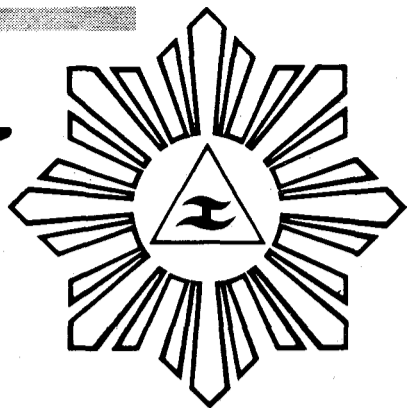


# Ang KATIPUNAN

Vol. IV, No. 17 October 1-15, 1977

25¢

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



SEPT. 22 IN R.P. AND U.S.

## Rallies Demand: 'Lift Martial Law!'



5TH ANNIVERSARY OF MARTIAL LAW

Scores injured in Manila: Police, outwitted by demonstrators who managed to assemble for a massive protest in spite of military "Red Alert," plunge into massed demonstrators with swinging truncheons. (UPI photo) In the U.S. and Canada: Similar to this demonstration in San Francisco in front of the Philippine Consulate; hundreds participated to affirm their anti-martial law sentiments. (S.F. Chronicle photo) See stories on pages 5, 9, and 16.

## Marcos Relaunches War in South



The Marcos government opened offenses on three separate fronts in the southern Philippines last month using hundreds of troopers backed by artillery and planes. [bottom] According to MNLF spokesman Tham Manjoorsa, the MNLF stands "ready for any eventuality." [Top] [FEER photos]

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by Highway Patrol see page 9

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Indians Take Pledge to  
International Community see page 14

### Notice to all Nurses on H-1 Visas

If you are one of those who have been or will be terminated by your sponsoring hospital or institution due to failure in the licensure examination and thereby face the threat of deportation:

I.N.S. Commissioner Leonel Castillo has agreed to place a "hold" on all deportation actions on cases reported to and represented by the NAFL-FNG until a final agreement is reached with the NAFL-FNG on their proposal for a deferred voluntary departure status of 24 months for all H-1 nurses.

We encourage all those affected by this problem to contact us so we can help.

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"IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH"

See page 10 for story

### In this Issue— Two Supplements

## The Narciso-Perez Trial— A Case of Injustice and Discrimination

## Racism and the Bakke Decision

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## EDITORIAL

'Peaceful Revolution' or CIA Coup?

# A Closer Look at the 'People's Alternative'



Among the signatories to the Peoples Alternative are [left to right] former senators Jovito Salonga, and Gerry Roxas, [AK file photos]

By KDP National Executive Board

A handful of Philippine Old Society politicians — an ex-President, former senators and congressmen together with some members of the moderate legal opposition have recently issued their own alternative to the Marcos dictatorship.

Entitled "The People's Alternative," the resolution proclaims to seek an alternative to the present one-man rule that is "genuinely democratic, just and humane."

The People's Alternative is worth discussion for two reasons: One, it is another illustration of the acceleration of the political crisis facing the martial law regime. There can be no doubt about it: the revolutionary wind of change is blowing against Marcos, propelling everyone else in its path to either sway with it or be blown away.

The People's Alternative is also worth examining for its merits as a platform of political action. While it echoes the popular demands articulated by the National Democratic Program, the People's Alternative, as conceived by this group, has a few major flaws.

### FOREIGN INVESTMENT VS. NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

One of these is its position on foreign investment. Under the section "Genuine National Independence," it provides for "effective control of foreign investments to the end that foreign-owned enterprises will promote national economic development."

We disagree with this conception of "national sovereignty" which maintains the necessity of foreign investment. It shows that there are still a small minority who need to wake up from the naive idea that foreign investment and multinational corporations are there to help underdeveloped countries like the Philippines in their quest for economic growth. The fact is, as has been irrefutably proven by many eminent international economists, that the primary motivation of foreign investors is the maximization of profits. As a matter of corporate policy, they are in the underdeveloped countries in search of greater profits than those obtainable at home or in other developed countries.

To quote an American economist: "The corporation's concern in establishing branch operations in a particular developing economy is not to promote development of that economy, according to any political conception of what development is, but to make satisfactory profits for its management and stockholders."

Let us look at the facts of Philippine experience with foreign investment. In the few decades that we have anchored our economic salvation on foreign investment, the Philippines has remained underdeveloped.

The problems of inequity and poverty, which ultimately are the most fundamental problems of our people, did not get any relief from the injection of foreign investment into our economy. On the contrary, they have only served to aggravate these problems. Moreover, foreign capital has controlled the prime sectors of our economy, consistently undermining the economic sovereignty and intervening in the internal affairs of our country.

The Philippine experience is not peculiar, nor

(continued on page 6)

## Opinions

Garcia's Attack on "People's Trial".

# Badmouthing the People's Efforts from the Sidelines

by MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

As the anti-martial law movement scores impressive gains in both the homeland and the U.S., it is not surprising that some self-styled Marcos "critics" should choose to attack the movement instead of commending it. Since these critics have not positively contributed to the forging of anti-martial law work, it surprises no one that they would react with jealousy and contempt towards the achievements of others. But this behavior should not bother those of us who painstakingly work for the restoration of freedom in the Philippines. What else can be expected from side-liners, so-called staunch opponents, who amuse themselves by equally attacking the anti-martial law movement and the Marcos regime.

Typifying this brand of critic, Mr. Tony Garcia of the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP) and the Philippine News showered his usual confusing and spiteful comments upon the highly successful Sept. 22 activities of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC). Commenting on the AMLC's "Peoples Trials," Garcia in his Sept. 24-30, 1977 column wrote: "As were usual

with public spectacle trials of the type we had read so much about in Fidel Castro's Cuba and Mao Tse Tung's China, the defendants were quickly found guilty. This is not to say that Marcos was not guilty of the crimes imputed to him. To use a rather colorful phrase, he certainly was as guilty as hell."

His red-baiting swipes aside (reminiscent of the infamous McCarthy witch-hunts), Garcia appears to be challenging the premise that Marcos and his cohorts should be held accountable for their crimes to the Filipino people, and as such deserve to be tried and punished. This message, delivered in the art form of a play, was at the heart of the People's Trial.

Was Mr. Garcia criticizing the play because it found Marcos and his co-defendants guilty too "quickly"? Did Garcia truly expect the AMLC to approximate the endless martial law-type trials in order to establish Marcos' guilt more "slowly"? Why the play could

last for months, even years, if the AMLC chose to present all the evidence against Marcos. Garcia's literal interpretation of the "trial" stems from his apparent lack of appreciation for the distinction between art and life. The point of art, which seems to have escaped Garcia, is to crystallize the essence of life situations rather than reproduce them detail by boring detail. And surely Garcia agrees that Marcos' guilt is by now so self-evident that months of testimony would be hardly required to prove it.

But there is more than ignorance in Garcia's assessment of the play. Garcia apparently disagrees with the notion that Marcos and his cohorts should ultimately answer to the people for their crimes; thus his haughty dismissal of the concept of a people's trial as a "public spectacle," or implicitly a travesty of justice. This attitude is even more paradoxical since Garcia wholly agrees that Marcos "was guilty as hell." Who should pass

(continued on page 8)

## Letters

September 19, 1977  
The Editor, AK

Dear Sir:

Just a line to say how much I savored your Sept. 1-15, 1977 issue. A friend loaned his copy to me. We have read the paper in secret.

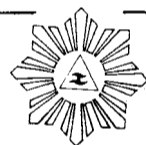
Could you possibly spare me copies in the future? I am willing to pay my bill as soon as I find dollars. That will take me sometime.

(Name withheld for security reasons)  
Metro-Manila, Philippines

The Ang Katipunan encourages you to comment on issues of the day, particularly those affecting the Philippines and the Filipino community in the U.S.

Letters should be brief, double spaced with generous margins. Names are withheld only if requested and deemed necessary. Write to: Letters to the Editor, Ang Katipunan, P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, Ca. 94623.

We reserve the right to edit all submissions.



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## TRADE AND BASES AT ISSUE

## U.S.-R.P. Reopen Negotiations



Flag-raising at Clark Air Base to show sovereignty of Philippine military: Marcos rejected U.S. bases

By VICTORIA LUNA

The Carter administration finally turned its attention toward the Philippines last month as exploratory talks between the U.S. and the Philippines quietly began once more on trade and the touchy bases issue. Less than a week after the talks ended, on Sept. 27, President Carter announced that he would nominate David Newsom, currently ambassador to Indonesia, to take over the post of Ambassador to the Philippines, vacant since William Sullivan was transferred to Iran early this year.

Bilateral talks between the United States and the Philippines designed to work out a treaty to replace the expired Laurel Langley Agreement took place in Manila early last month. Leading the U.S. panel was Assistant Secretary of State and economic advisor to the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs Erland Heginbotham. Ambassador Wilfredo Vega led the Philippine group.

The Philippine delegation presented demands for liberalization of export quotas. The American side agreed to negotiate the point but countered that

agreement last December hoping for better treatment from the Carter administration. [FEER photo]

they would like a non-discrimination clause for U.S. investors to replace parity privileges, the most unpopular aspect of the old Laurel-Langley Agreement which expired in 1974. That treaty, which gave U.S. investors full economic equality with Filipinos, was the source of militant protest prior to martial law.

## BASE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

Preliminary base negotiations between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo ended on Sept. 24 with a joint press statement, announcing an agreement to establish a joint task force to iron out irritants in the relations between the countries caused by the bases.

The two parties agreed to hold further high level discussions on the future of their defense relations, the first round of which was slated to begin last week in New York. Holbrooke announced that a meeting between Romulo and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was tentatively scheduled for Thursday, Sept. 29 and that a meeting between Vance, Romulo, and Philippine Secretary of National Defense Juan Ponce Enrile was slated for next

(continued on page 7)

## TO PROMOTE ASEAN SECURITY PACTS

## MARCOS DROPS SABAH CLAIM

By VICTORIA LUNA

The most dramatic aspect of the meeting last Aug. 4-5 between ASEAN heads of state in Kuala Lumpur was the announcement by Philippine president Ferdinand E. Marcos that he was dropping his country's long-standing claim to Sabah. Marcos made clear at the time that he was dropping the claim in the interests of soliciting Malaysian help in quelling the war in the South. The Sabah claim — filed in 1962 under the presidency of Diosdado Macapagal — has long been an irritant in Philippine-Malaysian relations.

The unresolved claim blocked the counter-insurgency goals of ASEAN. In spite of oft-repeated claims that ASEAN is an economic, not a military, alliance, the most important aspect of the organization has been the framework it provides for bilateral security agreements among the neighboring South-East Asian countries: the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia. The Philippines already has such an agreement with Indonesia; Malaysia conducts joint border patrols with Thailand and Singapore. The only gap in the network of bilateral agreements has been between the Philippines and Malaysia.

Marcos, in fact, said in his speech before the Batasang Bayan on Aug. 27, "as long as the Philippine claim on Sabah remains unresolved, the government cannot expect sympathy or help from Sabah in dealing with problems along the nation's southern border, especially insurgency, smuggling, narcotics trafficking, and gun-running." (Manila Journal, Sept. 4-10, 1977).

## GESTURE OF GRATITUDE

The dropping of the Sabah claim can also be seen as a gesture of gratitude toward Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Haris Salleh who defeated MNLFF sympathizer Tun Mustafa in last year's elections. Salleh claims to have moved against the use of



Marcos welcomes Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh to Manila. Salleh assured Marcos that he opposed MNLFF use of Sabah as a staging point for arms shipment. [FEER photo]

Sabah as a staging point for shipments of arms to the Filipino Moslems from abroad — chiefly from Libya. Marcos and Salleh exchanged visits two months ago and Salleh assured Marcos that he in no way supports the rebellion.

The Sabah claim, however, has long been a matter of pride among Filipino politicians, a number of whom, both among Marcos' cronies and elite opposition, expressed dismay at the president's abrupt move.

In a sudden shift of tactics, Marcos suddenly justified his dropping of the claim in his Aug. 27 Batasang Bayan speech by announcing, "I personally believe, as I have always believed in the past," "that the fighting in the south was caused by the filing of the claim by the Philippines."

This new distortion of the causes behind the southern conflict is a significant indicator of the depth of elite disunity surrounding the president's decision to drop the claim. A number of opposition figures, notable among them ex-president Macapagal, and former senator Jovito Salonga, as well as some of Marcos' supporters feel that the Sultan of Sulu's lease of Sabah to the British North Borneo Company in 1878 still entitles the Philippines to a claim over the territory and its people. □

## Unconditional Amnesty Demanded for Detainees

In a message to Marcos on the Fifth Anniversary of martial law, Dr. Philip Potter, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, urged Pres. Marcos to grant "general and unconditional amnesty" to political prisoners. Expressing his "deep concern about continuing reports of detention on political grounds; torture and suppression of people's movements for social and economic justice," Potter appealed for the restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms which have been restricted since 1972.

Potter's statements came in the wake of a campaign to demand general and political amnesty for Philippine political prisoners, launched in late August by the "Human Rights Movement" and the Commission for Amnesty and National Reconciliation.

So far, a petition campaign has gathered 10,139 signatures locally and similar efforts are being made abroad to deluge Marcos and his military authorities with petitions, telegrams, and letters supporting this demand.

The demand for unconditional amnesty was prompted by Presidential Decree (PD) 1182, issued last month by Marcos, to add substance to his promise for a return to political normalcy. PD 1182 purportedly grants amnesty to political prisoners for the period of August-December 1977. Eligible for presidential amnesty are those prisoners suspected of carrying out crimes of subversion and insurrection including those who have sought these ends through violent means (bearing firearms, murder and the use of explosives).

Prisoners at the Bicutan Detention Center however, argue that PD 1182 "like its predecessor decrees... is effete. It would end up nowhere toward political normalization or toward justice and peace." In an open letter to the delegates of the World Peace Through Law Conference held in Manila three weeks ago, the detainees exposed the amnesty decree as deliberately vague, and subject to broad interpretation by the military. (For more on the amnesty decree see letter to FFP page 5.)

## Prominent Marcos Rivals Escape to U.S.

Two prominent political escapees from the Philippines were given parole visas at a hearing before U.S. immigration authorities Monday, Oct. 3. This status allows Eugenio Lopez, Jr., and Sergio Osmena III, scions of prominent anti-Marcos families, to remain in the United States for three months while the Immigration and Naturalization Service decides on their petition for political asylum.

The two escaped from prison Oct. 1 under highly suspicious circumstances. They had been in prison since shortly after martial law was declared in September 1972 on charges of participating in an assassination plot against President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Other accused parties in the supposed plot have pleaded guilty.

Osmena, grandson of a former president and the son of Marcos' opponent in the last presidential elections held in the country, is from a family which still controls much of the local politics of the Visayan province of Cebu.

Lopez, former publisher of the now-defunct Manila Chronicle, is the nephew of former Vice-President Fernando Lopez. Before martial law, he managed the family's vast financial empire.

The two ex-political prisoners, according to sources close to them, cut their way out of their detention cell using smuggled instruments, and were whisked away to Lingayen, Pangasinan, where they boarded a private jet to Hong Kong. From there they flew to Los Angeles via Japan Airlines.

Although sources admitted to "outside help" and coordination between a group in the Philippines and one in the United States, the two escapees were quick to deny any intervention by the United States Embassy or any agency of the U.S. government. Observers here, however, noting the involvement of an American pilot and the choice to proceed directly to the United States, remain skeptical. □

## UNDERTAKES MNLF SMEAR CAMPAIGN

## Marcos Relaunches War in South



By VICTORIA LUNA

On Sept. 20, the day before the fifth anniversary of martial law in the Philippines, the Marcos regime resumed its genocidal civil war against Filipino Muslims in the south.

On the pretext of retaliation for an explosion Sept. 17, in which 24 plantation workers were killed on Basilan Island, the Marcos government launched a full-scale operations on at least three separate fronts. The MNLF has denied responsibility for the explosion.

The biggest military operation since the signing of the ceasefire pact between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) last December began Sept. 20 on the island of Basilan in the Sulu Archipelago. Several thousand troops backed by propeller-driven T-48 planes and artillery have been deployed near the fishing town of Majayjay where the government believes the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA, the military arm of the MNLF) Basilan command is located.

On the nearby island of Jolo, Reuters reported Sept. 22 that the village of Indanan, five miles from Jolo town, had been totally razed and that fighting there continued. Initial casualty figures were 50 rebel and civilian dead.

The third known front was a suspected rebel camp at Picapul, 45 miles from Zamboanga City. No figures were available, but sources say that casualties were heavy.

Although the government has been vague about its own casualties throughout this offensive, one military source revealed that, within the first 24 hours of fighting, bodies of 46 government troops were flown into Andrews air base in Luzon.

## RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES—NO SURPRISE

The launching once again of a full scale war comes as no surprise to observers of the southern Philippines who have watched the slow and steady escalation of hostilities and the continuing efforts by both sides to consolidate their forces and areas of operation.

According to *Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas* (BMP), the period between May and early June alone saw 28 shoot-outs between Marcos' troops and the MNLF. In early August, clashes between Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF)-"balikbayans" (surrendered rebels) and the BMA left 11 men killed and 13 wounded. In mid-August, 26 government soldiers were killed in a BMA ambush in Zamboanga del Sur. The Sept. 10 BMP reports a series of encounters in late August and early September which left at least 17 dead and eight wounded.

In addition to the growing number of encounters, the Marcos government has lately made a revealing series of moves designed to thwart or contain the rebels. Most widely publicized of these is the dropping of the Sabah claim. Less dramatic, but equally significant are reports by Rodney Tasker in the Sept. 16 *Far Eastern Economic Review* that the government has ordered 200 more pumpboats—fast motorized outriggers—built in Zamboanga City in an effort to police the waters of the Sulu Archipelago more effectively. The government hopes to intercept Moro traffic to Sabah which it still believes to be used as an MNLF training site in spite of Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh's

sworn opposition to the MNLF.

The arrest several weeks ago of an MNLF leader, Abdul Aziz Malondo in Davao City on charges of subversion, in spite of the supposed ceasefire, provided yet another clue to the government's intentions.

Recently the military has attempted to force residents of Jolo island to relocate in the coastal areas away from the hinterlands where the MNLF operates. The government hopes this way to deprive the MNLF of its mass base. The military's antagonism toward Muslim civilians was exposed clearly in the recent siege of Majayjay. Interviewed by a Reuters correspondent, an army colonel reported that some of the village residents had fled the persistent shelling, but that many had stayed behind. "After all," he added, "they are relatives of the rebels."

## MARCOS LAUNCHES MNLF SMEAR CAMPAIGN

The Marcos government has also stepped up its smear campaign against the MNLF, characterizing it as a pack of bloodthirsty terrorists. In the strongest language used against the MNLF since the signing of the ceasefire, Undersecretary of Defense Carmelo C. Barbero told the Rotary Club of Manila that "Since the ceasefire took effect, the rebels, who were subsequently permitted to roam around population centers, took advantage of the situation and started engaging in all forms of lawlessness to raise funds to finance their objectives." He added ominously that the "armed forces personnel assigned to Mindanao may no longer be able to control their tempers."

The MNLF released a statement last August entitled "We Are Not Terrorists" in which it denounced all acts of terrorism as unIslamic. The group blamed the government for the series of violent actions attributed to the rebels, accusing the regime of attempting to discredit the MNLF and divide the Moro people.

The statement reiterated the Front's determination to continue its struggle against the Marcos regime, saying, "We need to understand that the noble struggle of our front is the manifestation of a people's resistance to violence, oppression, tyranny, and extermination." In the face of broad indications of the war's resumption, MNLF representative Dr. Tham Manjoorsa told the *Far Eastern Economic Review's* Rodney Tasker two weeks ago "We are ready for any eventuality."

The resumption of the bloody civil war in the south was inevitable since Marcos, in spite of his agreement with the MNLF, never at any time intended to concede to its demand for true regional autonomy. His choice of timing, however, is revealing.

Faced with mounting demands from all sectors of Philippine society and humanitarians abroad to lift martial law, Marcos has repeatedly used the war in the south to justify the continuation of his dictatorial rule. The civil war, however, aside from being costly and siphoning off troops from the regime's battles with the NPA, is not particularly popular with Marcos' multinational backers who are eager to exploit the riches of Mindanao.

While Marcos blithely claims to be moving toward normalcy, the resumption of full-scale war in the south at this point is a desperation act designed to justify the continuation of Marcos' increasingly unpopular arbitrary rule. □

## Opposition Organizations Form

Two opposition organizations membered by former politicians and legal personalities formed over the past two months, adding growing ranks of the anti-fascist movement. Peoples Convention for Human Rights was launched on Aug. 20 under the auspices of the for Human Rights and the Philippine Rights Organization, Inc. The convention adopted an eight point political program called "the Alternative" and passed several resolutions including the condemnations of the censorship of media, the inhuman treatment of politicians, and the suspension of the right of suffrage.

Among those who spearheaded the convention were former president Diosdado Macapagal, former Supreme Court Justice Calisto Tan, former Senators Lorenzo Tando and Fr. "Soc" Rodrigo, and former President S. Lopez. There was also a noticeable attendance of former Constitutional Convention delegates, members of the defunct Liberal Party, who, at the conference, were publicly silent on the issue of martial law. Other participants were members of the clergy, namely, Sr. Christine Tan, Rev. Rigos and Bishop Julio Labayen.

More recently, several Catholic bishops and human rights activists formed the New People's League for Freedom on Sept. 20. Around 100 representatives of various anti-martial law groups attended the NPLF's founding conference and elected former senator Jovito Salonga as the president.

The emergence of these organizations in addition to the ranks of the anti-fascist movement indicates the growing isolation of the Marcos regime.

Deprived of their political parties and platforms, these legal oppositionists are asserting their constitutional rights to criticize the regime and to offer alternatives to it. Their decision to become increasingly vocal in their opposition to martial law marks a departure from their political dormancy, and comes on the heels of the urban resistance, led by the workers' sector. □

## Macapagal Makes Third Pitch for U.S. Intervention



Macapagal, with former CIA agent Joe Smith, now vying for U.S. intervention. [AK file photo]

Former Pres. Diosdado Macapagal urged the intervention of the U.S. in Philippine affairs during a breakfast meeting of opposition groups at the Bayview Motel, Sept. 23, to mark the fifth anniversary of martial law. The majority of those in attendance were former Constitutional Convention delegates, believed to be the political base of Macapagal, who was also the president of that body.

In his speech, Macapagal said the U.S. should be concerned over the continued authoritarianism in the Philippines because it tutored the country in democracy. The speech was timed for the arrival in Manila of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Richard Holbrooke, for preliminary discussions on the resumption of U.S.-R.P. bases talks. Macapagal said "the talks are being watched from . . . the perspective of freedom loving Filipinos who hope this perspective will not

(continued on page 5)

## IN FACE OF BRUTAL REPRESSION

## Manila Holds Massive Sept. 22 Rally

As Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos ordered the country's citizens to pause and give thanks for his five years of martial law, some 10,000 Filipino people marked the fifth anniversary of martial law by demanding its end. Amassing at rush hour on a crowded Manila street, workers, students, urban poor, and religious staged the most militant demonstration the country has seen in five years. For the first time since martial law was declared, the crimson banners of the Kabataan Makabayan (KM, Nationalist Youth) waved above the heads of the protesters.

In the past, the military has been able to seriously limit the number of rally participants by catching them at their assembly points and preventing them from reaching demonstration sites. This time, using "lightening demonstration" tactics developed recently by students to thwart the police, demonstrators assembled in the many movie theaters and department stores which line Avenida Rizal and simply flowed out into the street all at once.

The police, furious at having been outwitted, responded with violence. As in the human rights demonstration last Aug. 25, they trained high-powered water hoses mounted on four firetrucks upon the group, hoping to break their ranks. To instill panic, the troops threw four pillbox bombs into the crowd. Finally, 700 steel helmeted police bearing shields and swinging truncheons plunged into the mass demonstrators.

Many were injured, among them numerous nuns and seminarians who acted as marshalls for the demonstration. At least four, according to early reports, had to be rushed to nearby hospitals for emergency treatment. While 20 nuns and seminar-

ians were taken in for questioning, fifty more workers and students were seen being loaded into police vehicles. To mark other participants for further arrests, police used a standard U.S. police academy technique, spraying the scattering demonstrators with purple dye.

In spite of the regime's violent reaction, the demonstrators themselves considered the event, which lasted 30 minutes, a great success. A wave of repression has swept over Manila in the last few weeks, since the end of the World Peace Through Law Conference and the August 25 Human Rights rally.

Just the week before the event, 34 people were arrested on suspicion of organizing the Sept. 23 protest. Twenty-seven of them, including one ex-detainee and anthropologist, Mariflor Parpan, came from the University of the Philippines.

On the day of the demonstration itself, police and military, placed on red alert, took up positions all over Manila starting from the early morning hours. The excuse for the extra-tight security was the military's claim to have seized subversive documents which provided evidence of a Communist plot to create widespread disturbances and engage in violence on that day.

As in the Aug. 25 rally, and in every mass action held since martial law was declared, violence originated with the police and the military rather than with the demonstrators, belying the government claim. The fact that the demonstrators were able to outwit the entire Manila police force combined with the Metrocom (Metropolitan Command), and other military units, speaks to their ingenuity and their determination to denounce the Marcos regime and resist government repression. □

## Letter to FFP

## Support Sustains Struggle of Political Prisoners

Dear Friends:

Warm fraternal greetings to the American people from the political prisoners in the Philippines!

Over the last years, the support of Friends of the Filipino People and other progressive organizations in the United States and elsewhere has given us no mean encouragement. Such support has helped to sustain our faith in the justness and the success of our particular struggle as political prisoners and in the justness and the success of the larger and more intense struggle of the Filipino people.

As martial law in the Philippines completes its fifth year, we find the condition more favorable for the people's struggle and for our own. President Marcos, obviously under heavy pressure to relent on his dictatorial rule that is becoming the target of international censure, is trying various means to set up a facade of democracy and freedom.

Addressing the World Peace Through Law Conference last August 22 in Manila, Mr. Marcos made two significant declarations our reactions to which we would like to share with you.

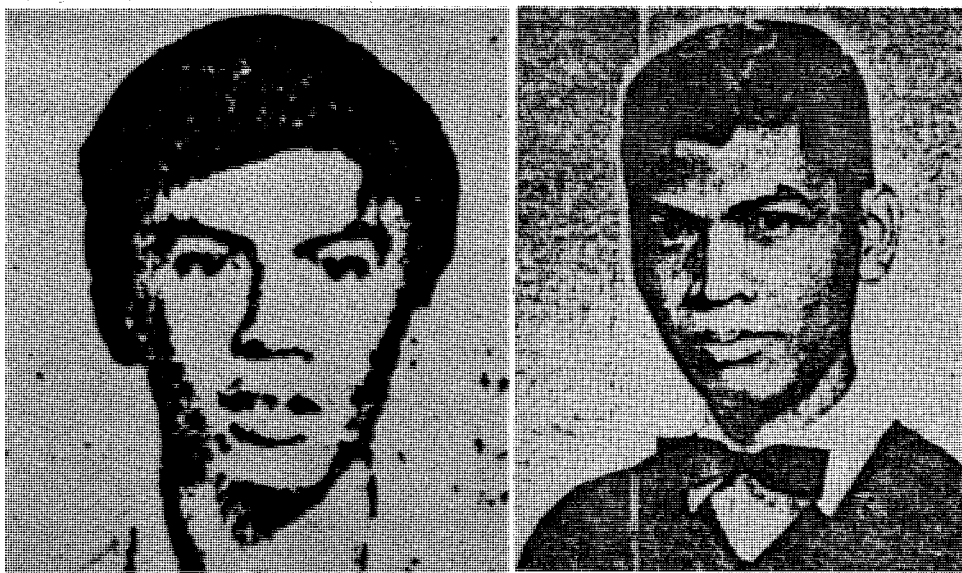
First, Mr. Marcos declared his intention not "to leave as a legacy the institution of command society," and said "we are moving irretrievably toward normalcy . . ." He then announced a number of steps he was to have taken: lifting curfew (except in many places considered "trouble areas" by the military), lifting the ban on foreign travel (instead he imposed a heavy travel tax), ordering the release of "detention prisoners as have not been tried by military tribunals," and issuing another decree (PD 1182) for the amnesty of those "guilty of subversion."

We are specifically concerned with the two edicts: release of those detainees untried by military tribunals and amnesty to those guilty of subversion.

Since Jan. 7, 1977, Mr. Marcos has announced three times that he was ordering the release of de-

## Marcos Human Rights' Campaign

## TORTURES, MURDERS INCREASE



[AK file photo]

Atty. Hermon Lagman [right] and Mr. Vic Reyes [left], staunch supporters of the workers movement in the Greater Manila Area, have been missing since May 11.

Despite Marcos' solemn pledge on June 3, 1977 that "I will not countenance torture," the dictatorship's record for human rights violations has gone from bad to worse. The following are reports and case histories of tortured, murdered and missing detainees compiled since May of this year — Editor.

On July 29, eight young men and women from Metro-Manila were arrested. Their relatives visited various detention centers but were unable to locate them. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the eight may have been executed in the jungles of Quezon Province. The group included Gerardo Faustino, Rizalina Ilagan, Jessica Sales, Cristina Cattala, Adriana Villaber, Ramon Jazul, Edwin dela Torre and Modesto "Bong" Sison. Meanwhile the bodies of two former student activists, Beer Silva and Salvador Panganiban, were recovered along the highway in Tagaytay City. Autopsy reports showed the two had been strangled and stabbed repeatedly.

Also reported missing are Atty. Herman Lagman and Mr. Vic Reyes, both picked up by elements of a military unit in the morning of May 11, 1977 between Bago-Bantay, Quezon City and Pasay City. Lagman and Reyes have been militant supporters of workers and labor unions in the Greater Manila Area.

## TORTURES AND MENTAL BREAKDOWNS

Restituto de Leon — 46 years old, father of 10 and current president of the Council of Tondo Foreshore

Community Organizations, was arrested on May 10, 1977 by Metrocom policemen. The following day he was detained at Camp Crame, and according to friends and relatives who saw him several weeks later, Mang Resty was psychologically distressed and had deteriorated physically. On July 29, Mang Resty was transferred to the Philippine Mental Hospital and placed in Ward 5, where "patients with violent tendencies" are kept. On that day, Mrs. de Leon saw her husband confined in a small solitary cell lying on the floor, pale and very weak, as if he was starving.

Vilma Riopay — 21 year old catechist and Panim-bahon leader of the Magballo Parish, was picked up by plainclothesmen of the Constabulary Security Unit (CSU), one of whom has been positively identified as Sgt. George Presquito, in the early morning of July 17, 1977. For three days there was no trace of Vilma until word got around that she was being held incommunicado at the Cebu Stockade by the CSU for interrogation. When Vilma's father, Mr. Domingo Riopay, found her, she was in a state of shock. Finally, on July 27, 1977 Vilma was released as a mental case and was confined at the Cebu Doctor's Hospital from July 28 to August 3.

When Vilma was released she was incoherent. Food had to be administered to her but it kept falling from her mouth — probably indicating that she was administered drugs. She had bruises on both arms, on her right chest just above her breast and

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## Macapagal/U.S. Intervention...

(continued from page 4)

be sacrificed to the expediency of accommodative arrangements."

He added that the Carter administration must persuade Mr. Marcos to restore Philippine democracy; otherwise, "the U.S. would bear responsibility for the destruction of democracy and even for any violent upheaval, Filipinos, as a last resort, might turn to." (sic)

Macapagal did not specify the methods of "persuasion" which he hopes the Carter administration would apply on the Marcos regime. The former president also admonished the Armed Forces to support the opposition's proposal for genuine elections and cited the example of Pakistan where the armed forces toppled Ali Bhutto and set the stage for future elections. Macapagal, however, neglected to mention the present state of Pakistan, which is ruled by a military junta no different in orientation than the strongman rule of Bhutto.

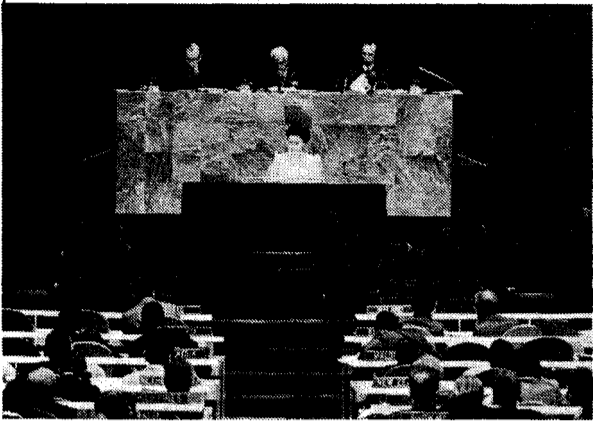
Macapagal's speech is the third such appeal for U.S. intervention since the former president staged an unsuccessful attempt to secure political asylum from the U.S. on April 1, 1976. Hiding out at the residence of then U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan, Macapagal called on the U.S. to perform the same obligation to the Philippines as it did when the country was still a U.S. colony. Macapagal expounded this view in his book "Democracy in the Philippines," which was released abroad a day after he went into hiding. Although Macapagal's asylum bid was turned down, U.S. embassy officials successfully negotiated for his safety.

Macapagal's recent speech, however, is noteworthy in light of the emergence of several opposition organizations which appear to be a viable springboard for the ex-president's pro-U.S. platform.

Although it is unknown whether these organizations have formally endorsed Macapagal's views, Macapagal has played a leading role in establishing these groups and sits on the 11-man leadership committee of the Philippine Human Rights Organization, Inc. □

## VISIT TO 'JIMMY' NEXT ON AGENDA

## Anti-Martial Law Alliance Pickets Imelda at U.N.



Imelda addressing the General Assembly at the U.N. last year: this time she invited the entire assembly to hold its next session in the Philippines.

[AK file photo]

Philippine First Lady Imelda R. Marcos, arriving at the United Nations to address the opening session of the General Assembly Friday, Sept. 30, faced reactions that ranged from indifference to outright hostility. A picket consisting of 20 members of the New York Anti-Martial Law Alliance, the Union of Democratic Filipinos, the Friends of the Filipino People plus several human rights activists, notified only the night before of the First Lady's visit, greeted her with banners demanding "Down with the Marcos Dictatorship" and proclaiming "Marcos — Violator of Human Rights."

The picket, lasting from 4:00 to 5:00 in the afternoon, was timed for the First Lady's speech. The speech itself, very poorly attended according to one alliance member who listened, drew practically no applause. The gist was a classically Imelda line — an invitation to the General Assembly to hold

its next session in the Philippines. The world body, according to Imelda, evinced so much interest in the Third World that it should hold its meetings in a Third World country. And what better place than the Philippines?

The narrowness of the First Lady's understanding of the U.N.'s functions, sources say, appalled a number of those who did attend. Filipino U.N. employees told picketers as they left the building that they were embarrassed at Imelda's *faux pas*.

Imelda's next stop is likely to be Washington, D.C. In her farewell speech at Manila International Airport, she coyly revealed that she had a very important message for President Carter from her husband which only she personally could deliver. □

## People's Alternative ...

(continued from page 12)

surprising, given the fact that multinationals have at their disposal power and resources that are almost limitless, sales for instance (General Motors, Mitsubishi, and Shell to name a few) which are generally much bigger than the gross national product of the Republic of the Philippines.

Thus, any efforts, earnest and conscientious as they may be, to harmonize multinational actions with the national goals and policies of the host country is asking for these multinational corporations to change their entire character and function. As one noted Filipino nationalist accurately observed: "Foreign investment and multinational corporations, by their very nature have a life and ethos different from, and in many cases opposed to the development objectives of social justice and human freedom."

In numerous cases, where progressive or nationalist governments have attempted to bring these imperialist investments into line with the national development of their country, the results have been disastrous. Any attempts to nationalize industry, buy out their holdings or prevent the remittance of profits always results in the complete withdrawal of investment, if not outright invasion or coups d'etat by the U.S. government (always quick to protect its multinational investors).

## AGRARIAN REFORM — A PALLIATIVE

The second weakness of the People's Alternative is its resolution on Agrarian Reform, which supports: "distribution of agricultural land or of the produce thereof, in such a way as to assure a family income to the cultivators of the soil . . ." and "grant of agricultural land from the public domain to farmers in need of land."

Again, this position does not touch the heart of the matter. It glosses over the basic problem in the countryside which is the concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few.

The Filipino peasant masses have suffered hundreds of years of oppression under this existing structure. Landless peasants or share tenants in the Philippines have increased from 16.2 per cent in 1903 (when the Americans first came) to over 50 per cent in 1960. Today, the total number of tenants in the country is close to 2.5 million. This excludes the landless agricultural laborers, estimated in 1975 to number some eight million.

Put another way, as a result of the existing system in the countryside, the gap between the rich and the poor in rural areas has been widening. In 1956, the poorest 20 per cent of rural families received only seven per cent of rural income. By 1971, this share had even dropped to 4.4 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the top 20 per cent of rural families increased from 46.1 per cent to 51 per cent in the same period.

Previous agrarian reform efforts in the Philippines, including that undertaken by the Macapagal Administration, were never successful in reducing substantially this huge gap between the peasantry and the elite. Like the present Marcos sham land reform program, all these past attempts failed because they suffered from the same defect: they failed to challenge the domination of the parasitic landlord class that lives off the labor of the peasant masses.

The People's Alternative needs to pursue more decisively and uncompromisingly the peasants' welfare. Rather than talk or reportioning agricultural produce or simply granting agricultural land from "the public domain" (which is inadequate), what needs to be done is confiscate large landholdings and redistribute them to the peasant masses, who after generations of tilling them, now rightfully own these lands.

Certainly, the inequitable distribution of the produce of the land is a problem in the rural areas. The present 70-30 or even 60-40 harvest ratio between the landlords and the peasants is unjust and abusive. The equitable proportioning of the harvest is minimally what is required.

However, this alone is not enough. Measured against the magnitude of the problem, this is clearly a palliative and at best a temporary solution.

## "PEACEFUL REVOLUTION" OR CIA COUP?

However, the major flaw of the People's Alternative is its failure to state in unmistakable terms the means through which it hopes to accomplish the overthrow of

(continued on page 8)

## MALACANANG ZARZUELA

## IMELDA'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT FOR MARCOS

## Tombs for the People's Oppression



President Marcos celebrates his birthday in grand style; here reviewing a parade of the history of Ilocos

held just for him and his guests.

[AK file photo]

By HENRY KAMM

Reprinted from THE NEW YORK TIMES

BATAC, Philippines, Sept. 11 — President Ferdinand E. Marcos today wound up a three-day state tour of the places of his birth and childhood made in celebration of his 60th birthday. His wife, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, honored him on the occasion by converting into shrines and museums the houses that were important in his early years.

In this town in northern Luzon, a vast reception and luncheon were held in a house adjacent to the old home of the Marcos family. Mrs. Marcos, saving only the shell of the building, had it converted into a luxurious residence for her husband, using a mixture of regional antiques and modern fittings, including a fully equipped gymnasium.

## WORK COMPLETED IN 60 DAYS

The house, Mrs. Marcos said, will belong to the people of the Philippines, as will all the houses she ordered restored in this area of the Province. The bronze plaque at the entrance says:

"This Batac house was built by the first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, as residential quarters for President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Balay Ti Batac looks toward the east, symbolic of the new dawn following the establishment of the New Society by the political revolutionary Ferdinand E. Marcos."

Jorge Ramos, the architect of the residence, said it was constructed in 60 days, working day and night, and completed just in time for its inauguration today. He said he and all the contractors furnished free of charge all the materials and labor. Mr. Ramos said other contractors furnished free of charge all the materials and labor. Mr. Ramos said other contractors provided similar services for the ancestral home next door. The conversion there was so complete that persons who had known the house before did not recognize it today.

It has been turned into a museum of the life of Mr. Marcos, who is present in many full-sized effigies. A number of as yet unclothed effigies of the

President stand in a first-floor storeroom, presumably for future display. The exhibits trace the life of Mr. Marcos through childhood, schooling, wartime military service and his subsequent political rise.

## BIRTHPLACE GETS MUSEUM

Across the street, Mrs. Marcos had a new shrine built on the site of the old church where her future husband was baptized.

In his nearby birthplace of Sarrant, Mrs. Marcos had the house where the President spent his first eight years reconstructed and converted into a Marcos family museum.

In another town, Badoc, the President's wife has fully restored the home of a local family to which she traces her own ancestry.

Batac this afternoon was the scene of a parade and pageant planned by Mrs. Marcos. Its highlight was the singing of a song she commissioned and for which she wrote the lyrics. "I am a jack of all trades and master of none," she commented in a conversation. She also commissioned an operetta ("Life of Marcos in Dance and Song") for the birthday celebration.

To a reporter from the government-supervised television who termed today's events "expressions of the people's love for the President," Mrs. Marcos said: "A leader is always strengthened by the love of his people and vice versa."

## GIFTS FOR LAW SCHOOL CLASSMATES

Mr. Marcos bestowed honors on a large group of his former classmates at the law school of the University of the Philippines. Members of the class of 1939, wearing special T-shirts bearing the legend "Real Macoy," a word-play on the President's name, received from Mr. Marcos a porcelain plate bearing his photograph and a Swiss watch whose dial was a golden medal featuring his profile.

Other guests received only cloth bags bearing Mr. Marcos' photograph on one side and his wife's on the other and T-shirts with Mrs. Marcos' photograph and the legend "love me" on the back. □

# U.S.-R.P. Talks Resume...

(continued from page 3)



Romulo with then State Dept. Secretary, Henry Kissinger (top) and Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper (bottom): assurances of continued U.S. support. [Asiaweek photo]

month.

Romulo, commenting upon the talks, told newsmen "we are now hoping for an agreement by the end of the year. The President is pressing for normalization and he wants to normalize everything including the bases."

## MARCOS MAKING CONCESSIONS

The current talks are the first of this sort with the new Carter administration. Negotiations with the Ford regime ended in a fiasco last December when Marcos rejected a plan worked out by Romulo and then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for one billion dollars evenly divided between military and economic aid to be paid over a five-year period.

Marcos rejected the deal in part because he felt it unwise to negotiate with a lame-duck administration. More importantly, however, he was hoping for pure military aid or a flat rental arrangement which was unacceptable to the U.S.

Although the agenda of the recent talks was a closely-guarded secret, Marcos appeared to make a concession in his demands recently when he announced, "The Philippines would now be ready to consider receiving partly as rent for the bases, aid or loans for economic projects that would otherwise be funded from the budget of the Philippines in lieu of outright military aid."

## BASES — MORE HARM THAN GOOD

The base negotiations come at a time of mounting opposition by the Filipino people to the presence of the bases on their soil. The Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines (CLUP) last March issued a paper demanding a withdrawal of the bases and the same demand was expressed in a student-led rally on March 12. An underground newspaper, *Liberation* last March 15 pointed out that the bases do the Philippines more harm than good by, among other things, shoring up the Marcos dictatorship, serving as an easy departure point for U.S.-led "civic action" programs directed against the popular resistance to the regime, and acting as a magnet to draw nuclear attack in the event that the U.S. engages in a new world war. "Marcos needs the bases," the publication stated, "U.S. imperialism needs the bases. Only the Filipino people do not need the bases."

The negotiations serve to further unmask President Jimmy Carter's increasingly less credible human rights charade. Although the U.S. president has gone on record as supporting human rights all over the world, he has chosen to bolster the Marcos government through negotiations and discussions on aid at a time when the martial law regime has been thoroughly exposed as a blatant human rights violator. The CLUP branded the on-again-off-again bases negotiation as a *zarzuela* (comic opera). Clearly much the same can be said for President Carter's heartfelt commitment to human rights. □

# Letter to FFP Praises Support for Genuine Freedom



Political Detainees: "We denounce this rising level of violence and brutality used by the military...in

(continued from page 5)

tainees against whom no formal charges had been filed in court. The second time was on June 3, and the third last August 22. Unfortunately, until now the full implementation of such order remains to be seen.

We have repeatedly asked President Marcos to implement such order, specifically to release those among us political prisoners who were not facing formal charges in court. Instead of being released, some of us were charged.

As for the amnesty decree, it is meaningless up to now, just like its predecessor decree (PD 124 issued in January 1973). Many political prisoners had applied for amnesty under PD 124, but not one of them have been granted amnesty, including those whose applications were recommended for approval by the First Amnesty Commission.

We feel, therefore, that PD 1182 will go the way of all previous decrees issued merely to provide a window-dressing to the martial law regime.

Seizing on Mr. Marcos' call for national unity and his pronouncements to move toward normalcy, concerned citizens have launched a people's movement for general amnesty and the release of all political prisoners. Indeed, if normalcy were to be attained, the release of all political prisoners is absolutely necessary.

Second, Mr. Marcos' pledge to uphold the people's "fundamental values and human rights" even as he grudgingly admitted cases of torture and maltreatment of political prisoners. He said:

"And though there have been to our lasting regret a number of violations of the rights of detainees, still it must be recognized that this is a society and this is a government that has not, does not, and will not tolerate the torture or maltreatment of prisoners, whatever charges they may face."

We only wish that these words reflected the truth. For not only has torture and maltreatment of political prisoners been continuing, but more and more political prisoners are meted instant punishment without trial after being arrested by military forces. And the punishment is summary execution.

You are well aware of previous cases of political prisoners killed while in the hand of their captors, and we need not cite them here. We wish to call at-



Youth Rehabilitation Center in Fort Bonifacio: two barbed-wire fences enclose area. [AK file photo]

view of this...challenge the Marcos martial law regime to make good its pronouncements."

tention to the most recent cases.

We refer to the arrest last July 29 of eight young men and women in Metro Manila (Makati and Manila), and two others last August 8. The four young men and four young women arrested on July 29 have not been located in any military detention center, even though their families have been referred to various places of detention by military personnel. Indications are that the eight had been executed in the jungles of Quezon province, but not one body has yet been recovered.

In the case of the two others arrested on August 8 — Salvador Panganiban and Beer Silva — their bodies were recovered along the highway in Tagaytay City (Southern Luzon). Autopsy showed the two had been strangled and stabbed repeatedly.

No military intelligence unit would admit it had arrested any of the 10 young men and women, all former activists. Intelligence units have similarly denied having arrested or kept scores of other political prisoners who have been missing since as far back as 1974.

In at least one major Philippine Constabulary command, the II PC Zone (covering Southern Tagalog and Bicol regions), the military makes no bones about an unwritten policy "to keep no prisoners" as part of their continuing campaign to suppress the people's democratic and armed struggle in that part of the country.

We denounce this rising level of violence and brutality used by the military on suspected "rebels" or "subversives" whom they arrest or capture.

In view of the above developments, we ask the Friends of the Filipino People and all our friends and sympathizers in various countries to:

1. Denounce and call for a stop of torture and maltreatment of political prisoners in the Philippines, to the practice of indefinitely keeping prisoners in "safehouses," and to the summary execution of arrested "subversives";

2. Challenge the Marcos martial law regime to make good its pronouncements that it "has not, does not, and will not tolerate the torture or maltreatment of prisoners, whatever charges they may face";

3. Support the people's movement for general amnesty and for the release of all political prisoners in the Philippines; and

4. Support the demand of the Filipino people for an immediate end to martial law.

All peoples who share the universal love for freedom and justice cannot stand to see freedom and justice trampled upon anywhere, any time, under any political rule. Five years of martial law in the Philippines have been a continuing travesty of freedom and justice. This must now end.

With your support, the unrelenting struggle of the Filipino people to end martial law and to establish normalcy on the new basis of genuine freedom and justice will inexorably succeed.

MABUHAY!

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

## RESPONSE TO GARCIA...

(continued from page 2)

the guilty verdict if not the people themselves? I suppose Garcia wants this right reserved for elite colleagues, maybe even Jimmy Carter.

But why bother puzzling over the irrational quibbling of a badmouth who has the gall to criticize an event he did not even attend. Garcia only does himself and his organization, the MFP, a disservice by making smug remarks on the basis of hearsay.

What really is at the bottom of Garcia's attacks is his consuming hatred for the KDP and the FFP. For instance, Garcia complains that Marcos received "no sentence, not even a suspended one." Did he truly expect a sentence like death by guillotine or life imprisonment? How could such a hypothetical sentence be carried out when the defendant still occupies Malacanang?

Thus, Garcia's next bristling attack makes no sense: "If our young friends in the KDP and their elders in the FFP suffer from some credibility problems, it is because of their most puzzling position of denouncing and attacking Marcos relentlessly but never demanding that he be ousted from power or that he even step down or resign."

Garcia's accusations are not only without basis but sound more like a projection of his own ineffectivity as a so-called Marcos opponent. The FFP, KDP, and AMLC have consistently put forward the demand to end martial law and restore the Filipino people's fundamental rights. These organizations have worked for a cut-off of U.S. military aid to the Marcos regime and have launched numerous fundraisers, petition drives and educational campaigns around various issues which affect Filipinos in the homeland. These concrete actions, as opposed to Garcia's idle chatter, have been acknowledged and greatly appreciated by the various sectors — political prisoners, urban poor, and workers movement — who have benefitted from the immediate results of these actions. In the long-run, these supportive activities will enhance the development of the people's resistance in the cities and countryside, which will ultimately overthrow the Marcos dictatorship.

It appears, however, that Garcia thinks that both the support movement in the U.S. and the resistance in the Philippines are ineffectual means to oust the regime. In his column Garcia affirms this suspicion by supporting former Pres. Diosdado Macapagal's recent appeal to the Carter administration to "save the Philippines or face the consequences if he fails." (sic) Garcia advocates such a call as being the most pragmatic approach. How Garcia could reconcile the cloak-and-dagger pragmatism and interventionism of the CIA with the Filipino people's desire for freedom (which he allegedly supports) totally escapes us.

Now who is lacking in credibility? □

## People's Alternative or CIA Coup?...

(continued from page 6)

However, the major flaw of the People's Alternative is its failure to state in unmistakable terms the means through which it hopes to accomplish the overthrow of the Marcos dictatorship. Instead, proponents of this program make vague references to a "peaceful revolution."

There can be two courses to this so-called "peaceful transition" from the present one-man rule to the representative people's government it claims to support.

One, they expect the brutal Marcos regime to reform itself and peacefully relinquish power. Since the Filipino people's experience under five years of martial law has shown otherwise, this does not seem a probable, much less realizable, means.

Which leads us to the second method. The only other way this dismantling of martial law can "peacefully" transpire is if the U.S. decided to replace Marcos through a CIA-sponsored coup.

We hope that this group does not infer such a solution.

First, it obscures the U.S. role as the mastermind behind the setting up of the Marcos dictatorship. Second, even in the event of U.S. disenchantment with its present puppet, any palace coup engineered by the CIA will not change the basic character of Philippine politics. It will simply mean a change of guards whose primary function will still be to serve its U.S. benefactors.

### GENUINE PEOPLE'S ALTERNATIVE

The fact remains that the establishment of a genuine people's government can only be undertaken by the Filipino people themselves who will overthrow the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship through all means possible, who have long recognized that the violence of the regime can only be fought with the force of the people. Anything less is not the people's alternative. □

## Tortured, Murdered, Missing Prisoners...



Investigation staff member reviews record of detainee to determine whether charges would be pressed. According to prisoners, the present amnesty decree is vague and subject to broad interpretation that the military has virtual say on how and to whom it applies. [AK file photo]

(continued from page 5)

on her thighs.

Vilma is showing signs of recovery, but she fluctuates from being morose and pensive and then suddenly bursting into laughter. She would wake up in the middle of the night shouting "Animal ka!" (you beast) and "Tabang!" (help). She is hopelessly disoriented regarding time, dates, places, people, and events. She would sleep for long hours but wake up complaining of not having been able to sleep. She talks of coming back from the dead.

**Rosendo Fernandez and Edmund Fetalvero** — both youths arrested on May 6 on suspicion of distributing subversive leaflets to theatregoers in downtown Manila. After a brief chase inside the Maxim theatre, the two were collared and severely beaten by five policemen and were stripped of their trousers in full view of moviegoers.

Later, they were brought to Precinct Four where they were pummeled with blows on their chests, thighs, limbs and heads. Still dizzy from this ordeal, Fernandez and Fetalvero were brought to the main headquarters of the Western Police District and were subjected once more to blows. Later, they were transferred to Camp Crame and handed over to the Military Intelligence Security Group (MISG). Here, Fernandez was stripped naked and subjected

ty decree is vague and subject to broad interpretation that the military has virtual say on how and to whom it applies. [AK file photo]

to electric shock; with wires attached to his mouth and penis. As a result, Fernandez passed blood in his urine on two occasions. Fetalvero was spared this treatment simply because Fernandez refused orders to administer electric shock on his friend. The two are presently detained at Camp Bicutan, Taguig, Rizal.

**Jaime P. Datu** — 19 years old and a worker at the Century Paper Corporation. Datu was arrested on June 7, 1977 in Tatalon, Quezon City and subjected to torture by the MISG in Camp Crame. After yelling menacing threats of murder and third degree torture, MISG elements began pummeling him with blows on the chest and at one point, a paper weight of solid glass was used for this purpose. His towel-covered face was then shoved under a faucet and water was made to incessantly flow into his nostrils and mouth. Datu is presently held at Camp Bicutan on mere suspicion of subversion.

**Lorenzo Soda, Joe Pakal Guiama-Ani, Gonzalo Ogdiman, Tumandan and Inuncio Magdowin**: were detained and subjected to tortures and indignities by the Coastguard at Sasa, Davao City Headquarters, on July 4, 1977. In a fit of perversion, elements of the Coastguard severed Soda's ear with a bayonet and forced him to eat a portion of his ear. The maltreatment seems to have no reason other than the fact that Guiama-Ani was a Muslim while the three others were members of a cultural minority group.

**Rogelio Tan** — 26, a newly-released detainee, was re-arrested by MISG men last April 27, after having spent two years in detention. Despite his regular reports to the Intelligence Service of the AFP (ISAFP) during his brief period of "temporary release," Tan was nonetheless arrested without the benefit of an arrest, search, and seizure order or a simple explanation for that matter. When Tan checked the MISG's "invitation" with ISAFP by phone, Major Reola advised him to just go along since they could not keep him beyond 24 hours. Tan thus readily went with them, feeling quite assured that nothing serious would befall him.

At the office of the Security Bureau, Tan was immediately subjected to interrogation by CIC Patero Ordon. Irked by Tan's self-assured stance and his refusal to address him as "sir," Ordon boxed and slapped him. Taking his captive to another room, Ordon resumed interrogation with even greater ferocity. While Tan was being questioned by Ordon, Lt. Eduardo Matillano, who was watching, flew into a rage and hurled his ballpen spear-like at Tan. Then Matillano and Ordon continuously hit and boxed Tan on the face and at the back of his head, while holding him by the hair.

Getting hold of a tray-full of ashes, Matillano slammed it on Tan's face. He then dropped ashes onto Tan's eyes, and to heighten the effect, poured water onto his eyes. In another fit of perversion, Matillano forced Tan to drink a bottlefull of urine mixed with water. Tired of beating him up, Matillano then kicked Tan's throat with heavy combat boots. At this point Tan passed out and was transferred to a detention cell.

Due to this corporal punishment, Tan suffered bruises all over his body and severe pains in his throat. He cannot swallow up until now, and for some time his voice was reduced to a whisper.

Matillano and Ordon have figured in numerous other torture cases. Matillano, in particular, was responsible for the torture of well-known civil rights leader Trinidad Herrera and was prosecuted for this crime. Not surprisingly, he was acquitted several months later on the spurious claim that Mrs. Herrera, being a "subversive," inflicted her own wounds to malign the military. □

## DAVID SCANDAL...

(continued from page 12)

Jauregui closed Makaroff's account by withdrawing all the money.

Golden State Manor Convalescent Hospital is run by David and Jauregui. In January 1975, the hospital and the other nine nursing homes owned by them came under investigation following revelations that skid row alcoholics were forcibly detained in these homes.

Mary Williams, an LPN at the Golden State Manor Convalescent Hospital, exposed that a certain Charles Weldon supplied the hospital with derelicts to obtain substantial Medi-Cal payments. The same was found to be the case with the rest of the David-Jauregui nursing homes.

Following the expose, Charles Weldon and his other accomplice in the scandal were indicted.

David and his partner, on the other hand, arranged to pay \$300,000 liability for the 25 skid row alcoholics victimized in the scheme.

### MARCOS MAN

Emmanuel B. David is widely reputed in the Los Angeles Filipino community as a strong Marcos supporter. Posing as a community leader, he has actively promoted the regime to the L.A. community. He is also publisher of the pro-Marcos Asian-American News in Los Angeles.

He is an adviser of Antonio San Jose, another Marcos man and President of the Filipino-American Council of Los Angeles. Both figured in the FACLA election irregularities last year.

Recently, it was learned that David and San Jose left for the Philippines and speculations are that the two are trying to procure funding for the controversial Philippine Trading Center in this city. Cost of the Center is estimated at \$20 million.

During the summer of 1977, FACLA members raised strong objections to the center because it was believed that Marcos would provide the monies for its building. FACLA members felt that if the proposal pushed through, Marcos would have an indirect control over FACLA affairs through San Jose and, undoubtedly, David. □



# FILIPINO COMMUNITY

## SUPPORTERS, POLICE CLASH

# Demolition Attempt at I-Hotel



Since its tenants violent eviction by the S.F. Police, the I-Hotel has been heavily guarded. Despite the city's order to halt demolition pending decision on the validity of the demolition, the Grange Debrise Co. still proceeded to smash the hotel's back wall.  
[S.F. Journal photo]

By EMIL DE GUZMAN  
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — The battle to stop the demolition of the International Hotel erupted into a violent confrontation between supporters and police last Sept. 19, when the back wall of the hotel was smashed by a demolition crew.

Early that morning bulldozers of the Grange Debrise co. moved in, plowing a 20' by 35' hole in the hotel from the back alley side. According to the International Hotel Tenant's Association, the action was illegal since the city presently has a stop work order while the validity of the demolition permit is on appeal.

The police, who two weeks earlier had stopped a demolition attempt by the contractor Grange before any damage was done, this time arrived too late. When the police finally arrived, the many support-

ers who had by then gathered around the hotel angrily asked the police why they had not been on alert. The police just smiled and refused to answer.

Then, for no apparent reason, the police arrested one of the protestors. The supporters followed the police to a squad car when the police billy-clubbed several more, instigating a near riot. In a few minutes, the over 100 supporters and tenants were attacked by some forty police. More supporters were clubbed and brutalized and ten were arrested for felonious charges. In the meantime, Grange and his assistant were also arrested.

In the afternoon, several tenants and supporters outraged by the police conduct, went to the Board of Supervisors chambers demanding that they take immediate action. After some debate, some Board supervisors agreed to suspend the agenda and

(continued on page 12)

## IDHA VICTORY

# Milwaukee Hotel Eviction Reversed



(International Examiner photo)

The Milwaukee Hotel of Seattle's International District — home of 60 low-income tenants.

SEATTLE — On Sept. 23, this city's Municipal Court Judge Barbara Yanick reversed her earlier ruling to close down the 68-year-old Milwaukee Hotel. The earlier ruling handed down Sept. 12 cited the hotel for violation of fire codes and ordered the 60 tenants to vacate the hotel, located in Seattle's International District.

Immediately following the original decision, the International District Housing Alliance (IHDA), which the Milwaukee Hotel Tenants Association is part of, and Inter-Im (a group of community volunteers) negotiated with the Fire Department on the possibility of making repairs to keep the hotel open. Of the 60 fire code violations, eight had to be immediately corrected. The IHDA, Inter-Im, and the Fire Department reached an agreement that if the corrections were made by Sept. 19, a reasonable extension period of the remaining violations would

## 65-YEAR OLD PAUL DE GUZMAN

# Highway Patrol Men Beat Up Filipino

By NORMA DE LEON

SANTA RITA — A 65-year-old Filipino man suffered physical injuries after two burly California Highway Patrol (CHP) men mauled him in the early morning of Sept. 10, this city. Paul De Guzman sustained a broken right middle finger, badly bruised ribs and a bump on his head behind the left ear as a result of the beating.

De Guzman, along with his wife, Alice, and Altie McCoy, was a car passenger of Bill Cassio, 73. The four were bound for San Francisco when, at a little past 2:00 a.m., two CHP officers, Cofield and Lindstrom, stopped them under suspicion of drunken driving.

Officer Cofield ordered Cassio to get out of his two-door '72 Buick C.P. and took him into the CHP car unit.

Meanwhile, Officer Lindstrom proceeded to question the elderly De Guzman, who was seated in the right rear side of the car. "What's your trouble, kid? Can I see your I.D.?"

Not knowing that an I.D. search was routine procedure, De Guzman asked why his I.D. was needed when he had done nothing wrong.

To such a simple question Officer Lindstrom furiously replied that De Guzman was trying to be a "wise guy." He immediately proceeded to forcibly pull De Guzman out of the car through the front side window.

Altie McCoy, who was in the front seat directly opposite De Guzman, had to tell Lindstrom, "Wait! Let me get out of the car so he could get out!"

Once out, De Guzman was pushed against the car, his back to the officer. Both his arms were pulled back for handcuffing. While in this helpless



Paul De Guzman [right], a 63 year old Filipino, was beaten up by two CHP men until he was "black and blue."  
[AK file photo]

position, he was boxed by Lindstrom in his right side below the ribs. Another blow in the head behind the left ear which almost knocked him unconscious, followed.

"What are you trying to do? Kill me?" screamed De Guzman.

Officer Cofield, at this time, proceeded to aid Lindstrom in "subduing" De Guzman. The two forcefully threw him, face down, to the ground. They kicked and boxed him unmercifully until, as De Guzman later said, "I was black and blue."

All this time, De Guzman never offered resistance, verbally or physically, as he was helpless and could only moan in pain.

After the beating, the two CHP men took Cassio and De Guzman to a Santa Rita jail and locked them up at 4:32 a.m. De Guzman was subsequently re-

(continued on page 13)

# UNANIMOUS VERDICT PEOPLE'S TRIAL FINDS MARCOS, U.S. GUILTY

By FRANCISCO OCAMPO

A resounding verdict of "guilty" ended the trial "The People of the Philippines Versus Ferdinand E. Marcos," September 17, held in seven major U.S. cities. The Philippine dictator, charged with mass kidnapping on 53,000 counts, torture, and murder of Philippine political prisoners, was tried by a jury of over 1,100 who flocked to the dramatic presentation by local alliances of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines). The People's Trial was one of the activities that highlighted the counter-celebration on the fifth anniversary of martial law in the Philippines.

Likewise found guilty as accomplice was the U.S. government for aiding and abetting the repressive regime through economic and military aid, and training Philippine armed forces personnel in U.S. military camps and schools.

The defense presented witnesses like Mr. Marcos himself, who rationalized the martial law regime with the theory of national discipline; a parodized general named Ver Dugo; a self-centered and arrogant Mrs. Marcos; a big businessman called Mr. P. Rofit and a high U.S. government official, Mr. Carterman, who admitted to have increased U.S. military aid by 100 per cent since 1972. The prosecution called to the stand former detainees who testified to the standard use of torture on prisoners. A taped testimony of Maria Elena Ang, who suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of torture, hit the people with the brutality of

(continued on page 12)

## Filipino Restaurant Workers Strike COMMUNITY LEADERS CROSS PICKET LINE



The strikers—"some of our own people have angered us." [AK photo]

By GARY REYES  
AK Correspondent

SACRAMENTO — Filipino workers on strike at the Sacramento Inn were angered by some of their community leaders who crossed the picket line by holding the Filipino Catholic Confederation Convention there last month.

Although local officers of the Catholic organization knew of the strike involving about 20 Filipino busboys, pantrymen, bellhops and dishwashers, plans continued for the two-day event held this past Aug. 20-21st.

The strike began last June 28, when some 140 workers at the Sacramento Inn walked off their jobs because demands for decent wages and working conditions were not met.

Numerous complaints started when the new owner of the hotel/restaurant, the Thunderbird Red Lion Corporation (a multi-million dollar operation owning 33 other hotels) took over in September, 1976. The strikers, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, Local 49, charged that numerous abuses have been made by the new management.

Mr. Alex Castelano, 60, a Filipino busboy, complained, "First I work the duties of a busboy, then waiter, dishwasher and janitor. But I only get paid for being a busboy." Mr. Romeo Vergara, 55, a pantryman at the Inn for 10 years, similarly stated, "As a pantryman, I also must do the duties of the cook and dishwasher; yet I only receive pantryman's pay." This exploitation of the workers has also resulted in the reduction of job hours for other employees from five days to one or two days a week.

Complaints also came from waitresses who must turn in all tips to management. They then receive a percentage in return, which is less than what the previous owners had granted.

Management has continued to refuse the demands of the striking workers and instead, has hired new workers on permanent status. Now the strikers are not only fighting for their just demands, but to retain their jobs as well.

The effectiveness of the strike depends a lot on community support. "Some of our own people have angered us," said Mr. Jose Jomeno, another Fili-

(continued on page 12)

## Victory by NAFL-FNG 'Hold' on Nurses' Deportations



NAFL-FNG delegation meets with INS Commissioner Castillo—demanding the stop of deportation and

fair licensure examinations for H-1 nurses. [NAFL-FNG photo]

PRESS RELEASE  
By the NAFL-FNG

NEW YORK CITY — All H-1 nurses whose work contracts may be terminated by their sponsoring hospital or institution and thereby face deportation in the coming period will not be deported until a final agreement on their immigration status is reached between INS Commissioner Leonel J. Castillo and representatives of the National Alliance for Fair Licensure of Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG). This significant development came as a result of a two hour meeting held last Monday, Sept. 26 in Washington, D.C. at the request of the NAFL-FNG.

### NAFL PROPOSAL

A delegation of the NAFL-FNG, representing the nationwide alliance, presented the history and an analysis of the plight of H-1 nurses and submitted the following recommendation to the Commissioner:

1. For those nurses whose H-1 visas have already expired due to past failure in the licensure examination: they should be granted a deferred voluntary departure status for a period of 24 months to commence from the date they apply for such status at their respective INS Offices.

2. For those nurses who, upon expiration of their present H-1 visa, will not yet have passed the licensure examination: they should be granted a deferred voluntary departure status for a period of 24 months to commence from the date of the expiration of their present visa.

In both cases cited above: (a) they should be allowed to seek employment in an RN or non-RN post (depending on local state board regulations); (b) should they pass the licensure examination while under the deferred voluntary departure status, the INS should immediately reinstate their H-1 status.

### INS REPLY

Commissioner Castillo expressed his agreement with the general idea of granting some type of a stabilizing status to the nurses. A deferred voluntary departure (DVD) status would be "most possible" as, he stated, "it is being done already in some states. What would be left would be to adopt a uniform national policy on their stay."

As to the specific duration of the DVD status to be granted, the Commissioner requested more time to take it up in the INS. He further proposed that this matter be the subject of further discussion in another meeting, tentatively scheduled within three to four weeks. Meanwhile, Castillo agreed that until such time, all H-1 nurses who may be affected by the threat of deportation will not be deported. It was agreed that a "hold" on all cases reported to and represented by the NAFL-FNG will be effected based on the issue of "hardship." Action will thus be held up until a final agreement is reached with the NAFL on all aspects of its proposal and details of implementation are mapped out.

As to whether H-1 nurses will be allowed to work while on a DVD status, the Commissioner expressed some reservations, explaining that the matter was not just for the INS to decide, but will have to be resolved in consultation with the U.S. Department of Labor. It was agreed, however, that this matter would also be a subject of further discussion in the next meeting.

Finally, on the point of whether an H-1 visa can be reinstated to those who may pass the licensure examination while under the DVD status, Castillo clarified that the necessary condition would be proof of employment from a hospital or institution.

### NAFL DELEGATION

The NAFL Delegation was composed of Ms. Aimee Cruz, National Coordinator; Mrs. Christine Hing, RN, National Co-Coordinator; Ms. Normita Amorado, RN, member of the National Staff; Ms. Mila De Guzman, NAFL-NY Coordinator; and Ms. Amy Besa, NAFL-Philadelphia Coordinator. Reuben Seguritan, Esq. accompanied the Delegation in the capacity of Legal Counsel.

After brief introductions and a background on the NAFL and its objectives, the Delegation presented a pile of petitions representing a total number of 9,492 signatures affixed to the demand for a DVD status for the H-1 nurses.

The presentation of the plight of H-1 nurses traced the chronological development of the problem, from the time nurses are recruited from their home countries to their arrival in the United States. It detailed the many forms of exploitation which the nurses experience as well as the dehumanizing conditions under which they live upon arrival in the U.S. as a result of an unstable immigration status. Deeply concerned about the confusing and vague terms of a sample "Contract Agreement" presented by the NAFL, the Commissioner expressed his desire for a more explicit type of contract for future use in the process of granting H-1 visas. Mr. C. McCarthy, an aide to the Commissioner, confirmed that these "unscrupulous" recruiters have indeed been the subject of investigations.

The national petition campaign and the meeting with the Commissioner of the INS were the two main actions called for in a resolution entitled "On the Special Case of H-1 Nurses" passed at the National Conference for Fair Licensure of Foreign Nurse Graduates held in New York last April 1977. Other campaigns related to other aspects of the licensure problem of foreign nurse graduates were similarly called for. □



Sacramento Inn workers on their third month of strike: when the multi-million dollar corporation took

over, abuses started.

[AK photo]

Sept. 22 Event...

# Next Year—"Thrice the Number of Participants"

(continued from page 16)

AMLC tried to get into the center and talk to any consular officer present. The glass door was locked and Marcos agents refused to come near the door. Finally, a N.Y. policeman inside the building took the delegation's letter to Marcos. The letter asked Marcos to make public clarifications on whether such freedoms as freedom of the press, assembly and association will be restored. The delegation had sought an appointment a week previous, but Vice-Consul Oscar Valenzuela refused, saying that officers "are out of town and will be out of town."

## SEATTLE CONSULATE "CLOSED FOR THE HOLIDAY"

Six TV and radio stations and a major newspaper covered the picket line of some 50 people in downtown Seattle. The Seattle AMLA was joined by American friends and recent immigrants in giving out hundreds of leaflets exposing Marcos' hypocritical promises and in chanting "The People United Will Never Be Defeated!" They also reported the arrest of 28 U.P. students. John Coughlan, of the AMLC-FFP investigation team, urged passers-by to pressure the U.S. government to stop giving aid to Marcos. George Boor of the Church Council of Seattle also spoke. The entire renovation crew from the old Milwaukee Hotel joined the pickets in their work clothes, while several Filipino families formed a supportive audience on the sidewalk. A delegation found the consulate "closed for the holiday" and posted its letter to Marcos which asked for the unconditional release of political prisoners and the restoration of civil rights.

## BAG OF WATER THROWN AT PROTESTORS IN LOS ANGELES

Fifty-five militant picketers, including Filipino senior citizens, respected Filipino community leaders, Iranian and Thai students expressed their opposition to martial law at the Los Angeles Philippine consulate during lunch hour. With placards saying "End Carter's Aid to Marcos," they chanted "Down with Marcos!" Before the picket was to begin, a bag filled with water was dropped on the sidewalk by unknown persons from the building that houses the consulate on the 10th floor. An angry picketer said: "That could have really hurt someone—we have a number of senior citizens here!"

The consulate was reluctant to meet with the delegation, headed by Carmen Ojeda of the L.A. Alliance Against Martial Law, organizer of the protest. The delegation, however, managed to send three people inside in spite of the consulate's determination to allow only one. The Vice Consul saw the group, which handed him a letter, but refused to discuss anything with delegation. After the picket, the alliance invited people to a private showing of the documentary "Collision Course" by British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

## THREATS IN CHICAGO

In Chicago, 55 highly-spirited picketers shouting "Marcos, Hitler, Diktador, Tuta!" jeered at Marcos agents and pointed them out to passers-by. A delegation which included Rev. Paul Wilson, an ex-political detainee, Rev. Neil McPherson of the Church Committee on Human Rights in Asia, and Val Kliak of the National Lawyers Guild attempted to enter the consulate but were barred at first by the Chicago Police and its notorious "Red Squad." But when told by Kliak that they have no legal right to bar anyone from a public building, the police relented. Consul General Rodolfo Sanchez refused to see the group; instead a certain Isaiah Gonzalez met the delegation at the reception area. The delegation asked for the release of specific prisoners like Fr. Ed De La Torre and Satur Ocampo. When asked whether the government has a policy that upholds human rights, Gonzalez said "No." He said further that he was not certain of recent arrests at U.P. Gonzalez also claimed that the travel ban was being made for economic reasons. When asked why then do travelers have to go through a security check, he only repeated that the ban was for economic reasons.

After the picket, one Marcos agent called on a woman picketer and "promised harassment for her and her family in the Philippines." Angrily, she retorted that she cannot be intimidated. She urged the Chicago Anti-Martial Law Alliance, organizers of the picket, "to expose to the community this attack on my democratic rights."

## FFP GETS SUPPORT OF HUNDREDS IN CAMBRIDGE

Over a hundred receptive passers-by wrote post-



Pacific Daily News Photo

Members of the Guam Anti-Martial Law Coalition picketing the Philippine Consulate office. Notice one of the demonstrators with a mask on, symbolizing torture of Philippine political detainees. Significantly, this was the first demonstration in Guam to attack Marcos' repressive rule.

## Front Page Coverage in Guam's Sole Newspaper Guam AMLC Holds First Demo in Island's Filipino Community

GUAM — At this U.S. Trust Territory, the Philippine Consulate witnessed last Sept. 22 the first demonstration denouncing Marcos' martial law regime.

Organized by the Guam Anti-Martial Law Coalition (GAMLC), the peaceful demonstration occurred in front of the GCIC building where the Philippine Consular office is located. The estimated 20 picketers carried placards reading "Smash the Marcos Regime" and "Down With the Marcos Dictatorship."

Angel Legaspi, speaking for the GAMLC, attacked Marcos' rule saying, "Marcos has been the most repressive president the Philippines has ever had."

To dramatize the plight of political detainees in Marcos' numerous detention centers spread across the country, two demonstrators wore hoods symbolizing tortured detainees. Legaspi also pointed out that Marcos' recent talk of freeing political prisoners and holding elections next year are nothing but "empty promises." He added that thousands continue to languish in safehouses and detention centers.

When asked to comment on the opposition's picket, Philippine Vice Consul Estrella A. Berenguel said, "I believe the President is doing things dictated by the needs of the Philippines and the Philippine people. That is his only interest."

Berenguel said that if a similar demonstration occurred in Manila, it would be allowed to proceed without interruption provided that it is "peaceful." To her statement, Legaspi commented "we would be arrested, we would be detained."

The protest seemed to have had some impact on the island's Filipino community of 20,000. Unlike past years, the Philippine Consulate did not hold their annual Thanksgiving Mass for the New Society.

The demonstration received front-page coverage in Guam's sole newspaper, the *Pacific Daily News*.

The demonstration was one among the mass actions held in both the U.S. and Canada against Marcos' repressive regime. The New York-based Anti-Martial Law Coalition, along with the International Association of Filipino Patriots (Canada), coordinated these activities marking the fifth year of martial law rule in the Philippines. □



[Left] Chanting "There's torture and murder under martial law," the Bay Area AMLA and the FFP picketed San Francisco's Philippine Consulate office. [Right] Left to right, Eleanor McCanley [FFP], Tom Miller [Investigating Team], Ruby Howing [Bay Area-AMLA] and Jack Ahern [S.F. Archdiocese] posting AMLC's demands on closed Consulate office's door. AK file photo]

card messages and short letters to Sen. Edward Brooke (R-MA), urging him to vote favorably for the 17 per cent aid cut to Marcos, presently being discussed by a senate-house conference committee. The FFP held a two-hour tableau in Grato Square, Cambridge — a busy shopping area, last September 22. Under a sign "Marcos Torture," a "prisoner" was "tortured" in full view of shoppers and students. Meanwhile, excerpts from Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists reports on torture were read to an audience that swelled to 300 at one point. People did not mind blocking a very busy street to sign the "Close the U.S. Bases" petition, write letters to Brooke, or to take literature on the Philippines. Boone Schirmer of the FFP leadership said, "This was FFP's most successful outdoor event so far. The public response was tremendous!" Comments, such as "I'll do anything to do away with that tyrant," were heard from the audience. One even signed up to become an FFP member. Schirmer said that this was just the beginning of a campaign to urge Brooke to vote for the 17 per cent aid cut to Marcos. The weekend of September 25, FFP held

the same event at the Community Church.

## FILIPINOS FLOCK TO SEE "COLLISION COURSE" IN CANADA

Over 320 people, who are first-timers at anti-martial law events, flocked to see the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Collision Course" in three days of showing, Sept. 21-23, at the Education Center in Toronto. Fely Cusipag of the Canada-Philippines Friendship Society, organizer of the event, said the crowd was "shocked and angered by the documentary film." The film included interviews with community organizers, Bishop Claver, Sister Marriana, and ex-Senator Jose Diokno. It illustrated the living conditions of slum-dwellers and sugar workers under martial law and included graphic discussions of the tortures of political prisoners. Cusipag observed that Filipinos who viewed the film seemed to have become less afraid; signed the mailing list, and became actively involved in the film. "For example, when defense secretary Juan Ponce Enrile appeared on the

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## Vote on Human Rights Postponed Carter, Congress Hedge on R.P. Aid Cut

By FRANCISCO OCAMPO

WASHINGTON, D.C. (September 29, 1977) — Confirmed reports from Congress indicate that the Carter administration is hedging on human rights again. Reports show that intense lobby work is being undertaken in the House to defeat the Burke Amendment which proposes a 17 per cent cut in aid to the repressive Marcos regime. This recent Carter action to block the amendment came after a deadlock in the Senate-House Joint Conference that agreed to send back the amendment to the House for a re-vote.

Heavy high level pressure from the administration has also been pinpointed as the source for this deadlock. Previous Senate hearings on the same proposal were also overturned last July due to administration intervention. (See *Ang Katipunan*, July 27-Aug. 10 and June 1-15 issues.)

The Human Rights Amendment which successfully passed last year, denies aid to proven consistent violators of human rights like the Marcos regime. While Carter has articulated a supportive stance for human rights, the actions of his administration indicate a rapid retreat from its "human rights foreign policy."

For instance, several proposals for aid cuts to other repressive regimes have been successfully blocked by the Carter administration. These include Nicaragua, South Korea, Uruguay, Ethiopia, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Argentina.

When the Philippine Amendment moved on to the Senate, it was blocked by a Carter ally and a known friend of Marcos, Sen. Daniel Inouye (Dem.-HA). Senator Inouye, Chairman of the

Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Appropriations, would not alter his position. On the other hand, Representative Yvonne Burke (Dem.-CA), sponsor of the amendment, strongly felt that the human rights amendment had to be implemented on the Marcos aid proposal. Instead, a compromise was made: the amendment will be sent back to the House for a re-vote, with the agreement that if the House passes the amendment again, the Senate will abide by this and similarly pass it.

### AMLC LAUNCHES MAILGRAM CAMPAIGN, LOBBY WORK

"We've all been working very hard," remarked Severina Rivera, of the AMLC Congress Education Project, "we have to counter the tremendous pressure the White House has been exerting on Congress right now." This entails caucusing with congresspersons and their aides before Congress convenes again to vote on this amendment on Oct. 5.

The CEP is also circulating the recently released *Political Detainees in the Philippines, Book Two*. This document, a sequel of the first document that came out last year, reaffirms that consistent violations of human rights in the Philippines have not subsided but have instead intensified.

Simultaneous to the Congress lobby work, the AMLC has called for massive pressure on the House not to alter its position of favoring the aid cut. The AMLC has alerted its local alliances and member organizations as well as other human rights groups to mobilize people to send mailgrams to members of the House of Representatives in support of the Burke Amendment. □

the illegal demolition were the City Attorney and police. The Board also decided to send a letter to Mayor Moscone calling the demolition illegal.

### PROPOSITION U

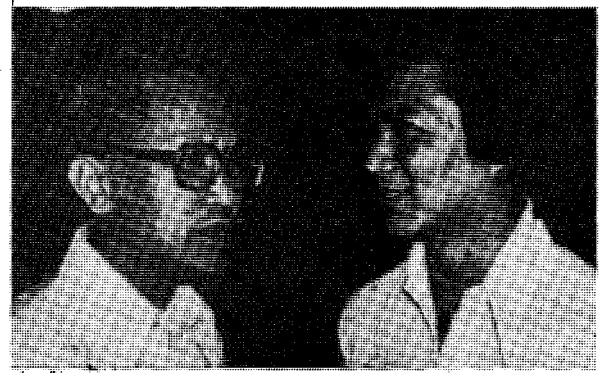
Meanwhile, the Board of Supervisors, many of whom are running for re-election in the Nov. 8 elections, have sponsored Proposition U. This is a policy statement which reads: "Shall the City and County of San Francisco purchase the International Hotel, bring the building up to code and transfer it to the Housing Authority for low-rent housing?"

The proposition is simply a public opinion poll, however, and would not mandate the city to take any action. There is some speculation that the Supervisors hope the voters will decide against the proposition, thus calling an end to the I-Hotel struggle.

On the other hand, supporters of the I-Hotel and low-income housing have taken up a Yes on Proposition U campaign not only to save the I-Hotel, but also to consolidate housing and neighborhood organizations citywide.

It is hoped that through the process of building the campaign, a citywide housing movement will be forged which could force the city to create and preserve existing buildings for low-income housing. □

## Marcos Henchman Indicted for Grand Theft



(Left) Philippine Consul General A. Fernandez, (right) Emmanuel B. David

LOS ANGELES — A prominent Marcos supporter and co-operator of 10 nursing home chains, this city, has been charged with one felony count of grand theft by the State Attorney General's Office.

Filipino businessman Emmanuel B. David, along with his business partner G. Ruben Jauregui, was indicted for stealing \$15,000 from the savings account of Frank Makaroff, a patient who died Sept. 4, 1974 at the Golden State Manor Convalescent Hospital. Reportedly, on Sept. 13, 1974, (continued on page 8)

## SACRAMENTO INN...

(continued from page 8)

pino busboy. "We want them to honor our strike, not cross our picket line!"

Many of the striking workers openly denounced the Filipino Catholic Confederation for holding their convention at the Sacramento Inn. One irate worker stated, "some of those who crossed our line say they are sympathetic toward our plight, but they show me the opposite by attending that convention. They are supposed to be some of our community leaders, but I don't respect them anymore." □

## SEPT. 22...

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screen obviously lying to the BBC reporter, the Filipinos in the audience cursed him with "Tama na iyan, bolero!" (That's enough, liar!)

In Montreal, "Collision Course" attracted up to a hundred people Sept. 25-27. Elmer Ordenez of the Philippine Forum, sponsor of the showing, said, "The people felt that the film summed up for them what they have been feeling for years."

Bobby Varona of the Anti-Martial Law Committee of Vancouver reported that a similar number attended the showing at Fisherman's Hall, Vancouver, B.C. Mary Ann Marfori of the committee gave an introduction that countered Marcos' pronouncements that he "relaxed his rule." Tim MacAllister of Amnesty International urged the audience to "participate in the research to document the plight of political prisoners." He said that people should submit letters from home that narrate conditions of relatives who may be in prison. He also urged the people to submit any information they might have on the various torturers, such as Col. Miguel Aure, Abadilla, and scores of others. The event was sponsored by the Committee in Defense of Human Rights in the Philippines, of which the AMCV is a member. Varona said that as a result of the event, many people were willing to participate more actively in the anti-martial law movement.

### SEPTEMBER 22 COUNTEROFFENSIVE SUCCESSFUL

Rene Cruz of the AMLC estimated that up to 1,500 people participated in the anti-martial law activities all over North America this September 22. In the "People's Trials" alone, which were held in Los Angeles, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco-Bay Area, Philadelphia, and New York, a total of 935 people, mostly new faces, attended. Cruz added that for the September 22 build-up, "Collision Course" was brought to several homes for private viewing and that alone averaged 15 to 20 people each showing. He said that next year, the AMLC "promises to involve thrice the number of participants as in this year's protest." He added that "unlike Marcos, the AMLC really works hard with any promises it makes." □

## I-HOTEL...



I-Hotel being torn down — diminishing the number of low-cost housing. [San Francisco Journal photo]

(continued from page 9)

quizzed the Superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection and the City Attorney. The Superintendent finally agreed to suspend the license of Grange. Also targetted for failing to avert

## Guilty Verdict for Marcos... (continued from page 9)



At the "People's Trial" showing — they also signed petitions and bought literature on Philippine conditions. [AK photo]

the military. A slide show of the murdered political prisoners was also presented.

The choice of theater to convey the truth was well-received by the audience; comic relief was furnished especially by General Ver Dugo who insisted that the military tribunal treat the detainees just like their own children, reprimanding them when they do not tell the truth or punishing them when they misbehave; by Imelda who shared her "words of wisdom" in one of her typically nonsensical mottos, "Business's business is to stay in business otherwise business has no business being in business;" and by the despicable Mr. P. Rofit who stated that he agreed with his friend Ferdie in jailing workers who protest against the strike ban and low wages, and who asserted that anyone against Ferdie is sure to be a "damned communist."

It was clear to the audience that the people's trial was more than a theater piece. Beyond the pathos and satiric laughter elicited from the audience, the harsh reality of the repressive martial law regime was brought home to everyone present.

(continued on back page)

## OCT. 8 DEMONSTRATIONS

## Nationwide Protests to Target Bakke Decision

By SHERRY VALPARAISO

Thousands of people and various organizations around the country upholding the right of minorities against racist discrimination will come together Oct. 8, 1977 to protest the controversial Bakke decision. The case which will be heard before the U.S. Supreme Court next month has been targeted as a direct attack on the gains won by minorities in the '60s for equal rights such as affirmative action and special admissions programs.

The demands of the National Day of Protest are:

- Overturn the Bakke Decision;
- Implement, maintain, and expand special admissions and other essential services for minority and women students;
- Implement, maintain, and expand affirmative action in employment and social services for minorities and women.

The nationwide demonstrations are being sponsored by a broad cross section of organizations called the "Oct. 8 Coalition" which was initiated by the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision (NCOBD), the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA), and the People's Alliance.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: The main focus of the protests will be in Washington D.C., where national speakers are being lined up including Grantland Johnson of the NCOBD, and Parren Mitchell, chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus. The Washington protests, scheduled for both Oct. 8 and Oct. 12 (when the Supreme Court will actually begin to hear the case) will focus on the Supreme Court, but will also target the White House and President Carter.

NEW YORK: The New York rally on Oct. 8 will be held in Harlem at the State Building Plaza.

## DE GUZMAN'S ORDEAL...

(continued from page 9)

leased at 7:15 a.m.

At St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco, Paul received emergency treatment for his injuries. Medical evaluation and x-ray revealed De Guzman sustained sprained fingers, broken right middle finger, serious rib bruises and a lump on the head behind the left ear. He also complained of pain in his right shoulder and right thigh which persists at press date.

At the arraignment, Sept. 22, the CHP charged De Guzman with "public intoxication" and "resisting arrest." The police report falsely described De Guzman's attitude at the time of his arrest as "belligerent and combative," thus, he had to be physically subdued. Further distorting the facts, the report continued that the arresting officers did not read his rights and did not conduct a breath test because he was "obviously intoxicated . . . with bloodshot eyes, slurred and very thick speech." Officer Lindstrom additionally alleged that he was "continually barraged by verbal abuse [by De Guzman] of which I could understand little of."

To these charges and allegations, De Guzman pleaded not guilty. He said that he had a few drinks but certainly was not heavily intoxicated as the police claimed. He said that he never made any attempts to resist or fight back the arresting officers because he was helpless and subdued.

This incident adds to the list of police brutality cases, particularly against minorities. De Guzman came to Hawaii as a recruited plantation worker in 1930. His speech, which the police derogatorily described as "thick," is tinged with an accent. He did not know of his constitutional rights like most minorities, and as in other incidents of minority arrests, he was not read his rights at the time of arrest.

Community individuals who have learned about this incident expressed outrage and commented that it could have happened to anyone from the minority community. At press time, concerned persons are planning to support De Guzman's case and are backing his demand to drop the charges against him. For those interested in joining the supportive action, call Nonie Espiritu at 834-6762 or Josie Camacho at 843-4982.

As an outraged individual said, "The police can't go on beating up people just like that. They must learn how to respect our rights and serve and protect us, not beat up people!" □



An anti-Bakke demonstration at U.C. Berkeley: aligning with racism and prejudice or racial equality

and justice?

[Guardian photo]

Helping to organize here are the NAACP, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, El Comité, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, People's Alliance, and the Third World Alliance.

SEATTLE: Gearing up for the Day of Protest in Seattle are El Centro, Black Students Union at the Univ. of Washington, Alaskan Cannery Workers Assoc., CASA, Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), and the International Examiner. The rally will be held at Federal Court House.

OAKLAND: A massive march and rally planned in East Oakland will start at Sanborn Park, 11 a.m. followed by a program at San Antonio Park at 1 p.m. Speakers from COMEXAZ, Cong. Roybal from Los Angeles, Alameda County Supervisor John George, Lee Brightman, a Native American instructor at U.C. Berkeley, Harry Edwards, a Black professor at U.C. Berkeley, and Melinda Paras of KDP.

SACRAMENTO: A march and rally in downtown Sacramento in being planned for Oct. 8. A rally will also be held at U.C. Davis on Oct. 3.

LOS ANGELES: On Oct. 8 a march down Wilshire Blvd. from Hoover St. to MacArthur Park will culminate with a program at noon. The event is being sponsored by the Coalition for National Protest Against Bakke which includes NCOBD, L.A.-MECHA, CASA, Pasadena Community Information Center, National Lawyer's Guild, American Civil Liberties Union, Black Student's Assoc. at U.C.L.A., and KDP.

Plans have also been tentatively set to mobilize pickets and demonstrations at Federal Buildings in

these cities on Oct. 12.

Other areas which have contacted the NCOBD to sponsor similar activities include: Honolulu, San Diego, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New Jersey, San Antonio, El Paso, Minneapolis, Boston, and several others throughout the country.

According to Ray Otake, National Coordinator of the NCOBD, the October demonstrations are regarded as the first peak of the campaign against the Bakke decision. "We do not expect a decision from the Supreme Court until sometime next year. The National Day of Protest is striving to show a national concern and a mass movement which is building against Bakke and racism," explained Otake.

Otake also raised his concerns that the real issues involved in the Bakke decision have not been fully articulated and the issue has remained relatively confused. "This confusion has inhibited the building of a mass multi-racial movement needed to overturn the Bakke Decision. In the course of this year, we will emphasize educational work to help clarify the main points and implications of the case which have been distorted particularly by the media."

According to Otake, in essence, Bakke is an issue of racism. "There can only be two stands in this issue: pro-Bakke or anti-Bakke. Pro-Bakke means you align with racism and prejudice which have been inflicted on minorities for centuries and continues to exist. An anti-Bakke position is one opposed to prejudice and for racial equality and justice." □

## Milwaukee Hotel Stops Eviction



The Milwaukee Hotel: tenants took initiative to work on badly needed repairs. [International Examiner photo]

(continued from page 9)

be granted.

A total of 75 people, including hotel residents and community volunteers, worked tirelessly the weekend of Sept. 16, removing 14 tons of debris, setting up a 24-hour "Fire Watch," fixing fire alarms and exits, and making temporary partitions.

This collective endeavor paid off and on Sept. 19, Judge Yanick rendered a "stay of eviction" for the tenants until 10:00 a.m., Sept. 23.

Milwaukee Hotel's co-owner and manager Don Louie never spent a penny to cover the cost of renovations. Over the last year, he has twice been

charged with ten fire code violations. He was fined \$500 for the first charge. The second suit resulted in the Sept. 12 court ruling.

Despite the serious charges, Don Louie and the other co-owners never took any action. In fact, they have purposely stayed away from the hotel during the entire negotiation and renovation period.

The IDHA and the Milwaukee Hotel Tenants Association are now demanding that the owners pay for the cost of all materials used in the repair efforts. Tenants are also planning to enter into a long-term lease to completely renovate the hotel, transforming it into low-cost housing for low-income people. □

## DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

## GENEVA CONFERENCE EXAMINES ATTACK ON NATIVE AMERICANS

## Indian Plight Exposed to World Community

"We recognize that there is only one color of Mankind in the world who are not represented in the United Nations; that is the indigenous Redman of the Western Hemisphere. We recognize this lack of representation in the United Nations comes from the genocidal policies of the colonial power of the United States."

from the Declaration of Continuing Independence  
Standing Rock Sioux Country, 1974

By POLLY PARKS

On Sept. 20-23, Indians from throughout the Western Hemisphere gathered at U.N. headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland and presented to the international community the continuing widespread human rights violations perpetuated against them.

The conference spoke to violations that range from schemes to remove Indians from their mineral rich lands in the U.S., to the continuing genocide against the Indian of the Amazon Basin by colonizers from Brazil. There are three major areas that the conference addressed: violations of legal rights; violations involving economic affairs; and violations regarding "social" affairs which include education, health (including forced sterilization), and government regulations.

The conference was sponsored by the Non-Governmental Committee on Human Rights through its subcommittee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid, and Decolonization. The International Indian Treaty Council, a Non-Governmental Observer (NGO) at the U.N., coordinated the conference, gathered documentation, made the agenda, and appointed speakers.

Planning for the conference began three years ago at the First International Treaty Conference, attended by 4,000 delegates representing 97 tribal nations, which issued the "Declaration of Continuing Independence," that put forward their desire to determine their lives in a way compatible with their history and culture. The document, which also established the Indian Treaty Council, stated that the U.S. in particular has denied native people their international treaty rights, lands and basic human rights. Recognizing that the U.S. has refused to rectify these injustices, the Treaty Council was directed to take the issue before the United Nations, and in the long run, to get official actions to force the U.S. to deal with their demands.

Documentation for the upcoming conference was completed this summer and was done primarily by



Photo shows the "transformation" of Indian children, forcibly uprooted from their homes, sent hundreds of miles across the country to Carlisle, Pa. school in the mid-1800s in the "interests of civilizing" them. The real reason was a horrifying attempt to destroy the Indian cultures. [Photo from "I Fought With Geronimo"]

compilation of the experiences of Indians from throughout the Western Hemisphere. At the conference, one of the main focuses of the delegation of Indians from the U.S. was the exploitation of natural resources on their lands.

The issue is particularly pertinent as Pres. Carter recently introduced Senate Bill 862, which creates the Dept. of Energy, ostensibly to develop domestic



The Fourth International Treaty Conference at Standing Rock Sioux Country, South Dakota in July

of 1977. Final preparations for the Geneva conference were finalized by the participants.

energy sources. However, substantial quantities of the natural resources needed—coal and gas, minerals such as taconite, and an estimated 80 per cent of uranium—lie under Indian lands. In order for multi-national corporations to get their hands on this, they will have to engineer a way to override the remaining authority of the tribes over their lands.

The Treaty Council charges that if this removal of control over their land is successful, the Indians, as a people in the U.S., will be rapidly destroyed—culturally, politically, and economically.

#### THE COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Indians settled the Western Hemisphere thousands of years before Europeans ever reached these shores. Complex societies had developed in all parts of the hemisphere, ranging from tribal societies to the empires of the Mayans, Aztecs, Incas and others.

The introduction of colonialism came at a time when the growth of European expansionism had already undertaken the plunder of Africa and begun the development of slave trade. Arriving on the shores of the Americas, the Spanish, English, and other Europeans began the enslavement of another continent for its riches—the untold mineral wealth, fertile farmland, and the labor of its people.

In the northern part of the hemisphere, the colonists, engaging the labor of primarily African slaves, undertook plantation-style farming—the product of which established a lively trade with the mother countries in Europe. However, to further develop this market, expansion was required, and more and more of the native peoples land was encroached upon. Indians resisted, but the massive dispossession of their land was in progress—and they faced an enemy superior in arms and already skilled in use of the most devious means to secure victory. However, the valiant resistance of the Indians forced the colonizers to sign treaties guaranteeing land and the right to self-government. But the signings were frequently fraudulent and insincere on the part of the Europeans.

#### U.S.-INDIAN RELATIONS

Following the Revolutionary War, the U.S. government began its own history of Indian relations. Indian nations were recognized as such and many legally binding treaties were entered into. However, by the mid-1880s the growing appetite of industrialization needed more and more fuel to feed on—more natural resources, more markets—and this led to the colonization of the continent. This pushed the U.S. to renege on treaties and began eating into the lands that had been set aside as "reservations." Indians fought back in what is known as the Great Indian Wars. But by 1872, the U.S. refused to sign any more treaties and in a move to secure control over the Indian population, established the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFIARS — INDIAN FRIEND OR FOE?

Supposedly, the bureau is to help Indians survive

and maintain themselves. However, the history of this agency has amply demonstrated to the Indian people that this is not the case.

The BIAs job is to supervise affairs on the reservations, controls government allotments, and "self-help" programs. All very similar to the PANAMIN (Presidential Assistant on National Minorities), which supposedly "helps" national minority tribes in the Philippines, which has been exposed as facilitating the removal of the tribes from their land for the exploitation of natural resources.

By its actions, it becomes apparent that the BIA is a governmental arm whose purpose is to see that the interests of the U.S. and multi-national corporations, which seek to exploit Indian natural resources, are fulfilled. The most pro-Indian idea the BIA has been able to muster up to help the Indians deal with Carter's proposed energy assault is to encourage the establishment of an "Indian OPEC." Its main beneficiaries will be a handful of Indian "leaders" and not the masses of the Indian people who will be shoved into further poverty with the rape of their lands. Generally, Indians are hard-pressed to even get jobs in these ventures; as they have been crippled by a BIA school system whose main purpose is not to educate but to "de-Indianize."

Since its establishment, the BIA has sought every nefarious means to destroy vestiges of Indian cultural identity. Since the 1800s, the Indian children were sent to boarding schools away from the reservations to "civilize" them. This practice was gradually discontinued from the 1950s. But reservation schools are notorious for being essentially "dead time" and the drop-out rate is astronomical. Another practice is to send Indian children to non-Indian foster parents in the cities.

Government sponsored "self-help" projects are another area that insures Indians will not economically develop. The tendency is to promote handicraft industries, on the level of an "arrow factory" recently set up on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. These types of industry can generally offer only minimum wages and are not very labor intensive. The result is an unemployment rate on reservations that very often hits 80 per cent.

However, one of the greatest travesties of U.S. colonization was the de-population of the Indian people. Historians have always cited that there were one million Indians in the U.S. when the Europeans came. Recent studies have pushed that figure up to 10 million. In 1900 there were approximately 250,000 left. Today, estimates place Indian population at a little over one million. The practical genocide of the Indian people was effected primarily through the spread of "European" diseases, such as smallpox and venereal disease. The Indian wars against the colonists and U.S. government took the lives of many more.

However, the Treaty Council charges that the U.S. government is still effecting policies of genocide. Citing surveys, they point to a sterilization rate in Indian women of over 20 per cent. Additionally, the U.S. government has traditionally neglected the health needs of the Indian population,

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Upholding Indians Democratic Rights

## Geneva Conference Calls for International Day of Solidarity with Indian People

The Geneva conference on violations of human rights of the Indian peoples in the Americas successfully concluded Sept. 23 with the passage of resolutions supporting the right of native peoples to their land, cultures, and ways of life. Also condemned in particular for gross violations was the U.S. with additional comment on other governments which follow its lead in oppressing indigenous peoples.

The conference was sponsored by the Non-Governmental Organization, Special Committee on Human Rights, Sub-committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid, and Decolonization. Attending were nearly 100 Indians representing the various indigenous peoples of the Americas, 38 member countries of the U.N., 60 international organizations and U.N. officials.

There were several resolutions adopted by the body after reviewing voluminous documentation attesting to the broad violation of the rights of Indian peoples in all spheres of life. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), with consultative status at the U.N., will now move for further documentation and resolutions by proper bodies in the U.N. Among different U.N. committees to be targeted for action are the Committee on Decolonization, Human Rights missions, and the Committee on Trans-national Corporations.

At the conclusion of the conference the Committee designated Oct. 12, Columbus Day — or the so-called "Discovery of America," to be an international day of solidarity with American Indians. Events will be held in the U.S. and around the world under the theme of "Support the Geneva Resolutions." □

## GENEVA CONFERENCE...

(continued from page 14)

leading to widespread diseases, foremost of which now is the social disease of alcoholism.

### MODERN INDIAN RESISTANCE

Until recently, the legend was carefully fostered that remaining Indians were "historical (living) artifacts" to be viewed by tourists on summer vacation. However, that myth was exploded in the late '60s and early '70s by the occupation of Alcatraz and Wounded Knee as well as scores of other confrontations over land and treaty rights. Indians in the Northeast and California, the Midwest, the East, demanded their historic fishing and hunting rights for survival.

The formation of the American Indian Movement (AIM) gave cohesiveness to this movement; it also gave the government a target to attack. Campaigns were launched to smash the movement. When Wounded Knee was occupied, the 82nd Airborne was mobilized, the army put on alert, the national guard and federal agents mobilized to man block-



Signing of the Fort Laramie treaty between the U.S. government and the Sioux nation in 1868 — a couple

ades. Since then, the government has used every opportunity to frame and jail Indian activists, and many have died in confrontations with police. The past three years has seen AIM embroiled in legal battles to free some 300 activists from trumped up charges.

Clark/Luce Press Confab

## DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF BASES



[left to right] Andy Siegal, FFP; Ramsey Clark, Don Luce of the AMLC Investigating Team; and Inday Refi of the AMLC during New York City press conference held to brief reporters on the recent

FRIENDS OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE  
Press Release

NEW YORK CITY — Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and anti-war activist Don Luce (co-director of Clergy and Laity Concerned) today held a press conference to brief reporters on their recently concluded mission to the Philippines. Both were members of a human rights investigating team sponsored by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition and the Friends of the Filipino People that garnered international press coverage. While in Manila as delegates to the World Peace Through Law Conference, they were in close contact with ex-political prisoners who gave evidence of torture, Tondo slum-dwellers, active churchpeople in the anti-Marcos struggle and Sen. Diokno of the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines.

Summing up his experience at the Conference, Ramsey Clark stated that, "there can be no peace through martial law; martial law means martial arts; martial arts means war; five thousand years of history screams that." He denounced Supreme Court Justice Fred Ruiz Castro in his characterization of the Philippine regime as one of "constitutional authoritarianism." Clark pointed out that it is impossible to provide any semblance of constitutional rights alongside authoritarianism, which allows very little room for freedom.

Both Clark and Luce were visibly anguished as they recounted their discussions with political prisoners. Luce described the marks on Trinidad Herrera's fingers where electrodes were inserted in the process of torture. She spoke of the trial of the man accused of the torture, Colonel Matilliano. Instead of bringing charges against the soldier, Mr. Luce indicated, "They made her the guilty party [Ms. Herrera]. They refused to let other victims of this man testify; they claimed that the marks of torture were self inflicted."

Ramsey Clark was emphatic in answering a reporter's question on the role of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. He likened the role of U.S. mili-

fact-finding mission to the Philippines. Inset, Don Luce holds up picture of Tondo activist, Trinidad Herrera, brutally tortured by Marcos agents. [AMLC photo]

tary aid and support to the time when "the U.S. Army committed the massacres in Mindanao barely three-quarters of a century ago." Only now, he added, "the U.S. is playing an indirect role." The conclusion: "If the people in this country still have any sense of justice and democracy, we must get those bases out of the Philippines."

Clark also pointed out that "Martial law is more expensive than democracy, and that is why Marcos depends more heavily on U.S. tax money. We should not be paying to make the world safe for hypocrisy."

Both Luce and Clark indicated that they see the story of Philippines martial law becoming an increasing concern of people in the U.S. because their tax dollars fund the guns, the jails, the armies, the torture. When asked what the public ought to be doing, Clark advised the reporters that people should contact the ten person conference committee which is deliberating on a proposed 17% reduction in military aid to the Philippines.

The 17% reduction, proposed by the Congress Education Project of the FFP/AMLC, and introduced by Rep. Yvonne Burke (California) has already passed on the floor of the House of Representatives. The conference committee is the crucial stage which will make or break the reduction.

Andrew Siegal, National FFP coordinator, who served as moderator, explained that the reduction was passed despite counterpressure from the Carter administration. "Though the reduction is not the final step, it will be a message loud and clear to Marcos and Carter that the people in the U.S. will not tolerate their taxes paying to crush democracy."

Readers can encourage family and friends to send their telegrams and phone calls to:

senators; Proxmire, Wm. [D] Wisc., Chiles, Lawton [D] Fla., Johnston [D] La., Leahy [D] Vt., DeConcini [D] Az., Brooke [D] Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES: Lewis Stokes [D] Ohio, Charles Wilson [D] Tx., David Obey [D] Wisc., Silvio Conte [R] Mass. □

of what people have been taught about Indians and their lot in this country. However, the necessity for such actions was explained by Paul Smith, a staff member of the International Indian Treaty Council, in an interview with the Native American Solidarity Committee:

"Indian people aren't fighting the American people. They aren't fighting white people. There are very specific institutions, corporations and individuals behind the attacks on Indian people. As we start to identify these and figure out how things work, figure out who benefits from the destruction of our land, then we can start to see that these same institutions, corporations and individuals profit from the exploitation of other people . . . what is a threat to those interests, to the continuation of those policies is if we step back and look at what's really going on here, expose who's behind it, who profits from it, and how we can stop the exploitation . . . then you get a sense that the struggle isn't a series of isolated, unbelievable injustices against Indian people. What we're talking about is the real history of the U.S. up to the present day, and because that is the truth, it should be presented to people."

And as was reiterated at the Geneva conference many times, Indians are going to continue to fight to gain their democratic rights and protect their lands and culture. □

of years later Custer invaded Sioux territory in search of gold. [Treaty Council News photo]

The formation of the Treaty Council, and the historic step of bringing these violations of human rights before the international community, is a new stage in the development of the Indian movement in the U.S. The council is aware that the militant defense of their people's rights is flying in the face

OVER 1,500 PARTICIPATE NATIONWIDE

# Massive Demonstrations Protest Martial Law



Jack Horn [left] of the Archdiocese of San Francisco and the demonstration in front of the Philippine consulate — "so much of Marcos' talk of restoring democratic freedom!"

consulate — "so much of Marcos' talk of restoring democratic freedom!" AK photo]

**PRESS RELEASE**  
**Anti-Martial Law Coalition [Philippines]**

NEW YORK CITY — Angry pickets of up to 70 to 100 people in some cities confronted the Philippine consulates in the U.S. on September 22, fifth anniversary of martial law. Demanding the lifting of martial law, restoration of civil liberties, and a stop to U.S. aid to Marcos, the protestors exposed Marcos' recent promise of normalization and "shameless lies aimed at fooling the international public." The pickets capped a series of protest activities participated in by over 1,500 people in the U.S. and Canada, coordinated by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition and organized by its local anti-martial law alliances.

Adding to the anger of the picketers was the news that 28 University of the Philippines (U.P.) students had been arrested the day before and that U.S.-educated anthropologist Mariflor Parpan was re-arrested. Ruby Howing, a picketer in San Fran-

cisco, remarked, "So much for Marcos' talk of restoring democratic freedom!"

The consulates closed for the day and some were barricaded by officers and employees who summoned policemen to protect them. They refused to see delegations sent to deliver messages to President Marcos and to submit the guilty verdicts returned by "people's courts" which "tried" the president on the weekend of September 17 on charges of mass kidnappings, torture, and murder.

Rene Cruz, AMLC national coordinator, said that the one-month period of intense organizing and mobilization preceding September 22 and its positive results signifies "the increasing political consciousness of Filipino communities in North America. It also shows their growing capacity to organize against Marcos' deceptive propaganda. We have served notice to the Marcos regime that we, who are abroad, are very much in the fight along side of our Kababayans in the homeland."

**S.F. CONSULATE PUTS UP FEEBLE DEFENSE**

In San Francisco, 100 people shouted angrily, "Down with Martial Law! Free All Political Prisoners," and distributed over 1000 leaflets to passers-by explaining the hollowness of recent Marcos promises that he will "ease up repression." The consulate's feeble form of defense was to hang a "Long Live The New Society" sign from its window. A ten-member delegation found the sixth floor consular offices locked. The delegation posted its letter to Marcos on the door. The letter asked Marcos to lift martial law once and for all. Speakers at the picket included Eleanor McCauley of the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), Tom Miller of the AMLC-FFP investigation team which went with Ramsey Clark to the Philippines last month, and Jack Ahern of the archdiocese of San Francisco. The action was organized by the Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance.

**N.Y. CONSULATE OFFICIALS WERE "OUT OF TOWN"**

An estimated 70 picketers converged on the Philippines Center located on Fifth Avenue in New York City. The center, which houses the Philippine consulate and mission to the U.N., was closed and barricaded from the inside with about 20 Marcos agents. The picket, organized by the New York and Philadelphia anti-martial law alliances, carried signs that bore names of torture victims and the names and ranks of torturers from the military. Chanting, "Stop the Murders, Stop the Tortures, Down With Martial Law!" the picket distributed 2,000 "Lift Martial Law" leaflets to rush-hour passers-by. A "prisoner" hooded and chained was "tortured" on the sidewalk by a soldier. The drama was held under a public relations sign on the consulate's window display which appropriately read, "America, Let Us Show You How To Run A Tighter Ship."

A delegation headed by Rev. Dr. Garry Omiki of the United Church of Christ and Rene Cruz of the

(continued on page 11)

## People's Trials Finds Marcos, U.S. Guilty

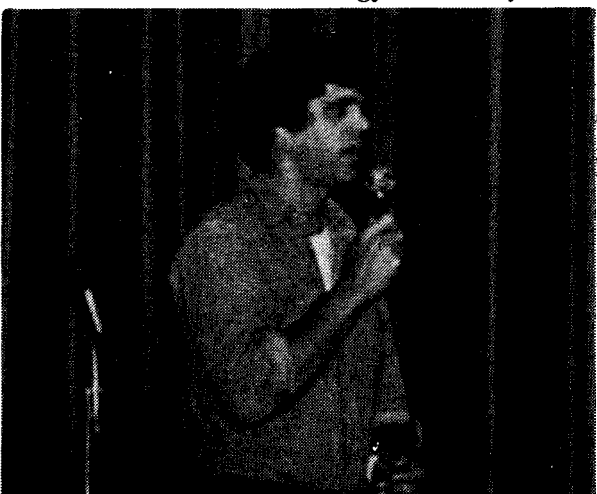
(continued from page 9)

**AMLC INVESTIGATION TEAM MEMBERS GIVE CLOSING STATEMENTS**

Following the people's trials, members of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition Investigating Team that recently came back from the Philippines spoke. In San Francisco, Tom Miller, a lawyer-member of the team, said in closing after the play, "Someday, this People's Trial will not be just a play but will be a reality, there won't be any performers, but Marcos himself will stand trial before us." The more than 300 enthusiastic crowd that gathered at Lone Mountain College Auditorium responded with long deafening applause.

In Seattle, John Caughlan, also a member of the AMLC Investigating Team, reminded the audience that the brutality of martial law is directly linked to the U.S. government military aid and training of military personnel. He said, "Officers are still being trained by our government in interrogation techniques and torture through the U.S. AID 'narcotics control program.'" He urged the audience to continue their pressure on Congress to stop U.S. aid to the martial law dictatorship of Marcos.

Don Luce, another team member and co-director of the New York-based Clergy and Laity Con-



Tom Miller: "Someday... this will not be just a play but will be reality." [AK photo]



The broad participation in the activity is indicative of the anti-martial law sentiments; whether as performers or audience. [AK photo]



ers or audience.

[AK photo]

cerned, gave a first hand account of the violent dispersal by government police and soldiers of a peaceful rally held in Manila under the sponsorship of the Association of Major Religious Superiors. He belied reports of the relaxation of martial law, saying that the fine prints in Marcos' orders negated all the promises made. He cited specifically the suspension of curfew in Manila which is limited to those over 21 years old. This, remarked Luce, is "obviously directed to the student and youth sectors which have been among the more vocal and active opposition."

The play in New York was also followed by an informative talk by another team member, Peter Weiss, a Boston lawyer. Mr. Weiss stated that while the issue of political prisoners is the most visible and most abhorred form of human rights violations, it is only the tip of the iceberg. Other violations are less blatant. Among these is the condition of malnutrition among the people. A recent study showed that only 27 per cent of the children surveyed in Metro Manila received proper nutrition, 30 per cent are in danger of death due to malnutrition, and the rest are in serious health condi-

tion. Another violation of human rights is the ban on strikes and the low wages of workers, such as the 20 cents an hour received by a Gelmart Garment Industry employee compared to \$2.60 an hour prescribed in the U.S.

The lawyer from Boston pointed out that the U.S. helps to violate human rights in the Philippines with its increasing economic and military aid to the regime, including the supply of torture instruments to the Marcos military and training of military personnel.

"The World Bank loans also aid Marcos in repressing the Filipino people," Mr. Weiss said. "Its loans to the Philippines increased four times as much within the last four years, compared to the 17 years previous to martial law, from \$360,000 (from 1946 to 1973) to \$1 billion (from 1973-1977)."

Mr. Weiss ended with an appeal to those present for increased mass protest in the U.S.: "Even if there are politicians sympathetic to human rights, they will not ask for better legislation unless organized pressure is felt at large." He urged the audience to intensify their campaign to end aid to the Marcos regime. □