti init
Tapno illeppas dagiti naikudi nga aramid
A naikari iti agmalem
Dios laeng ti mangikeddeng

Ti makapukaw ti pagsanikuaan naliday
laketdi
No mapukaw ti salun-at nakarkaro pay
Ngem ti makapukaw ti kararua kadakkelan a
banag
Awan asino man a parsua ti makaalaw

Kukuatayo idi kalman ken ti agdama
Ipasnek ti agbiag ingga iti pagayatan
Saantay nga iyuray ti aramid inton bigat
Ta mabalin a ti tin-tak ti relo agtalnan.



Guyod Dagiti Ramut

Maimayeng ti manglagip
ta kas idi kalman laeng
nakarting a pimmanaw
Tugotna agrarabaw
kas man nalaka araatan
dagiti dalan a nasiit, kabatuan
a mangitungpal arapaap a naruay
Nasarida ketdi ti ibabangon
baben ti nabuslon a kinasaldet
a danggayan ti anep ken ridam
tapno masukdal dagiti bituen.
bimmantot man ti timbang
Nagbaliw ti nakipet nga aglawlaw
Naisemen dagiti nasalimuot a kalman

Eppes a napalabas manmanon nga umaplaw
Ngem, paginsasaanan kadi a dumteng
kadagiti parbangon a nasaligemgęm
ti batibat a mangiparikna
"GUYOD TI RAMUT" a mangila
tumaliawka, naisem met ti kalman
marikna ti iliw a mangpaypayapay
ipalagipna a sika pay laeng daydi.
bimmallasiw taaw manipud kataltalonan
ti sakaanan ti bantay Kullago.

Agannad

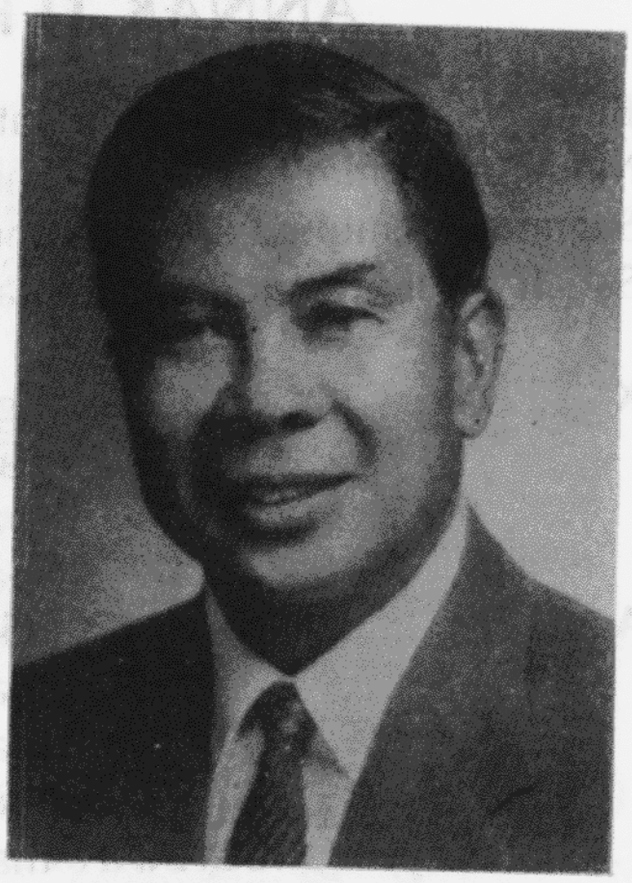
Agannad-balikas a pangballaag
iti sabali wenno bukod a bagi
napateg a kas iti salun-at a maperdi
no malabsam ti uged, agbabawika la ketdi
Aniaman nga oras palagipandaka
ubingka pay idi mangmangngegmon dayta
no dimo inkankano, malagipmo ita
nasasam-it a palagip, ngem napait kenka.
Naimnas dagiti panawen
Nga ugguren ti bukod a kinasukir
Kasla kabukbukodan ti aglawlaw
di ibibiang dagiti babassit ngem dadakkel
napuskol a langeb a mangkumot ti nasubed a kinatao
Napino ngem nagubal a balikas
a mangduprak ti ngayed dipay nakita a paraiso.

AGANNADKA Iho, sangkakuna ni Inangko
Agintutulengka agtalekka iti siglatno
Agtarengteng, lumikudkan a dipay tumaliaw
Aleng-aleng a balikas, kunamsa nga ang-angaw
Agrarabaw ngem nauneg ti kaipapanan
No utobem isu ti kasamayan a taraon
A balonen amin a papnam ditoy lubong



Beloved Father

(In memory of the late Felipe Madarang, outstanding Senior Citizen of Hawaii)



You are an unforgetable FATHER
For your patience and what you have done
Thou art honored as a model
For everyone especially from your town

You are a trusted LEADER
PRESIDENT OF BPAAH for 28 years
Organizer, Co-organizer of civic group
Ilocanos and Visayas as well.

Your footprints are deep
Hopefully a pattern to others
PRINCIPLES you left are kept to maintain
Good dealings that made you great

Thou you are leaving us behind
Your image still shines
Through your written word sublime
You maintain alive till the end of time.

Patgenmi Nga Ama

Ama a dinto malipatan
Gapu ti kinaanus ken nagapuanan
Nagbalinka a pagtamdan, pagtuladan
Adu a tattao kangrunaanna't KAKAILIAM

Matalekka nga agturay
28 a tawen PRESIDENTEKA TI BPAAH
Organizer, co-organizer kadagiti grupo sibiko
Dagiti Ilokano kasta met dagiti Bisayano

Nalikudan a tugot naunegda
Bareng tuladen dagiti sumarsaruno kenka
Prinsipiom agbalinda a medida
Nasayat a pannakilangenmo't nangitan-ay kenka

Ama panawannakami man
Dimo kunaen a mapunas dayta ladawam
Kadagiti sinurat ken adu a pakalaglagipan
Agbiagka inggat PANUNGPALAN.

ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA

Binukeldaka a pagtitipunan patanur KAILOKUAN
Mangipamatmat pinnatag agkakadaraan
Saguday a ginubuay nakaidumdumaan
Sabali a kolor, garit karit kadatay pakaidasigan

K .....KAKAILIAN nga Ilokano agtaeng iti America
Pagtitipunan, nangisit, puraw, granate, ken duyaw
Ipamatmat kinaparbeng, kinagaget, kinamanagdayaw
Ipateg ti kultura, intugtugottay a kannawidan

A ..... ALIKAKA a kumna intay iwalin a naynay
Ipakita a datayo saantay a maiyaw-awan
Ipamatmat kinamannakaawat, kinamanagayat
Kinapakumbaba, kinaemma, kinamannakikadua

I ..... ILOKANO-ILOKANA maidasigka kadagiti dadduma
Kolormo ap-apalan dagiti puli a dadduma
Natibker kas sagat awan bagyo a makaduprak
Pamulinawen ta puso narigat a maburak

L ..... LALLAKI man wenno babbai agpadpada a natured
Dida itulok a dayawdat maidadanes
Kalinteganda, irupirda dida paimameg
Sadinoman a lugar agtakderda a sililinteg

O .....OH KAILOKUAN tinanuran dagiti maingel a bannuar
Nagaget a patanormo, masarakan iti amin a lugar
Nalawa a tanapmo, barukong a nagbiagan
Dagiti annakmo silalagipda iti kaanoman

K ..... KAKAISUNAKA a grupo ditoy las-ud ti America
Mangtagtaginayon kadagiti ARTE ken KULTURA
Saan nga ibain, ipagtangsit ketdi ida
Dayta ti nakabuklan ken tawidtayo a padapada

U..... ULIDAN kadagiti manglikud ti kinasiasinona
Nanglipaten ti galad iti naggapuanna a daga
Uyawennan ti kinanumo ti naglabasanna
Kadurmen, kaalumiim disso a dinakkelanna

A ..... ANNAK a nagtaud KAILOKUAN isiray dagiti mata
Uksoben kabal a nangbalkut ta panaginkukuna
Uray an-annuen kudil ken langa isunto latta
Di-ibain, ipagtangsit ketdi ta saguday dayta

N..... NO nagbaliwen biag sagsagrapen iti agdama
Gubuay dayta ti kinaridam, kinasalukagda
Kinaanus babaen ti panagaramat utek ken takiag
Ditoy America agkikibintay a rumag-ay, agragsak

INURNOS NI PACITA CABULERA SALUDES, PRESIDENTE

SALAYSAY:

TI PIESTA TI AKA

CARLO N. LAFORGA

Tinawen nga angayen ti Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America, (AKA) ti panagpasalipna iti kina-Miss ken Mrs. AKA a kas pangpagarboda iti Piesta Iti Kailokuan, ngem iti kallabes a tawen a naisangsangayan unay ta nairanan iti Hunio 4, aldaw ti wayawaya ti Estados Unidos, ken kangrunaan, apagisu a maikapito nga anibersario ti AKA iti dayta nga aldaw.

Nabuangay ti AKA idi Hulio 4, 1986 babaen ti panagilungalong ni Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes. Isu metten ti napili a presidente ken isu pay laeng ti pangulo agpapan ita.

Panagpakandidata ti ad-adda a pamastrekan ti gunglo. Agpaay dagiti mapastrekda a tulong kadagiti nasaririt nga ubbing iti Kailokuan a di kabaelan a pagadalen dagiti nagannak.

Iti daytoy a tawen, babaen ti anep da Carlo Laforga ken Flory Fermin a chairmen ti pasalip iti Miss ken Mrs. AKA '93, medio nalabon manen ti napastrek ti gunglo. Kuna ni Mrs. Saludes a yad-aduda koma ti pagadalenda nga ubbing. No mabalin, maysa iti tunggal probinsia a sakupen iti Ilocos Region. Iti agdama, adda dua a tultulongan ti gunglo, maysa a taga-Ilocos Sur ken maysa a taga-Abra.

Napusek ti CPO CLUB, Pearl Harbor Honolulu, Hawaii, kadagiti immay nagbuya iti programa. Da Victor Mon ken Edith Pascua ti master of ceremonies. Bayat ti panagtokar ti Fun-O-Rama Jazz Band, nagsala dagiti sumasala iti balse, rhumba ken cha-cha. Nagpabuya met dagiti AKA Dancers a binukel ken ipanguluan ni Mrs. Edith Pascua iti "Achy Breaky Heart". Kaduana da Flory Fermin, Cleo Bala, Perlita Sadora, Tessie Facunla, Edna Magbual, Elaine Pascua, Nora Respicio, Lory Baloaloa ken Fely Cristobal.

Kalpasanna, naipabuya ti ababa a drama, "Ti Napugsat a Tanikala", a sinurat ken indirehe ni Mrs. Saludes. Dagiti miembro ti AKA ken GUMIL Hawaii ti nagakem, da Roland Pascua, Carlo Laforga, Fely Cristobal, Nora Cabico, Cleo Bala, Victor Mon, Efren Sadora, Perlita Sadora, Flory Fermin, Lory Baloaloa, Nora Respicio, Andy Santos ken Jose Magbual, Jr.

Nupay ababa ti nasao a drama, namsek iti sasainnek ken katkatawa. Pakasaritaan daytoy ti agassawa iti maysa a lugar iti Kailokuan. Napan ti lalaki nakigasanggasat iti Hawaii. Ngem iti kaaddana iti Hawaii, nakasarak iti babai a nangpugsat iti tanikala ti ayan-ayatda iti asawana. Naammuan ni baketna ti inaramidna ket nauyos dagiti sasainnek ken nagarubos dagiti napait a luana. Nupay nasakit ti naken ni baketna, saanna nga inkankano ti lakay a kaarrubana nga agar-arem kenkuana. Natibker ti pammatina nga iti maysa nga aldaw sublianto met laeng ni lakayna. Agpayso, ta kalpasan ti nasurok a sangapulo ket lima a tawen a panagtutuokna, nagsubli ni lakayna iti Filipinas tapno pasingkedan

ken pagbuliganda manen a lanangen ti napugsat a tanikala ti ayan-ayatda.

Rabiin idi marugian ti koronasion, ngem adu pay laeng ti agbuya. Kinapudnona, daytoy a talaga ti inur-urayda - pannaka-korona ti nagkadua a reyna ti organisasion.

Ni Tessie (Stacy) Tabois Facuna ti nakoronaan a Mrs. AKA 1993. Agtawen iti 38, tubo ti San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte. Immay ditoy Hawaii idi Pebrero 1977. Nagraduar iti Farrington High School. Nagatendar iti Hawaii Business College ket nagun-odna ti kina-bank teller. Nagtrabaho iti First Hawaiian Bank. Nagtrabaho pay iti Salvation Army ket dita a nagsarakda ken ni Daniel Facuna, tubo ti Gerona, Tarlac. Nagkasarda idi Enero 28, 1979. Naparaburanda iti dua nga annak, da Mark Camiel Jr., 14, ken Angel Gold II, 11. Nagtrabaho pay ni Tessie iti JC Penney Custom Decorating iti sumagmamano a tawen. Iti agdama, empleado iti Window World Custom Decorating ken part time iti Letter Classification iti pribado a Post Office.

Malaksid iti pannakakumikomna a kas ina ken agtagibalay, aktibo pay iti nadumaduma nga organisasion a kas iti Filipino Woman's Club, Kiss AM Radio Fun Club, GUMIL Hawaii ken AKA.

Umuna a Muse AKA 1993 ni Mercy Viloria ti Waimanalo, Hawaii. Nayanak idi Hulio 25, 1932 idiay San Juan (Lapog), Ilocos Sur. Tallo ti annakda kadaydi asawana (pimmusayen), dua a lallaki ken maysa a babai, adda aminen assawada. Siam ti appokona.

Maikadua a Muse AKA 1993 ni Albina Bautista Gamponia, Nayanak idi Marso 12, 1937 idiay Badoc, Ilocos Norte. Nayasawa ken ni Cirilo Gamponia a kailianna. Maysa ti anakda a lalaki. Sangapulo ken uppat a tawenen nga agtartrabaho iti JC Penny Co. a kas Special Window Covering. Miembro ti Badoc, Pinili Aid Association of Hawaii, St. Paul's Church Bishop Committee, Caballeros De Dimasalang, Ilocos Norte Aid Association, GUMIL Hawaii ken AKA.

Ni Edna Bumanglag Magbual ti maikatlo a Muse AKA 1993. Nayanak idi Hulio 12, 1957 idiay Sarrat, Ilocos Norte ngem dimmakkel idiay Claveria, Cagayan. Agtartrabaho iti Laoag Super Market idi maam-ammona ni Jose Magbual, Jr. nga agbakbakasion iti Filipinas idi 1979. Iti dayta met la a tawen, nagkasarda idiay Badoc, Ilocos Norte nga ili ni lakayna ket isu metten ti nakaumayanna ditoy Hawaii. Dua ti anakda, da Jonathan, 12 ken ni Joyce, 7. Agtartrabaho iti Highway Inn Restaurant a kas waitress. Iti AKA ti umuna a nagmiembroanna nga organisasion. Ta idi damo impagarupna a makaestorbo laeng iti panagtrabaho ken iti kinabusyna iti pagtaenganda ti panagkamengna iti ania man nga organisasion. Ngem biddut dayta a panagipapanna ta naragsak gayam, ken adu ti nasursurona. Ket ita, kunana a sisasagana nga agserbi ken makipaggamulo iti ania man a pakaseknan ti gunglo.

Iti benneg ti babbalasang, ni Elaine Pascua, 22, ti nakoronaan a Miss AKA 1993. Nagraduar iti Waipahu High School ken nagraduar pay iti John Robert Powers a kas Advance Modeling. Nagatendar iti Travel Institute of the Pacific a nakagun-odanna iti degreena a kas Travel Management Operations. Agtartrabaho iti negosio ti amana, ti Roland's Vending and Refrigeration Service a kas office manager. Ngem iti umay a panagseserrek kayatna ti mangala iti Radiology Technician.

Pagaayat ni Elaine ti agsala kadagiti kabaruanan, ken kangrunaana iti ballroom dancing. Kinapudnona adda bukod dagiti dadakkelna a ballroom dancing school.

Da Rick Manayan, manager ti KISA Radio, ti umuna ken kakaisuna a Filipino radio station iti America. ken Vicky Domingo, akinkukua it Puuhale Market, ti nangorona ken ni Elaine. Da Senator Rey Graulty ken Marlene Manzano, presidente ti Oahu Filipino Community Council, ti nangorona ken ni Mrs. AKA '93.

Saan a nakaatendar ni Jane S. Cristobal, ti Muse Miss AKA '93 gapu ta saan a pinalubosan ti pagtrabahuanna nga agbakasion iti dayta a rabii. Da Mr. & Mrs. Jesus Cristobal ti dadakkel ni Jane. Nayanak idi Enero 19, 1971 iti Kilkiling, Claveria, Cagayan ngem dimmakkel iti Barangay 15, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte. Immayda ditoy Hawaii idi Marso 1988. Nagraduar iti Farrington High School idi 1990. Agad-adal ita iti Liberal Arts iti Kapiolani Community College, a pangal-alaanna iti RN degree.

Dagiti opisial ti AKA: president, Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes; vice president, Roland Pascua; secretary, Cleo Bala; asst. secretary, Flory Fermin; treasurer, Perlita Sadora; Asst. Treasurer, Tony Loaquaio; auditor, Ciryann Locquaio; Sgt. at-arms, Fred Saludes, Nora Cabico, Alex Ragasa ken Leandro Santos; Bus. Managers, Ric Agnes, Dolores Tabion ken Victor Mon; PRO, Edith Pascua ken Fely Cristobal; Advisers, Jeremias A. Calixto, Felipe Madarang ken Rev. Cipriano Pasuquin; Legal Adviser, Lt. Governor Benjamin Cayetano.

Vice President from other states: Severino Lazo, Carson; Letty Millan, Washington, Teresa I. Corral, Delano; Flor "Boy" Garcia, West Covina; Lourdes A. Nedic, Gardena; Benito Luna, Hayward, CA.; Mike Lavarra.

Dagiti panggep ti gunglo: 1. Mangtaginayon iti kultura ken arte ni Ilokano. 2. Mamagtimpuyog ken mamagsisinninged kadagiti Ilokano iti America. 3. Mangted iti tulong (scholarship) kadagiti ubbing a nasirib a saan a kabaelan a pagadalen dagiti nagannak manipud iti Kailokuan. 4. Mangadal kadagiti kayatna ti agadal iti pagsasao nga Iluko. 5. Mangurnong ken mangilibro iti pakasaritaan ti Kailokuan ken dagiti Ilokano iti ganggannaet.

Dios ti agngina kadagiti committees: Souvenir Program, Edith Pascua ken Pacita Saludes; Stage Decorator, Tony Locquiao, Ciryann Locquiao ken Savillano Lopez; Tickets & Reception, Perlita Sadora; Tony Locquiao ken Flory Fermin, Coronation Pageant; Victor Mon, Edith Pascua ken Flory Fermin, Hall & Food Reservation; Cleo Bala, Music & Songs: Fely Cristobal ken Roland Pascua, Door Prizes: Nora Respicio ken Nora Cabico, Aloha Ladies: Vina Antolin, Cleo Bala ken Lory Baloalloa. Signs: Andy Santos.

Dagiti Naimbag a Kano

Jeremias A. Calixto

Paraiso Ti Lugar No Aglalangen Dagiti Balitok Ti Panagpuspusona, Ket Adu Ti Kakasta A Lugar Uray Idiay America . . .

Ayonak ti pannakapasardeng dagiti military bases ti America ditoy Filipinas. Rumbeng a mapugsoten ti kawar ti pannakaadipen. Ngem saanak a maysa kadagiti mangipukkaw iti: "Yankee, go home!"

Ta adu met ti parabur nga utangtayo iti America a rebbengna a lagipen.

Adda naipablaak a libro a napauluan iti *The Ugly American*. Kayatko nga ipakita ti sabali a bangir babaen daytoy a salaysay: Dagiti Naimbag a Kano (Amerikano). Ta adda dagiti naam-ammok ken nakalangenko a naimbag a Kano a diak kalipatan. Adtoy ti sumagmamano.

I. Linuktanna Ti Ruangan Ti Sabali A Lubong

Idi sumrekkami - ni baket ken siak - iti siled a pakainterbioanmi iti U.S. Embassy, adda kararag iti pusok a dumawat iti tulong ti Apo. Adda nauneg nga alikaka iti unegko ta ammok nga adu ti mapaay a mapan idiay America gapu ta maspakda iti interbio.

Ngem naalay-ayan ti alikakak idi masarangko ti puraw a manginterbio kadakami. Naamo ken naalumamay ti rupana. Adda mannakigayyem a gilap dagiti matana.

Nagdaydayawenkami. Inyawisna ti panagtugawmi. Kalpasanna, kinunana, "Tumakderkayo. Ingatoyo ti kanawan nga imayo," Pinagsapatanakami a ti laeng pudno ti sawenmi.

Nangrugi ti interbio. "Asino ti nangpetision kadakayo?"

"Ni Noel nga anakmi, sir," insungbat ni baket.

"Ania ti trabaho ni Noel?"

"Maysa a realtor. Aglaklako iti lote ken balay. Pasaray pay aglako iti insurance.

"Anianto ti aramidyo idiay Hawaii?"

"Agawir iti apokomi, sir. Ken agtagibalay.

"Ket sika?" Sinangonak ti Kano.

"Kadkaduaekto ni baket nga agawir iti ubing. Ken managibalay." kinunak.

"Ania ti inob-obram ditoy Filipinas?"

"Nangisursuroak iti unibersidad. Nagretiroak a kas dekano."

Nalasinko ti napagustuan a langa ti Kano. Adda isemna a nangkita kadakami. Adda apagapaman a panagtung-edna. Sa nagulimek.

"Ania pay sir?" dinamag ni baket.

"Awanen," kinuna ni Kano. "Inkayon agbayad dita asideg a tawa." Insungona ti tawa ti maysa nga opisina iti asideg a ruar ti opisinana. Nalpasen ti interbio!

Nagkinnitakami ken ni baket a kasla di mamati iti maar-aramid. Nag-Dios ti agnginakami iti Kano. Rimmuarkami. Napankami nagbayad iti asideg a tawa. Diak payen malagip no ania ti binayadanmi - no visa wenno pasaporte wenno immigration fee. Ti laeng ragsakmi a nakairuar iti interbio ti malagipko.

Kalpasan ti sumagmamanon a tawen, kasko la makita ti ladawan ti umis-isem a rupa ti Kano. Ngem adda sumalin a ladawan iti rupa: ti silulukat a ruangan a dalanmi a mangsarak iti kayaw dagiti adayo a lubong.

II. Dagiti Naimbag a Kaaruba

Idi damomi ti napan idiay Hawaii, nagnaedkami iti condominium iti kalsada Ala Ilima. Nadumaduma a puli ti agnaed iti condo: Haole (puraw), Insik, Koreano, Meksikano, Hapones, Porgi (Portuguese) ken Filipino. Filipino ti kaaduan - Filipino - Ilokano.

Adda agasawa a Kano iti abaymi a ridaw: da Atty. David Gardner ken Janice a beketna. Ttaga-Salt Lake, Utah dagitoy. Nagbalinda a nasinged a gayyem ken kabsatmi. Saan a nangato ti puruada. Awan kadakuada ti superiority complex. Awan ti impadlawda a gidiat ti nagduma a puli ken maris ti kudil. Tunggal mapan agtrabaho ni Dave, nasinged nga awagmi ken ni Abogado Gardner, a kas prosecutor iti maysa a korte ti ridawmi. Tunggal lumabas adda latta nabara nga isemna ken nasinged a panagkablaaw iti: "hi" wenno "hello."

Adda anakda, ni Chris, a nagbalin a kaay-ayam ni Leah nga apokomi. Agtawenda idi iti tallo. Nagbalin a kas bumalay ni Chris iti pagtaenganmi.

Nagbanaganna, kas ugalitayo nga Ilokano, padiguanmi da Dave iti ania man a masida wenno makan iti taengmi. Ket nakasursuroda met nga agpadigo kadagiti taraon dagiti Kano: hamburger, pizza, fried chicken ken ania ditan.

Nakaawat ni Janice iti pakete iti naminsan. Napno iti sapatos. Inawisna ni baket.

"Pumilika iti kayatmo ken kalaingam," kinuna ni Janice.

Babbaro ken napintas ken napateg dagiti sapatos. Partuat ti Italia ken America.

"Awan pagbayadko," kinuna ni baket.

"Saanko a paglako," kinuna ni Janice.

Nakapili ni baket iti dua a paris a sapatos a nabayadan laeng iti "Thank you" ken naimbag a nakem.

Idi pumanawkami idiay Hawaii idi 1990, awanen da Dave ken Janice iti Condo iti Ala Ilima. Nagsublida idiay Utah.

Ngem adda nasinged a lagipko kadakuada a mangrangtay iti giwang ti panawen ken nagbaetan a lubong.

III. Ti Naimbag A Samaritano

Addaak iti Honolulu International Airport iti maysa a parbangon. Kassangpetko a naggapu iti Filipinas. Nalpasen a narikisa ti bagahek iti Customs. Ngem idi rummuarak koman, diak mabagkat ti dakkel a karton a kargak. Pinadasko nga iduron. Ngem adayo ti pagruaran manipud iti Customs.

Idi balbalinglingek ti karton, adda immasideg a lalaki iti yanko. Maysa a Kano. Dakkel a lalaki. Nabaneg, Agtawen ngata iti nasurok a tallopulo.

"Ania ti parikutmo, dad?" dinamagna.

Dad, kinunana kaniak. Ket adda nasinged a riknak kenkuana.

"Daytoy kargak. Nadagsen," kinunak.

"Saan a parikut dayta." kinunana. Pinidutna ti kartonko a kasla naglaon laeng iti kapas wenno dutdot. Diak ammo no maysa nga empleado iti airport wenno maysa met a pasahero. Ngem sinurotko a rimmuar iti airport. Indissona ti kargak iti abay ti kalsada a pagurayan iti taksi.

Adda sangkabassit a naibolsak a dollar. Inruarko ti lima a dollar ket indiayak kenkuana.

"No, please!" Nagwingiwing. Inyatipana ti nakaukrad nga imana. "Adda met tatangko. Lakayen ken nakapuyen. Kasapulanna met ti tulong."

Ket pinanawannakon ti Naimbag A Samaritano.

IV. Nabatina Ti Pusona Iti Filipinas

Adu ti naam-ammok ken nagayyemko nga American Peace Corps Volunteer kabayatan dayta a programa iti Filipinas, ngem awan ti nakalalagip

unay a kas ken ni John S. Caldwel, taga-Dallas, Texas.

Nagtrabaho ni John iti Vintar, Ilocos Norte, kadagiti taraudi a tawen ti dekada 1960. Kabayatan iti panagnaedna iti Vintar, nagbalin ni John a kas tanda ken anag ti programa ti Peace Coprs Volunteer ti America: ti pannakaisaknap ti kappia babaen ti panagkikinnaawatan ken panagkakabsat, ti panangrakrak kadagiti mamagsisina a bakud ti nagduduma a puli ken maris ti kudil, ti panagballasiw iti giwang ti nagduduma a kultura, ken ti panangbigbig iti dignidad ti tunggal tao.

Kadawyan ti langa ni John isuna laeng a puraw. Saan unay a natayag. Nalabit 5'10". Mannakigayyem ken napakumbaba. Idi agsapul iti pagkaseraanna, pinilina ti pagtaengan ti maysa a naggapu iti kaaduan: ni Rizal Zuniga.

Kinuna ni Senang, asawa daydi Rizal Zuniga. "Nakikabbalay ni John a kas maysa kadakami. Saanna a sinapul ti nakairuamanna a biag idiay America. Ti sidami isu ti sidana. Kaay-ayona ti agsida iti saluyot ken pinakbet ken ania man a nateng ken lames ti karayan. Nasursurona ti agkammet a mangan. Nagbiag a kas Ilokano. Simple, nasalimetmet.

"Mannakigayyem ken mannakikaaruba. Nasinged kadagiti tao uray nanumo dagitoy. Naasi ken manangisagut kadagiti ubbing a napanglaw. Pasaray ikkanna ida iti igatangda iti lapis ken papel. . ."

Nagbalin a kas maysa nga umili ni John iti Vintar. Nasinged kadagiti gunay ken gannuat a mangpasayaat iti ili: cleanliness ken community beautification; food production ken livelihood programs, sports program ken panagtengngel iti juvenile deliquency.

Sinagepsepna ti kannawidan ti lawlawna agraman iti pagsasao. Napinget a nagsursuro iti Iluko. Natiliwna pay ti bengngat ti Vintar.

Nagsursurat pay iti Iluko. Adda dagiti naipablaakna a sinuratanna.

Kalpasan ti panagpaay ni John a peace corps volunteer iti Filipinas, napan idiay Africa. Nakasarak iti maysa a Haponesa. Inasawana.

Immayda naghoneymoon iti Vintar. Naminpaten a nag-Balikbayan ni John iti Filipinas. Ta nabatina dagiti tugotna-ken pusona-iti Filipinas, nangruna iti Vintar.

V. Ayat Ti Nailubongan A Pagsasao

Maysa nga aldaw idi addaak idiay Hawaii, nagkiriring ti telepono. Pinidutko ti auditibo.

"Hello," kinunak.

"Hello," simmungbat ti adda iti bangir. "Mabalin ti makisairta ken ni Mr. Calixto?" (Timek ken bengngat ti Kano.)

"Asino a Mr. Calixto?"

"Jeremias Calixto." Binalikasna ti Je a kas Die.

"Agsasao," kinunak.

"Maragsakanak a makisarita kenka, Mr. Calixto."

"Asino daytoy agsarsarita, sir?"

"Siak ni Stuart Robson, direktor ti Volunteer Information ken Referral Service wenno Bilingual Access Line."

"Ania ti mabalinko nga itulong kadakayo?"

"Kastoy nay. Inyam-ammonaka kaniak ni Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, mannurat a Filipino. Imbagana a maysaka a mannurat nga Ilokano. Kasapulak dagiti mannurat nga Ilokano nga agipatarus iti Ingles iti Iluko. Kiddawek a makipagtrabahoka iti ahensiak - no kayatmo."

"Agyamanak iti awismo, direktor. Ngem panunotek no kabalinak."

"No anamongam, umayka ditoy opisinak iti 200 Vineyard Boulevard, iti Honolulu."

Naragsakanak itoy a gundaway ket saanko a binayag ti napan iti opisina ni Director Stuart Robson. Mannakigayyem ti langa ti direktor. Agtawen ngata iti limapulo.

Nadumaduma a puli ti agtrabaho iti opisinana. Adda sumagmamano a puraw. Ngem ad-adu ti taga-Asia: Insik, Koreano, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Haponesa, Samoan, Tongan, ken Ilokano. Mangmangted ti opisina ni Direktor Robson iti serbisio a mangipatarus iti Ingles iti nadumaduma a pagsasao a kasapulan iti nadumaduma nga opisina iti Hawaii. Agited pay ti Volunteer Information Service kadagiti interpreter iti nadumaduma nga ahensia.

Naragsak ni Direktor Robson a nakiuman kaniak. Imbagak nga agipatarusak iti Iluko. Imbagana dagiti kasapulan a rebbengek a kas agipatarus ken ti gungonak: $15 ti tunggal panid a doble espasio. Naragsakanak iti gundaway a makasapul met iti green money.

Adu ken masansan ti panangtedna iti trabahuek. Inaramidko ti kasayaatan a kabalinak. Sinalikbayak dagiti intedna a deadline a panagisublik kadagiti malpasko. Awan ti panagpilawna iti trabahok. Awan ti insublina a mabaliwan. Adda sistema ti panagbayadna kadagiti malpasko. Saanko nga ipalagip ti panagbayadna.

Tineleponuannak iti naminsan. "Apay, dimo pay napasukatan daytay naudi a tseke nga imbaonko kenka?"

"Saan pay, Director," kinunak.

"Apay?"

"Napukawko ti tseke. Nalipatak ti nangidulinak."

Adda ngamin keddeng a panawen ti pannakasupli dagiti tseke. Nalabit, imbaga ti banko a saan pay a naipasupli ti tseke iti naganko.

"No saanmon a masapulan ti tseke," kinunana, "ibaonanka iti sabali ngem adda bassit a deductionna: five dollars."

"Dios ti agngina direktor," kinunak. Adda bassit kurangna a sangagasut a dollar ti tseke a napukaw. Ngem imbilangko a napateg unay ti panangsukat ni Direktor Robson iti napukaw wenno naliwayak a tseke.

Maysa ni Direktor Stuart Robson a mangbigbig iti panagpapada ti amin a tao uray ania ti nagtaudan. Awan ti nariknak a panagtagibasitna kadagiti Asiano. Kenkuana, adda kaikarian ti tunggal maysa.

Payulogna ti Ingles iti nadumaduma a pagsasao. Ngem kenkuana, adda ti maymaysa a pagsasao - ti pagsasao ti ayat.

Idi agpakadaak ken ni Direktor Robson idi agsubliak iti Filipinas, kinunana, "Dios ti kumuyok kenka. Agyamanak kenka iti adu a tulongmo kaniak. No agsulikanto pay, sapulennakto. Agkaduatanto manen a magna."

Adda aweng ti lua iti timekna.

KANTA TI PUSO

Nasinged a kinadkaduak ni Vincent Novinsky idi Maikadua a Gubat iti Lubong. Maysa a pangulo ti bunggoy ti gerilia ni Vincent. Kamengak met idi iti Ablan Guerilla iti Intelligence ken Propaganda section. Nagtaengkami idi ken ni baket iti nasulinek nga away a Cabangaran iti surong a kabambantayan a paset ti ili a Vintar. Adu idi ti aglabas ken sumuknal a bunggoy ti gerilia itoy nga away. Isu a nagamammokami ken ni Vincent.

Maysa nga Amerikano a puraw ni Vincent. Taga-Wilkesbarrie, Pennsylvania. Naigidiat iti kaaduan nga Amerikano. Agtayag laeng iti agarup lima a kadpan ken uppat a pulgada. Maysa a midget.

Ngem natayag kadagiti sabali a pangrukodan iti kinatao. Napakumbaba. Bigbigenna ti kinaagpapada ti amin a tao, uray ania ti maris ti kudil wenno uray ania a puli. Kenkuana, awan iti bakud a mamaglasin iti Laud ken Daya. Nakilangen kadagiti gerilia ken umili a kas maysa kadakuada.

Inakona ti simple ken nanumo a kasasaad dagiti taga-away. Nagyankami idi ken ni baket iti bassit a balay a nagatep iti pan-aw, nagdiding iti linaga a bulo, nagdatar iti ginisla a kawayan ken maymaysa ti kuartona.

Pasaray masangailimi idi ni Vincent. Saan nga inumsi ti Amerikano ti nanumo a kasasaad ti pagtaenganmi. Impabpabalayna ti bagina. Pasaray maturog iti taengmi. Awan dekudson a katremi. Awan pay ket ti katremi uray no kawayan la koma. Agidda iti kawayan a datar a maaplagan iti ikamen. No mangankami, awan kutsara ken tenedormi. Agkammet ni Vincent a mangan! Inanusanna ti ania man a maipasangomi a taraon. Awan ti humburger wenno dagiti makairuamanna a taraon idiay Wilkesbarrie, Pennsylvania.

Adda banag a namagkaykaysa kadakami: ti pannakiranget kadagiti Hapones ken ti pananggun-od iti wayawaya manipud iti kabusor. Pinatibkernakami ti maysa a namnama: ti panagsubli ni General Douglas MacArthur.

Ngem adu a rigat ti sinagabami iti panaguraymi idi daytoy. Adda dagiti rabii a naturog ken nagpaknikami kadagiti katurodan. Nalamiis idi ti

panawen. Adu ti nagsakit ken natay iti malaria. Nagsakitkami ken ni baket. Kanayon a gurigor ken payegyeg. Awan ti agas no di pampamayan.

Kabayatanna, nakasangladen dagiti Amerikano nga indauluan ni General MacArthur idiay Leyte. Kampkamaten payen dagiti puersana dagiti buyot ni Yamashita kadagiti kabambantayan ti Luzon.

Napan nakitipon ti bunggoy ni Vincent kadagiti Amerikano. Ngem kasanguananna, immaynakami sinarungkaran. Immay nagpakada.

Naidalitkami nga agasawa iti ikamen. Nakapuykami. Miningmingannakami a siuulimek ni Vincent. Kasna la rukrukoden no kasano pay ti nabati nga aldawmi. Napno iti liday ken asi dagiti matana. Nangemkem. Kalpasanna, immay iti yanmi a nakaidda. Inaprosanna dagiti mugingmi. "So long folks," kinunana idi agpakada.

Limmallalo ti kasasaadmi. Saankamin a makabangon. Nagbalinkami a sangareppet a tultulang a binungon ti kuretret a kudil. Nakarkaro ti kasaad ni baket, timmangken dagiti sangina. Dina maungap ti ngiwatna. Ken kangrunaanna, masikog idi iti inauna nga anakmi.

Saan a nabayag kalpasan ti yaay ni Vincent, adda naawatko a pakete a bassit. Immay inted ti maysa a runner wenno messenger dagiti gerilia. Siak ti nainaganan iti pakete. Ngem malasinko ti porma dagiti letra. Surat ni Vincent.!

Linuktak a dagus ti pakete. Adda nabungon a praskita a naglaon iti amarilio nga agas. Attabrine - baro nga agas ti malaria. Naikabil ti dosage iti bakrang ti praskita: tallo a tableta iti maysa nga aldaw.

Dinagusmi ti nagtomar kadagiti agas. Kasla milagro. Nagsardeng ti gurigor ken payegpegmi.

Kalpasan ti gubat, pinadasko a sinapul ni Vincent. Sinursuratak idiay Wilkesbarrie, Pennsylvania. Ngem nagsubli dagiti suratko. Nagpatulongak pay iti Red Cross a mangsapul kenkuana. Ngem awan ti nagapuanak. Diak ammo no ania ti nagtungpalan ni Vincent.

Aglimapulon a tawen manipud iti daydi naudi a panagkitami ken ni Vincent. Ngem malaglagipko latta a kas aweng ti di matay a kanta. Nangruna ita a nalagip ti maika-50 a panagtawen ti Leyte ken Lingayen Landing.

Malaglagipko pay ti daniw ni Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, ti "The Arrow and the Song" a kastoy dagiti binatogna"

I shot an arrow into the air
It fell to earth I know not where;
For so swiftly it flew the sight
Could not follow in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air
It fell to earth I know not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That can follow the flight of a song?

Long, long afterward in an oak
I found the arrow still unbroke,
And the song from beginning to end
I found in the heart of a friend.

Aweng ti di matay a kanta ti ayat ken panangngaasi nga imbati ni Vincent Novinsky ket naitallimeng iti kaunggan ti puso ken lagipmi uray aglimapulon a tawen.

(Asino man kadi a makaammo ken ni Vincent Novinsky no sadino ita ti yanna wenno nagbanaganna, pakaammuanyo koma 'toy nagsurat. Agyamanak.

KAS JLOKOS TJ HAWAJJ

JEREMIAS A. CALIXTO

Adda pagsasao ditoy Hawaii: saanka a Filipino no saanka nga Ilokano. Siam iti tunggal sangapulo a Filipino iti Hawaii ti Ilokano. Iti agdama, dagiti Filipino ti maikatlo a kaaduan a puli iti Hawaii. Mapattapatta nga iti sumagmamano pay a tawen, dagitinton Filipino ti kaaduan. Kayatna a sawen a dagitinton Ilokano ti kaaduan.

Inaldaw nga adu ti agsangpet nga Ilokano iti Hawaii. Aglalo ita a napadisi ni Apo Marcos iti turay. Amangan ta agsubli manen ti pannakailupit dagiti pada nga Ilokano - maibabada manen iti kaikarian. Ad-adu ita dagiti Ilokano nga umay iti Hawaii. Umayda agpakni ken agsapul iti nasaysayaat a biag.

***

Idi punganay, idi 1906, sadiay pay laeng Visayas ken Manila ti pagalaan ti Hawaii Sugar Planters Association kadagiti sakada nga agtrabaho kadagiti kaunasan iti Hawaii. Ngem idi narugianda ti agrecruit kadagiti Ilokano, dagitoy laengen ti kayatda nga alaen. Kinayatda dagiti Ilokano ta nagaget, naanus ken natulnogda.

Dayta ti gapuna a kaaduan ti Ilokano kadagiti Filipino iti Hawaii. Masarakam ida iti uray ania a suli ken puro ti Hawaii. Masarakam ida iti Big Island, iti Maui, iti Kawai, nangruna iti Oahu.

Ngem adda dagiti lugar ditoy a karabuyan dagiti Ilokano: ti Kalihi ken Waipahu. Managan dagitoy iti Ilokano communities.

***

Saanka a mayaw-awan no addaka ditoy Hawaii. Idi simmangpetkami ken baket ditoy Honolulu awan ti immay simmabat kadakami iti airport. Dimi ammo ti dalanmi a mapan iti Ala Alima. Napanak iti opisina ti airport nga agsapul iti telephone directory tapno tawagak ni Noel nga anakko. Ngem saan a listed ti numerona.

Napanunotko ti mangala iti taxi. Ngem nagamakak amangan no kas kadagiti dadduma a taxi drivers iti Manila a lokuenda dagiti pasaheroda. Nalagipko pay a bassit ti adda a dollarmi.

Iti abaymi nga agur-uray iti umay sumabat, adda balasitang a Filipina (taga-Bangui, Ilocos Norte) a kinaduami a naggapu't Filipinas. Agur-uray met kadagiti sumabat kenkuana.

Madamdama, simmangpet dagiti sumabat iti balasitang. Dinamag ti panguloda, ni Mrs. Dolores Geralde, punganay a taga-Burgos, Ilocos Norte, no sadino ti papananmi. Imbagak nga inkami iti Ala Ilima.

"Umaykayon ta idagasdakayo," indiayana. Agnaedda iti Waialua.

Saankami a nagkedked iti awisna. Nagluganda iti pick-up. Indagasdakami iti pagtungpalanmi. Idi

agdisdissaagkami kadagiti kargami, isu met a sumangpet ni Noel a nakakotse. Nasdaaw iti kaaddamin. Iti ammona a sangpetmi iti Honolulu.

Ngem saankami a napukaw. Adda naayat nga Ilokana a nangtulong kadakami.

***

Simrekak nga agadal iti kina-realtor iti Hawaii Insitute of Real Estate a masarakan iti Davis Pacific Center iti Bishop Street. Dakkel daytoy a pasdek. Maysa aligason. Adu dagiti kuartona ken adu a kaadsaaran.

Idi apagrugik ti agklase, diak masurotan ti dalanko. Ti la adda a ridaw a maserserrekko. Nakitak ti dianitor nga agdaldalus iti kasilia.

"Do you mind telling me the way to my class at the Institute of real estate?" kinunak.

"Surotennak, tata," kinunana iti Iluko.

"Apay, taga-anoka?" dinamagko.

"Sarrat," kinunana. "Dakayo?"

"Vintar."

Intundanak iti elevator. Pinisitna ti buton. Naglukat ti elevator. Simmrekak.

"Ipis-itmo laeng ti B tapno inka iti basement," kinunana.

"Dios-ti-agngina," kinunak. Nasarakak ti kuartok.

***

Kalanglanga ti Hawaii ti Ilokos. Adu ditoy dagiti turod ken bantay.

Ipalagip pay dagiti kayo ken mula ditoy ti Kailokuan. Adu ditoy ti niog, mangga, saba, bua, algarrubo, balite, salaysay, katuday, bagbag, ken marunggay.

Adu pay ditoy dagiti nateng a masarakan iti Ilokos: tarong, pallang, kabatiti, utong, sili, ken saluyot.

***

Dagiti pagdadayaan, pagpabuniagan, pagpamisaan ken pagpakanaganan ti pagdadagupan dagiti Ilokano ditoy Hawai. Ditoy ti pakasarakam kadagiti kailiam. Malasinmo ti beng-at ti naggapuanda nga ili - no taga Laoag, wenno taga-Bacarra, wenno ania ditan a suli ti Kailokuan. Itugot dagiti Ilokano ti beng-atda ditoy Hawaii. Ket no mangngegmo daytoy mariknam ti kinasingedmo iti daga a tinubuan.

No mapanka kadagiti paggigimongan dagiti Ilokano, adda pay sabali a mangipalagip iti kasasaad ti Kailokuan: dagiti maidaya a taraon: kilawen wenno pinapaitan, igado, pansit, kaldereta, ken saan a kompleto no awan ti pinakbet.

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Adda pay sabali a Solid North - ti HAWAII -

Umuna Nga Ilokana Nga Umpil Awardee

PRODIE GAR. PADIOS

KASLA di mabannog. Talaga nga aktibo ken naidumduma. Mammano ti kas kenkuana!

Kasta ti pammaliiw ni Jose A. Bragado, literary editor ti Bannawag ken asideg a gayyem dagiti ag-Saludes ti Hawaii, ken ni Mrs. Pacita Cabulera Saludes, ti pinadayawan ti UMPIL (Unyon Ng Mga Manunulat Sa Pilipinas) kas 1993 Gawad Pambansang Alagad Ni Balagtas (National Achievement Awards for Literature), iti 19th Annual Writers congress ti nasao a gunglo idi Agosto 28, 1993 iti Goethe Institute-Manila, Quezon City.

Ni Manang Pacing ti maikanem a mannurat nga Ilokano a pinadayawan ti UMPIL. Umuna a napadayawan ni Godofredo S. Reyes (1988); sa ni Atty. Benjamin M. Pascual (1989); Dios-ti-aluadna a Leandro B. Ablang (1990); Jeremias A. Calixto (1991); ken Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. (1992).

Kaduana a napadayawan ita a tawen da Rentato Constantino, Essay in English; Eddie Infante, Fiction in English; Dr. Bienvenido Lumbera, Literary Criticism; Virginia Moreno, Poetry in English; Damiana Eugenio, Folk Literature; Dr. Amelia Lapena-Bonifacio, Children's Literarture; Wilhelmina Ramas, Criticism in Cebuano; Dr. Maria Lilis Realubit, Criticism in Bicol; Rolando Tinio, Poetry in Pilipino; Quirino Baterna, Fiction in Hiligaynon, ken isu, iti Drama in Iloko. Tropeo a nabudakan iti *Ang Manunulat* ken sertipiko ti simbolo dayta a pammadayaw. Kinitikitan daytoy ni Manuel Baldemor, mabigbig nga eskultor a taga-Paete, Laguna.

NAYANAK idiay Badoc, Ilocos Norte idi Marso 27, 1930, nagadal ni Manang Pacing iti haiskul iti Juan Luna Memorial Academy, Badoc; nagturpos iti Colegio de Sagrado Corazon, Bangued, Abra. Nalpasna ti Bachelor of Science in Education (BSE) iti Divine Word College of Abra, ket ditoy met la a pagadalan ti nangisuruanna sa iti Abra College.

Iti Literature Ilokana, isu ti pundador ken umuna a presidente ti GUMIL Abra idi Hunio 1966. Idi naorganisa ti GUMIL Filipinas idi Oktubre 19, 1968, sadiay Baguio City, ni Manang Pacing ti nabutosan a business manager.

Kas presidente ti GUMIL Abra, nakallalagip ken nabunga ti panang-hostda iti maikalima a national literary seminar-workshop ti GUMIL Filipinas. Inatendaran daytoy ti nasurok a sangagasut a mannurat nga Ilokano. Immatendar ni Arturo M. Padua, presidente idi ti GF.

Enero 27, 1970 idi nagpa-Hawaii da Manang Pacing ken ti pito nga annakna tapno kadennadan ni Alfredo Saludes, ti US citizen a kaingungotna.

Nupay agdadamo iti Hawaii, impamatmat ni Manang Pacing ti kinaaktibona iti sosiedad. Masansan ti pannakisalipna iti panagdaniw kadagiti radio iti Honolulu.

Idi Enero 16, 1971, pinundarna ti GUMIL Hawaii, ket isu ti nagpresidente manipud idi agingga ita. Ni Judge Novato Cajigal ti Badoc, Ilocos Norte, bisita idi ti Badoc, Pinili Association of Hawaii, ti namagsapata kadakuada. Naangay daytoy iti KAIM Radio.

Kalpasan ti okasion, adu nga Ilokano iti Hawaii ti natukay ken naawis ni Mrs. Saludes.

Idi Abril 25, 1971, nakaawat ni Manang Pacing iti surat ni Manong Greg Laconsay, Editor idi ti *Bannawag*, nangkablaaw kenkuana iti panangbangonda iti GUMIL Hawaii. Inyawis payen iti ni Laconsay ti panagkolumnistana iti *Bannawag* babaen ti *Dateline Hawaii*.

Idi adda pay iti Filipinas, ken idi addan sadiay Hawaii, regular ti yaatendarna iti tinawen a seminar-workshop ken kombension ti GF. Ammona ti pateg ti panagummong ken panagiinnadal ken panagiinniliw dagiti mannurat, para iti iduduras ti Literatura Ilokana, ket inkagumaanna ti panakaangay ti tinawen met a seminar ti GH. Naangay ti umuna a seminarda iti GH bayat ti selebrasion ti Fil-Am Friendship Day idi Hulio 4-5, 1971.

Idi 1978, rinebiu ni Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr., propesor idi iti De La Salle University, ti mainaig iti sinuratan ti GUMIL Hawaii, iti panangidaulo ni Mrs. Saludes. Pinauluan ni Dr. Foronda, Jr, ti 'reviewna' iti *Recent Ilocano Fiction in Hawaii; A Study in Philippine-American Cultural and Literary History*. Insurat ni Dr. Foronda:

"GUMIL Hawaii has since become one of the most active Filipino Groups in the State. It has conducted programs over the radio, organized seminars and writers workshops, presented traditional literary forms like the Bucanegan and zarzuelas, organized the Miss GUMIL Hawaii beauty contest to raise funds for their projects, published books, helped launched the Ilokandia magazine, "the voice of the Ilocanos in Hawaii," and conducted poetry, drama and short story writing contest..."

Kadagiti immuna a tawen ni Mrs. Saludes iti Hawaii (1971-1980), nagisuro iti University of Hawaii. Iti umuna a dua a tawenna iti trabahona, insapitna ti nangala iti kursona iti unibersidad. Kalpasan ti 10 a tawenna iti UH, nagtrabaho pay iti nadumaduma a pagadalan iti Hawaii, kas iti KCAA (1980-82), ti St. Lukes School (1982-83); iti HCC (1983-85); kdpy.

Intugtugot ni Manang Pacing ti galad ni Ilokana a kinagaget wenno kinaagawa. Impakitana a saan a mailigligi ken maud-ud ni Filipino iti sabali a puli ti Sangalubongan. Napadasanna ti nagsales councelor iti Valley of the Temples, representante iti Field of Enterprises of Educational Corp., autoridad iti Cosmetic and Amway Distributor, ahente ti travel-agencies ken insurances, translator ken interpreter iti korte ken dadduma pay a Billingual Access-Line iti Hawaii. Nagsurat kadagiti libro para ubbing iti Billingual/Bicultural Education of Hawaii-Iluko, English and Tagalog. Nagipatarus pay iti Local Union Books, ken iti surveys for the East-West Center.

Sipud pay idi 1989 agingga ita, Case Manager iti Billingual Social Worker ti IRSSP iti Susannah Wesley Community Center ti Honolulu.

Sipud 1970, agingga iti 1973, naganaunser iti KAIM Radio; nangrugi met idi 1974 iti KISA, kakaisuna a Filipino Radio Station ti America, babaen ti programana a GUMILIANO SHOW iti kada Domingo. Adda pay Early Morning Showna iti kada Huebes, Biernes ken Sabado.

Idi Hulio 4, 1986, inorganisana ti *Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America (AKA)*, nga agpapan ita, isu ti presidente daytoy nga organisasion. Impanguluanna ti pannakabangon ti *Organization of Ilocos Surian of Hawaii* idi 1977, ket isu ti immuna a Vice-president. Nag-bise presidente iti *Badoc-Pinili Aid Association of Hawaii* sipud 1979; tesorera ti Abrenian Club of Hawaii (1974-1976); Sekretaria ti *Ilocos Norte Aid Association of Hawaii* (1979-1982); Sekretaria ti Oahu Filipino Community Council (1980-1982).

Kas mannurat, nagkolumnista iti Bannawag (Dateline Hawaii (1971-1972); iti nadumaduma a newspapers iti Hawaii, kas iti Pacific Courier (1972-1979); Pacific Journal (1979-1981); Hawaii Filipino News (1977-1987); KISS mag. (1984 agingga ita); nagmanaging editor ti Paradise Magazine (1971-1975); Associate Editor ti PC (1973-1975); editor ti Kailokuan Magazine (1976-1977); kontributor ti UFCH Newsletter (1990-1992); editor ti Ilokandia, Hawaii division (1991).

Kas mannaniw, nakaipablaak iti Bannawag ken nadumaduma a magasin ken periodiko.

Kas mannurat iti drama, addan agarup 14 a drama ken 2 a Comedia (Moro-moro, a sinuratna kas iti Gapu Ta Patpatgenka (1973); Agtangkayagen ti Init (1974); Biktima a Naitan-ok (1977); Balikbayan (1979); Keddeng Ni Gasat (1980); Rabaw ti

Bullalayaw (1981); Pangngeddeng Ti Langit (1983); Clarissa (1984); Uray No Lakay No Landing (1985); Anaraar Iti Likud Ti Sipnget; Ti Paladmo Iti Dakulapko (1988); Bullalayaw Ti Ayat (1992); ken Ti Napugsat a Tanikala (1993); Ti Dorada-Moramoka ken Biag Ni Prinsipe Osmundo (Life of Prince Osmundo) met dagiti comedia (Moro-Moro) a sinuratna. Kaaduan, no di man amin dagitoy ti naipabuya ken indirekna kadagiti pasken sadiay Hawaii.

Editor ti nadumaduma nga antolohia ti GH, kas dagitoy: "Dagiti Pagwadan A Filipino iti Hawaii", 1974; "Dandaniw", 1975; "Idi Kalman Ken Ita", 1976; "GUMIL Hawaii '76"; Agtangkayagen", "Bullalayaw", 1980; "GUMIL Hawaii Iti Sangapulo A Tawen", 1981; "Bin-i", 1984; "Dawa", 1989' "GUMIL Hawaii Iti Dua Dekada," 1991; ken co-editor ti "Beggang," kdpy.

Resipiente ni Manang Pacing iti nadumaduma nga awards, kas iti namindua a panangyalatna iti Umuna a Gunggona iti Poetry Contest iti KAIM Radio; Umuna a Gunggona iti Drama Writing Contest; Dingtinguished Cultural Awardee ti Cultural Affairs of Hawaii; Leona Florentino Awardee ti GUMIL Filipinas idi 1978; inikkan daydi Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos iti Medallion Awards; Outstanding Writer of GH; Special Citation manipud iti GUMIL Ilocos Norte (1984). Nairaman pay ti kabibiagna iti Hawaii's Eminent Filipinos' a sinurat ni consul Benjamin Domingo.

NO kitaen dagitoy a nagapuananna, kas kamaris ti bullalayaw ti kabibiag ni Manang Pacing.

Ania ti sekretona?

"Umuna unay," kinunana. "Diak gamden dagiti mapukaw a kanitok ta isu dayta ti makuna a sakripisio..." Innayonna a napudno kadagiti gannuatna. Natanang ti panagpanunot ken panagplanona.

"No adda planok, aramidek a dagus."

Ammona ti makilangen iti aglawlawna, nangato man ken kapadpadana wenno nababbaba. Mannakigayyem, agbibiag a simple ken napakumbaba.

"Ngem rumkuas laeng ti pungtotko no mailupitlupit ti kalintegak..."

Uray kasano ti kadawel dagiti bagyo ti biagna, siiisem a makirinnupak kadagitoy. Saan a maupay kadagiti ublag. Dagita kano ti mangiduron kenkuana nga agpadas.

"Addaanak kadagiti bukod a pangngeddeng, Prodie. Idissok dagiti layatko ania man ti mapasamak, pangsubokko iti kabaelak. Ta no kabaelan ti sabali, ammok met a kabaelak..."

Kuna ni Manang Pacing nga ubing pay idi rugianna ti agpamilia. Saan a lapped ti panangpatanorna iti siam nga annakda kadagiti pagduyosanna nga aramiden.

"Dobliek dagiti addangko tapno awan ti malibtawak nga obligasionko. Kayatko a suroten dagiti patanorko ti tugotko.

Kunana pay a no awan ti alibtak, awan ginawa, ket saan a matun-oy dagiti arapaap iti biag.

"Amin dagitoy, naaramidko babaen ti tulong ni Apo Dios ken ti nabuslon a pannakaawat dagiti annakko.Kangrunaanna, ni Tatam Fred. Isu a bigbigek a kas unsung hero behind my success. He supported me all the way..."

Duapulu ket lima kano ni Tata Fred a nagnaed iti Hawaii. Saan a pulos nagbakbakasion ditoy Filipinas.

" Idi laeng awardingmi iti UMPIL ti yaayna," impalgak ni Manang Pacing. "To share the success with me ken ken isu ti narsko a nagbiahe gapu ta agpapaungarak idi iti pannakaoperarko. Amkenna no mapasamakko nga agmaymaysa nga agbiahe..."

Maysa a di maumag a kinapudno ti balligi ni Manang Pacing. Adda ita a mangmannama iti balitok a gamengna. Maysa a nasin-aw a pagsarmingan ti kaaduan - lalo unay dagiti agtutubo.

Ken ni Manang Pacing, maysa a kai-esmartean a saludo ti lubong!

Aldaw ti Wayawaya

RINAMBAKANMI MET DITOY CARSON

SEVERINO A. LAZO

MAKALAWAS sakbay ti selebrasion ti 96th Philippine Independence Day, naiwaragawag kadagiti radio, telebision, ken aginaldaw a warnakan a maaramid ti selebrasion iti Hunio 11 iti Vaterans Park, nagsulian ti 223rd Street ken Moneta Avenue iti siudad ti Carson, California. Mangrugi ti programa iti alas otso iti bigat.

Lima a minuto sakbay nga alas otso idi dimtengak iti parke. Iti sango ti entablado, nakitak ni Arnold Rabe a sigud a taga-Santa Catalina, Ilocos Sur. Pinayapayannak a mapan agtugaw iti bakante a tugaw iti abayna. Naisagana gayamen ti Thanksgiving Mass nga umuna a parte ti programa iti panangannong ni Rev. Riz Carranza, pastor ti St. Philomena Church ti Carson. Nakasagana metten ni Jun de Guzman, choir director ti Marian Choir ti St. Philomena Church met laeng. Alas otso idi mangrugi ti misa.

Iti panglukat a seremonia, nakanta ti National Anthems ti America ken Filipinas, iti baton ni Juliet Martin, a nakipartisiparan iti rumeprep a tao a kaaduanna ti Filipino-Americans. Simmaruno ti invocation nga inannong ni Rev. Riz Carranza a Filipino, sa nayam-ammo dagiti public officials, sponsors, patrons, guest ken Commissioners, sa ti welcome address ni Mayor Mike Mitono ti siudad ti Carson.

Ni Pete Fajardo a Mayor Pro Tempore wenno Vice Mayor ti Carson ti nangyam-ammo iti guest speaker, ni Hon. Edgardo J. Angara, Senate President ti Filipinas. Ni Peter Fajardo ti immuna a Pinoy Amerikano a nabutosan a Konsehal iti siudad ti Carson, California idi 1990. Kat gapu ta isu ti number one kadagiti nabutosan a konsehal idi, napusgan a Mayor Pro Tempore wenno Bise Mayor.

Kalpasan ti panagsarita ni Senador Angara, adda maysa kadagiti beterano iti sango ti entablado a nangted iti insuratna a saludsod iti agitudtudo a pasungbatanna iti senador. Naibasa ti saludsod: "Ania ti nagbanagan daydi personal a kari ni Apo Presidente Ramos a maingato iti lima a gasut laeng a pensionmi a beterano sadiay Filipinas, Apo Senador?"

Insungbat ti Senador: "Nanipud idi Abril, nadoblen ti pensionyo. Nagbalinen a sangaribu ti binulan nga awatenyo."

Nagsisipat dagiti tattao.

Kagapgapuk dita Filipinas idi Hunio 3 ket dagiti naawatko a tseke a pensionko manipud iti bulan ti Pebrero, Marso, Abril ken Mayo, saglilimagasut pay laeng.

Nakanta dagitoy a patriotic songs: "Ako'y Pilipino" ni April Velasco, "Bayan Ko" ni Doming Oleas, "Rizal, National Hero of the Philippines" ni Magnolia Ramos.

Ti TAWAG NG TANGHALAN, USA

Nairugi iti alas onse iti aldaw ti Grand Finals dagiti champion iti 1994 iti Tawag Ng Tanghalan; USA iti pananghost ni Awee Arbayari ti Radio Manila.

Kinablaawan ni Awee iti rumeprep a tao a sipapasnek nga agbuybuya. Inyam-ammona pay dagiti kaduana iti Radio Manila agraman da Long Espina, Carina Afable, Norma Ledesma, Dan Dizon, Alex Lagman, Rodel Rosel, Ethel Montes, Raquel Belen, Bobby Dale, Bernie Duschave, Roy Silverio, Joey Mercado, Joanne Mario Gabriel ken Albert Ruegas. Ni April Velasco ken Joan Rodrigo ti special guests.

Ni Konsehala ti Carson City ti chairman ti Board of Judges. Miembro da Juliet Punzalan, propesora iti Conservatory of Music iti University of the Philippine, Diliman, Quezon city, Roman Valentino ken Ruby Pinalotsi.

Immuna a napili a konsehal iti siudad ti Carson ni Lorelle Olaes idi 1992 iti special election sa nailayon itay kallabes a panagpipili. Balasang pay ket agtawen iti 28. Balediktorian iti Carson High School ken eskolar iti University of California (Dominguez Hilla) iti Bachelor of Science in Management. Taga-Cavite dagiti nagannak kenkuana.

Iti maudi a paset ti pasalip, nainterbio dagiti contestants. kasta unay riaw dagiti tao idi nagsaludsod ni Awee ken ni Willie Lakuenda: "Who is the national hero of the Philippines?" Sungbat: "Marcos...!"

Pito ti contestants. Inyalat ni Mary Ann Gray, maysa a nars, balasang pay, ti umuna a premio.

Maikadua ni Willie Lakuenda, baro, U.S. Navy, sa ni Joe Salador, taga-San Diego, California, environmental chemist, maikatlo.

Naisaruno ti salip iti Balagtasan nga innanong ti Philippine Cultural Society ken indauluan ni Luz Gonzales, Reyna ng Balagtasan.

Ti subject ti Balagtasan" "Sinong Magaling? Wife Number 1 or Number 2?"

Imbagi ni Ligaya Santiago ti Wife No. 1; ni met Dr. Girlie Reyes ti Wife No. 2.

Ni Luz a Reyna Ng Balagtasan ti moderator iti salip. Kasta unay riaw dagiti tao no agrason ti tunggal maysa ta pudno a makaray-aw ti aksion ken sasawenda.

Kalpasan ti salip, intawag ni Luz Gonzales a dagiti tao ti manghusga no asino ti mangabak babaen ti panagpalakpakda.

Natibong a sipsipat ti naipaay iti contestant number one. Ngem timmakder pay dagiti tao a nagsisipat iti pannakayawag ti contestant number two. Ngarud, ni Doktora Girlie Reyes ti nangabak a pinasarangan dagiti agkakamakam a pagilap.

Naisaruno ti musical presentaiton ti Le Friends International. Da Long Espina wenno Maria Lourdes Natividad, Carina Afable ken Norma Ledesma ti nangidaulo iti dayta.

Naaramid pay ti cultural presentation ti Karilagan Dance Troupe, Los Angeles, ken Sarindawa/Perlas Ng Silangan.

Iti rabii, naaramid ti Santacruzan. Ni Edith Vidal ti Hermana Mayor. Nagpartisipar met da Bella Visamis, 1994, Mrs. Philippines and Her Royal Court, da Lilian Fernandez, Mrs. Mindanao ken Ernie Adonis, Mrs. Visayas.

KOMEDIA ILOKANA:

Kabibiag Ni Prinsesa Amafel

original ni
PACITA CABULERA SALUDES
Naipabuya iti Farrington Auditorium
Sept. 25, 1994
8th Anniversary ti AKA

Dagiti agbibiag

DAGITI MORO . . . .
ARI MORTADO ..... Ari ti pagarian a Maruigay
Reyna MORAMAI ..... Reyna a pagbutbutngan
Prinsepe MARAGAY ..... Moro ti darana ngem Cristiano ti pusona
ELIESER ..... Bayabay ni Prinsepe Morato (bodyguard)
SARAI ken AGAI ..... Katalek iti palasio
MENSAHERO ..... MOREHO

DAGITI CRISTIANO . . .
ARI REDONDINO ..... Ari dagit Cristiano iti pagarian a Macedonia
Reyna Veneranda .....Reyna dagiti Cristiano
PRINSESA ESMENIA .....Anak ni Redondino ken Veneranda
PRISIPE RICARDO .....Kabsat ni Esmenia
ASCODILLO..... Nainget ngem nalinteg a General ti tropa dagiti Cristiano
AMAFEL ..... Prinsesa a nagabat ni Ari Motardo ngem naagaw da Ari Redondino
DAMA AMORATA .....Agay-aywan kada Prinsesa Esmenia ken AMAFEL
SOSIMA KEN ROMANSITA ..... Dagiti katalek ti Reyna iti palasio
ANGEL ..... Angel iti ar-arapaap ni AMAFEL
JEARIMA ..... Taga Aletalia a balud ti Ayat
EMBAHADOR MARGUNINO ..... Pangulo dagiti mangituray iti lubong
RODORA ..... Enkargado kadagiti kasapulan iti palasio

Gapu ta masapul a maapababa ti pakasaritaan, pinagbalin ti Author a punuan dagiti agbuybuya kadagiti adda iti imahinasionda kadagiti eksena iti baet dagiti naisurat nga eksena.

Dagiti Kasapulan: Mayataday a background, musika - tokar ti moromoro ken tokar ti Cristiano.
Martsa dagiti sumrek, introduction march

INTRODUCTION LINES.

PRINSIPE MORATO.....Agannad dayta a Ricardo, ditay itulok a makabaddek ditoy pagariantayo.
ELIESER: .. DIKA AGDANAG PRINSIPE MORATO, TABASTABASEK DAGITI KABUSORMO.

SARAI ken AGAI:.. (aggiddanda a sumrek, agtunos dagiti addangda), isalada ha ha hay!
Sarangtenmi amin a dumunget iti PRINSESA!
(iwagisda ti armasda, sada iwaradiwad)
agal-aaluadkayo!)

MORENO:..... Agkurno-kurno

AMAFEL: ..... Diak ammo ti turongek, agpaamian wenno agpaabagatanak.

ARI REDONDINO: ..... Soldados agannadkayo, no mabalin liklikanyo ti pumatay iti tao, Ti Dios tarabayennatay kadagiti adu a pagsibaantayo.

REYNA VENERANDA ..... Patgek nga ari ikarkararagko iti Dios a salaknibannatayo.

PRINSESA ESMINIA: .. Ari nga amak KANAYON A KALKALIKAGUMAK TI NATALNA NARAGSAK KEN NATALNA A BIAG.

Prinsipe RICARDO: ..... Annanuek a punasen iti lagipko dagiti batibat a dumoko agingga ti di agtalna ti kasasaadtayo.

HENERAL ASCODILLO: .. Saan a basol ti pumatay no salakniban ti bagi, kalintegan ken dayaw.

Rodora: ..... Aniaman ti kasapulanyo, siak ti mangdisponer kadakayo.

SOSIMA: ..... Patiek a pigsa ken pigsa ti agsabat tapno malpas ti gubat

ROMANSITA: ..... IMBES A SAPADEK TI PRINSIPE, KAWITEK NGA IYAON TI PUSONA SAKO SIDA . . .HA HA HAY HA HAY (isalana ti espadana)

AMORATA: .....Agtalnakayo a babbai, ti prinsesa ti targetda a saan a dakayo.

JEARIMA: ..... Diak kayat ti bagik a mabalud, kaykayatko toy pusok a maipupok (maigalot)

Ambassador: .....Awan ita ti mabalinyo nadawel a Moro ket dakayo a Cristiano agawaanyo laengen ti agkurno. Kapilitan a sumorotkayo, mayatkayo man wenno madikayo.

UMUNA A PARANG (Eksena)

Nasipnget
(Nalamuyot a Musica a sarunuen ti tambor)

Jearima: Ambasador Margunino
Sumorsurotak kenka ngem diak ammo
No sadino a pagarian wenno disso
Ti turongenta a naplano

Gapu kenka patgek nga Ambasador
Agsakripisioak a situtulok
Biag ken patay sisasaldaak
Basta iti sibay addaak

Ambasador: Agtalekka Jearima
Basta tungpalem ti ibagak kenka
Sadino man a papanak addaka
Talibagok a magmagna

Ad-adalek ngarud ita
Ti parte ti lubong awanan talna
Isu ti umuna a mission a turongenta
Mamagtalna kadagiti nariribuk a daga

Jearima: Nabayag idin a tinagtagainepko
Ti panagtalnak iti sibaymo
Sapay koma ta maiwakasen ti missionmo
Ket natalnan a biag ti masangalmo

Ambasador:Ti pagariak agur-uray
Kasta met dagiti iturayak a naruay
No ti akemko ditoy lubong maitungpal
Ket tinto reynak ken siak naragsakto unay.

(Tokar - agsipnget, agmartsada a rumuar)
(aglukat ti akin likud a telon)

MAIKADUA A PARANG (Eksena)

Trono dagiti Cristiano

Ari Redondino: Ditoy pagariantayo a Macedonia
Ap-apalan dagiti taga Moramoka
Annadantay a makastrekda
Ta narig-rigatton a sonsonentayo ida

Annako, Prinsepe Ricardo dumngegka
Mapasubotay man ti gubat kiddawek kenka

Agraman buyottayo bilinem ida
No malik-likan dikay pumatay ti uray maysa

Ricardo: Amak a pagday-daywak
Agtungpalak ita dawat
Ngem ladingintek Ama, diak maawat
No dayawtayo ti malettak

Hen. Ascodillo: Apo Ari a nangato
Pagrukbaban dagiti tao
No laket ditay maloko
Awatentayo ti areglo

Ricardo: Ngem Ama, nakusit dagiti Moro
Nalaingda nga agpalab-og ken mangirubo
No aramidenda dayta diak maako
Makapatayak la ketdi ti tao.
(Agwaradiwad)

Reyna Veneranda: Anakko, pudno ti kunam
Ta narigat met ti maikalang
No laket nalinteg ti pannagna
Ti Dios bayabayennatayo a di agkurang

Sosima/Romansita: Sumbrekda, agkornokornoda, agsalada, agwaradiwadda)
(Tokar - tog, tog, tog)
Sosima: Apo Ari Redondino, mamati-ak
ta prinsipio
Saan a pumatay ti tao, ngem no
maidadanestayo
Pagnakementayo ida ti husto.
(Tokar) umasideg ti Ari, agkorno-korno

Romansita: Tugotmi latta ti armasmi
No ania ti mapasamak sidadaankami
Gubat no gubat adda salidami

No agawenda ti prinsesa a patpatgenmi
(Agsangoda ken Sosima, agsalada, agar-arnisda)

Moreho - (Mensahero) (iyawatna ti surat)
Surat daytoy ni Ari Mortado
Iyawatko kadakayo.

Ari Redondino: (Inawatna ti surat, inyawatna ken Veneranda)

Reyna Veneranda: (Binasana)
Daytoy ti pakaammo
Iti tallo nga aldaw sumukokayo
Isukoyo ni Prinsesa Amifelia
Kas tanda ti inkay iru-rukma.
Ari Mortado
Agbil-bilin kadakayo

Prinsepe Ricardo: Saan a mabalin patgek nga Amak
Sumukotayo lattan a paabak
Lumasatda pay kadagiti imak
Sakbay a maalada dayta a dawat

Ari Redondino: (Nagsurat iti intedna iti mensahero)
Mensahero idanonmo
Toy ababa a sungbat ti pagariak
Dida la lak-lakaen ti tao
Ta di agpada ti aramid ken sao

Morejo: Idanonko ti suratyo Ari Redondino
(Nagkurno ket nagpakada)

Ari Redondino: Heneral Ascodilio Ipaaimak kadakayo
Kaduaannaka ni Prinsepe Ricardo
Annad laeng ti laglagipenyo
Kaasi dagiti tao iti pagariantayo

Rodora: Ammok a napalanguad dagiti kabusortayo inget sabrak.
Kayatdatayo nga agrukbab,
tapno pagariantayo maisalat

Sosima/Romansita: (Timmakderda, inwaradiwadda dagiti espadada)
(Insalada, inkiraida dagiti armasda a sipupungtot)

Sosima: Umnibos, Asortidos
Estrangeras, Estrangeros
Gubat no gubat, Biag ken Patay
Awan umatras!
Romansita: Dikam maudi no innapras
Matay mabiag ti kalak-aman
Awan takrot iti kaputotan

Ti Dios kadatay ti mangtarabay
(Isalada latta dagiti armasda, Tokar - Tambor)

Heneral Ascondillo: Sakbay a madanon ti maikatlo
nga aldaw
Adtoykamin Apo Ari nga agsakbay
Saantayo a mangidaton ti prinsesa
Ta ni Prinsesa Maragay ti iyawidmi ita.

Ni laeng Prinsesa Amafel
Adayo a banag a maalada
Pinatay dagiti Moro ti ari nga Amana
Ita, kalikagumanda manen a maala

Intayon, ditay agtak-tak
Saantayon nga agpalabas ti oras
Dila ammo no likbatendatayo
Ta nasikap dagiti Moro

(Tokar - Tog - Tog - Tog - Agsipnget -
Agrikep ti telon)

MAIKATLO NGA EKSENA
Amafel

Amafel: (Agsasao nga agmay-maysa)
Diak matukod nga amirisen
Ti kasasaadko a dimmakel
No ania a pagarian ti nag-gapuak
Asino a kaputotan ti nagtaudak

Angel a kasigudko dinak sinaan
Iturongnak ti nasayaat a dalan
Dimo ipalubos nga innak maiyaw-awan
Tanap, bakir, katal-talonan wenno bantay

Sap-sapulendak kano dagiti Moro
No ania a gapu, diak ammo
Matayak laengen nasay-sayaat
Ngem ti agtungpalak kadagiti naranggas

Ania daytoy agparparikna kaniak
Kanayon a mabat-batibatak
Kasla addaak no maminsan iti Gloria
No dadduma naka-am-ames ti sumublat
a rikna

(Makasangit, intayagna ti imana)
Apo ipariknam kaniak
Dagiti amin a pag-duduaak
Maysaak kano a prinsesa
Nupay diak ammo ti amak ken inak.

(Nakusbo, nailibay) (Nagtag-tagainep)

VOICE: (Timek ti Angel iti Tagtagainepna:)
Prinsesa Amafel imdengannak
Siak ti Apom manipud Alitalia
Sur-suroten ay-aywananka
Sadino man ti ayanmo, addaak latta
Pinarmek dagiti Moro ti pagariantayo
A nakatayan ti adu a tao
Agraman ti inam ken ari nga aman
Ken amin a kaputotam

Nagasatka Amafel
Uray naaladaka dagiti Moro
Pinarmek ida ti Socorro a Cristiano
Naagawdaka, pinadakkeldaka a kas
Cristiano

Addaka ti natalged nga ima
Ngem salaknib ti masapulmo ita
Dagiti Moro kalikagumandaka
Aniaman a wagas rabsutendaka

(Nagikkis ni Prinsesa Amafel, nabaringkuas, tumakder, agtaray koma ngem dina ammo ti turongenna.) (Nangeg ni Prinsepe Ricardo ti ikkisna.)

Prinsepe Ricardo: (Agtaray a simbrek)
Prinsesa Amafel, ania ti napasamakmo
Nangegko ti panagikkismo
Kunak laketdin no adda kenka nangirubo
A nakastrek iti palasio

Amafel: (Nagtaray nga immarakup iti Prinsepe,
ngem rimmuk-at a dagus, naklaat)

Prinsepe Ricardo, pakawanennak
Diak ammo ti papanak
Ti pannakailibayko nagtag-tagainepak

A dagiti Moro guy-guyodendak.
(sap-sapulendak)

Prinsepe Ricardo: Pudno dayta Prinsesa Amafel
Kayatnaka kano nga ikutan ti prinsepeda
Umayda rauten ti Macedonia
Maaladaka laeng ti pagarianda.

Patpatgek a Prinsesa
Matayak pay nga umuna sakbay a
maaladaka

Dimo la ammo nga ay-ayatenka
Ramut ti ayat rimmusing ditoy pusok
para kenka

Prinsesa Amafel: (Napamulengleng, matmatanna ti prinsepe)

Prinsepe Ricardo: (Asitganna ti prinsesa ket arakupenna)
Ay-ayatenka nadayag a prinsesa
Uray matayak gapu kenka
Lumasat itoy espada, ti aggandat a
mangagaw kenka.

(Adda nangtengel ti dua nga abagana, adda met nangabbungot ken nangguyod ken Amafel nga agik-ikkis.)

Asinoka nga awanan bain
A nangsinga ti panagsar-saritami ken
Amafel
Ania ti gandatmo ken gagara
Ditoy pagarianmi a natalna.

Prinsepe Morato: (Inikkatna ti maskarana)
Siak ni Prinsepe Morato
Anak ni ari Mortado
Umayko agawen ni Amafel
Asawaek pagbalinek a reyna.

Prinsepe Ricardo: Lumasatka pay iti bangkayko
Sakbay a maalam ti ipat-pategko
(Nangasut, tokar)
Daytoy ti agpaay kenka Prinsepe
a saliwawa.

Prinsepe Morato: Kitaen ti agballaigi
Sika wenno siak ti mabati
Awan pay ti nakaparmek
Moro a natibker a kas kaniak.
(Gubat aginga iti nagtaray ni Morato)

* * * Kabayatan ti panag-gubat da Morato ken Ricardo, sinarak ni Sarai ni Amorato - - -

Sarai: (Aksion) - - Impakitana ti sangabag a kuarta. Kinautna, inpasiripna ti sangareppet a kuarta a linaonna. Intudona ti bagina ken ti ayan ni Amafel a nakalikud.

Amorata: Ania ti masapulyo iti aywanko
Ibagayo kaniak ti masapulyo
Ni Amafel kadi ti isukatyo
Ita pirak nga ipas-pasiripyo?

Diak kayat a mamansaan
Ti panagtalek kaniak ti pagarian
Nupay kasta awatek ngem tandaanam
Dinak koma ilawlaw-an

Biag daytoy inna katimbang
No maduktalan ti tulagan
No makitadan nga awan
Ni Amafel nga aywan.
(Intudona ti ruaranda ken Amafel a nakaabungot)

Amorata: (Nagparintumeng)
Apo kaasiannak
Apo ilikliknak
Toy a kuarta salbarennak
(salikep-kepanna)
Iti nabayagen a planok nga umalitaktak.

(Timmakder nga agtaliataliaw, nanglikaw iti entablado, sumungad iti bangir, madan-danagan)

Sarai: (Teng-tenglenna ni Amafel idi rumuar ni Morato, agsublida iti entablado)

Addakami ditoy Prinsepe
Diakon ammo ti aramidek
Madanaganak patgek a prinsepe
No ti inaramidko makaperdi

Kas bilin ni Prinsesa Maragay
Inappanak ti agay-aywan
Ta isu kadakam ti mangidalan
A rumuar iti pagarian

Inkari ti agay-aywan
A dina ipudno ti inkam pagturungan
Tapno saannatayo a matontonan
Dagiti soldado a kumamkamat

Prinsepe Morato: Sakbay a makamakamdatayo
Mapantayon ditay agtaktak
Aywanam dayta prinsesa
Dimo ipalubos a makitana ti aglawlawna.

(Tog, Tog, Tog, Tog - agdardarasda a rumuar)
(Agrikep ti Telon)

-Aglukat, adda ni Amorata nga agkat-katawa-

Amorata: (Agpag-paggaak) ha ha ha ha -
ilagto-lagtona pay)
Makasubbotak met laengen Ascodillo
Dayta prinsipiom a linoloko

Napat-pateg ti panangipasnekmo iti
serbisio
Ngem siak nga inkarim nga ipatpategmo
(Inruarna ti supot)
Daytoy a sinupot a pirak
Ti mangpanday ti naragsak a masakbayak
Sukat daytoy ni pinadpadakkelko
nga Amafel
Manipud ubing inggana a dimmakkel.

Agpatingga itan ti problema
Pakaringguranyo a gubat, gubat latta
Gapu iti dayta gabat a prinsesa
A tonton-tonen dagiti taga Moramoka.

Bukodko met itan ni Ascodillo
Agpatinggan iti awatna a serbisio
Adda kadakuada ti gabat a prinsesa
Awanen makaagaw kadakuada

Ari Redondino: (Sumbrek)
Amorata agpudnoka koma
Ti aywanmo, sadin ti ayanna
No saan a masapulan
Ta biagmo ti maisalda.
Daytoy ti laglagipem
Tinalek daka daytoy palasio
Sapulem ita nga agmalem
No saan, gasatmo ti maidukem.

Reyna Veneranda: (Makalulua)
Naliway ng Amorata
Nangipanam ken Amafel
Awan ammona a pap-papanan
No di sika ti nangiwanwan

Darasem agtignaykan
No dimo kayat ti maputolan
Biag a napateg dayta binay-bay-am
Masapul a sungbatam

Prinsesa Esmenia: (Agsangsangit)
Nangipanam ti kabsatko
Masapul nga isangpetmo
Pangaasim Amorata
Inta sapulen ala

Prinsepe Ricardo: (Sipupongtot)
Yaya ka a di mapagpiaran
Rebbengna nga inka bayadan
Kinaliwaymo nga agaywan
Naipakumit kenka a pagsapulam.

(Ti danag ni Amorata, nagtartaray iti aglawlaw
iti palasio agingga ti nasapulanna ni Ascodillo)

Amorata: (Pinasangona ni nakalikud a Heneral)
Patpatgek a Heneral Ascodillo
Ti patpatgem adda iti likudmo
Agpakaasiak kenka a silalailo
Agtudio iti amin a kayatmo. (agumbi)

Agtalawtan iti daytoy a disso
Intan iti pagarian daydi Apongko
Resgado ditoy ti biagko
Ta napukaw ti prinsesa nga aywanko.

Heneral Ascodillo: Ania a kinaliway ti inaramidmo
Ad-adda a riribuk ti pinarnuaymo
Ammom no kasano ti rumsua a gulo
Gapu ti di umno nga inaramidko.

Nasiimanka nga agbilbilang
Sinupot a pirak no sadino ti nangalaam
Ammok awan kuartam a kasta a bilang
Ket atapek nga adda nalimed
a nangalaam.

Ipudnom kaniak babaika
Ta bareng no matulonganka
Nalinteg a biag ti inar-arapaapko kenka
Ngem no agkamalika, pabitayka.

Amorata: Ania ti sal-salsawasawem
Saanka nga agtaktak Heneralko a nataer
Rumuartan iti daytoy a pagarian darasem
Karin-karita inta ketdin tungpalen.

Ti pirak a nakitam
Saganak para iti masakbayan
Kayatko ti agbiag a sitatalnan
Saan ket a paad-adipen lattan. (Agsangit)

Heneral Ascodillo: Maasianak kenka Amorata
Ngem awan panawenko kenka ita
Pumanawka no pumanawka
Addanto panawen nga agkitata no
napudnoka
(limmikuden ti Heneral)

Amorata: (Dina ammo ti aramidenna -- rummuar
nga umoneg)
Agpaamianan nga agpaabagatan;
insakibutna ti sangasupot a kuarta.)
(Iruarna manen sa nagtugaw
ket bilangenna)

Daytoy ti puonak
Biag ken ragsak
Pumanawakon pagarian a Macedonia
Nakatagtagabuak ti adu a dekada

(Inyawitna ti balkotna, taliaw , likud ken sikigan
sa nagtarayen a rimmuar)

Sumrek da Rodora, Sosima ken Romansita, iwarwaradiwadda dagiti Espadada, isalada, pakanawan, pakattigid, agsanudda, agpasangoda agriawda, arya! arya! Arya!, Arya!! Tira! Tira!, batalya

Rodora: Ania met ita ti intay aramiden
Tapno makatulongtayo gapu't iti talna
Asaentayo dagiti espada, asaentayo
dagiti espada
Sumorottayo a mapan makibatalia

Sosima: Sayang laeng ti siglattayo
No ditay aramaten a pangtulongtayo
Nagadu dagiti agkakalaing a Moro
Masapul nga agsikaptayo

Ta dakes no adda ispia
A makatiktik ti ar-aramidentay ita
Siiulimektayo a magna
Tapno awan makaamo ti plano ni Sosima

Romansita: Ammokon ti rimedio
Siak ti appan mangyaw-awan
Pagkaduaek ti inda siputan
Imbes a kanigid ti inda siputan sungadan
Agparangda iti kannawan

Agpakastoyak nga agpakasta
Tapno ulawek ida nga agmamata
Agpakunaka met nga agpakuna
Kastaka met natured a Rodora

Rodora: Siak ti surotenyo
Yantangay bakbaketak ngem dakayo
Masapul nga umon-unatayo
A kasla pakauna ti sumoko

Ditanton ti pangrugyan a
paunegendatayo
Gagaangay ti manglimlimo
agin-iisemtayo
Agisalikadtayo kadagiti armas
a makauram
Tapno matikawda ti pagturongan

(Aggigiddanda nga agbuelta ken agsala, agriawda: Intayo! Intayon! Intayon!, Intayon! Intayon!
(Agsalada manen, pakanigid, pakanawan, pasango, pa-atras, aggigiddanda nga agkorno (tokar, tambor..)

MAIKAPAT A PARANG (Eksena)

Palasio dagiti Moro

Ari Mortado: Elieser umayka man
Ni Prinsepe Morato sadino ti ayanna
Dua nga aldawen a diak nakita
A sumingongo ditoy asotea

Sapulem ta ti dusa inna lak-amen
No apay a dina ilalaen
Dagiti napukaw a panawen
Maysa nga aldaw laengen tapno basingkawel

Elieser: Madaydaway nga Ari Mortado
Adtoyak nga agtungpal iti bilinyo
Sawarek ti munisipio
Ket isangpetko kenka a sigurado

Reyna Moramai: Nagpakada idi kasangaldaw
Ipasiarna kano da Maragay ken Sarai
Korosenda kano ti Mediteranean
Tapno buyaenda ti torneo idiay Bidan

Ari Mortado: Baliwegweg nga inanak
Di pay nagpakada kaniak
Iramramanna ti prinsesa a maisagmak
Aniaman a didigra inna masarak

Asideg idiay dagiti Cristiano
A nakagabatan ken Amapel a sapsapulentayo
Kasanon no mapasubo
Agawenda ti prinsesatayo

Elieser mapankan ala
Kuyogem ti tropa
Agpar-parikna kaniak
A nasaklaw dagiti Cristiano ida

Reyna Moramai: Darasenyo ti agtignay
Ti agpampamayan mabitay
Isangpetyo dagiti annakko
No saan, agikaro kayo

Agai umayka ditoy ayanko
Dalusam ti palasio
No dida agtodio,
Lak-amem ti pungtotko.

Sarai ken Agai: (Agtartarayda a sumbrek)

Sarai: Apo Ari a napateg
Adda sangaili a nangyeg
Damag a nakaam-ames
Napuoran kano ti Macedonia

Agai: Wen Apo
Nairaman kano ti prinsepetayo
Asi pay ni Morato
Patpatgek a Morato (singiot, punas)

Prinsepe nga idolo
Sursorotennaka ti lagipko
No naisagmakka man umayakto
Agmalmalem agpatpatnag iti tanemmo (saning-i)

(Agarte dagiti dua aginga iti iserrek ni Sarai ni nakaabungot nga Amapel a sarsarunuen ni Prinsepe Morato, Simbrekda iti likud ngem agsarsarimadeng ni Sarai.)

Prinsepe Morato: Ama adtoyen nga isangpetko
Ti nadayag a prinsesa a sapsapulentayo
Agsaganatayo agrambaktayo
Sisiak ti nagsapul awan ti nairubo.

Ari Mortado: Aniaka aya nga inanak
Dandaniakon natay iti danag
Dika man laeng inbagbaga
Inaramidmo impasagana.
(Agutaguttad ni Amapel a kayatna ti tumaray)

Reyna Moramai: Apay nga inabungotanyo
Ti prinsesa a nasungdo
Awan man laeng ti asiyo
Ti napusaksak a kautibo.

Sarai, sadino ti ayanmo
Pati sika nagpukaw a di nagpakaammo
Sadino ti papanam ania ti inaramidmo
Agpudnoka tapno dika mairubo.

Sarai: Apo Reyna Moramai
Pakawanennak koma ti maminsangapulo
Ta innalak ti pirak a dulinmo
Pinangaramatko nga appan ti agay-aywan

Gapu iti dayta a pirak
Nakaruarkami iti pagarian
Insuronakami ti agay-aywan
Itoy prinsesa inkay pagiinnagawan.

Prinsesa Managai: Amak nga ari adtoy kami
Inak a reyna dika agriri
Nalawag a tumultulong kami
Problema ti pagarian nga ayanmi.

Ni Sarai natalugod unay,
Utangtayo a dakkel ti inna panagtungpal
Rumbeng unay a maidaydayaw
Ti gungonana maipaay unay

Reyna Moramai: Kailalaak ti innalam a pirak
Tawidko dayta ket katimbeng daytoy biag
Gapu ti panagtakaw nga inaramidmo
Bitay a patay ti malak-aamo.
(Sarai, agtaray nga umarakup iti saka ti reyna)

Sarai: Apo Reyna pakawanennak
No isu ti kunam pakaragsakak
Ammok nga ad-adu nga biag ti maisagmak
No mapatuloy naka-amames a gubat.

Prinsesa Maragai: Patgek ng ina dikay dusaen
Ni Sarai natalugod nga adipen
Insung-sungko, O, Ina ti inna aramiden
Tapno toy pagariantayo agtalna laeng

Siak ti dusaenyo no kayatyo
Saan a ti tao awan basolna kadakayo
Kalakaan a wagas panangagaw tayo
Ken Amapela pagrukbaban ti kabsatko.

Ari Mortado: (adda pinaiyawatna ken ni Agai nga agtartaray a sumbrek)

Nangegko ti nagsasaritaanyo
Gapu ti kinatulnog ken kinaturedmo
Gunggonaanka ti kas iti tinakawmo
Sukat dagiti adu koma a tao a naikulbo.

Sarai: (Awatenna a saan ti kuarta, agbuteng, agbain, nagtaray, kinamakam ti ari ket tinengelna)

Ari Mortado: Saanka nga agbuteng
Ta saanka nga an-anuen
Saan a pangsintir wenno palab-og laeng
Agpaay kenka itedko a gunggona

Sarai: (Nagparintumeng, inawatna, sinalikebkebanna)

Agyamanak ari a nangato
Ti pannakaawatyo ti inaramidko
Pudno apo a kayatko a masalbartayo
Ti nakaro a gubat iti irarauttayo

Agai: (Inasitganna ni Sarai sada nagtaray)
Sarai pudno a nabaknangkan
Awan pay naiggamak a kasta,
talek mo pay
Tulonganka a mangbilang
No la ket innak pautangan

Ari Mortado: Manipud ita Sarai
Sikan ti mangaywan ken prinsesa Amapel
Liwliwaem gapu ta malmalday
Sarsaritaam tapno maiwaksina ni liday

Lakayakon Sarai
Ti anakko masapul nga agtalnan
Ti di mabayag isaganatay kararagsakan
A kasar ti pagarian.

(Nakaragragsaken ni Sarai, agsalasala pay, agpakastoy, agpakasdiay a sipsiputan met ni Agai)

MAIKALIMA NGA EKSENA
(Nagwaras ti damag a nakidnap ni Prinsesa Amapel)

Ari Redondino: Nakaskasdaaw ti pannakastrek
Ti asino man a tao iti palasio
Operation Sulisok ti aramidentayo
Uray lelennekan ti init danonentayo

General Ascodillo agtignayka
Angayem amin nga armada
Sawarenyo ti Macedonia
Ken pagarian a kabangibangna

Prinsepe Ricardo: General Ascodillo dika
aggastar ti oras
Intayon ala ta madanaganak
Kasla adda mapasamak iti prinsesak
Agparparikna ita kaniak

Prinsesa Esmenia: Kabsatko a Ricardo
Umayak met sumurot kadakayo
Diak kayat ti agbati ken matda
Nga awan a pulos maaramidanna

General Ascodillo: (Agkal-kalingetan,
madandanagan, nauneg ti
panpanonotenna)

Ania ita ti aramidentayo
Sadino ita ti pagsapulantayo
Saan nga agtalna ti panunotko
Ti kellaat a napasamak kadatayo

No asino ti akinplano
Diak matukod a panunoten
Ni Amorata awan metten
No rinapitda ida nga inlemmeng.

Ania koma ti pamkuatanda
Nabayagen a matalek ti Dama
Awan met pagduaduaan ken Amapela
Naragsak met manipud kinaubingna.

General Ascodillo: Adda agparikna kaniak
Diak masigurado ngem intay
agpaspasarak
Naipalapayag idi kaniak
A ti prinsepe dagiti moro agayat.

Prinsepe Ricardo: Ania ti sinaom General
Ayaten ni Prinsepe Morato ti prinsesak
Datayo ti nangpadakkel nangpaluom
ti bayabas
Sabali a tao ti mangpuros, agpapas.

(Inwaradiwadna ti espadana, nadagsen ti baddekna

Intayon ditay agtaktak
Awan kabutengko uray pay kimat
Matay mabiag ti kalak-amak
Maagawko laeng ti prinsesak.

(tambor, tambor)

Sosima: Sumurotak met nadaeg a prinsepe
Nakaroak met a makigubat
Uray man lima ti kasangok a karupak
Tarapnosek ida a duyoken ken putolan

Reyna Veneranda: Umayka ditoy anakko
umasidegka
Daytoy ti salaknibmo ken guardiam
Balonem sadino man a papanam
Dios ti mangaluad ken kumuyog kenka.
(abrasaenna)

Umayka Esmenia dinak panawan ala
Ti palacio masapul nga addaka
Amangan no adda makadlaw nga
awan matda
Ket umayda agsamsam ti sanikua

Rodora: Dika agdanag Reyna Veneranda
Adtoyak met a kumadua kenka
No mabalin sumurotak met koma
Kadagiti mapan makibatalia.

Buyaem ti siglatko
Kasla bagyo ti kaarigko
Kasla kimat ti peggesko
A mangrapido kadagiti kabusortayo.
(agarnis ilagtona pay)

Romansita: (agtaraytaray a sumbrek)

O Reyna a pagday-dayawak
Ken prinsesa a pagtamdak
Agbutengak apo kaasiandak
Adda agsisiim, agsirsirip a nakitak.

Prinsesa Esmenia: Romansita agsaganakayo
Iti ruangan agrondaka
Isaganayo ti kalasagtayo
Ket awagan dagiti natda a soldado.

Reyna Veneranda: Amangan kunak itay
No adda ketdi nakadlaw
Ti tropatayo a pimmanaw
Ket gundawayan datayo a takawan.

Rodora: Kakadua agsaganatayo
Ruk-atantayo dagiti aso
Kadduaandatayo a sumango
Ket no kasapulan makirangastayo

(Sumbrek ti nakamascara) Sinaranget dagiti tallo

Nakamaskara: (Tokar, gubat, tambor)
Sinonsonna ida ket nangibaklay ti radio sa timmaray.

Reyna: (Aganges-anges - inarayat dagiti tallo)

MAIKANEM NGA EKSENA

Palacio dagiti Moro Amapel

Agsangsangit a sipapartintumeng

Amapel: Diosko kaasinannak
Sadino a lugar ita ti nakaipanak
Asino dagiti narangas a nangitaray kaniak
Diak ammo ti pamay-anda kaniak.

Prinsepe Ricardo ayanmo ita
Umayka ta kasapulanka
Wen Ricardo patpatgenka
Uray asino awan pangisukatak kenka
Angel a salaknibko
Tarabayennak koma dinak panawan
Matayak la ketdi iti dandanag
No kastoy ti aglawlaw a makitkitak

Prinsepe Morato: (kellaat a nagparang, nagikkis ni Amapel, agsanudsanod)

Amapel: Asinoka a mangsinga kaniak
Umadayoka dinak asitgan
Pangaasiyo didak ranggasan
Awan kabagyak a pagkamangan

Prinsepe Morato: (umasideg iti agsanudsanud a balasang)
Amapel, siak ni Prinsepe Morato
Anak dagiti ari dagiti Moro
Adtoyak umay agkorno
Ta nagpaiduma a lasbangmo.

Amapel: Saan, saan saanka nga umasideg
Moroka gayam a nakabut-buteng
Dakayo ti kagubat amak nga ari
Dagiti tattao a nariri.

Pangpangaasiyo isublidak
Iti disso a nangitalawanyo kaniak
No saan agbekkelak
Awan met lat pakairanudanyo kaniak

Prinsepe Morato: Amapel a naimnas
Saanak a narangas
Nasingpetak a baro nga adipen
ta pintasmo

No ammon la koma Amapel
A sika laeng ti innak ay-ayaten
Uray ania a rigat ken pagel
Tontonenka, ket ayatenka inganat tanem

Ikarik ket isapatak Amapel
A paragsakenka, sika ti bituenko
Sika ti inararapaapko manipud kinaubingko
Ita ta addakan ditoy reyno, napalalo a ragsakko
(iggamanna ti imana)

Amapel: (nagikkis) Saan dinak sagiden
Prinsepe a karasaen
Ammok a sika ti kinagubat ni Ricardo
Tapno agawennak laeng

Inabbungotanyo man dagiti matak
Ngem silulukat dagiti lapayagko
a nakaawat
No asino kayo ken asadinot' pakaipanak
Ditoy pagarianyo a nagtungpalak

Prinsepe Morato: Uray ania ti ibalbalikasmo
Addakan iti ikutko
Baliwan laengen ta panunotmo
Ket isukom ta ayatmo

Prinsepe Morato: Saksik ti pagarian ti Moramoka
Ipategdakanto no sika ti reyna
Ta dapanmo agrukbab dagiti tao kenka
Ket siakto ti bayabaymo a sisasadia.

Amapel: Matayak pay nga umuna
Sakbay a maibaluddak ditoy Moramoka
Palubosandak laengen
Diak agbiag ditoy a taeng.

(Agtaray a rummuar ni Amapel, kamaten ti prinsepe)
- tambor - agsipnget -

MAIKAPITO NGA EKSENA

Pagarian ti Babilonia

JEARIMA KEN MARGUNINO

Jearima: (Sumbrekda, agkuros dagiti espada sada agsinnaludo dagiti espadada) - TOKAR-

Patgek nga ambasador agparparikna
kaniak
A sibibiag pay ni Amapel a kaanakak
Makitkitak kadagiti tagtagainepko
Agsangsangit ken malmalday
No koma adda pannakabalinna
Nga inta sawaren ti Eurasia
Amin a pagarian sukisukenta
Ta barbareng masarakanta.

Kaanakak nga awan kurangna
Anak ti reyna kabsatko a kakaisuna
Rinayray-awko kabayatan ti kinaubingna
Idi agnaedak pay diay Alitalia

Nadungo ti ikitko a baket kadakami
Itedna amin a pagayatanmi
Isu ti katalek iti palacio a taengmi
Awan saona a di mapapati

Agyamanak kenka Ambasador
Sika kaniak ti nangsalbar
Awan kano ti nakalasat
Pannakarebbek ti pagarian

Ambasador: No isu ti pagayatam Jearima
Awan ti saan no agkiddawka
Ngem laglagipem a sibabaludka
Iti biang ti ehersito ti Espania

Ambasador Margu: No mabalin a mayaonka
Alisto laeng koma
Ngem aganus agtutorka
Ta ileppasko dagiti adu a problema

Jearima: Agyamanak patgek nga ambasador
Ta kaasiam dagiti naiyaw-awan
No saan a dagiti mannakigubat a
nakawaran
Dagiti adu a pamilyan iti pagarian

Adtoyakto nga agsupapak
Naimbag a naken ammok ti agbayad
No matuntonakto ti kaanakak
Dua kaminton a mautang ita ayat

Ambasador: Agsaganaka ngarud ta agluasta
Adu a siba ti lasatenta
Saan a ti kaadayo ti Macedonia
Naresgo pay dagiti pagarian a lasatenta

Korosenta ti Mediterranean
Umamang iti baybay ti Megan
Lasatenta ti Sparta taeng dagiti nadamka
Satanto unoren ti Macedonia

Kasla agsapul iti etta
Ti binunton a kadaratan dagiti baybay
No masapulanta ni Amapel
Nagasatta unay.

Jearima: Ni Apo Mogna manangaasi
Dina bay-bayan dagiti kakaasi
No gandat ken biag sidadalus
Isurona ti dalan a natarus

(Pagkorosenda dagiti espadada, kumpasanda ti tokarda a rummuar) Agsipnget ---

MAIKAWALO NGA EKSENA

Palacio dagiti Moro

(Saggaysa a sumrek dagiti rimmaut a Cristiano)

Elieser: (nakigtot, dina ammo ti aramidenna idi sumrek ni Ascodillo)

Asinoka a natured a sumbrek iti palacio
Isarsarak mon sa ketdi ti pannakagudas
ti biagmo.

Ascodillo: (Itudona ti espadana ti karubukob ni Elieser)

Agtalnaka no dimo kayat a burakek ta bangabanga
Agulimekka laengen tapno agbiagka
Ipudnom kaniak ti ayan ni Amapela

Elieser: (Aksion)
1. Ginulpena a lisian ti nakatudo nga espada
2. Nangasut ket dinuklosna ni Ascodillo
3. (Tokar) Naggubatda
4. Nangeg ni Ari Morato ket nagpukkaw (SALBABIDA-ENGANZA)
5. Nangasut met ket sinarangetna ni Ari Redondino (naggubatda)
6. Rimmuar ni Reyna Moramai, sinabat ni Reyna Veneranda
7. Rimmuar ni Prinsesa Maragay, sinaranget ni Esmedia
8. Sarai ken Rodora - Agai ken Romansita, agtenga ni Sosima
9. Prinsepe Morato ken Ricardo
10. Amapel - Agsangsangit, agkarkararag, nakaparintumeng

MANARIMAAN TI GUBAT IDI SUMUNGAD TI EMBAHADOR A KASLA KIMAT!!!

Embahador: Alto! Alto! en Guerra de Batallones
(Napigsa a timek a namagsardeng kadagiti aggugubat)

Ania ti araramidenyo
Kas kayla aggubat nga aso
Idissoyo dagiti armasyo iti sakaanak
Sakbay a rub-robanyo ti pupungtotak.

(nakamalugat dagiti aggugubat)

Ania pay la ti kitkitaenyo
Dagiti armas isukoyo
Ti di agtungpal ti bilinko
Biagna ti mairubo.

1. Maysa Dua Tallo: (Intudona ti sanguananna)
2. Nagtungpalda amin malaksid ken Ari Mortado ken Prinsepe Morato

(ITULOYDA TI GUBAT - DUA ITI MAYSA AGINGA TI IMMARAYAT NI JEARIMA!

Embahador: Umadayoka Jearima
Bay-annak a maymaysa
Diak kayat a mairamanka
Iti kastoy a didigra.

Redondino: Tulonganka Embahador
Awan sumango a dua iti maysa
Saan a mayalubog dayta
Agparangda a takrot uray mangabakda

(Gapu ta nabannogen ni Ari Mortado, nasonson ni Margonino ket nadarondon ni Redondino ni Morato)

Embahador: Hands-up! Hands-up (Inngato ni Morato dagiti imana)

Reyna Moramai: (Nagtaray a simmango ken Embahador, intudona ti espadana)

Awan pay ti nagpakumbaba
A kaputotan ditoy Moramoka
No kayatmo agpadasta
No asino't nasig-siglat kadata

Embahador: (Nagkatawa)
Ha - Ha - Ha -, napintas a reyna
Ta pulsom pagtalnaem koma
Amangan ketdi no maidasayka
Nga awan pay simmango kenka.

Reyna Moramai: Saan a sumbrek iti konsensiak
A ti anakko pasukkuem lattan
Awan kasta iti kaputotan
Uray patay ti panongpalan.

Embahador: Alto! Alto! Alto!
Tattao agin-inayadkayo
Immayak ditoy tapno urnosenkayo
A saan ketdi a manggolo.
Ammok ti puon ti paggugubatanyo
Ngem masapul nga agpalawagkayo
Saritaenyo kaniak ti pudno
Tapno masalbar ti wayawayayo.

Ari Redondino: (Nagpasango, nagsaludo)
Embahador a pagtamdan
Gapu apo ti prinsesa immayda inagaw
Prinsesa a pinadakkelmi
Manipud Alitalia a daga.

Ari Mortado: (Simmalig)
Apo, Embahador
Dakami ti nakaalaw
Iti prinsesa idi ubing pay
Ngem inagaw dagiti Cristiano nga am-am.

Prinsepe Morato: (Tinarayna a mapan kibinen ni Prinsesa Amapela nga aglemlemmeng iti butengna. Nagikkis ket agpaisalakan.)

Prinsesa Amapela umayka kaniak umasidegka
Awan pulos nakaagaw kenka uray asino kadakuada

Prinsepe Ricardo: Saanmo a piliten ni Amapela
Addakami ditoy a mangsapsapul kenkuana
"Kidnapping" ti sung-sungbatanyo ita
Ket saanmo a sagiden ni Amapela.

Embahador: No kasta met laeng espada ken espada ti agrupak
No asino ti mangabak isu ti napaypayso nga agayat.

Aksion:
1. Naggubat da Morato ken Ricardo, nasikap ni Sarai, nangibuyat ti lana a nakaikaglisan ni Ricardo
2. Napaidda ni Ricardo ket duyoken koman ni Morato ngem nagtaray a nangarakup ni Amapel
3. Nakita ni Agai ket bimmaet, isu ti naduyok ket natay
4. Napardas ni Morato, ginuyodna ni Amapel ket inaramatnan a salita
Agsanudsanud tapno makaadayo iti ayanda.
5. Nasiglat ni Rodora ket sinilluanna ni Amapela
7. Tinaray ni Jearima nga inarakup ni Amapela

Embahador: NAGTAKDER ITI TENGNGA KET NAGDEPPA

Awan agkuti kadakayo
No umay ti agturay iti Babylonia
Agsungbatkayto kenkuana

Jearima: Ditoy gayam ti ayan ti kaanakak a nagpukaw
Nakem ti Dios a masarakak kakaisuna itan a kabagiak.

Siasino kadakuada ti pagkiddawak
Panagtagikua kenka nga anak
Gapu iti Embahador a sinurotak nasarakak
Ti prinsesa iti pagariak

Embahador: Pagin-innagawan ti dua a puso
Ni Morato ken ni Ricardo
Cristiano dagitoy ken Moro
Agkonkontra a pagarian iti adu a siglo

Embahador: Ni Amapel ti mapaturay
Kas suroten ti paglintegan
Ti pangngeddengna ti mapaturay
Awan sumalungasing uray asino man.

Ari Mortado: (Kinibinna ti anakna, ni Prinsepe Morato, impatengngana iti akto).

Ari Redondino: (Inatibayna ti anakna ni Ricardo, inpatakderna met iti sango ni Amapel a baybayabayen ni Ikitna a JEARIMA)

Embahador: (Nangipatayab iti luses. Nagsipat dagiti adda iti entablado.)
Prinsepe Ricardo, Prinsepe Morato. Napigsa a dir-i.

Amapela: (Nagpatenga)
Prinsepe Ricardo asitgannak
Ari Redondino nga Amak
Reyna Veneranda nga Inak
Kabsatko Esmenia, kinaay-ayamak.
Dimmakelak idiay Macedonia a daga
Asidegkayo iti biagko
Idiay a disso ti ayan ti ragsakko
Agianak idiay tungpal biagko.

Ari Redondino
Ket amin a Cristiano: Agbiag ni Amapela!
Agbiag ti Macedonia!
Agraksag dagiti Cristiano,
A tartarabayen ti Apo!
(Asitgan ni Redondino ni Ari Mortado)

Ari Mortado ken dakay amin
Awisendakayo idiay Macedonia
Idiay nga intay rambakan
Ti kappia a dimteng kadakayo.
Panaglantip da Amapel ken
Prinsepe Ricardo.
Cristianos: Agbiag da Ricardo ken Amapel!
Agbiag, Agbiag ti Macedonia!

(Naginnarakupda, addada iti tengnga
(Nalawlawda kadagiti participants/A nakatag-ayda kadagiti espadada.

TOKAR - MARTSA -

PAGARIAN NI ARI MADDAS

sinurat ni
PACITA CABULERA SALUDES

CRISTIANO
Ari Gordon
Reyna Ernestina
Prinsesa Blancaflor
Prinsipe Belarmino
Dama Carolina
Dama Cleopatra
Heneral Joeval

MORO
Ari Maddas
Reyna Sodamma
Princessa Sorahyda
Prinsipe Mandamodo
Sultan Saad Amo
Motchacha Jerica

Dagiti gangannaet a Tribo
GAM-ODDO
SIR-AKONO
DIAMAGANDO
OBISPO

M A R T S A CHRISTIANO - MORO

(palasio dagiti Cristiano)

Reyna Ernestina: Nabara ti panawen
Agkararagtayo iti Mannakabalin
Dagiti adu a rigrigat ken gulo
Masupapakan koma iti kinalimpio.

Ari Gordon: Kayatko ita nga ibutaktak
Dagiti plano nga ik-ikutak
Kadakayo annak ken iturayak
Dawatek kanunongandak.

Prinsesa Blancaflor: Agpalawagka O Ama,
Adtoyak a kumanonong kenka
Aniaman dagiti sagana
Sidadaanak a mangitungpal kadakuada.

Prinsipe Belarmino: Adtoy Ama ti espadak
(asutenna)
Katadtademanna a maaramat
No ania ti kunam ket paasak
Tapno maipeksak ti kinasiglat
(iwaradiwadna ti espadana)

Prinsesa Blancaflor: Kabsatko a prinsipe
Tignaymo kasla nakappapati,
Sa intono addata idiay gubatan iti Saudi
Madanaganak no agatraskanto ketdi.

Ita ta addatay iti palasio
Ipakitam ken Ama ti kinakartingmo
Ala wen patiek diak aglimdo
Ta soldados ti Unido dagiti kabaybaymo.

Ari Gordon: Kayatko a maamuanyo ita
A ti Gubat agtuloy latta
Ni Ari Maddas pinakaamuanna
Amin a pagarian ti aglawlawna.

Adtoy ti damag (Ukradenna ti warnakan)
Mismo a ti ari ti nagpalawag
Kayatko ita ti umamad
No sisasaganakayo a makirupak

Amin nga Adda: "SISASAGANAKAMI SENIOR ARI"

Reyna Ernestina: (nagpatengnga)
Ti la idawdawatko kadakayo
No maliklikan dikay pumatay ti tao

Basol dayta ti Dios Apo
Dakayto met la ti agikaro.

MAIKADUA NGA EKSENA

(Palasio ni Ari Maddas)

Sultan Saadom: (nagpatengga)

Kayatko a maamuan Ari Maddas
No ania ti namuidam iti gulo
Kagura ni Mahima ti barombado
Kanayon nga agpataud iti gulo.

Ari Maddas: (Asutenna ti espadana ket doyokenna
ti Sultan ngem nakalisi)
Patay ti panungpalan
No dika umanamong iti pagayatan
Kaykayatko a siak kadakay ti pumatay
Ngem iti sumukokayo iti kalanglang.

No siasino kadakayo ti sumupiat
Agpasangokayo a tumayaktak
Agpalaoag kayo a sisasayaat
No saan uloyo ti masigpat.

Maysa a Soldado ti nagpasango:
Apo Ari a nangato (inngatona ti dua nga
imana)
Pakawanendak itoy a panagsao
Naumakamin iti biag a nakiro
Kailala ti adu a biag a mairubo.

Ari Maddas: Umasidegka nadursok
Dutdotek ta dilam a darakudok
Dimo rebbeng ti agbiag ditoy poder
Tapno supiatem laeng ti pangngenddeng.
(Tinagbatna ti tengngedna ket nanabtuog ti ulona)

Amin nga Adda: (agikkisda)

Ari Maddas: Agtalnakayo! Agtalnakayo!
Diak masapul ta dir-i-yo
Dayta bankay bagkatenyo
Inkay ipalamot kadagiti aso.

Dayta ulo pidutenyo (ibagkatda a
daradara)
Inkay iyarkos iti palasio
Tanda dayta ti salawasaw
Dina ammo ti agdayaw.

Prinsesa Sorahayda: (umasideg, agkurno iti amana)
O! amak a natured
Diak bumdeng a mangipaneknek
Ti siglatko a makipinnarmek
Kadagiti kabusor a rineprep.

Babaiak a nalap-it
Ngem panunotko nasaririt
Bagik makita a kullapit
Ngem tibkerko, awan makaparis.

Prinsipe Mandamodo: Kabsatko agtalnaka koma
Palasio agtalinaedka
Dimo rebbeng ti makirupak
Pagbabakalan naka-am-amak
(Inwaradiwadna ti espadana)

Siak ti agyan iti makanawan ti sultan
Paraspasenmi amin a rumaman
Umasidegkayo amin a soldado ti pagarian
Tagikuaentayo amin nga aglawlaw.

Reyna Sodamma: (agpatengnga)
Agsaganakayo a padapada
Tapno agtignayen ti tropa
Diyo ipalubos nga agawenda ti Persia
Kasta met ti daga dagiti Estrailita.

Ti Morrocco salbarenyo
Darundonenyo dagiti agabuso
Ken daytoy ti laglagipenyo
Nagdamagak laeng kinaungetmo
Nakasigpatka manen ti maysa nga ulo.

(Tukar ti martsa, rummuar dagiti MORO)

SCENE III

(Palasio dagiti Cristiano)
(Addada amin iti palasio)

Dagiti Arabio: (Agririawda a sumrek. Natikaw ti Ari, nangasut)
Tog! Tog! Tog! Tog! Tog! (Nakibor dagiti adda iti palasio)
Music (Agpabuya a sumrek dagiti ARABIO)
(Nagpaigid a nangasut dagiti adda iti palasio)

Dama Cleopatra: Darasem Henerala Carolina (matartaranta)
Ayabam dagiti soldado
Ti Ari bayabayenyo
Ti Prinsipe sapulenyo.

Henerala Carol: (Nangasot-nagpondo)
Asinokayo a naisadsad
Ditoy lugarmi a napanayag
Dimi kayat ti gubat
Natalnakami nga agbibiag.

Dama Cleopatra: Ania a nasion ti naggapuanyo
Kalanglangayo dagiti Hudio
Umaykay kadi manglimlimo
Manggargari ti kagubatyo?

Arabio: Gam-Oddo: (Agsao ti di maawatan)
O! Oh OOO HIDA ida Minamenoho
Mana me ke memanikono

Sir-akono: (Agtudtudo iti adayo, agwagiswagis)
Gamo memike amemi mene
Aalokako mo meline

Diamgando: (Ti dalungdongna, agwagiswagis)
Kemo kikeki lipaemamine
Maneme ke alialimamene

Prinsipe -Heneral: (Naggappuda iti likud.
Tinukmaanna ti maysa
impalikudna dagiti imana, ginalutanna,
inalana ti maysa insilpona a rineppet
dagiti imana iti likud. Insilpona
pay ti maikatlo. Inuggurda ida nga
indatag iti ARI.)

Prinsipe Belarmino: Amak nga ari idatagko dagitoy
Simrekda ditoy pagarian
Ditay man laeng napakpakadaan
Rantada ti manglikbat, tapno ditay
ida madaeran.

Ari Gordon: Ania ti gagarayo
Ditoy taeng dagiti Cristiano
Dikay manla nagpakpakaammo
Simrekkayo nga awan ti pammalubosko..

Diamgando: (Nagsao it pulsopulsot nga Ingles, ad-adu ti aksion)
We-run-away soldiers coming
Fight, fight! (Agdanogdanog, more action)

Henerala Carolina: Patgek nga Air maawatak
ti imbagana
Kasla agtartarayda a paikanawa
Adu a soldado ti kumamkamat kadakuada
Ket tiliwenda ida ti kayatda.

Dama Cleopatra: Agsaganatayo ngarud napateg
nga Ari
Pakaamuantayo ti tropa
Amangan no likbat ti ipakapetda
Pagbalinendatayo a kautiboda.

Prinsipe Belarmino: Ania ketdi ti rantada
Sadino a lugar ti nagtaudanda
Daytoy kadi ti pakauna
Patulod ni Maddas a mannakigubat

(Adu dagiti danapeg, agikkis, agriaw)

Jerica: Siak ti pakauna nga imapatulodda
Ti sumongad a tropa
Dagiti Moro kiddawenda
Ti isusukoyo nga insigida.

No diyo kayat ti riribuk

Agkurnokayo a madagdagus
Diyo pagpungtoten ti Arimi
No saan pagarianyo rebbekenmi.

Prinsesa Blancaflor: Asinoka a natured
Tadtadek dayta dila a natarabit

(Tokar, aggubatda)

Prinsesa Sorahyda: (Sumrek, insublat a sanguen ni Blancaflor)

Prinsipe Belarmino: (Sanguenna ni Mandamodo)

Ari Gordon: (Kasangona ti Sultan)

Dagiti Arabio: (Aggutadgutadda agingga iti naukarkaranda
Siniggawatda ti espada dagiti babbai ket isuda ti simmango kadagit Moro. Nagpauneg dagiti babbai, idi rumuarda nakaiggemda iti paltog. Naidasay ni Prinsesa Surahyda, nasugatan met ti Prinsipe dagiti Moro.

Sultan Saadom: (Winaginsanna dagiti kakaduana, nagsanudda)
Atras Kompanieros Atras! Atras!

(Musika . . . Moromoro . . . agrikep ti telon)

SCENE IV

(Aglukat ti telon)
PALASIO DAGITI MORO

Ari Maddas: Daksanggasat dagiti kakaduatayo
Kailala dagiti annakko
Sapay koma ta nasalbarda
Ta intay la ketdi subboten ida.
Sultan iyad-aduyo
Ti agukkon kadagiti soldado
Dagiti Kuaitan iramanyo
Malaksid kadagiti Arab a manangirubo.

Sultan Saadomo: Siak ti makaammo Ari a nangato
Ipagnak a nasayaat ti plano
Kautibotayo a Palestino
Ti trensera nga ipasango.

Jerica: (Agtartaray a sumrek)
Ari Maddas a pangulo
Ipasurotnak kadagiti soldado
Napingetak a makigubat (Iwaradiwadna ti espadana)
Kabaelak pay ti mangagas (Isarangna ti backpackna FIRST AID)

Kompleto, Apo, ti saganak
Uray matmatayen paungarak
No agnadnadda laeng a sumabat
Sabidong ti innak kadakuada ipalang-ab.
(Agkumika, isalana ti kargana
Kinaduuan met ti Sultan kasta met ti reyna)

Reyna Sodama: Dagiti annakko dida mabaybayadan
Agaluadda laeng no nataydan
Parebbekko ti sangalubongan
No siak ti sumango didak madaeran

Palubosannak kaingungotko
Ta innak met makipagsapul kadagiti annakko
No maamuak laeng a tinutuokda ida
Patayentayo met dagiti prinsipe ken prinsesada.

Ari Maddas: Reyna Sodamma agtalnaka
Di rumbeng a makigubatka
No inka laeng ket dika maanawa
Uray siak met umayak makipagsagaba.

Reyna Sodama: Umayka Saadomo
Praktisek ti makilaban
Dagiti annakko ditay baybay-an
Alawentay ida a di mainsasaan.

(tukar ti aggugubat - Moromoro)

Reyna Sodama: (Nagikkis iti napigsa)
YIPE! YIPE! YIPE! Datay la ketdi ti agmayorya!

(agrikep ti telon)

SCENE V

PAGARIAN DAGITI CRISTIANO
Addada amin iti palasio agraman Arabio

Ari Gordon: (Agpatengnga, pagtayyenkenna ti punyalna)
Ulimek - Aweng laeng ti kampanilya ti mangngeg)
Nagtignay ni Prinsipe Balmilero a napan immabay ken Sorahyda, Napan met immabay ni Prinsipe Mandamodo ken ni Prinsesa Blancaflor.

Ania ti innak maimatangan
Paris-paris kattigid ken kannawan
Prinsesa Blancaflor madusaka
No kautibo a Moro kanunungan

Ket sika Prinsipe Balarmino
Adaywan dayta Prinsesa nga anak ti Mora
Annak dagiti kagerra
Apayen a nasingedka.

Reyna Ernestina: Patgek nga Ari Kasimpungalak
Itangadmo dagiti matam
Ti nalawag a langit matmatam
Ipalnaadna ti intay panagkainnawatan.

Dika summupring iti makitam
Ti Dios inka agyaman
Ta barbareng agpatenggan
Nakaro a riribuk ti sangalubongan.

Prinsipe Mandamodo: (Nagparintumeng iti sango ti Ari, Nagkorno)
Ama! Ari dagiti Cristiano
Agtamedak iti sanguanam
Uray ulok inka ipungsay
No keltayem ayan-ayatmi iti prinsesam.

Diak makasubsubalit iti anusna
A nangtaming kadagiti sugsugatko
No saan a gapu kenkuana
Timmanagadak koman iti barsanga.

Prinsesa Blancaflor: (Umasideg iti amana)
Agpudnoak ita kenka O Ama
A ni Mandamodo nasayaat a parsua
Kunak no amin a Moro naranggasda
Saan Ama nasingpet, puraw ti pusona.
(lumikud a saan ti ari)
Indengannak patpatgek nga Ama
Pangaasim pakawanennak koma
Ni Mandamodo ti kayatko a kaasawa
Saan ket a ti Germano a dimmatag kenka.

Prinsesa Sorahyda: (Immasideg met iti ari)
Ari Gordon a pagdaydayawan
Sikat pagtamdan sangalubongan
Pakawanendak no pakabasolan
Ti ipudnok ditoy saklang.

Prinsipe Belarmino: Ti amin a nasarsarakak
Ni Prinsesa Sorahyda ti pagraywak
Ama, mayatka man ken saan
Isu la ketdi ti ikallaysak.

Ari Gordon: (Duklosenna ti anakna)
(Nagpatenga ti reyna kasta met dagiti dadduma)
Nadursok nga inanak
Nagubsang ti panagsasaom kaniak
Dimo rebbeng ti agnaed ditoy saklang
Inka kadagiti Moro makikampang.

Reyna Ernestina: Dika masdaaw patpatgek a kasimpungalan
Ti makitam ita a maiparangarang
Agkadara ken saan no agpinnateg
Isuda ti rumbeng nga agsinninged.

Cleopatra: Siak Ari Gordon
Ti kadua ni Prinsesa Blancaflor
A nang-agas iti prinsipe
Kunana nga iyawidna kano.

Henerala Carolina: Innak, Apo, ipaneknek
A ni Sorahyda ket nasingpet

Nagkinnawatanda ken Belarmino
Kayatnat makipagnaeden iti palasio.

Reyna Ernestina:Kumanunongak ti pagayatanyo
Dikay laket iyawid dagiti annakko
Ta diak ammo ti pamaypay-anyo
No pagikarwen ida dagiti moro a kaduayo.

Prinsipe Belarmino: Kiddawek koma, O, Ama
Nga aramidentayon ti seremonia
Di la ket agkapin-ano
Ti panagbaliw ti tiempo.
Patpatgek a Sorahyda
Diak umannugot nga iti pagarianyo agsublika
Iti nagdangkok a taeng ni Ari Maddas
Maingel nga ari awan pumadpad.

Prinsesa Sorahyda: Manipud iti kinaubingmi
Didigra, butbuteng ti indakdakkelmi
Nadara a gubat nairuamkami
Maputol nga ulo awan anianmanna kadakami.

No ipalubosmo napateg nga ARI
Agbaliw met kuman ti aglawlawmi
Babaen ti pannakipagnaedmi
Pagilianyo, naragsak ken natalna nga ili.

Prinsipe Mandamodo: Kumanononongak iti kabsatko
Ta patpatgek unay ti anakyo
(Awatenna ti ima ni Blancaflor
Uray itan itungpalko
No la ket ipalubosyo.

Ari Gordon: (Timmakder intudona ti Dama)
Ayabanyo ti Obispo
Ti kiddawda ipabus-oyyo
Barbareng ti lubong aglimpio
Gapu kadagiti aglantip a pusposo.

(Nagkibin dagiti dua a paris a nagkurno iti sango ti ARI)

SEREMONIA

(Kasarenna dagiti dua a pareha iti nagkadua a tribo)

Obispo: Prinsipes awatenyo nga asawa dagiti Prinsesayo

Prinsipes: (Aggiddanda a sumongbat)
Wen, Apo.

Obispo: Prinsesa Blancaflor ken Sorahyda
Awatenyo nga asawa dagiti prinsipeyo

Dagiti dua a Prinsesa: Wen, Apo. (Aggidanda)

Obispo: Kas agasawa masapul nga agtinnakunaynaykayo
Rigat ken gin-awa, inggat tungpal biag.

Bendisionannakayo ti Dios. (nangoros)
Ikkannakay koma ti annak nga agbalin
Nga ari a nasisingpet. Amen.

(Adu met ti naiballaet a pangragragsak ti selebrasion)
(Nagparang met dagiti tallo nga Arabio. Nagsalada)
Tog! Tog! Tog! Tog! Tog! tog!
(Ikay-akay-abda ti dalungdongda)

Gam-Oddo: (Agtakder iti sango ket agsao sa man met la agsalan)
SALOM, SHALOM
Majid musqila callo nafar
Shuko Salas.

Sir-Akono: Shalom Shalom (agkorno) Yumkin Wajid. (agsala)

Diamgando: Shalom! agis mount ams fillel
Alaikum, Majid muskila kullo nafar.
Tog totog tog tog totottog tog tog
(Kabayatan ti selebrasion nagparang ni Jerica iti akto)

Jerica: Adtoy a simmangladkami
Tapno sapulenmi ti prinsesa ken Prinsipemi
Addada gayam ditoy saklangyo
Naragsak unay a panagraramo.

DRAMA:

Napugsat A Tanikala

Sinurat ni
Pacita Cabulera Saludes
naipabuya iti CPO Club
Pearl Harbor, Honolulu
AKA 1993
July 4, 1993
7th Annibersaryo ti AKA

Disso: Idiay Filipinas
Panawen: Napalabas a maysa a-dekada

Dagiti agbibiag:

Macaria - Asawa a napanawan idiay Filipinas
Bartulo - Asawa ni Macaria a nagpaHawaii
Ernesto - Maysa a mannalon - naglaklakay a baro iti Hawaii
Amorfina - Ilocana
Lerisa - Anak da Macaria ken Bartulo
Ronelle, Recelle, Ronie ken Mar - Annak da Bart ken Amorfina
Abogado Manolo - abogado dagiti . . .
Dora - Gayyem ni Macaria
Nicolasa - Kabsat ni Bartulo
Ago, Bruno, Asiong, ken Extras - Babbaro iti kalkalsada

UMUNA A PARANG

Ernesto: Addaak manen Caria. Ay, Caring. Saanak a mamengga.

Macaria: Nabayagen a kunak kenka nga awan ti mauraymo a sungbatko. Agbanbannogka laeng.

Ernesto: Caring, awanen ti mamaay ti panagur-uraymo. Nagasawa kanon ni Bartulo.

Caring: Mangasawa no mangasawa saan nga isu ti panggapuak a mangayat kenka. Bambannogmo Estong.

Estong: Natangken unay ti pusom, Caring. Saanka aya a maila nairuam nga adda kalinlinnailom.

Caring: Uray ania ti sawsaw-em Estong, uray ikarim amin a lames ti taaw awan ti mauraymo. Saanakon a mangasawa tapno awan ti sangsangitak . . Ala agawidkan.

Estong: Saankanto a pulos pagsangiten Caringko. Dikanto pulos pampanawan. Mangasawa-kanto met ti Ambisioso a mapan idiay Haawaii. Ammom aya a dinaka sukatan no makaadayo kenka, ket masapulna met ti imeng.

Caring: (yagyaganna ni Estong) Agawidkan kunak

la ngaruden ta dika makasengseng ditoy. Nagadu a trabaho sika pay a makasalsali. Diak kayat a makitkita ti panagruprupam. Sutil.

Estong: Apay ket kaguguapok met di lakaymo a Bartulo. Naananusak pay. No kinadongngo, padasennak Caring tapno ammon ti pangipadisam. Saubsubuankanto pay a kanayon. Paturogen kanto pay iti takkiagko.

Caring: Adu la unay a salsalawasawen, dika pay koma nakasapul ti subsubuam no agpayso a nalaingka. Nagadu dita ti kaarubam a makasapul ti mangsubsubo. Apay a di dagiti makasapul ti rurodem.

Estong: No sika ngarud ti kayatko. An-anuek a subsubuan ti diko ay-ayaten. Awan la ti sumgar a dotdotko iti sabali no dila siksika Caring. (asitganna, sana sagiden ti imana)

Caring: Saannak a sagiden. Ibbatam ta imak (ginuttana ti imana ket urayla a napasarukigkig ni Estong.) Ala uray maspig ta patongmo, awan nasakit a bakrangko.

Estong: (agil-ilos il-ilotenna ti patongna) Aganusak latta Caring, ingga ti yetnagmo ta kaasim.

Caring: Ala agawidkan ta dinaka makita ta anakko a kasta ti langlangam. Dika la agbabain. Ammom aya a magustuan ti anakko ti aglanglanga a kas kenka.

Estong: Ania ti kabainko. Ibagak ketdi a kayatko ti agbalin a tatangna. Dina met a natandaanan ti tatangna, ammok.

Caring: (Awatenna ti iggem ti anakna a surat) Addan aya ti kartero man ta basaek, akinsurat aya? (intallikudna a binasa). Patpatgek a Macaria, dika koma masdaaw ti panagsuratko kenka ta uray no adayoak silalagipak latta kadakayo ken Lery. Isu nagsuratak ta kayatko a petisionan tapno makaumay met ditoy. Kayatko nga agbaliw met ti aglawlawna. Makitana met ti sabali a lugar. Dika agladingit ta alaek ditoy Hawaii tapno umayna met padasen ti biag iti sidongko. Napintas ditoy ket siguradok a naragsakto ni Lery iti sidongko. Dika madanagan ta madanonmonto met ditoy. Someday.

Mangipatpateg pay laeng kenka
Bart

Macaria: (Kinunesma ti surat)
Ania, alaenna ni Lery. Di saksaktannak latta dayta a Bart. Asinonto pay ti kaduak. Sisiak a nangpadakkel. Itan ta dakkelen, alaenna. (Sangit) ngem agurayka. (Inunnatna met laeng ti kinunesna a papel) (umisem). Kasano nga alaennakto met ngata. Ala wen, palubosanka anakko ngem laglagipennakto a anakko. (Kinallabayna ti anakna.) Alaennaka kano ni tatangmo idiay Hawaii Lery. (Napigsa ti sangitna a nangarakup iti anakna)

Agsipnget (Intermission)

Narrator: Nadanon ti aldaw nga ipapanen ni Lery iti Hawaii. Nupay agsangsangit ni Nana Caring, parparagsakenna ti bagina. Nagwaras ti damag ti panagpaHawaii ti ubing. Adu ti napan.

Colasa: (Napan met nakipagparubuat. Adda pabalonna a nabungon) Lery, alaem daytoy ta itedmonto ken tatam, balasangko. Tabako dayta. Siguro agpinpinadis pay la ita. Kakaasi met diay kabsatko. Awan kano ti agmulmula ti tabako idiay Hawaii.

Dora: Daytoy met balasangko ti ipabalonko. Ipasarabomto ken tatangmo. Inted daydi kinaubingyo a Dora kunam. Daing dayta a monamom ken bisukol. Nabayag siguron a di nakaraman kadagita.

Lery: Dios ti agngina Nana. Innakon. (Inarakupna ida).

Dora: Ha ha hay! ti ubingen - Hawayananto metten. ti dakes no rangranggasanto ket ti asawa ni Bartulo.

Colasa: Bag la koma no saan ta kaasi met ti ubing. Dika agsangit Macaria. Uray ta addakami met. Bay-am ta itugotdakanto no inkam agbakasyon idiay Baguio.

Dora: Umayka ta kantaanta ta di man agsangiten.

(Agkanta da Colasa ken Dora) Agrikep ti telon

Narrator: Naglabas dagiti tawen. Nailiwliwag met laeng ni Caring ti panagmaymaysana babaen ti panaglinglingay dagiti kaarrubana. Pasaray sarsarungkaran pay laeng dagiti bayog a babbaro kada balo. Magustuanda ta naanus ken nagaget kano. Agingga iti maysa nga aldaw, nakaawat ti surat manipud iti Hawaii. Dua a surat. Surat ni Lery ken ti amana, ni Bart.

Marcaria: (Linukatanna ti surat ni Lery)

Dearest Mommy:

Awatem toy ladawak. Dakkelakon. Maysaakon a balasang. Dakdakkelak payen ngem sika. Kuna ni Daddy, umaykami kano agbakasyon. Mailiwak unayen kenka.

Lery

Ay! dakkel gayamenm ti anakko. Kasla pay ketdi artista ti panagbadbado ken lunglung-ayna. Ay, kasla metten ni Nora Aunor. Apo ti anakko (idennesna iti barukongna). Kaarruba Dora, Colasa, ti anakko agbakasyon kano. (Aglulúa iti ragsak).

Ay, daytoy pay surat ni Bartulo. Phue! (Inwarsina, ngem napanna met laeng pinidut, inukradna).

Dear Macaria,

Daytoy ngatan ti karagsakan a parte ti biagmo. Planomi ti agbakasyon tapno agiinniliwtayo. Nabayag daydin, Macaria. Duapulo a tawenen a dita nagkita. Walo a tawen metten ni Lery nga awan iti sibaymo. Nasingpet nga ubing, nanakman. Naidumduma kadagiti babbalasang ditoy.

Inton Hulio 4, Macaria, addakaminton dita ilitayo. Hulio 2 ti luasmi ditoy Honolulu. Hulio 3, addakaminton dita Manila ket hustonto a Hulio 4, Fiestatayo, no addakami dita. Makipiestakaminto metten. Aldaw ti anibersaryo ti kasarta.

Macaria: (Inwarsina manen ti surat) Kasarta? Apay pay a ti kasar ti ipalpalagipna. Laglagipek pay laeng aya ngata ti bolas-bolas a panagkarkarina? Saanen Bartulo. Umayka ken saan, basta sumangpet ni Lery. Finally, agkitata met laengen. (Napanna met la pinidut ti surat. Intuloyna a binasa).

(Ibasana) Isangpetminto ti kadadakkelan pay laeng a sagut ken sorpresa para kenka. Kayatko a naragsak koma ti rupam a sumabat kadakami.

Toy mangipatpateg pay laeng,
Bartulo

Colasa: (Sumbrek) Ania manen ti sangsangitam, Caring. Kaska man la nauramanen.

Macaria: Wen, ipag, ta adda suratda. Daytoyen ti anakko. Dakkelen. Ken ta kabsatmo, sumangpet kano met.

Colasa: Nasayaat a. Ha, ha hay! Agkitakami met laengen ti kabsatko. Naguapo pay met la ngata wenno nagagaran ti trabaho idiay. Dora! (agpukkaw) Kaaruba. Naimbag a damag.

Dora: Ania aya dayta a damag?

Colasa: Agsangailitay ti taga Hawaii iti saan a mabayag.

Dora: Tulonganta ngarud ni Caria a. Dika madanagan ta tulongandaka.

Macaria: Ne, daytoyen ti anakko. Dakkelen Dora!

Dora: Ay, nagpintasen. Agabalayantanto a. Naguapo met ti barok. Madika, aya?

Macaria: Sippawem man ket ngaruden. Ammok no agkinnaayatanda! Umay kano pay di gayyemmo.

Dora: Aya! isu met la nga apalalo a ragsakmon a. (Angawenna iti kanta). No agkaayatanda Caria, iranatan ti agpakasar ita a Piesta. Uray siak ti aggasto. Maymaysa ti barok. Ibukbokko a ti aminko kenkuana. Nia ti kunam abalayan! (pikpikenna ti abaga ni Caria).

(Sumongad ni Ernesto)

Ernesto: Naimbag nga aldawyo, napipintas a babbalasang idi kalman. Ania aya ti maaramid ta kaskay la agsagsagana.

Colasa: Kunam Estong ket umay kano agbakasyon da Lery ken ni Manong.

Ernesto: (Kasla nakigtot) Umay met ni pari Bartulo? (Tinaliawna ni Caria).

Dora: Estong, tulongannakami ken Colasa. barbareng no kayatto ni Lery ti barok ta agkompadretanto. Iranatayo ti Piesta. Sika ti kompadrek. Siak ti agpaboda. Ha, ha hay! Apo ngatan a rambak.

Colasa: Saanmo pay a bilangen ti piek, Dora, no di pay napissaan ti itlog. No agibbong ngarud!

Dora: Sabagay, angaw laeng, awan kas ti agsakbay.

(Rummuaren da Dora ken Colasa)

Ernesto: (Asitganna ni Macaria) Makitam, Caringko. No sumangpet da Bart, itugotna ti asawana. Kakaasikanto laengen nga agtilmotilmon. Kasan no makitamto nga agab-abayda iti napintas nga asawana, agsinsinnangoda ken agkibinkibinda sada agbisito. Ta kasta dagiti taga Hawaii, nalailoda. Maibtoramto ngata?

Macaria: (Tumakder, agwagteng) Ania manen ti salsalawasawem, Estong. dayta ti immayam, tapno rurodennak manen.

Ernesto: Immayak tapno idalanka. Tapno makerrasan met ti babantotmo no kas pagarigan. Ti nasayaat, aklonennakon. Ta inton sumangpet, kumpekumpetkanto met ditoy sikok. Magnata. Siketsiketenkanto met a kastoy (ipadasna) pasaraykanto met apongolen. Siakto met ti parismo a mapan makisala, pagdennaentanto met ti pingpingta. Di kad dinto met makuna ni Bart a nakakaasika unay a pinanawanna.

Macaria: Ken no agsalata - - ket (Nagkapetda, kasla pudno nga agkapareha)

Ernesto: Wen, kastoy (asitganna ket irakusna ti takkiag ni Caring iti teltelna sada met ipadas nga iyindayon ti agsala) Kasta, kasta, mayat!

Dora: (Nalipatanna ti tulbekna. Kellaat a simbrek) Ania itan ti ar-aramidenyo.

Macaria: Nasayaat a ta addan parismo. Siakto ngatan a ti awan parisna. Isalanak to met a, Estong! (Kumapet met ti abagana) Kastoy, kasta (itangona) Kastoy, kasi. Ha, ha, hay!

(Kumpasanda ti tokar) - Agrikep ti telon

Narrator: Nadanon ti aldaw nga isasangpet da Bart. Agmalmalanga iti aglawlaw. Adun ti namalbaliwanna. Kasla karkarnan ti disso gapu ti kabayagna a di simmangpet. 20 a tawen manipud idi pinanawanna daytoy a disso. Indagusna dagiti agiina iti Mari-Sol Hotel tapno makainanada iti atiddog a panagbiaheda. Honolulu-Manila-Manila-Ilokos.
Iti panagpagnapagnana iti uneg ti ili, nalabsanna dagiti agtutongtong a sarsaritaan ida ni Abogado Manolo. Agipagpagna pay ti insurance no dadduma ken isu ti pagkarkarit dagiti lokoloko iti dayta nga ili.

Abogado Manolo: (Agsarsaritada. Kinalbitna dagiti tallo a kasangsangona sana intudo ti magmagna a Hawayano.) Kalanglanga ti

nabussog ti bulsana. (Sada nagkakatawa) (Pumanawen ti abogado) (timmaker ket sinabatna ni Bart) Kumusta paniera! Addan sa sapsapulem.

Bart: Adda ngarud paniero.

Bruno: Taga ano ka aya?

Bart: Taga ditoyak pare. Bartulo ti naganko (inyawatna ti imana)

Asiong: (Timmakder, napan iti likud ni Bart).

Bart: (Nariknana ti ramay a nangsagid ti bulsana. Ginulpena ti nanggammat ti ima ni Asiong sana ginutad. Naidaramudom. Rogmaan ni Bruno ngem kinugtaranna ti rusok daytoy aginnga ti agil-ilus. Iduklos met ni Ago ti danogna ngem sinippaw ni Bart ti pungupunguanna, sana imbaut ket nagdisso iti rabaw ti napakleb a Bruno. Nakabangon ni Asiong ngem sinide-kick ni Bart) Ania ti kayatyo kaniak, kuarta? (Kinaut ni Bart ti bolsana. Inruarna ti sangapetpet a Phil. money.) Ne, mabisinkayo! (Impuruakna iti sango dagiti tallo nga agil-ilos pay laeng.) Nagtuloyen a nagna tapno mapan iti nangibatianna kadagiti annakna. Di pay nakaadayo, kinamakam ni Bruno ket --

Bruno: Manong Bartulo, pakawanennakami. Dimi ingagara ti -- kua ngamin Manong.

Bartulo: Ania a kua? Siguro kastoy latta ti ar-aramindenyo kadagiti makitayo a karkarna ditoy lugaryo. Dagitoy dagiti kinadakes a madamdamagmi idiay Hawaii. Agbutbutengda nga umay agbakasyon ta adu kayo gayam a kakastoy. Ania ti awag kadakayo? Mananggundaway! Taga ditoyak. Saandak a maloko. Agbutbuteg kay pay laeng idi addaak ditoy.

Ago: Pakawanendakami, Manong.

Bartulo: No ipulongkayo kadagiti Police ditoy, ania ti masaoyo?

Asiong: Bagay adda abogadomi?

Bartulo: Sinno ti abogadoyo? Daytay kaduayo itay. Isu ti mangilaslasot kadakayo? (Kinautna manen ti bulsana ket indiayana ti kuarta) Ne itedyo daytoy ti abogadoyo. Siguro masapulna met daytoy. (Nakadumog dagiti tallo ket timmallikuden ni Bart.)

Ago: Napigsa pari. Kasla landok ti imana. Kasla kugtar ti kabalyo ti kugtarna.

Bruno: Hu, no dinanogko ti buksitna a ket diak ammo no di bimtak.

Asiong: Dika man loko. No sikilnaka laeng ket napasikigkan. 'Mo ketdi tay intedna ta pagbibingayantayo.

Ago: Daytoy, para ken Abogado kano daytoy adda kaniak!

Asiong: Torpeka itedmo pay laeng. Ammona aya?

Bruno: La, yegyo dagiti kuarta ta bingayek. (Innalana dagiti kuarta) Kuam, kuam, kuak, kuak, kuam, kuam, kuak, kuak.

Asiong: Apay a kasta? Saurka.

Bruno: Laglagipenyo, siak ti kalakayanyo. Siak ti nagisuro kadakayo daytoy a panglakagan. Kuam, kuam, kuak, kuak.

Ago: Saan a mabalin dayta Mang Bruno. Suitikka.

Bruno: Laglagipenyo a no maipasubokayo sisiak ti agbaybayad ti abogado. Adda aya ititedyo?

Asiong: Saan a mabalin, masapulko met ti kuarta a kas kadakayo!

Bruno: (Nakapungtot) No madikayo, yodtoy amin dagita. Inagawna, inseksekna ti bolsana sa timmaray. (Kamatem dagiti dua ngem saandan a nasurotan. Nagsardengda ta adu ti masabatda a tao. Dandanogen dagiti dua ti angin.)

Asiong: Intanto saraken. (Inruarna ti immukona sana patpatayyeken.)

Narrator: Nagpadamag ni Bart ken Amorfina ken dagiti annakna ken apalalo a dandanagda. Pudno ti damag idiay Hawaii nga adu ti sumisipdot, kada agaagab, kunkunada. Ngem masapul nga ibanagda ti planoda nga immay iti Filipinas.

(Iti balay ni Macaria)

Bartulo: (Agtuktok) Umayak man Carie! (Agtuktok)

Macaria: (Sinabatna ni Bart) Dumanonka, Sir. (Ngem nakigtot idi kitaenna manen) Ah, ah! Sika (inapputna ti ngiwatna)

Bartulo: Wen, siak Caringko. Simmubliak ta mailiwak kenka. (Gay-atenna nga asitgan)

Macaria: Pordios Bartulo, saannak nga asitgan. Sabidongkon dagiti aprosmo. Rummuarka ditoy uneg ti balayko.

Bartulo: Balayta kunam a ta balayta met daytoy. (tangadtangadenna ti bubongan)

Macaria: Ania! Nanipud rimmuarkan iti dayta a ridaw, nataykan iti panunotko. Dimmagan iti lagipko. Diakon respetaren ti al-alia ni Bartulo iti daytoy a balay. Umadayoka, kabutengka, karugitka. (agsanudsanud)

Bartulo: (Kamakamenna) Pakawanennak Macaria. Uray iti kaaddak iti adayo, silalagipak kenka. napategka kaniak.

Macaria: Kasano nga ipaneknekmo a napategak kenka. No nangasawaka ti Hawaiiana. Isu a nangibukbukam iti ad-adu a panawenmo. Ti anakko ti kayatko a makita. Isu ti sumangpet a dadaanak a saan a sika. Ayanna? Maysa manen a kinasuitikmo. Isu ti kailiwko.

Bartulo: Saan a sumangpet no saanmo nga ibaga a pakawanennak.

Macaria: No ti la namaypay-anyo ti anakko, agal-aluadkayo laeng. Amangan no innalayo a tagaboyo. Sadino ti ayanna? Innalam ti anakko tapno agserbi kadakayo ti babaim ken annakmo?

Bartulo: Dika agpanunot ti kasta Caring. Anakko met a kas kenka. No kasano ti panangilalam ken panangdungngom kenkuana, kastaak met. Daram ket darak met.

Macaria: Kasano a patiek (agsangiten) sinuitikdak manen. Pinagsuratmo ti anakko nga umay sa ita awan. Sika ketdi ti umay pasalsalapon. Umaymo laeng padpadaraen toy pusok.

Bartulo: Saan, baket, umayko ep-epen ta iliw.

Macaria: (Nagwagteng) Saankan a kailiw! (inyikkisna) Nataykan iti biagko. Pumanawkan!

Bartulo: Ala, pakawanennakon. Kayatko a mangngeg manipud kadagiti bibigmo. Caring, lagipem ti ragsakta iti napalabas. Baket ken lakaytan, apay a dita ituloy ti sinapataanta a dipay naukas. (atibayenna)

Macaria: Kasano a di pay naukas no nabayagen a napugpugsat.

Bartulo: Ala, pakawanennakon, Caring. saw-em a patpatgennak pay laeng. - - Tapno isangpetko ti anakmo.

Macaria: Amangan no lokuennak manen. Saankan a patpatien. Pulos.

Bartulo: No saan, saan, dimonton pulos makita ni Lery. (rummuaren)

Macaria: Naulpitka, Bartulo. (nagtabbugan) Isublim ni anakko! Ti anakko ti masapulko. Naulpit.

Bartulo: (nagsubli ni Bartulo. Maasian unayen iti babai nga inay-ayatna iti naminsan. Napanna inapungol.) Bassit met laeng ket ti balikas a pakawanenka a mangisubli ti anakmo. Ta no

dinak pakawanen, - -(iniggamanna ti timidna sana pinerreng.) Wen, Caring, lanangentan dagiti napugsat a tanikala. Pumanawak idi gaputta marigrigatta. Nasapata a nagasawa ket diak inanamaen idi a mapatanorta a naragsak ni Leriza. Idi naikkanak ti gundawag a nagpaHawaii, pinalubosannak met. Addan, addan a ngatan sukatko?

Macaria: Wen, aduda ti mangayat kaniak. Kinapudnona, ikasarnak kanon ni Nabayagen nga agar-arem kaniak. Patiek a napudno ta ubing pay idi dipay nagkasar ingga ita.

Bartulo: Uray man ket awan pay met ti kasar. Nasayaat no kasta tapno saan a bangking ti timbangan. Pakawanennakon (nagakkub pay)

Macaria: No mapaneknekam ti kinapudno dagiti isawsawangmo. Mabalin.

Bartulo: (limmagto pay ti ragsakna) Wen, wen, agbilangkan. Umona a pammaneknek, adtoy (nagsultip.)

(Sumrek ni Leriza)

Macaria: (timmakder nga agkiremkirem) A, a, a, Sika kadi nga agpayso, anakko?

Leriza: Wen, Nanang (inarakupna ti inana makasangitda)

Macaria: Dakkelkan anakko. Nagpintasen ti anakko. (Aprosanna ti ulo, pingping, ken takiagna) (inapungol manen ti ina ti anakna)

Bartulo: (Kinautna ti paniona ket punaspunasanna met dagiti matana.)
Wen, kastoy gayam ti maragsakan. Agluada. Ngem apay nga agluaak met. Lua kadi daytoy ti nairubo (sainnek). Saanko nga ingagara. Napatpategkayo pay la nga agina. (Mapanna ararakupen ida.)

Macaria: (Inwagtengna ti arakup ni Bart ni uray la a naipasarukigking.) Uray ta addan ti anakko. Mabalinmon ti agsubli idiay kamalalam. Anakko, didaka met la tinagtagabo. Ibagam kaniak ta patayek dayta a lalaki. (intudona ni Bart.) Isu ti sabidong ti biagta.

Leriza: Nanang, saan. Nasayaat unay ni Daddy kaniak ken dagiti kakabsatko. Nasayaatda amin kaniak. Patpatgendak. Kanayondak met nga igatangan ti napintas a badok. No igatangan da Daddy ken Mommy Fina dagiti kakabsatko, igatangandak met. Adu pay ti inted daniak da Manang Ronelle ken Rochelle. Impabirthdayda kaniak daytoy. (itudona ti badona.)

Macaria: Ania, dinaka met la rinangranggasan dayta mommyn a Fina?

Leriza: Saan, Nanang.

Bartulo: Mommy, kunam Leriza ta isu ti mommym a tinaudam.

Macaria: Dayta ti kayatko. Ilawlawagmo ti pudno. Kunak la ketdin no inadalam pay a manglipat kaniak.

Bartulo: Saan, saan Carie. kinapudnona, sika ti malaglagipmi. Kuna ni Amorfina a no addaka koma met idi nagbirthday ni Leriza, naragragsak pay koma.

Macaria: A, kayatnak ta babaim a mailaok kadakuada? Pakpakawan, berde! No way, Jose! diak la ket mairusok ti makisango ti nangagaw ti asawak!

Bartulo: Saanak a pinaagaw, Carie.

(Sumrek dagiti agiina)

Amorfina: Hello, everybody? Manang Carie, kumustaka? (asitganna koma nga abrasaen ngem)

Macaria: (Napamulagat ti dakkel iti pannakakitana kadagiti agiina) Ania (Intudona ni Amorfina) sika a babai, maituredmo ti simrek iti uneg ti balayko - balay a rinakrakno ti kina-talingenngenna.

Amorfina: Manang (umisem latta) Pakawanenakami, but we do not mean to spell you out. Napategka ken Bart ken kadakam amin.

Macaria: Kasano nga ibagam a napategak kadakayo no sika ti nangrakrak ti panagipategna kaniak. Garampang a babai. Agaagaw. (duklosenna).

Bart: (Bimmaet kadakuada) Saan kayo nga agkasta. Carie, agtalnaka. Pudno ti sao ni Amorfina a silalagipkami kenka iti amin a kanito.

Ronie
Ronelle
Rocelle : Wen, mom Carie, daytoy ti sarabom kadakami. (sagut)

Macaria: Ania, daytoy, agbirthday-ak aya? (kimmalna ti rikna) Intudona ni Amorfina) Babai, umadayokan ta diko kayat a makita ta rupa, ditoy.

Amorfina: Wen, Manang, umadayoak, ngem saw-em a pakawanennakami. Nailaw-anak ken Bart ta impariknana a kasapulannak. Naasianak. Nagtiponkami ket naaddankami iti annak. Isuda dagitoy. Pinatonormi ida a nasayaat. Nagbalinda a natalugod ken naragsak nga ubbing, agraman ni Leriza. Kinapudnona, siak ti nangisingasing ken ni Bart ti panangala mi ken Leriza.

Macaria: Sika gayam, tapno dagdaganyo ti panagsagabak.

Bart: Saan, Caring, tapno mapatanor met ti anakta a kas kadagiti annakmi. Tumanor met iti Hawaii.

Macaria: Apay, saanko a maiserbian ti kunayo?

Bart: Saan a kasta Caring, ngem . . .

Amorfina: Manang, dika agririn. Uray ket addan ni Leriza iti sidongmo. Makitam met ti nagbaliwanna.

Ronelle: Wen, Mommy Caring. Dungdungoenmi ni Lery. Dimi kayat a maisina kadakami no mabalin.

Macaria: Saanyon a maala pay ti anakko, a! (rakusenna ni Leriza) (Kinita laeng ni Leriza ti amana)

Amorfina: Dika madanagan Manang. Agyamanka ketdi kaniak ta siak ti nasarakan ti Bart iti kaaddana idiay Hawaii, ta saan a naperdi ti biagna a kas kadagiti dadduma. Natengngelko, naparagsakko.

Macaria: Ngem no sika koma met ti aglugar iti lugarko, ania koma met ti riknam? (Intudona pay).

Amorfina: Mariknak Manang (awidenna ni Bart isu nga ita met laeng, ipulangko kenka. Kukuamon iti agnanayon. Masidir ti konsensiak no diak aramiden ti kastoy. Italekko met kenka ita dagiti annakmi ken ni Bart. ipakitak kenka a nataknengak met a babai ken masindadaan met nga agitured a kas kenka.

Macaria: (Nakakita kenkuana, saan a makauni. Padpadtuan ken al-alubogenna ti kayat a saw-en ni Amorfina. Kinitana ni Bart).

Amorfina: Wen, Bart, bagik met ita ti agsagaba. Ngem matalekak ta mannakaawatka. (asitganna ni Caring) Sapay ta maawatannakon, Manang. Makitam ti inauna nga anakko, ni Ronelle, saanmi a sango ken Bart. Isu nga immaykami ita ta umaymi tontonen ti pudno nga amana. Agsarakkami idiay Manila!

Bart; Naimbag a gasatmo Amor. Ronelle, sumublikayto ditoy, a! (rimmuaren dagiti agina).

Macaria: (Kalbitenna ni Bart) Apay pay la a pagsubliem?

Bart: (Rinakusna da Leriza ken Caring agraman dagiti tallo pay nga annakda.)

MAUDI A PASET

Iti sabali a bangir ti entablado . . .

Amorfina: Manolo, kas ti inkarik kenka, agsubliak ket umayko isagut kenka ti impabalonmo kaniak. Daytoyen. Kas kiniddawmo a nagan. Ronelle. Ronelle, isu ti tatangmo.

Ronelle: Isu ti tatangko Mommy? (inapputna ti rupana) (saan manen a kitaen ni Manolo) You are my real Dad? (Kitaenna ni Amorfina).

Manolo: Wen, Ronelle (arakupenna). Dakkelkan anakko. Ita laeng nga agkitata ta naulpit ni panawen kadakami ken Nanangmo. Mabalin a maawatam no ilawlawagmi kenka.

Amorfina: Ronelle, sikogka idi alaennak daydi Lelang iti Hawaii. Dimi mabalin ti agkasar idi tapno ikkannaka ti naganna, gapu ta makalapped ti iyaayko iti Hawaii.

Ronelle: Kunak no ni Daddy Bart ti tatangko? (nagdumog)

Amorfina: Inrantak a sorpresa daytoy para kenka anakko tapno saanka a malumiim nga agpasig ken dadim a Bart. Ilawlawagmo Manolo.

Manolo: Ngem daytoy met ti masapul a lawlawagam, Amorfina. No apay a nakitiponka ken Bart.

Amorfina: Pakawanennak, Manolo. Ngem awan ti pagpiliak. Di unay nabayag a simmangpetak idiay Hawaii, natay di Nanangko. Excited ti isasangpetko. Naatake. Awanen ti ammok idi a kamangko. Kaykayatko idin ti matay. Ngem (agsangit) manangngaasi ti Dios, inyasidegna kaniak ni Bart a malmalday met gapu ta napanawanna ti pamiliana. Inkarina nga agsinnakitkami, agtinnakunaynaykami agingga ti madanon ti panawen a kas itoy a sumublikami kadagiti nagkariannmi a mangipatpateg kadakami.

Manolo: Dayta ti napintas a rasonmo a di makaparagsak kaniak. Nakitiponka iti sabali a lalaki.

Amorfina: No saan, diak ammo no nagbiag ti anakta ta awan met mangtaraken kadakami idi nga ipasngayko ken kabayatan ti panagdakkelna. Agyamanka ketdi ken ni Bart ta isu ti nangsandi kenka. Nangako ti pagrebbengam kadakami nga agina. (agpunas ti luana)

Manolo: (Nagpanunot) Alright! Alright! Lipatenen ti napalabas. Ti importante addakan iti dennak agraman ti anakta. Anaktayo! Better! (kinallabayna ida a dua)

Ronelle: What, Mom, shall we live with him now? I am confused.

Manolo
Amorfina: Yes, Ronelle.

Amorfina: Manolo built a beautiful bungalow for us at the Beach of Curimao. A, idiay ti ayuyangta idi!

(Agkibin a sumrek da Dora ken Estong, Agsarsaritada)

Dora: Itan, Estong, ta addan ni Bart - - -

Estong: Ania payen, sikan a ti pangibukbokak ti pammateg nga agpaay koma ken Caring, Mabalin Dora? (kallabayenna)

Dora: (Iwalinna ti ima ni Estong) Dika agtartarantado, Estong, kababain. Aglalo - - mangsansandiak laeng iti ayat dita barukongmo (timpagenna)

Estong: Mangsandi ngem forever daytan. Awanen ti mangagaw.

Estong: Nagkaubinganta. Dakkel met ket ti ayatko kenka idi ngem kinaykayatmo met daydi Baldo. Di saanka koma a nabalo. At-atiddog ti biagko.

He! He!

Dora: Wen, koma a ngem al-alisto met daydi Baldo. Ala dimo lagipen ta napunasen iti lagipko.

Estong: Man met laeng, no kasta kayatnakon. Thank You! Thank You! Kamaudiananna, adda met laengen kaiddak. Isuna laeng a sobsobra ti natay a tao!

Dora: Ania ti saom - - la ta ibabawik.

Estong: Bagay Dora, nalapsatka pay met laeng.

Dora: Ken maikasarnak. Maikasarmo aya ni Caria?

Estong: Wen nga agpayso ta simmangpet metten ni Bart. Intan kablaawan ida. Pambaranta a makisarabo.

(Nagpasango ni Bart)

Bart: Amin a kakabsat ken annakko ida a sitatallaong iti daytoy nga akto. Daytoy ti nagbanagan dagiti TANIKALA a pinugsat ti panawen.

Kibinenna parehana -- Rummuar amin a participants

The End

NATILTIL NGA AYAT

Sinurat ken Direksion
ni
PACITA CABULERA SALUDES

Disso: *Iti bassit nga Ili idiay KAILOKUAN Hawaii*
Panawen: *Idi ken it agdama.*

DAGITI AGBIBIAG:

Lola Nitang: Ina ni Jose Balbag iti ili a Sta. Ignacia

Nana Dores: Manugang ni Lola Nitang.

Ama Ose: Kakaisuna nga anak ni Lola Nitang.

Eugenio: Anak met ti padada a mannalon, agar-arem iti anak da Ose.

Adela: Inauna nga anak da Ose ken Dores.

Lovina: Managrikna, naulimek ken nailem nga inanak.

Lily: Inaudian nga anakda, ubod ti kinasukir ken kinatangsit.

Gobernador Rico: Gobernador iti dayta a probinsya.

Mayor Pilo: Mayor ti Ili a Sta. Ignacia.

Beterano Saldino: Beterano a napan nagsiudadano ti Hawaii.

INTRODUKSION

LOLA NITANG: Awan magangganab ti panagung-unget, NO ADDA TAGAPULOT ADDA ARAKEN TI KUTON".

Ina Doris: Nasukir dayta nga ubing, awan denggenna a sao.

Ama Ose: No umay pay dayta nga Iniong, tagtagbatek. Ania ti ungaran ta anakko iti dayta agbibiag laeng iti likud ti witiwit!

EUGENIO: No maasawak ni Lily, siakon ti karagsakan a parsua iti lubong.

LILY: An-annuek ti mangasawa ti saanko nga ay-ayaten, mandiak!

LOVINA: Apay saandak aya ngata nga anak ta kastoy ti kaimudingak.

ADELA: Kastoyak lattan agbakbaket iti sirok ti pandiling ni Lola.

BETERANO SALDINO: Nagimnas ngatan ti mangasawa manen. Aglalo tay marasintokan, ha ha hay!. . . .

GOBERNADOR RICO: No maka-abroadkayo, diyo liplipatan ti naggapuanyo.

Mayor Severo: Dakayo ti namnama ti pagilian, Babaen ti tulong dagiti taga-abroad agbalballiw ti rupa ti ili.

PAKAUNA

Kuna dagiti managpaliiw a kada pamilya adda latta makuna a "BLACK SHEEP NA". Pudno ta no agpaliiwtayo iti aglawlaw no di man iti bukodtayo a biag a di madmadlaw, adda lata dagitoy.

Kagura dagiti nagannak dagiti BLACK SHEEP, wenno dagiti SOUR GRAPES IT PAMILYA nga isudanto met la ti SWEET GRAPES iti ud-udina.

No dadduma dagiti nagannak (puera de los buenos) saanda met a madmadlaw no dida man igagara a mapasamak iti uneg ti pagtaenganda iti nalimed nga innimon wenno gura a medmedmedan ti dadduma a kameng. . . saan a maalubog dagiti nagannak a kagurada ti BLACK SHEEP a dida ket tuntonen no apay a nagbalin a kasdiay. Dagitay nasukir ken saanna nga ammo ti agraem narigat a maatur no di siguden, ken sananto la ammo no mariknana nga agballatek kenkuana dagiti bukodna nga aramid.

Iti daytoy nayababa pakasaritaan naiyabel dagiti di maigaggagara a pasamak dagiti rikna a maibuang, makasairman ken makaaprad, maipalak-am a di ammo no dadduma a dayta met ti pakasubokan ti biag. Ti kadaanan a kannawidan a kayaten a lipaten ti baro a henerasion manipud kadagiti appo a babbaket ken lallakay, ti maibaga a tradision a mangipakita ti panangipateg ken nalawag a panangilala.

UMONA A PARANG

Taptapatan ni Eugenio ni Lily,
Kurkuradradenna ti gitarrana, agkankanta,
Kanta ti agtapat

Eugenio: Imnas tumamdagka kadin, Iyetnagmo ta kaasim . . . . 3 min.

(Adda nagbato. Ituloy latta ti baro iti agkanta agingga iti agkakamakam ti bato nga agdisso iti ayanna. Nagtaray.)

Nana Dores: (nakita ni Nana Dores a rimmuar ti asawana iti linged dagiti mula). Ania ti ar-aramidem ditoy, Lakay? Sika ti nagbato iti agtaptapat? Saan a nasayaat dayta. No mapagpongtotmo ngarud uborendatayo met, wenno puorandatayo. Agar-aramidka la ti saan a nalaing a laklakayan. Agar-aramidka?

Ama Ose: Diak makapongtot no kaimas ti turog ket addada dita nga agtagtaguob. Umayda la mangririing. (kudkodenna ti ulona) Umay pay maminsan ta tagtagbatek.

Nana Dores: Ania ti maganabmo? No saan, sika ti tagtagbatenda. Asino aya daydiay?

Ama Ose: Daydiay man baro ni pare Berto idiay laud.

Nana Dores: Ania ti dakesna aya ket nagpintas ti panagkurkuradradna ti gitarra. Nalaing pay a kumanta.

Ama Ose: Makadisturbo. Dimo la ammo nga agsakit ti ulok.

Nana Dores: Kasta ti kunam lakay ta dika ngamin maay-ayo ti kanta, Awan ti ayatmo ti musika. Isu nga alistoka a lumakay ta kastaka.

Lola Nitang: (rumuar a nakatapungor, nakakagay) Sika Dores magustuam met ti madisturbo. Dika ket bay-an ta abugenna dayta a tao. Umayda agdakdakiwas iti rabrabii. Makatukayda ti turog. Awan ti bainna.

Nana Dores: Aganuskayo Nanang. Kasta iti adu ti napintas nga appona. Adda aya araken ti kuton no awan ti tagapulot? (nakaisisem a limmikud.)

Ama Ose: Ibilangko a nagasatak Ina ta inikkannak ti Apo ti napipintas nga annak. Isu a diak kayat a ti la umay agar-arem kadakuada.

BETERANO SALDINO: Nagimnas ngatan ti mangasawa manen. Aglalo tay marasintokan, ha ha hay!. . . .

GOBERNADOR RICO: No maka-abroadkayo, diyo liplipatan ti naggapuanyo.

Mayor Severo: Dakayo ti namnama ti pagilian, Babaen ti tulong dagiti taga-abroad agbalballiw ti rupa ti ili.

PAKAUNA

Kuna dagiti managpaliiw a kada pamilya adda latta makuna a "BLACK SHEEP NA". Pudno ta no agpaliiwtayo iti aglawlaw no di man iti bukodtayo a biag a di madmadlaw, adda lata dagitoy.

Kagura dagiti nagannak dagiti BLACK SHEEP, wenno dagiti SOUR GRAPES IT PAMILYA nga isudanto met la ti SWEET GRAPES iti ud-udina.

No dadduma dagiti nagannak (puera de los buenos) saanda met a madmadlaw no dida man igagara a mapasamak iti uneg ti pagtaenganda iti nalimed nga innimon wenno gura a medmedmedan ti dadduma a kameng. . . saan a maalubog dagiti nagannak a kagurada ti BLACK SHEEP a dida ket tuntonen no apay a nagbalin a kasdiay. Dagitay nasukir ken saanna nga ammo ti agraem narigat a maatur no di siguden, ken sananto la ammo no mariknana nga agballatek kenkuana dagiti bukodna nga aramid.

Iti daytoy nayababa pakasaritaan naiyabel dagiti di maigaggagara a pasamak dagiti rikna a maibuang, makasairman ken makaaprad, maipalak-am a di ammo no dadduma a dayta met ti pakasubokan ti biag. Ti kadaanan a kannawidan a kayaten a lipaten ti baro a henerasion manipud kadagiti appo a babbaket ken lallakay, ti maibaga a tradision a mangipakita ti panangipateg ken nalawag a panangilala.

UMONA A PARANG

Taptapatan ni Eugenio ni Lily,
Kurkuradradenna ti gitarrana, agkankanta,
Kanta ti agtapat

Eugenio: Imnas tumamdagka kadin, Iyetnagmo ta kaasim . . . . 3 min.

(Adda nagbato. Ituloy latta ti baro iti agkanta agingga iti agkakamakam ti bato nga agdisso iti ayanna. Nagtaray.)

Nana Dores: (nakita ni Nana Dores a rimmuar ti asawana iti linged dagiti mula). Ania ti ar-aramidem ditoy, Lakay? Sika ti nagbato iti agtaptapat? Saan a nasayaat dayta. No mapagpongtotmo ngarud uborendatayo met, wenno puorandatayo. Agar-aramidka la ti saan a nalaing a laklakayan. Agar-aramidka?

Ama Ose: Diak makapongtot no kaimas ti turog ket addada dita nga agtagtaguob. Umayda la mangririing. (kudkodenna ti ulona) Umay pay maminsan ta tagtagbatek.

Nana Dores: Ania ti maganabmo? No saan, sika ti tagtagbatenda. Asino aya daydiay?

Ama Ose: Daydiay man baro ni pare Berto idiay laud.

Nana Dores: Ania ti dakesna aya ket nagpintas ti panagkurkuradradna ti gitarra. Nalaing pay a kumanta.

Ama Ose: Makadisturbo. Dimo la ammo nga agsakit ti ulok.

Nana Dores: Kasta ti kunam lakay ta dika ngamin maay-ayo ti kanta, Awan ti ayatmo ti musika. Isu nga alistoka a lumakay ta kastaka.

Lola Nitang: (rumuar a nakatapungor, nakakagay) Sika Dores magustuam met ti madisturbo. Dika ket bay-an ta abugenna dayta a tao. Umayda agdakdakiwas iti rabrabii. Makatukayda ti turog. Awan ti bainna.

Nana Dores: Aganuskayo Nanang. Kasta iti adu ti napintas nga appona. Adda aya araken ti kuton no awan ti tagapulot? (nakaisisem a limmikud.)

Ama Ose: Ibilangko a nagasatak Ina ta inikkannak ti Apo ti napipintas nga annak. Isu a diak kayat a ti la umay agar-arem kadakuada.

Lola Nitang: Immalada kaniak! Ngem awan la ti nakaitured nga umay agkantakanta a kasta iti rabrabii.

Ama Ose: Wen a Inang ta awan met ngata agarem. Amangan no daydi la Amang ti nailaw-an!. (inlikudna ti isemna)

Lola Nitang: Aduda ti nagar-arem ngem saanda a bastos a kasta. Umayda pay maminsan labogem ida, maawatam? (imbir-itna pay ti pongtotna)

Lily: (rumuar) Ania aya ti pagtagtagrianyo a parparbangon? Nakapigpisa ti panagtimtimekyo. Mabuak ti sangakarrubaan kadakayo. Maipakita nga awan adalyo, Pshe! Mangibabainkayo.

Lola Nitang: Ania ti kunam sika Lily? Uray awan ti adalko ngem adda sursurok. Sika nga imub-ubingan ti manguyaw kaniak! Napadakelko ti anakko uray awan ti adalko. Nobiomon aya dadiay?

Lily: Uray no nobiok awan ti pakaseknanyo!

Nana Doris: Agtalnaka Lily, Saan a kasta ti panagsungsungbatmo. Nakuspag dayta a panagsungsungbat anakko. Lolayo dayta.

Lola Nitang: Nagsayaaten no kanayonyo nga isuro dagiti annakyo.

Nana Doris: Kanayon Nanang ngem dakayo met la ti mangperdi kadagiti isursurom. Ipaspasagepsepko a nasayaat ti umno a pannakaawat ti kasasaad ti biag. No dadduma kasungani met ti ibagbagayo kadakuada. Saanen a kas idi panawenyo, Nanang. Umad-addang ti panawen, Nanang, ket masapul a sumorottay met ti addang ti panawen tapno naragsakda.

Lola Nitang: Phues! agpabasolka pay. Yamanenyo ketdi ta addaak a kaduayo nga agisuro kadagiti annakyo. No awanak laeng a ket diak ammo. (makasangit) Kasla awanen ti serbik . . . No adda koma pay di nagawan, addakam koma nga agsinsinnakit. Uray saanak koma a kumamang kadakayo. . . (agsangit, agkanta)

Dardarepdepenka Asiong
Sipud pay pinanawam ti sidong
No malaglagipko daydi dungngom
Ay, agsangsangit, Ay, agsangsangit daytoy pusok

Toy lagipko kenka patiem,
Wen, Asiong dinak guraen
Ta uray umayak metten tanem
Tapno agdennata laengen.

Apo alaennak metten
Tapno agpatenga't sagsagabaen
Awan ragsakko ken talingenngen
Dennat annak, appok puro nakuser.

AGSIPNGET . . . MUSIC . . .

INTERMISION

(Agsasarita dagiti agkakabsat)

Adela: Papanam manen aya, Lily, agrubrubuatka manen. Awan la ti ammom no di agpapintas, agpasiar. Dika koma met tumolong uray iti uneg ti balay laeng no dika kayat ti umay it taltalon.

Lily: Mind your own business. Ubingak pay nga agtrabaho kadagita.

Lovina: Ubing pay iti dayta a langam! Bambannog to agsasao Manang Adel, saanto met la a dumngeg. Di met tinggaren da Tatang. Datao lattan a ti para moliosda, Ni mangisibro dida pay panunoten. 2nd hand lattan ti us-usaren. Gapu kano ta inaudi, apay no inaudi! Nagbaro a tawen manen, isulat di! Tallo pulo ti tawenkon awan pay asawak. No pinagbasadak uray la Domestic Helperla koma idiay Hongkong, uray Insik la koman nga agkukuttong no

Lovina: (kalpasan a nagkanta) Baglaketdin ta maragragsakko ti bagik. No saan nagmauyongak koman. Agasem, trabaho a trabaho nga agmalmalem. No agsubli la daydi agar-arem kaniak idi agtawenak ti kinse a taga Sarrat, aklonekon a dagus. No patpatiek a kanayon ti ibagbaga ni Lola mapukaw ti kapototan. Diak kayat a dusaennakto ni Apo Dios no matayak.

Adela: Uray siak ading. agdanagak met. Natallugodta unay.
Sht . . . dika agtagari ket adda dita ni Tatang. Bagla koma ni Inang ta mannakaawat. Uray kano ngamin isu idi ket dida kano met kayat nga asawaenna ni Amang.

Lola Nitang: Ania ti ar-aramidenyo dita. Agbalinkayo manen a tsismosa. Naalas ti babai a lablabidera.

Lovina: Agsarsaritakami laeng Lola maipapan ti biagmi. Agtawenakon ti tallopulo ket innem ania pay la ti makunam. Kastoyak lattan.

Lola Nitang: Ania ti ibagbagam kaniak. Kayatmon ti mangasawa? Adda kadi nobiomon? Saan a mabalin no dimo mapaneknekan a nasayaat. No adda maidatag ta mangasawa kadakayo a pagsimpaanyo, wen. No nadayaw, ken nasayaat ti pamilya a nagtaudanna. Ken umayna idatag ti panangasawana. Saan a linilibas. Kasta ti nadayaw a pannakiasawa.

Lily: (simrek) Lola nangngegko ti saom. Aniya iyasawam ni Manang Adel wenno ni Manang Lovi.

Lola Nitang: Sika ti kunak. Kayatka a kasarita. (rimmuar da Lovina ken Adela) Sika Lily nasukirka, naminano a kunak kenka a no adda papanam ipakadam kadagiti nagannak kenka wenno siak. Nakurang ti panagraemmo kadakami. Ibagak kenka a dimonto manen uliten.

Lily: Napanak laeng nakipagpasiar kadagiti gagayyemko idiay Currimao Beach, sakam napan nagbuya iti sine idiay Laoag.

Lola Nitang: A! Nakadkadayoka gayam. Kaduam pay daydiay a Eugene?

Lily: Ania ti dakesna!

Lola Nitang: Awan ti dakesna iti kunam. Ti makikuyog-kuyog makaaala ti sikug.

Lily: Nagbaba ket ti pagkitkitaamon kaniak Lola. Jet age itan. Sabali idi panawenyo. Sabalin dagiti agtutubo ita, lola. Baketakon ket ammok metten ti dakes ken nasayaat. Ammok met ti agraem no rumbeng ti mangraem ngem despensarem Lola, saanko a dayawen ti pangngeddengmo. No magemgemam da Manangko, saan kaniak. No ania ti pakaragsakak, isu ti aramidek.

Lola Nitang: Natangsitka nga ubing. Asino aya ti inal-alaam? Kasta ti panagsungsungbatmo, ngem ABER. Tandaanam ti saok. (inwitwitna pay ti tammodona.)

INTERMISSION . . . MUSIC . . . MUSIC

Beterano Zaldino: (Agpagnapagna, agkanta) Nagrigat daytoy a biag. Nagun-odko ti panagsiudadanok iti America. Ngem napukaw ko ti pamilyak ken asawak. No addaak koma a nangpaagas kenkuana sibibiag pay la koma ita. (agpagnapagna) Nupay no kasta ti pimmusay lipaten ket ti biag ti sanguen. Masapul ti kataktakunaynay. Sakbay nga agsubliak idiay Hawaii masapul a naragsakak a kas idi. Innak man ket paspasyaren tay kunkunada a kapintasan a balasang ti Sta. Ignacia. (agkatek ti tangan ken tammodona) Adda pay met laeng ket di siglatko idi soldadoak. Apay ket nga awanen ti ------ (nagnan a napan) Ngem . . . Nataerak pay met

laeng. Medio rumugaken ti kahak ngem ubing pay ti puso ken riknak. Aglalo idi nakapanak idiay Hawaii immubing ti rikna ken bagik iti mamimpat. Ha ha ha . . . Isu ti pinangal-alak iti daydi baketko. No tapatak idi dagus a manilaw ket tamtamdagannak agingga ti maumaak nga agkankanta . . . (Kalpasan ti kanta) innak man idiay balay da Joe . . .

Beterano Zaldy: TOK . . TOK . . TOK (Agtuktok ti ridaw da Nana Dores) Kabsat Joe umayak man.

Lola Nitang: (Sinabatna ni Zaldy) Asino ti masapulyo?

Beterano Zaldy: Ni koma Joe.

Lola Nitang: Awan ti Joe ditoy. Ni la Ose nga asawak ti lalaki ditoy.

Beterano: Ni Joe nga asawa ni Manang Dory.

Lola Nitang: Ad-adda manen nga awan dayta a nagan. Nagkamalikayo, Senior. Asinoda kadi?

Beterano: Siak ni Zaldy Zamora iti Ignacio West.

Lola Nitang: (Siradsiradenna, ipanna ti imana iti nagtuen ti matana) Adda Zamora nga ammok, asawa daydi adi Carpentina a nagnagannami iti karpet-Tina.
(kumanta)
Tit-tina may tittina
Buksan mo ang kurtina
Upang aking makita
Ang tangi mong ganda
Hinahanapka tittina
Buhat sa Divisoria
Hanggang sa Marikina
ay dika makita.

Beterano: That is the one I used to sing that too. Just to tease her. Manang Nitang, sabali ti rantak. Adda kano napintas nga apoyo kayatko nga asawaen no ipalubosyo.

Lola Nitang: Sus Maria Santisima -Addan mangasawa a nakitulag kada Ose. Daytay kasangsangpet a Beterano.

Beterano Zaldy: Siak ngarud dayta (Tinarayna pay nga inagkan ti baket)

Lola Nitang: (Induronna) Ay, Ay, Ay saanak nga anguen bastoska a. Ipadpadanak sa met kadagitay ikaskastamon idiay Hawaii.

Betarano Zaldy: Maragsakanak, no iyasawayo kaniak ni Lily. Alaenkay amin idiay Hawaii, babaen ti kinabeteranok, maalakayo!

Lola Nitang: Por kondisiyon a matungpalmo ti kasapulan. Adda sab-ong parawad ken dakkel a ponsion. Napintas ti Apok ket diak kayat nga asi-asi ti mangasawa.

Baterano Zaldy: Maisab-ongko manen ti kukuak a naisab-ong ken Carpentina 'bagay awan met anakmi. Adda met balonko a pagkasarmi. Ania pay?

Lola Nitang: Tapno kompleto, sab-ongam ti maysa a balay a pagiananna. Taltalon a pakaapitan ti tallo uyon. Maysa a pangganakan a nuang.

Nana Dores: Ken tay dinuayan a Mister?

Beterano Zaldy: Mano!

Nana Dores: Lima ribu laeng. Narigat no nangina unay. (Kasla mabain)

Beterano Zaldy: Anayek a walo ribu.
Lola Nitang: Aramidentayon ti kasar iti kabiitan a panawen. Dayta ti keddengko. Inton umay a kabus.

Beterano Zaldy: Mabayag unay dayta. Agsubliak kalpasan ti pito nga aldaw ta isu ti

resebasyonko nga agsubli. Agsaganakayon. Kayatko nga awisenyo amin nga umili agraman opisyales ti ili. Maikadua nopsia . . . ha ha . . . Kasta met idi nagkasarkami iti daydi nagawan. Awanto ti pagkunaan ni Lily.

Nana Dores: Lakay, anianto ti pagbadota no kasar.

Ama Ose: Iruarmonto metten, a, baket tay frakmo. Daydi inusarmo idi nanganakta iti kasar.

Beterano Zaldy: (Nangngegna ti pagsarsaritaan dagiti agasawa) Dikay madanagan Manang Dores, Mong Ose, ta ikkankayo ti inkay igatang.

Nana Dores: (Kasla mabain.) E, E, saanen Mister inkamto lattan gumatang idiay Laoag. Adda met kuartami.

Ama Ose: (Kidagenna ni Dores sana inyarasaas ti napigsa met ngarud). Bay-am, latta ta mangted. (Nagintatakder a limmikud)

Lola Nitang: Oy, nangngegko ti panagsaom Beterano, (Inappotna ti ngiwatna a kasla ibabawina ti naisaona.) No ania ita ti panagrasonmo. Katkatugangangem ida, Manang kunam pay laeng. Nagtaudka met ditoy, a, apay a dimi ammo ti agrason. Dika pay nabayag idiay Hawaii, nalipatamon dagita. (Imbannikesna pay ti nagsao.)

Beterano Zaldy: Wen nga agpayso, kataebko met ngamin ida. Ala wen, Nana, (medio inkatawana). Maadalto no madamdama. Sika met Mang Nits inkanto met gumatang tay papandilingen a nasadia para inton kasar. Ne, daytay pay napintas a kimonam.

Lola Nitang: Amangan no mabangles ti sagana. Kasaritatay pay, a, ti maseknan. No madin. Mabagkattayo aya. (Husto unay a sumongad ni Lili ken dagiti barkadana idi agpakada ni Beterano Zaldy.)

Lili: Lola dagidiay dagiti gagayyemko. Isuda ti kaduak a nagpasiar ita. Amangan no sabali manen ti ipagarupyo a kinakuyogko.

Nana Dores: Dayta ti magustuan ni Lolam, ibagam ti napanam. Ngem saka man met la ibagan ita ta sumangpetka. Saanmo pay la nga ammo ti agtungpal iti sao Lily.

Lily: Diak la ngad makapudpodno kadakayo. Maminsan saanakon nga agun-uni. Saanko a masursurotan ti kayatyo. (Nagbagsol nga immuneg).

Lola Nitang: Lily, agsublika ditoy. Saan a kasta ti tignaymo. Umayka ditoy (ayabanna) Agtugawka ta agsaritata.
Nagsaritaanmi kada Amam ken Inam a nasayaat nga iyasawadaka laengen iti daydiay Beterano a naggapu idiay Hawaii tapno agtalnakan. Nasaysayaat ti pagbanagam.

Lily: Lola! Ania, inyasawadak? Apay a dakayo ti agpili iti ikawesko. Adda nobiokon tapno ammoyo. Isut ti ay-ayatek.

Lola Nitang: Saan a mabalin a daydiay putot ti barumbado ti mangasawa kenka.

Ama Ose: (Sumrek) Wen Lily, dayta ti napanunotko ta no saan - - - (Ginuyodna.)

Ina Dores: Wen, kunamon, Anakko, ta nasasayaat ti pagbanagam. Makadanonka idiay Hawaii bumaknangkanto. Ket kuna ni Zaldy alaenna kaminto kano met idiay Hawaii. Kasdiay ti kunana ania Ose?

Ama Ose: Wen balasangko, Agtungpalka tapno nasayaatka. Rumbeng met ta makatulong met ti pamiliya no kasta.

Lola Nitang: Ti natulnog nga inanak agbanag ti nasayaat. Ti nasukir imameg ni gasat! Diak kayat nga agbalinkayo a daksanggasat.

Lily: (Nagsangit ti napigsa) Mandiak no kunak. Mandiak ta mandiak.

Lola Nitang: (Sinurotna a simrek) Awan ti pagdaksan ti napilimi Lily.

Nana Dores: Ania met ngatan no maaladatanto met idiay Hawaii, Ose. Agbaliwto metten ti biagta. Agdribakanto metten ti kotse. Ala, nalaing kanon nga agpataray ni Ka Ollong. Napintas kano ti kotsena kasla kano tay lugan ni senador. Cadiliac kano., Kaslakanto metten Senador ket kaslaakto metten Senadora! ha, ha, ha, ha, Makpayen?

Ama Ose: Cadellac kunam, saan a Cadiliac. Tartarimaanem ti agsasao sika ta kababain. No makamanugangka iti Beterano Hawayano dika aya mabain. Nangato met ngad ti adal diay beterano langlangana laeńg. Lakayen nataraki pay laeng.

Ina Dores: Sapay koma ta maud-udan ni Manang diay ubing. Ngem no adda nobionan nay, Ose, mayat ngarud.

Ama Ose: Siak pay laeng ti ulo iti daytoy a balay, siak ti matungpal. (Inngatona pay ti gemgemna.)
Rugyantay ketdin ti agsagana.

Lily: (Rimmuar nga agsangsangit) No isu ti kayatyo, wen asawaek, ngem (Nagkinnita dagiti tallo).

MAIKATLO A PARANG

Adda iti kataltalonan

Lily: Ammom, Gene (Sagidenna ti abagana, Agsangit)

Eugene: Diak ammo. Apay nga agsangngitka?

Lily: Adda ngarud, adda ngarud isu a kayatko nga agsaritata. (Agsainnek, pirpiritenna ti manggas ti t-shirt ni Eugene.) Kayatkon ti pumanaw idiay balay. Inungtandak idi nagkarkarabiyantayo a napan nagbuya iti sine idiay Laoag. Saanak koma la koman a simmangsangpet. Ipagarupdansa a . . .

Eugene: Imbagam koma nga adutayo a saan ket a duduata.

Lily: Saandak a patpatien, ket ita ipaasawadak kano ti maysa a Beterano Hawayano. Sika ti ay-ayatek, Gene. Agtaraytan.

Eugene: Asino a beterano? (Napatakder pay) Daydiay ngata nagtarus dita ayan da Rodel! Ay daydiay! Mapatayko pay! Aglualo laengen no agsalsalawasaw.

Lily: Saan, Gene. Dika pumatay. Ibaluddaka laeng.

Eugene: Ngem diak maako dayta, Sweetheart. Lumasat pay iti rabaw ti bangkayko ti makaasawa kenka.

Lily: Ngem, Eugene, diak kayat a mapukawka no maisagmakka iti pagbasolan. Daytoy ti makunak no kaspagarigan ta diak laeng makagaway. Ikarik kenka a diakto agbalbaliw. Iti aniaman a pannubok dikanto a malipatan. Dayta ti laglagipem.

Eugene: Kasano a patiek dayta a kari, Lily. Awan ti sao a kari no awan marakrak. No innalanakan idiay Hawaii ket nalipatannakon.

Lily: Kastoy Eugene. Idi pilitendak laeng da lelangko, napanunotko ti agpamarang no pudno la ketdi nga maalana ti maasawa idiay Hawaii daydiay a Beterano. No makapanak makaumaykanto metten idiay Paraiso nga ap-apalan ti amin. Diakto ipalubos a . . .

Eugene: Ngem Lily, kasanon ti ayan-ayatta. Lily, patpatgenka.
No agkinnarita inggat patay! Oh Lily, (Arakupenna).

Music . . . Agsipnget

Narrator: Naisagana ti karagsakan pay laeng a kasar iti ili a Sta. Ignacia. Naawis amin dagiti Opisyales ti gobierno. Mayor ken konsehales, isuda ti nanganak kadakuada agraman ti gobernador ti probinsia.

KABAYATAN TI KASAR.

Apo Gobernador: Nagasat unay a pananglantip ti puso dagitoy dua ta isuda ti rangtay ti pannakasolbar ti problema ti probinsia. Kiddawenmi kenka Zaldy nga ukradenyo koma dagita dakulapyo tapno matulongan dagiti proyekto ditoy Ilokos.

Apo Mayor: Wen, barok, Zaldy! umona unay ti pannakatarimaan ti nabagyo a presidensia. No agtitinnulong amin a beterano idiay no agunika saan met ngata a narigat kadakuada.

Beterano Zaldy: Nalaka la dayta, Apo Mayor. Ninong (Inpikpikna pay ti abaga ti ninongna) Maysaak kadagiti opisyal ti Veterans group idiay ket isaritakto daytoy a kiddaw. (Dinakulapda ni Zaldy)

Apo Gobernador: Naimbag a gasatyo! Sapay koma ta makaanakkayo iti adu! Ubing pay ni Lily ket nabunga dayta. Ha! Ha! Ha! Agbiag da Mr. & Mrs. Zaldy Zamora! ! ! Sip-sipat.

Music . . .

MAIKAPAT A PARANG

Iti pagtaengan dagiti sangapamilya

Lola Nitang: Itan ta nakapanawen ti asawam masapul nga agnaknakemka. Intay dalusan diay balay ni Zaldy ta umalistayo. Nagdakkel ken tabla, galva ken kulentipay.

Lily: Lelang, (makasangsangit) dagita gayam ti kinalkalikagumanyo. Bumaknang a dagus, manipud iti kukua ti sabali. Inkayo laeng! Al-aliaennakto pay ti natay nga asawana. (Agsangit.)

Nana Dores: Ala, uray nakkong ket no alaenna kanto ni Zaldino nasay-sayaatto manen idiay Hawaii.

Lovina: Dakayo ketdi nanang material la a bambanag ti pagkitkitaanyo. Ammoyo aya a pakaragsakan ni Lily dagita? Dikay la ammo!

Ama Ose: Ti ania met ti sasawem sika a Lovina (layatanna) Kasta ti nasayaat a pannakiasawa. Maplano.

Lovina: Ngem diak kayat nga ipiliandak. Mandiak la ketdi. Despensarenyo, Ama. Pumanawak laengen.

Adel: Uray siak tatang. Siak ti agpili ti kayatko.

Lola Nitang: Agingga ti addaak, siak ti matungpal no pannakiasawa ti pagsasaritaan. Nasayaat ti napilik pinanawannak la ngamin a nasapa. AGKANTA --- Ay-ay pay toy gasatko ta - - -

Narrator: Napardas ti panaglabas ti aldaw. Addan tallo a bulan kalpasan a nagsubli ni Beterano Zaldy iti Hawaii. Agsasaruno ti suratna a ti saan unay a mabayag maalananton ni Lily iti Ha-waii. Pagbasennanto kano pay, ket isagsagana na kanon ti nasayaat a pagiananda ken Lily.

MAIKALIMA A PARANG

Da Eugene ken Lily iti Paraanganda

Lily: Nasayaat ta nagpasyarka, Gene, basaem daytoy.

Eugene: (Basaenna) Patpatgek nga asawak. (Kunesenna sana matmatan ni Lyly) Asawak! Saan a mabain. No adda la ditoy patayek!

Lily: Keep cool, Gene. (Kallabayenna, medio agkanna.) Ti agpasensia nasaysayaat ti pagbanaganna, Nagtulaganta nga akuen ti kinapudno ta diak met ngad makapagkedked ti pangngeddeng dagiti nagannak kaniak.

Nasukirak nga inanak manipud pay ubingak ngem diakon makasukir iti daytoy a pasamak. Nakem siguro ni Apo Dios tapno nasaysayaat ti pagbanaganta.

Eugene: (Tapayaenna ti mugingna sana sipaten a kasla pagpulangen ti nasayaat a riknana. Inukradna met laeng ti papel ket tinuloyna met la a binasa.) Honey, asidegen ti inta panagkita. Umuna nga aldaw ti umay a bulan ti naireserbak a panagluganmo iti American Airlines. Itugotmo laeng dagiti masisita a kasapulan. Ibatimon dagiti arwatem kadagiti kakabsatmo. Igatangan kanto iti nasaysayaat ditoy. Agpa-Manilaka tallo nga aldaw sakbayna tapno makainanaka ti panagbiahem manipud Ilocos. Addaakton nga agur-uray ditoy Honolulu International Airport apaman nga aglandingka. Ur-urayennaka dagiti tuberos ken nabanglo a karnasion flowers ti Hawaii nga iyukkorkonto dita napudaw a tengngedmo. (Naggulpe a timmakder ni Gene, ti pungtotna pinigisna ti surat. Napigsa ti makapungtot a timekna) Saan a mabalin! Saan a mabalin!

Lily: Agtalnaka, ayatko. Uray ania ti saw-sawen daydiay a beterano siksikanto laeng ti ay-ayatek. Uray pagiddaennak ti puro balitok, dikanto malipatan.

Eugene: (Inarakupna ti ay-ayatenna.)
Malas dagita a balikas kaniak ngem awan ti mabalinko. Biagko, agtalekak iti karim ammok a napategak kenka. Dikanto la ket lipatan ti kanayon nga agsurat kaniak wen! Isudanto ti liwliwak. Agmauyongak no lipatannak. Agpapasta biagko iti kaaddam kaniak.

Music . . . Agsipnget

MAIKANEM A PARANG

Agpakada ni Lily

Lola Nitang: Pumanawkan Lily ngem laglagipem ti kinatakneng a nakamuliam a pamilya. Napukaw ket awanan mulit manglaylay man ti puon a panawam gapu ti ipapanawmo ngem lumasbangto met laeng gapu kenka.

Nana Dores: (Arakupenna ni Lily) Anakko, laglagipem nga adda Inam a makawa ti kaawanmo (agsangit). Maililwakton kenka.

Lovina: Gungonayo a no dikay impapilit adda koma aya sangsangitanyo ita. Agraksakkayo ketdi a ta nagballigikayo iti planoyo.

Ama Ose: Ania ti salsalwasawem, Lovina. Apalam ti gasat ta kabsatmo. (awidenna aklilianna a kasla ay-aywen) Bay-am ta iyasawa kanto ti maguapo a marinero balasangko.

Lovina: Despensarem, Ama, (limsot iti takiag ni Tata Ose inwagsakna) Saandak nga isapulan. Piliek ti kayatko a kaasawa no mangasawaak. Yamanenyo ta nasingsingpet ni Lily. Mabuteng laeng kadakayo. Adda nobiona dayta.
Wen Tatang kakaasi met ni Ading.

Ama Ose: Ania a kakaasi no nasayaat a gasat ti dimteng kenkuana.

Lola Nitang: Agkantatayo ta palubosantayo a siraragsak. (Kanta ti pammalubos)

Apo Gobernador: Lily, alaem daytoy ta ipasarabom to ken Zaldy. Napia la a pakalaglagipanna ti Ilocos Norte.

Apo Mayor: Adtoy met ti suratko kenkuana. Pangpalagip ti Ili a Sta. Ignacia. Nalpasen ti pammalubosyo? Bagimi met ita ken Gobernador. Kadduaan dakami. (kanta)

Apo Gobernador: Naimbag a gasatyo Von Voyage.

Musica . . . Agsipnget

Intermission

MAIKAPITO A PARANG

Iti Hawaii iti Ummong Dagiti Beterano
Agpadamag ni Beterano Zaldy

Zaldy: Co-Beterans gapgapuk idi Nobiembre idiay Filipinas ket kaasi ni Apo Dios naipaloaloak

daydi nagawan ket nakaalaak metten ti ub-ubing a sukatna. Napintas pari. Iyamammokto no maminsan a panagtitipon manen. Addanto met a paala. Aglalo no addanto metten anakmi. Ha . . Ha . . Ha . .

Intermission

HONOLULU

Iti Pagtaengan da Zaldy ken Lily

Zaldy: Naragsakka met laeng Honey? (sagidenna ti abagana)

Lily: Kasano nga ibagak a naragsakak iti kastoy nga aglawlaw. Kunak la no dakkel a balay ti pagtaengam, panganan ditoy kusina dita abayna metten ta kasilla. Hu! (nagmisuot a limmikod.)

Zaldy: Hawaii ditoyen Lily. Bagto laeng no bumaknangta. Agsuratka ketdi kada tatang ken nanangmo. Suratam met ni Lelangmo (Rimmuar ni Zaldy).

Lily: (nakitana ti anteohos ni Zaldy) masapul nga ilemmengko daytoy tapno saanna a mabasa ti isursuratkò. Umuna ni Gene santo dagiti ibagbagana a nagannak kaniak, agsuratak latta kadakuada. Dida la mabasa ti adda iti panunotko.
Nagsurat.

Dear Gene: Addaakon ditoy Hawaii ngem saanak a naragsak. Sika laeng ti ayan ti lagipko. Dikay agdanag ta kas iti tulagta datanton ti agtipon iti agnanayon. Anus laeng sweetheart. Isapitko ditoy ti sobrak a naggrocery. Paitedna kada nanangko ngem itedko laengen kenka, annadam ta salun-atmo. (Nakigtot idi mangngegna a sumungad ni Zaldy).

Zaldy: Nalpasmon. Inramannak met laeng? Na, basaek man.

Lily: (Saan nga ammo ni Lily ti aramidenna. Awanen panawen nga ilemengna. Naiggamanna ti surat ket basaenna koman ngem . . .)

Zaldy: Yan tay anteohosko. (indissona ti surat sa nagsubli iti ruar tapno sapulenna ti anteohos.)

Lily: (Umis-isem ket dinardarasna nga inlemmeng)
Nangala ti sabali a papel ket . . .
Dear tatang, nanang, lilang ken sisters,

Zaldy: (Sumrek) Ibasam man la ti insuratmon ta denggek.

Lily: Dear lilang, nanang, tatang, ken kakabsat,
Napiakami ditoy kaasi ni Apo Dios ita a palubosanmi ti suratmi, sapay ta napiakayo met a danonen toy suratmi kadakayo.

Zaldy: Nagatiddogen ti introductionmo. Agpadamagka a ta isu ti kayatda. (Nataliaw ni Zaldy ti nangidisuan ni Lily tay anteohosna) Mo man laengen ta siak ti mangbasa.

Lily: (Nagdanag ket tapno maputed ti panagdanagna nagpungtot ketdi:)
No ibasbasak la ngaruden dika pay la mapnek.
Sikan ti agsurat (timmakder a tugotna ti suratna ket linudonna ti maikadua.)

Zaldy: Naglakan, aya, a makapungtot ti Honeyk. He, He, Aber. (Isun ti nagsurat) Agtegged ngamin. Ala nasayaat met. Nadlaw ti padak a beterano, ngem dina man la ibagbaga kaniak. Agbal-baliw nga talaga ti figure na, a.

Narrator: Naglabas pay ti sumagmamano a bulan ket nagpasngayen ni Lyli. Nalungpo a lalaki ti impasngayna. Ngem adu dagiti saan a nasurot a plano ni Zaldy. Ninagananna iti Generoso idinto a kayatna iti Kapiolani Hospital iti Honolulu, kayatna a kasarita ni Lily ngem nagteppel ta urayenna nga agawid iti balayda sananto pagpalawagen. Idi nakasubli iti balay agraman ti ubing nagpamarang ni Zaldy a naragsak.

Zaldy: Honey! napagustuanak ta lalaki ti impasngaymo isuna laeng a saan la nga immala kaniak.

Lily: Nagadalka met Zaldy ket ammom met ti panagtaray ti generasion. Pangrakaben ti rupana, ngem naragsakak unay Zaldy. Aniaman ti langana napateg latta kaniak ta dara ken lasagko dayta.

Zaldy: Dinak payen pinagpili iti naganna. No lalaki ti anakta kayatko a Clinton. Bareng nasiribto met. Apay met ta Generoso? Ania met dayta?

Lily: (immasideg ni Lily ket medio naglailo.) Managtulongka. You are so generous to my poor family. Generoso means generous. it is your reflections. Don't you like it?

Zaldy: Thank you, Honey. (Inagkanna ni Lily) . . . But . . but, innem a bulan laeng manipud idi nagkasarta. Agusto laeng idi (bilangenna ti ramayna) Agusto, Setiembre, Oktobre, Nobiembre, Disiembre, Enero naipasngayen? (nagbuelta a nangsipat ti mungingna.)

Lily: Ania ti problemam Zaldy. Makitak ket saanka a naragsak ti isasangbay ni Generoso kadata. (Naggulpe a limmikud, nagpasugnod.) No saanka a kontento agawid kamin ken Generoso idiay Filipinas, panawandaka. Anusak a biagen. Umaykan ballong! (Agsangiten ni Lily.) Adu la unay a saludsod kasla pagduaduaam nga anak.
Dios ti agngina Zaldy! Panawandakan! (Sumrek koman ni Lily ngem ingawid ni Zaldy.)

Zaldy: (Ingawidna ni Lily) Sakbay nga agdisisionka agsaritata pay ti nalapat. Nalawag dagiti pangalkolok. Umuna saanko a kakitkita, maikadua, nakurang ti pagbilangak ti bulan, maikatlo: Ha . . ha . . ha . . ha . . pa blood testko ti ubing no darak met la a pudno.

Lily: Aramidem ta kayatmo. (agsangsangiten) Naikeddengko nga agawidkamin ken Boy.
Sipud pay idi simmangpetak awan met ti nariknak a ragsak uray talingenngen laeng ti biag. . Impagarupko a siasinoka awan madlawko nga ungarak iti ikut ti maysa a beterano a kas kenka.

Zaldy: Ti kunam a Lily, ngem nakaumayka iti Hawaii gapu kaniak. No agpaguska kuyogenka nga isubli iti nanglapsiak kenka. Man ni Boy (minatmatanna). Balong dika kakitkita ngem, ala napategka. Awan ti anakko ket sika ti adda a pagtawidek. (Insalana) Lallalay, lallalay, maturog ni Balongko. Ala, maturogkan!

Music . . .

QUEENS and PRINCESSES



Miss AKA Hawaii

1994

PRECY GELACIO

Twenty year-old Precy Gelacio is the beloved daughter of Wilfredo and Lorenza Gelacio. She was born in Telbang, Camiling, Tarlac on October 13, 1973 and the youngest among four children.

Precy pursued her secondary course in the Philippines where she successfully completed a career in the field of Data Entry. She is also inclined into singing in which she received a gold medal award in a singing competition in the Philippines.

She migrated to Hawaii in 1992 and enrolled in Kapiolani Community College to achieve her goal to become a Registered Nurse. She has succesfully completed the Nursing Assistant Certification Program at Oahu Care Facility. She volunteered for the Medical Clerk/ Receptionist position at St. Francis Medical Center West and presently working at Dr. Cleveland Wu's office as Assistant and Medical Receptionist.

Escort: James Paul Almosara
Romel Aquino and Rhmerly Aquino
Crown Bearers



Princess of Kailokuan

1994

EMERJORIE CARLOS

Emerjorie Carlos is the oldest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Edison Carlos. She is a graduate of Farrington High School and is currently attending Honolulu Community College where she is majoring in Office Administration. She is also working for Roberts Hawaii in the Ali Kai cruise boat.

Emerjorie has many remarkable qualities that make her a wonderful person she is today. She is friendly, enjoys meeting new people, very outgoing, responsible, peace-maker and caring.



Mrs. AKA 1994

LETICIA BERMUDEZ CARLIER

Leticia Bermudez-Carlier was born on July 3, 1961 in Padre Burgos Southern Leyte. She's the eldest child of the late Betty Deublois and the late Marcos Bermudez. Leticia migrated to Hawaii on November 22, 1980. She is employed at the Frank Chevron Gasoline Station in Kalihi as a Cashier.

When Leticia was asked to join the Annak Ti Kailokuan in the search for Mrs. AKA 1994, it became a challenge to her especially when she knew that the money to be raised is for scholarship funds for the support of potential students. With all the blessings from up above and all the efforts, hard work and determination and all the love and support from friends, Leticia never failed of her dream and her love to help the needy.

Her hobbies are going out and ballroom dancing.



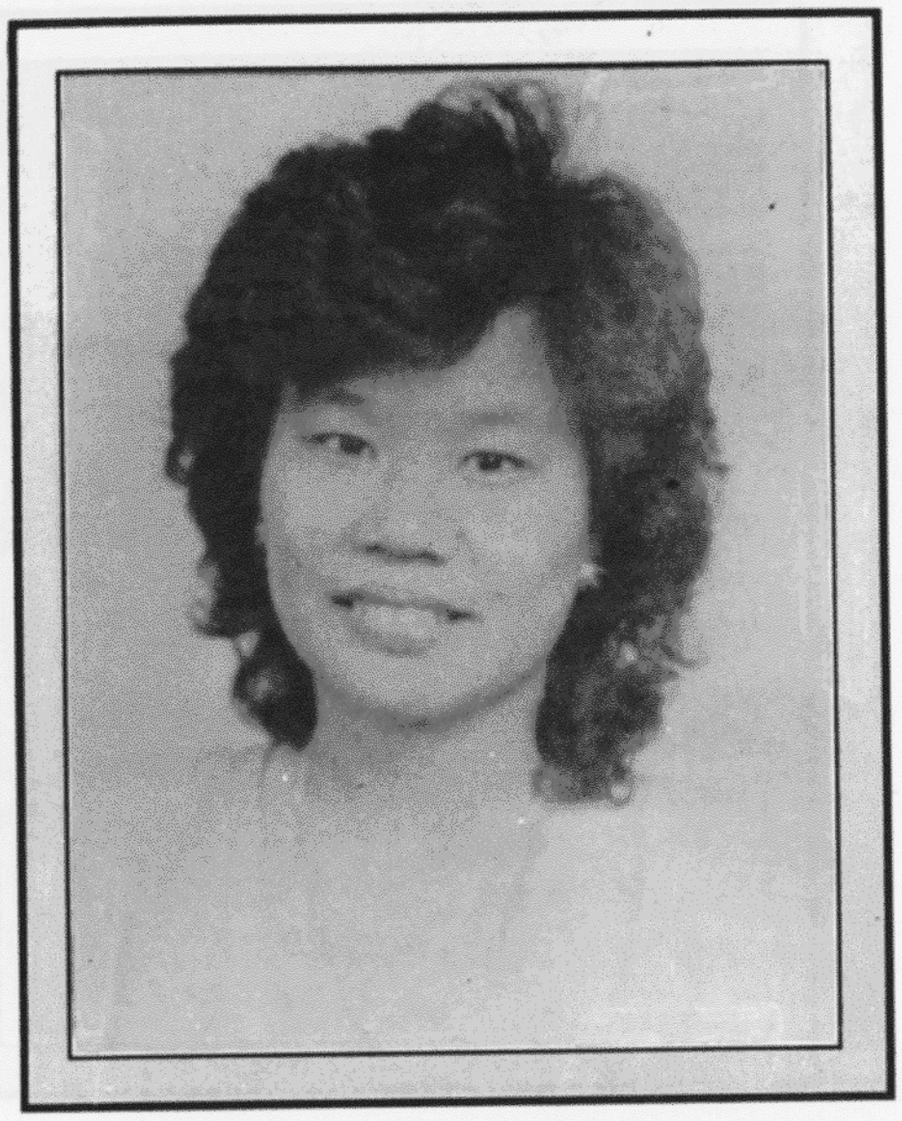
Mrs. AKA California '94

PRISCILA LAZO

Priscila Lazo was born in Aparri, Cagayan on February 22, 1920. She was a BSEE (Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education) graduate. She taught for 27 years and worked for 14 years at the Bureau ofCustoms in Manila, Philippines where she retired. She is married to Severino Lazo, a teacher and writer. They were blessed with 7 children. They are all professionals in their own respective careers: Gene-Mechanical Engineering, Larry-former PC Major in Philippines, Tessie-Chemical Engineerng and Analyst, Lilibeth-Registered Nurse, Cherry-Registered Nurse, Febe-Medical Technology-RN and Salvador-Computer Engineering. They also have 16 grandchildren.

Mama Celay, in short, is an active member of the American Association at Long Beach, California.

Escort: Husband - Severino Lazo



Mrs. AKA 1992-1993

DIVINA L. LUMABAO

Divina Fernandez Lumabao was born on November 5, 1962, in Barangay #6, San Leandro, Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, Philippines to Crispulo and Florentina Fernandez. She was adopted by Miguel and Sebastiana Fernadez (both are deceased). She has three brothers namely: Samuel, Matthew, and Feliciano (all are in the Philippines).

She was married to Placido Lumabao on April 1980. They have three children. They are Aileen - 12 years old, Marlene - 8 years old, and Dennis - 5 years old.

She is self-employed doing exporting and retailing merchandise from the Philippines and Los Angeles.

Her leisure activities include cooking, shopping, listening to music, watching movies, and dancing. Her escort is Wilson Valencia.



THELMA MENDOZA FERNANDEZ

1st Runner-up

Thelma M. Fernandez was born on September 3, 1954, in Badoc, Ilocos Norte Philippines. Her parents are Domingo and Flora Mendoza. She is the second oldest of eight children. She took up BSEEd at Northern Luzon Teacher College, Laoag City.

She exchanged vows with Pacifico Fernandez. They are blessed with two children, namely: Jason, 16 years old and Jefferson, 15 years old.

She is presently employed at Outrigger Reef Hotels as Housekeeping Supervisor.

She enjoys attending parties, shopping, dancing, singing, and her most favorite of all is travelling and visiting other places in the U.S. Her escort is Pacifico Fernandez her husband.

VENECIA VILORIA ANTOLIN

2nd Runner-up

Venecia "Vina" V. Antolin was born on August 23, 1937 in Lapog, San Juan, Ilocos Sur. She graduated from high school at Lapog Educational Institute. She is also a Secretarial graduate from Far Eastern University, Manila.

She is married to Ilfidio Antolin, Sr. from San Esteban, Ilocos Sur. She is a mother of five children, namely: Patricia Antolin Pasion, Ilfidio Antolin, Jr., Charlene Antolin Asuncion, Marian Antolin, and Rose May Antolin.

She is presently employed for almost 25 years now at the Dept. of the Army (Civilian Employee), Directorate of Logistics, U.S. Army Support supply and Services Division as a Shipping Clerk. She has also received a lot of Exceptionl Performance Awards.

Her hobbies include cooking,dancing, shopping, walking, watching movies, socializing, and listening to the radio.

Her excort is her husband Ilfidio Antolin, Sr



FLORY MAGBUAL-FERMIN

3rd Runner-up



Flory Magbual-Fermin was born on Jan. 25, 1959, in Bo.#8, Sta. Cruz Badoc, I.N., Philippines to Jose Magbual (deceased) and Florentina T. Magbual. She has 4 brothers and 4 sisters. She is the youngest in the family.

She arrived in Hawaii on Sept. 1973 and graduated from Waipahu High School, Class of '78. She studied at Travel Institute of the Pacific and majored in Airlines Reservationist. She also attended HCC and majored in Office Administration. She received a degree from Hawaii Bus. College and majored in Accounting and Bank Operations. She is also attending American Institute of Banking taking some banking courses.

In November 1980, she was married to Alex B. Fermin of Laoag City. Their children are Maribel-Joy, 11 years old and Bradney-Alex, 9 years old.

She's been employed by Bank of Hawaii since Jan. 25, 1981 as a Proof Operator, Savings Bookeeper, G/L Bookkeeper, Sfe Deposit Sr. Clerk, and Commercial Teller Reliever. She is now a Service Assistant at Customer Service Sept. at BOH, Main Branch.

Her hobbies are going out with friends, reading books and magazines, shopping, cooking, listening to music and attending parties.

She is formerly Miss Press. Gumil-Hawaii '78 and is the current Treasurer of GH. She is also a member of Badoc-Pinili Aid Association of Hawaii.

SALOME AGUILAR JACOB

4th Runner-up



Salome A. Jacob was born in Urdaneta, Pangasinan, Philippines, on February 25, 1954. Her parents are Mr. & Mrs. Tony Aguilar who are originally from Sta. Barbara and San Carlos, Pangasinan, respectively. She is the third child among seven children.

On January 2, 1986, she exchanged vow with Moises Jacob of Urdaneta, Pangasinan. They are blessed with two children namely: Melvin, 15 years old and Marisol, 5 years old.

She is presently employed by Aston Waikiki Sunset Hotel.

She enjoys attending parties, shopping, and cooking.

Her escort is Moises Jacob (her husband).

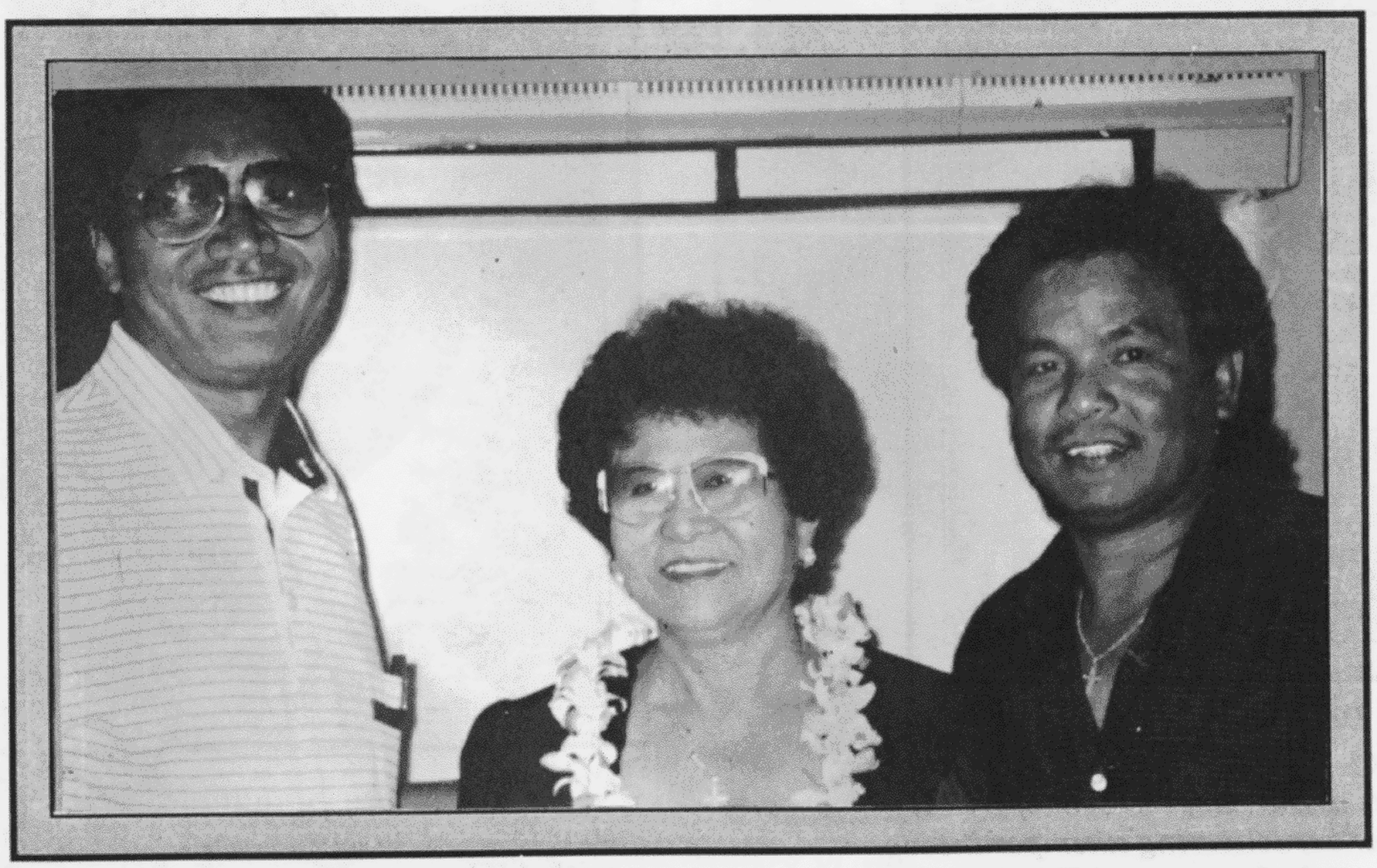
PICTORIALS



Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, writer, playwright, founder and president of "ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA, delivering her inaugural address.



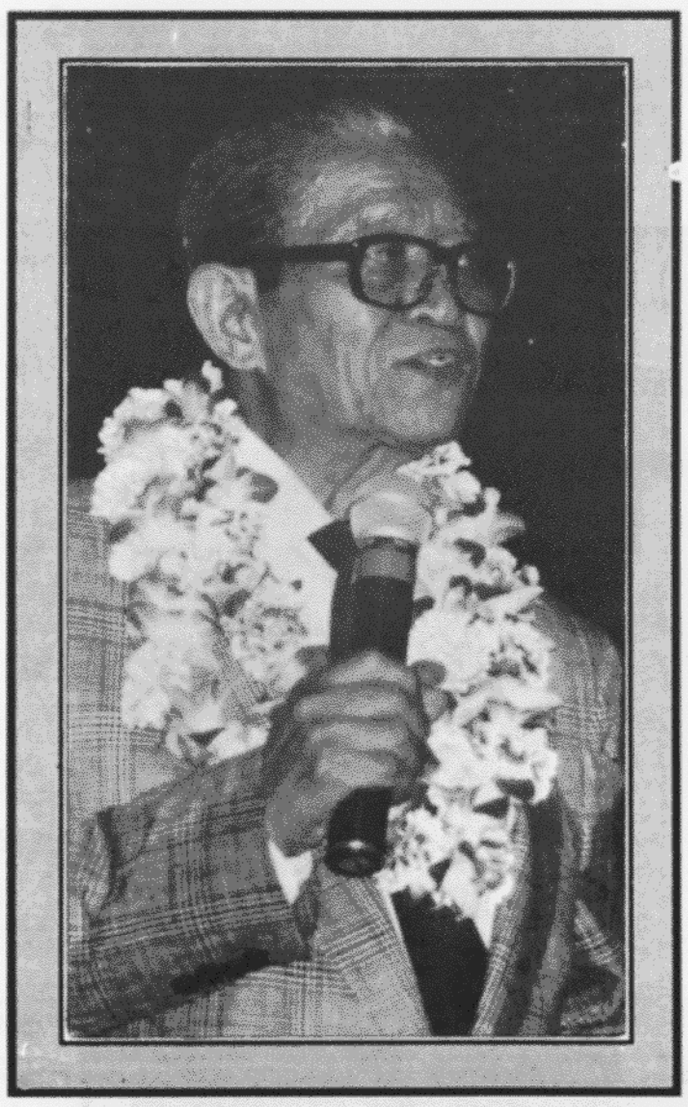
Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, receiving the UMPIL national literary award on August 23, 1993.



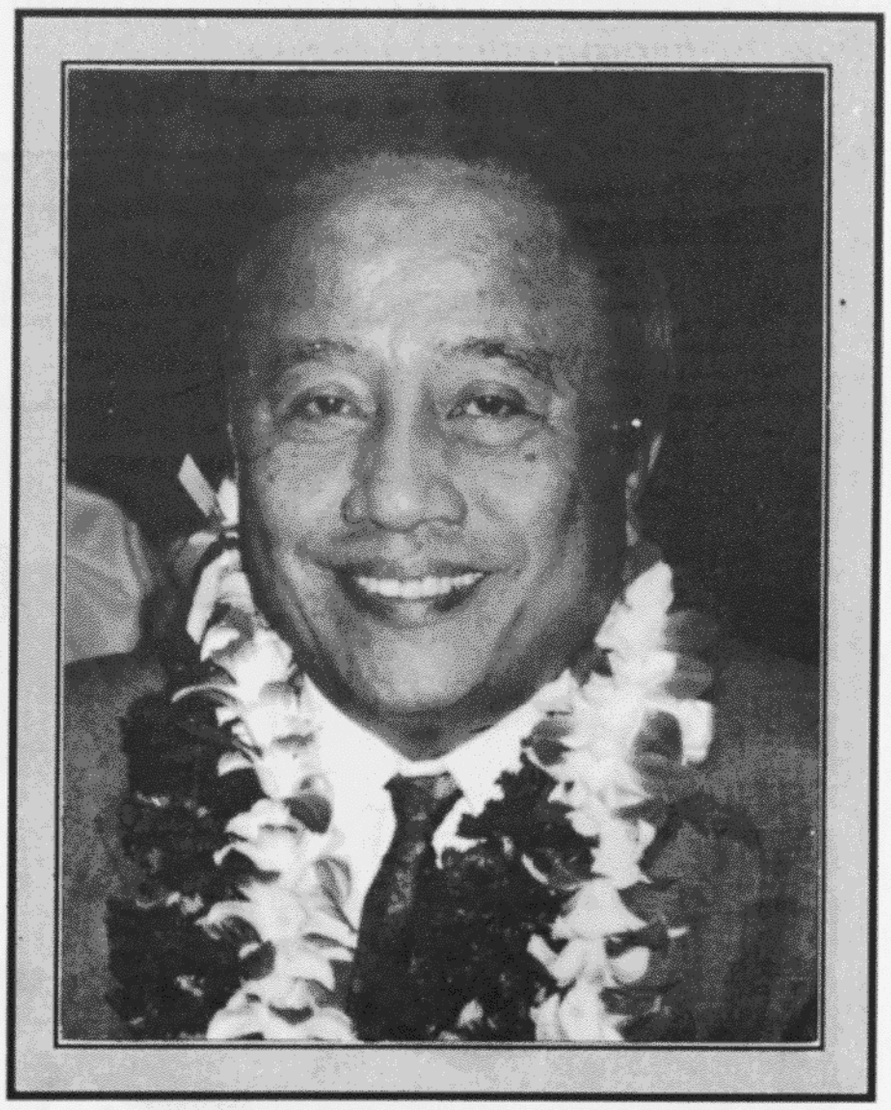
The literary triumvirate of GH and AKA, and editors of GUYOD DAGITI RAMUT. Left to right: Engr. Ric Agnes, Mrs. Pacita Saludes and Carlito Laforga.



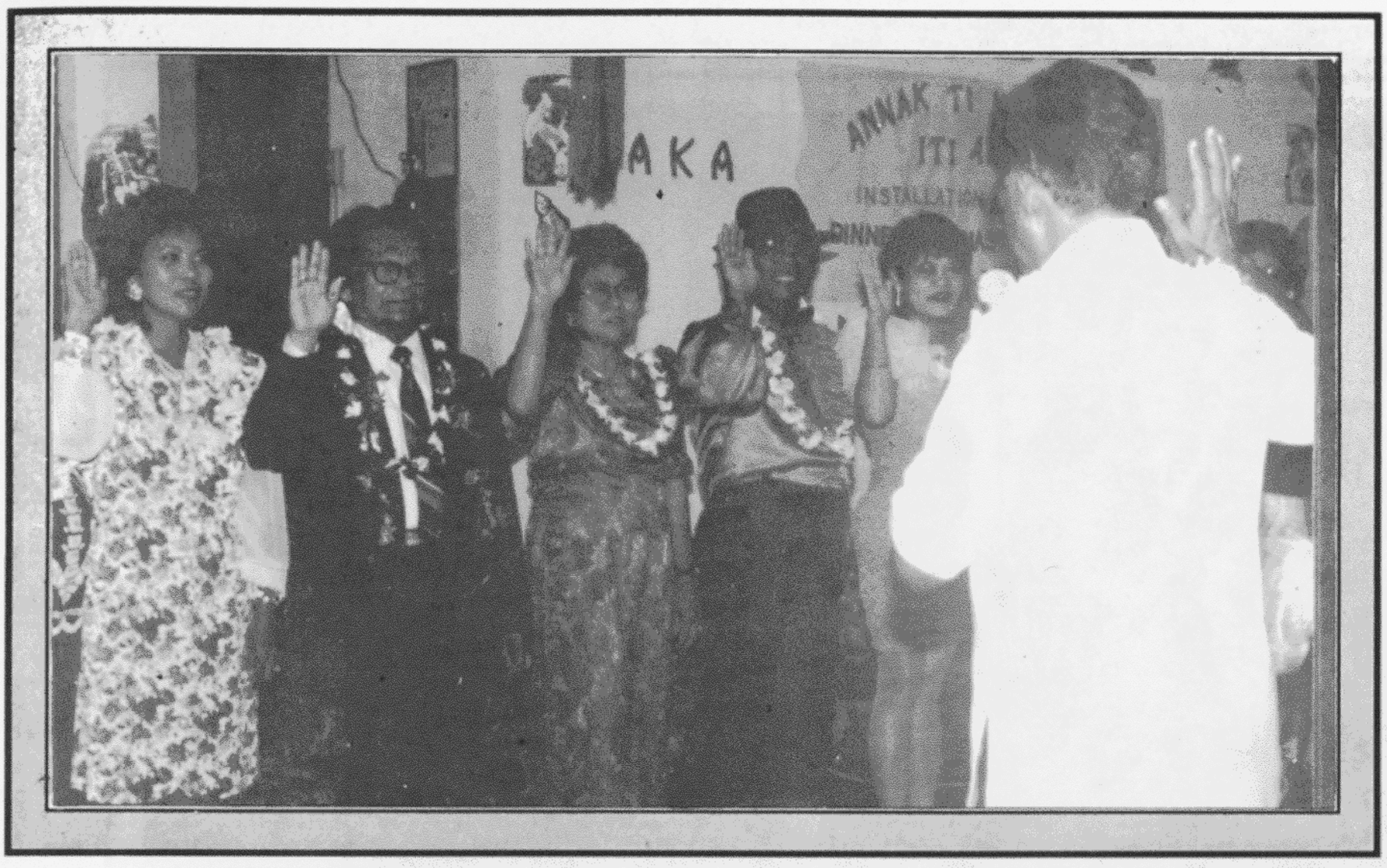
Editor Joe Bragado and Dr. Crispina Bragado welcomed by AKA and GH. Left: Flory Fermin, Editor Joe Bragado, Dr. Crispina Bragado, Mrs. Perlita Sadorra.



Dr. Godofredo S. Reyes, "Leon Pichay" of Iloko Poetry, ex-governor of Ilocos Sur, ex-president of GUMIL Filipinas, delivering extemporaneous poetry before an AKA-GUMIL Hawaii at Farrington Auditorium.



Mr. Arsenio Sulquiano, writer, civic leader and war veteran on a visit with AKA.



Representative Emilio Alcon, installing the officers of AKA 1992 at the Officers Club Fort Shafter, Honolulu, October 31, 1992.



Mr. & Mrs. Benito Luna, Vice-President of AKA, Gardena, California. At right are Mr. & Mrs. Fred Saludes.



Mr. & Mrs. Mark Allagones, dramatists, dynamic leaders of AKA and civic leaders of the Ilokano community in Hawaii.



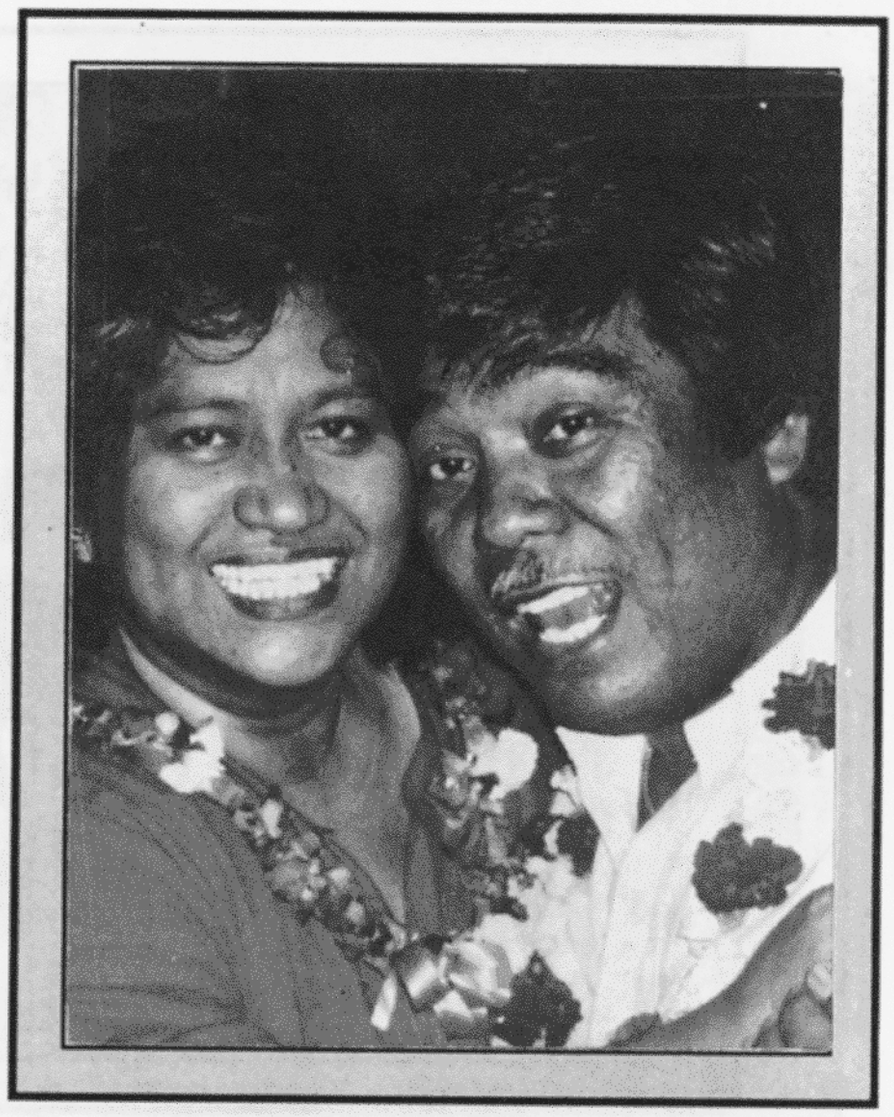
Officers of ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA, with Editor Joe Bragado of Bannawag and his better-half, Dr. Crispina Bragado.



Officers (current) of Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America, on their installation by Editor Joe Bragado, of Bannawag.



Songbird of AKA and Gumil Hawaii, Nora Cabico and her husband, Ricardo.



Roland Pascua, Vice President of AKA, dancing with her loving wife Edith, in a ball hosted by the organization.



Officers of AKA pose with Mr. Arsenio Sulquiano, on the latter's visit to Hawaii.



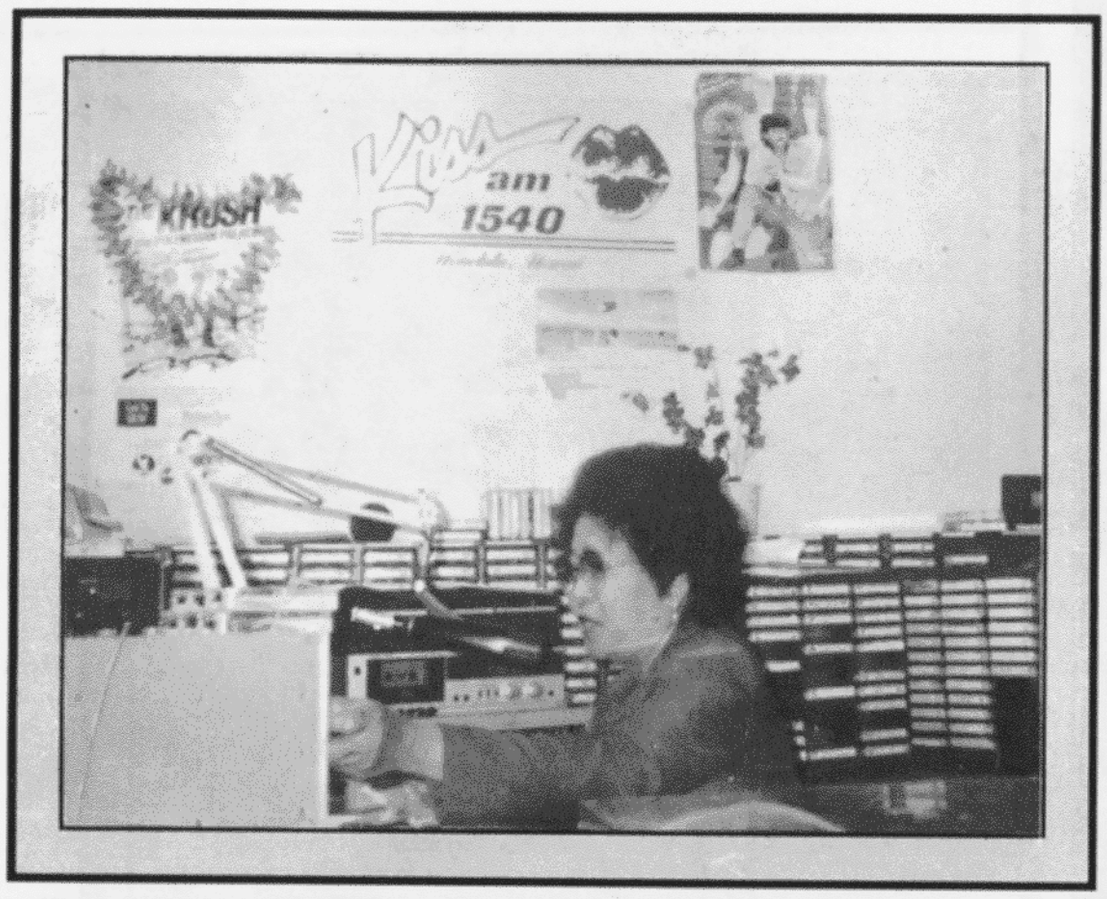
The hospitable people of AKA in Hawaii. Nameless in this picture but articulate with their sunny smiles.



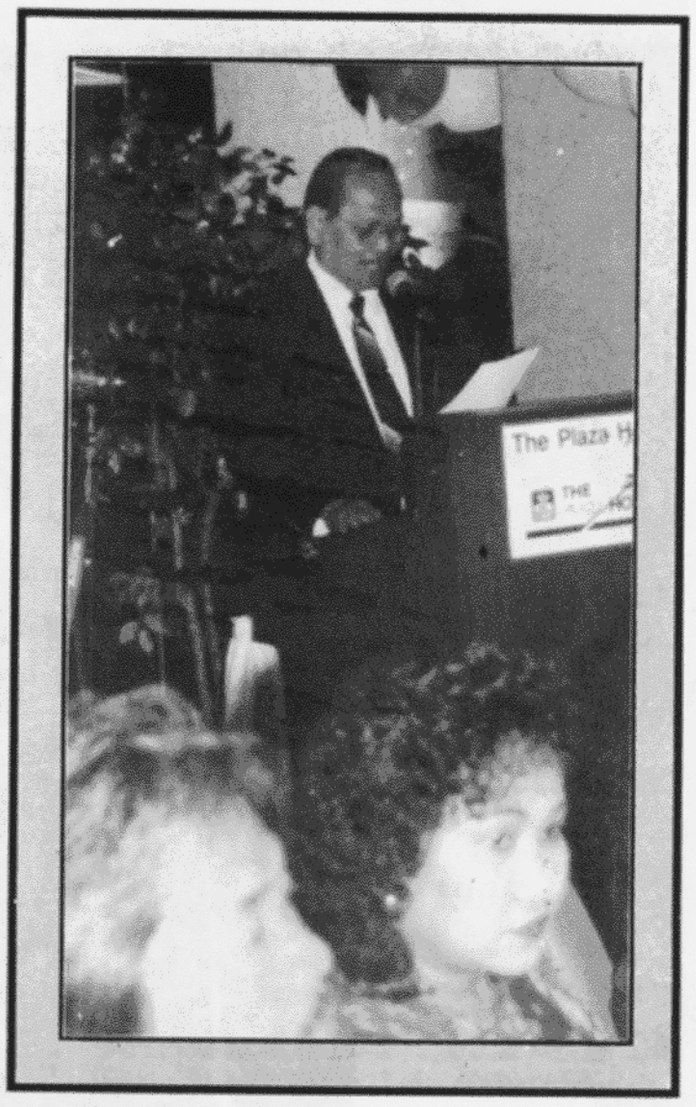
Elaine, Mrs. AKA 1993, pins the sash on Letty, Mrs. AKA 1994, assisted by Mr. Rick Manayan, president of United Filipino Community of Hawaii. Escort is Mr. Felipe Blanco.



The Ilokanos of Hawaii welcome Mr. Bragado of the Bannawag on the latter's visit to Hawaii. Standing from left to right: Fred Saludes, Pacing C. Saludes, Fely Cristobal, Tessie Sotelo, Editor Joe Bragado and Letty Pascua.



Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes at Radio KISA 1540 where the activities of AKA aired to all radio listeners in Hawaii.



Reverend Jaime Galvez doing the invocation during AKA affairs.



Mr. Rick Manayan and Lin, his secretary, pinning the sash on Miss AKA 1994.



The beauteous and active foursome of AKA: Fely Cristobal, Cleo Bala, Pacing Saludes and Flory Magbual.



Mrs. Pricilla Lazo, Mrs. California AKA, 1994.



The lovely Julie Balmaceda, former officer and actress of AKA.



Mrs. AKA 1995 and Miss AKA 1995, Tessie and Elaine, respectively.



A happy get-together among Gumilians and AKANS meet in a party. In the picture: G. Valbuena, J. Tacderan, F. Tabo, I. Castillo, Bueno and Ning Raña, Cirilo & Albina Gamponia, Fred and Pacita Saludes.



Members and officials of AKA and GH in a happy get-together at 1358 Wanaka Street, Honolulu the nerve center of AKA and GH activities.



The crowning of Fely Cristobal as queen Mrs. AKA, Ilocos Norte. From left to right: Rick Agnes, Fred Saludes, Soledad Luna, Fely the Queen, Nora Cabico, Pacita Saludes.



Oath-taking ceremony of officials of AKA-1990-1992.



Lei-draped officers of AKA after recent installation.



A happy Ilokano clan.



LORRY SAOIT
Miss AKA 1991-1992



MR. & MRS. ANTONIO LOCQUIAO



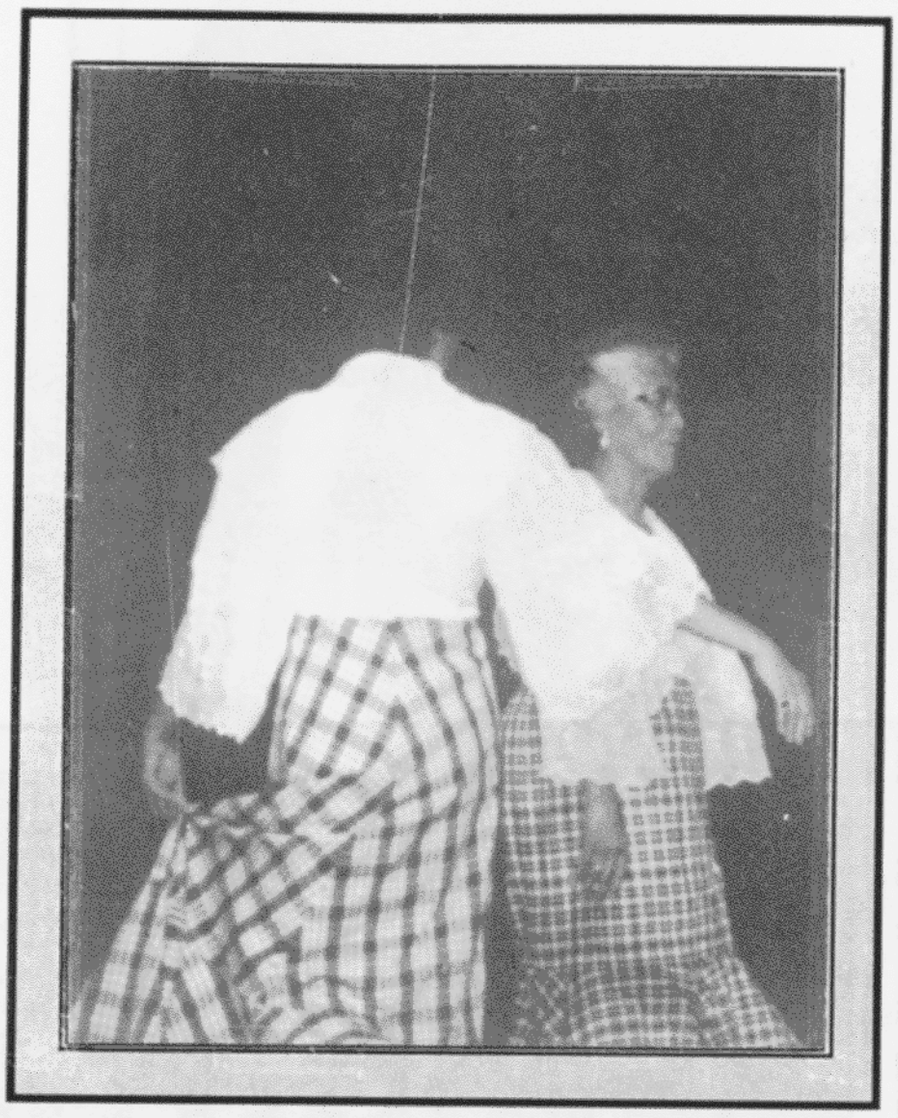
A scene from Fiesta Ti Kailokuan staged by Badoc-Pinili Association of Hawaii.



GUMIL Hawaii dancers and actresses. Left to right: Tessie, Perlie, Edna, Flory, Nora, Fely and Lory.



Celebration of AKA members in 1993 at the CPO Club at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu. Ciryann Locquiao was chosen as Queen of Heart.





Members of AKA performing a native dance to entertain the audience.

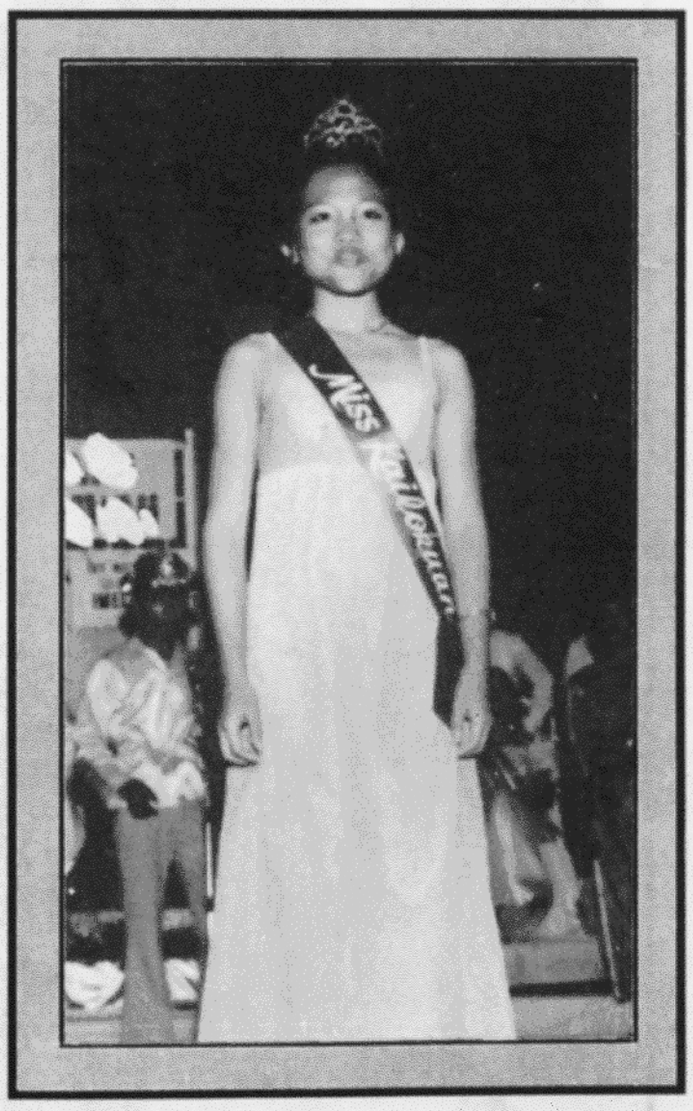




Princess of Kailokuan 1980-1981, Florida Magbual and escort Alex Fermin Magbual.



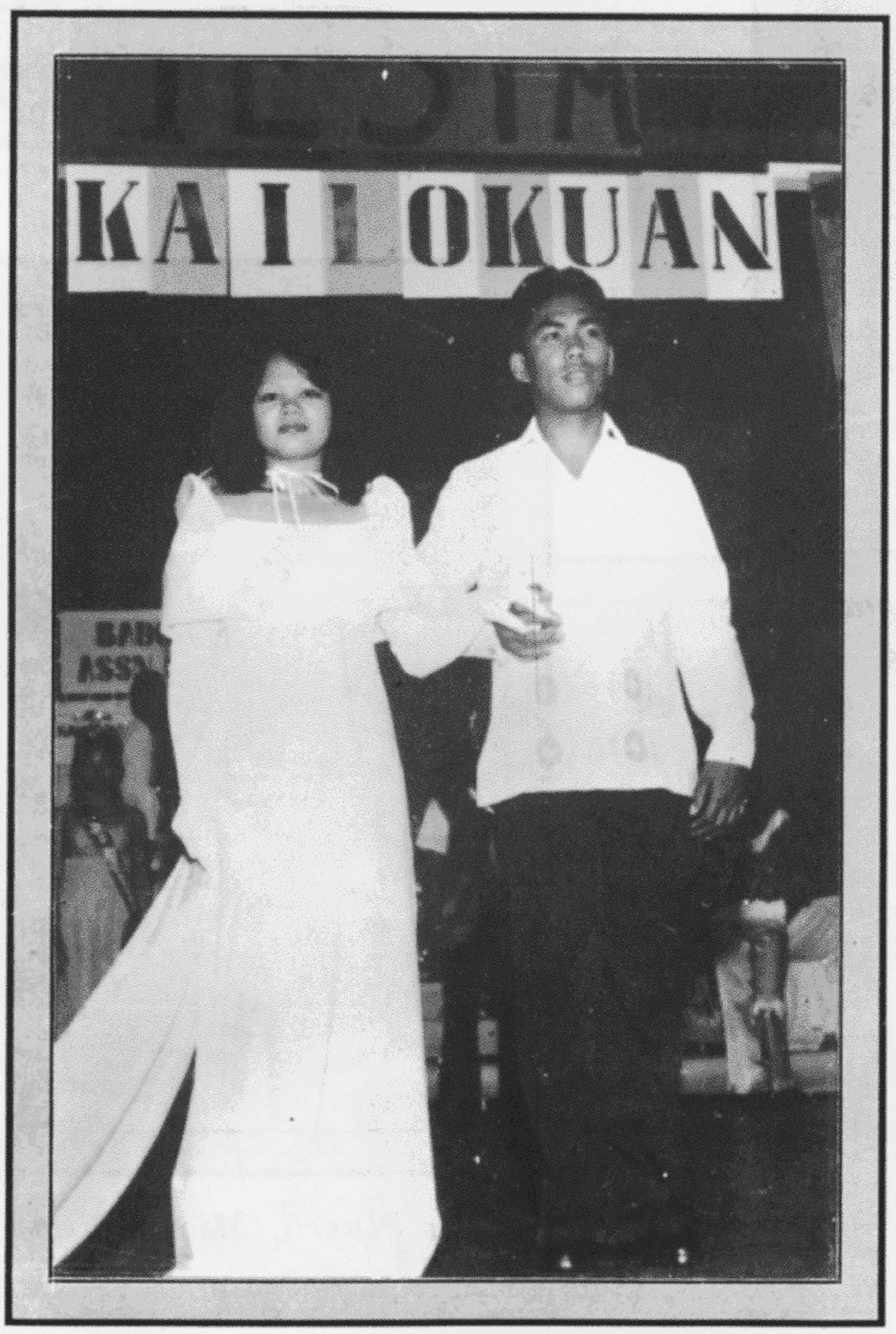
Lovely AKA princesses, 1980-1981: Alice, Grace and Flory, with escorts.



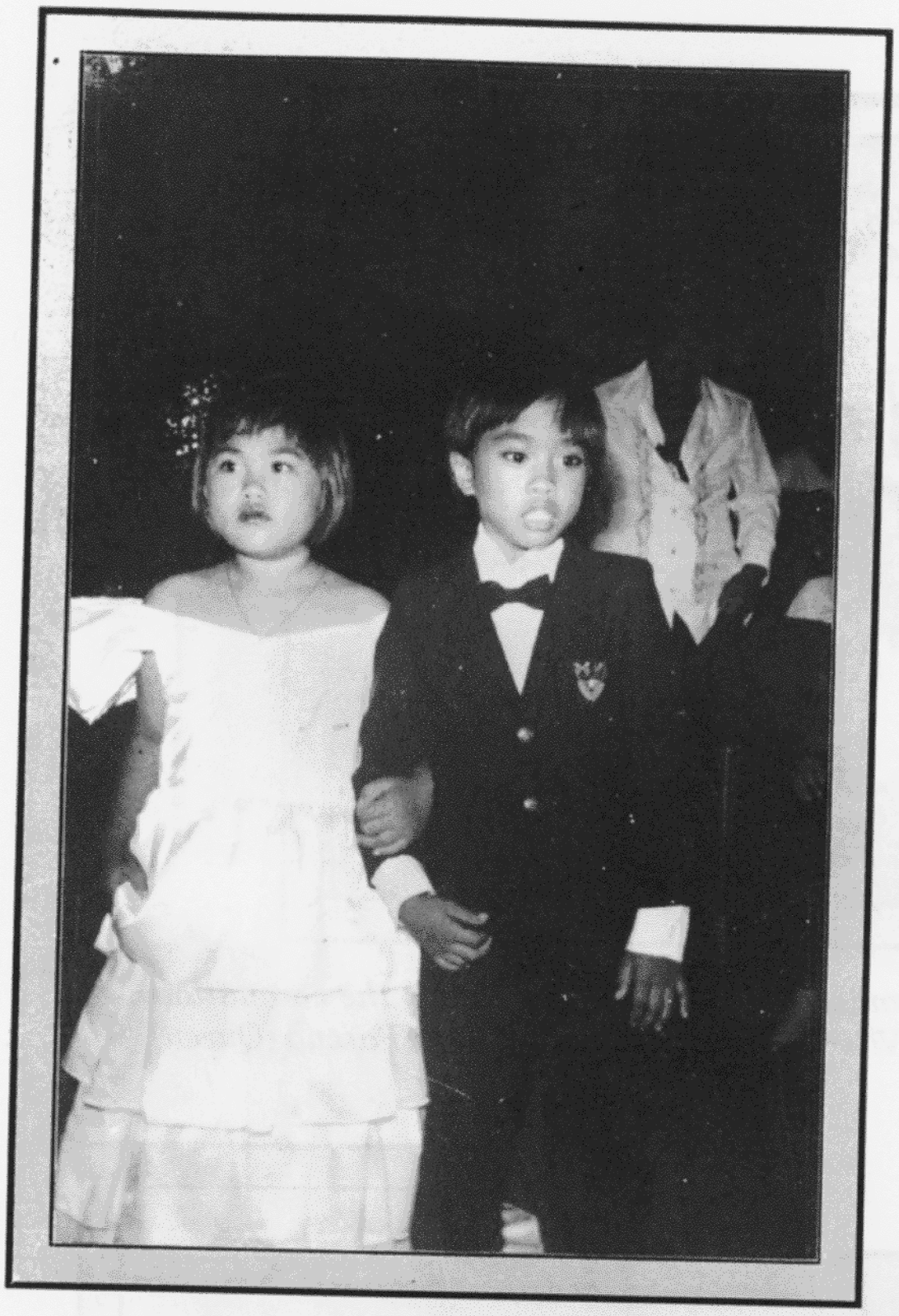
Elsa Pinera, Miss Kailokuan, 1979-1980.



Fiesta ti Kailokuan 1982-83.



Queen Cora Aglogob and her escort marching in the stage after the pageant.



Clarice Galvez is the Little Queen of Fiesta Ti Kailokuan, 1990, escorted by Rick John Andres.



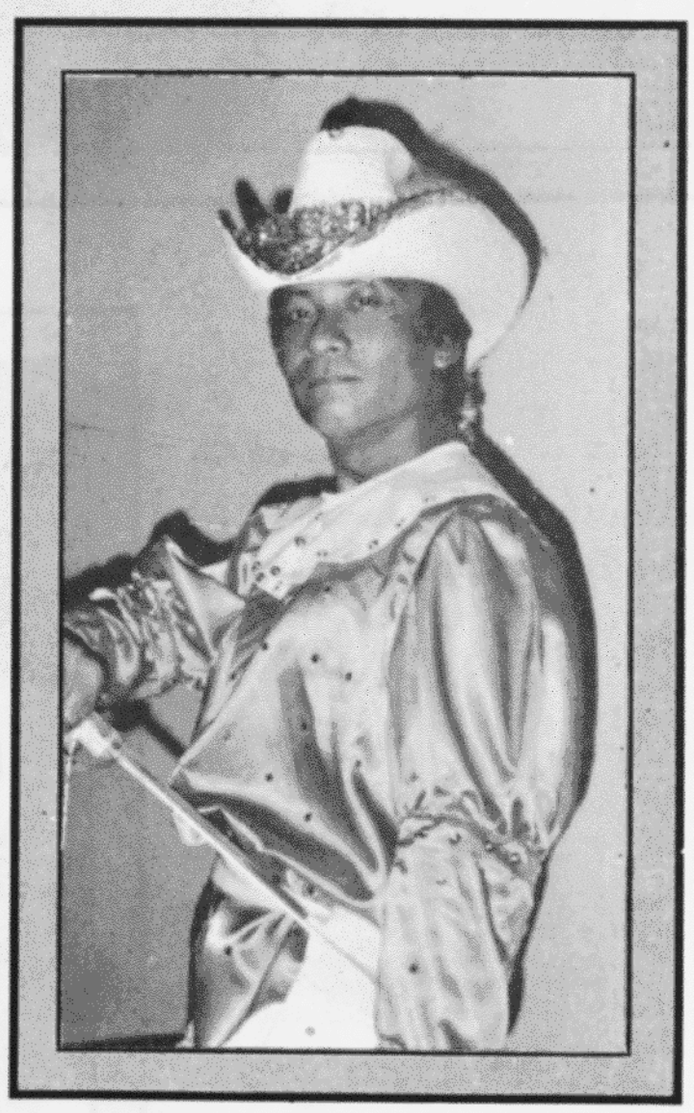
Coronation of Miss Kailokuan 1985.



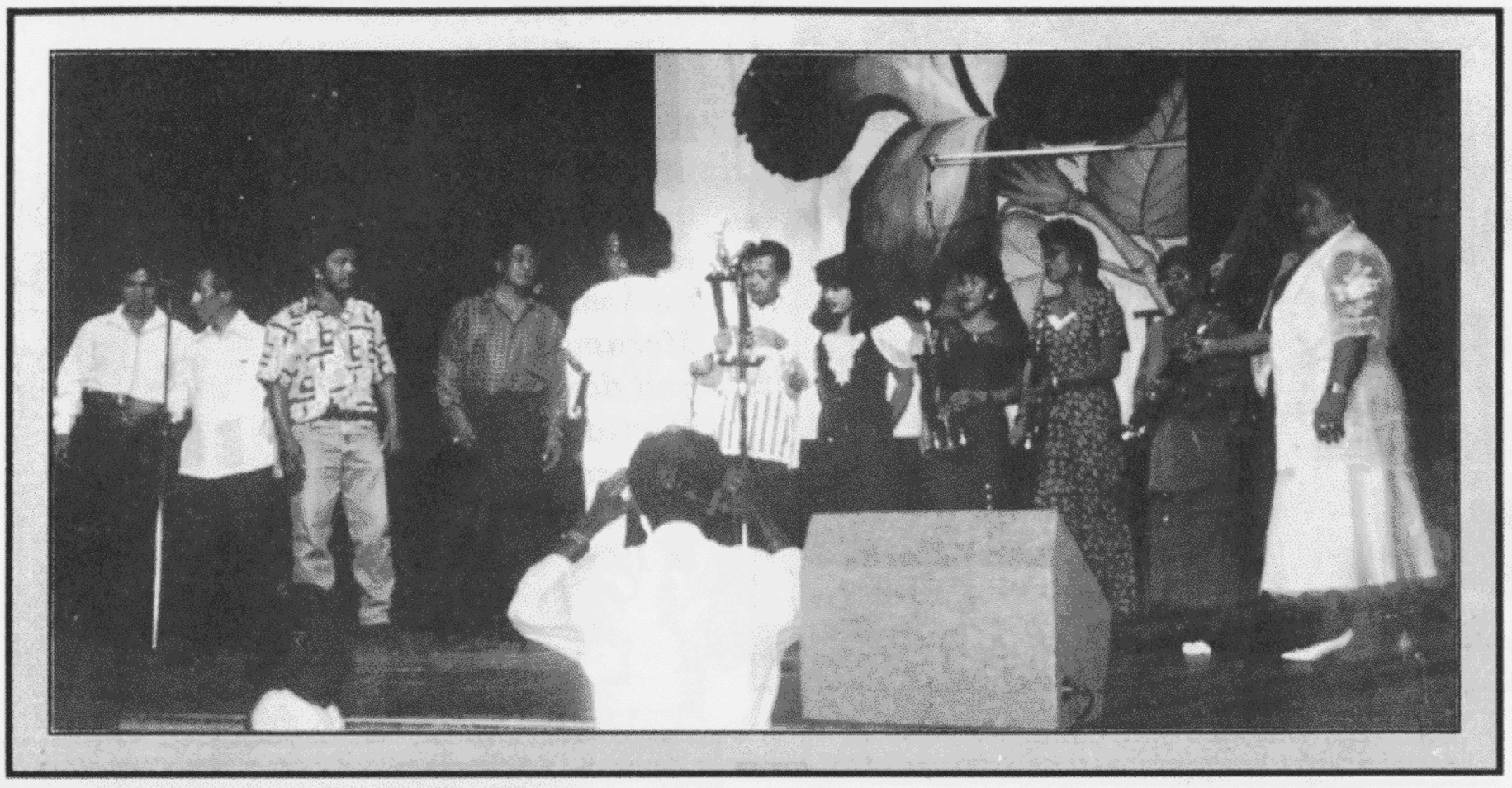
ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA, muses and officials pose after the coronation, 1994. From left to right: Albina Gamponia, Mercy Viloria, Tessie Facunda, Elaine Pascua (Queen), Edna Magbual and the officers of AKA.



Ilokana children sway gracefully on stage.



The princely Efren Sadorra, outstanding actor in the komedia, "Pagarian ni Ari Maddas" another creation of PCS.



Participants in the drama, NATILTIL NGA AYAT, written and directed by Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, sponsored by AKA 1995.



Play, NATILTIL NGA AYAT, on stage, written and directed by Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, president of AKA.



The Ilokano Komedia, another prized Ilokano tradition is brought to stage in Hawaii, in the komedia, Dorada Moramoka, written and directed by Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes. Staged by AKA in Fiesta Ti Kailokuan in 1979.



Muslim against Christian fighting on stage in the komedia, Dorada Moramoka. Pelagio Halaba crosses sword with Carlo Laforga.



Fiesta Ti Kailokuan, 1982-1983.



The dashing and dazzling komediantes awarded trophies.



Participants of Natitil nga Ayat received their trophies after a successful staging of the play.



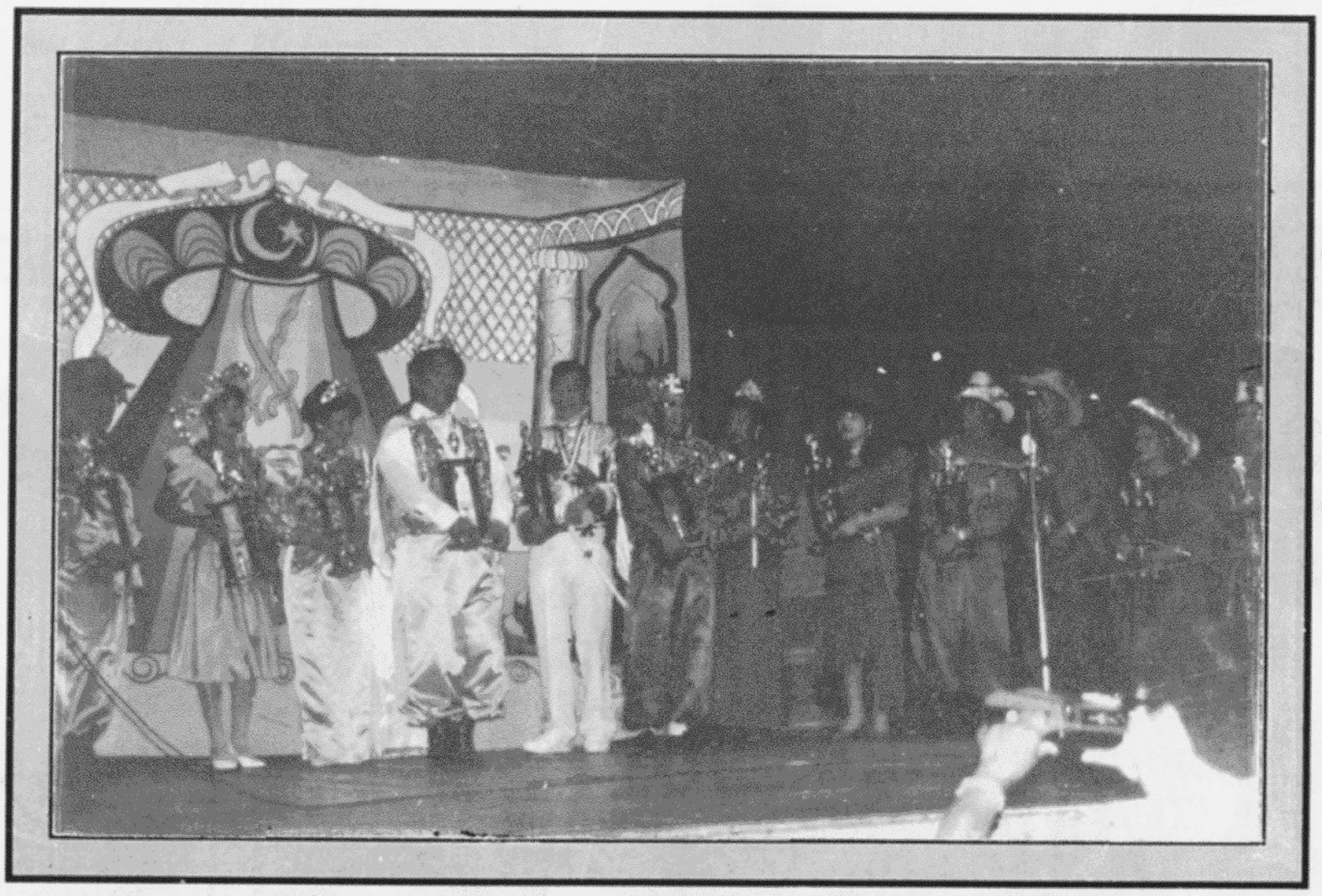
Playwright and director Pacita C. Saludes presenting the cast of a komedia.



The dazzling court in the komedia, KABIBIAG NI PRINSESA AMAPEL



Komediantes on stage in a presentation by AKA at Farrington Auditorium in 1980. On stage are: Amado Yoro, Fely Cristobal, Alberto Abejon, Pelagio Halaba, Chona Tesoro, C. Laforga, and Evelyn.



Another scene in the komedia, BIAG NI PRINSESA AMAPEL staged by AKA on September 25, 1994. From left to right: Carlo Laforga, Fely Cristobal, Edna Magbual, Venia Sidiaren, Roland Pascua, Victor Mon, Fred Saludes, Perlita Sadorra, Flory Fermin, Efren Sadorra, Jose Magbual, Vina Antolin, Dolores Tabion, Nora Cabico, Nora Respicio, Nenita Diga.



The premiere actor and actress in the komedia, KABIBIAG NI PRINSESA AMAPEL, Richard and Mildred Sadorra, staged at Farrington Auditorium on September 25, 1994.



A scene from the komedia, KABIBIAG NI PRINSEPE RICARDO. On stage: Nora Cabico, Cerila Abad, and Ludi Tugadi

Mrs. Ilocos Norte AKA, Mrs. Fely Cristobal and her escort; Mrs. Cristobal is very much active in all activities of AKA and Gumil Hawaii.



Members of Annak Ti Kailokuan in the island of Molokai which Mrs. Saludes and her husband, Mr. Fred Saludes, visited recently.





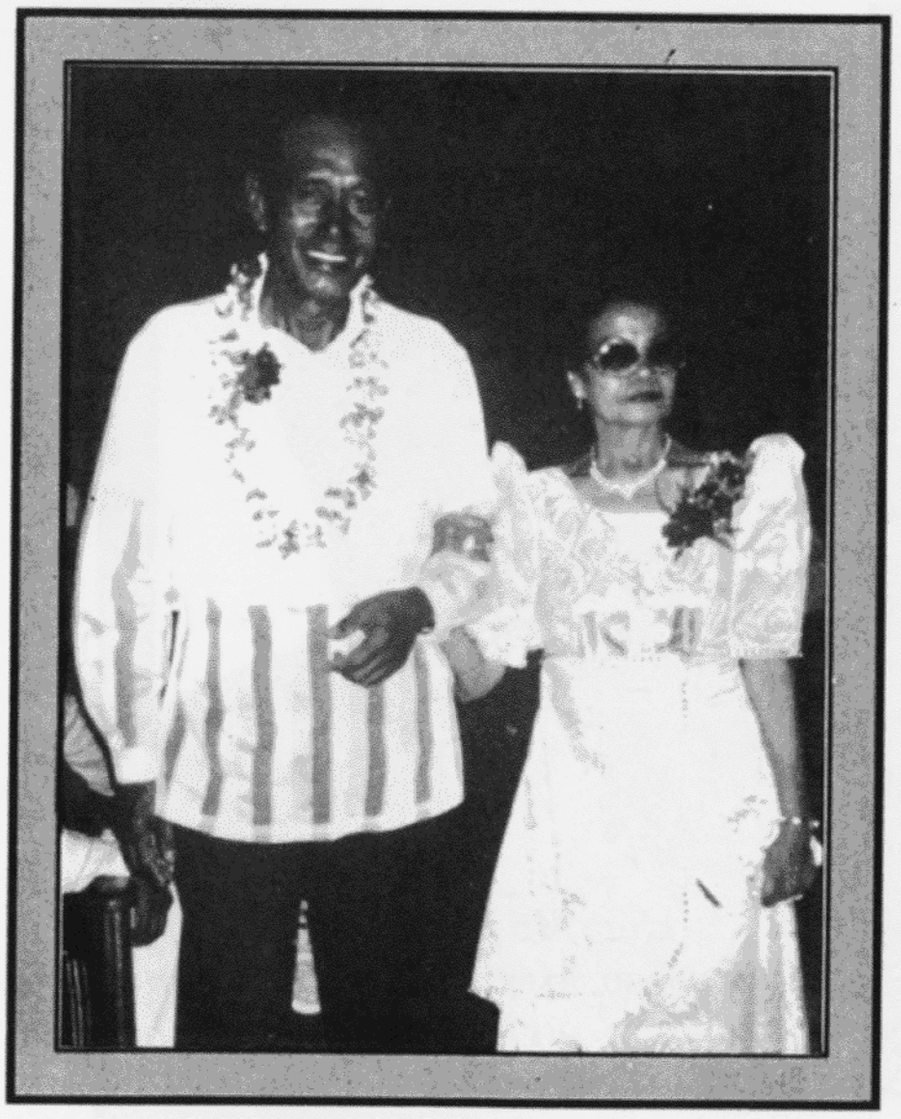
The Ilocanos of Lake Taho, Nevada, USA who were members of AKA.



Komediantes, Jose and Edna Magbual, pose in their colorful and attractive attire after the show.



Mr. and Mrs. Elpidio Antolin, active members of Annak Ti Kailokuan iti America.



Severino Lazo escorts his wife, Pricilla Lazo, Mrs. California AKA '95. He is the Vice President of AKA, City of Torrence Chapter.



Perlita Sadorra, left, and her escort, Efren, is flanked by a visiting educator, Mr. Cornelio Y. Dacanay of Pinili, Ilocos Norte and Mr. Jeremias Calixto.



Her Majesty Queen Ciryann Locquiao, Mrs. AKA '92 together with her two daughters and her husband, Tony.



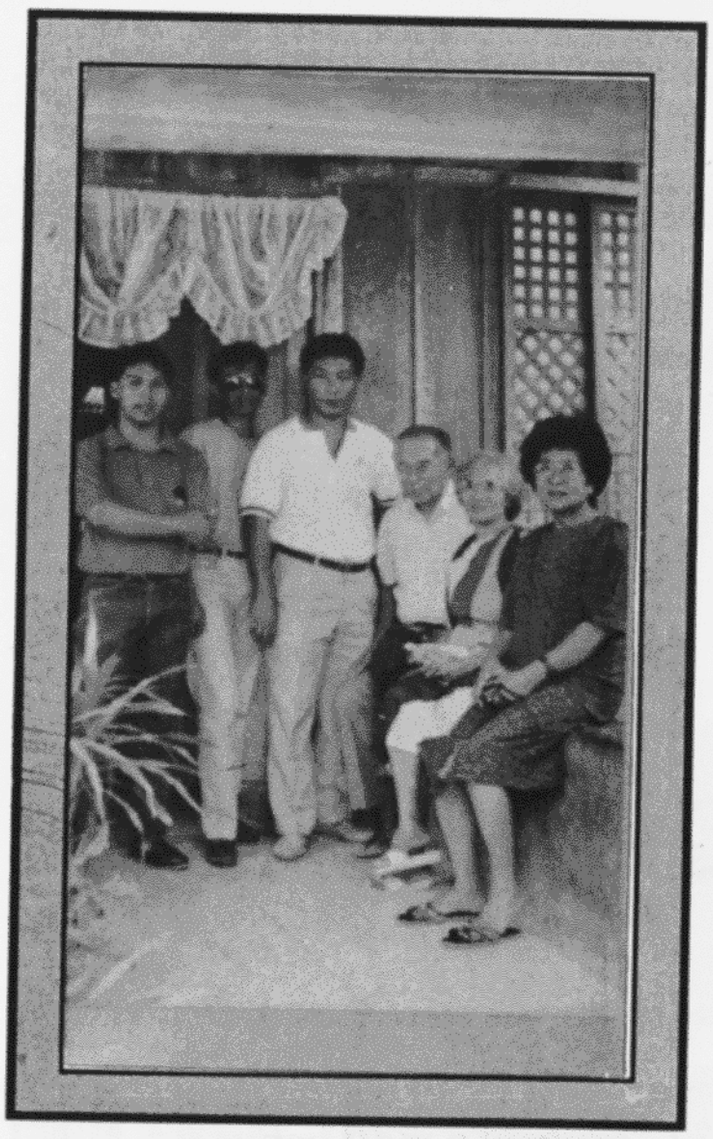
The Lazo's residence at Carson, California, Severino and Pricilla Lazo are shown hosting a dinner to the officials of AKA. From right, Fred Saludes, Benito Luna, and Manang Pacing at the back.



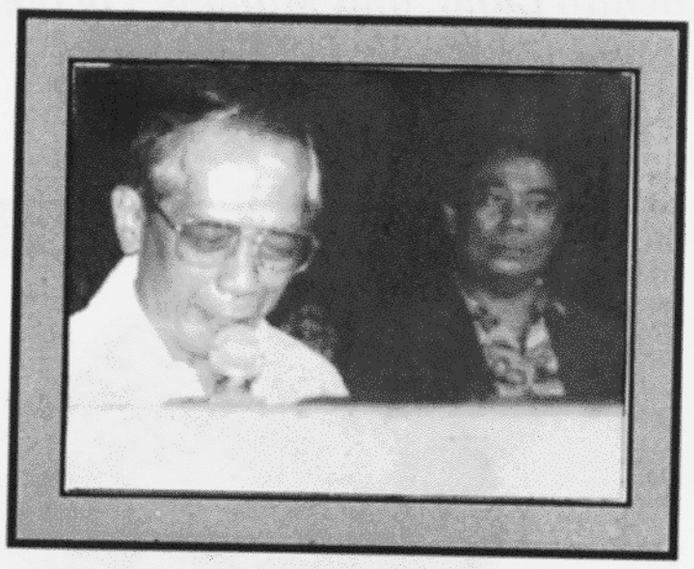
The never-to-fade-out beauty of a most active community leader and writer of Hawaii, Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes



Officers and members of AKA hosted a dinner party in honor of Mr. & Mrs. Jose A. Bragado.



While in the Philippines, Mrs. Saludes took time to pose with the Torralba family of Badoc, Ilocos Norte.



Melchor Agag, Jr. led the invocation before the program begins. At his side is Roland Pascua.



Dean and Mrs. Jeremias Calixto with grandchildren: Nikka and Joshua Calixto.



Mr. & Mrs. Noel Calixto, active leaders of Filipino community of Hawaii particularly the AKA.



Ilocanos in America celebrate Christmas in the American way but they still carry the tradition that families stay together, go to church together, and dine during Noche Buena. Noche Buena is well prepared, all in Filipino menus, by the members of the family. We call this 'Potlock '. Everybody prepare their gift for everyone: Grandmas to their grandchildren, children to their parents, Godparents to their Godchildren. Christmas lights everywhere. but . . . no caroling so far.

This one-year old Ilocana baby can already sense the joy of Christmas. Lindsey Nichole Raneolete is one of the thousands of babies that grow up in the U.S. modern identity, whose I.Q. is more than a three year old normal baby.

LOOKING BACK ...





Miss KAILOKUAN QUEENS

Elsa Pinera 1979-1980
Cora Aglogob 1980-1981
Maritess Antolin 1981-1982
Nora Balon 1982-1983
Merly Yanos 1983-1984
Evangeline Ugale 1984-1985
Araceli Ancheta 1985-1986

Miss ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN (AKA)

Rosemarie de Jesus 1986-1987
Evelyn Sidiaren 1987-1988
Marie Ann Agarpao 1988-1989
Lyn Dacuycuy 1989-1990
Melody Collado 1990-1991
Lory Saoit 1991-1992
Prescy Gelacio 1993-1994

Mrs. ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN

Felipa Lacuesta 1987-1988
Marilyn Duldulao 1988-1989
Florence Paulino 1989-1990
Filomena Agdinaoay 1990-1991
Ciryann Locquiao 1991-1992
Divina Lumabao 1992-1993
Elaine Pascua 1993-1994
Letty Carlier 1994-1995

AKA's CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS . . .














HER MAJESTY
MARILYN I



PERLITA
CLARITA

DAGITI EDITOR



PACITA C. SALUDES

(27 March 1930-). Born in Badoc, Ilocos Norte, she obtained her BSE degree from the Divine Word College, Bangued, Abra. Taught at the same college and later at the Abra College. She founded GUMIL, Abra before immigrating to Hawaii in 1970.

On her arrival in Hawaii, she organized GUMIL Hawaii (1971). Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr., wrote: "It was (only) in 1971 when Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, an officer of the GUMIL Filipinas (Gunglo Dagiti Mannurat nga Ilokano iti Filipinas: Ilokano Writers Association of the Philippines) who has immigrated to Hawaii the previous year, established a Hawaiian chapter of the Association (later known as the GUMIL Hawaii.

"GUMIL Hawaii has since become one of the most active Filipino groups in the state, and by all indications has even outdone the mother association. It has conducted programs over the radio, organized seminars and writers workshops, presented traditional literary forms like the Bucanegan (i.e. poetical jousts named after Bukaneg, the "Father of Ilokano Literature") and zarzuelas (melodramas), organized the Miss GUMIL Hawaii beauty contest to raise funds for their projects, published (four) books, helped launch the Ilokandia Magazine, 'the voice of the Ilokano in Hawaii', and conducted poetry, drama and short story writing contests.

"All these activities are meant to help develop and enrich the Ilokano language and to propagate Ilokano culture among the Filipinos in Hawaii especially the young Ilokanos-Hawaiian-born or recent immigrants from the Philippines - so that they may be aware and, therefore, be proud of their rich Ilokano cultural heritage."

An announcer on the KISA radio station where she maintains a program, Gumiliana Show, she is also a member of different civic organizations in Hawaii including Badoc-Pinili Association. IN Aid Association, Oahu Filipino Community council and Timpuyog USA, Inc. Aside from writing poems, stories and column for Bannawag, she is also a columnist of different periodicals in Hawaii: *Dayasadas* (Pacific Courier), *Potahe* (Hawaii-Filipino News); she also served as associate editor of the Pacific Courier and the Paradise Magazine.

GUMIL Hawaii, under her administration, has so far published nine Iluko books: *Dagiti Pagwadan A Filipino Iti Hawaii* (1974), *Dandaniw: Iloko Ken English* (1975), *Idi kalman Ken Ita* (1978), *GUMIL Hawaii '79; Agtangkayagen* (1977), *Bullalayaw* (1978), *Utek Ni Kayumanggi; Putar Dagiti Ilokano* (1980), *GUMIL Hawaii Iti Sangapulo A Tawen*

(1981), *Bin-i* 1984), and *Dawa* (1989), and GH InTwo Decades, she was also the editor of Tapok, a book published by the Badoc-Pinili Association.

Also a director and a playwright, she has written many Iluko dramas, some of them prize-winning plays, and produced by GUMIL Hawaii for the stage.

She is married to Fred Saludes, also an Ilokano from Sinait, Ilocos Sur and Abra. They have six daugthers and three sons.

Works: (Poems); Sapulenkanto, Masakbayan, Lagip, Nagsantaken Dagiti Parmatak, Panawanka Pay, Mariknak Ti Saem, Ti Imbatim, Sumiplotkanto Laeng, Agsubliakto, Kalman, Dita (Stories): Naalibtak Ni Marlon, Ubbingda Pay, Agkasingin Ti Gasatta, Masursuro Ti Agayat. (Plays): Biktima A Naitan-ok, Gapu Ta Patpatgenka, Agtangkayagen Ti Init, Komedya Ilokana, Anaraar Iti Likud Ti Sipnget.



JEREMIAS A. CALIXTO

Dean Jeremias A. Calixto was born in the town of Vintar, Ilocos Norte on June 13, 1917. He came from a family of common folks. His late father, Felix was a school teacher and a part-time preacher. His late mother, Fausta, was a housekeeper. He came from a family of six brothers and one sister, Dr. Consolacion C. Domingo, a retired assistant superintendent of the city schools of Manila.

He was a consistent honor student from the elementary to the university. He graduated as valedictorian in the former Ilocos Norte Normal School, now the College of Education of the Mariano Marcos State University. He was granted a UNESCO scholarship at Asian Institute for Teacher Educators at the University of the Philippines. He graduated number one in his class of teacher scholars from various Asian countries: Afghanistan, China (Taiwan), South Korea, Nepal, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

He began his teaching career as a barrio school teacher and then served as an instructor, curriculum coordinator, registrar of the Northern Luzon Teachers College/Northern Luzon State College (now the College of Education of the Marcos State University). He retired as the Dean of Student Affairs of the College of Education of the MMSU.

While he served as a teacher (and even before he became one) he was a writer both in English and Iloko. Some of his stories in English originally published by the Philippines Free Press were included in the annual selections of the best stories selected by Delfin Freznosa and Manuel Viray. A couple of his poems, originally published in the Bannawag (*Dagiti Maris ti Biag and Aweng Dagiti Di Matay a*

Kanta) were translated into Russian by a noted Russian poet and now are found in the Russian library in Moscow. (Dr. Marcelino Foronda in his book on Iloko Poetry included the above poems.) Some of his stories published by the Bannawag were included in the annual selections of the best Ilokano stories by the late Dr. Hermogenes Belen. Some of his stories were included in short story anthologies by Juan Hidalgo and by the GUMIL Hawaii. He is co-author of many Iloko readers that used to be read in the public schools. He has published a selection of his stories in his book: TI SARI ITI ALAD.

As a writer he has received a number of literary awards. He was one among some fifteen Ilokano writers awarded by the National Press Club as 'OUTSTANDING ILOKANO WRITER" on November 26 1980. He was one among Filipino writers like Napoleon Rama, Brilliantes, Benjamin Pascual, Horencio Hernando, Kerima Polotan, the Tiempo's, among others awarded by the Writers Union of the Philippines in Parangal in August, 1984. On December 8, 1985 he was awarded the Distinguished Citizen's Award (for his literary works) by the town of Vintar, particularly by SARANAY ti Vintar, an association of Vintarineans residing in Manila. He was awarded as OUTSTANDING WRITER OF THE YEAR (1990) by GUMIL Hawaii. GUMIL Filipinas accorded him the PEDRO BUCANEG AWARD on April 20, 1991, in Aparri, Cagayan. He is also a recipient of the UMPIL award given by the UNION NG MGA MANUNULAT SA FILIPINAS (Writers Union of the Philippines) on August 31, 1991.

Dean Jeremias A. Calixto is a World War II Veteran. For sometime he resided in Hawaii with his wife (1985-1990). He worked closely with Mrs. Pacita C. Saludes, president of both GUMIL Hawaii and ANNAK TI KAILOKUAN ITI AMERICA.

He also served for sometime as Sangguniang Bayan Secretary of Vintar, Ilocos Norte.

Dean Calixto is married to the former Trinidad A. Camaquin of Vintar. They have six children all professional Edna Calixto Sampayan, Perla Calixto Foronda, Jeremias Jr., Felix II, Noel (now residing in Hawaii) and Reynante.



RICARTE A. AGNES

Born in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, an engineer by profession. Upon graduation from college, he held various positions as a government employee.

In 1966, he found himself working in Baguio City. He was designated later on as a project engineer in Nueva Ecija province from 1977 to 1981. He became a counterpart for Japan International Cooperation Agency (road Construction) and then as chief of the engineering division in 1983. In January 1986, Malacañang promoted him but he resigned after a month when he decided to immigrate to Hawaii. He was then 42 years old.

He was in his third year as a college student at the Mapua Institute of Technology, Manila when

he began to write for the Bannawag magazine. Coming from a poor family, the payments for his numerous short stories and essays were a great help in his schooling. After obtaining his degree, however, he was forced to abandon his writing career due to pressures of work.

He was already in Hawaii when he decided to return to his first love: writing fiction. This happened when he returned as a balikbayan and visited the editorial office of the Bannawag in October 1989. Back in Honolulu, Hawaii, he joined the GUMIL Hawaii Literary Contest in December 1989 and his one-act play, *Dagiti Saguday A Sagrapenda*, won a prize. In 1990, he joined the Gov. Roque Ablan Awards for Iloco Literature (GRAAFIL) based in Laoag City and his entry in the short story category, *Dagiti Turod Ti Bantay Kadkadir*, won First Honorable Mention; while in 1991, his short story, *No Margaay Ti Uneg Ti Daga*, garnered Third Prize in the same contest. These stories, together with his award-winning play, were included in the book, GUMIL Hawaii Iti Dua A Dekada (1971-1991), published by GUMIL Hawaii and edited by Pacita C. Saludes, Jeremias A. Calixto, Carlo M. Laforga and himself.

An active member of GUMIL Hawaii, he is also the incumbent president of the civic organization, the New Sarrateneos of Hawaii. Being a native of Sarrat, he is likewise the charter president of the Sarrat Padsan Jaycees.

He married the former Maximina Sario, an educator, of Antamok, Itogon, Benguet. They have three children: Gilbert, Jo Anne, and Richard. They now reside in Honolulu, Hawaii, together with his mother, Juana Agnes.



CARLO M. LAFORGA

He was born in Cagayan on November 24, 1951. His parents were Hilario Laforga (deceased) and Cleotilde Magbual Laforga. He spent his boyhood in Badoc, Ilocos Norte where his parents came from. He is the third among four brothers: Orlino, Jimmy, Rodolfo.

Carlo is one of the respected vernacular writers now living in Hawaii. His forte are poetry and the short story. Most of his works were published in the Bannawag, Ilokandia and the Hawaii-Filipino News (the two latter both defunct).

He is an active member of various organizations in Hawaii, particularly GUMIL Hawaii, Badoc-Pinili Aid Association of Hawaii, Annak ti Kailokuan iti America and others. He is an outstanding writer-dramatist having acted in various plays at Farrington Auditorium.

He has been co-editor of GUMIL-Hawaii Iti Dua A Dekada. He is married to the former Marietta Agustin of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, a one-time Miss GUMIL Filipinas. They are blessed with one child: Prince Marlowe.

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS:

EMILIO L. ALVAREZ

(1899-1974-). He was born at Laoag, Ilocos Norte on June 22, 1899 to Francisco V. Alvarez of Manila and Emilia Mata Lallave of Laoag. He had his primary schooling at the Laoag Central School. He finished his intermediate years from the Shamrock Elementary School and went on for his freshman and sophomore years at the Ilocos Norte High School. He left Laoag in 1918 to resume his high school in Manila. He finished his secondary education from the Manila High School in 1919. He worked as head of the Typewriting Department of the Universal Institute from 1919 to 1921. At the same time, he taught Spanish classes in the same Institute. In 1931, Alvarez finished his Preparatory Engineering from the Philippine School of Arts and Trades. He then took advanced formal special classes at the Casino Español.

Upon finishing his preparatory engineering, he was hired as typist of cataloque cards in the Philippine Library and Museum. He worked there from 1923-1926. He was later on promoted as Catalogue Assistant in the National Library from 1926-1930. While serving in the National Library, he was also rendering part-time service at the Army and Navy Club in Manila assuming the position as librarian from 1926-1929.

Alvarez was a working student. Upon graduation in 1930 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce from the Jose Rizal College in Manila, he went back to Laoag and married Violeta Castro with whom he has six children - four girls and two boys. He was at that time appointed Librarian of the National Library, Ilocos Norte Branch which position he held until his retirement in 1964. While serving as librarian in Laoag, he continued to enroll in som,e courses at St. William College (now Divine Word College of Laoag) from 1947 to 1952 and completed eighty-six (86) extra college units.

Emilio Alvarez as Provincial Librarian also assumed extra official position in the province. This shows the library's harmonious relations with prominent government officials during his term. He was Director-General of Ilocos Norte Provincial Carnivals from 1932-1941. In 1934, he was appointed Provincial Boy Scout Commissioner of Ilocos Norte until 1941. Alvarez was also president of the Laoag Agricultural Credit Association.

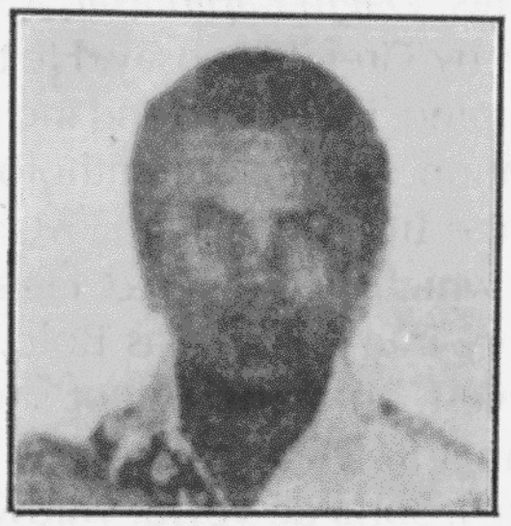
Alvarez was not only active in civic-cultural activities. From 1941 to 1945, he was an intelligence officer of the guerilla unit under Governor Roque Ablan. He was also hired as Spanish Instructor by the Divine Word College of Laoag, 1946-1963, handling courses after office hours. Even after his retirement, he was appointed Director for Cultural Matters for the province of Ilocos Norte by the Provincial Board, 1968-1974. In the famous Nayong Pilipino in Manila, he was historian and Cultural Director during the Ilocos Norte Week. Alvarez also initiated the fourth Centennial celebration of the Christianization of the Ilocos and was Cultural Director for this occasion from December 1972 to January 1973.

An authority in Iloco history, Alvarez was engaged by the Philippine Tobacco Administration in Quezon City as Researcher on the History of the Tobacco Monopoly of the Colonial Government enforced from the year 1782 to 1882 and the history of the Tobacco Monopoly Monument in the plaza of Laoag City.

While serving as librarian, Alvarez was for almost two years, a columnist of the *Ilocos Times*, the foremost local paper of Ilocos Region. His column

was *Ilocaniana*. He was also associate editor of the *Ilocos Review* of which two of his articles were made famous. These are *How the Ilocos Region Got Its Name* published in the July-December 1969, and *Pamulinawen*, the Regional Song of Ilocandia. Published in the January-June 1970 issue.

The Ilocos Review introduced Emilio L. Alvarez as librarian, folklorist, historian, composer, writer, musician, and civic religious leader. The publication also credited him as having pioneered in the rediscovery and dissemination of Iloco culture.



ADVIENTO AMIGABLE

He is the epitome of the adventurous and restless Ilokano youth. About himself, he has this to share:

"I was born then grew up in Cagayan but my parents were migrants from the towns of Vigan and San Vicente, Ilocos Sur. I graduated from the Philippine Maritime Institute, Manila in 1957.

"After my graduation, I worked as an apprentice in an inter-island ship plying the routes between the Bicol region, the Visayas and Mindanao. After a while, I boarded a fishing boat and scoured the seas of Palawan Island. Sitangkay and Tawi-tawi.

"When I finally received my license, I boarded a Swedish ship and became its Third mate. Thus began my exodus from one ship to another, ships which belonged to different nations, while I had my sojourn in Europe and in the United States. Of the eight foreign ships I boarded, I was able to circumnavigate the world many times. I had set foot on almost all well-known ports of the world, in America, Canada, South America, Scandinavia, Europe, Africa, Middle East, the Far East, the South Pacific, New Zealand and Australia.

"In between the different periods of my boarding different foreign ships. I was also able to work in the shipyards of Guthenburg, Sweden, and Hamburg, Germany. I also boarded a tugboat which hauled barges from the different ports of Japan, Korea and China.



JOSE A. BRAGADO

(25 Aug. 1936). Born in Tabucolan, Santa, Ilocos Sur, is the fifth of seven children of Emilio Bragado, who died in 1948, and Timotea Asia, who passed away in 1973.

He began his schooling during World War II at the Santa Elementary School. While in Grade IV, he developed a keen interest and facility in reading Bannawag. In Grade VI he started writing verses and stories in Iluko.

At the Santa High School, he paid only one-half his tuition fee. A self-supporting student, he went to school in the daytime and engaged in fishing in the sea and nearby river in the evening.

His first poem *Saringit* appeared in the Feb. 20, 1956 issue of Bannawag. This was followed by *Ilem*, a short story on high school students. For these initial achievements he was awarded a certificate of distinction as Writer of the year when he graduated n 1956.

After his father died, he hacked his way to Manila. He was among 24, out of 500, who passed the entrance examinations for the armed forces in Camp Murphy (now Camp Aguinaldo), but he soon got tired having to wait for all, not the least helped by information that only 12 would be recruited. Giving up his dream of a military life, he initially served as a laborer.

He worked as building inspector during the construction in 1959 of a factory of Ramie Textiles, Inc., in Polo. Bulacan (now Valenzuela, Metro Manila). When the weaving loom parts arrived from abroad, he helped assemble them and when the looms were in operation, he became a loom mechanic. Meantime while trying to obtain a college education, he kept writing for Bannawag.

In 1962, he received 3rd honorable mention prize for his story *Kaarngi Ti Nasipnget a Rabii* (Like Evening). Another story, *Ti Pasala, ti Bantay ken ti Ugsa*, (The Dance, the Mountain and the Deer) won third prize in 1963. In 1965, his story *Buneng* (The Bolo) won first prize.

When Constante C. Casabar resigned as editor of Bannawag, he was invited to join the staff as proofreader and became one on Oct. 13, 1965, knocking off for some college units every now and then.

His first novel *Saringit* (Sapling) was serialized in Bannawag starting Aug. 16, 1965.

In 1967, he became movie editor; in 1971 literary editor; in 1973 news and comics editor; and since 1978 short story and poetry editor.

His first short story in Tagalog titled Parang Hinubog Na Bakal appeared in Liwayway on April 29, 1974. The publisher National Book Store included this in a book Sining ng Komunikasyon 2 for high school use; the story was finally incorporated in a textbook.

He has written roughly 50 stories, 50 poems and 120 feature articles, seven novels in comics format and a dozen stories also as comics, all of them published in Bannawag. Three other novels and stories, all in comics format, appeared in Hawaii-Filipino News published in Hawaii.

His novels in limpid prose, serialized in Bannawag illustrate his fertile mind; Saringit (Sapling), 20 chapters, Gapu Ta Dinak Maawatan (Because You Can't Understand Me), 16 chapters, Hawayana (Hawaiian Lady), 15 chapters, Isla Furikawa (Furikawa Isle), 30 chapters, Sabong Ti Bagbag (Firetree Blossom), 30 chapters, *Dagiti Babassit a Basol ni San Lucas* (The Slight Sins of St. Luke), 10 chapters, *Bimmaka Ranch* (Bimmaka Ranch),40 chapters, *Saem* (Agony), 30 chapter, Lipatennak (Forget Me), 30 chapters, Babay Filipinas (Adieu, Philippines), 40 chapters, Gilayab ti Daga (Land in Conflagration), 42 chapters, *Congressman* Pitong 1, 57 chapters, Congressman Pitong 2, 70 chapters, and Impierno Iti Paraiso (hell in Paradise),.

Several of his works have been published as books or included in anthologies. Thus, *Saringit ken Napili a Sarita*, his first novel and several of his short stories, appeared in book in 1968. An anthology, *Ballatinaw*, edited by Dr. Godofredo S. Reyes and Pelagio A. Alcantara, included his short story tilt. The same was reproduced in an anthology of prize winning stories, *Dagiti Kapintasan a Sarita iti Iluko*, 1969, edited by Greg Laconsay. He translated this story into Filipino, titled *Itak*, and included in a pioneer publication venture, an anthology in the Filipino language titled *Kurditan*: *Mga Kuwentong Iluko*, 1988, which he co-edited. He also translated the same story into English, as Bolo, published in Ilocano Harvest, an anthology of short stories edited by Manuel S. Diaz and Pelagio A. Alcantara. Critic Vicente I. Soria de Veyra, Midweek, Dec. 20, 1989 issue, said: "Jose Bragado's The Bolo" is a strong piece that knows fiction art. It is gifted with a richness that happens by its tightness, a tightness that happens by its penetration into what it's about and what's unnecessary to it. It is here I got the feeling the author knows what he wants to do, how shall he do it in this art. It does need some polishing and some editing, but at the roots it is a firm piece of work. Bragado knows his characters."

Critic Paul B. Zafaralla, in his column "Chairoscuro", Marie Claire, July 7, 1988, said: "Culture clash, this time clearly graphic menacingly fiery and all but bloody, returns in *Buneng* (Bolo) by Jose A. Bragado. The first person narrator is a blacksmith, and the story immediately leaves its mark because of this viewpoint. Buneng is responsible for the college studies of Antonio, the narrator's elder brother. Buneng likewise will send him to college after his elder brother has graduated, found a job, and help finance his college education. But the inevitable intervenes. A lady puts out the fire in Buneng, a bladed weapon fashioned from a crude junk, which is now a symbol of burning ambition. Magdalena is her name. Wife of Antonio.

As the two bolos clash - the narrator and Antonio - the former in a spark of genius, suddenly realizes the wisdom inherent in life. And man's way of life."

His poem, *Anaraar*, was included in *Da Angalo Ken Aran*, 1968, an anthology of poems in Iluko and English edited byGodofredo S. Reyes. His poem, Kappia, (Peace), was published, with an accompanying English prose translatin, by Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. in an extensive anthology of Iluko poetry titled Kutibeng: Philippine Poetry in Iloko, 1976. An essay as well as a Dallot, or chant, appeared in the anthology, Ferdinand E. Marcos: Kalasag Ti Filipinas, 1978, edited by Dr. Godofredo S. Reyes. His story, Ti Rugi ti Gil-ayab, was included in Alintatao, 1981, edited by Reynaldo A. Duque. He published *Tapno Makasuratka iti Daniw, Sarita, Salaysay ken Nobela*, 1978, with Dionisio S. Bulong and Casimiro S. de Guzman as his co-editors. Three poems of his were included in Pluma: Siit ken Rosas, 1988, edited by Amado I. Yoro. Ten poems appeared in Talibagok, 1987, of which he was co-editor. His poems *Diak Ammo*) (Don't Know) and *Makilumlumba Iti Oras* (Racing Against Time) and one short story *Maysa A Panawen*: 1987 (There Was A Time: 1988) issue of Ani, a yearly literary publication of the Cultural Center of the Philippines; the No. 7 volume was edited by Herminio S. Beltran, Jr. and Jose A. Bragado.

In 1982, the Philippine Writers Foundatin of the Cultural Center of the Philippines gave a writing grant to him for his epic poem Pamulinawen. In 1988, he received a writing grant from the Cultural Center of the Philippines for his collection of short stories *Lunod Iti Kabambantayan* ken dadduma pay a Sarita. In 1990, he received a new CCP writing grant, for playwriting in Iluko.

In GUMIL Filipinas (Ilokano Writers Association of the Philippines), he served as officer, 1972 to 1975; vice-president, 1976-1987; and director, 1987-1989. He was elected president of GUMIL Metro Manila, 1988-1989; and president of GUMIL Filipinas, 1989-1991. He is also director of the Unyon ng mga Manunulat sa Pilipinas (Writers Union of the Philippines), 1987 to the present; twice member of UMPIL Search Committee on National Achievment Award for Literature, and member of the board of judges in literary contests sponsored by GUMIL Hawaii, Governor Roque Ablan Award for Iluko Literature (GRAAFIL), Economy tours and Travel, Inc. Literary Award; and GETSMAIL (Gov. Evaristo "Titong" Singson Memorial Award for Iluko Literature).

A member of the national Press Club of the Philippines since 1976, he was assigned to serve in a committee that selected 16 Outstanding Ilocano Journalists and Writers, through the sponsorship of the National Press Club in 1980. As one of the directors of the Philippine Agricultural Journalists Association, he was selected as one of seven Filipino delegates to the Fourth World Congress of Agricultural Journalists in Hamburg, West Germany on June 15-21, 1980. He took the opportunity to visit Paris, New York, California and Hawaii.

In his capacity as literary editor of Bannawag and as Vice President of GUMIL Filipinas, he spoke at the 12th seminar-workshop on Iluko Literature and at the 75th Anniversary of the Immigration of Filipinos to Hawaii in Honolulu, on Sept. 6-7, 1981; also at a seminar-workshop of GUMIL Hawaii in Honolulu on 1984; and 1990.

As president of GUMIL Filipinas, he attended a national conference in Makiling, Laguna, 1989, upon the invitation of the Presidential Commission on Culture and Arts (PCCA). He participated in the National Writers Conference in Cebu City 1989. He took part in the national conference and workshop on the use of folk media in Child Survival and Development initiated by the Asian Institute of Journalism and UNICEF at the National Arts Center in Makiling, on Jan. 17-20, 1990.

Designated coordinator for Luzon by the National Committee on Literary Arts, PCCA, he attended the National Conference on Literature at the Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City on April 19-23, 1990 and read a paper on the steady development of Iluko Literature. He also participated in the National Conference on Grassroots Writing sponsored by the same committee, at the National Arts Center in Makiling on Nov. 8-11, 1990 and talked on the process of writing which uses a comics format.

As a member of the National Committee on

Language and Translation, PCCA, he attended the National Conference and Workshops at the Teachers Camp, BaguioCity, on June 28-July 1, 1990. The National Committee on Translation for a three-year term, 1991-1993.

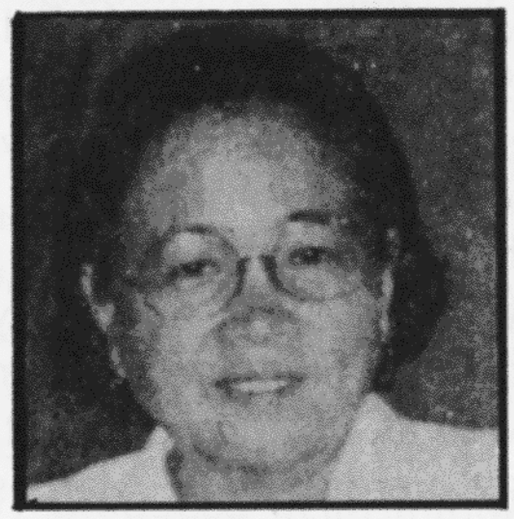
On Aug. 22, 1991, he read a paper on Pagsasalin sa Pilipino ng Panitikang Bernakular at a national conference for translation, sponsored by the National Committee on Language and Translation, PCCA, at the Philippine Normal College.

He also received awards including a certificate of Distinction as the Outstanding Son of Santa on April 25, 1974. The Office of the Mayor and Chairman of the Integrated Municipal Development Assembly also honored him with a certificate of Distinction for Journalism on March 20, 1976 and also with the Josefa Gabriela Silang Award on Dec. 24, 1977. In reiteration of admiration on him the Gabriela Silang Life Achievement Award on Iloco Literature on June 12, 1989. The National Capital Region, Division of City School, 3rd District, Metro Manila recognized his indefatigable sevices as President of Caybiga Elementary/Barangay High School, Parents-Teachers Association from 1975 to 1981, and presented him with a Testimonial of Sincere Appreciation on March 23, 1981 in Caloocan City. For his accomplishements in preserving and enhancing Iluko Literature, he was given a plaque of merit by GUMIL Hawaii and the Badoc-Pinili Association on July 3, 1980 in Honolulu. In recognition of devoted and valuable services that he rendered to GUMIL Hawaii over the years, the organization and its membership presented him with a Certificate of Appreciation on Sept. 2, 1990, when he was in Honolulu.

He campaigned for a Batasang Pambansa seat in the 1984 elections in his Ilocos Sur District but lost.

He is also the president of Securities and Exchange registered Child Jesus School of Kalookan City, Bagong Silang, Kalookan City (elementary level).

Married the former Crispina J. Balderas of Bauang, La Union, on Oct. 27, 1960. She is working in a dissertation for a Doctor of Philosophy degree. They have nine, children: Josefina, Jose, Jr., Alicia, Crispin, Eleanor, Concepcion, Ray, Jeamor and Doody, who died five days after birth.



CRISPINA B. BRAGADO

(25 Oct. 1937-). Born in Buy-otan, Buang, La Union, she was employed as secretary-treasurer at the Tejano Law Office, Bauang when she began writing short stories for Bannawag. The Iluko weekly published her first story Dalluyon in its Nov. 10, 1958 issue.

That triggered off her career as writer. She has written 37 short stories, six folktales and 42 features. Some of her stories have been included in different anthologies published by GUMIL; *Dagiti Kapintasan A Sarita Dagiti Ilokano, 24 A Sarita Dagiti Ilokano, Alintatao, Talugading, Kurditan and Ani 7* by the CCP. A grantee of the Philippine Writers Foundation, Cultural Center of the Philippines in 1982 for the essay category, she obtained her Associate in Commerce title from Father Burgos College , San Fernando, La Union, her BSEE degree from Far Eastern University (Manila), MA in Education from the University of Sto. Tomas, and she is a candidate for PhD at the same university. She is at present the principal (II) of Paso de Blas Elementary School, Valenzuela, Metro Manila; Associate Professor III at the Manila Central University and directress of Child Jesus School of Kalookan City. She has published a textbook for Grade V pupils, and Pilipinas At Karating Sa Bagong Lipunan.

She is married to Jose A. bragado, another Iluko writer.

Major works (Stories): *Ekiosmi, Ading; Maysa a Rupa ti Politika; No Naggibusen Ti Bileg; Ikkis Iti Sardam.*



PETER LA JULIAN

(18 Jan. 1940-). Born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, he attended public schools before he enrolled at the University of the Philippines where he took up B.S. in Foreign Service.

A writer in Iluko and English, he was one of the seven members of an ecumenical group that translated the Holy Bible into Iluko. He served as officer-in-charge of the Ministry of Public Information in Ilocos Sur and later in Baguio City. He resigned from the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) in the late 1980s for personal reasons. A freelance writer, he is a member of GUMIL Filipinas.

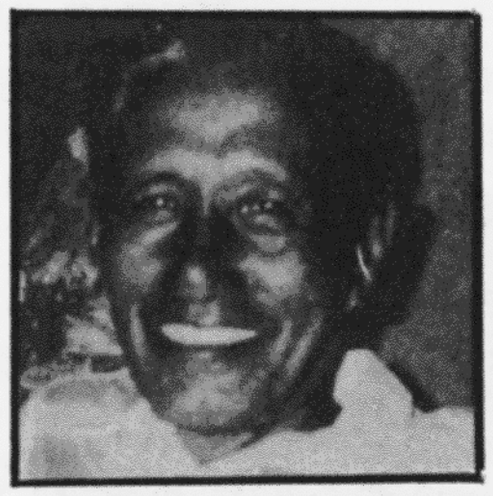
He edited *Rang-ay*, the official paper of the MPI Regional Office No. 1 (now out of circulation). He was an editorial writer and columnist of Ilocos Times, North Tribune, Midland Courier and other regional papers. His early editorials, columns and news appeared in the Labor. He has also contributed his poems and articles in English to some national publications, particularly the defunct Free Press, Graphic and Focus magazines. He was a recipient of a special award from Focus Philippines in 1979 for his poems in English.

As an Iluko writer, he has published three novels, more than 30 short stories, and numerous poems and articles in Bannawag. His story, *Maysa A Rabii Idiay Santa Marcela*, won second prize in the annual short story contest sponsored by the Economy Tours & Travel, Inc. (ETTI) in 1985.

But his claim to fame rests mainly on his being a poet. Considered one of the best poets Iluko literature has produced, some of his poems were anthologized in *Kalasag Ti Filipinas*, edited by Dr. Godofredo S. Reyes and Presciliano N. Bermudez, and in *Kutibeng: Philippine Poetry In Iluko*, 1621-1971, compiled by Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr., while one of his stories was included in *Napili A Sarita Dagiti Ilokano*, edited by Juan S. P. Hidalgo, Jr.

He is married to the former Estelita Co of Oscariz, Ramon, Isabela. They have seven sons: Jonathan, Raul, Peter Jr., Anib, Rene, Bugen and Julius.

Major Works: *Tapno Marpuog Dagiti Didiosen* (novellette), *Casa Fernandez* (novel).



SEVERINO A. LAZO

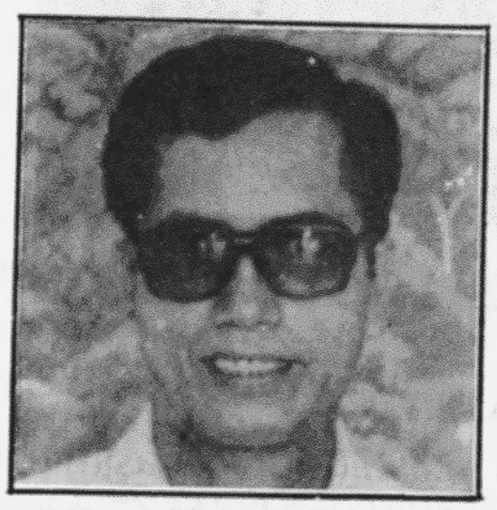
(8 Jan. 1923-). Born in Casili, Santo Domingo, Ilocos Sur, he now resides in Carson, California.

He finished elementary (Grade 7) in 1938 at the Santo Domingo Central School in his hometown. Eleven years later, he finished a four-year course in automechanics, graduating as editor and president of his batch. In 1951, he earned his Elementary Teacher's Certificate from the National University and his BSE (History major) two years later.

He passed the Second Grade Civil Service eligibility in 1951, the Junior Teacher (Regular) in 1952, the Career Service (Professional Level) in 1966, the First Grade in 1967, and the US Federal Examination in 1983.

He worked as Vehicle Dispatcher at the Base "M" in San Fernando, La Union from 1944 to 1945, public school teacher from 1950 to 1966. Customs Inspector in Manila from 1966 to 1978, immigrated to the United States on July 15, 1978 shortly after his retirement. In Los Angeles, he worked as Warehouse Inspector from 1978 to 1983, Administrative Staff at the Dept. of Labor on Terminal Island from 1983 to 1988 when he retired at age 65.

From 1965 to 1970, he was Vice President of GUMIL Santo Domingo, Ilocos Sur, Business Manager of GUMIL Filipinas from 1974 to 1978 and from 1991 to 1993. He is also officer in various Ilokano organizations since 1946 and contributed articles and essays in various magazines like the Philippines Free Press, the Weekly Herald, California, the Daily Breeze, California, and served as Editor-in-chief of Ilocandia Magazine, the publication of Ilokanos in the United States.

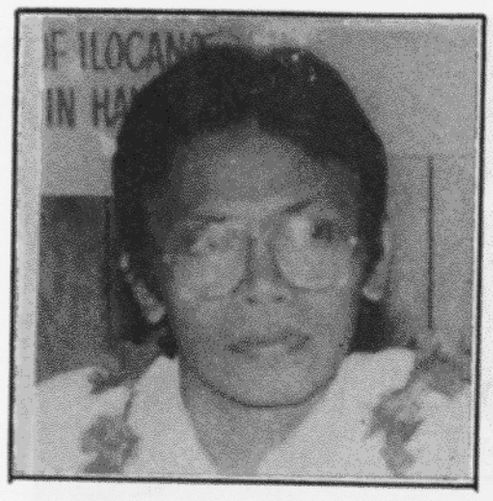


VALERIANO U. MARTIN

(8 April, 1932-). Born in San Mateo, Isabela to Marciano Martin and Simeona Ulnagan, married Lolita, their children are Danilo, Clodualdo, Ernali, Florife, Raquel, Noel, Raul, Joel, Ruela and Ariel. They now live in Atlanta Beach in Florida, USA.

From 1967 to 1984, he was a martial arts instructor. In 1988, he became a janitor in the United States and shortly afterwards became a maintenance foreman, a job he holds to date.

Some of his works were published by Bannawag like *Napintaska Latta, Nanang* (short story), *Police Case 343* (short story), *Ti Krimen a Rinisut Ti Arak* (police story), *Ti Kaso Dagiti Naglibas a Balud* (police story) *Ti Pirma a Nangburak ti Sindikato* (police story), *Pagam-ammuan Simpeg Dagiti Kusipet* (war story), and *Liwayway* like may Eskriba at Pariseo Ring Nagmamahal kay Jesus. He has also published a book Pakasaritaan ti Sinamar Norte.



SEVERINO V. PABLO

(8 November 1939-). Borrn in Laoag City from a poor parents, he obtained his AB English-History degree from Northwestern College (now Northwestern University). He also finished his Library Science Specialization Course at Mariano Marcos State University, College of Education, Laoag City.

A writer and librarian, he is at present the Provincial Librarian (OIC) of Ilocos Norte. He started as a lowly employee in the Ilocos Norte Provincial Library and slowly went up until he reached the position he presently occupying now.

As a writer, he wrote both Iloko and English. Most of his works were published at the Ilocos Times and other regional newspapers including the Bannawag. In 1960, Bannawag published his first poem titled *Dakam' Ken Parikut.* From then on, he has written three novelettes, several short stories, poems, essays, and feature articles.

In 1980, he went to Hawaii as special guest of Gumil Hawaii, and attending at the same time the 75th Anniversary Celebration of Filipino Migration to Hawaii. He went back in 1984 and became guest writer of the Hawaii Filipino News (now defunct).

He was former president of GUMIL Ilocos Norte (1982-1986), served as president of Gumil Laoag (1978-1982), and was elected director of GUMIL FILIPINAS twice. During his incumbency as president of GUMIL Ilocos Norte, he came out of a book titled APIT (Harvest), an anthology of Iloko novel, short stories, and poems written by writers from Ilocos Norte which he and Vidal Valdez edited. His second book SAGUDAY is in progress of which his co-editors were Dean Jeremias Calixto and Dean Greg Amano.

His poem *Saguday Ti Maipasngay a Kalgaw*

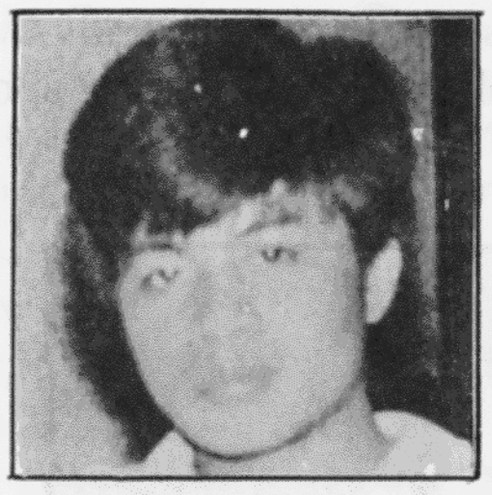
was included in *Angalo Ken Aran,* a book published by Dr. Godofredo S. Reyes (1968). His story, *Bato Ti Gimong* was also included in *Alintatao,* an anthology of Iluko Short Stories and Poems published by Gumil Filipinas and edited by Reynaldo Duque (1980). In the book *Iric* published by Iloko Research Study Center of MMSU Batac, his short story titled *Ti Maestro* was included, while some of his poems was anthologized in *Ferdinand E. Marcos: Kalasag Ti Filipinas,* edited by Dr. Godofredo S. Reyes. Most of his articles were also published in Gumil Hawaii books and Badoc-Pinili Aid Association of Hawaii books, *Tugot I* and *Tugot II* respectively.

He also received various literary awards. His epic poem, *Bannuar,* won 3rd Honorable Mention from the Governor Roque Ablan Award for Iloko Literature (GRAAFIL) in 1977 while his one-act play, *Dagiti Nayaw-awan* won special prize from the same award-giving body. One of his essays also won First Prize in an essay writing contest sponsored by the Filipino-Chinese Amity, Ilocos Norte-Laoag City Chapter.

In the provincewide Iloko Literary Seminar-Workshop for beginners, he was tapped as resource speaker tackling the essay and short story writing. He was twice chosen as one of the Board of Judges of GRAAFIL; served as one of the Board of Judges of Gumil Hawaii Literary Contest in 1985, and even the Ilocos Norte Private Secondary Schools' Daniw Contest in 1983 and 1984 respectively.

He married the former Warlita Madriaga of Catagtaguen, Espiritu, Ilocos Norte. They have four children: Jennifer, Marissa, Mary Jane, and Milton.

Important Works: (Stories) Bato Ti Gimong, Utang, Daytoy Kadi Laengen ti Kaikarianna?, Napintas ni Maila, Dagiti Trahedia ti Biagda, Ti Sallapiding ni Ria, Umayakto Makipangrabii, Sipnget, Ti Mago, ken dadduma pay. (Poems) Segga, Ti Kampanario ti Bacarra, Bileg, Ur-urayenka, Balligi, Sabong, Saguday Ti Maipasngay a Kalgaw, Pagsaingan, Daniw (Para ken Jennifer), ken dadduma pay. (Essays) Saniata ti Kailokuan, Idiay Ilocos Norte, Narang-ay Dagiti Barangay, ken adu pay. (Novellettes) Tapok, Dimo Koma Pukawen ta Duadua.



PRODIE GAR. PADIOS

(16 Aug. 1965-). Youngest of three children of Ignacio Padios of Sta. Teresita, Cagayan and the former Leonila Garcia of Dardarat, Cabugao, Ilocos Sur, he was encouraged to pursue a writing career after overhearing his parents in the 1980s thinking aloud how great Iluko writer Dionisio S. Bulong and Meliton Gal. Brillantes were. The two are from Simbaluca. Sta. Terestia, Cagayan, "Since then," he relates, "I promised to myself (that) someday I'll be the successor of Messrs. Bulong and Brillantes."

He finished AB-Economics, with 18 units Methods and Principles of Teaching, at the Lyceum of Aparri, his home province, as a scholar of Bishop Juan S. Quinto, a former parish priest of St. Peter Thelmo Parish Church in Aparri. He passed a qualifying exams for the priethood in 1985 but failed to pursue his studies at the seminary. He says that wish to serve God remains.

On Jan. 16, 1989, he joined the editorial staff of Bannawag, edited by his idol Bulong. His article *Makiinnibustayo,* serialized in Bannawag from July 3 to Aug. 1, 1988 gave him goose flesh after he received death threats.

He has won several Iluko literary awards from various organizations. These are *No Aglipias ti Karayan* (short story), consolation prize, GUMIL Cagayan, 1985), *Ti Pigis a Bandera a Natina iti Dara* (3rd prize, ETTI, 1986), *Tata Antot: Cafgu* (consolation prize, GRAAFIL, 1989), *Rurog ken Pannakaipasngay* (fifth prize, GRAAFIL, 1990), *Ni Iban ken ti Gayyemna a Kaibaan kdpy A Sarita* (2nd prize, Ben Chua Children's Literay Awards, 1991), *Maysa a Senario iti Kambas ti Masakbayan* (sixth prize, GETSMAIL, 1991).

Many of his stories, poems and other articles were mostly published in Bannawag and other local magazines.



LOLITO Q. PEIG

(4 Aug. 1942-). Born in La Paz, Abra but now resides in Bangued, he obtined his Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education Degree from the Araneta University, Caloocan City.

A poet, short story writer, essayist, editor, publisher, comics scriptwriter, farmer and a government employee (municipal assessor), he edited the Bayanihan magazine and also Silnag (Iluko section), both local periodicals. He also published newsletters in cooperative and farming endeavors.

He was chosen the Most Outstanding Boy Scout Leader of the Year 1958 (SBP). In 1978, he was honored as the Most Outstanding Farmer of the Year in Abra, and place 3rd in the OFY 1978 at the regional level.

Most of his short stories, articles and poems were published by Bannawag, His comics novel, *Dagiti Didiosenda*, was serialized in the Silnag magazine.

Works: *Wen, Maawatannanto* (story), *Dagiti Nabaybay-an* (story), *Marigatandanto La Ketdi* (story), *Ukom Honorio Taclin* (story), *Kape* (article), *Gayam* (article), *Aonennak Kadagiti Kararagmo* (poem).

GODOFREDO S. REYES

(8 Nov. 1918-). The most outstanding son of St. Maria, Ilocos Sur of his generation, he is a renowned surgeon (UP, 1942), a former mayor, congressman, vice-governor, and governor of Ilocos Sur. A member of the 1971 Constitutional Convention,



a civic and religious leader, he is one of the few Ilokanos ever honored by the Pope with a papal Knighthood of St. Sylvester.

He served as president, Philippine College of Surgeons, Northern Luzon Chapter, member, House of Delegates of PMA. Philippine Hospital Association.

Faithful Navigtor, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, Pedro Bucaneg Assembly CN 1771; director, United Way of the Philippines, Ilocos Sur Chapter; member, Provincial Broadcaster Association of Ilocos Sur; director, Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration; president, Board of Trustees, St. Mary's College (Sta. Maria); and many others.

But the "Doctor", as he is fondly called, will be best remembered as a writer and poet. Both a traditional and avant-garde Ilokano poet, he is the crowned poet laureate of Ilokandia, the honors performed in Manila by the Doña Josefa Edralin vda. de Marcos in 1975. An untiring fictionist and poet before and after the World War II, most of his writings appeared in Bannawag. He participated in many Bucanegan at present, and has a regional reputation as an outstanding declaimer of coronation poetry in honor of festival queens. He can recite extemporaneously poems on any topic.

He served as president of GUMIL Filipinas for 14 consecutive years. His scenic beach resort, Suso Ni Aran Beach in Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur, has become a sort of Mecca for Ilokano writers, where organizations of Iluko writers can meet, conduct seminars and conferences for free.

He has published several books in Iluko and in English; *Angalo Ken Aran* and *Timek Ni Filipino Ken Dadduma Pay A Daniw*, both collections of his Iluko poems; and *Jasmine Blossoms*, a collec-

tion of his English poems.

He edited *Ballatinaw* (with Pelagio A. Alcantara), a collection of stories, poems and essays written by GUMIL members; *Irair Ti Kutibeng*, anthology of prize-winning poems in Iluko sponsored by the Golden Leaf Literary Awards, with Prescilliano N. Bermudez as a co-editor; *Balitok Ti Amianan* (Volume II), an anthology of prize winning essays and short stories in Iluko sponsored by the Golden Leaf Literary Awards, with Prescillano N. Bermudez as co-editor; *Kutibeng Ti Kailokuan*, another anthology of poetry; and *Kalasag Ti Filipinas*, an anthology of short stories, essays, poems, dramas, compositions and other experimental works of contemporary Iluko writers.

Aside from Bannawag, his poems were also included in *Alintatao*, edited by Reynaldo A. Duque; Mithi, a publication of the Unyon Ng nga Manunulat as Pilipinas (UMPIL); *Kutibeng: Philippine Poetry in Iluko*, 1621-1971, compiled by Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr.; *Pamulinawen* (Dandaniw 1949-1975), edited by Jose A. Bragado and Benjamin M. Pascual; and *Tugot*, a publication of GUMIL Ilocos Sur, edited by Dr. Onofrecia I. Ibarra and Hermenegildo A. Viloria.

He was recipient of the Tawid Awards for Literarure, given by the Ilocano Heritage Foundation, the Pambansang Alagad Ni Balagtas sa Literatura given by UMPIL, and the Pedro Bucaneg Award, given by GUMIL Filipinas.

He lives in retirement at his hometown, Sta. Maria, where he is involved in rural banking and directing a junior college while communing with his Muse from time to time.

Major Works (All Poems): *Angalo Ken Aran, Sarming, Alipuspos, Ti Pintor, Ti Agturay, Minuyongan, Apuy Ni Pintas, Panagpaadu, Pagwanawanan, Ket Agbukarto A Kas Bannawag Dagiti Panid, Nagarko Ti Bullalayaw.*

PANAGYAMAN

Naglabas iti adu a tawen sakbay a naurnong ti linaon daytoy a libro. Adu a panawen ti nagastar kasta met ti kaadu dagiti tattao a nadakamat tapno adda dagitoy a linaonna.

Daytoy ti umona nga agamang ti Annak Ti Kailokuan Iti America (AKA) manipud naorganisar idi Hulio 4, 1986 iti Honolulu, Hawaii.

Adu pay dagiti di nadakamat a rumbeng a laonenna ngem limitado dagiti pahina. Mainanama a kadagiti sumaruno a mailibro addanto a maimaldit dagiti saantayo a nakita ditoy.

Agyamankami kadagiti mannurat iti ruar ti America a timmulong iti panŋakaummong dagiti kasapulan a laonenna a kas iti pakasaritaan ti Abra nga inurnos ni Lito Q. Peig, ti probinsia ti La Union nga insurat ni Peter La. Julian, ti probinsia ti Ilocos Norte a sinurat ni Severino V. Pablo. Agyamankami pay ken ni Dean Jeremias Calixto iti panangpilina iti napintas a paulo daytoy a libro, GUYOD DAGITI RAMUT. Agyamankami pay iti Grace Printing Press iti Siudad ti Laoag nangruna ken ni Engr. Juan C. Guerrero iti panangiprintana kadagiti libromi manipud iti Hawaii.

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The government officials in the State of Hawaii who shared their time to the advancement of the Ilocanos in Hawaii, we thank you very much. Your concern is needed to uplift the once discriminated group in America.

To all the active cast of dramas being staged by AKA for the past eight years. Without your participations, AKA would have not been able to carry and display the arts, culture and tradition embedded in each play. The project of AKA called "Fiesta Ti Kailokuan" would have not been developed much as well without you all.

The magazine, newspapers, and the Bannawag where the activities of AKA was advertised. Also, television and radio stations in Hawaii, thank you very much. Every support for AKA is well accounted for.

PACITA C. SALUDES
President