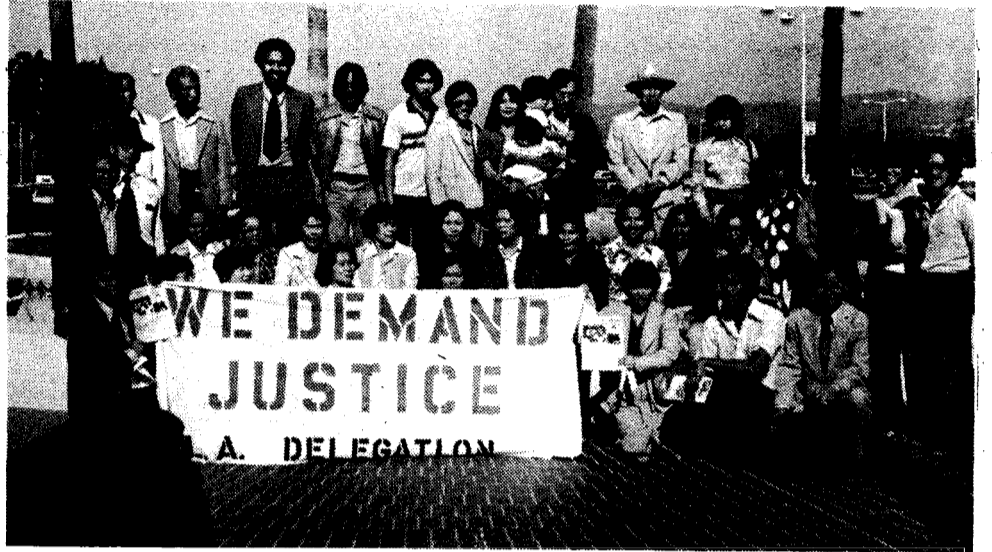


## ALONA CHARGES DROPPED



Efforts of Dr. Alona's supporters (above) paid off with the dismissal of charges against the Navy physician seen at left with his wife, Emy.

### Victory for the Defense

OXNARD—In a case that has been tainted with malicious overtones, the Alona trial wound to a close, November 5, with the dismissal of all nine counts of perjury against Dr. Alona by Judge John Willard.

Breaking the jury's deadlock, Judge Willard suggested that the case against the Filipino Navy physician be dismissed because it was costing time, taxpayers' money, and distress to Dr. Alona and his family. Alluding to the weakness of the prosecution's charges, Willard said to Deputy District Attorney Peter Kussoris, "No matter how many times you try this case, you will never get a conviction."

#### WEAK CHARGES

For almost three weeks, the jury heard conflicting testimony regarding the cause and effects of 16-month-old Nicole

Bond's death on August 28, 1978. Bond's treatment at the Port Heuneme Naval Clinic for burns, was the upshot of the perjury charges brought against Dr. Alona by the district attorney's office.

The D.A. alleged that Dr. Alona was criminally negligent in the treatment of Nicole Bond on the grounds that he did Bond despite the purported extensiveness of burns on her body. The prosecution argued that Alona was aware that the child was abused when he treated her, and accused him for having a motive for covering-up his own negligence.

Alona's defense contended that Bond only suffered six to nine percent burns when first seen by Alona. Upon her return later that day, 15 to 20 percent more burns were found on her body. Ninety-five exhibits introduced into evidence

*Continued on page 3*

## Hawaii Public Workers Strike



Hawaii students march with striking public workers.

HONOLULU—Entering the airport to "beautiful Hawaii," tourists are finding a garbage-strewn waiting area. The bathrooms are all closed—they haven't been cleaned in weeks. Outside, throughout the state, refuse is piled high in residential and public areas. The public schools are closed.

Since Oct. 22, almost 8,000 blue collar public workers have been on strike for a key wage increase in their new contract with the state and the counties.

The workers are members of the United Public Workers Union (UPW), Unit 1. They include the refuse and

*Continued on page 10*

### IN THIS ISSUE

- A Look at Marcos and Bureaucrat Capitalism p. 6
- Hong Kong Conference Scores Martial Law p. 7
- Atanacio Ruling Favors Immigrant SSI Recipients p. 8
- Charges Dropped Against Anti-Prop. 13 Protesters p. 9
- Iranians Demand Return of Shah p. 11
- Isnegs: Another Minority Threatened p. 12

Ang Katipunan  
P.O. Box 23644  
Oakland, CA 94623

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 3383  
Oakland, CA

# Salonga's Formula: Normalization Or Collaboration?

By Rene Cruz

It's hard to junk the old warning "Let the buyer beware" when so many dubious goods are in the market.

Recently, ex-Senator Jovito Salonga, a leader of the elite opposition, issued his formula for "normalization." It comes advertised as "devoid of legal technicalities and constitutional niceties." Well, time to put the old caveat to use.

In a nutshell, Salonga's proposal calls for the lifting of martial law and the formation of a "caretaker government." This government will reorganize the entire government, hold national elections for president and vice-president, call a constitutional convention and hold local elections. Salonga claims that his proposal "may pave the way for solving the structural problems in Philippine society."

As with all programs and proposals that intend to influence the destiny of the Filipino people, Salonga's formula must be examined in light of but one basic question: "For whom?" If implemented, will this formula serve the interests of the downtrodden majority or only the interest of a privileged few in society?

To find out, one need only look at his proposed caretaker government—the body which will shape and guide his normalization scheme. Salonga wants his caretaker government to be composed of 1) a representative chosen by Marcos, 2) a representative chosen by the opposition, 3) a chairman chosen by the two representatives. By "the opposition" Salonga means **their** opposition (Macapagal, Aquino, et al.)

Immediately, one will see **only two** interests represented in this government, that of the Marcos camp and that of the elite opposition. The chairman will presumably come from either camp, if they will come to any agreement at all. Both camps belong to the same tiny ruling class.

Where are the people in this arrangement? Where are those who are bearing the task of organizing the popular resistance to Marcos? Don't they have a role in

this "caretaker government" at all? Obviously Salonga refuses to recognize the role the NDF, the NPA, and the Communist Party, the MNLF and the Christian left are playing in charting the nation's course. He arrogantly presumes that the only legitimate opposition to Marcos is the elite opposition. The opposition of revolutionary peasants, workers, students and intellectuals he considers "illegitimate." Actually, Salonga shares with Marcos the same fear of these popular forces. Haven't these forces openly stated that they intend to eliminate not only Marcos' rule but the power and privilege of the whole tiny ruling class as well?

Thus, by simply stating who he believes has the right to govern the country, Salonga reveals the real content of his "normalization formula." He longs for the reinstatement of the old electoral contest among members of the ruling elite. This is his notion of democracy—where the people have the "democratic right" to choose which elite "buwayas" are going to lord over them. The Golden Rule prevails, meaning "he who has the gold rules."

Salonga's formula is only an echo of the new ideas coming from Washington, D.C. As expressed in a **Time Magazine** editorial, the U.S. is getting worried that Marcos' dictatorial rule has divided the local ruling class. Because its members are fighting among themselves, the U.S. is worried that this ruling class cannot effectively deal with the growing Marxist-led popular resistance forces who aim to dismantle not only the unjust social structures, but U.S. economic, military and political interests as well.

To overcome this threat, the prescription is for U.S.-backed dictators like Marcos to share political power with the disenfranchised sections of the ruling oligarchy, namely the elite opposition. This would bring things "back to normal," where the ruling few are united against the ruled majority.

This is the "normalization" the U.S. has in mind. This is the "normalization" that Marcos, held back by his greed and ambitions, is reluctantly promising in the face of pressure from the U.S. This is the same

"normalization" Salonga is proposing. And it amounts to nothing more than a call for political partnership among members of the elite, including Marcos. Salonga's formula is merely a call for **collaboration** raised in the name of **opposition**.

It all goes to show that the Philippine ruling class is not a very nice grouping of people. Even in their moments of political creativity, they somehow manage to reveal their treacherous class character. I wouldn't even buy a used car from these folks. It's a good thing more and more Filipinos think they should be overthrown altogether.

\*\*\*\*\*

A whole gallery of contenders to Marcos' throne are reading great signs over the assassination of South Korean dictator Park Chung Hee by the head of the Korean CIA. "Marcos is next!" is the common hope.

Their hope is not entirely baseless. What is being carefully covered up in Park's death is the role of the U.S. The Korean CIA was founded and is still controlled by the U.S. CIA. None of its functionaries will make any important move without the knowledge or approval of its U.S. counterpart. Thus, prominent anti-Marcos oppositionists are reading into the assassination a decisive move by the U.S. to replace a discredited puppet. They are anticipating a similar move in the Philippines—the only way they can get into power.

But Park's death does not mean a whole lot for the democratic aspirations of the Korean people. In fact, Park is dead but his regime lives on. The signs we are looking and hoping for are whether a popular upheaval will ensue to dismantle Park's regime and South Korea's repressive and unjust social structure once and for all.

Thus, Marcos may well be next in the list of dear departed puppet dictators. But we simply won't be satisfied with a mere change of U.S.-sponsored puppets. Short of a complete overhaul of the unjust society, we national democrats simply cannot rest in peace. □

## NO TO KLAN TERROR, NO TO RACISM!

The bloody massacre of five people on November 3 in Greensboro, North Carolina by armed Klan members shocked and outraged the conscience of all justice-minded people. It was an attack, a monstrous crime perpetrated against every working person in this country regardless of color or nationality.

The criminal activity of the Klan was once again laid bare, and everyone must take a firm and unequivocal stand against Klan terror, against racism.

The history of the Klan has been one written in the blood and misery of its countless victims. Ever since its founding in the early days following this country's Civil War, these hooded terrorists attempted to suppress the democratic aspirations of black Americans through an unprecedented campaign of systematic and brutal terrorism. Shotgun, whip and hangman's noose were the evil tools which the Klan used to brutalize and murder the recently-freed black slaves.

Thousands died under the terror of the Klan. Cross burnings and lynchings were the Klan's hallmarks, and the excesses of their terror knew no limit. In this country's history, the Klan earned the infamous distinction of being one of the first organized groupings representing U.S. fascism.

The Greensboro massacre was a continuation of the Ku Klux Klan's vile terrorism. It comes at a time when racist and national chauvinist thinking is becoming a nationwide trend, with groups like the Klan and the Nazis on the rise. While the press portrayed the killings as an isolated incident, instances of Klan-inspired violence are on the rise. Cross



Anti-Klan protestor felled by racist's bullets in Greensboro.

burnings, marches and rallies of the Klan have dramatically increased in number.

This conspicuous rise in open Klan and Nazi activity is directly connected with the dramatic reversals in the current U.S. economy. The faltering U.S.

economy, especially since the Vietnam war, has caused sharp increases in unemployment, declines in real earnings and a general cutback in the living conditions of the country's working people. Skyrocketing inflation and a shortage of jobs are the two major problems underlying this crisis.

These problems are endemic to the country's capitalist economy. Boom and bust, inflation and stagnation are forced on the shoulders of the working people. Never before have the prospects for capitalist recovery looked so grim.

In the face of this situation, the responsibility for the crisis should be placed squarely on the shoulders of its creators—the monopoly capitalist class. Yet, as the crisis deepens and serves as an indictment of the economic system, the people who are the system's worse victims have historically been blamed for the country's ills.

With every crisis, the immigrant, the non-white and the impoverished are in various ways scapegoated for the declining economic conditions. In the late 1800's it was the Chinese and Japanese, and in the '30's it was the Filipinos. Today, Mexicans and other immigrants (Indian, Iranian, and other non-European) are targeted.

It is this reactionary thinking, this right-wing ideology which has given rise to the "Prop 13" movement, the anti-alien, anti-labor, anti-busing, anti-woman and anti-gay rights movements. Ultimately, it is expressed in the Klan's "white rights" movement, and takes the organized form of open terrorist actions. The Greensboro murders like the numerous other killings perpetrated by the

Klan, are the outrages which result.

While these killings occurred far from the Filipino community, racist actions are not alien to the history of Filipinos in this country. Because of our experience as a minority in this country, one also marked by racism and national discrimination, we have every reason to sympathize with other victims of racist violence.

But our understandings of Klan terror must go beyond sympathy for its victims. We must see that the flagrant brutalization and murder which occurred in Greensboro was an attack on the rights of all people to openly oppose racism and fight for their democratic rights. The Filipino community must stand in solidarity with all justice-minded people in demanding a thorough prosecution of the Greensboro murders. And we must make our voice heard in saying, No to Klan terror, No to racism! □

**Ang Katipunan (AK)** is the national newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP) and is published as a non-profit educational and informational service geared towards covering issues affecting primarily the Filipino community in the U.S. Published bi-weekly except in January and July when monthly, the AK is produced cooperatively by the AK staff. Basic subscription rates are: \$7.50 yearly for the U.S. and Canada and \$10.00 overseas. Application for second-class postage is pending at Oakland, CA. Editorial offices are located at 3600 Lincoln Blvd., Oakland, CA 94602, (415) 482-3400. Send subscriptions and correspondence to P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA 94623. Postmaster, send address corrections to P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA 94623.

# LESSONS FROM THE ALONA CASE

By the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The dismissal of charges against Dr. Bienvenido Alona, a U.S. Navy physician from Ventura County, can truly be hailed as a people's victory. Without the show of community support from all parts of the country, Dr. Alona's case would have surely ended up as another miscarriage of justice. From the onset, it was evident to many that Dr. Alona was a victim of a racist frame-up. Hence, his was not simply a legal case but a political one which called forth a strong grassroots political movement.

This victory is all the more significant when one considers the odds stacked against Dr. Alona. Because this is not the first and surely will not be the last—such racist frame-up case affecting the community, it is worthwhile to review the circumstances surrounding the case and reflect upon the implications it holds for Filipinos and all non-white people.

## THE SETTING

Oxnard, California, the scene of the crime, is a predominantly white conservative town in the semi-rural, KKK-blighted county of Ventura. In this archetypal small-town U.S.A. with its close social relations and "blue-blooded American ways," a crime of child abuse and murder took place. Sixteen-month-old Nicole Bond died of burns inflicted by her stepfather Timothy Read who poured scalding water over her. Naturally, the crime sent shock waves throughout the little town, whose residents were righteously angered by this reprehensible act. However, more disturbing to the townspeople was the thought that child abuse, a crime believed to exist only in broken homes and poor neighborhoods, is discovered right in their respectable town.

The drive to seek justice for Nicole Bond became imperative to restore Oxnard's self-respect. There would have been no problem if this drive for justice had been channeled in the logical direction, i.e. demanding that the father be punished and that the actions of the last attending physician—Dr. Derby—be examined. However, this is where racial prejudices became a factor in diverting the drive for justice from its proper direction. The media, influenced by Dr. Derby's self-serving version of the events, put the blame on Dr. Alona. The D.A., frustrated when the father got off with a light sentence, pressed perjury

charges against Alona. What started as a drive for justice became instead a highly-publicized crusade that took on an explicitly racist and vindictive character. Dr. Alona became the object of a media witchhunt on the grounds that he was criminally negligent. Less than 24 hours after Bond's death, Dr. Alona found himself accused, tried and convicted by the Ventura media, and harassed by the combined forces of the FBI, the Navy, and the District Attorney's office. Public opinion in this rural community was swayed that the case involved medical malpractice and the perpetrator was "the Filipino national physician."

## CLASSIC SCAPEGOATING

How could government authorities, the media, and the townspeople be so sure about their judgement when any objective investigation of the facts would have cleared Dr. Alona in the first place? From the series of investigations and harassments, the media hoopla, and the highly-charged public response, emerges

*"The bottom line in this case is racism as all the facts are twisted or glossed over to prove the 'Filipino national doctor' was negligent."*

the truth. Dr. Alona's only "crime" was being a Filipino, caught in the unfortunate position of being present during a murder drama in an all-white town.

Any objective examination of the facts bears this out.

Alona saw six to nine percent burns on the child's body; performed and prescribed treatment to the child before discharging her. Nurses who saw the child at that time testified that Dr. Alona treated the child's burns thoroughly and conscientiously.

The child was brought in again later during the day with 15 to 20 percent new burns and was attended to by Dr. Derby, a mere osteopath! While the child was in critical condition, Derby wasted 40 minutes before deciding to transport the child to a different hospital without first stabilizing her condition. But instead of pursuing the line of investigation based on these facts, the FBI, the D.A., and the Navy focused their investigation on Alona. It is impossible to explain why such "big facts" were ignored while every move and statement made by Alona

were subjected to the closest scrutiny without pin-pointing the racist thinking underlying the investigation and prosecution of the case.

First, the case against Timothy Read, the actual murderer, was apparently ill-prepared by the D.A.'s office as Read got off with a light sentence. This apparently infuriated and embarrassed the D.A. and was possibly the driving force behind the D.A.'s eagerness to convict the "negligent doctor."

Second, no investigation was made of Dr. Derby, who by any account, would be the logical suspect for medical negligence as the last attending physician.

Thirdly, no investigation was made of Nicole Bond's mother who would be the most likely person to have known about the child abuse and the events that transpired between the first and second hospital visits on August 28.

In contrast, Alona, who treated the child to the best of his medical competence and cooperated fully with authorities during investigations, found himself

the victim of his own honesty. The D.A. reviewed Alona's testimony with a fine-tooth comb while conveniently ignoring the more glaring facts on the other side. Dr. Alona's freely given testimony was used as the basis to file perjury charges against him. Clearly, the bottom line in this case is racism, as all the facts are twisted or glossed over in a bid to prove that the "Filipino national doctor" was negligent.

Who in the community can now say racial and national discrimination does not exist?

## JUSTICE SYSTEM FAIR?

Finally, the D.A.'s role and the Navy's role in the case throw big question marks as to the culpability of these institutions. The District Attorney's office, touted as public defenders, certainly did not render justice to either Dr. Alona or Nicole Bond. Instead, the D.A. behaved like a typical political animal motivated by racism and eager to cover up for its own incompetence in the trial of Timothy Read.

Meanwhile, the Navy refused to extend its investigation of the case to cover the role of Dr. Derby, and has never explained why a non-medical doctor [Derby] was left in charge of the emergency ward on that fateful August day. The Navy's refusal to allow Alona military lawyers for his defense objectively represents abandoning him to the role of the D.A.'s scapegoat.

Clearly the D.A.'s office and Naval authorities were eager to cover up for their own culpability in the case.

Who can now claim that justice is impartial and that "all men are equal before the law."

## LESSONS

Faced with these seemingly invincible adversaries—hostile public opinion and the all-powerful forces of the FBI, D.A., and Navy—the victory of Dr. Alona thus holds lessons for all in the community to learn from.

First, it shows that the reliance on building a people's movement based on community supporters is indispensable in overturning the frame-up. Secondly, it shows that since racism is a widespread phenomenon which arbitrarily claims its victims, it has to be combatted collectively and not individually. As Dr. Alona said, "If it could happen to me, it could happen to anybody."

## UNFINISHED TASKS

Although Dr. Alona is past the danger of a conviction, justice has yet to be fulfilled either to Nicole Bond or to Dr. Alona.

For Dr. Alona, the injustice has already wrecked havoc on his life. The harshness of the attack against Alona is best captured by the fact that if he had been convicted of the perjury counts he could have been sentenced to a prison sentence nine times longer than that given the actual murderer—Timothy Read.

Certainly, what Dr. Alona and his family expended in terms of emotional distress and financial loss cannot be compensated for or calculated in dollars. However, there remains the task to defray the costs of his legal defense—estimated at over \$50,000.

Finally there remains the question of who is responsible for the medical negligence surrounding Nicole Bond's death and the subsequent cover-up.

The investigation must continue until the real facts are produced. Justice will not be served until those responsible for the negligence and cover-up are held accountable for their actions. □

# CHARGES AGAINST ALONA DROPPED

Continued from page 1

supported the discrepancy noted by the defense.

Furthermore, courtroom observers noted that there was a marked difference in the manner in which the prosecution grilled Alona in comparison to Dr. Derby, Bond's attending physician the second time she was brought to the Navy Clinic. Dr. Derby, an osteopath, was the medical officer in charge of emergency and responsible for Bond's care shortly before her death. According to Derby during his testimony October 10, the naval clinic was inadequate and understaffed and he was not certain if the intensive care unit was functioning. However, it took 40 minutes of "uncertainty" before Dr. Derby decided to transport the child to a presumably better-equipped hospital. During this time, Dr. William, the assistant physician attempted numerous times to administer an IV to the child in order to stabilize her deteriorating condition. When these attempts were unsuccessful,

William suggested that a cutdown be performed to prevent the further loss of body fluids. Derby refused to allow this and proceeded to have the child transported to another hospital in an "unstable" condition. On the way, the child aspirated and died of a cardiac arrest.

Instead of examining Derby's culpability as the last attending physician, the D.A. insisted on zeroing in exclusively on Dr. Alona. Alona's real vulnerability came not from his actual involvement in the case but from his position as a minority and a foreign-trained physician. In dismissing the jury, the Judge sharply questioned the D.A.'s judgment in bringing the case to trial in the first place. Still the D.A. was bent on re-trying the case and only agreed to drop the charges when it became clear that it would be impossible to get a conviction.

Confirming the widespread sentiment that racism was the cornerstone of the

case, Alona's attorney Thomas Fike said: "I truly believe that if Dr. Alona was not a Philippine-born, foreign-trained physician, this would have never happened."

## ALONA, SUPPORTERS ELATED

Reacting to the dismissal of the charges, Dr. Alona said: "It was not my battle, it was ours." Throughout the trial, the Filipino community nationwide actively extended moral and political support to the Alonas.

Shortly before the trial began 5,000 persons signed a petition while 300 more sent letters and telegrams to the D.A.'s office demanding that the charges be dropped. For many in the community, the Alona case reeked of injustice and racism and represented another assault on the rights of non-white aliens. Hence, many were able to identify with and lend their support to Dr. Alona.

Commenting on the dismissal, the National Committee to Defend Dr. Alo-

na issued the following statement: "We allowed the nation to hear our concerns and denounce the injustices against Alona. It is in this light that a rich lesson can be reaped from this experience. Dr. Alona's case has provided us with the opportunity to respond as a united community. It has taught us that issues such as this attacks the integrity of the entire Filipino community and must not go unchallenged."

## FINANCIAL DONATIONS ASKED

The National Committee to Defend Dr. Alona is urging donations to help defray the legal expenses of the trial, which amounted to well over \$50,000. Make checks payable to the Oxnard Defense Trust Fund for Dr. Alona, P.O. Box 43-114, Port Hueneme, CA 93043. For more information, contact Emy Alona (805) 488-0665 or Maria Abadesco (714) 477-5225. □

## PHILIPPINE NEWS

### BUOD NG MGA BALITA BUOD NG MGA BALITA

## MORE OIL WOES AHEAD FOR R.P.

In a move which sent a far bigger chill down the collective spine of the Marcos regime than the cut-off of 10,000 barrels of Iranian oil, four percent of the country's consumption (see AK, Vol. VI, No. 19), the tiny nation of Kuwait last November 9 announced a 7.3 percent increase in its price of oil. The Philippines imports 80 to 85 percent of its oil from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The Kuwait announcement comes in the wake of a string of similar OPEC hikes. Saudi Arabia, has not yet been heard from, but the logic of the oil market dictates that, in order to spare its own reserves, it too will have to raise prices.

While the latest round of OPEC increases has worldwide implications, its impact on the Philippines will be particularly severe. In spite of Ferdinand Marcos' talk early this year about belt-tightening and cutting back on consumption, the country has increased oil importation at an alarming rate. Statistics for the second quarter of this year indicate an increase which, projected over a year, would amount to 40 percent.

The increased importation has occurred in spite of the entry into the domestic market of oil from the Philippines' own Nido wells. Two wells within the Nido field finally began production this year in commercial quantities of between 40,000 and 42,000 barrels a day. Their success has fueled excitement and continued exploration of the Philippine reefs for more precious black gold.

Aside from the Nido field, experimental drilling is now underway in the adjacent Cadlao area which is estimated to have a reservoir of approximately 100 million barrels, slightly less than Nido, and the nearby Matinloc oil field, estimated to have a reservoir of as much as 500 million barrels. Less advanced is the drilling in the Reed Bank area of the disputed Spratley Islands.

The entire operation, in spite of the Nido successes, remains one giant gamble. No proof is yet available of sizeable enough oil pockets to allow commercial quantities to flow over a period of more than five years. But, in spite of the unknowns, participants in the exploration have already begun to quarrel. One dispute over a stock swap within the drilling consortium remains unresolved to the grumbles of some members. And one faction of shareholders of Oriental Petroleum, the largest Philippine corporation in the consortium, has already complained loudly—and to the media—about a failure to receive their dividends. □

## SOLDIERS HURL GRENADE INTO UNIVERSITY

In yet another example of deteriorating discipline within the Philippine military, a member of the Philippine Constabulary and a Navy man recently hurled a grenade at the administration building of the University of the East. Their target was a cluster of security guards standing before the building.

The two soldiers had earlier had their pride wounded when they arrived drunk at the school's main gate and began molesting female students. They were apprehended by security guards and turned over to their tactical officer who simply sent them home. Their egos bruised, the two soldiers returned, however, and hurled the fragmentation grenade.

No news has been released as to the extent of the damage done or the fate of the two soldiers. □

## U.S. GRANTS R.P. MAJOR TARIFF CONCESSIONS

In what appears to be a significant trade concession to the Marcos regime, the Philippines and the U.S. last October 31, signed a new pact mutually reducing tariffs on imports. Though details of the agreement have yet to be announced, President Ferdinand Marcos revealed that the Philippines received concessions in 97 "tariff lines," while the U.S. received 60 concessions.

The most significant area of the agreement appears to be that concerning coconut oil which will be granted duty-free status in 1981. The Marcos government has been pressing for a reduction in the stiff U.S. tariff on this product which had made it more profitable to export less refined—and therefore less profitable—raw copra. Savings on coco exports, according to Marcos, will amount to \$20 million.

The Philippines and the U.S. have not signed a general trade treaty since the lapse of the Laurel-Langley Agreement in 1974. The U.S. has used the uncertainty arising from the lack of a treaty as a tool to force concessions out of the Marcos regime. In recent weeks, U.S. pressure of various sorts on the regime has stepped up. But, said one observer upon hearing of the new tariff pact, "Perhaps the U.S. is not so down on Marcos after all." □

## Marcos Regime Strikes Back At Foreign Press



Cartoon printed in the pro-Marcos Filipino Reporter: The regime counterattacks the U.S. press.

"We do not need the international press to tell us what is happening in our own country," whined Information Minister Francisco "Kit" Tatad at a recent Rotary Club luncheon. "It should be us telling them, not them telling us."

The Marcos regime had been burned—and badly—by a rash of harshly negative western media reports timed to coincide with the seventh anniversary of martial law. What made the attack particularly intolerable was the fact that it was spearheaded by that usual friend to all U.S. allies abroad, *Time* magazine. Unable to simply retreat and lick its wounds in peace, the regime instead launched a bitter counteroffensive.

### JOINING THE ATTACK

Spearheaded by Tatad, who picked up the cue from an earlier Marcos speech warning of "resurgent activities of foreign intriguers who seek to divide the country by fanning conflicts among Filipinos," the campaign employed all of the resources at the disposal of the martial law government. Tatad's ministry promptly dredged up a survey to combat press reports on the unpopularity of martial law. Seventy-one percent of the Filipino people, it claimed, are happy under martial law and only 0.53 percent want to see it lifted.

Other government officials

joined in the chorus including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who bemoaned "those who would subvert our national outlook, our dignity, sovereignty and prestige as an independent nation of the third world."

### HITTING THE U.S.

But the key weapon in the continuing offensive was the Marcos-controlled media. Newspaper editorials and columnists, not the least of them loyal Marcos supporter Teodoro Valencia, wrote lengthy attacks. The international edition of the Romualdez-owned *Times Journal* ran an article by a western authority on the unreliability of the western press. Radio and T.V. took their cues from the print media and ran their own blasts.

Then came the broader attacks on the U.S. in general. The *Times Journal* front-paged articles on crime, the inner workings of the CIA and U.S. economic woes. The Marcos-owned *Daily Express* focused its fury upon tiny neighboring Hong Kong whose publications had equally carried negative stories about the regime.

In one single issue of the paper, two front-page stories bannered "Crime Upsurge in Hong Kong" and "Filipino Musicians Exploited in Hong Kong." Inside, a story cited Hong Kong as the source of fake watches. "We are printing them," reasoned Valencia in his own inimitable

way, "because they [the Hong Kong-based publications] are doing the same thing to us."

### LOVE-HATE RELATIONSHIP

Stinging attacks against the western press are nothing new for the martial law government of President Ferdinand Marcos which has had, at best, a love-hate relationship with the foreign media. From the deportation of AP Bureau Chief Arnold Zeitlin in late 1976 through protracted attempts to deport *Far Eastern Economic Review's* Bernard Wideman to Enrile's recent lawsuit against the *Review* and its 1978 anchorman Rodney Tasker, the regime has repeatedly come down hard on its foreign critics.

At the same time, there have been desperate attempts to court the foreign media. The regime has hired one public relations firm after the other in an effort to prettify its image for international consumption, all—as the latest round of September 22 reports reveals—to no avail.

### MARCOS' FRUSTRATION

Marcos' frustration over his handling by the western press is, to some extent, understandable. Other dictators in other countries have managed to receive tolerable western coverage or at least been left blissfully alone. Neighbor Suharto in Indonesia, whose military killed at least half a million people on coming to power, who has imprisoned hundreds of thousands of his people and some of whose scandals might even make Herminio Disini blush, has received far better press. But then Suharto does not have an opposition, either at home or abroad, which exposes his every move before the eyes of the world.

First Lady Imelda best summed up the regime's frustration during a 1978 comic visit to Capitol Hill. Concluding a disastrous meeting with Congressional representatives, she wailed, "But we have no say! We even wrote last week. We even ... how many times did we answer! They don't even print our side. We got professionals like Doremus [a U.S. public relations firm] to help us because we said we must need it. No way! We have no say!" □

## Third Quarter Reports Reveal Widening Deficit

It's time for quarterly reports again. And once again planners have found that, despite their efforts to rescue the floundering Philippine economy, controlling the plunge toward greater and greater indebtedness, sluggishness and deterioration has proven impossible.

The problem is most vividly revealed in the case of imports. Earlier this year, regime technocrats realized that, with grow-

ing inflation abroad, control over foreign imports was essential to maintaining a manageable trade balance.

Because of close International Monetary Fund (IMF) monitoring of the Philippine economy, they were unable to exercise direct controls. Instead, they hoped that tightening credit would kill importers' appetites. Further, they reasoned, a surge in imports early in the

year reflected a savvy desire on the part of importers to buy before prices went up still further. Once hoarded, the products purchased early in the year, they assumed, should satisfy the importing sector.

### RECORD TRADE DEFICIT

Import figures for the third quarter reveal just how wrong they were. September alone saw

Continued on page 5

# Salonga Proposes Formula, Marcos Willing To Run



Ex-Sen. Jovito Salonga

Lift martial law; install a caretaker government; hold national elections for president and vice-president is the essence of Ex-Senator Jovito Salonga's proposal for normalization. Accompanying the formula is a guideline suggested to Marcos and the opposition for preparing, then conducting the elections.

According to the guidelines, the prerequisite for free elections is the lifting of martial law. This will be followed by the establishment of a "caretaker government" composed of a Marcos representative, an opposition representative, and a chairman chosen by the two representatives.

If and when agreement cannot be reached as to who will chair, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will sit as Chair. The main responsibility of the caretaker government, according to Salonga, is to insure that a free and honest election is conducted under conditions of "peace and order."

Elections for president and vice-president, Salonga proposes, should transpire no later than six months from the creation of the caretaker government. International organizations like Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the United Nations, etc. will be invited to observe the elections. Salonga has no objection to seeing

Ferdinand Marcos participate in the elections. The results of the elections should be published immediately.

As soon as a newly-elected president and vice-president assume office, the plan calls for a convention to draft a new Constitution.

Upon ratification of the constitution, local elections are to be held according to the laws.

## MARCOS RESPONDS

Without referring to proposals and demands from the opposition, Marcos recently came out declaring his willingness to run in an election, saying, "It is now time to submit ourselves to a direct accountability to our people."

However, as in many past declarations, Marcos did not even hint at a specific date for such an election.

"...This is a matter we should be attending to soon" was all he offered when speaking before the national assembly about the possibility of an election. □

## Third Quarter Reports...



Minister of Economic Development Gerardo Sicat (left), Finance Minister Cesar Virata (right).

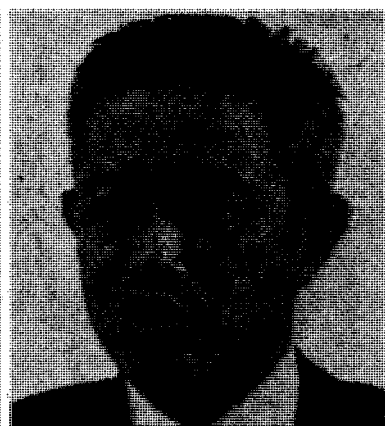
Continued from page 4

an increase of 84 percent over September of 1978 bringing the overall increase in imports for the first nine months to 37 percent.

As a result the Philippines now finds itself with a record \$1.27 billion trade deficit for the first three quarters, almost 50 percent above 1978's September figure. The balance-of-payments figure, which in addition to trade, takes into account loan and tourist income as well as salary remittances from foreign nationals and "invisibles," was a deficit of \$561.5 million as opposed to a surplus last September of \$87.2 million.

The yawning trade imbalance reflects not only a meteoric rise in foreign imports, but a sad performance by Philippine exports as well. Export receipts increased by 32 percent, but this was principally due to the high world price of coconut oil, of which the Philippines actually exported less than in previous years, cooper concentrates and wood, three of the country's traditional exports.

The economic planners, however, had pinned their hopes for economic growth, not on these traditional items, whose prices are thoroughly subject to the whim of importing nations, but to a growth in manufacturing exports. In particular, they had



hoped to see garments and electronics goods take off. Instead, these items barely budged up to \$701.8 million from \$647.8 million a year ago.

## REDUCED FOREIGN CASH IN ECONOMY

While the key to the decline in overall capital in-flow was reduction of government borrowing, for the technocrats, disturbing signs emerged. In response to the worldwide recession, foreign investors were handling their cash much more thoughtfully than in previous years. This reduced the amount of invested cash in the economy. While direct foreign investment increased slightly, withdrawal of foreign investment increased from \$43.6 million from \$13.3 million last year. Compounding the problem, investment by Filipinos abroad rose to \$30 million from \$10.4 million.

Amidst this generally gloomy picture, Philippine Minister of Economic Planning Gerardo Sicat announced on October 31 that the country's economic growth rate as of June this year, was a sluggish 5.7 percent annum, well below the 1978 figure of 6.2 percent and this year's target of six to 6.5 percent. At the same time, Sicat admitted that inflation was running at an annual rate of 23 percent. Earlier this year, plan-

ners had forecast 7.5 percent which they amended in June to read 15 percent.

## DESPERATION AMONG THE DEBT-MANAGERS?

On November 19, an IMF team is scheduled to arrive in Manila to discuss the country's balance-of-payments problems. In spite of regime blusterings about covering its deficit with borrowings from the international lending institution, bits and pieces of information quietly leaking out suggest a mood of desperation among the financial planners.

In particular, Sicat, Finance Minister Cesar Virata and the rest of the technocrats seem to have dropped a plan to borrow massively this year from commercial banks in order to establish major industries. The plan was broached earlier this year and a suggestion floated that the current 20 percent debt-service ratio, the IMF-approved limit on borrowing be scuttled. Sicat and Virata have now dropped talk of altering the debt-service ratio and are instead discussing new ways to calculate it.

## BORROWING FROM U.S. VIA IMF

Meanwhile, Virata has proposed a new and highly complex scheme to borrow close to a billion dollars from the IMF and the World Bank. A large chunk of this money, \$811 million, to be precise, is to come from a particular fund within the IMF which is currently empty and will remain so until the United States government chooses to contribute to it.

All of which means that the Marcos technocrats who pride themselves on their "debt-management," have managed their debt so as to become economically more dependent upon the U.S. than ever. □

## Malacanang Zarzuela Malacanang Zarzuela

## Imelda: "Save a Child, Recycle a Can"

By VICTORIA LUNA

A revolutionary approach to the care and safety of the world's children was broached last month at the United Nations, one so novel that the experts on the subject may never look at the subject in quite the same way again. It was proposed by no less than Lady Compassion herself, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, in her much-publicized speech, the prestigious first on the agenda regarding the U.N.'s International Year of the Child.

The core of the address was Imelda's proposal to save the world's children from hunger and starvation by recycling garbage. Recycled garbage, she insisted, could raise at least \$1.7 billion a year, a mere sixth of which might save 12 million children annually. The suggestion was considered so brilliant—at least by someone—that two successive issues of the Romualdez-owned *Manila Journal* carried the proposal. To drive home the point that the Philippines, judged by its garbage recycling plans, is thus a world leader in children's health, the *Journal* also saw fit to publish an entire article on Manila's new garbage-disposal program.

All these connections leave some of us plain folks just a bit confused. Filipino peasants have been effectively and profitably disposing of their garbage for years—the food wastes to the pigs; the cans, bottles and newspapers to be resold, and a little bit left over for the dump. Yet this hasn't kept their children from becoming increasingly underfed and malnourished—particularly in the last seven years since the declaration of martial law. Is Imelda telling us that recycling garbage will reverse the deteriorating health situation of this seven-year period? Verrrry interesting.

\*\*\*\*\*

After her diplomatic triumph in New York on the floor of the U.N., how could Imelda resist seeking the adulation of her admirers on the West Coast before her return home? But a slight problem arose with the admirers. It had to do specifically with finding them since they've become a bit of a rarity in the Filipino community. At the same time, she had no desire to meet up with the regime's opposition—like the Anti-Martial Law Coalition—who are, unfortunately for Imelda, not difficult to find at all.

Consuls Arguelles and Fernandez of San Francisco and Los Angeles thus had to stoop to deception to muster a crowd for their guest and Imelda the Diplomat was forced to sneak clandestinely into Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco where she popped up and thoroughly surprised her guests. Finding them speechless over her earlier diplomatic triumph and plan to save the world's children, she shifted gears and instead warbled "Dahil Sa Iyo" and lectured on the evils of the U.S. press.

Imelda, it seems, was still smarting from the treachery of *Time* magazine. (See article on page 4.)

Taking a jab at the overseas opposition, Imelda warned the crowd, as only Imelda can, against "these leaders of destructions." She concluded with the threat, "If you cannot all go home [to witness the wonders of the New Society], I can always come here and continue our dialogue." Arguelles and Fernandez wiped sweat-laden brows at the prospect of providing large crowds yet excluding the opposition once again.

\*\*\*\*\*

Meanwhile back in Manila, Ferdinand Marcos was still reeling from the barrage of critical reports, spearheaded by *Time*, in the western media. As he dispatched his loyal troops to the counterattack, he rehearsed the steps of the now all-too-familiar "Reasonable Response Routine." He had said on the seventh anniversary of martial law that military rule was here to stay indefinitely. Then the western press reports began trickling in and it was time for "Martial law will last until the economic crisis ends which will be roughly 18 months." That sounded sober.

But then the right-wing opposition had seized upon the media attention to broach suggestions of their own. In particular, Ex-Senator Jovito Salonga's plans for an election (see story this page) had hit the press. Time for a change again. The "I think this country is ready for a national election and I am willing to run" routine was good for at least a week. Which was modified only last week by "martial law will stay until I've finished my government revamp."

Perhaps the western press took it seriously. As for the Filipino people, they'd seen the performance many times before. They were not terribly inspired by the rerun. □

ANG KATIPUNAN Staff  
Editorial Office  
Oakland, California

EDITOR  
Thelma de Guzman  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR  
Victor Uno

PHILIPPINE NEWS:  
Victoria Luna, Ma. Flor Sepulveda, Anita Borja

COMMUNITY NEWS:  
Romy de la Paz, Jeanette Lazam

DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL  
Victor Uno

PRODUCTION:  
KDP National Production Department

CORRESPONDENTS IN:  
Chicago, Guam, Honolulu, Los Angeles, New York,  
Philadelphia, Sacramento, San Francisco-Bay Area,  
San Diego, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

## Case Study In Bureaucrat Capitalism

# Has Marcos Overplayed His Hand?

(Ang Katipunan present Part I of a two-part series on bureaucrat-capitalism, guest-written by Juan Crisostomo—Editor.

The Marcos regime illustrates the workings of bureaucrat capitalism in the Philippines better than any other regime in the past. With the connivance of his relatives and a few selected frontmen, Marcos has callously used his martial law powers to amass what, by all accounts, is one of the largest personal fortunes in the world. Where past presidents were satisfied with 10 or 15 percent equity in a number of companies plus a few million salted away in Swiss banks, Marcos is slowly, but with great deliberation, acquiring control over whole sectors of the Philippine economy.

Marcos did not invent bureaucrat capitalism. It is a structural component of semi-feudal, neocolonial societies such as the Philippines. Because foreign interests control large segments of the Philippine economy, control of the government has traditionally been a key instrument for the acquisition of economic power by the political elite. Unlike the European or North American bourgeoisie, whose accession to power followed its achievement of economic dominance, neocolonial elites need and avidly use control of the government to increase their share of economic power.

What is new about bureaucrat capitalism in the Marcos era is that the competition between factions of the political elite for government loans, franchises and other economic advantages has now been narrowed to a small clique around Marcos. One recent underground study says that the Marcos oligarchy of relatives and cronies includes only 22 people. Another Marcos "innovation" is use of martial law powers to acquire monopoly power over whole sectors of the economy.

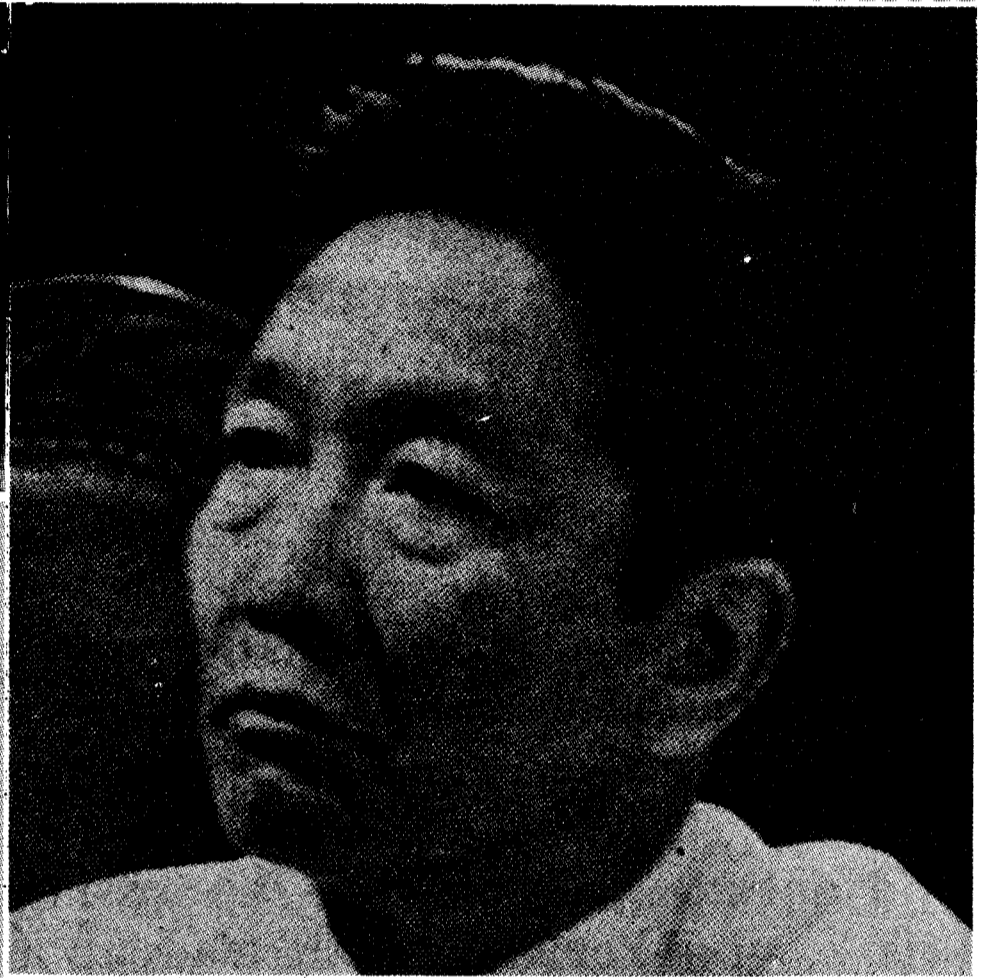
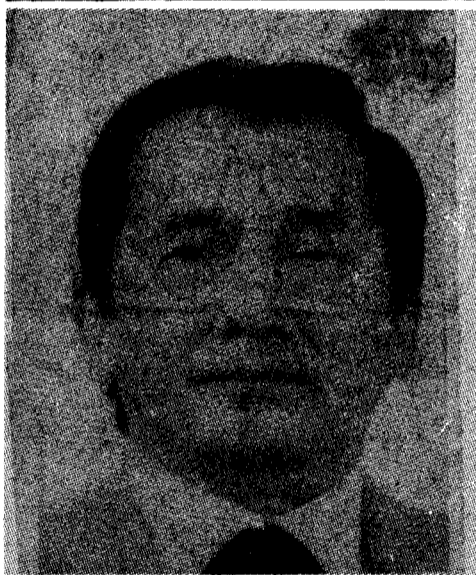
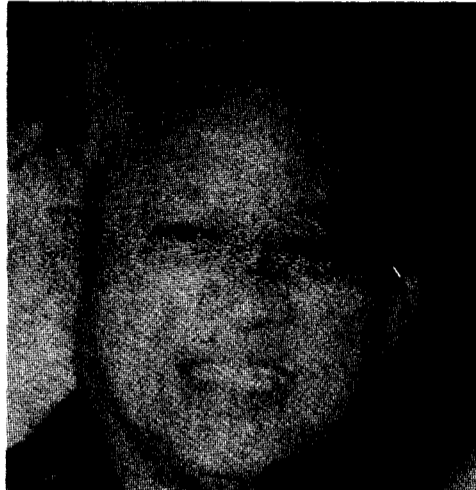
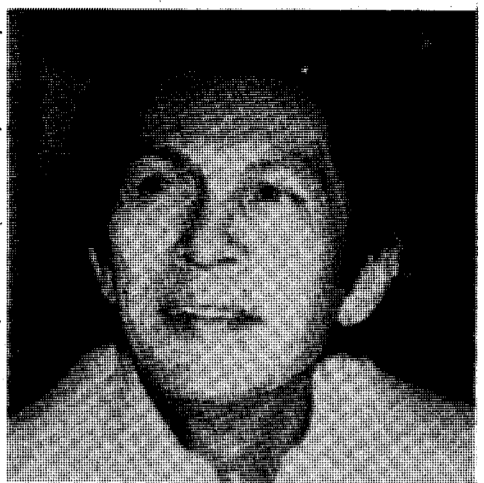
### THE COCONUT INDUSTRY

In early September, two months ago, Marcos stunned Manila business circles with a decree ordering all coconut processing companies to sell out to or affiliate with a company called United Coconut Oil Mills, or UNICOM. Companies that do not come into the cartel will lose government support and be denied the right to expand. Marcos' decree was the final move in a carefully coordinated plan to acquire control over the industry.

Explaining the significance of the move, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* (Sept. 6, 1979) said "The takeover of the billion dollar coconut processing industry is of immense importance to this country [the Philippines] and may have long range effects on world trade in vegetable oils." "Coconuts," the *Journal* continued, "mean a lot more than candy bars and macaroons. They brought the Philippines \$908 million in export earnings last year and this year's earnings are projected at \$1 billion. The crop covers one-third of the country's agricultural land and helps support 15 million Filipinos . . ."

Although UNICOM's newly-acquired monopoly position in the industry was brought about by government intervention, it is, in fact, not a government corporation. UNICOM is owned by United Coconut Planters Bank, which is controlled by Eduardo Cojuangco, leader of the pro-Marcos branch of the wealthy Tarlac Cojuangcos. The chairman of the bank's board is Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The story of Marcos' takeover of the industry began six years ago when he established the Coconut Consumers Stabilization Fund (CCSF) with Presi-



Marcos surrounded by cronies. Clockwise from lower left: Rodolfo Cuenca, Roberto Benedicto, Herminio Disini, Benjamin Romualdez, Juan Ponce Enrile. Credits: Manila Journal, Far Eastern Economic Review

dential Decree No. 276. The fund was supposed to be used to subsidize coconut-based commodities such as cooking oil, soap and filled milk. Initially set at P15 per 100 kilos of copra in 1973, the levy was gradually increased until it reached P60 per 100 kilos last year. By the government's own reckoning, over P6 billion has been raised through this levy.

Although there have been stories circulating in Manila business circles about one or another of Marcos' cronies using the CCSF for various private business activities over the years, it was not until June 1978 that the real story behind the fund began to unravel. At that time, the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), the government agency which administers the CCSF, lowered the subsidy on cooking oil from P130 to P40 and on filled milk, from P150 to P60. The subsidy is based on the price that producers of these products pay for every 100 kilos of copra that they buy.

The government claimed that the subsidy was lowered because there was a "critical shortage" in the subsidy fund. It was later revealed, however, that of the P60 levy, only P12 was allotted for the subsidy. A major part of the levy went to other PCA-administered funds including one called the Industry Investment Fund. The billions collected for this and other PCA funds were deposited in the United Coconut Planters Bank.

### PREPARING FOR THE TAKEOVER

In June 1978, public attention was

focused on corruption in the PCA and the siphoning off of subsidy funds. Observers did note that Enrile was chairman of both the PCA and the United Coconut Planters Bank, that Maj. Felix Duenas, PCA administrator and other PCA officers are military men on active duty, that Eduardo Cojuangco is a colonel in the Army Reserve Force. What was not known at the time was that the whole crew was playing for bigger stakes than the embezzlement of a few millions of the subsidy fund, or the profits that the Bank was making from the subsidy fund deposits.

It is now clear that the cutback in the subsidy to coconut oil millers was meant to weaken their financial position. Although prices of coconut oil-based commodities were allowed to rise, the regime allowed these price increases to be contested and the increases that were finally implemented were not sufficient to make up for the decreased subsidy.

The decrease in the subsidy which, in effect, raised the cost of copra for the mills was accompanied by a set of government policies which encouraged the export of copra despite the regime's supposed commitment to increasing the processing content of raw material exports. According to the *Asian Wall Street Journal* "The millers association also complains of a complex system of export taxes on copra and coconut oil. When combined with import tariffs in Europe and Japan, these taxes give a price advantage to exports of copra instead of coconut oil."

As a result of these government policies, millers have had to compete for

increasingly scarce copra, in the process driving prices to a level that made milling unprofitable. The coconut mills' unprofitability is doubly galling because the industry as a whole is in the midst of a boom generated by the increase in the world market price of oil from 36.5 cents a pound last year to 47 cents a pound this year.

The predicament of the mills was exactly what Enrile and company ordered, however. With the mills in financial distress, United Coconut Planters Bank then moved in with purchase offers. Early this year the bank purchased Legaspi Oil Company from the Ayalas and Mitsubishi Corp. for \$21.5 million. The bank also bought a \$15 million share in two French mills. It was only later, when owners of other mills including the American-owned Granexport Corp., the largest exporter, refused to sell out that the government-sanctioned UNICOM monopoly was brought into play as part of the takeover strategy.

The impact of the takeover on the coconut industry remains unclear. It could backfire on the regime by discouraging foreign investors who must now take such takeovers into consideration as part of the risk of investing in the Philippines. For Marcos, however, it is a major step. Without spending a single centavo of his own or his cronies' money, he has taken over the single largest sector of the Philippine economy. □

**Next issue: Taking Over the Sugar Industry and Other Cronies, Other Industries.**

## THE RESISTANCE ABROAD

# Imelda Sneaks Thru Back Door To Visit L.A.

Imelda Marcos, governor of Manila and wife of dictator Ferdinand Marcos, crept into Los Angeles Sunday, Oct. 28 to attend the "birthday party" for Consul General Armando Fernandez of the Philippines.

Her two-hour performance was a surprise to many of the 300-plus guests at the event held at the Los Angeles Hilton.

## IMELDA CRANKS OUT "HAMBURGERS"

Imelda's opening number was the old familiar tune, *Dahil Sa Iyo*. Unfortunately, her performance did not stop there. She went on to extol the virtues of the New Society.

First, she explained why the Philippines was under "strong leadership" — a euphemism for martial law. Her reasoning: the Philippines was being threatened by five superpowers, Japan, U.S.A., USSR, China and even Vietnam.

Likening the future of the Philippines to a possible divided country like Korea, the Philippines could potentially become a North Philippines, South Philippines, or even a West Philippines and an East Philippines, as outside influence vied for control of the strategically located Philippines in Southeast Asia.

Thus, the future of the Philippines would be, as only Imelda can put it, like "hamburger."

Imelda then cited the increase in per capita income as proof of improvement under the New Society. A few years ago the per capita income of the ordinary Filipino was \$300, now it has increased to \$500. Thus, in Imelda's simple mathematical terms there was an increase of \$200.

Multiplying the \$500 by 8 pesos (the current exchange value) the ordinary Filipino was now receiving an amazing P3,000 per capita income.

Unfortunately, she failed to mention the buying power of P3,000. For example a pound of beef could easily cost P22 or chicken P15. Imelda conveniently forgot to mention that with skyrocketing inflation in the Philippines today, any wage increase only too easily gets outshadowed by rise in prices of prime commodities.

Trying to give further proof of "progress" in the Philippines, she cited that the New Society even exports rice today, where it once used to import it.

Again, what our deceitful "Madame Lady" failed to point out is that the common Filipino does not benefit from this new balance of trade because the



Imelda played politician when she gently slipped into L.A. recently. Anti-martial law pickets greeted her appearance.

amount spent on rice alone would take a large percentage of the annual income of P3,000.

When Imelda speaks of progress in the Philippines, she really means progress for herself and Marcos, the oligarch who have amassed so much wealth that she has a rosary of diamond beads and jets off to Paris or London when she has the whim to go shopping.

## GRIM REALITIES

Facts are stubborn things, and no matter how skillfully dictator Imelda and Marcos attempt to convince overseas Filipinos that progress is underway in the Philippines, the grim reality is:

- 80 percent of the population falls below the poverty line;
- 85 percent of the nation's children suffer from protein-caloric malnutrition;
- 50 percent of the annual deaths are children under six;
- local oil prices shot up 30% overnight, triggering equally rapid increases in the price of prime commodities by as much as 50%;
- foreign debt now stands at \$8.74 billion.

## PROTESTORS GREET IMELDA

The Anti-Martial Law Alliance, KDP, Friends of the Filipino People, and MFP combined their efforts that evening to voice opposition to Imelda's presence in the community.

Protestors were not able to linger very long at the banquet because of the heavy security by local Los Angeles Police Department and Philippine agents. However, they distributed leaflets to the guests as they filed out of the Hilton. Two large pickets were posted in the front of the Hilton informing party-goers of the protests to Imelda's visit.

Speaking to a few guests as they filed out of the Hilton, one complained: "I thought it was only going to be a birthday party, but they (the consulate) turned it into a political rally." Many others expressed surprise at Imelda's visit and felt that they had been used by the consulate to give the illusion of support for the New Society.

## WHAT DOES IMELDA'S VISIT MEAN?

Imelda's visit to Los Angeles shows that the Marcos government deems it important to generate support among

the Filipino community in the U.S. So much so that they would be only too happy to spend thousands of dollars of the Filipino people's money for a prime rib banquet, champagne and the whole works, while our kababayan in the Philippines struggle to earn enough to purchase even the *galunggong* (poor man's fish).

It appears that the consulate would try any means to gather a crowd to give a "respectable" showing for Imelda Marcos. To accomplish this he even resorted to trickery by deceiving the guests that they were invited to his birthday party, without acknowledging Imelda's expected visit.

In fact, some even suspect that Fernandez's birthday had already passed. To add to this suspicion of deceit, only three day's notice was given to the select guest list, where usually there is much fanfare of a consulate event.

The hush-hush of an Imelda visit by the local consulate is only too familiar. Throughout the country, Imelda's visits have been through the back doors of the communities. Her missions to generate support for the dictatorship have been only too clear. □

# Philippine Support Groups In Asian Region Call For More Unity, Coordination

Philippine support groups from Japan, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand on September 29 called for the formation of national committees and subsequently, an Asia-wide regional committee, to coordinate the fast increasing pace of support activities in the region. The call for unity and increased coordination was one of the main points raised in the statement released by the conference of Asian support groups held in Manila and Tokyo, Japan September 23-29.

The conference was attended by 50 delegates from the four main countries represented plus observers from Thailand, Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka. Convened under the sponsorship of the World Council of Churches (WCC), the Christian Conference of Asia (CCA), the National Christian Council of Japan

(NCCJ), and the World Student Christian Federation (WSCF) Asia, the Conference theme was "Christian Responsibility and Asian Solidarity."

## FUTURE TASKS AND PROGRAM GUIDELINES

The conference expressed its full support for the campaign to end militarization, in particular, in Samar. "In accordance with this," the conference statement said "we are opposed to the intensification of militarization by which the mechanisms and logistics of state suppression, both covert and overt, are let loose against the peasantry, workers, students, and all other democratic and progressive groups and individuals." The conference statement also expressed support for "the long term goal of the Filipino people to overcome the domes-

tic and international forces of oppression and exploitation which stand in the way of their march towards a more just, democratic and equitable Philippine society."

The proposal program guidelines for support groups encouraged closer study of the Philippine situation, regular summations and an orientation toward raising action programs from the level of individual letter-writing to mass actions and petitions, and the link-up of local issues "to systems of oppression, both nationally and internationally."

## THE CURRENT PHILIPPINE SITUATION

In its analysis of the current Philippine situation, the conference statement said, "A deeper understanding of the major economic and political forces at

work in the Philippines has made us more sensitive to the question of how the goal of ending martial law relates to the more comprehensive task of transforming Philippine society for the benefit the majority of the people. In any broad coalition against martial law, for instance, there is the danger that traditional political forces will prevail and that any change will merely be a cosmetic re-arrangement of the status quo. Any immediate change in the Philippine government, i.e., the dismantling of martial law, would not automatically change the entrenched power structures. This needs a more radical transformation of society which can only be achieved if the masses of oppressed peasants and workers get organized. This is a slow and protracted process, which nonetheless is presently accelerating." □

## FILIPINO COMMUNITY NEWS

### Pablo Atanacio Case

# Ruling Favors Immigrant SSI Recipients

Pablo Atanacio, a Filipino permanent resident facing INS exclusion won the latest round of appeals in his battle to stay in the U.S.

In a recent decision the Board of Immigration Appeals overturned the INS attempt to block Atanacio's return to the U.S. after a short trip to the Philippines in January of this year.

In an INS hearing in February 1979, Atanacio was found excludable because he had previously been a recipient of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a federal public assistance program for the elderly and disabled. This is a situation shared by hundreds of other elderly Asian immigrants who have similarly been threatened with exclusion by the INS.

This victory set an important precedent which can be applied to over 400 other cases, of which 70% are Filipino. In this case, the Board ruled that Pablo Atanacio could not be excluded from this country because he was a returning permanent resident who did not come under any of the grounds for exclusion.

The central issue, was whether or not an INS regulation which bars the entry of persons who are "likely to become a public charge" can be applied to permanent residents who have left the country only for a short while (usually about 30 days) and are returning to the U.S. to resume their residency.

This is the essence of all the SSI cases where the INS is citing their prior acceptance of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) as an indication that the people are "likely to become a public charge."

Current laws allow permanent residents to receive SSI benefits as soon as 30 days after their immigration. But INS inspectors at the Honolulu and San Francisco agencies are interpreting this to mean if an alien has received SSI benefits in the past, that alien will seek government benefits again, making him "likely to become a public charge" and

therefore excludable.

The decision on the Atanacio case also means that those permanent residents who chose to pay a \$5,000 bond can now demand their money back from the INS.

At the core of the INS' harsh and discriminatory practice which has targeted only elderly Asians on SSI is a growing anti-alien sentiment among government bodies looking for a scapegoat for the worsening economic crisis. A recent government report specifically singles out alien SSI recipients as a group that is "ripping off" millions of dollars from the welfare system.

In fact, the amount that goes to aliens is minute when compared to the total U.S. welfare budget spending. The report pointedly recommends that the number of SSI recipients be reduced by requiring a three to five year residency in order to be eligible and by requiring that the affidavit of support from sponsors be legally binding.

These recommendations and many others that attempt to limit public assistance to aliens are currently pending in Congress. The SSI controversy that has surfaced in the INS is only an expression of a larger campaign against immigrants.

While the Atanacio decision is an advance in the battle to check the discriminatory and arbitrary action of the INS, a greater battle will have to be waged at the Congressional level where there waits a broader and much more heavy-handed assault on public assistance to aliens.

What is being questioned now is whether lawful permanent residents have the right to receive not just SSI, but also Medicare, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other public assistance. The implication of such legislation are devastating. The human right to meet such basic needs would be unjustly denied. □

## Chicago NAFL Braces For Conference



Meeting between Chicago NAFL representatives and INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo last June. Extension of DVD status for H-1 nurses resulted from NAFL organizing.

By EDDIE ESCULTURA  
AK Correspondent

"It's going to be a working conference," declared Mayee Asidao of the local National Alliance for Fair Licensure of Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG). Asidao was referring to the upcoming third annual conference of the NAFL-FNG being hosted in Chicago.

Workshops and plenary sessions on union organizing, licensure, deferred voluntary departure, review programs and all-sided nurses' organizations will deal not only with professional needs, but also social problems related to employment and working conditions of nurses.

The Chicago NAFL is in charge of all the logistical preparation for the conference. But aside from this huge responsibility, the host chapter is also building up an extensive network of nurses in the various hospitals and nursing homes in Chicago. This effort is to insure the widest participation of local nurses, and the continued support for the NAFL.

These efforts have paid off. Dozens of nurses here are taking off from work to participate in the conference. Interest has spilled far beyond the nursing sector and the Filipino community. Other nursing groups from the broader U.S. community, particularly those from minority communities, are sending delegates.

Among Filipinos, there are a number of community organizations participating in the conference. This inspired Cora Reyes of the Mobilization Committee to predict that at least 100 nurses from this area alone will attend the confab.

The most urgent problem facing the conference is the threat of deportation for H-1 nurses who fail the licensure exam. According to figures gathered by the NAFL, hundreds of nurses have received deportation notices within the last year. This will be a major topic addressed in the conference.

The conference will be held at the Chicago YWCA at 37 S. Wabash, Chicago, IL. For further information, call Mayee Asidao, (312) 989-4566, or Brenda Eduarte, (312) 274-5031. □

## INS Accused Of Giving Misleading Information

NAFL-FNG Chicago Chapter

CHICAGO—The Department of Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) has been accused of giving misleading information to H-1 visa nurses attempting to file for their Deferred Voluntary Departure (DVD) status.

According to the National Alliance for Fair Licensure of Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG), "H-1 visa nurses are being told to fill out the Form I-539, which specifically requests to extend time of temporary stay for nurses who have passed the licensure exam, as opposed to the DVD, which requests for a temporary stay for six months for those who have failed the exam."

The implications for those H-1 visa nurses who have filled out the Form I-539, but who have failed the licensure exam is that without first requesting for the DVD status, the extension of time of temporary stay (I-539 form) is of no use.

According to Bill Simpson, member of the Chicago NAFL-FNG chapter, "H-1 nurses who have gone to the INS to file their DVD status have come away confused and very frustrated over the fact that they were told to fill out forms I-539; pay a \$5.00 fee, thinking that they were applying for DVD status. The INS never made it clear to them."

"It has not only caused frustration, but also caused further delay in process-

ing their visa for the DVD status."

The National Alliance for Fair Licensure of Foreign Nurse Graduates has forms available that have been used by H-1 nurses filing for the DVD status.

Particular attention should be paid to the documentation that the INS requires the nurse have when applying for the DVD status. These are:

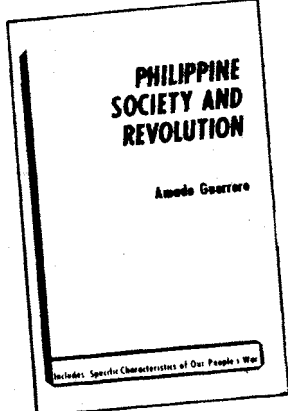
1. The nurse must be able to present evidence that they took the licensure exam previously, (preferably the results from the exam);
2. Proof of being registered for the next licensure exam, (this could be a letter from the Dept. of Registration and Education or a cancelled check);
3. The I-94 (visa), even if it is already expired, and;
4. Passport. (The passport must have no less than six months time left before it expires.)

A word of caution: the INS requires these documents, and the absence of any one of them may result in the denial of the DVD status. The nurse missing any document should contact the responsible agency for replacement or verification as soon as possible.

The NAFL-FNG strongly recommends that those nurses who are having problems in filing for their DVD status, or have questions, contact the NAFL-FNG in Chicago; (312) 989-4566, (312) 275-4076, or your local NAFL-FNG chapter. □

### PANDAYAN PUBLICATIONS

is proud to announce the first U.S. publication of:



PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND REVOLUTION—A comprehensive class analysis, basic problems and program for National Democratic revolution in the Philippines. Also includes Specific Characteristics of Our People's War. \$3.95

Send checks, money order to:

PANDAYAN  
P.O. Box 24707  
Oakland, CA 94623

Please add \$.50 for mailing and handling.

# ang KATIPUNAN

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SUBSCRIPTION RATES!

- New Subscribers \$5/year
- Current Subscriber \$4/year
- Gift subscriptions \$5/year

Allow 2 weeks for delivery; for first class mail, include \$3 domestic and \$10 international. Enclosed is \$ for subscriptions.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
CityState \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Clip and Mail to:

Ang Katipunan  
P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA 94623



## 'A Victory For The People'

# Charges Dropped Against Labor-Community Coalition

OAKLAND—"We took the stand to defend our actions. We have definitely made our message known: That human services are a right, and it is not a crime to defend that right."

Speaking on behalf of a six-member delegation of the Alameda Labor/Community Coalition (ACLAA), Michael Winters announced to over 80 supporters at a noon rally that charges against the ACLCC 6 had been dropped. "This is a victory for the people," Winters declared.

The Alameda County Board of Supervisors virtually admitted defeat when they along with the district attorney's office decided to drop the trespass charges against the ACLCC 6. The scheduled October 31 trial for the six thus never materialized, due in great measure to popular support for the ACLCC members.

"What it really boils down to," said Teri Lee of the ACLCC 6, "was the Board of Supervisors willing to risk further exposure of their lack of commitment to human needs by placing on trial six members of the Coalition? The prospect of a widely publicized political trial which threatened to do just that, proved too much for the Board and the district attorney's office."

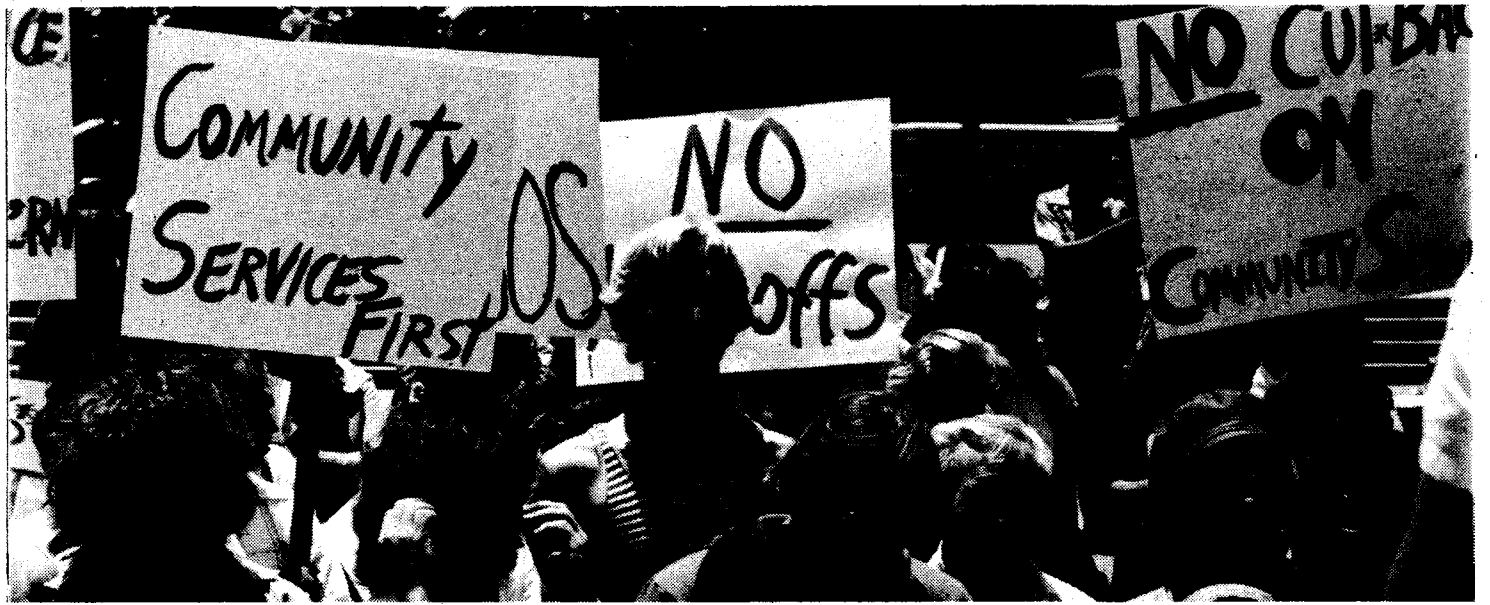
According to Michael Wong, attorney for the ACLCC 6, "The arrest of the six only served to fan the flames of the already growing discontent and anger among Alameda County residents regarding the Board's position to implement Proposition 13 budget restrictions by terminating and cutting vitally needed services and jobs."

### IT IS NO CRIME TO DEFEND HUMAN NEEDS

For over a year now, efforts had been underway to organize a broad and progressive grassroots movement to fight the impending fiscal cuts proposed by the Board.

Spearheading this drive was the Alameda County Labor/Community Coalition; a group composed of minority, women, disabled, elderly, legal, health care and labor concerns which stood the chance of receiving the "short end of the stick" regarding massive cuts to their programs.

The ACLCC, in their effort to hold the Board of Supervisors and all those connected to the implementation of Prop 13 cuts responsible, set out to conduct a massive "Propaganda Campaign" to expose the Board's callous decision.



Anti-Prop. 13 rally in Alameda last year. Actions by the ACLCC protested the budget cuts which hit minorities especially hard.

Linking up with the public services employees, who were demanding a 7% cost of living increase, and an increase in benefits, the ACLCC within this past year became a powerful voice in Alameda County which the Board and the mass media could no longer ignore.

Increasingly, the Board came under sharp criticism, as mass protests and demonstrations called for the Board to reverse their priorities and to make human needs and services the top priority in the county.

On July 23, the Board of Supervisors faced the acid test when the ACLCC called for a county-wide clog-in directed at all county facilities: i.e., Employment Development Departments and Highland Hospital.

The purpose of the clog-in was to dramatically demonstrate the important role that community based organizations play in providing services to those sectors that are underserved due to cultural, language and income barriers; inaccessibility to public facilities, (geographic concern); and the inability of the county to provide such services because of inadequate funding to those facilities.

Hundreds of Alameda County residents participated in the clog-in. Lines at Highland Hospital and the EDD offices in Oakland and Hayward swelled as people converged on the sites.

Outside, organizers for the clog-in emphasized that if community-based organizations were to be terminated, this would be the final result facing the residents of Alameda County: "Those that are underserved now will remain underserved because the Board of

Supervisors will not make human needs and services their top priority."

But despite all the protests that took the forms of letter-writing, postcards, telegrams, rallies and demonstrations, the Board still held firm to their decision to implement the cuts.

### CORPORATIONS DON'T PAY ANY TAXES, JOBS AND SERVICES GET THE AX

In one last appeal, the ACLCC, represented by the six-member delegation confronted the Board to demand that they (the Board) pass a resolution placing human services and needs as the top priority in the county and put a halt to all cuts or terminations. The six included: Teri Lee, Health Educator at Asian Health Services; Jessica Ordone, Director at Filipino Immigrant Services; Regina Gurst, Fundraiser at the Berkeley Women's Health Collective; Michael Winters of Center for Independent Living; Cal Broomhead, ESL instructor and Steve Peterson, resident of Alameda County.

Failing to get their motion passed, the delegation proceeded to sit in at the Supervisors chambers until full funding was restored to all community based organizations.

Responding to the sit-in, the Board moved swiftly to arrest the six delegates and they were forcibly removed from the premises after conducting the day-long sit-in.

Fighting the charges, the Coalition organized a highly successful letter-writing campaign that once again targetted the Board and demanded that the charges against the six be dropped.

As unfavorable publicity directed at the Board began to mount, the district attorney's office initiated moves to come to a settlement before the convening of the October 31 trial.

According to Michael Wong, the D.A. in the "interest of justice" was willing to drop all charges provided that the six accept diversion. The diversion stipulation made special arrangements to have the six do ten hours of community work at their own agencies. Upon completion all charges would legally be dropped.

The ACLCC 6 accepted the diversion stipulation, but also issued a statement regarding the matter: "Despite this extremely lenient diversion, we still find ourselves, who took action to save human services, now receiving court credit for doing "volunteer work" in the very same programs we fought to keep.

"The fact that diversion routinely requires community work accentuates the fact that our programs are maintained at such a substandard level that any and all 'volunteer work' is needed to bolster inadequately funded staff and services."

With the victory of the ACLCC 6, the Coalition and Alameda County residents can look back at one year of hard work. Through a series of publicity and organizing efforts, the ACLCC was able to expose where the responsibility really lies for the welfare of thousands of people living in the East Bay.

The ACLCC within the next year, plans to look into the possibility of drafting a progressive tax reform measure amidst other organizing work.

For more information about the Coalition, call (415) 834-6900. □

## A History Of Deportation Threats

# The Plight Of Filipino Nurses

Until early 1970, foreign nurses were welcomed into this country and could practice their profession on the basis of their training and experience in their home countries.

Tens of thousands of Filipino nurses came to answer the call for their services. That was the period of the Vietnam War and the related boom in the U.S. economy, when special skills were needed for various technical and human services. Immigration laws were relaxed to facilitate recruitment of foreign professionals.

### ANTI-ALIEN CRY HITS NURSES

Things changed rapidly toward the final phase of the Vietnam War and the consequent decline in the U.S. economy.

An anti-alien hysteria was brewing in the air. Medical practitioners whose performance had been exemplary all along, were now being branded incompetent. Examinations were instituted to test their competence. Deportation threats were directed at foreign medical practitioners.

In 1975, a State Department ruling threatened foreign medical graduates (FMGs) under the Exchange Visitors Program with deportation. Those doctors who applied for permanent resident status were, all of a sudden, subject to deportation.

The formation and nationwide efforts of the Emergency Defense Committee for Foreign Medical Graduates put an end to that threat.

In the meantime, nurses under the H-

1 visa who failed the licensure exam were being harassed or threatened similarly with deportation by the INS. Hundreds of nurses were compelled to go into hiding. Hospitals and nursing homes had a field day hiring these nurses for cheap labor.

### NAFL ENTERS SCENE

For years, this condition hounded Filipino nurses until the NAFL entered the scene in 1976. The organization questioned the validity of the licensure exam.

Failure rate among FNG's was and still is as high as 85%, the majority of whom are Filipinos. This contradicts the fact that these nurses are doing well in their profession, when many of them are working as charge nurses in critical care areas.

Cultural bias, lack of opportunity for review courses and an inadequate period of social and cultural adjustments were also targeted as major problems faced by these nurses.

The NAFL immediately launched

nationwide forums, petitions, mailgrams and letter-writing campaigns to bring to public attention the plight of these nurses. NAFL organizers militantly confronted INS officials.

As a result, the INS granted the Deferred Voluntary Departure status (DVD) to H-1 nurses, allowing them to have sufficient time to adjust as new arrivals in this country, and to review and prepare for the licensure exam.

INS officials admit that this arrangement had no precedent. However, this significant concession by no means came from the "kindheartedness" of the INS officials. It was due largely to the nationwide organizing effort of the NAFL and the community support it garnered.

Since it took effect in January 1978, the DVD arrangement has expired and was recently reinstated through public pressure. The forthcoming NAFL conference will plan a campaign to make it permanent as long as the recruitment and present condition of H-1 nurses continues. □

## DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL NEWS

# Klan Kills 5 In Greensboro

It was a day of infamy in the sordid history of Klan-inspired violence.

On November 3, gun-wielding members of the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party attacked an anti-Klan demonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina, killing five and wounding nine protestors.

Armed with shotguns, pistols and automatic rifles, 14 Klan members descended upon a gathering of some 100 black and white demonstrators. Piling out of a van and a car, the attackers fired their weapons into the crowd for several minutes before attempting to flee. Local police intervened after the shooting, arresting 12 Klansmen and two protestors.

The incident was the worse Klan-inspired violence in recent years. "There have been other instances of violence, but deaths related to Klan activities is something we haven't seen in five or six years," noted Steven Suits of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. Other civil rights organizations noted that the bloodbath was directly linked with the recent resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan activity nationwide and targeted the government for failure to prosecute Klan activities.

"Despite a continuing record of Klan violence throughout the (South) over the past 18 months," noted Suits, "there's really been only one serious investigation and prosecution of Klan violence."

Organizers of the anti-Klan rally also scored police action on November 3. Nelson Johnson, a black organizer for the Communist Worker's Party which called the rally, said at a press conference, "We did not believe the police would protect us, and they did not." During the Klan attack, the police were stationed some three blocks away and responded only after the shooting was over.

Actions of the Greensboro police were further questioned when it was revealed that the agency had the Klan vehicles under surveillance prior to the shooting incident, yet allowed them to proceed to the rally site. In addition, Greensboro authorities provided a copy of the anti-Klan parade permit to members of the Klan two days before the rally, an action



Victim of Klan violence lies mortally wounded after the November 3 attack.

now under sharp criticism.

## RACIST, ANTI-COMMUNIST ATTACK

The 12 white men arrested that day were admitted members of either the Klan or the American Nazi Party, two infamous U.S. groups with a long history of racist and anti-communist violence. When the two vehicles of the Klan drove into the rally, the occupants shouted racial slurs and epitaphs at the protestors before turning their weapons on the crowd.

Upon hearing of the arrests, Harold Covington of the Nazi Party said, "I regret the fact that 12 good men are in prison facing murder charges. As for the Reds, they are the scum of the earth and I don't care about them."

Killed in the Klan attack were one black woman and four whites, all members or sympathizers of the leftist CWP. A spokesperson of the group charged that the police and the Klan colluded in the attack, saying that two of those killed belonged to the group's central committee and that two others were local organizers for the group.

According to press reports, the CWP was involved in a number of anti-Klan activities. In August, the groups confronted a Klan rally in China Grove, N.C., where they burned a Confederate flag and engaged in fights with the white-robed members.

Nationwide, the visibility of the Klan has increased dramatically. On the same day as the Greensboro shooting, the Klan in Dallas, Texas marched in that

city for the first time in years. Expanding outside of their traditional southern stronghold, Klan groupings have established themselves in large northern urban centers, from suburban communities in California to boroughs in New York City.

Recently in Detroit, Michigan, two foremen at a Ford Motor Company plant wore Ku Klux Klan hoods while at work, triggering massive outrage among the assembly line workers. United Auto Worker's union members passed a resolution calling for the firing of the two, yet the company management merely transferred the foremen to other plants.

"The workers are really mad," said one white Ford worker. "We want the union to make a powerful statement in defense of the rights of blacks." □

## HAWAII WORKERS STRIKE . . .

*Continued from page 1*

sewer workers, custodial staff in public areas, school cafeteria workers, and various other service employees.

Filipinos are often found among the school custodial and cafeteria staff. The union itself is multi-racial, reflecting the many ethnic groups of the state.

The strike is the state's most significant in many years, although Hawaii has had a long history of militant and critical labor activity—especially the early organizing of the plantations, where Filipinos played a key role. The resolution of this strike is, however, uncertain. The union and the state negotiating body remain far apart on the crucial wage question.

UPW is asking for a \$165 a month raise for the first and second years of the contract. The government, however, has offered only a \$70 increase for the first nine months, and an additional \$100 for the remainder of the contract.

UPW workers claim they are the lowest paid blue collar workers in the state. Despite the key services they perform, many bring home less than \$500 a month. Already in Hawaii as compared

to the rest of the country, the cost-of-living is 25% higher, yet the wages average about 8% less.

The strike has become the main public controversy in the last couple of weeks, directly affecting almost everyone. The closing of the schools, necessary because of health code violations without custodial help and refuse pickup, has become the most sensitive issue.

Some parents and students are angry that they are missing their education and blame the UPW for being unreasonable. The media and the state have played on this issue, trying to divide the strikers from the "public" as if they have different interests.

Before the schools were closed, however, students whose parents are among the pickets at the school led others in forming a human barricade to prevent teachers from crossing the picket lines.

The media's bias against the strikers was evident in a poll taken by the Honolulu Advertiser. Banner headlines announced that 49% of those polled favored the state's position, while 32% backed the UPW. (Filipinos were the

only ethnic group polled in which a majority supported the UPW.)

Although the poll stated both positions, it added, "the government is saying that 20% (the increase offered by the state) is in line with what other unions got and that the raises UPW is asking for could lead to higher taxes. Do you tend to agree more with the UPW or more with the government?"

Neither the state nor the media has given attention to the fact that the state expects a surplus of \$126 million in its budget by next year. Never have such spending priorities as \$85 million for harbors for yacht owners been questioned. Many state projects are for the benefit of big business—especially tourism.

The government has done everything it can to isolate the union. Before the strike even began, the Hawaii Public Employees Relations Board ruled that no sympathy strikes would be allowed. In several areas, UPW members work side by side with members of other unions, and could close many critical areas if other unions honor the picket lines.

At one point during the strike, UPW members picketed a state-owned dock, where members of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union (ILWU) work. They refused to cross the picket, and the docks were briefly closed. It left ships—essential for the cargo they transport to and from this island state—waiting to be unloaded or loaded.

While supposedly acting in good faith at the negotiating table, the state has also used the courts to its advantage. For example, the government obtained a court order for over 900 "essential" UPW members to stay on the job. While this has been protested, the court went on to individually subpoena the workers, who face stiff fines for not complying.

Despite a strong union presence in the state at the plantations, docks and hotels, public sentiment is mixed about the strike, mainly because of the interruption of public services. Whatever the outcome, however, it will be closely examined as a precedent on the rights of public workers to strike, and the need for a "living wage" regardless of whether one is a private or public worker. For many of Hawaii's minorities—including Filipinos—who largely make up the blue collar work force, these are questions of survival. □

# Iranians Demand Return Of Shah

The November 5 seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran and the subsequent holding of 59 U.S. citizens by Iranian students underscored the serious strain in Washington-Tehran relations, especially since the deposed Shah of Iran was admitted into the U.S. on October 22.

The Iranians demanded the return of the Shah, and backing this demand was Iran's head of state, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The depth of anti-Shah sentiment in Iran has been highlighted by recent demonstrations in which tens of thousands of Iranians rallied, demanding the return of the deposed monarch. Ever since the Shah fled the country last January, the Iranian revolution has sought the ex-monarch's return to the country to stand trial for crimes committed against the Iranian people during his three decades of iron-fisted rule.

"The Shah is an international criminal," charged one Iranian reporter, explaining the sentiment of his people. "He has killed 60,000 people at least and maybe many more. He stole billions of dollars from the Iranian people. Why should Americans want to protect him?"

Sparking the takeover of the U.S. embassy was the October 22 entrance of the Shah into the U.S. for cancer treatment at a prominent medical institution. The White House said that in admitting the Shah, it was doing so purely on humanitarian grounds.

Yet, the people of Iran were outraged by the act, especially since the U.S. has supported the dictatorial rule of the Shah with millions in military and economic aid during his brutal reign. The U.S. was also not unaware that the act of allowing the Shah into the country would have serious ramifications for its embassy in Tehran.

According to an embassy document marked "Secret-Sensitive" recently released by the students occupying the U.S. compound, the Carter administra-



The U.S. Embassy in Tehran was surrounded by demonstrators demanding the return of the Shah.

tion was well aware of the vulnerability of its staff in Tehran, yet proposed the admittance of the Shah as an "inevitable step" soon to be taken.

The August 2 report said "We should make no move toward admitting the Shah until we have obtained and tested a new and substantially more effective guard force for the embassy....The danger of hostages being taken in Iran will persist."

The document speculated that if "instability seriously increases, and if there is no prospect for Iran to settle down, there may be an argument for going ahead and admitting the Shah anyway to get that inevitable step behind us." Finally, the paper concludes that "we should aim for a positive change in our position on the Shah (to allow him to enter the U.S.) by January, 1980."

Existence of the document has raised the serious question of the Carter administration's role in allowing the Shah into the U.S. at a time when embassy personnel were vulnerable to spontaneous actions on the part of

Iranian students. Whether or not Washington knowingly provoked the embassy seizure, it is clear that the incident is now being used to whip up Anti-Iranian sentiment in the U.S., with open calls for U.S. military intervention to secure the release of the U.S. hostages.

## U.S. WHIPS UP ANTI-IRAN SENTIMENT

One Iranian reporter charged that "the editorials, especially the television editorials incite people to riot. They lie to the people here about Iran." His observations were reflected in the numerous anti-Iranian demonstrations which sprang up in the wake of the embassy take over, demonstrations in which Iranian students have been assaulted, beaten, and then arrested by police.

Calling for the deportation of Iranian students, a general anti-Iran hysteria rapidly gained momentum in cities such as Houston, Tucson, Minneapolis Portland and Washington as a virulent nationalism saw the Tehran incident as

an affront to U.S. honor and morality. "Go home where you belong" and "USA all the way" were examples of chants directed against Iranian student demonstrators calling for the Shah's deportation.

While calling for the deportation of Iranian students in the U.S., there have also been serious demands for military action against Iran.

"An American intervention force probably would be drawn from what Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has designated the Rapid Deployment Forces—approximately 110,000 men and women drawn from all four services," wrote New York Times reporter Drew Middleton on November 7.

"An airdrop to seize the embassy and Tehran's airport would be possible, qualified sources said. He also noted that "the balance of opinion" in Washington favored intervention "if the crisis worsens." Right-wing congressmen, such as Rep. Larry MacDonald, have also called for military action against Iran.

Thus far, the main efforts to resolve the embassy incident have been diplomatic, with other governments, even the Palestine Liberation Organization, attempting to mediate the situation. However, the final resolution between the U.S. and Iran rests with Washington's orientation towards the Iranian revolution.

"The Carter administration failed to comprehend the very deep-seated and well-founded hatred Iranians feel for the Shah," said one Berkeley professor of Near Eastern Studies. He noted that the U.S. supplied the Shah's army and trained the dreaded SAVAK secret police as late as September a year ago when 4,000 people were massacred on the Streets of Tehran.

"It is a little late in the day for the United States to think of international norms when the United States did not observe international norms when it restored the Shah to his throne in 1953," he added. □

further compounds this speculation.

If there was a conspiracy among leading military and KCIA figures, that agreement was broken, and the army has emerged as the main power in deciding South Korea's future. The KCIA has reportedly been disgraced by the affair and is being purged from the top down under the command of the military.

Washington's response to the assassination has been to emphasize the U.S. commitment to the South Korean regime, stressing the treaties which mandate a strong U.S. military presence. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance attended Park's funeral, where he lauded the dictator's anticommunism and later conferred with the present South Korean leadership, vowing continued U.S. support for the South.

Opposition parties had been hopeful that Park's passing would open the doors for increased democratization. Their main demand, issued by leaders such as Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, called for the scrapping of the 1972 Yushin constitution under which Park maintained his dictatorial rule. Succession to Park, they maintained, should be decided by a direct vote of the people.

These expectations, however, have fallen on deaf ears. Recently the interim President announced that the 1972 constitution would remain in effect and that the presidency would be decided as stipulated in that document. Thus Park's Democratic Republican Party would maintain its dominant position in the government, and the opposition parties, which have been clamoring for increased democratization, would again be forced into the minority. These developments will do little to suppress the popular unrest which preceded Park's assassination. □

## Aftermath Of Park's Assassination

# Military Rules In South Korea

In the wake of South Korea's Park Chung Hee's October 26 assassination, attention has focused on that country's political future.

Since Park's death, the country has been run by Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, a military figure who has been administering the martial law government imposed on South Korea since October 26. The South Korean military will play a crucial role in the country's political life, and prominent military leaders have met on a number of occasions to discuss the question of succession since Park's death.

On October 29, all high-ranking generals of at least three stars met at the Ministry of National Defense to work on plans for choosing a new leader. Even in the government's Cabinet meetings, where acting president and prime minister Choi Kyu Hua holds nominal power, military personnel such as the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Kim Chong Hwan, and the army chief of staff, General Chung Seung Hwa, have been present.

Also prominent in the discussions concerning the country's future direction, although not always present, is the U.S. sharing a joint military command with the South Korean armed forces, with some 39,000 troops stationed on the peninsula, Washington has always played a major role in shaping South Korea's political life. Few observers doubt that the White House will continue to exert diplomatic, military and economic leverage in its efforts to affect South Korea's

future. This assessment has been underscored by the actions of Washington both before and after Park's assassination.

As the political opposition party to Park's puppet Democratic Republican Party gained popular support, the Korean dictator began his often-repeated formula of suppressing dissent, this time by excluding opposition leader Kim Young Sam from the rubber-stamp National Assembly. But this time popular student protests rocked the cities of Pusan, Changwon and Masan, the largest anti-government demonstrations since the 1961 protests which led to the fall of the Syngman Rhee regime.

Recalling U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen to Washington for "consultation," the Carter administration appeared concerned about the events in South Korea, developments which underscored the repressive character of the Park regime and Washington's continued military support of the dictatorship.

Also concerned about Park's ability to maintain control over an increasingly restive populace were leading figures of both the KCIA and the Korean armed forces. It was within the leadership of these two powerful groupings that moves were made to affect changes in Park's repressive policies. Observers speculate that there was some form of agreement between Kim Je Kyu, head of the powerful KCIA, and Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, who heads the military, to

eliminate Park's main bodyguard, advisor and proponent of the most severe repressive policies, Cha Chi Chul. Both the KCIA and military were reportedly growing anxious over Cha's influence with Park, and they advocated a "moderate" policy of suppressing dissent.

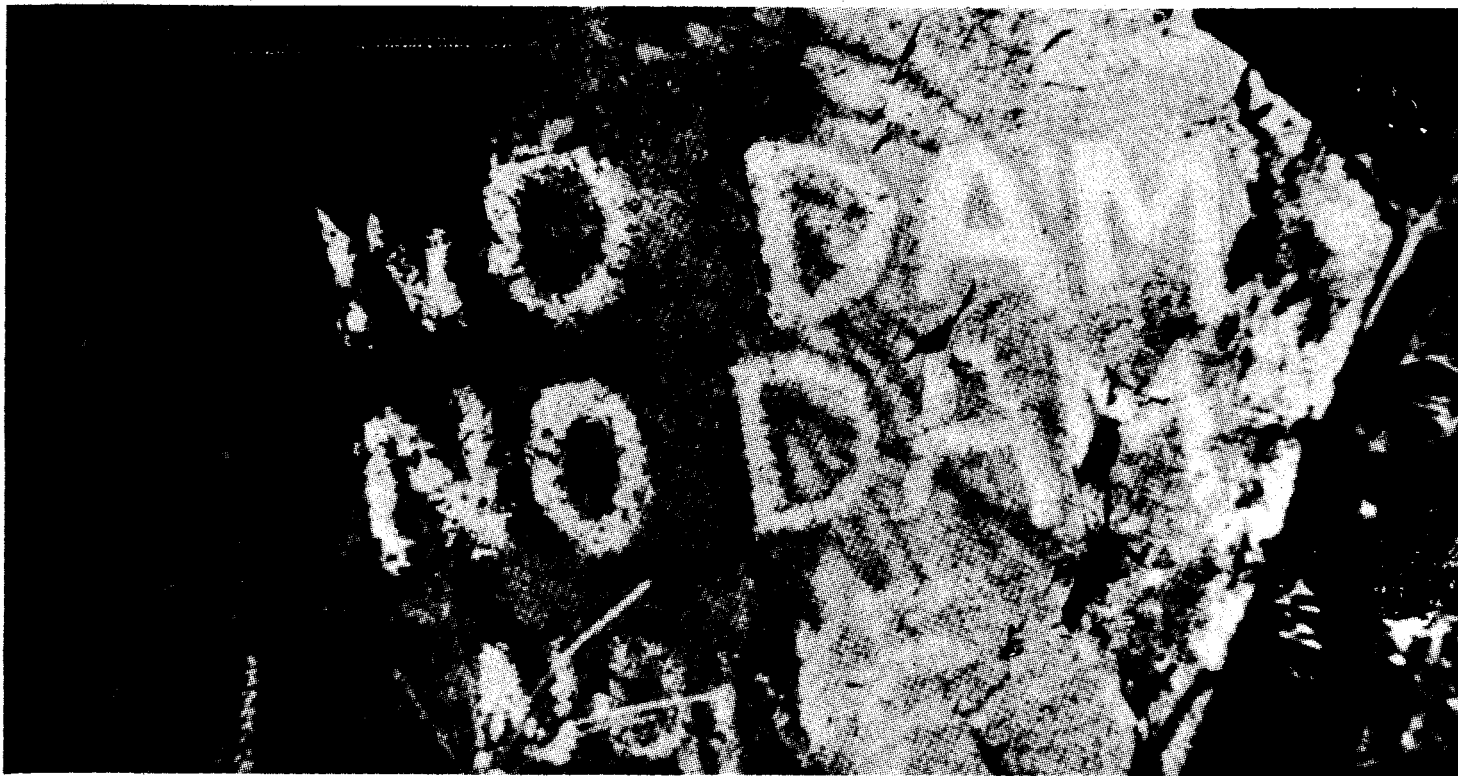
On October 26, the assassination of Cha was carried out by Kim during the now-famous KCIA dinner party. But Park was also killed, something which reportedly took Chung by surprise. A falling out subsequently occurred between Kim and Chung, and the KCIA chief later found himself bearing the sole responsibility for the "Friday night massacre."

In the official South Korean press, Kim is now portrayed as the lone assassin, motivated by a "megalomaniacal belief." The government is stressing that "Neither the military nor any other organization was involved in this incident. And there was no manipulation by foreign influence either." Yet evidence of a larger conspiracy persists, especially concerning the role of the military.

Observers note that a number of army divisions were suspiciously "on the move" on the eve of the assassination, creating a military cordon around Seoul. In addition, all senior commanders of the army were "all neatly in Seoul" when the shooting occurred. And the presence of Gen. Chung near the building where the killings occurred and his departure from the scene with KCIA head Kim

## Another Tribal Group Threatened

# Isnegs Face Relocation by Regime



The dam project threatening the Isnegs is much larger than the controversial Chico River Dam Project.

As the Philippine government moves slowly but deliberately toward implementation of the controversial Chico River Basin Project, a much larger but unpublicized dam project progresses quietly without opposition.

The proposed Apayao-Abulug River Hydroelectric Development Project in Northern Apayao is scheduled to begin construction in 1980 and be completed by 1988. In the process, an estimated 18,000 Isnegs, a minority tribe from Kabugao municipality will be affected just as dramatically as the Kalingas and Bontocs to the south. Like the Kalingas, the Isnegs have no deeds to their lands, making it easy for the government to justify seizure of Isneg lands.

In August 1975, the New Japan Engineering Consultants, Inc. (NEWJEC) prepared a survey report proposing five hydroelectric sites on the Abulug River.

In 1978, field studies by the National Power Corporation of the Philippines (NPC) uncovered three additional promising sites.

Of the sites, the NPC praises "... its rich run-off and topographic features promising construction in a large capacity. Accordingly, its development is once of the most important objectives in the Philippines."

Two dams are initially slated for construction, Abulug I in Gened, and Abulug II in Agbulu. The Gened-Agbulu combination was chosen as a priority because it could be handled economically and the construction of Gened will facilitate the needs of the Agbulu construction.

The Gened Dam alone, when finished, will dwarf the biggest of the Chico Dams, Tomiangan, which has provoked consistent militant resistance by the Kalingas.

The flooded area of the Gened Dam is nearly "nine times that of the Tomiangan Dam." The number of families to lose their ancestral lands is thus correspondingly far larger.

A third dam in Aonan will eventually be built. An afterbay, which will provide irrigation, will be constructed at the Sisisritan site.

A total of P5,215 billion is the estimated cost of this enormous dam project.

NPC authorities are aware of the grave re-settlement problems the dam construction will create. But the Isnegs who are affected have not been told the bitter truth that the entire town of Kabugao, capital of Apayao subprovince, will be submerged, only one of the many casualties of the project.

Despite the implications for 850 households including almost all farmers, the government still prefers the site over

alternatives. The total area to be inundated is 9,400 hectares.

Although a re-settlement plan is proposed whereby the Isnegs are promised homes and lots, the plan entails building up totally new areas far and isolated from the people's hometowns. It will mean building new roads, providing facilities such as electricity, irrigation, modernization and the like. Observers of the other resettlement areas such as Carmona, far less remote, are skeptical at the government's promises to make such provisions in remote areas of the Cordillera mountains.

Kalingas opposing the Chico Dam project have insisted that cultural uprooting of a tribe cannot be compensated for by a plan that requires drastic changes in the tribe's environment, and mode of life. The Isnegs are further threatened with a loss of their identity as a people by the possibility of being lumped with other resettlers of other tribes and dialects.

The lots the government promises to provide are not guaranteed arable lands. They are far from the river, meaning irrigating them will be difficult.

Who benefits from the dams: If the resettlers clearly don't, other farmers and people from surrounding provinces don't either. Coincidentally, million-peso projects such as a free trade zone in Baguio is planned and it will be needing a lot of electricity for its industrial complexes. Cagayan Valley rice fields belong to big corporate farmers and that's where irrigation from the dam will flow.

How long can the government keep the Isnegs ignorant about the consequences of this project on them? Do they—the government and their financiers really think they can get away with it, or will they have another explosive issue on their hands, as the Chico River Basin Project? □

## League Of Filipino Students Issues Manifesto



A 1977 student protest at UP. The LFS urges continued struggles despite crackdown. (Don Luce)

"Our student leaders and the LFS played a significant role in initiating, coordinating and providing guidance to the student struggles of different schools last semester," announced the League of Filipino Students in a recently released manifesto.

"From isolated, sporadic and issue-oriented actions, the struggle has developed into a comprehensive movement for democratic reforms in the educational system and society. It is the growing support and influence and deepened content of the mass struggles that the military and the government cannot allow to continue."

### TARGET OF RECENT RAIDS

The LFS revealed that a number of

the victims of the recent arrests are members of their organizations. Jose Fernando Alcantara of the University of the Philippines (U.P.), arrested Oct. 9, is vice-chairman. Mario Liwag of Trinity College, arrested Oct. 2 is finance officer. Benjamin Oliveros of U.P., arrested Oct. 8 is a former chairman. Raids were also conducted at the homes of Roel Landigar, current LFS chairman and Lourdes Padilla, former secretary. Neither was home during the raids, but Padilla was subsequently arrested during a so-called dialogue arranged by her family with assurances from the military that no arrests would be made.

Recent newspaper reports indicate that the military has arrest orders for at least 60 "subversives," the majority of

them leaders or active members of the resurgent student movement.

"But," asks the LFS, "what are our objectives and demands which the military and government are so bent on describing as subversive? .. We seek and fight for the basic democratic reforms in the educational system and society."

Referring to a proposal by Minister of Education Onofre D. Corpus for a dialogue between students and military, the LFS cautions, "Let us draw lessons from our experience." In response to Corpus' invitation for a "dialogue" last Sept. 20, more than 100 students gathered at the Ministry. "But we were greeted by anti-riot elements and truncheon-bearing policemen."

To facilitate a genuine dialogue, the LFS puts forward the following demands:

- Release of all detained students. Recall of all Arrest, Search and Seizure Orders, and halt all forms of suppression of the students and the people.

- A public assurance to be made by the Ministry of Defense or any responsible government official that our demands for our detained students be granted and the safety and liberty of the students before, during and after the forum be granted.

- The date, time and place of the forum shall be announced in public to allow the maximum participation of the press, concerned individuals and representatives of concerned organizations. □

### 12 BASIC DEMANDS OF THE L.F.S.

1. Restore the autonomous, democratic and representative Student Councils.
2. Reactivate all student publications and uphold campus press freedom.
3. Uphold the right to organize, reactivate and recognize student organizations.
4. Remove all restrictions on student activities.
5. Stop campus militarization. Abolish the Citizens' Military Training.
6. Halt all forms of suppression of academic freedom.
7. Ensure all student representation in the school's policy-making bodies.
8. Roll back tuition fees and guarantee low-cost, if not free, education at all levels for the masses.
9. Rechannel military funds to subsidize tuition fees and salary increases for teachers and non-academic personnel.
10. Improve facilities and student welfare services.
11. Raise the salaries and improve the conditions of the faculties and non-academic personnel.
12. Abolish irrelevant and unscientific curricula and eliminate all imperialist-sponsored courses, projects, researches, grants, and scholarships. □