

Scores Injured in Plaza Miranda  
Police Clash with 5,000 Demonstrators



A demonstration of 5,000 people, shouting "down with martial law!", erupted into the first riot since martial law was declared when armed police started beating up the unarmed protesters.

Associated Press

MANILA [UPI]—Club-swinging riot police clashed Sunday, Oct. 10 with about 5,000 demonstrators who chanted "Marcos Hitler!" and marched to the presidential palace in the first riot in four years of martial law.

The protesters — mostly students, laborers, squatters and churchmen — appealed to Filipinos to boycott a referendum Saturday, Oct. 16 called to ratify continuation of the country's martial laws and approve constitutional amendments increasing Pres. Ferdinand Marcos' powers.

Fighting lasted for several minutes at the downtown Plaza Miranda, scene of major political rallies before Marcos proclaimed martial law and banned public gatherings in September, 1972.

Hospital sources said four persons were injured. Reporters at the scene, however, saw many youths with bloodied heads being dragged away by their companions.

About 30 of the demonstrators caught in a stampede were taken into custody by the police. A police official said no one was arrested, but authorities were expected to round up suspects in the first violent demonstration since martial law was declared.

The students, marching behind a white banner proclaiming "Down with Martial Law, Fight for Democracy," linked arms and tried to push through a blockade of about 1,000 police in the heart of Manila's shopping district. □

Despite Tight Security

Protest Marks IMF-WB Opening

By FRANCISCO OCAMPO

MANILA — Despite well-laid plans to spruce up his regime for the occasion two incidents marred the recently convened International Monetary Fund - World Bank (IMF-WB) conference.

Although more than 10,000 policemen were on alert by the regime to discourage any protests, about 1,500 workers, students, nuns and priests staged a rally-symposium that openly attacked Pres. Marcos for creating inequalities in Philippine society.

While chanting "Down with Martial Law, Restore Democracy" and "Marcos-Hitler, Diktador, Tuta (Puppet)," the oppositionists urged voters to boycott the upcoming Oct. 16 referendum. They charged that it is a government-managed farce meant to convince the delegates to the IMF-WB conference that his regime enjoys popular support.

The symposium included speakers like former Sen. Jovito Salonga, who denounced martial law and foreign investment, and patriotic folk songs by a children's chorus and poetry recitations.

Afterwards, the demonstrators attempted to form a protest march but were stopped by the police who said that the group had "no permit" (protests of any sort were illegalized under martial law).

(continued on page 3)

Filipinos and Americans Protest Martial Law



S.F. Chronicle photo

Anti-martial law groups all over the United States denounced four years of repression under martial law on Sept. 22. In San Francisco (above) banners exposed the new society as a sham, challenging the Consulate's banner "Long Live the New Society."

SPECIAL TO THE ANG KATIPUNAN

By RENE CRUZ  
ANTI-MARTIAL LAW COALITION (PHILIPPINES)

The Marcos regime's attempt to dress up the 4th anniversary of martial law on September 22 as a "Filipino Holiday" was resounding frustrated as forums, miting de avances and pickets participated in by over 1,000 people were held in Filipino communities all over the United States.

As the Marcos regime paid for expensive advertisements in major U.S. newspapers, anti-martial law alliances in about 10 cities launched protests and

educational activities demanding "Freedom of Political Prisoners," an "End to Martial Law," the "Holding of Free Elections," and an "End to U.S. Aid to the Dictatorship."

Summing up the events Rene Cruz, National Coordinator of the AMLC stated, "A significant development in this year's activity is the rise of local Anti-Martial Law Alliances composed of groups and individuals from the Filipino communities in the United States. The Alliance, which spearheaded the well-organized Sept. 22 activities in coordination with the AMLC, was able to inform the American public about the situation in the Philippines through the great amount of press and media coverage many of the events received."

(continued on page 6)

Congress to Investigate R.P. Human Rights

According to Washington sources, last week, the Philippines was tagged by the House of Representatives as one of the top six countries accused of systematic violation of human rights, thus striking another blow to the Marcos dictatorship. Congressional approval of this amendment to the foreign Assistance Appropriations Act will automatically ban further U.S. military aid to these countries, effective fiscal year 1977.

A similar amendment was submitted by the Senate, listing the Philippines as one of the top 19 violators of human rights.

Both the House and the Senate have ordered the State Department to investigate the status of human rights in these countries and to reply within 30 days. The State Department reports would then be submitted to the U.S. Congress for approval in January 1977.

On Sept. 15, this year, the U.S. Congress approved a similar amendment which banned further U.S. military aid to Uruguay effective 1977. □

see Guest Editorial  
OCT. 16 REFERENDUM  
A FRAUD!

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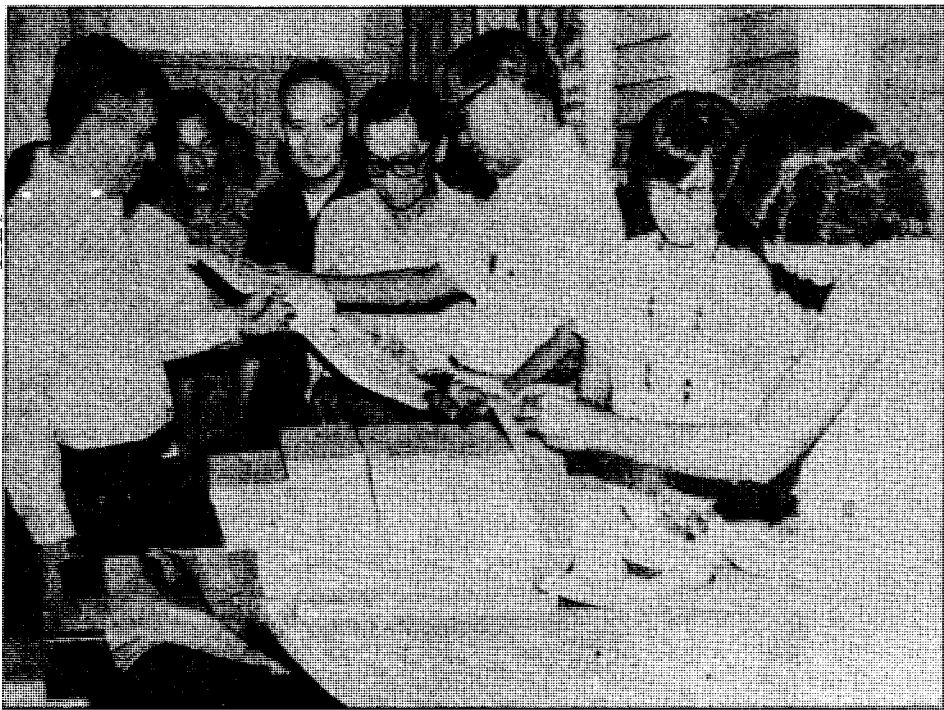
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# EDITORIAL

Guest Commentary: Oct. 16 Referendum

## WE WON'T FALL FOR MARCOS' LATEST FRAUD



The referendum is becoming a favorite gimmick of the regime to obscure its isolation and unpopularity. The Oct. 16 referendum, the fourth to be held under four years of martial law, will ask the usual question, "Do you want martial law lifted?", with the Marcos propaganda machinery giving the usual expected "results."

By RENE CRUZ  
ANTI-MARTIAL LAW COALITION (PHILIPPINES)  
October 1, 1976

The martial law regime of Ferdinand Marcos has invited the anti-martial law movement in the United States to "participate" in the latest Marcos scenario — "the referendum-plebiscite" on October 16. We in the Anti-Martial Law Coalition and the democratic movement in this country refuse to participate in this farce! We unite with Sen. Jovito Salonga and 169 other leaders in the anti-dictatorship movement in the Philippines in denouncing this referendum as a sham.

The Oct. 16 referendum will be no different from the much-discredited referenda staged by the dictatorship in the past. Such was the public outcry against the "referenda" held in January and July 1973, that Marcos had to hold a "plebiscite" in February 1975, this time with even a "grace period for free discussions." When the people initiated a "Vote No to Martial Law" campaign that rapidly gained massive support, the "grace period" was immediately revoked.

The fraud scheduled for Oct. 16 will even be more thinly-disguised as its scope is even more limited than those of past "referenda." The people are supposed to "democratically decide" on amendments to a constitution that Marcos himself has written. Still another rubber stamp institution, a "legislative consulting body" is to be created. In other words, the people are again being told to participate in reinforcing their own chains!

Already exposed among the Filipino people as nothing more than a fascist dictatorship dressed up as a "new society," the Marcos regime has concocted this Oct. 16 extravaganza mainly for the consumption of the international public. That is why the regime has added a special feature in its latest fraud by inviting the anti-martial law movement in the U.S. to join in a temporary period of "free discussions" from Sept. 11 to Oct. 15.

This invitation is an attempt to give new polish to an old trick. It is an attempt to deceive those who are working for the restoration of democratic rights into becoming a party to the Oct. 16 farce, thereby making it look "legitimate," therefore acceptable to the international public. Aware of the fact that it has "invited" to its military stockades thousands who never got out again, the dictatorship is even offering round-trip plane tickets and "safe-conduct" passes to "enable the dissenters to return to the U.S."

Does Marcos really expect us to fall for this trick? How can there be free discussions without the lifting of martial law? Why doesn't the regime lift martial law and let the people in the Philippines, not just Filipinos abroad, participate in really free discussions? The dictatorship is offering safe-conduct passes yet it refuses to release all political prisoners, most of whom are being held without

formal charges. How can there be freedom of speech when the only guarantees that people are not going to be jailed after Oct. 15 are "Presidential Decrees" which can be changed overnight and are therefore, no guarantee at all? How can there be freedom of the press when the liberal media existing before martial law still remain padlocked? How can all these freedoms that the regime has so systematically destroyed in a period of four years be restored in just a period of one month?

In promising the democratic forces in the U.S. the "right to participate in free discussions" in the Philippines, the Marcos dictatorship has really reached the height of hypocrisy. Why is the regime "allowing free discussions" in the Philippines when it doesn't even want to allow free discussions in the U.S.?

The Marcos regime has been illegally extending martial law to the Filipino communities in this country. Philippine consular offices, from New York to Hawaii, have maintained a blacklist of those who oppose the regime. They have denied or cancelled the passports of leading anti-martial law activists. Organizers of recent and past anti-martial law activities have received phone calls from Marcos agents threatening their families. Marcos goons have always tried to intimidate dissenters by taking their pictures during pickets, forums and other activities.

During the recent nationwide protest actions on Sept. 22, fourth anniversary of martial law, people's delegations were not allowed to talk to consular officials in most cities as their offices were either locked or guarded by agents and hired goons. In San Francisco, a Consulate photographer posing as a reporter while trying to disrupt a peaceful picket was exposed as a fake by a newswoman from a local TV station. Sept. 25 in the same city, at a consulate-initiated "motorcade in praise of martial law," Marcos agents including the Consul General himself, tried to ram or stop the cars of protestors. They threatened people with bodily harm and tore down picket signs. So much for Marcos' promise of "free discussions!"

We in the anti-martial law movement in the U.S. refuse to participate and give legitimacy to the fake referendum on Oct. 16. We believe that no referenda, plebiscites, or elections can be valid under conditions of martial law, under conditions of intimidation, fear of prosecution and reprisals.

We hold that for any referenda, plebiscites or elections to be valid, martial law must first be lifted; all political prisoners must first be released and all democratic rights must first be fully restored.

We do not want round-trip tickets or safe-conduct passes from the Marcos dictatorship. To the regime, we repeat our demand:

**LIFT MARTIAL LAW!  
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!  
RESTORE ALL DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS!**

## UPCOMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

By KDP NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

In the last several weeks, a number of groups and individuals in the Filipino community have been drawn into campaigning for presidential nominees, most notably for the Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter. There is relatively less observable support in the Filipino community for Republican candidate, Gerald Ford.

The Republican Party and candidate, as usual, have issued a platform which all progressive people find completely repugnant. The Republicans typically blame inflation on the workers demands for higher wages and claim that unemployment has been curbed to an "acceptable" level — 12 million workers out of jobs! The Republican platform also calls for cuts in social service programs, although they are urgently needed by poor and working people, minorities, and women.

Finally, the Republican Party asserts a typically arrogant, bellicose stance towards the nations of the Third World — refusing Vietnam's entrance to U.N. and continuing its non-recognition of China and the countries of Indo-China. The Republicans demand continued U.S. domination of Panama, South Korea and Philippines; continued U.S. aid to dictators; like Marcos, Pak Chung Hee in South Korea, the Shah of Iran, Pinochet of Chile, etc.; and support for the racist apartheid regimes in southern Africa.

It is no wonder that working people in America, especially minority people, would turn away from such a program so clearly opposed to their concerns and interests. Certainly it is this exposed and hated Republican Party that turns many people towards the Democratic Party. This is the reason why the Democrats traditionally win the votes of organized labor and minority communities. Thus, it is not surprising that a "Filipinos for Carter" group would arise within the community.

And yet, it is also clear from the course of his campaign that Carter does not represent much of a solution to the problems of the Filipino community or American working people as a whole. Carter has proposed the federal creation of jobs and continuing and extending the social services needed by the people. Yet he has consistently hedged on the cutback of military spending — the only conceivable method of financing these programs. Carter originally called for troop withdrawals from Korea and an end of U.S. aid to dictatorships (which would therefore affect the Marcos regime). And yet, as the campaign unfolds, Carter says less and less about human rights and leans more towards the jingoism "protecting American security abroad."

In fact, Carter's campaign consists mainly of vague promises of "justice," "concern," and "compassion," but few concrete programs to actually alleviate the grave problems facing the American people.

It is not a matter of Jimmy Carter's style which comes up short on concrete solutions, but the fact that financial backers for his campaign are the same big business interests that pay for Ford's. These are interests who reaped windfall profits during America's worse recession in twenty years. These are the same multinational corporations that the U.S. military is protecting in its foreign aggression and support for fascist dictators like Marcos. And when push comes to shove, both the Democratic and Republican parties are tied to these same interests and have to answer to the same boss.

While most working people that vote this November will probably vote for Carter, surveys predict that about half of those eligible to vote will not even go to the polls. Rather than indicating apathy as some political analysts say, we think that it indicates instead that more and more people are realizing that neither the Republican or Democratic parties truly represents the interests of minority people and all working people in the U.S. □

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## Buod ng mga Balita

(Gist of the News)

### FIRE VICTIMS BARRED FROM HOMES

CUBAO, Quezon City (BMP) — More than 1,500 poor families of Arayat, this city were ordered not to return to their lots and start rebuilding their homes, reports Bukluran (newspaper of the Federation of Filipino Workers).

The order was made on the supposed basis that the Office of the Governor of Metro Manila is still determining the particular owners of the lots. In the meantime, the families have been temporarily housed at the Ponciano Bernardo Elementary School since April 12 when the fire occurred.

The Department of Social Welfare, however, has stopped aiding the victims since April 19 and the National Housing Authority does not have any plans for alternate housing. Instead, they are "encouraging" the residents, most of whom work in the Manila area and have lived in Arayat for the last 25 years, to go back to their homes in the provinces!

The fire that rendered thousands homeless may not have wrought so much damage had the fire trucks arrived sooner. Although the fire stations in Quezon City, Camp Panopia, and Camp Aguinaldo are less than five minutes away, the first fire truck that came was from San Juan, about 40 minutes away. The QCFD fire-trucks came only when the fire threatened the house of their fire department chief. □

### CLUP DEMANDS RECALL OF SULLIVAN

MANILA — The immediate recall of U.S. Ambassador William E. Sullivan was demanded by the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines (CLUP) for his "insulting remarks against the Philippines . . . an overt act of interference."

Supporting Philippine dependence on American capital, Sullivan recently said that the Philippines "does not have any future with alliances with the Third World."

Sullivan also reiterated the U.S.' opposition to a common fund to obtain better product prices, a progressive demand raised during the UNCTAD conference in Nairobi, Kenya earlier this year. This idea is well supported by most of the underdeveloped countries who want to develop more economic self-reliance.



U.S. Amb. Sullivan, counter-insurgency expert, was assigned to the Philippines shortly after martial law was declared.

"Of the 18 commodities listed" (during the UNCTAD conference), Sullivan added, "the Philippines produces three or four." He said steady world commodity prices will not be high enough to earn the capital the Philippines needs for an economic takeoff. The Philippines needs \$19 billion for development capital "over and above what the Philippines export economy can earn" during the 1980's. Instead, Sullivan insists that the Philippines allow foreign corporations to further invest in Philippine economy. (The U.S. capital already accounts for 80 percent of all foreign investments in the Philippines and for every dollar invested more than \$9 is remitted in profits.)

One Manila-based columnist protested the inference that ". . . that the Philippines can develop only by remaining a captive of the Americans. (and) That the Americans are our only saviors . . ." Then commenting on the role of the U.S. Ambassador in this situation, he concluded, "Mr. Sullivan remains the great colonizer." □

### ILLEGAL CLARK BASE SEARCHES DENOUNCED

ANGELES CITY — A five-man team of agents from the Office of Special Investigation from U.S. Clark Air Base has been charged with robbery and illegal search and usurpation of official functions and qualified trespass to dwelling, the last being a criminal offense. Having "no authority to act on Philippine nationals outside the perimeters of military bases," they barged into the apartment of a Paz Ebarle, and against her will, seized valuable household items she brought from the market and even took her friend's air-conditioner.

The incident sparked a wave of protests and exposed what has been decried as a "deliberate derogation of Philippine sovereignty." Investigators revealed that dependents of military personnel living outside Clark Air Base (CAB) are required by CAB authorities to sign a waiver which "expressly agrees that the premises leased are subject to lawful searches by USAF authorities. The statement also expressly waives any right to assert the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines as a bar to such searches.

Thousands of USAF personnel and their dependents living off base bound by this illegal waiver have contested it but never succeeded in getting the attention of Philippine authorities until recently.

Meanwhile, in related development, recent studies revealed that the Filipino workers in U.S. bases are the lowest paid in Asia, although considered the most skilled in the region. Compared to the \$400 for Japanese and Okinawans, and \$200 for Koreans, the Filipinos only get \$65. □

### New Church Report:

# Female Detainee Brutally Tortured

Contrary to Marcos's statements that "no one but no one has been tortured," systematic torture is a common phenomena under the repressive martial law government. The latest account of torture printed below was published in the September 18, 1976 issue of the "Signs of the Times" put out by the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines (AMRSP). The AMRSP has also documented other cases of torture in a report titled "Political Detainees in the Philippines."

Following is a personal account by Ma. Elena Ang, UP student and full-time research aide at the time of her arrest. She is now confined at the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center. (Reprinted from the September 18, 1976 issue of the "Signs of the Times" put out by the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines [AMRSP].)

At 9:35 a.m. of Aug. 5, 1976, I was on my way to Lourdes Church when military authorities in plainclothes arrested me. One of them was Poly Carampel of the 5th MIG ISAFP. I was not shown an arrest order. I was loaded into an unmarked red military car, blindfolded and whisked off to the 5th MIG ISAFP. On the way, an ISAFP agent grabbed my bag.

Thus began my days of nightmare. From the very start, the combined ISAFP, CSU, NISA forces kept drumming into my ears that they could easily dispense with my life since nobody knew they picked me up.

Among the agents I could identify Maj. Esguerra of ISAFP, Lt. Batac of CSU, Atty

One of the many victims of torture by the martial law regime, Fortunato Bayotlang (right) died from brutal beatings during an "interrogation" session in 1974.



AK photo

or Lt. Castillo of NISA as their leaders. I could identify others if I have a chance to see them again.

### TORTURE BEGINS IMMEDIATELY

I was brought blindfolded to an air-conditioned room in the Bagobantay headquarters. Here agents who earlier acted as spotters at Lourdes Church swelled the ranks of agents already present in the room. Carampel, reminiscing our previous encounter, commented that the stapler treatment would make me talk. Another threatened to get my family and torture them in front of me.

They showed me a man's picture and asked me if I knew him. When I answered "No," I immediately received a slap in the face, and a blow on the thigh. They then proceeded to identify the man for me and told me next to pinpoint his whereabouts.

By this time, I was able to remove my blindfold and thus identify my captors. A sergeant left the room and came back brandishing a bolo. He made a chopping motion with the bolo and brought it nearer my neck, and told me to start talking.

Several agents then began clamoring that I remove my blouse and bra and unzip my pants. One agent kept saying that they generally respect a woman if she respects herself. This was of course empty talk as later actions would show. The same agent who gave me the blow earlier was vigorous in the demand to undress me. I pleaded with them but to no avail.

Two men held my hands while another removed my blouse and bra and unzipped my pants. They then proceeded to give me what they endearingly call the Meralco treatment or electric shock.

(continued on page 4)

### IMF-WB Conference...



Marcos was unable to defend his "smiling martial law" regime at recent press conference of foreign correspondents.

AK file photo

(continued from front page)

although such protest often ended in arrests in the past. The regime most likely wishes to avoid any unfavorable publicity in front of the foreign delegates.

### ON THE "HOT SEAT"

Another incident which spoiled the regime's "rosy picture" ironically took place during a press conference called by Marcos. The foreign newsmen present in the conference asked Mr. Marcos certain questions that visibly shook and angered him.

In response to a question regarding the "indiscriminate arrests of people under his martial law government," Marcos angrily retorted: "If you can name a single person

who has been arrested without charges or evidence against him, I'll have him brought before you right now for a confrontation with you."

Marcos also lost his temper with one foreign correspondent who asked him about "contradictions between the government policy of working for an equitable distribution of income among the people and opinions in some quarters that he and his family had amassed great wealth."

Evading the question altogether, Mr. Marcos tartly replied that the newsmen must have picked up the charges from opposition politicians and that "you probably listened to them with too much of an effort to find out what is wrong with the president."

Marcos then said he had

turned all his worldly goods to the "Marcos foundation" which supposedly "now belongs to the people."

Mr. Marcos also vehemently denied the reports referred to by an American correspondent that owners of the newly built hotels for the IMF-WB conference were people closely identified with the government. Moreover he refuted charges that the regime had spent lavishly and thoughtlessly to build a posh international convention center and new hotels for the conference. Marcos said the whole complex cost about \$267 million but that the government hopes to recover the amount through foreign tourism and investments.

Marcos practices a policy of encouraging foreign capital investment, which he argues is needed, since domestic savings alone cannot finance his economic development programs. Economists point out, however, that this strategy also results in lopsided development as little control is exercised over the areas of investment. Foreign investment thus focuses on those areas guaranteeing the highest and most rapid profit return. This drains the country of valuable natural resources without providing for economic self-sufficiency, and in fact, aggravates existing problems of inflation and unemployment. □

# Pagbabalikwas (In revolt)



BMP stands for *Balifang Malayang Pilipinas* (Free Philippine News Service). The following news reports are condensations from this underground publication.

## NPA DRIVE PURGES PEOPLE'S ENEMIES

ZAMBOANGA (BMP) — More than 250 bandits, cattle rustlers, thieves, land grabbers, rapists, spies and 100 Marcos troopers have been killed in this area by

the New People's Army (NPA). This has been accomplished since the launching of an NPA military campaign in the western area of Mindanao, according to Talamandan, a revolutionary newspaper circulated in this area.

In all of the operations mentioned, the active participation of the local populace and its militia and the determination of NPA cadres led to the success of the campaign.

According to Talamandan, some of the operations were undertaken since August 1974 to December 1975. Some of them included: disarming a PC trooper and CHDF member in front of the townspeople in a market place in Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur; attacking a CHDF detachment whose leader is known for land grabbing in Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte; ambushing a 3-man enemy trooper and one informer in Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte; attacking a PC-police outpost in Concepcion, Misamis Occidental; disarming an enemy policeman during a barrio dance in Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur; ambushing a

police-CHDF team and a barrio captain who is also a well-known hatchetman for the town's fascist mayor in Molave, Zamboanga del Sur; ambushing an acting chief of police and a member of the Striking Force in Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur; and scaring away a squad of Marcos patrolmen who heard the gunfire, etc.

After all of these operations, the NPA confiscated all armaments and ammunitions. □

## SOLDIERS DENOUNCE MILITARY REGIME

ZAMBOANGA (BMP) — The Mindanao League of Progressive Officers and Men charged the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) of supporting a military regime that openly abuses the people.

"We would like to separate ourselves from the present regime which is against the people, and all the criminals in the highest positions in the military and the civilian government," declares the League

in a recent public statement.

The League gave the following examples of the kind of crime perpetrated by the military: massacres in various towns and barrios in Sulu, Zamboanga, Cotabato, Lanao, Bukidnon, and Davao; fielding into the front lines of young men who are forced to join the AFP by the high unemployment; sanctioning of the "Lost Command," a group of criminals and killers, by the Office of the President and the Defense Dept.; and intensifying graft and corruption in the government which is now led by the military itself.

"We will not be silent over the burial of justice, democracy and independence by the very people who pretend to defend all these," pointed out the League.

With this perspective, these disgruntled AFP troopers have declared support for all groups which are presently struggling to serve the people, fight anyone in the AFP who are against the interests of the people, and organize military support for the people's army with the intention of joining such army in the future. □

## TORTURE...

(continued from page 3)

They did this by tying an exposed wire around my little finger and another one on my little toe. To intensify the current running through my body, they poured ice cold water on my hands and feet. Then they removed my sandals so that my bare feet touched the floor.

No trace of guilt was visible on the faces of men around me. Instead what I saw were delighted faces. They were like predators that have tasted blood and hunger for more.

### "PROFESSIONAL" TORTURERS

I was blindfolded once more and brought to a room which I later surmised as the one adjoining the comfort room. Maj. Esguerra had just given me the signal to hand me over to the agents they call *berdugo* (Hatchetmen) from Malacanang.

True enough they lived up to their name. An agent gleefully volunteered that I was about to experience what they call the NAWASA treatment or water cure. A sergeant then told me to undress in order that my clothes would not get wet.

A table was moved hastily to accommodate the score of agents bent on participating. I was then told to lie on it. A piece of cloth was drawn tightly over my face. It was the same woven Igorot cloth bag I was carrying earlier. Then I heard water pouring from a bucket.

In a few minutes, the NAWASA ritual was to begin. The spectators were ready. The *berdugos*

had nailed me to the table (four men were holding my feet and hands and another efficiently saw to it that my head was covered). The water man was geared for action. The interrogator and scribe were eager to shoot their questions. I was nearly dead.

Then, they started pouring water over my face, especially over my nose and mouth. A question was asked. A denial was given. More water. Another question. More water. Question repeated with the hint of an answer. Pour water, water, water. Denial. Still more water. Another denial. Still more water.

After nearly two hours, the treatment was over.

More questions followed in another room. I was questioned by several men each of whom demanded the same answer I had just given earlier. Each wanted me to believe he was the boss. Everyone wanted me to do things at his bidding. Eat when you could not. Sit still. Stand. Undress. Eat while blindfolded. Drink when you are not thirsty. Drink more. Say this, "Approved without thinking." Submit to mashing with nary a complaint.

### BRUTALITY INCREASES

After that, I was again given the water cure, but this time it was much worse than the first. Stripped naked I was told to lie on the table. This time my head was hanging. Someone formed my hair into a bun and within kept pulling my head down while someone kept pouring water. I wanted to vomit but nothing came out since I went without breakfast and barely ate lunch that day.

## Referendum a Whitewash...

(continued from back page)

hopes that, by their experience, they may realize how they are being used.

### THE ALTERNATIVES: LIFT MARTIAL LAW FIRST; THEN HOLD REAL PLEBISCITE

Is there an alternative to the referendum that could let both Mr. Marcos and the Filipino people win?

The CLU believes that there is.

First, lift martial law and restore the people's freedom: The freedom of all to speak without fear, to assemble and seek redress of grievances, and to share meaningfully in decisions affecting their lives; the freedom of labor to act collectively; of slum dwellers to take a real part in solving the problems of their housing; of ethnic minorities to preserve their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands.

Then, when the fear generated by martial law has abated, submit the 1973 Constitution to a real and honest plebiscite, supervised by the old COMELEC. This is what Mr. Marcos started out to do on Nov. 30, 1972, then suspended on Dec. 23, 1972. It is not too late to do it now in 1976.

Finally, respect the results of the plebiscite. If the people approve the 1973 Constitution, implement it. If they disapprove it, implement the 1935 Constitution.

Only this course of action will bring lasting peace and confer true legitimacy on the government, to the benefit of both Mr. Marcos and the Filipino people. After all, if, as Mr. Marcos says, martial law has been good for the country, the people will certainly allow him to continue to take part in, if not to head, the government. And history will record his name in gold as one of the few dictators who willingly gave up power for the people.

But, if Mr. Marcos finds this alternative too risky, then cancel above paragraph out.

In any case, to involve the people in the whitewash which the coming referendum is certain to be is to use the people to destroy their own freedom — and history, if nothing else, will condemn us all, if we allow it to happen without raising our voices in protest. □

## U.S. Sells Fighter Jets to Marcos

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A proposed sale of 11 Northrop F-56 Tiger Jet-Fighters to the Marcos government was recently presented by the Pentagon to the U.S. Congress. The sale, worth \$61 million, would raise the Philippine arms orders since July 1, 1976 to \$92 million. (The U.S. Congress has to be notified of all military sales of more than \$25 million and must act within 30 days after notification if it disapproves.)

The Philippine martial law government gained access to the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMS) since the declaration of martial law in 1972. Although it has been the U.S. policy to decrease military aid through the Military Assistance Program (MAP) for its so-called "client states" (like the Philippines) and compensate by increasing FMS credit to supposedly encourage "self-sufficiency." Such policy however, was not applied to the Philippines until recently. Instead, direct military aid was stepped up since the declaration of martial law.

Now for the first time, the U.S. government has extended credits to the Philippine government for purchase of arms and military equipment under the FMS Program. This trend towards an increase in both direct military aid and foreign military sales credit is concrete support for the martial law government, despite official U.S. protestations of neutrality. □

## POLITICAL DETAINEES IN THE PHILIPPINES

An exhaustive study on the conditions of political prisoners in the Philippines under martial law

\$2.00

Originally published in the Philippines, reprinted by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition [Philippines]

Send your check or money order payable to: Documentation Committee On Philippine Political Prisoners 695 S. Harvard Blvd. Los Angeles, CA. 90005

'Signs of the Times' Analysis

IMF and the Philippines

The following reprint from the August 28, 1976 issue of the "Signs of the Times" are parts of a primer on the IMF and its effects on the Philippines.

What is the IMF?

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the most powerful supra-national government in the world today. Because of resources it controls (\$29 billion in national quota subscriptions, plus its authority to create international money in the form of Special Drawing Rights) the IMF is a vital tool of such countries for the maintenance of the world capitalist system. Since its founding at the end of World War II, the IMF has been the key instrument for imposing a financial discipline upon poor countries that favors "have" nations at the expense of "have-nots."

What is the IBRD?

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), also called the World Bank, is the IMF's "twin" institution that handles banking and finance functions for IMF/IBRD-member countries upon the advice of the IMF.

Who runs the IMF?

The IMF is controlled by 128 member states in proportion to the size of quotas. It is thus firmly controlled by the rich countries, especially the U.S. which holds a 23 per cent share and has veto power over questions of quota readjustments.

The five members with the largest quotas (U.S., U.K., France, Germany and India) each appoint an executive director. The rest of the 20-member Board are elected by member states whose votes are weighted proportionately according to quotas.

Formal voting strength is less important, however, than the economic power which the U.S. wields in the international monetary system by virtue of the key role of the U.S. dollar and the sheer size of the U.S. as importer and exporter.

The IMF Managing Director is by agreement and tradition always a European, while its Deputy Managing Director is an American. The IBRD President is always an American. The present IBRD President is Robert S. McNamara, former head of the U.S. multinational corporation, General Motors, Inc., and the former U.S. Defense Secretary.

The activities of U.S. representatives in the IMF and IBRD are directed by the U.S. State Department.

Why do the poor countries suffer?

Theoretically the IMF exists to help member countries in their financial or monetary problems. The IMF and IBRD arrange for stabilization loans to ease crises, give advice on restructuring foreign debts, and serve as loan broker or guarantor for so-called development projects. Such assistance, however, is usually conditioned on one or more of the following:

a. Abolition or liberalization of foreign exchange restrictions, which will allow foreign firms to remit profits and repatriate capital out of the country.

b. Abolition or liberalization of import restrictions, which will allow the importation of luxury and non-essential goods from industrialized countries and bring in products to compete with local industries.

These two sine qua non conditions are of course guaranteed to worsen the balance-of-payments position, so further conditions must be imposed.

c. Devaluation of the distressed country's currency. If capital outflows and unnecessary imports are to be allowed, then to compensate for the heavier demand for foreign exchange, its price must go up. And of course, this triggers off a price spiral that affects the purchasing power of wage-earners and consumers. And so is demanded a fourth condition.

d. A tight credit policy that may include choking off loanable funds by increasing the bank reserve requirements or increasing Central Bank rediscounting rates, or by simply increasing taxes. This of course will affect adversely the operations of local business enterprises and further erode the earnings of the wage-earner.

Hence, to replenish our dollar reserves another condition is imposed.

e. An export incentives program that will encourage exportation of more raw materials to industrialized countries and subject us to policies dictated to us from abroad; and finally

f. A favorable climate for foreign investment, designed to lure investment dollars into the economy. At the devaluated rate, the foreign companies can command more local currency for every dollar they bring in. The distressed local industries are bought cheap.

The foreign companies pile up enough profits to send out, further contributing to the capital outflow.

IMF requirements therefore only temporarily postpone rather than solve economic crises. In fact, IMF assistance imf requirements therefore only temporarily postpone rather than solve economic crises. In fact, IMF assistance of worse economic crises in the future.

Are there other specific ways in which the IMF works against the interests of the country?

Yes, the IMF funds "development" projects that stand to benefit the wealthy at the expense of millions of poor Filipinos. Two specific examples are the Chico River Basin Development Project and the Tondo Dagat-dagatan Development Project.

The Chico River Basin Development Project is the government's hydro-electric project in the Kalinga-Apayao-Bontoc highlands. It involves the damming of the Chico River and will affect no less than 100,000 Kalingas and Bontocs living in 15 illis or eco-settlements, which would be inundated if the project is pushed through. The project is opposed by the minorities and their supporters because it means the devastation not only of properties, but also of their culture; and because it does not provide for the people's participation. While work at the project remains suspended at present, all indications show that the government is bent on continuing with it. The World Bank and a European finance consortium are the chief sources of funds for the project.

The Tondo Dagat-dagatan Project involves the eviction of thousands of Tondo Foreshore residents to pave the way for a large container port and a large fish port. The government is preparing sites and services in an adjacent reclaimed area, Dagat-dagatan, and has built some multi-family housing at the site. The Tondo Foreshore residents are opposed to the project because: They are deprived of the land that have been promised them by legislation passed prior to the declaration of martial law; government housing is only for lease and rental is too high; and people's participation in it is not allowed. The World Bank is the projected source of funds for this project.

As Patriotic Filipinos what should we do before and during the IMF Conference?

As a service to Filipinos and all peoples of the Third World, we should study, discuss and expose, through articles, symposia and other means, the oppressive nature and operations of the IMF and IBRD. We should encourage others to join us in this effort.

In so exposing and opposing the IMF and IBRD, we should point out the evils of the martial law regime and its subservience to the capitalist powers and their instruments, IMF and IBRD included. This regime is the result not only of the lust for power and greed for wealth of one man, but of an entire selfish and ruthless system which use IMF and IBRD.

To our readers:

Our apologies for not printing the continuation of the Macapagal Book Review in the last two issues, due to lack of space. The serialization of the critique by Ma. Flor Sepulveda will be resumed next issue.

Journalist Exposes Regime's Manipulation of Foreign Media

FORTUNE MAGAZINE, July 1976 issue



The Marcos regime has come under criticism for using the foreign press for its own ends.

Harvey Stockwin, foreign correspondent (Far Eastern Economic Review, Oct. 1 issue) denounced the martial law government for extending its control of the media to the foreign press either through manipulation or "scoops at any price."

For instance, Stockwin revealed that the regime has been investing heavily on buying favorable international coverage.

American periodicals have been used particularly. Fortune magazine in its July issue carried a one-sided article entitled "The Philippines — A New Role in Asia." Stockwin criticized the article for not only lacking "depth, weight and balance," but failing to indicate that it was advertisement, obviously paid for by the regime through Philippine financial institutions like the Central Bank. The 10-page spread cost \$183,000.

A similar uncritical story appeared in the Reader's Digest on the governorship of Imelda Marcos. The 24-page "puff," as Stockwin refers to it, cost Philippine taxpayers anywhere from \$30,000 to \$130,000, depending upon the number of editions in which it appeared.

Another manner in which the regime used the foreign press for its dubious ends involved Newsweek magazine. Two Newsweek writers interviewed ex-Sen. Benigno Aquino, arch-enemy of the dictator currently facing charges of murder and subversion. Even before the interview could be published, the Marcos government was already quoting extensively from it. Extracts were cited in the Aquino trial by the military which subsequently failed to appear in print.

Aquino himself noted this anomaly and asked if the government was given a copy of the transcript of the interview by the two foreign journalists. The chief prosecutor, Lt. Col. Sison, hesitatingly admitted that the transcript had been provided by military intelligence. Aquino pointed out that this meant his interview had been bugged, evidence of his lack of privacy as a defendant. Newsweek has not confirmed or denied the incident.

The extent to which the regime will go to deodorize its image abroad is illustrated by the fact that "certain personalities" in Manila have even recently inquired how to buy shares in Reuters News Agency.

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ANG BAGONG HUKBONG BAYAN (New People's Army)—This is the marching song of the New People's Army, the major fighting force in the countryside.

ANG MASA (The masses)—This song speaks to the fact that the active participation of the masses is the key factor in determining the final success of the revolution.



SEPTEMBER 22, 1972 — 4 YEARS LATER

# Nationwide Demonstrations, Forums Protest Phi



(continued from front page)

The National Anti-martial Law Coalition (Philippines), which issued the call for the events, distributed nationwide an "Open Letter to President Marcos" challenging him to "Lift Martial Law" and "Hold Immediate Elections." The AMLC stated that Marcos' refusal to rise to this reasonable challenge can only be interpreted as "a lack of confidence in his own popularity among the people."

Below are detailed accounts of all the activities.

## San Francisco-Bay Area

In one of its most successful activities, the San Francisco Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance drew 300 people, mostly Filipinos to a lively "Miting de Avance" on Sept. 17 at Glide Memorial Church.

In an unprecedented move, Amnesty International also sent a speaker who read detailed cases of documented torture in its recent direct investigation of the plight of political prisoners under the Marcos regime. The speaker, Bryon Wrobel, who shocked the audience with details of brutal torture in Philippine detention centers, concluded that torture was a "standard operating procedure of the regime."

Other speakers included Ric Rocamora of the Alliance who read the AMLC "Open Letter to Marcos," Fr. Bruno Hicks of the Christians for Freedom in the Philippines, and Mrs. Florence McDonald, an anti-war activist and Berkeley city auditor. Lastly, Walter Yonn of the KDP, explained the growth of the resistance movement and the key role of the New People's Army as a liberation force.

Following the "Miting", a militant picket of 150 people confronted the Philippine Consulate on Sept. 22. A 15-member delega-

tion from the Alliance tried to enter the Consular office but found it locked. The picket drew extensive media coverage, and a Marcos agent-provocateur who was trying to create disruptions while posing as a reporter was even telecast. Earlier, a caravan with two floats organized by another Sept. 22 Coalition denounced the death of civil liberties in the Philippines.

## Honolulu

The Honolulu Alliance Against Martial Law held a dinner-forum attended by 250 people on Sept. 18 and raised \$430 for families of political prisoners. The participants enjoyed an evening of speeches and songs.

Ben Kervliet, a member of the Friends of the Filipino People, who has done extensive research in Philippine land reform, exposed Marcos's fake land reform in a highly informative speech. Dean Alegado of the KDP, explained the 10 Point alternative to Marcos as spelled out by the Preparatory Commission for a National Democratic Front, and the role of the New People's Army in implementing this program of national liberation.

A member of the Hawaii State Legislature, Neil Abecrombie, criticized Marcos as being principally responsible for the continued domination of the Philippine economy by U.S. investors.

On Wednesday, Sept. 22, the Alliance staged a spirited picket at the Consulate which was closed for the day. The picket attracted the attention from the bumper-to-bumper rush hour traffic at Pali Highway. Thousands of leaflets listing their demands were distributed.

## Seattle

An enthusiastic "Miting; de Avance"

attended by 175 people including manongs, recent immigrants and U.S. born Filipinos, demanded the lifting of martial law and the holding of immediate elections.

Speakers included Thelma Santos of the Seattle Alliance Against Martial Law, Jean Regan of the FFP, Glen Santiago of the KDP. One speaker, Rev. Alan Ocampo of the Bicon United Methodist Church said that "the real Christians in the Philippines are those fighting the dictatorship, because Christ is a liberator."

The "Miting" also featured folk dances and a skit by the Tagatupad Company exposing fake referenda and false elections.

The Philippine Consulate was picketed by 40 people the following Wednesday from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. A delegation led by Joe Lalas and Rev. Ocampo tried to see the Consul-General who previously agreed to meet with them, accept the Open Letter to Marcos and transmit it to Malacanang.

However, the delegation found the Consulate door locked "for the holiday," forcing the delegation to hold its press conference at the corridor. After slipping the letter under the Consulate door, the delegation said "Sept. 22 may be a holiday for the dictatorship, but definitely not for the Filipino people."

Earlier in the day, an FFP delegation went to the office of Sen. Magnuson and Reps. Adams and Pritzhard. The delegation, which included some clergy, made a presentation on the impact of U.S. aid to the unpopular Marcos dictatorship. They called on legislators to enforce the Human Rights Amendment to U.S. aid and afterwards received "very favorable responses" from the staffs of these legislators.

## Los Angeles

An educational forum on Sept. 17 at the Filipino-American Community Center fea-

Creative forms of picketing de avance, a pi show in New York ma law activities held in e as a "holiday" for Fili

tured a mini-referend Fifty-four people voted four consulate employe people abstained. Also show on the Philippine patriotic poem "Kung Mo Aking Bayan," fo discussion on martial la the Filipino people.

On Sept. 22, a picket the Consulate and a dei new Philippine Consul mit the "Open Letter" manding the lifting holding of free electio organized by the Lo Against Martial Law.

## Chico

About 100 people atte at St. Theresa's Church 18. Dennis Quinto, b political prisoner Victo experiences of Quinto's of the dictatorship. brought tears to some ce and Quinto conclu passive here in the Unif these atrocities go unch Geline Avila read t Marcos" demanding a and a slide show wa Fowler of the FFP. Fow to pressure the U.S. C to Marcos.

A joint KDP-Pilipino Demokrasya (PPD) sk the effects of martial peasants and the reaso war being conducted b supported by Filipinos

A militant picket c confronted the Philippi tember 22 which was Marcos goons and e Hundreds of passers-b picketer dressed up a telling them "I need Mother Philippines wa hind him in chains. A cadaver of "democrat ed on the sidewalk.

A delegation tried to the offices were locke ensued when a Marco tried to punch a picket

## New

Some 100 people att Anti-Martial Law All Avance" held in Astoria

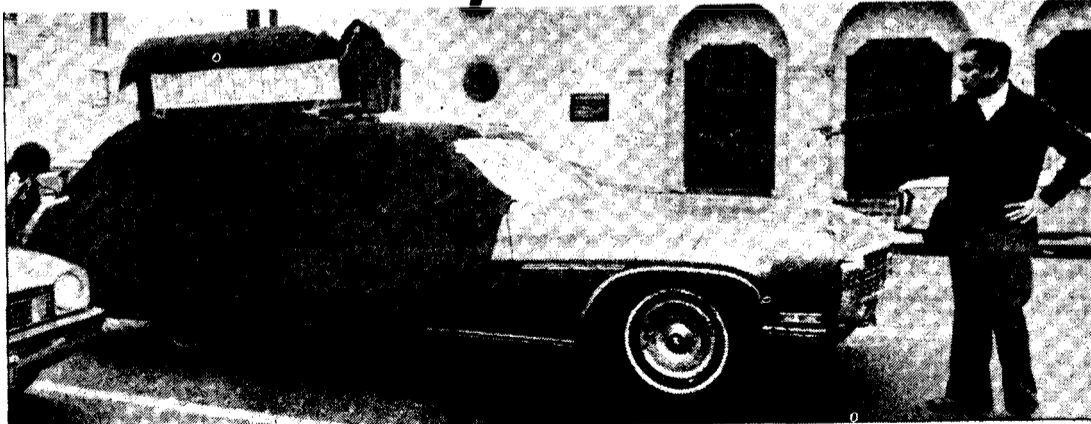
Sister Caridad Guido of the Philippine Church Rev. Paul Wilson, an related the plight of t Gener of the Philippi press censorship and White, formerly of ZO Organization) explained dwellers for better hou the KDP said that rece

## Consulate Holds 'New Society' Motorcade

SAN FRANCISCO — The so-called "supporters of Marcos' martial law regime" sponsored a motorcade here on Sept. 25. Anti-martial law forces speculate the unprecedented action was a response to the series of anti-martial law activities sponsored by the Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance, KDP, and Sept. 22 Coalition a week earlier.

The three anti-martial law groups immediately organized to counter-act the "pro-Marcos" parade with floats depicting the death of civil liberties in the Philippines and cars laden with slogans exposing the fascist regime.

Several confrontations arose when consulate officials attempted to use force and intimidation to stop the anti-martial law groups from tailing them around the city. According to accounts from the anti-Marcos participants, "As we were following the tail end of the pro-Marcos motorcade, certain 'goons' of the Philippine Consulate tried their best to trap the floats and began to threaten our lives. The Consulate General himself walked up to the car of a woman, Mrs. Carlota Mendoza and tore off the slogans. One car which carried Romulo Villamil, Philippine Consulate Cultural Attache, tried several times to side-swipe our cars."



A consulate official (above) tries to block an anti-martial law float depicting the death of civil liberties.

Despite the intimidation, the anti-martial law groups continued to follow the motorcade, determined to express their indignance and disapproval of repression in the Philippines that was being extended even that day from Consular officials.

### SHAM PARADE

The Filipino Reporter (a pro-Marcos newspaper), reported that the motorcade was organized by the Balik-Bayan Club, trying to present the facade of support for the Marcos' "New Society". However, there was a

conspicuously high profile of consulate members among their ranks.

In contrast to the 30 or so cars in the motorcade, the Sept. 22 activities against martial law in every major city in the U.S. drew over 1,000 people, both Filipinos and Americans.

The Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance denounced the actions of the Philippine Consulate, stating that use of intimidation would not silence the freedom-loving sentiments of Filipinos and Americans here in the U.S. □

S.F. Examiner photo

# Philippine Martial Law



Protest (left to right) like a march in downtown San Francisco, a picket in front of the Philippine Consulate in Hawaii, and a cultural festival in New York City marked the fourth year anniversary of martial law. The anti-martial law rally in New York City was the largest ever in any major city across the U.S. refuted Marcos' claim of Sept. 22, 1972.

Protest on martial law. Demonstrators in New York City voted for it and two featured was a slide and rendition of the Tuyo Na Ang Luha followed by an open forum and its impact on

of 30 people went to a demonstration met with the who agreed to trans- to Malacanang de- f martial law and s. The actions were Angeles Alliance

go... held a dinner-forum on Saturday, Sept. 11, at the home of Philippine Quinto, related the torture at the hands he moving speech people in the audience: "We cannot be d States and just let lended." e "Open Letter to end to martial law presented by Jan er stressed the need gress to cut off aid

Para sa Pambansang pantomime related aw on workers and is why the people's the NPA should be id Americans.

about 30 people e Consulate on Sep- eavily guarded by e Chicago police. were attracted by a Marcos who kept our dollars," while being dragged be- offin containing the rights" was display-

see the Consul but Outside, a scuffle agent provocateur

## New York

held the New York nce's "Miting De Queens on Sept. 18. discussed the role at the events while x-political prisoner detainees. Nestor Times lambasted Jessica Fernandez (Zone One Tondo he struggle of slum ing. Aimee Cruz of arrests of Comman-

der Dante and Victor Corpus have not deterred the NPA from its efforts to liberate the Philippines. Boone Schirmer of the FFP denounced U.S. big business as Marcos' partner in repression and that U.S. taxpayers should stop the use of their money as payment to Marcos for acting as a security guard in the interest of foreign investors. Severina Rivera of the Congress Education Project followed by a report that the AMLC is gaining attention in Congress through its consistent work.

Revolutionary songs and poems further heightened the patriotic fervor of the affair. In a secret balloting held, everyone except for one, voted in favor of lifting martial law and holding free elections.

On Sept. 22, 70 people from New York and Philadelphia picketed the Philippine Center on 5th Avenue during the afternoon rush hour. Militantly chanting "End U.S. Aid to the Marcos Dictatorship", "Free All Political Prisoners", "Lift Martial Law", the picket distributed over 2,000 leaflets to passers-by.

## Philadelphia

A "Miting De Avance-dinner" drew 45 people to the Tabernacle Church on Sept. 18. Mrs. Largosa, a teacher demanded the freedom of political prisoners in a rousing speech. Dr. Al Albano reviewed the economic trends in the "New Society," citing that the people's standard of living has continued to plunge while the profits of foreign investors escalate.

Rev. Albert Sanders of the FFP attacked U.S. aid as the main prop to the dictatorship while Lourdes Kiuchi of the KDP asked everyone to support the life and death struggle being waged by the NPA against the Marcos dictatorship.

A group of Filipino youth performed Philippine folk dances as their contribution to the protest meeting. The members of the Philadelphia Anti-Martial Law Alliance joined the New York Alliance at the picket in the Philippine Center the following Wednesday.

## Washington, D.C.

Amnesty International testified at the Fraser sub-committee hearings on Human Rights, Sept. 15 and confirmed the practice of torture in Philippine detention centers. As a follow-up, Severina Rivera said that the AMLC in Washington will try to get a resolution from the committee "expressing profound distress" at Marcos' treatment of political prisoners.

## Boston

On Sept. 25, the FFP "invaded" Harvard Square putting up literature tables on the Philippines, carrying posters denouncing Marcos and asking freedom for political prisoners. The afternoon affair urged people to send cables and letters to U.S. Congress asking it to act on stopping U.S. aid to Marcos. A cultural event featuring the Tinikling dance gathered people to a picture display of the people's conditions under martial law. □

# FILIPINO Community

## Picket Hits World Bank-Marcos Collusion

By MARLENE MARIN  
AK Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In solidarity with the thousands of Filipino demonstrators who marched in the streets of Manila last Oct. 4, protesting the World Bank-Marcos collusion, a picket was staged simultaneously in front of the World Bank building in Washington D.C. The action was organized by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines).

The 1976 annual conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (WB-IMF) was held in Manila Oct. 4-8.

### AT EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE

Some 80 spirited picketeers carried placards decrying the realities behind another one of Marcos's propaganda gimmicks: "World Bank Conference — An extravaganza at the Expense of the Filipino People" and "World Bank — IMF Prop up the Marcos Dictatorship."



Vigorous chants of "Loans for Marcos? No! Democratic Rights? Yes!" filled the noon day rush and attracted a number of passersby. The determined, enthusiastic pace of the picket was so infectious that some office workers out on their lunch break readily joined in. One thousand leaflets were eagerly distributed within a hour. What was more heartening was the number of Filipino workers from the World Bank itself who stayed on and exchanged ideas with the picketeers. One could sense a desire to settle their questions about the World Bank conference. Apparently, the picket proved to be an eye-opener for them.

Utilizing a megaphone, an AMLC speaker also revealed the dubious benefits of the conference to the Philippine economy. She reported that a total of \$440 million had been poured into the construction of several large hotels and a new convention center, the purchase of 200 Mercedes Benz cars and other lavish treats for the 5,000 delegates. The speaker lambasted this unrestrained spending in the midst of a hideous 55 percent inflation that has left millions of Filipinos in economic squalor.

Why is Ferdinand Marcos playing such a dutiful host to this conference? The speaker cited the fact that the World Bank and the IMF, with the cooperation of Marcos and his technocrats, have mapped out so-called development projects for the Philippine economy, like the Tondo Foreshoreland Development Project.

### BANK LOANS—DISGUISED FOREIGN AID

The majority of the Americans who stopped by to watch the pickets nodded their heads in agreement when the chanters demanded that there should be no more U.S. aid nor World Bank loans to repressive regimes. This year, because of pressure from the American public, U.S. Congress passed the Human Rights Amendment which curtails such aid to dictatorships.

However, the U.S. government is circumventing this amendment by channeling their aid to dictatorships through international agencies like the World Bank and the IMF. World Bank loans to the Marcos regime have jumped a phenomenal 1,100 percent since the declaration of martial law.

Severina Rivera, press spokesperson for the activity, pointed out the significance of the Coalition's effort: "The World Bank is gravely distressed by this picket. It is an indication that more and more people are realizing the role of the World Bank in supporting repressive regimes. Last spring a number of prominent citizens, including a board member of the Amnesty International, picketing this same building to protest the collusion between the World Bank and the Chilean junta. Today's picket is the second one... this time protesting the flood of loans to the Marcos fascist regime." □

### Report Available:

## Amnesty Int'l Verifies Detainees Torture

LONDON, England — The internationally known human rights organization, Amnesty International has recently released the findings of their two-week mission to the Philippines, citing the Marcos government for the use of "frequent and extremely cruel torture" on imprisoned opponents of the dictatorship.

Testimony from the report has already been heard before the U.S. House Subcommittee on International Organizations and during a public forum in the San Francisco Filipino community last month.

According to the 60-page report, interviews were held with 105 political prisoners being held without trial; 68 of them informed the delegates that they had been tortured.

The detailed accounts given by the prisoners of brutal torture included prolonged beatings with fists, kicks, karate blows, rifle butts; the burning of genitals and pubic hair with the flame of a cigarette lighter, electroshock; and the so-called "lying on air" torture. Some of the prisoners also had their tongue, lips and other parts of their bodies burnt with the lit end of a cigarette.

The report said that the accounts were convincing since the delegates found many detainees with physical scars consistent with the allegations of ill treatment.

Recommendations were made by Amnesty International to the Philippine government calling for the immediate cessation of the practice of torture and amnesty for those who have been tortured, and right to apply for the writ of habeas corpus which is denied under martial law, be restored.

Amnesty International had submitted the report to the Philippine government last May, and allowed time for Marcos to respond before the report was made public. However, they said that as of yet, no substantive action has been taken to correct the situation. Since the mission to the Philippines, the organization said only about 25 prisoners they interviewed "have been granted temporary release," and of the 85 military men accused of torture, four have been ordered to trial.

Since martial law was declared Sept. 22, 1972, the Philippines "has transformed from a country with a remarkable constitutional tradition to a system where star-chamber methods have been used on a wide scale to literally torture evidence into existence," the Amnesty International report concluded.

Copies of the report are available from Amnesty International Publications, 53 Theobald's Road, London, WC1X-8SP, England. □



## Underhanded Tactics Cited

# I-Hotel Appeal - 'Don't Aid Eviction'



Jackson St. Gallery mural salutes the I-Hotel struggle.

By DAVID POLAND  
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — With the International Hotel tenants facing imminent eviction, the residents and their supporters have vowed to unleash a "people's hurricane" against Four Seas and the City to stop the anti-people action. This militant stance came in the wake of a recent court decision against the tenants.

Last month, Judge Brown reissued the eviction orders to affect any and all persons residing in the International Hotel. The previously issued writ of execution submitted to the S.F. Sheriff's Dept. had been held up on a technicality since it did not list the names of all the current tenants.

What Brown's decision means is that eviction is due within 60 days and the residents, mainly elderly Asian men living on a fixed income may lose

the I-Hotel.

Sheriff Hongisto, responsible to carry out the eviction, has also shed any pretensions he had about being a "liberal," revealing contempt and lack of understanding for the people of the Chinatown/Manilatown community. In an obvious attempt to divide the community, the S.F. Police have approached several social service agencies to collaborate in the eviction attempt. Some organizations approached such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, have refused to get involved due to the political sensitivity of the issue.

However, other organizations such as On-Lok and Self Help for the Elderly have reportedly agreed to help convince the tenants to move. They are allegedly providing bilingual personnel, and even volunteered vehicles to transport the tenants.

The S.F. police have obtained floor plans of the hotel and trained a special 80-person tactical squad for the eviction. They also have all the names and medical records of the tenants, despite that it is illegal to obtain this information without written consent.

The members of the International Hotel Tenants Association have denounced these underhanded tactics and are appealing to community organizations not to cooperate with the Sheriff's Dept.

### PRESSING NEGOTIATIONS

The tenants demands to the City are very clear: **THE CITY STOP THE EVICTION PROCESS and NEGOTIATE WITH THEM.**

The I.H. tenants are also maneuvering to counter these actions and succeeded in organizing enough support that Mayor Moscone has agreed to a meeting with them.

A spokesperson from the Support Committee of the International Hotel emphasized the need for continued and increased support. Although, there are no definitive results at this time, public pressure must continue to insure that the issue be fairly resolved.

"The struggle calls for continued community support to tip the balance of forces in favor of the tenants. As always, it will be the grassroots efforts of community supporters along with a united people's tenants' association that will be decisive.

We urge that at the earliest date, every individual and organization write, phone, or telegram Mayor Moscone and Sheriff Hongisto — (415) 558-3456 and 558-2411 respectively, City Hall, San Francisco.

"In addition, we would like to urge more participation in the support committees, joining the phone tree to notify supporters region-wide about financial support, demonstrations, benefits and 'stop the eviction!' Mass action if it finally comes down to that."

For more information, contact the I.H.T.A. — 982-4249, 982-4251, or 362-9281. □

### Displaced Residents Protest

## Honolulu Fails To Provide Low-cost Housing

By MOI TACAZON  
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU — The false promises made by the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency (now called Department of Housing and Community, or DHCD) to provide decent low-cost housing to the displaced residents of Chinatown has recently been denounced by the People Against Chinatown Eviction (PACE).

According to PACE, six years ago this agency promised many Chinatown residents a low-cost, high-rise residential project called Beretania North. The promise was made in order to evict them "peacefully."

Although Beretania North was completed recently, the residents have found the rent is too high: \$171/mo. for one-bedroom and \$190/mo. for two bedrooms. The people of Chinatown, however, can afford only an average of \$57/mo., a fact the DHCD is well aware, since the figure comes from their own survey.

Some residents who have applied to Beretania North were also told that they must wait a year before they can qualify. There are no low-cost storefronts for the small business people, and the apartment units are too small for most of the

families of Chinatown.

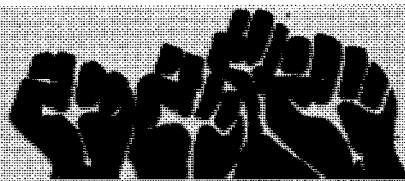
### LAWSUIT AGAINST CITY

PACE spokesperson, Mr. Emil Makuakane told the Ang Katipunan that this "relocation sham" comes as no surprise, since Mayor Fasi's administration has treated the Chinatown people like second-class citizens all along.

PACE is currently planning to sue the City, and obtain public records on how many people have been displaced by the Urban Renewal Project compared to the number of low or moderate income housing units built for relocation.

"They are trying to hide the truth about urban renewal. We who live in Chinatown and are affected by urban renewal, know that the City has not built low-cost relocation housing for the people," Makuakane stated.

He added, "We, the People Against Chinatown Eviction will continue to build our struggle to force the city to meet our demands: stop all Chinatown evictions; build decent low-cost housing affordable to the Chinatown people; and provide decent livelihoods for small Chinatown business people and workers. We will follow up the denials from the DHCD and Mayor Fasi with both legal and political action." □



**Sulong!** (Forward in the Struggle!)

### GARMENT WORKERS

#### STEP-UP UNION DRIVE

BERKELEY — Despite moves by management to dampen their efforts, the workers at Snow Lion Co. are stepping up their organizing work to vote in a union soon. House-to-house visits of all the workers to answer questions about the union are being planned.

Snow Lion, which manufactures ski parkas and sleeping bags, employs a large number of immigrant women from Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines.

Workers there have complained of wage cuts due to managements arbitrary setting of the piece rates. In addition, harrassment and dismissal of workers who have organized for a union continues (see AK, April 1976). What a union would mean to the workers is a united and democratic means to negotiate contracts, wages, piece rates and benefits, as well as provide protection from layoffs and harrassment by management.

On Oct. 17, 1976, the Teamsters Union tried to organize the shop but lost the election. Just prior to that union election, Snow Lion management threatened to move their entire operation to Taiwan if the workers decided to unionize.

Since then, the Teamsters have pulled out and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) has been working closely with the Snow Lion Workers Committee to organize the

workers.

"Any attempt by the boss to discourage union activity is a clear violation of the law," according to Richard Sorro, ILGWU organizer. He further stated that the firing of workers who organize "constitutes unfair labor practices."

Sorro also dispelled the workers fears that the Snow Lion management will see their union authorization cards. Sorro explained that it will be secret ballot elections and only the union and an agent from the National Labor Relations Board will be authorized to see the union cards.

The workers' fears were triggered by a statement from Bill Simon, one of the owners of Snow Lion. Simon claimed in a statement last Sept. 22 that the National Labor Relations Board may conduct an open hearing with management and workers to determine who signed the union cards.

Recently, even more subtle tactics have been employed by management to deter the union drive. One of these has been a belated move to appease the workers by promising an increase of wages and health benefits.

The reaction of most of the workers to these tactics has been one of cynicism. The workers know it is no accident that these increases came right before their petitioning for a union election. Moreover, the workers are aware that they have no guarantee that the wages won't again be arbitrarily cut.

A support committee made up of members from Union Wage, Union of

Democratic Filipinos, International Socialists, and several individuals have been assisting the worker's union drive by holding fund-raisers and socials, as well as gathering more community support for the Snow Lion workers.

For more information contact the Snow Lion Workers Support Committee at 261-2948 or 843-4818. □

### SO.CALIF. STUDENTS TO PLAN NEW ACTIVITIES

LOS ANGELES — Filipino students in Southern California have announced their upcoming conference, entitled "Ituloy ang Pagkakaisa" or "Continue the Struggle," for Oct. 30, 1976. The event will be sponsored by the West Coast Confederation of Pilipino Students (WCCPS).

The site for the one-day conference will be Cal-State Fresno where student delegates will map out plans, activities and direction of the student confederation.

Workshops will include areas such as Students in the Community, Art and Culture, Student Organizing, Social and Recreational, and Pilipino and Ethnic Studies. According to a Confederation spokesperson, among the preliminary ideas are plans to participate in the 1977 Pilipino People's Far West Convention slated for San Diego, and performance of the play, "Isuda Ti Immuna," in the S. California region.

Registration is \$5 per person. For more information contact: Los Angeles -

Alex Blanco (213) 835-2855, San Diego - Herb Tuyay (714) 475-7393, National City - Pete Estepa (714) 477-0165. □

### GAIN FOR FOREIGN PHARMACISTS

SAN FRANCISCO — The passage of California Legislature bill AB3401 Sept. 9 marks a step forward against discriminatory practices of the State Board of Pharmacy. The bill is effective, however as of 1979.

The bill, authored by S.F. Assemblyman Willie Brown, Jr. and backed by the Federation of Foreign Pharmacists, will affect foreign-trained pharmacists applying for California licensing exams. Instead of having to go back to school for four years, as currently required, those who have practiced at least two years in another country may undergo a two-year apprentice period under the employ of an accredited pharmacist. After their apprenticeship, they may apply for a licensure exam.

Ms. Nenita Apolonia, President of the Federation of Foreign Pharmacists told the Ang Katipunan in a phone interview, that this is only the first step, and the Federation will continue to help those who are not licensed, due to discriminatory practices by the State Board.

She also explained that they would like to recruit members from other states to work on similar legislation since the bill only applies to California. For more information, contact Nenita Apolonia, 121 Cubier, San Francisco, CA 94112. □



## DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

## Corporate Profits Up

## UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY INCREASING

By VICTOR UNO

Despite the Ford administration's predictions that 1976 would mark the nation's economic recovery, unemployment and poverty have increased and remained at record high levels.

According to recently released government figures, the nation's jobless rate marked a steady increase through the June-August period, reaching a year-high level of 7.9 percent. The U.S. Department of Labor, which issued the figures, said this accounts for more than 7.5 million people unable to find work.

While the official figures gave a grim indication of the extent and seriousness of the continuing economic crisis, other sources were quick to point out that even these figures are inaccurate and too low. Noting that government figures ignored those persons who had exhausted their unemployment benefits or who were underemployed, the Urban League pegged the average rate of unemployment at 10.5 percent.

## MORE FAMILIES POVERTY STRICKEN

Even more telling of the economic plight faced by American workers, however, were figures released by the Census Bureau showing that more U.S. families have fallen into poverty than at any time in the 17 years the government has been keeping track.

In 1975, over 25.9 million people were poverty stricken, hit hard by the recession and inflation. This figure represented a 2.5-million increase over previous years and many of these were persons who had exhausted their meager unemployment benefits.

The Census Bureau noted that while there was an increase of \$818 in median family income, raising this to \$15,318 a year, inflation had eroded that increase so that workers' buying power had in fact decreased. Real wages marked a steady decline over the past five years, registering its lowest level last year.

To arrive at the poverty level figure, the government calculates the cost of a basic nutritionally adequate diet and multiplies that figure by three. This is based on government findings that poor people spend about one-third of their income on food.

According to this formula, the poverty-level was

Detroit workers in line to collect their employment. Despite Ford's claim, unemployment rate is still at record-high levels.

AK file photo



set at \$5,500 for a non-farm family of four, or \$106 per week. In practice, observers note that the federal minimum wage of \$2.30 an hour represents only \$92 for a 40-hour week, well below the poverty level if one is supporting a family and is the sole wage earner.

The Census Bureau figures showed that 12 percent of the population, or about one out of every eight persons, were poverty stricken. For these persons, meeting the basic necessities of life were particularly difficult, and human suffering immeasurable.

## BLACKS HARDEST HIT

Hardest hit by both unemployment and poverty were the country's Black population. According to the Labor Department's own admissions, unemployment among Blacks runs at 13.6 percent, almost double that of white workers.

The Urban League has also challenged these statistics, maintaining that the actual unemployment rate for Blacks was 25.4 percent. Nevertheless, even the government's own figures are staggering, with the Labor Department reporting that unemployment for Black youth ran at 40.2 percent.

In addition, the Census Bureau reported that median family income for Blacks ran at \$8,779, nearly half the national average. The number of Blacks stricken by poverty was also reported to be rising, now standing at 31.3 percent of the Black population, close to seven million people.

For Black workers, jobs lost during the recession

ran at twice the national average, and regaining employment has come twice as slow. Besides being the last hired and first fired, many Black parents have been forced to maintain two jobs in order to support their families. In the present U.S. economy, the suffering and anxiety felt by America's workers is most severe among the Black population.

## PROFITS UP, TAXES DOWN FOR CORPORATIONS

While the number of unemployed and poverty stricken reached record levels, corporations and multinationals were registering record profit gains, partly with the help of tax credits and loopholes that saw some companies pay no taxes for earnings last year.

The gigantic communications monopoly, International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT), logged a staggering \$1-billion in profits for the first three quarters of 1976. While this was a record profit for any U.S. corporation, an ITT spokesman claimed it still "wasn't enough," and that the company was pursuing other investments to increase the monopoly's profits.

Besides the ITT report, it was also revealed that a number of U.S. corporations with earnings over \$500 million paid no taxes last year. Among these companies were the Ford Motor Company and the Lockheed Corporation. No laws were "violated," however, as federal tax legislation still allows the companies numerous credits and tax loopholes. □

## 'Selling Kids' Future For Banks...

## N.Y.C. Schools Face More Cutbacks

By RON SIRAK  
Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) — "First the New York school system was cut to the bare bones," explained Neil Jaffee, a teacher at Bronx Science High School. "Now they are trying to cut the bones."

"The city says these cuts are necessary to save money," added Pat McDowan, a mother of two children in the New York City school system. "But how do you calculate the future cost to the city of children deficient in basic math and reading skills? The Emergency Financial Control Board is selling our kids' futures to please the banks."

In this gloomy situation, New York City's 1.1 million public school students have returned to classes. This year they find some courses have been eliminated — especially art and music programs — at many schools. Also, the students who wish to progress faster or who need to catch up find that the para-professionals who used to help them no longer have their jobs.

And the shy student who gets lost in the crowd finds the crowd easier to get lost in as class sizes swell.

"Over ten thousand teaching jobs were lost in New York last year," noted Jaffee. "And another five thousand were eliminated over the summer. The agreement we are working under calls for 34 students per class. My classes this year are around 38, but Bronx Science is a more privileged school.

Others have been reported at 45 to 50."

"In elementary schools, the student-teacher ratio has leaped from twenty to one in 1974-1975, to twenty-five to one for this school year. The junior high ratio is up to twenty-nine to one, from twenty-four to one. And in high school it has swelled to thirty to one, from twenty-two to one. These figures are misleading, though, since simply dividing teachers into students doesn't reflect class size."

"Most classrooms are made for 36 students," added Jaffee, "So some kids don't have desks. In one of my science classes kids sit on the shelves along the windows."

A typically hard hit district is District 3 in Manhattan's upper West side. Last year, 25 percent of the teachers in this district were laid off, and another 10 to 15 percent are expected to be let go this year. However, hidden figures show that one-third of the secretaries of the district have also been dismissed, along with three-quarters of the guidance counselors, and all of the lab assistants.

Last spring, several schools in District 3 were the targets of parent sit-ins when the school day was cut 45 minutes. The school board eventually called in police to prevent parents from escorting their kids to school, fearing that once inside, the parents wouldn't leave.

"Those sit-ins last spring were the beginning of parent opposition to the United Federation of Teachers' sell-out of the New York's school

children," said Neil Jaffee, who works with New Directions, a teachers' organization challenging Albert Shanker's dominance of the UFT.

"People are being conditioned to accept these cuts, and Shanker as president of the UFT is helping with the conditioning," continued Jaffee. "New Directions was formed a year ago, as many of us felt that under Shanker's leadership the UFT has come to accept budget cuts and layoffs."

Jaffee noted that the only reaction to layoffs by Shanker has been to support the Stavisky-Goodman bill, which would restore some funds to education at the expense of jobs in some other areas of the city's workforce.

"We oppose that position," Jaffee said, "because it would take away jobs from other unions. What we want the UFT to do is organize with other unions to stop budget cuts city-wide. Shanker knows the magnitude of cuts in education, and what their effects would be on the children of the City of New York, but he is bowing to the wishes of the Emergency Financial Control Board.

"Even within our union, Shanker is only concerned with teachers who still have jobs. New Directions is organizing para-professionals, substitutes, and laid off teachers. We know the money to give our children a good education is out there, but its going to the banks on the city level and being spent on other things . . . We hope to work with other rank and file groups to force the city to meet the needs of its people." □

## CHILEAN EXILED LEADER MURDERED

By VICTOR UNO

Orlando Letelier, former Chilean ambassador to the U.S. from Salvador Allende's Popular Unity government and active opponent of the present military dictatorship in Chile, was murdered Sept. 21, when his car exploded in a bomb blast in Washington, D.C.

Letelier was assassinated just blocks away from the Chilean embassy as he drove to work at the Trans National Institute. As Institute director, Letelier was active in an international boycott of the Chilean junta, and was recently successful in stopping a Dutch government investment of \$63 million to the junta.

The assassination is widely believed to be the work of DINA, the Chilean junta's secret police. Letelier's murder came only 10 days after Chilean dictator Gen. Pinochet stripped Letelier of his Chilean citizenship for his work against the junta.

As a member of Allende's Popular Unity government, which was overthrown in a CIA-backed military coup in 1972, Letelier spent two years in the junta's prisons. Only after mounting international pressure was he released.

Also killed with Letelier was Ronnie Karpen Moffit, a U.S. citizen who worked with Letelier at the Institute. Ronnie's husband, Michael, was injured in the blast.

The day after the killings, an estimated 1,000 people wearing black armbands demonstrated outside the Chilean mission at the U.N. in New York City. At Letelier's funeral in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, some 5,000 persons gathered in the rain to mourn the deaths and reaffirm the continued struggle against the fascist Chilean junta. In a moving statement, Michael Moffit spoke about the killings:

"When my wife and Orlando were struck down by the henchmen of the fascist rulers of Chile, we were on our way to work and I am finding it very difficult to get along without my wife. But I can take some measure of comfort in the fact that my wife died a hero. My wife died and she takes the place of all those heroes that we don't hear much about.

"For myself, I can confidently say that if the purpose of the junta was to silence the voice that speaks for a free Chile and freedom loving people everywhere, they have not silenced that voice, they have multiplied it a hundredfold. □

## U.S. Blocks Vietnam's Admission To U.N.



NEW YORK (LNS) — President Ford directed the United States' U.N. delegation on September 13 to veto Vietnam's admission to the world organization. The vote, which was to have come up the following day, was then postponed until November on the grounds that the U.S. decision was affected by the presidential election campaign.

In announcing that he would veto Vietnam's admission, U.S. representative at the U.N. William Scranton said that "there had been nothing to indicate" that Vietnam would respond to U.S. inquiries on Americans missing in action (MIAs) and that this threw into question Vietnam's commitment to peace and humanitarianism necessary for membership in the U.N. This was an entirely different reason than the one given by the U.S. when the issue came up last year.

The U.S. blocked Vietnam's admission twice last year - when the country first applied for admission following the defeat of U.S. forces there, and again after the General Assembly, by a 123-0 vote, requested the Security Council to reconsider.

On neither of those occasions did the U.S. question Vietnam's "humanitarianism" qualifications or press the issue of MIAs. Rather, U.S. representative Daniel Moynihan insisted that the North and South Vietnamese governments (reunification was not then completed) could not be admitted unless South Korea was.

The Security Council refused to consider the South Korean application on the grounds that it is the U.N. policy that North and South Korea work towards reunification and to admit the south alone would not aid this goal.

While Vietnam will most assuredly receive overwhelming support again this year in the General Assembly, it is the 15-member Security Council, where the U.S. has veto power, that must ultimately decide on new admissions to the U.N. It is not clear yet whether the U.S. will change its position after the election.

### VIETNAM WANTS NORMALIZATION

Following the U.S. announcement, Vietnam made public a series of confidential notes between the two governments in order to clarify its attempts to normalize relations with the U.S.

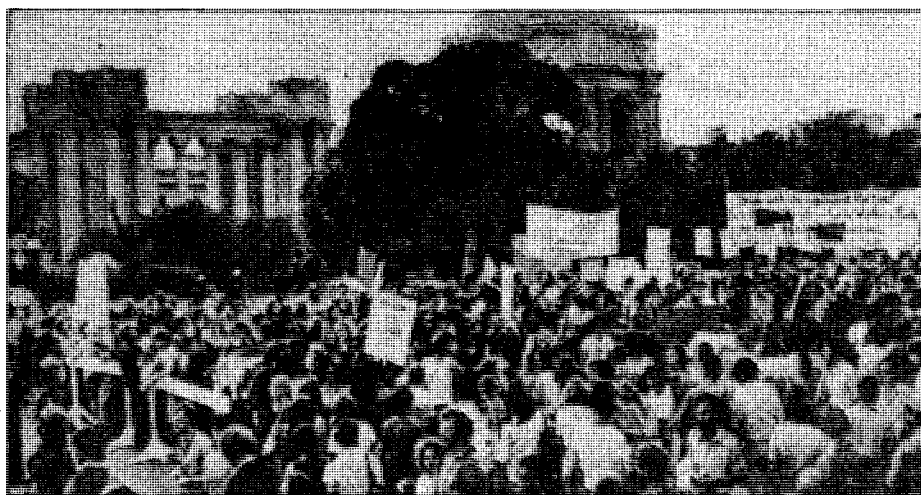
The notes indicate that efforts to set up bilateral talks have been proceeding since March and that there has been agreement on the subjects of the talks, a meeting place in Paris, and which diplomats would participate. U.S. representative Scranton has previously claimed that bilateral "contacts" have not succeeded.

The diplomatic notes exchanged between Henry Kissinger and Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh indicate that the Vietnamese are prepared to normalize relations with the U.S. on the basis of the 1972 Paris Peace Agreement, and are committed to resolve the MIA question and return the remains of Americans who died in Vietnam.

According to the notes, the U.S. "does not consider that it has an obligation to provide reconstruction assistance to Vietnam." Such assistance has been demanded by the Vietnamese and called for explicitly by the Paris Peace Agreement. On this issue a State Department note says, "The United States...intends to look to the future rather than the past as far as relations with Vietnam are concerned."

The U.S. has not yet responded to the last note sent by the Vietnamese on August 27, in which Vietnam affirms its willingness to meet in Paris. □

## Dare to struggle...



3,000 demonstrate at Ford-Carter debate on foreign policy.

### PROTESTS GREET FORD-CARTER DEBATE

SAN FRANCISCO—A demonstration of over 3,000 persons greeted the opening of the second Ford-Carter debate in this city Oct. 6. The protests were divided along separate issues and covered a wide spectrum of both domestic and international concerns. Most vocal were critics of the candidates' stand on abortion, cutbacks in various federal programs and present U.S. foreign policy in the world's underdeveloped countries.

Supposedly a debate focused on foreign policy, the presidential candidates did not really have any substantial differences between

them and basically supported the present U.S. foreign policy. The only differences occurred on questions of implementation. Several groups in the demonstration outside rejected both of their stands, demanding that the U.S. stop all aid and loans to repressive regimes.

The demonstrators pointed out that an estimated \$1.6 billion in military assistance and weapons sales will be funneled to 10 repressive regimes in 1977. The dictatorships of Park in South Korea, Pinochet in Chile, the Shah of Iran and Marcos of the Philippines are among those slated to receive millions in

U.S. aid to prop up their unpopular and repressive rule.

Besides military aid, protests also hit the Ford Administration's policy on southern Africa. Ford's diplomatic maneuvers via Sec. of State Henry Kissinger were denounced as moves to contain and crush national liberation movements. Kissinger's dealings with Rhodesia's Ian Smith were cited as an example of U.S. attempts to install neocolonial regimes and head off various national struggles for genuine independence and liberation.

The two demonstrations against present U.S. foreign policy were organized by the Ad Hoc Committee Against U.S. Involvement in the Third World and the Southern African Coalition. □

### FARMWORKERS INITIATIVE FACES CALIFORNIA VOTE

One very important popular initiative to be decided in California's upcoming elections will be Prop. 14, a measure which would strengthen farm workers' right to unionize. The initiative would set California's farm union election process on firmer financial ground as well as reaffirm the right of farm workers to information about their rights to organize.

Prop. 14 was initiated by the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) last spring when an alliance of

growers and California legislators successfully withheld funds and stopped the operations of the existing farmworker election process. In less than a month's time since they started the campaign, the UFW collected over 300,000 signatures. This is more than twice the number necessary to qualify the measure for the November ballot.

In the meantime, agribusiness interests have amassed an estimated \$2.5 million in an effort to defeat the initiative. Paid television and full page newspaper advertisements have portrayed Prop. 14 as a threat to private property rights. This misinformation continues despite a recent Supreme Court ruling, upholding the right of unions to limited access on farms so that workers can be informed of their rights.

The UFW has launched a massive grassroots campaign on a shoestring budget of less than \$700,000 to pass the initiative. Supporters of the proposition feel that unless the measure passes, the rights of farm workers will be subject to the whims of the state legislature, and hundreds of volunteers have been canvassing for the initiative. The UFW feels that their efforts will be successful, despite the deluge of grower-sponsored ads. "The growers have money," said UFW president Cesar Chavez recently, "but we have people." □





Zimbabwe leaders (left to right) Mugabe, Silundika and Nkomo denounce Kissinger-Smith plan for Rhodesia.

## Africa Rejects U.S. 'Rhodesian Plan'

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

While Western leaders and their press recently hailed U.S. Sec. of State Henry Kissinger's "victory" in getting Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith to accept Black majority rule, other African leaders and Zimbabwe's (Rhodesia) guerrilla movement firmly rejected the proposed settlement.

Zimbabwe guerrilla leaders criticized the Kissinger-Smith plan as an attempt to maintain Zimbabwe as a neocolony, designed to safeguard continued U.S. political and economic presence in southern Africa. Robert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) then reaffirmed the liberation organization's position that "the only way to achieve majority rule is by force of arms."

In rejecting the latest Kissinger-Smith plan, African leaders specifically targetted the proposed interim government to replace the present white-minority regime, which quickly deflated Western hopes and underscored the fact that no outside power could settle the Rhodesian problem.

### INTERIM GOVERNMENT NO MAJORITY RULE

Among the key provisions of the proposed Kissinger-Smith plan was the creation of a two-level government consisting of a council of state and a council of ministers.

The council of ministers, to be dominated by Blacks, would run the government on a day-to-day basis. The true power, however, rests in the council of state which would appoint the ministers. This body would also be half Black and half white, under a white chairman. With an additional provision that any decision would require a two-thirds majority for passage, the white minority would still have significant political power and could block any decision if they wished.

Aside from the proposal's outright denial of majority rule for the Blacks, Smith completely ignored the principle of one-man-one-vote, a basic demand of the Black dissenters.

### U.S. VIOLATES U.N. SANCTIONS

Among the assurances made to Smith in return for his approval, Kissinger promised to lift the U.N. economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The world body had initiated certain boycott policies against all forms of trade with the regime as a universal condemnation of Rhodesia's racist policies. Despite this internationally upheld censure, the U.S. has repeatedly violated the U.S. sanctions and provided an economic lifeline to the minority regime.

In 1971, the U.S. Congress passed the Byrd Amendment, "legalizing" its continued trade with the Smith government. Last year alone, the U.S. imported 570,000 tons of chrome ore and 175,000 tons of ferrochrome, in open violations of U.N. sanctions. Justifying this trade, the U.S. claimed it was for strategic commodities necessary for the U.S. economy.

### INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND

Another significant aspect of the Kissinger-Smith plan was the proposed creation of an international fund. This fund, a \$2 billion pay-off to Rhodesia's 278,000 whites, will guarantee property rights of white Rhodesians, thus encouraging them to remain in Rhodesia and continue the white-dominated Rhodesian economy.

In response to the pay-off, ZANU's Mugabe pointed out the double-standard and racist character of the plan, asking, "Who will compensate the Blacks for the years of oppression and exploitation they suffered?"

It was these criticisms that led not only the Zimbabwe liberation movement but all the major heads of state in Africa to reject the Kissinger-Smith plan for Rhodesia. Contrary to Kissinger's inflated projections that the agreement would abate the resistance, Tanzanian Pres. Julius Nyerere announced their support for the Zimbabwe people would not stop, and the "armed struggle would continue."

### ARMED STRUGGLE CONTINUES

People's war launched in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in 1972 has escalated rapidly over the past four years and has won the overwhelming support of the people of Zimbabwe. Led by the ZANU and the Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army (ZILA), the national liberation movement has continued to mount guerrilla war against Smith's white minority regime. \$135 million in military expenditures was made this year alone, a 30 percent increase over 1975.

ZANU leader Mugabe recently stated that only when the people's demands are met will armed struggle cease. These demands include: 1) 97 percent Black representation in the legislature; 2) the presence of guerrillas in the government; 3) amnesty for all political prisoners; and 4) dismantling of "strategic hamlets," or the forced evacuation of the populace from their villages. Mugabe reiterated that only when these demands are met will the basis for a genuine Black majority rule be set in Zimbabwe. □

### MILITARY COUP STAGED

## Thailand Put Under Martial Law

In Thailand, pro-U.S. right wing military leaders staged a coup on Oct. 6, imposing martial law. The Thai constitution was abolished, Parliament was dissolved, all civilian courts were replaced by a military tribunal, political meetings of more than five persons were banned and publication of daily newspapers were suspended.

As part of the military take over, Thai paratroopers brutally suppressed a Thamassart University rally where some 2,000 militant students were protesting the recent return of the exiled right-wing leader, Field Marshall Thanom Kittikachorn. The assault took a heavy toll: at least 39 students were killed, 170 seriously wounded and close to 2,000 rounded up in jails.

The recent emergence of a pro-U.S. military junta is related to events dating back three years ago when a militant left student movement led a series of political and economic mass protests that toppled the Kittikachorn martial law dictatorship.

The ouster of Kittikachorn forced the Thai military rightists to reorganize, with assistance

from the U.S. On Aug. 17, 1975, Thai newspapers reported CIA funding of \$12.5 million to the right wing NAWAPOL movement whose goal was to counter the militant anti-U.S. sentiments pervading Thailand. In addition, top military commanders who directed armed attacks on leftist students underwent direct CIA training and supervision.

Despite the activities of rightist army officers and supporters, which saw numerous worker, student and peasant leaders assassinated, a growing mass movement in Thailand forced the U.S. to withdraw its military troops last July 1976. Again, the right wing movement protested, claiming that "Thailand still needed U.S. protection."

Speculations are that the new junta, led by Admiral Sa-ngad, a rabid pro-U.S. rightist, will lean towards closer ties with the U.S. Under these new conditions, Thailand observers foresee that the U.S. may press for the reopening of the highly-sophisticated electronic intelligence facilities in Ramasun, refueling rights for flights to the U.S. base in Diego Garcia, and perhaps, even the return of U.S. troops in Thailand. □

## WORLD IN FOCUS

### SWAPO DENOUNCES S. AFRICA-BACKED TALKS

Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) denounced the Pretoria-backed constitutional conference which claims that "agreement has been reached in principle, regarding self-determination and independence for Namibia." SWAPO rejected participation in the conference, initiated and led by South Africa, which has illegally occupied Namibia for fifty years.

South Africa has consistently excluded SWAPO — the U.N. recognized representative of the Namibian people — and are holding talks instead with moderate, hand-picked Namibian representatives who favor continued political and economic ties with South Africa and the West. In a Sept. 21 statement, Nujoma stated that "these talks are instigated, financed and organized by the occupationist, fascist (Pretoria) regime with an expressed purpose of creating mini-states in Namibia which will be entirely controlled by the South Africans."

However, despite continued provocations from the Vorster regime, Nujoma expressed his willingness to meet with Vorster on the conditions that: immediate transfer of power be made to the people of Namibia under SWAPO's leadership; holding talks between South Africa and Namibia under U.N. sponsorship; release of all Namibian political prisoners in South African jails; and withdrawal of South African armed forces from Namibia. SWAPO also demanded the specific release of political prisoners including Herman Toivo, co-founder of SWAPO. □

### PALESTINIAN SETBACK IN LEBANON

Continuing its armed intervention in Lebanon's civil war, Syria recently launched a series of new offensives, bringing serious military setbacks to the Palestinian and leftist-Lebanese alliance.

In a two-day offensive that ended September 30, the Palestinians were driven from a dozen villages in the mountain area stretching from the east of Aleih to Jebel Sannin, 25 miles northeast of Beirut. They were also forced to abandon Ain Tura, which controls one of the main highways connecting the Lebanese Christian territory of eastern Lebanon and Syria. The Syrians now occupy about 60 percent of the country, including the Bekaa Valley.

Describing the serious loss suffered in the recent Syrian offensive, a Palestinian source said: "The defeat of Tal El Zaatar was a prestige defeat," referring to the fall of the refugee camp after a 55-day Syrian-Phalangist (Christian Lebanese) siege last month. "But the loss of the mountain front is a real strategic loss."

The recent onslaughts have been seen as an attempt to force the Palestinians to accept the Syrian-backed settlement in Lebanon, based on the Cairo agreements of 1969. The Phalangists, including the new Lebanon Pres. Elias Sarkis, are backing Syria's efforts. The Cairo agreements, which were never implemented, will confine the Palestinian armed presence only within refugee camps and the southern part of Lebanon. The Palestinians maintain that effecting the agreement is tantamount to totally disarming the Palestinian resistance movement, which would subsequently lead to its annihilation. □

### S. AFRICA UPRISINGS ESCALATE

PRETORIA, South Africa — While Western allies praised South African Prime Minister John Vorster for persuading Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to accept the Kissinger plan for Rhodesia, militant Blacks and "coloreds" (mixed race) continued to protest Vorster's unpopular white-minority regime.

The most recent wave of demonstrations started just before Kissinger embarked on his recent ten day African "shuttle diplomacy" tour. On Sept. 17, a militant anti-Kissinger demonstration was staged in Soweto. The police arrested thousands and six teenagers were killed. Within the same month, Black workers successfully staged their second three-day work boycott, again crippling white-owned factories and plants.

In one of the most significant developments thus far, thousands of South Africa's "colored" population marched together with Blacks in joint demands for an end to the racist apartheid rule. On Sept. 1-3, mass demonstrations erupted in "colored" townships around Capetown, with at least seven youths killed by police during these protests. The "coloreds", persons of racially mixed descent comprising around two millions persons, have always been considered by the white populace to be "on their side" because of the petty privileges they enjoy over the Blacks. However, like the Blacks, they essentially are powerless political subjects of the apartheid system. □

## Civil Liberties Union Denounces Oct. 16 Referendum

The Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines (CLUP) is composed of lawyers, ex-senators, former judges, Supreme Court justices and other civil libertarians who have voiced their opposition to martial law. Earlier this year, the CLUP released a study, "Four Years of Martial Law," an indictment of the Marcos regime for the worsening economic and political conditions in the country.

### CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ISSUES STATEMENT ON COMING ELECTIONS

The Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines deplors the Oct. 16 referendum.

Just as homeowners in Greater Manila are being compelled to whitewash the front of their homes and fences for the benefit of the IMF, so also our people are compelled to vote in the coming referendum, under pain of fine or imprisonment, for the consumption of the IMF. And like the fences that are being put up around Manila's slums to hide them from the IMF, the "free public discussions" on the referendum are being held to hide from the IMF the loss of freedom under martial law and the decaying corpse of Philippine democracy.

These subterfuges are worse than useless. They may deceive the IMF; they will further alienate and injure our people.

### LESSONS OF PAST REFERENDA

Past referenda have made it abundantly clear that, under martial law, the people are not free to vote against the government; they are free to vote only for what the government wants.

Like past referenda, the coming referendum will not bring any benefits to the people. On the contrary, it will waste public funds; it will dissipate the people's time and distract them from the task of nation-building.

### WITH THE CREATION OF THE BATASANG BAYAN THE REFERENDUM HAS BECOME SUPERFLUOUS

The referendum is less than a month away, but the people still do not know what specific questions they are required to answer. The Sangguniang Bayans had proposed four questions; Mr. Marcos reduced them to three; but in the decree he issued on the referendum, he reserved the right to add "other issues." The latest — and hopefully, the last — word is that only two questions will be asked (one on martial law and the other on the interim Assembly); that the proposed "constitutional convention" may be scrapped; and that proposals to amend the 1973 Constitution may be submitted to the people in this referendum itself.

Under these circumstances, "free public discussion" is like opening a campaign without knowing who the opposing candidates are, or arguing about whether to approve or disapprove a constitution that is still being written. Even if the people felt free to vote under martial law, how could anyone make an informed and intelligent decision on issues that are supposedly so momentous in so short a time?

Besides, on Sept. 10, 1976, Mr. Marcos created a national legislative advisory assembly called Batasang Bayan. The creation of some such body in place of the interim Assembly is one of the matters the referendum is supposed to settle. Mr. Marcos, however, is in too much of a hurry to wait for the results of the referendum. He has assumed, even before the referendum that the people will resolve this matter his way. As far as the official results of the referendum are concerned, he is, of course, right. But why hold the referendum at all? He himself has made it superfluous.

### NOT SUCCESSION, BUT LIBERATION, IS THE REAL ISSUE

But isn't some kind of legislature necessary to provide for succession if anything happens to Mr. Marcos? Isn't that sufficient justification for a referendum?

No, for at least two reasons.

First, Mr. Marcos has several times announced that, after consultation with the Military, he issued a secret decree on succession as early as September 1972. Since the military have supposedly agreed to his decree, and since, under martial law, the real power is in their hands, what need is there to go through the fandango of a referendum?

Second, and more important, succession is a false issue. Both the 1935 and the 1973 constitutions provide for a simple and orderly method of succession: The 1935 constitution provides for a Vice-President; the 1973 Constitution, for a Deputy Prime Minister and a Cabinet. So if either constitution is implemented, succession is not a problem. In fact, succession is never a problem in a democracy; it is a problem only in a monarchy or a dictatorship.

So, the problem that confronts our people today is not "Who should succeed Mr. Marcos?" but "How can we return to government of, by and for the people?" The real issue is not succession but liberation.

The referendum obviously will not resolve this issue.

### THE CLU STAND

The CLU, therefore, will take no part in the coming referendum. Let those take part who want, or feel compelled, to do so. The CLU respects their decision, but

(continued on page 4)



Announcements of an oil strike in the Philippines, with Marcos making a special television appearance holding a vial of oil (left) and inspecting the oil well (right), proved to be too premature but encouraged stockmarket manipulators like Herminio Disini, a Marcos relative.

FEER photo

## Marcos Relative Behind Stockmarket Scandal

By SAMUEL P. BAYANI

The speculative oil boom in the Philippines has proven to be a bonanza for unscrupulous stockmarket speculators and a disaster to the unsuspecting public lured into the market by the Marcos regime's announcements that "oil had started to flow." While the much-touted oil gusher proved to be more fiction than fact and failed to lubricate the Philippine economy, the speculation managed to oil the pockets of a few important people close to the regime.

The latest and the biggest scandal in the Marcos "new society," which has left the Manila stockmarket still reeling, is known as the "Seafront caper."

This was the gist of the report filed by Andrew Davenport and Lindsay Vincent in their article, "A License to Print Money," (Far Eastern Economic Review, Oct. 1).

According to the report, the Seafront scandal involves people "who, because of their position, power and influence in Philippine politics and business cannot be openly criticized in the Philippines."

Fortunately, the two foreign journalists are under no such constraints and they pointed the finger at the biggest name behind Seafront, Herminio Disini. Disini is a relative of the Marcoses (he is married to Imelda's cousin). He has taken advantage of this favorable connection to create for himself an instant empire that includes engineering industries, paper cups, textile, aircraft chartering, computers, insurance, real estate, heavy machinery, communications, forestry and industrial waste. He also runs the company that will be one of the principal contractors for the country's first two nuclear power plants. What amazed the two writers about Disini's conglomerate was not its size nor its diversity, which according to them, rivals the biggest corporations in the country; but the "rapidity with which it has been created." Disini amassed all this wealth in just five years.

Disini's Seafront operations has most likely

netted him another P300 million, a profit so staggering that one broker said, "He has killed this market..."

Seafront Petroleum is the principal Filipino partner of the Salen group of Sweden, an oil consortium that was drilling offshore. Another international group also doing drilling include Cities Services, an American drilling operator and Husky of Canada. According to the article, all the other international groups, especially big U.S. oil explorers, had gone home.

It seems that Disini convinced the promoter and chairman of Seafront Petroleum to give him an option on virtually all the authorized but unissued capital of Seafront. In subscribing to all these new shares, Disini made only partial payment. Market sources say he paid \$5 million for \$20 million worth of shares and nothing for options on a further P50 million worth of shares. The report states: "Disini paid only P0.0025 for shares with a par value of P0.01 and these shares rose as high as P0.45." Moreover, Disini could have had access to as many as 7,000 million of the shares.

Thus, before the President's announcement of an oil find by Seafront Petroleum, Disini already had the majority of the company's shares. After the President's announcement on television, where viewers were also treated to the sight of black smoke billowing from the well, the stockmarket went crazy. The shares for Seafront shot up by almost 450 per cent, which, observed the report was "seemingly with the President's blessing."

The oil strike later proved to be a gas strike with no commercial value, and the price of the shares nosedived to P0.016. By this time however, Disini had already sold his shares and made the biggest killing in Manila stockmarket history. Privy to a lot of confidential information, Disini used this to manipulate the stockmarket.

The scandal has Manila's stockmarket buzzing. It is not that no one has manipulated the stockmarket before, but as one unidentified broker put it: "Nobody has been so greedy." □

## NEWS ROUND-UP

Two ranking officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and four foreign diplomats died in a plane crash after visiting the controversial USAID-financed Bicol River Basin Project. Research, however, has exposed it as a counter-insurgency project aimed at halting the advance of the New People's Army in the Bicol Region.

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Small bus transportation firms are reportedly driven into bankruptcy by the more than four-fold increase in imported fuel and spiralling prices of tires, spare parts, and materials. They are now faced with the dilemma of stopping operations altogether or laying off more workers.

\* \* \*

Commander Dante and Victor Corpuz, who are charged with a string of crimes together with ex-Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr., pleaded "not guilty" during their arraignment before a "kangaroo court" and waived their right to counsel.

\* \* \*

Apartment rents may possibly increase beyond the P300 a month ceiling rate, reports the National Economic and Development Authority. [the average monthly income of the Filipino workers even with the recent wage increase is P300.00].

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The imposition of an additional tariff on Philippine sugar by the U.S. has been denounced by an undisclosed Philippine reporter as a form of blackmail to influence the outcome of the current U.S.-R.P. bases renegotiation talks.

\* \* \*

Rumors are going around the Malacanang circle that deposed Executive Sec. Alejandro Melchor may be making a come-back after he was noticed actively participating in the government's Taal evacuation operations. His proteges have also been observed to be trickling back into government positions.

\* \* \*

"Focus on the Philippines," a recent publication of Bank of America to encourage American investments in the Philippines, pointed out that the martial law government has created favorable conditions for foreign capital. In the Philippines are well-educated individuals with technical and managerial qualifications, the lowest cost of living in the region, English-speaking clerical personnel, and special incentives for multinational corporations.

\* \* \*

The closed-door U.S.-R.P. bases negotiations is still dragging on because of Marcos' insistence on exercising "operational control" over the bases. This is meant to give his regime a semblance of sovereignty, a stance which he needs to establish "credentials" for aligning with the Third World.