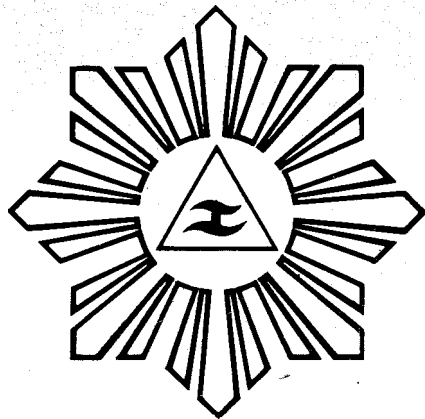


# Ang KATIPUNAN

Volume IV, Number 5

March 16-31, 1977 25¢

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



## Suicide Victim Confessed to Killings

# NEW TWIST IN NURSES' TRIAL



Two Filipino nurses accused of the poisoning of seven patients, two of them fatally, Filipina Narciso [left] and Leonora Perez [right] arrive at Federal Court in Detroit on March 1 to stand trial. [Photo: UPI]

By NENA HERNANDEZ

As jury selection was entering its third week, the Narciso-Perez trial, which began March 1, took a sharp turn. The latest development in the already complex case was the disclosure of a suicide note asserting the innocence of the two Filipino nurses. According to the Detroit Free Press (3/13) the suicide note was written by Betty Jakim, former nursing supervisor of the evening shift at the Ann Arbor

Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital. In her note, Jakim claimed responsibility for the mysterious deaths that occurred between July 18 and August 16, 1975 at the VA hospital.

Jakim reportedly made similar confessions to the medical personnel of the University of Michigan Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, including a psychiatrist who interviewed her in October of 1976, when she was confined after a mental breakdown. Following the Detroit Free Press disclosure, it was also learned that

(continued on page 10)

## Washington Officials Split on U.S.-R.P. Bases

By SAMUEL P. BAYANI

A secret report to the Carter administration is urging the closing of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The report was written by Francis Underhill, former political counselor at the U.S. embassy in Manila and currently U.S. Ambassador to Malaysia.

According to a March 10 report in the Wall Street Journal, the document was circulated to U.S. embassies, the State Department and military officials in Hawaii and is creating a major controversy among U.S. diplomatic and military circles.

The arguments the report puts forth for U.S. withdrawal from the bases states that the "effort and cost associated with maintaining the bases aren't necessarily commensurate with their potential military benefits" and that "Southeast Asia hasn't any longer any critical military and political

(continued on page 3)

## Incompetence or Discrimination?

# Foreign-Trained Psychiatrists Fail Exam

By EDDIE ESCULTURA  
AK Correspondent

CHICAGO—In line with the recent trend across the nation discrediting foreign medical graduates (FMG's), foreign-trained psychiatrists practicing here in Illinois have become the new target.

On Feb. 27, the Chicago Sun Times reported that all 127 FMG psychiatrists in the state's mental institutions who took the special medical licensing exam flunked the test. Over 30 other FMG psychiatrists also refused to take the test. The doctors were only given a three-week notice before the exam.

During the next several days the media made commentaries of these "incompetents" who "have some trouble with the English language," or received "inferior educations overseas." Even the County Commissioner, Mary McDonald said: "we have to get rid of these drones [idlers] and their international philanthropy."

By law, all the 127 psychiatrists who flunked and the 33 who did not take the exam would lose their job. However, it seems that the State is willing to continue utilizing the services of the psychiatrists but at a lower pay since they are unlicensed. (This is a stroke of genius! The State would save a lot of money while it highlights the "incompetence" and "inferiority" of these foreign doctors.)

The public's reaction to this situation was sharp and critical of the predicament in which the state had placed the psychiatrists. A Sun Times reader asked whether the examinations taken by the doctors were even related to their work. Another reader questioned the validity of the test. One Filipino wrote in and said, "Everyone seems to question the competence of the doctors. Has anyone thought of the competence of the examiners in preparing the exams?"

(continued on page 7)

## R.P.-MNLF

# TALKS BREAK DOWN



With Pres. Marcos now unwilling to make certain concessions, the Muslim National Liberation Front [MNLF] has threatened to resume hostilities. MNLF fighters [above] in training. [Photo credit: Asiaweek]

## SPECIAL from the Philippines:

# New People's Army Enters 9th Year

see page 4

# Port Project Displaces 6,000 Workers

see page 5

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# EDITORIAL

Marcos, Magsaysay, Macapagal, et al.

## CIA INFLUENCE IN PHILIPPINE POLITICS

By SAMUEL P. BAYANI

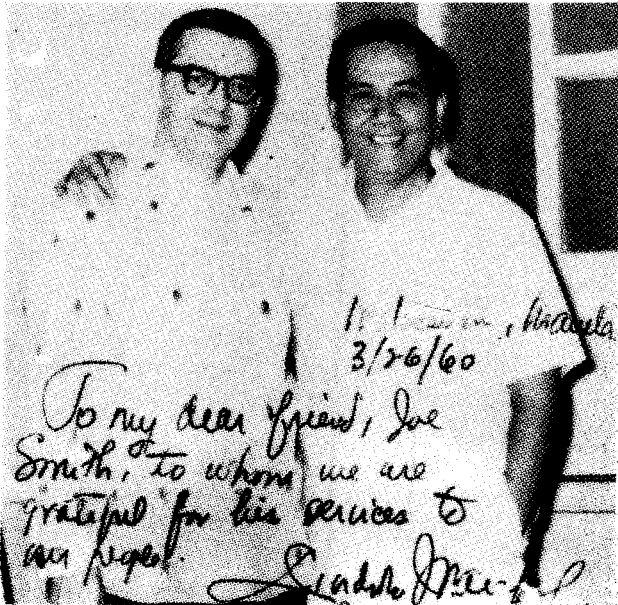
Recent disclosures of massive CIA payoffs to foreign heads of state in exchange for classified information about their country have had repercussions in the Philippines. One of those who figured prominently as a recipient of CIA monies was the late Philippine president, Ramon "Guy" Magsaysay (1953-1956). This revelation, while not new, is documented extensively in the latest CIA expose, "Portrait of a Cold Warrior" by ex-CIA agent Joseph Smith.

Smith confirms Magsaysay's incontrovertible links with the CIA. It was the CIA, according to Smith, which made "Guy" president in 1953, wrote his speeches and made important decisions in Philippine foreign affairs which dovetailed United States policy of aggression in Indochina (pp. 101-114, 251, 254). The "Man of the Masses," as the CIA propaganda machinery projected him, was in actuality the "Boy of Uncle Sam," during whose administration United States-Republic of the Philippines treaties that were detrimental to the interest of the Filipino masses were signed. It was this "Defender of Democracy" who, working closely with the CIA, ruthlessly crushed the popular peasant-based Huk guerrilla army.

### MACAPAGAL, MANGLAPUS AND MARCOS

While irrefutably exposing Magsaysay as a United States lackey, the book also reveals the fact that Magsaysay was not the only Philippine president or politician who moved within the CIA orbit of influence. Smith describes his dealings with well-known Filipino politicians, among them Diosdado Macapagal, Raul Manglapus, Manuel Manahan and Ferdinand Marcos. Smith gives a vivid and accurate account of Philippine politics. What emerges is an ugly picture of elite corruption and deceit—a political system ruled by political kingpins to whom the government was a private reserve and "politics," as defined by one corrupt politician (Amang Rodriguez) "was addition."

Macapagal, Marcos and Manglapus were active participants in the intrigue that characterized the 1959 senatorial elections, as each candidate and all political parties without exception (the Nacionalista Party, the Liberal Party and the Progressive Party) jockeyed for CIA support which was then on the look-out for another Magsaysay. From this lot, it was Diosdado Macapagal who was later to become president in 1961 with CIA backing. Not surprisingly, during his administration the "poor boy from Lubao" (shades of Magsaysay's common tao image popularized by the CIA) served United States interests



[Book jacket, "Portrait of a Cold Warrior"]

well. However, it was Ferdinand E. Marcos, the cunning and ambitious young politician who later emerged as the United States puppet supreme, making novices of even the good old American faithfuls like Macapagal, and Magsaysay.

### MARCOS — UNPARALLELED SERVILITY

During his 1965 and 1969 terms as president and in his present reign as dictator, Marcos distinguished himself for his unparalleled servility to his United States master. It was Marcos who imposed martial law in 1972, at the bidding of his United States mentors, to stem the flood of nationalist sentiments that was threatening to sweep away United States control. It was Marcos who rewrote the Philippine Constitution in 1973 to serve his masters better by incorporating into the law of the land United States stranglehold over the country.

Backdropped against this cesspool of corruption — of which he was an integral part — Marcos's current nationalist posturings is nothing short of ludicrous. His response to the CIA expose is a classic example of a thief who, after being caught red-handed, turns around and blames his accusers of the very crime he is being charged with. After denying the CIA expose as a "pack of lies," Marcos hints at a CIA link-up with the anti-martial law movement in the United States. The regime makes the insinuation through its mouthpiece, the Manila Journal.

Said columnist Ernesto Granada in the March 6-13 issue of this Marcos paper:

"All this raises the intriguing question of whether the CIA has ceased its bribery, assassination and other clandestine activities designed to make other countries submit to American policy and whim. "On the part of the Philippines, for instance, the particular question (perhaps rhetorical) is, who encourages, finances and directs the American-based opposition led by former Senator Raul Manglapus."

### CIA BEHIND THE SCENES

The regime's tactic is obvious. Through the loaded phrase "American-based," the regime attempts to discredit the growing anti-martial law movement as a CIA concoction. Contrary to the regime's allegation, the anti-martial law movement is a genuine people's movement that encompasses both the Filipino and American people. This is not to deny, however, that there are a handful of disgruntled politicians who have chosen to oppose martial law because Marcos's rapacity and greed has dispossessed them of their share of the spoils. These are the ones who decry United States support of the Marcos dictatorship but in the same breath beg for United States intervention — implicitly through a CIA-engineered coup d'etat — to put an end to the martial law regime. These bankrupt politicians offer nothing better than the prevailing dictatorship and promises nothing more than a return to the old order and a deeper entrenchment of United States presence in the country. This isolated opinion is not to be confused with the popular call for an end to all United States aid to the dictatorship, without which Marcos would not survive. This popular sentiment does not only call for the overthrow of the Marcos dictatorship by the Filipino people, but also urges the overthrow of United States dominance and its ruling puppet elite.

Clearly, through this devious tactic, Marcos hopes to paint himself as the nationalist leader persecuted by the CIA. Not that there is no cause for the dictator's paranoia. His own experiences show that his United States masters are expert as double-dealing. They already have several other "irons in the fire" and are not adverse to scheming up another political brew should Marcos' effectivity as a U.S. puppet wane. Far from obscuring his puppetry, however, these fears of being replaced by his United States master only serve to underscore the very essence of his servitude to them. Like his predecessors, Magsaysay and Macapagal, Marcos is a United States puppet whose life and existence depends on United States patronage.

### Protecting U.S. Interests at all Costs—

## CIA and State Dept. Go Hand-in-Hand

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

Revelations of clandestine CIA penetration deep into Philippine politics have brought shock and anger to the majority of Filipinos abroad who believed that national politics is independent from external interference. The Philippines affair, however, is not the only skeleton in the CIA closet.

Ex-CIA agent Joseph Smith revealed that the same CIA team that catapulted Philippine president Ramon Magsaysay to power also recruited Ngo Dinh Diem as the "Vietnamese Magsaysay." Such revelations attest to the fact that the cloak and dagger operations of the CIA extend beyond the Philippines.

In fact, growing evidence shows that the super-secret agency is not an aberration of U.S. foreign policy but part of an overall strategy to protect its economic and political interests abroad at all costs. As long as U.S. foreign policy continues to serve U.S. multinational corporations, states former CIA agent Philip Agee, the CIA will continue to carry out covert political warfare.

Thus, in many areas of the world where U.S. interests are threatened by anti-imperialist movements, covert CIA operations are almost always feverishly at work, utilizing the most extreme tactics available. Let's look at some recent examples:

- In 1960, the U.S. government expressed grave concern over Congo's Premier Patrice Lumumba's strong anti-U.S. stance. A nationalist leader, Lumumba sought assistance from socialist countries. CIA Headquarters regarded his assassination as the "highest priority" of covert action in the Congo. On Jan. 17, 1961, Lumumba was killed.

- On April 22, 1961, following the Bay of Pigs fiasco which sought to topple the Fidel Castro government, Pres. Kennedy requested Gen. Maxwell Taylor to conduct a re-evaluation of "military and paramilitary activity which falls short of outright war" in Cuba. No

less than Gen. Edward Lansdale, who developed a reputation for counter-insurgency expertise in the Philippines and Vietnam, was tapped to head the CIA operations that would seek to assassinate Castro by all means.

- On Sept. 15, 1970, prior to Salvador Allende's election as President of Chile, Pres. Nixon informed then CIA director Richard Helms that an Allende regime in Chile would not be acceptable to the United States. An estimated \$1 billion of U.S. investments — primarily ITT and Anaconda — would be threatened through Allende's projected nationalization of U.S. industries. The CIA was instructed by Nixon to "play a direct role in organizing a military coup d'etat." However, Chilean Gen. Rene Schneider, then Commander in Chief of the Army, ruled out CIA plans for the coup and insisted that constitutional processes be followed. As a result, Schneider was mortally wounded in an attempted kidnap on October 22, 1970. Several of the CIA contacts in the coup were implicated in Schneider's death. Eventually the CIA was successful in overthrowing Allende and installing the

pro-U.S. Pinochet junta.

Covert actions like those carried out by the CIA have a special function in the U.S. government's complex apparatus in its efforts to safeguard U.S. investments abroad.

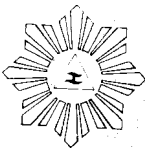
The CIA has recently been discredited for these types of operations, but the State Department is another tool in accomplishing the same goals. The State Department does this by maintaining diplomatic relations and providing foreign aid allocations to pro-U.S. repressive regimes (like Marcos) who protect American interests in return...that is, as long as they are effective.

But once these regimes become so unpopular and unstable that U.S. interests are "jeopardized," the U.S. decides that the dictator (or junta or president, etc.) needs to be replaced with a more "reliable" U.S. puppet.

This is when the CIA comes in. In fact, even while the State Department officially supports a regime, the CIA has been busy keeping several "prospective alternates" in the wings, so when the day comes...a coup d'etat and it starts all over again.

This practice is not an aberration of the CIA's role, but the very reason for its existence, for such clandestine activities could never be implemented by the State Department without harming U.S. diplomatic ties with other countries.

(continued on page 4)



**Katipunan ng mga  
Demokratikong  
Pilipino**

(KDP) Union of Democratic Filipinos

KDP is a mass organization based in the U.S. and is committed primarily to the struggle for the basic and long-term needs of the Filipino people, both in the Philippines and here in America.

Because of this, KDP supports the struggle of the Filipino people against the Marcos dictatorship and pledges to help build a broad-based movement among the Filipinos in the U.S. to oppose martial law.

However, KDP sees that the root cause of all the misery and poverty in the Philippines is the imperialist control, exercised principally by the U.S., over the economy and politics of the country. The Filipino people can solve this basic problem only through long and difficult revolutionary struggle for a truly genuine democratic and independent

Philippines.

Here in the U.S., KDP is committed to struggling for the democratic rights of the Filipino minority. *Katipunan* views the racial and national discrimination experienced by the Filipino people as part of and stemming from, the monopoly capitalist system in the U.S. KDP members understand that the U.S. government is in fact, not democratic, but in the hands of a tiny minority of monopoly industrialists and bankers.

KDP sees that the people of the U.S. also need fundamental, revolutionary change to solve the basic ills that plague American society. The *Katipunan* understands that the working class must firmly control the government before it can rightfully be termed a government "of the people and for the people."

KDP sees that greater numbers of Filipinos are coming to these same political understandings. KDP is an organization open to all who agree with our political programme. In addition, KDP is committed to working in close cooperation with all progressive Filipinos to build a strong Filipino people's movement in America.



## Buod ng mga Balita

(Gist of the News)

### Another 'Election' (sic) Coming Up!

The 42,000 strong baranggay (community) base of the dictatorship is currently discussing the date and manner of electing members to the interim Batasang Bayan, allegedly the highest legislative body in the country today. The discussions, the impending elections and the formation of yet another consultative council on the regional level, have been hailed by the local press as indicators of the return to political normalcy and constitutional processes. A close examination of all these "indicators" reveals that genuine participation of the people in the decision-making process of the regime is severely limited. The much-heralded Batasang Sayan, for example, is merely conferred with advisory and consultative powers, acting generally as a rubber stamp for Malacanang directives. Meanwhile, candidacy to the impending elections have been limited to Marcos cohorts or lower echelon baranggay officials. And the so-called free discussions on the barranggay level stipulate forced participation on the part of the citizenry.

Thus, the regime's claims that constitutional democracy is operative under martial law is sheer falsehood. What the dictatorship should more accurately credit itself for is its mastery at creating an appearance of political normalcy mainly for the consumption of an international audience. □

### Gripes Surface Against U.S. Multinationals



Gov. Caesar Lanuza

The regime's open-door policy to multinational corporations was roundly criticized for being inimical to national interest by noted economist Hilarion Henares, former chairman of the National Economic Council. During a controversial debate sponsored by the Advanced Management Association of the Far East, Henares condemned multinational corporations as "a direct threat to the existence of the nation state, a threat to free enterprise, and cause of discord in our search for peace," and added how

multinationals immensely profit from assiduously promoting the bankruptcy of locally-owned enterprises and retarding genuine industrial growth.

According to Henares, their formula for quick profits include: 1) overpricing imports from its foreign subsidiaries and underpricing exports to sister firms; 2) Bringing in minimal amounts of capital and using larger amounts of scarce capital; 3) remitting profits and repatriating capital enormously exceeding their initial capital investments; 4) Using capital to buy up or displace local firms instead of increasing the productive facilities of the country.

Speaking for the multinationals, Lewis Burrigge, chairman of the Asian Pacific Council of the American Chambers of Commerce, could not refute Henares' charges but instead appealed for cooperation rather than confrontation with treating multinationals.

Confrontation, however, was more the mood of Board of Investments Governor Cesar Lanuza, an indication that even the regime's economists can no longer ignore the economic havoc wrought by foreign control. Lanuza attacked the three major fruit monopolies (United Fruits, Castle & Cooke, and Del Monte) for controlling the local banana industry and manipulating the world price of bananas, much to the detriment of countries exporting this fruit.

Decrying the treatment of local banana producers, Lanuza exposed that for every box of bananas sold by these companies at the gross retail price of \$5.93, only 70 cents in gross returns goes to local producers. "We have learned enough from multinationals...it is too much for (them) to be riding on our backs after we have been giving them so much of our land," Lanuza said, adding that the government should now place restrictions on multinationals. □

### Nuclear Plant Threatens Bataan Residents

Eleven thousand residents of Morong, Bataan, mostly farmers and fishermen are appealing for international support in their struggle against the construction in their district of the first nuclear plant in the Philippines.

Local residents are concerned over possible forced relocation as a result of the plant, as well as the loss of agricultural land and fishing grounds. The cost of the plant, estimated at \$1.1 billion, is being covered by an American loan at a time when the Philippines foreign debt (as of December 1976) already stands at \$5.5 billion. Critics of the nuclear plant point out that the cost of the plant is disproportionate to the more immediate needs of the country. Moreover, the plant, which is contracted by Westinghouse, would be dependent on the U.S. for both fuel and reprocessing and does not alleviate energy dependence on overseas sources. Critics cite the Australian example, where a government commission recently recommended that the country "needs more expertise in nuclear technology and clear guidelines..." before it decides to set up a nuclear plant.

However, Pres. Marcos in the rush to "develop" his so-called New Society, seems prepared to ignore the environmental, social, political and economic impact of this expensive nuclear venture.

Construction of the plant is virtually a foregone conclusion since martial law prevents open discussion of the issues by local people. Site preparations are already underway and the plant should be operational by 1984. □

## Military, Diplomatic Circles

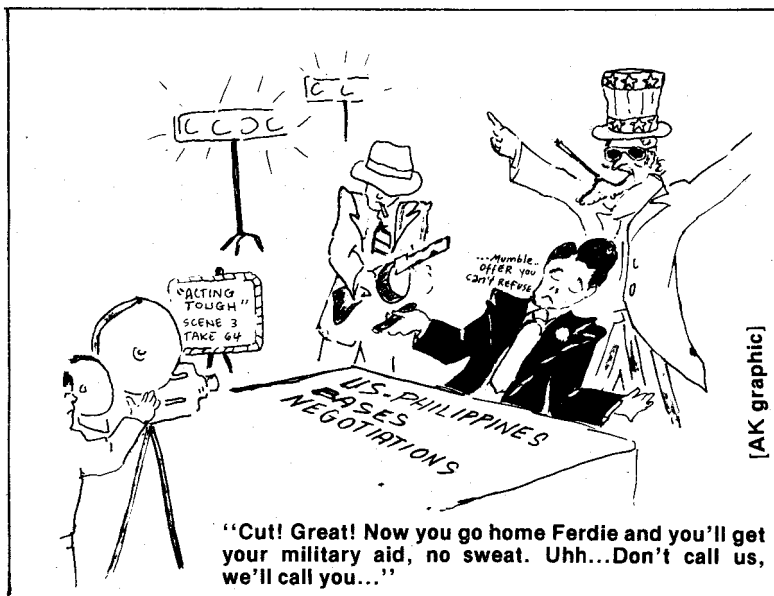
# Split on U.S.-R.P. Bases...

(continued from front page) importance to the U.S., despite the U.S. economic presence in the region."

This opinion expressed by Underhill seems to be a minority opinion in the State Department where the disagreement about the importance of the bases is deepening. The majority believe that the bases are vital to U.S. military presence in Asia and that their closing would upset the stability of the region.

The status of the bases is presently being renegotiated by a U.S.-R.P. panel in Washington where talks have resumed after a brief recess. The martial law regime has been demanding \$1 billion in rent for continued use of the bases. The Kissinger-Romulo talks last December broke down over this bone of contention.

Marcos, sensing the divided opinion on this issue within the U.S. government ranks, has been quick to utilize this



rift to his advantage. He has taken to making veiled threats, posed as questions, regarding the value of the bases to the Philippine government.

The Carter administration seems to have taken the bait and is concurring on the importance of the bases. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has

already stated, more categorically in recent weeks, that despite its blatant human rights violations the Philippines will continue to receive U.S. aid because of "its security importance."

All signs indicate that Carter would be willing to embrace the Marcos dictatorship in exchange for these bases. □

## 'Pelota' Court in Davao—

# MASS TRIAL UNDERWAY



Nelia Sancho on trial.

Davao City residents were witness last Feb. 8-10 to one of the most bizarre examples yet of justice...martial law style. 208 respondents were charged with subversion before an audience consisting mostly of the residents of the town, including many of the respondents themselves.

The accused consisted largely of victims of mass raids aimed at church and lay workers in Davao last December. In addition, well-known detainees Fathers Edicio de la Torre and Emmanuel Nabayra as well as former beauty queen Nelia Sancho were flown in from Manila for the mass trial.

The connection between the two groups is based on an alleged secret document written by a woman on the complicity of the church in the revolutionary struggle. The woman is said to be a former rebel and now in the employ of the Presidential Assistant on National Minorities (PANAMIN). Neither the woman nor the document however, were available for scrutiny at the trial.

### "FIXED" TRIAL

Witnesses consisted largely of minority people flown into Davao especially for the event. Some, it was said, had been brought first to Manila where, in the Timberland Hotel, they wrote and signed affidavits in English. (This is bit suspicious, however, since none of them are English speakers.) These minorities are largely under the jurisdiction of PANAMIN, a hated and oppressive branch of the Marcos regime, which, among other things, relocates minority groups from ancestral lands and trains some of

them to become counter-insurgency forces against the Moro National Liberation Army (MNLF) and the New People's Army (NPA). In the mountain province of Luzon, the outfit is known among minority peoples as PANAMINE (Presidential Assistant After Mines).

The possibility that the witnesses may have been coached in their testimony surfaced when a number of them misidentified people named in their affidavits. One witness said the person he named was not present, whereupon the "person," Bishop Joseph Reagan of Tagum, Davao, stood up and identified himself. Suspi-

cions grew when Col. Ahorro invited the majority of respondents out to lunch on the first day. The next day, five turned state's evidence.

Adding to the "Komedya-like" atmosphere of the proceedings was the appearance of Col Ahorro in his pelota (gym) shorts.

Speculation as to the significance of the preliminary hearings abounded. Some suggested that the participation of PANAMIN in the proceedings against church people was a response to the pastoral letter issued last month by a majority of Philippine bishops criticizing PANAMIN's activities. (continued on page 5)

## HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS MEET WITH STATE DEPT.

Special to the Ang Katipunan

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Upon her request, six members of non-governmental organizations met recently with Patricia Derian, the new State Department Coordinator for Human Rights. Although the delegation was impressed with Derian's eagerness and quick responses, several of her statements — which were more like warnings to the group — were disturbing.

While the State Department's intended approaches to human rights were discussed, Derian cautioned the groups from attaching a human rights provision to the International Finance Institution (IFI). It is significant, however, that the IFI constitutes a larger source of monies for the Philippine regime than direct U.S. aid. A recent study found that only six per cent of a total of \$1.5 billion in U.S. monies flowing to Marcos is covered by the Human Rights Amendment.

She also insisted that the Carter administration is different from previous ones and did not need legislation to make good its commitment to human rights. However, Carter's subsequent

aid request for the Philippines revealed no difference from Ford's aid request. In fact, the Philippines, is the only country in the world where Military Assistance Program aid has increased despite its known practices of torture and political repression. (See page 9 for article.)

Derian, lastly, mentioned that there are serious talks within the State Department of repealing the Human Rights Amendment which bars aid to repressive regimes.

While she claimed to oppose this move to repeal because they had no case to prove the amendments inadequacy, she failed to mention whether she had presented philosophical and moral arguments against U.S. support for repressive dictatorships to these opponents of the Amendment.

Present in the meeting were Severina Rivera, Congress Project Coordinator of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines) and the Friends of the Filipino People; Bruce Cameron, Americans for Democratic Action, Fred Hosrichter, United Church of Christ; and Edward Snyder, Friends Committee for National Legislation. □

# Ninth Anniversary of the New People's Army

## ARMED STRUGGLE SURGES FORWARD!



Adapted from the *Philippine Liberation Courier*

*Ours is an army that multiplies  
in ambushes and open encounters,  
for the greed of the ruling class  
has plowed up the land and turned up  
the violated, the hungry, and the desperate . . .*

*Bernabe B. de la Sierra*

Nineteen-seventy-six (1976) was a difficult year for the New People's Army. Government counter-insurgency campaigns, using the most brutally sophisticated, Vietnam-honed techniques including free-fire zones, relocation camps, torture and outright murder, were intensified. That despite this the New People's Army has continued to advance — to develop new guerrilla zones, to increase in numbers, and most importantly, to win the support of peasants among whom they work — is proof of the correctness of its strategy and the power of its revolutionary ideals.

### THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY IS ALIVE AND WELL

In September 1976, Pres. Marcos declared that the New People's Army was dead. The capture of NPA Commander Dante and NPA training officer Victor Corpuz, Marcos said, was the capstone of the government campaign to destroy the apparatus of the New People's Army. In November, some 150 heavily armed guerrillas of the NPA carried out in precision manner a spectacular 90-minute raid on five villages on the periphery of Clark Air Base, a major U.S. installation 60 miles north of Manila. The NPA fighters attacked before nightfall, caught the para-military Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) by surprise, and seized 43 firearms in its first major operation in Central Luzon since the declaration of martial law four years ago.

A few days before the Central Luzon operation, NPA guerrillas in Davao Oriental province on the southern island of Mindanao ambushed a company of Philippine Constabulary (PC) soldiers, killing eight and wounding three others. These operations were carried out by the NPA all over the country in 1976. Far from being dead, the NPA has successfully surmounted the dislocations caused by the capture of some of its leaders and maintained the

pace at which its military and organizational activities have grown in the past few years.

Intensified government repression in 1976 did make it difficult for the NPA to carry out its activities. But difficulty is no stranger to the NPA. When founded in 1969, the NPA started with some 60 men and only 35 firearms. Some of its top leaders were killed or captured in less than a year. It bore the brunt of an American-advised-and-supplied search and destroy operation carried out by the combined forces of the PC and the Philippine Army only a few months after its founding. Hardened criminals, popularly known as the "Monkees" were commissioned by the government to kill NPA cadres and sympathizers.

More importantly, the NPA had to work against the ill effects of decades of ideological, political and organizational mistakes by the old People's Liberation Army (Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan or HMB). Gains made at the time of the Japanese occupation had been squandered by the Huks, which by the sixties had become little more than an army for the protection rackets of its leaders. The founding of the NPA in 1969 was based on a thoroughgoing rectification of these mistakes. It is in this sense that the New People's Army is "new."

By 1976, the NPA had forces in all regions of the country and had a total of 20 guerrilla fronts.

Regular NPA formations in these areas range from small squads to company-sized forces. In the Cagayan Valley, four regular company-sized units had been formed by as early as 1975. In several provinces, battalion-sized formations can be easily put together from small units. In the Kalinga-Apayao area of northern Luzon, an army colonel disclosed that the NPA had at least two battalions of 300 men each plus a militia of 600 men. Recent government estimates place the number of full time guerrillas at 2,000 to 3,000 armed combatants. This is clearly a conservative estimate with the actual number probably at least twice the latter figure.

These gains were made despite the launching of large government "search and destroy" operations and the posting of semi-permanent task forces in NPA expansion areas. In 1972, the government fielded 7,000 troops with air support and significantly, a dozen American advisors in the province of Isabela in northeastern Luzon. Frustrated by its inability to destroy the NPA main force units, and

after suffering over 400 casualties, the military forced over 50,000 people to abandon their villages and relocated into garrisoned town centers in an attempt to deny the NPA its mass base. Similar campaigns were launched in the provinces of Sorsogon (1974), Samar (1974), Davao (1975), Aurora (1975) and Quezon (1976).

### ADAPTING THE STRATEGY OF PEOPLE'S WAR TO PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

NPA skill in mounting effective counter-measures against these campaigns derives from its correct application of the strategy and tactics of people's war. Because NPA forces are technologically and numerically inferior to government forces at this strategic defensive phase of the struggle, cadres emphasize organizational work and engage government forces only where they have a clear tactical advantage in terrain and numbers. The NPA leadership, moreover, has adapted the strategy and tactics of people's war to turn a disadvantage posed by the archipelagic character of the Philippines into an advantage.

By developing guerrilla fronts in many islands all over the country, the NPA has prevented the government from focusing its forces on any one region or island. Within each region the NPA has successfully developed guerrilla zones and rear bases in mountainous and forested areas where it has room to maneuver.

Given NPA emphasis on self-reliance, it is easy to see why the government claims that it has dismantled the NPA apparatus by capturing Commander Dante and a number of other NPA leaders is ridiculous. Local NPA units do not sit around waiting for orders and supplies from national headquarters. At present, the NPA's main source of weapons is the battlefield and to a lesser extent, war material sold by disgruntled government soldiers. The NPA Explosives Movement has developed relatively easy ways to make grenades and other supplies from locally available sources. More importantly, the self-reliance of local units is based on the NPA's character as a true people's army — one that grows out of, and is part of village communities in areas where they operate.

Finally, the tactical flexibility and self-reliance of local NPA units is possible because of the unity of purpose which binds all NPA units. Under the guidance of the reestablished Communist Party of the Philippines, the NPA provides the military power necessary for the achievement of national democratic goals. As such, it is part of the national democratic front and, in fact, its main instrument for the achievement of national sovereignty and freedom from U.S. economic, political and military domination, and for carrying through a program of revolutionary land reform.

### REVOLUTIONARY LAND REFORM

In hundreds of villages all over the Philippines, today, NPA cadres are talking to poor peasants about their plight, about the landlessness, the indebtedness, and the chronic poverty which plagues their daily lives. By assisting them to analyze these experiences, NPA cadres try to show that their poverty is not a natural condition but the result of the exploitation of landlords, usurers and corrupt government officials. The NPA cadres then organize the people, instilling confidence among them that by acting together, they can slowly work to regain their lands and their democratic rights.

By helping peasants in their efforts to organize themselves the NPA also sets the basis for recruiting new members, for the people quickly see that the NPA is indeed their army. The brutal counter-insurgency tactics of the government and the uncontrolled viciousness of many government soldiers also help peasants to reach this conclusion. In the process of searching for NPA units, government troops often torture innocent villagers, rape women, steal, and in some cases burn whole villages. The relocation of hundreds of thousands of villagers in the past few years has heaped untold suffering on already impoverished peasants.

As the New People's Army moves into its ninth year of struggle, it goes armed with the lessons of eight long years of experience. It is steeled with the knowledge that it has not only survived adversity, but has forged an ever stronger instrument of liberation out of the white heat of people's anger. The more brutal the government suppression, the deeper the NPA takes root among the masses, themselves the victims of this brutality. Every centavo gained in lowered land rent, every hectare of land returned to its rightful owner, every rapist and murderer punished by the NPA prepares the day when the whole people will be the army of the victorious Philippine revolution. □

### CIA...

(continued from page 2)

This is how the State Department and CIA appear to support different sides, but are essentially working hand-in-hand.

A classic example of this closely-knit operations was utilized in the Vietnam situation prior to the country's liberation.

Immediately after the Geneva conference which split Vietnam in half, the U.S. government sought a viable and anti-communist government in South Vietnam in the 1950's. Unofficially, the CIA quietly began its work much earlier, tapping Gen. Edward Lansdale to engineer the largest CIA operation since the Philippines.

Lansdale was tapped because of his experience in the Philippines where he not only organized the political victory of Magsaysay but also launched successful counter-insurgency warfare.

Lansdale's mission, in essence, was to create another Magsaysay out of Ngo Dinh Diem.

In 1954, Lansdale set up the Freedom Company of the Philippines to help him establish the Diem regime in Vietnam. The company was a mechanism to deploy Filipinos in Vietnam under cover of a public service organization under contract with the host government. Incidentally, Magsaysay was the company's honorary president.

As a result, Lansdale's hand-picked Filipino team poured into Vietnam. Freedom Company personnel

helped write Vietnam's constitution, trained the Vietnamese president's guard battalion and organized the Vietnam Veterans Legion which became the springboard for the huge Operations Brotherhood program.

Operations Brotherhood undertook the massive relocation of Vietnamese refugees to the south of the 17th parallel and at the same time massively recruited potential agents for the CIA. The "success" of Operations Brotherhood led to political victory for the CIA in "proving" mass support for Diem's anti-communist regime.

With the CIA's blessing, Diem's stepping into power marked the end of democratic processes, muzzling almost all viable legal opposition. However, Diem's repressive tactics proved to be futile against the growing national liberation movement. His ineffectivity as a puppet gravely threatened the U.S. foothold in the country.

Thus, while the State Department dumped millions in aid to support Diem, the CIA quietly established links with anti-Diem forces. When informed of an assassination plot by disgruntled Vietnamese military officers, Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge recommended that "We do not set ourselves irrevocably against the [assassination] plot." Diem's CIA sponsored assassination occurred on November 1963. He was followed by a string of other pro-U.S. regimes in the country. It was only the victory of the national liberation movement in Vietnam which put an end to this entire U.S.-managed political circus. □

## NAVOTAS: Case History of Imperialist Exploitation

**People Reject Marcos' 'Development' Project**(Adapted from *Liberation*, Vol. V, No. 1)

Within a few weeks, the P88.7 million Philippine Fisheries Port Project in Navotas will start operating. This "grand scheme" — another showcase for the dictator — is turning out to be a "grand nightmare" for the people whose existence has depended for more than 30 years on the old fish port and market.

Some 5,000 to 6,000 batilyos (fish haulers) and workers involved in the port and marketing operations will lose their sole means of livelihood. The entire community of Baryo Boulevard, comprising 6,000 to 10,000 people, will be forced out of their homes. Hundreds of small and medium businessmen are threatened with bankruptcy or dislocation.

The batilyos and other workers of Navotas, aware that the regime is willing to sacrifice their interests and those of the Filipino consumers in the interests of the Japanese investors who will profit from the project, are strongly resisting the opening of the new port and are calling for a united action against the dictatorship.

**WHO BENEFITS FROM 'DEVELOPMENT'?**

In Navotas, the dictator has given Filipinos another concrete lesson in "development" under martial rule. He has vividly shown us who has benefitted and will continue to benefit from his fascist rule.

The Navotas project is a classic example of the imperialist strategy for exploitation. The brainchild of technocrats in the Japanese-dominated Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Philippine Fisheries Port Project was financed by a \$5.5 million ADB loan and a \$6.8 million Philippine counterpart loan.

The ADB loan was given on condition that it would be used to finance that part of the project which needed foreign exchange. Since the Toyo Construction Co., a Japanese firm, was chosen to undertake the construction of the port, the loan was simply plowed back into the pockets of Japanese capitalists. However, this does not constitute the full extent of the Japanese imperialist scheme. They had much more in mind.

In a November 1971 classified report, the ADB said: "The new port facilities will accelerate the existing trend toward increased use of large-sized vessels, which will improve the efficiency of the fishing operations and result in additional economic benefits." The Japanese have the largest fishing boats in Philippine seas. These Japanese vessels will be the main beneficiaries of the project. Filipino fishermen, even the relatively big ones, are protesting the intrusion of these Japanese vessels because they have no chance of competing with the highly sophisticated, technically equipped Japanese fleet.

**SHORTAGE FOR FILIPINO CONSUMER**

Fish, like rice, is the staple food for millions of Filipinos. Its selling price and cost of production is comparatively cheaper than beef, pork or poultry. In a country confronted with malnutrition, fish is a major source of animal protein, providing 54 per cent of the total protein supply. Each Filipino, on a per capita basis, consumes about 32 kilos (approx. 70.5 pounds) of fish every year.

Will the Filipino people benefit from the fact that more and more fish are being caught? On the contrary, the "increased fish productivity" that is expected to result from "increased use of large-sized vessels" is meant for the Japanese market, not for the Filipino consumer.

As early as 1973, according to reports from the Fishing Industry Development Council, there was a fish production deficiency in the Philippines of 3.9 per cent relative to the total requirement. But the Marcos regime still elected to export 23,000 metric tons of fish products. To meet domestic needs, the government had to import canned fish. By 1975, eight major groups of local fishermen protested the dumping of Japanese mackerel on the local market because they could not compete with Japanese manufacturers. Their predicament resulted in a massive lay-off of workers and the closing down of local, small-scale industries related to canning. From 1973 to 1975, local fish prices climbed.

Shrimp and prawns, both among the top ten Philippine exports to Japan, abound in Philippine waters. Today they have become so expensive that the ordinary wage-earning Filipino can no longer afford to buy them. What the Marcos fascist regime



Mural depicting Filipina fisherwomen

means by "developing export industries" is starving the Filipino consumer.

**CONTROL OF FISHING INDUSTRY**

Forty-five per cent of the total catch of commercial fishing in the Philippines passes through Navotas for distribution to Metro-Manila and 17 surrounding provinces. 80 per cent of total fish landings in the Metro-Manila area are made here. Whoever controls the fish port in Navotas controls a significant part of the fishing industry in the Philippines as well as the distribution and sale of fish.

An increased cost of fish and a possible fish shortage face the millions of Filipinos who depend on it as their staple food. Remember, this in an archipelagic country which has 1.9 million square kilometers of territorial waters and a coastline twice that of the U.S.!

**DICTATORSHIP'S UTMOST PUPPETRY**

Only the utmost puppetry of the Marcos fascist dictatorship to Japanese imperialism has made the total sell-out of the interests of the Filipino possible. The regime has enacted treaties, laws and decrees which serve foreign interests. In 1973, it approved the R.P.-Japan Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation. This treaty grants the Japanese fishing fleets the freedom to exploit the wealth of the Philippine seas. Presidential Decree 977, which created the Philippine Fisheries Marketing Authority and the port, is but the implementation of this policy.

**PROFITS FOR REGIME**

In Navotas, the government is set to impose a set of levies and taxes on every process from the hauling of the fish to the final sale. These taxes will be felt by the people in the form of increased fish prices.

"Increased efficiency" will further maximize the profits from the port operation. Surplus laborers will be eliminated while those who remain will be exploited to the utmost. This is apparent in the high quota set on the unloading of fish: 1,000 banyeras (tubs) in 3½ hours! The regime thus expects a 24.4 per cent rate of return from the fisheries project.

Because of total government control of the port, nationalist businessmen, such as those engaged in shipbuilding and repair, ice plant owners and the like, face imminent bankruptcy. Others, such as the fishbrokers, have no choice but to serve as employees in government-run operations.

**THE PEOPLE'S RESPONSE: STRUGGLE**

The batilyos and other working people in the Navotas fish port have taken their stand in response to the depredations of the fascist regime: To assert and fight for their rights and interests. To rely on their initiative and collective strength. To struggle.

This lesson has been derived from the rich experiences of the batilyos in their day-to-day struggles to survive and to improve their livelihood. Many of the batilyos are agricultural workers and landless peasants who migrated to Manila hoping to escape the poverty and despair of peasant life. Together with the workers in the fish port, the batilyos congest the urban poor community of North Bay Boulevard, a two-hectare lot between the bayshore and North Naval Street. The squalor of their living conditions is matched by the harshness of their working conditions. Like other Filipino workers, the batilyos suffer from extremely low wages which are often not fixed but are dictated by the whims of their employers; from lack of workers' benefits; job insecurity; and the curtailment of

union rights.

**BATILYOS ORGANIZE**

They had no hope of improving their lot until they began to organize themselves. Their first step forward was the formation of the Samahan ng Nagkakaisang Batilyos on March 1, 1975. United and organized, they were able to compel their employers, represented by the Fishbrokers Association of the Philippines, to recognize the SNB as the batilyos' sole representative in any collective bargaining agreement.

The attempted entry of the Masthead Stevedoring and Arrastre Services Co. (MASTARSCO) in July, 1975, into the Navotas fish port further galvanized the ranks of the batilyos. MASTARSCO's special permit had been recommended by a Marcos relative in Malacanang named Taguiam. A licensed labor contractor, MASTARSCO would have dislodged and swallowed up the SNB as the sole labor cooperative service in the port.

The batilyos fought their case against MASTARSCO at the Department of Labor, the Department of National Defense, the Bureau of Customs and Malacanang. Through their efforts, they succeeded in frustrating MASTARSCO's entry into the port. (continued on page 6)

**'Pelota' Court...**

(continued from page 3)

**POLITICAL PRISONERS**

This is not the first mass trial undertaken by the regime. Among the most prominent trials at the moment are those of Nelia Sancho, Victor Corpuz, and the 47 "Top Reds," and the never-ending saga of former Senator Benigno Aquino. All of these trials involve a large number of defendants, most of them at large, some even in exile or deceased. Grossly unconstitutional practices, such as invoking the "testimony" of dead persons, coaching prosecution witnesses, and using insufficient evidence, have prompted Corpuz and Aquino to waive the right to be present at their trials and Sancho to seek dismissal of charges.

These kangaroo-court trials have been the regime's response to mounting international criticism of the unjustified detention and cruel treatment of Philippine political prisoners. They further represent a "concession" to the alleged concern for human rights of U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter. In order to make it easier for Carter to continue extending aid to the Philippines, the dictator is trying to "prove" the guilt of some 5,000 political prisoners through granting them "due process" — in the "pelota" court, as it has been nicknamed by observers. □

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(Sept. 22, 1948 — Jan. 23, 1977)

# PURIFICACION PEDRO — Servant of the People

Once she arrived late for a community worker's meeting. She chanced upon a group that was most serious and heated up in discussion. "Hello, folks," she greeted. "How are your love affairs to date?" And she flashed a disarmingly winsome smile that brought everyone to his proper senses.

She was Purificacion "Puri" Pedro, a petite social worker of a thousand and one cracks, who spread happiness around, who taught people to be detached while being totally engaged in work, who suggested that one cannot be serious in serving the people unless he carried a sense of humor. If there was anything she disliked, it was the terrifyingly grim singlemindedness of so-called people's servants who seem to believe that they alone, and not the people, are the makers of history.

Puri was a proof of the correctness of her insights into the participation in the people's struggle for justice and a better life. And she had many, borne of social practice that evolved qualitatively to greater heights, at least since the time she graduated from the University of the Philippines, as a social work major, to when she gave her all in the service of the people.

## CLOSE LINKS WITH THE PEOPLE

Her involvement with people, a friend recalls, started when she became a case worker eager to help the deaf and blind be integrated in society. Then opportunities brought her in contact with the urban poor of Cubao and Tondo. Close links with the basic masses opened her eyes so that she saw not only delinquent youth, petty family quarrels and broken homes, malnutrition and unemployment, but most of all the deep structural roots of social injustice that debased, enslaved and dehumanized man.

It was then that personal questions of her vocation arose in her. Was social work called to things far greater than she had ever known? Who was she serving? Was she just for piecemeal social cases? Just for the records of social welfare? Those closest to her after the '60s speak of tense anguish in her which could not be wholly hidden by her contagious laughter and the fun and games of her tactics in group dynamics, or by her sisterly counsels to friends who exposed their hearts to the warmth of her camaraderie.

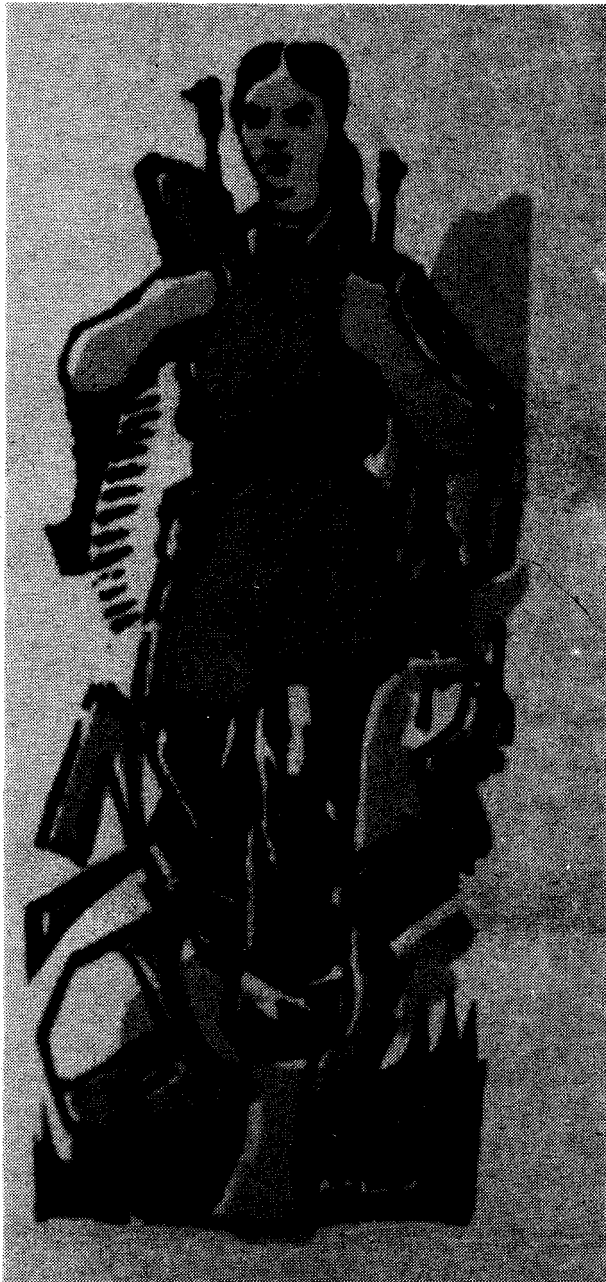
As a parish worker of the Parokya ng Immaculada Concepcion in Cubao, she showed new dimensions in her apostolate as community builder. To the creation of the cooperative, child center, and home industries program, she brought and shared her understanding of social change. The people under her care learned that even as they worked to improve their lot provisionally, they had to serve all the people as well, especially by exposing and opposing the basic structural evils that prevented them from participating in decision-making, owning their work, and correctly renewing their consciousness and lifestyles.

Deeply affected by the growing new national consciousness and by the steady build-up of just people's struggles, especially of the workers, squatters and students, Puri was drawn to investigate deeper the nature of her social milieu. She felt the pull of higher commitments as immense possibilities for service unfolded before her. She believed she had to be better prepared, organized with other groups who shared her concerns. Her own participation in these struggles, no matter how seemingly insignificant and uneven, helped her to confirm her decision to go and serve where she was most needed. And so from Manila she was off to community-building movement in Montanosa, among the cultural minorities intensely fighting for their just rights against those who would uproot them from ancestral lands in the name of foreign progress. There she was known as one of the "Friends of the Igorots."

## 'FINAL TEST' OF COMMITMENT

Then on the third week of January, 1977 came the final test of her commitment and the selflessness in service that the broad masses of people helped her to develop.

Puri and a group of friends were on their way on an education-exposure tour to Nagbayabas, Abucay, Bataan, when Philippine Constabulary (PC)



NPA Woman Fighter

rangers spotted them and opened fire. Puri's companions escaped but she was wounded in her left shoulder and caught. She was brought to the provincial hospital for medical treatment. As she put it, without anaesthesia, as ordered by her military captors. Accused of being a subversive and a member of the New People's Army, Puri was subjected to an ordeal of investigations alone in her room. Charges were pressed against her into the night until late in the afternoon of the 23rd, when the well known Col. Miguel Aure and his 5th CSU intelligence unit arrived to question her.

The unit left after an hour. Relatives were forbidden to see her again. They left Puri to be discovered at supper time behind the bathroom door, her face beaten, her neck wound with electric wire to the towel hanger, her body soaking wet, her right hand gripping a miraculous medal of the virgin. And her feet were touching the floor.

"Asphyxiation by strangulation," was the official military and hospital report. But her friends and relatives knew the truth.

The funeral services were held at the Loyola Memorial Chapel on the 24th. The days that followed saw friends celebrating liturgical requiems in her memory, having as the theme, resurrection and new life for the people. There was still plenty of herself to give. To them she gave a lesson in love. For that was what Puri was all about.

She was love for the people who rose from the lowlands to the mountain heights. The youngest of the family, she was the vanguard in service to the people. She had a boundless capacity to give that must have surprised her as it did all those who experienced the hum of her goodness and whose laughter ran with her in the most unlikely times and places.

Purificacion Pedro, remolded in struggle, selfless woman, is a gift to us. She is more than a cubit added to the great stature of the people. □

\* \* \*

"Who shall find a valient woman? She is far more precious than gems. Praise her for the good deeds she does." —Proverbs

## Navotas Port...

(continued from page 5)

### STATE AS INSTRUMENT OF OPPRESSION

The fascist regime has tried hard to crush the batilyos. In connivance with the local reactionary classes and corrupt government officials, it attempted to stop the formation of the SNB and the Samahang Pang-Nayon (Urban Poor Community Organization). It has forcibly laid off militant batilyo leaders. It has planted intelligence agents and spies among the people. It has bribed community members to inform on batilyo and squatter leaders. The Navotas Inter-Agency Action Center, a paramilitary unit, was established right in the heart of the urban poor community.

In response, the batilyos have expressed their fighting spirit: "The state has cast a thick net of repression over militant batilyos. But we will do everything to break through."

### CALL FOR A UNITED FRONT

No other force in Navotas today is as ready as the batilyos to stand up against the scheme of the Marcos dictatorship and the Japanese imperialists. They will not permit any dislocation from their jobs and homes. They will not allow foreign interests to take over and dominate their lives.

The batilyos are calling on other sectors within Navotas and outside to unite with them against this total sell-out to Japanese imperialist interests. A broad, united coalition, encompassing all sectors involved in the fish port operation is needed against the collusion of the dictator and the imperialists. As proof that they do not only fight for themselves, but for the interests of all the oppressed sectors, the batilyos are willing to moderate their economic demands against the fishbrokers while they fight their common enemy.

### STOP IMPLEMENTATION OF PD 977

What the batilyos and other sectors in Navotas want is to stop the opening of the new fish port, to stop the implementation of PD 977. It is not that the batilyos think that the old system is the best and most desirable for operating the fish port. But the new system being imposed by the government is far worse than the old, not only for the sectors immediately threatened, but for the local fishing industry and the entire Filipino people.

The old system indeed has to be replaced, but not by a government such as the Marcos fascist dictatorship, a government so shamelessly subservient to imperialist interests, so intolerably corrupt and brutal. It can be replaced only by a government truly working for the welfare of the Filipino people. □

## R.P.—MNLF...

(continued from back page)

Philippine media of growing popular opposition to autonomy. Capped by the headline in the latest issue of the Manila Journal (March 13-19): "No' Vote Snowballs in 13 Provinces." Marcos is known for his ability to fabricate "public opinion," and in this case, he is whipping up a "Christian backlash" to obscure the fact that he, and not the MNLF, has violated the Tripoli agreement.

For the MNLF, the implication from Marcos' posturing and manipulation of public opinion merely confirms what is already clear: Marcos has no intention of giving an inch to the MNLF, despite the concessions which his panel agreed upon at Tripoli. According to Tasker, a few days after Marcos outright rejected the demand that he grant autonomy by decree, "The issue took a more ominous turn when Marcos said that Khaddafi had cabled him saying that the MNLF was insisting that all 13 provinces be formed into an autonomous region. If not, 'fighting may be resumed.' Officials saw this as a threat not from the MNLF but Khaddafi . . ."

### RENEWED HOSTILITIES LIKELY

Marcos duly dispatched Imelda, hoping that her "personal diplomacy" could win Khaddafi over to a position more sympathetic to the Philippine government. Whether she succeeds or not may well be irrelevant given the divergence between the MNLF and Marcos' determination to concede nothing.

Meanwhile, reports from Manila reveal that government forces stationed in Zamboanga City have once more been placed on alert and that an overnight curfew has been reimposed. As the situation in the south becomes increasingly tense, the MNLF's threat of renewed hostilities seems more and more likely to become a reality. □

# FILIPINO Community

## HAWAII COLLEGES:

# Thousands Protest Proposed Cut-Backs

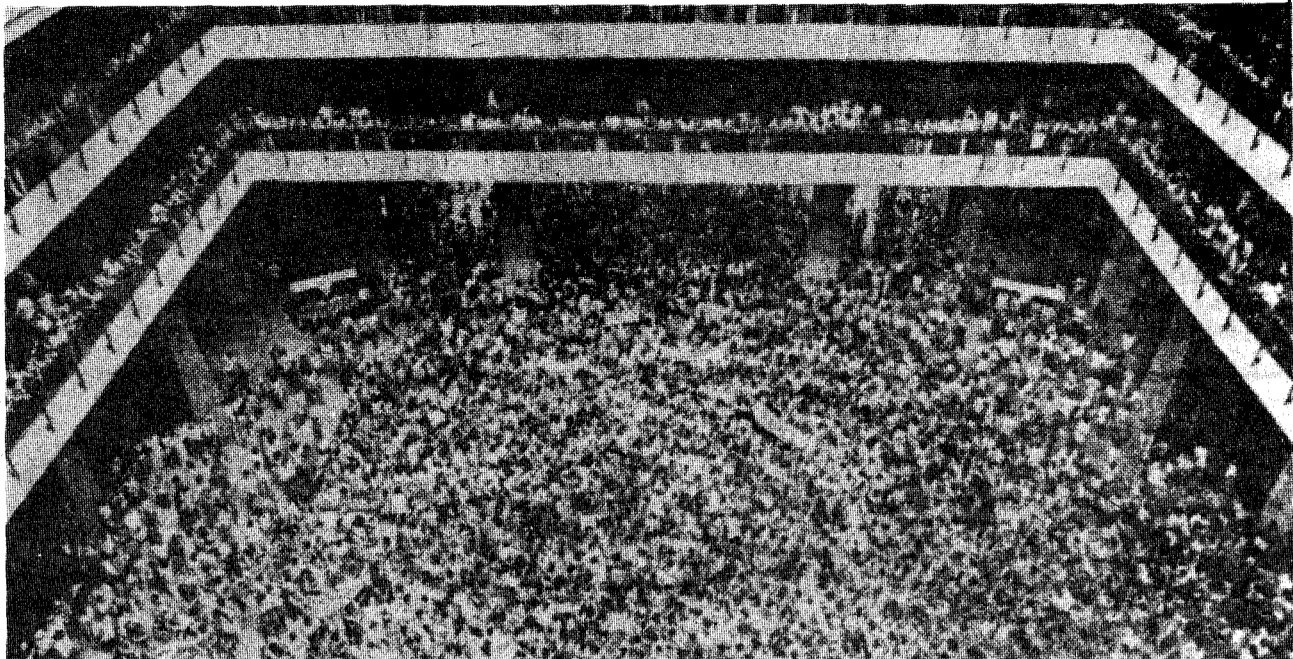
**FLASH!** As a result of the popular support built up by the SAVE US campaign, the Hawaii House of Representatives last March 1 decided not to pursue its own \$1.5 million cutback proposal on the University of Hawaii [U.H.] budget. The Senate also decided on March 7 to annul its own proposal to cut an additional \$3 million which came after the impressive march-rally at the State Capitol last March 4 by more than 5,000 students and faculty from various U.H. campuses.

By DEAN ALEGADO  
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU — On March 4 more than 5,000 students and faculty from the various University of Hawaii campuses (Manoa and Hilo) and Leeward, Honolulu, Kapiolani and Windward community colleges packed the State Capitol building and rotunda to protest proposed cutbacks which would harm Hawaii's colleges in devastating proportions. The Hawaii House of Representatives and the State Senate are asking \$1.5 million and \$3 million respectively to be added on to the governor's budget cutback proposal of \$11.5 million. The U.H. budget proposal was for \$114 million for 1977-78 fiscal year.

A contingent of over 3,000 students and faculty marched three miles from Manoa and met several hundreds more from Kapiolani College at Thomas Square before proceeding to the Capitol. At the Capitol, the marchers were joined again by another 2,000 students and faculty from U.H.-Hilo campus and Windward, Leeward and Honolulu community colleges who marched through downtown Honolulu to the Capitol.

The march-rally of students and faculty from the various U.H. campuses was the largest ever held in Hawaii in recent years. The campaign to oppose the U.H. budget cutbacks, called SAVE US (the University System), was supported by the Graduate Student Organization, U.H. Council of Chartered Organizations, the Campus Center Board, as well as the U.H. Faculty Senate. Classes throughout the above-mentioned campuses were cancelled for half-day to allow students and faculty to participate



5,000 students and faculty packed the Capitol Rotunda in recent protest of the Legislature's proposed budget cuts in college education. [Photo: Honolulu Advertiser]

in the march-rally. The U.H. administration "recognized" and "encouraged" the SAVE US campaign. About 8,000 people signed petitions — gathered in only two weeks time — which was presented to the State Legislature.

### STUDENTS CONFRONT POLITICIANS

At the Capitol, the huge crowd listened to various speakers, including U.H.-Manoa student body president Chuck Norwood, and other student leaders from the community colleges and U.H. Faculty Senate chairman Lawrence Piettes. They demanded that state legislators fully restore the U.H. budget. Chanting, "We Want George, We Want George!" (referring to Gov. George Ariyoshi) and "Come Down, Come Down!" the demonstrators called on the state politicians, who were in session at that time, to come down to the capitol rotunda and explain their reasons for the U.S. budget cuts. But many of the legislators had excused themselves by going "out to lunch,"

thereby escaping any confrontation with indignant faculty and students. Ariyoshi was also out of town attending the Governor's Conference in Washington, D.C.

A few legislators, however, addressed the huge demonstration, among them Reps. Neil Abercrombie, Charles Campbell, Anson Chong, Buddy Soares and Lt. Governor Nelson Doi. With the exception of Abercrombie, their "appeals" and attempts to "convince" the angry students and

(continued on page 8)

## L.A. Trade Center Backed By Marcos Money?

By DOLCE DE PRIEST  
AK Correspondent

LOS ANGELES — Plans for a Philippine trade-cultural center became the center of controversy in the Filipino community here when it was revealed that the project may be financed by "Marcos money."

In a meeting last March 6 Antonio San Jose, newly elected president of the Filipino American Community in L.A. (FACLA) asked the FACLA Board of Trustees to endorse the establishment of this center. He qualified his request, however, that he needed their endorsement "in principle," as no community money would be involved to fund the project. When pressed with questions as to where the money would come from, San Jose admitted he was in the process of arranging a loan from the Ahmanson Bank in Los Angeles.

The Ahmanson Bank, however, was recently purchased by Roberto Benedicto, Philippine ambassador to Japan and well-known crony and front-man of Marcos. This type of American bank buying by private Philippine investors was viewed by Marcos critics as part of a scheme to establish direct funding sources for pro-Marcos propaganda activities in the U.S.

San Jose was also questioned whether he was acting in the interest of the community by placing so much emphasis on a 10-story center which would house shops and other commercial enterprises rather than the multi-purpose center of badly-needed social services and recreational facilities which has already been approved for funding. He responded that the multi-purpose center has been a project of past president Mrs. Remedios Geaga and claimed he had not been adequately informed about the plans.

Unable to convince the Board of how the project would benefit the Filipino community, San Jose's bid for approval was turned down and a committee to study the implications of the project was formed. □

## FMG Psychiatrists Fail Exam...

(continued from front page)

### SHORTAGE OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL

While the readers asked many insightful questions, an analysis of the situation exposes that the problem is a deep one.

Since 1871 there have always been restrictions on immigration in the U.S. based on race or national origin. Yet, from time to time, immigration laws are relaxed in response to the need for human resources in this country. For instance, in the '50s, the U.S. had an inadequate health care system characterized in part by a severe shortage of medical manpower. Thus, recruitment of FMGs through the Exchange Visitor's Program (EVP) created in 1948, brought thousands of needed medical personnel into the U.S. Presently, the number of FMG in the U.S. is estimated at 70,000.

The role of the American Medical Association (AMA) in creating this shortage in the first cannot be ignored. The AMA, a powerful medical group, controls the medical industry in this country so that it is very expensive for the people to afford good health care. They maintain the high profit returns based on the popular demand for health service by keeping the doctors profession highly elitist, and providing very few physicians relative to the great need.

At first, the AMA did not view the FMGs as a threat to its maintenance of the elitist character of the medical profession. Most FMGs have come as exchange visitors to obtain advanced medical education and, therefore, were "transients." Now that many of them have acquired permanent residency in the U.S. and thus, entered into private practice competing with American medical graduates, this whole set-up is being threatened.

### FRIENDS THEN, SCAPEGOATS NOW

While the FMGs were recruited to fill the gap in needed medical personnel, they are now being blamed for the inadequacies of American medicine. Difficulties with the English language, problems in "adjusting to U.S. ways," and/or an "inferior education" in foreign countries are now common "excuses" to question the competence of FMG's.

By the early '70s questions of the competence of foreign medical and nursing graduates (FMGs and FNGs) began to sound familiar. In 1972, the State Department handed down a ruling that in effect would lead to the deportation of EVFMGs, who applied for immigrant's visa. In the same year, the licensure exam for nurses was instituted. Eighty to ninety per cent of the FNGs who now take the exam fail, leaving them to either face the prospect of deportation or demotion in pay or rank or both.

And today, most of the psychiatrists' staff of the entire Illinois' mental institutions who are foreign-trained doctors are in trouble.

What is curious about this whole thing is that in all the years they have served the medical institutions, no one even questioned their competence in day-to-day practice, i.e., in treating their patients.

What seems to be in question is the way they answered the written exam or the way they expressed themselves in English. The test results in fact have been used as the criterion for competence, and not their service to the general public. In this attack against foreign-trained doctors, however, those who are hit the hardest are actually the working people who need and use the state's medical facilities and cannot afford to go to expensive private hospitals. □

# Hawaii Cutbacks...

(continued from page 7)

faculty were drowned out by loud booing and hissing. U.H. President Fujio Matsuda also attempted to speak to the large crowd but was unable to continue due to strong disapproval from students and faculty. They have been irred by Matsuda's lack of firm opposition to the Governor's and State Legislature proposed cutbacks. The fact that Matsuda is an appointee by Ariyoshi may have been an influential factor in his faint-hearted opposition.

Ariyoshi's budget cut will be most strongly felt in the area of instruction and library system. U.H.-Manoa will lose 25 per cent of all its lecturers; Hilo 40 per cent and the community colleges more. Funds for the U.H. libraries will be cut by more than half to \$442,975.

The impact of the proposed additional cuts of \$3 million by the State Senate will be more devastating. There will be no expansion as instructional programs will be severely reduced and faculty vacancies will not be filled as there is already a hiring freeze. Building maintenance will be greatly reduced, further contributing to the deterioration of services and endangering the health and safety of students and campus workers.

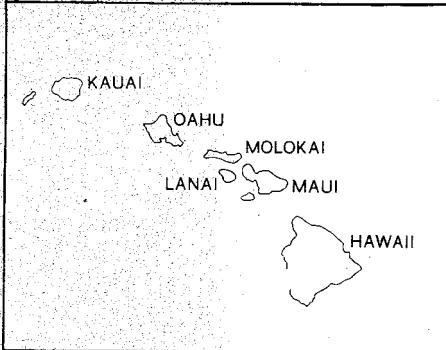
In general, the cutbacks will mean a deterioration in the quality of college education in Hawaii — less courses, fewer teachers, larger classes, and less student services and student jobs. Building facilities maintenance are also expected to become worse.

## MINORITIES AND POOR ARE HARDEST HIT

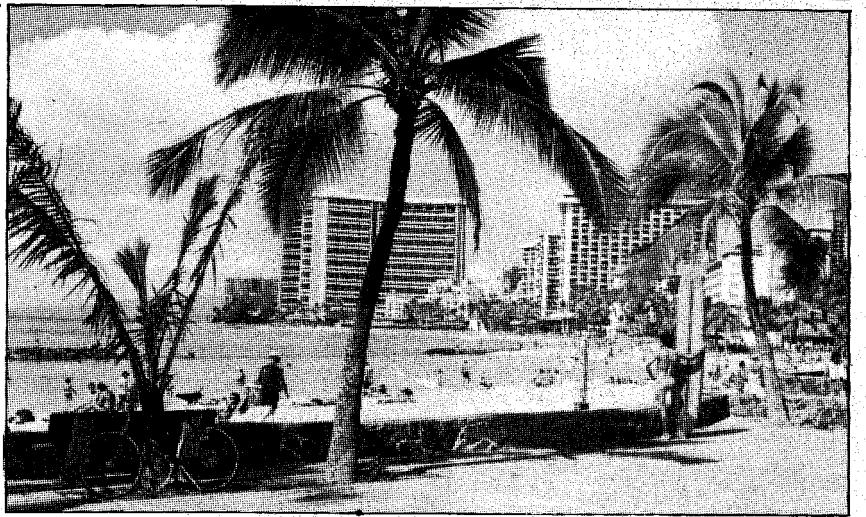
In particular, the cutbacks will hit minorities, low-income students and women at the U.H. hardest. U.H. administration has already indicated that they may use limited enrollment to ease the impact of the impending budget cutbacks. Matsuda has already projected making enrollment standards higher and more difficult. But such administrative moves will discriminate against students who are already victims of culturally biased "tracking systems" and unequal educational opportunities.

At present, Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians make up 17.2 per cent of the state population but only 4.4 per cent of U.H. Manoa (Hawaii's highest educational institution supported by state taxpayers); there are approximately 13 per cent Filipinos in the state, but only 2.2 per cent at Manoa; Samoans, .8 per cent but only .01 per cent at Manoa. Thus, the present cutbacks and future policies limiting university growth will ultimately have the greatest impact on Hawaii's minority students.

At the same time the proposed cutbacks will reduce \$.5 million in student funds. This will mean 500 fewer jobs for students in the work-study programs and a decrease in financial aid. Without part-time campus jobs most minority and low-



Beneath the natural beauty that attracts millions of yearly tourists to Hawaii, the islands-state is plagued with high unemployment and soaring inflation.



income students will be forced off-campus to look for full-time employment in a job market already wracked by a 9 per cent statewide unemployment rate.

Programs which teach about Hawaii's unique multi-ethnic community, such as Ethnic Studies, Hawaiian Studies or Philippine Studies, or serve minority and low-income students, such as Operation Manong and College Opportunity Program, will be cut substantially. Because they are small, across-the-board cuts (5 per cent of current operating budget) will affect them more than others and due to their "provisional" status, they are very vulnerable and could easily be abolished completely.

The cutbacks will also restrict the women's programs at U.H. The Women Studies Program is also currently provisional and vulnerable. It too, was asked to take a 5 per cent cutback. Matsuda also proposed to reduce the number of women's sports and eliminate out-of-state travel for women's inter-collegiate athletics, effectively reducing it to an intramural level. No reduction will be made in men's intercollegiate sports however!

The administration is also dividing the students from each other by the way it is implementing the cutbacks. West Oahu College is being protected at the expense of the other campuses. WOC presently has 183 students with a budget of \$1.5 million on top of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that has already been spent on it. WOC is among the few programs projected for increases in the 1977-78 U.H. budget.

WOC is a "brainchild" of Campbell Estate, owner of 7,000 acres of sugar land in Ewa, as a ploy to open the way for Campbell Estate to develop a proposed new city of 300,000 people in Ewa. The building of the campus there will generate the need for surrounding facilities to service the college and attract further development of Ewa and adjoining communities. All of the planned developments together will eventually lead to the closing down of Oahu Sugar Company (7,000 acres of sugar lands) with nearly 1,000 workers getting laid off!

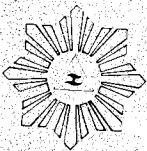
Matsuda has also assured students and faculty, as well as the business community that the School of Travel Industry Management (TIM) and the College of Business Administration will be protected against any cutbacks.

Why is the U.H. budget being cut at this time? According to Gov. Ariyoshi, members of the State Legislature and U.H. President Matsuda, it is because of the state's growing "fiscal crisis." They point to rising unemployment (which is 8.8 per cent in all of Hawaii; over 10 per cent in most outer islands; and 40 per cent in the construction industry alone; welfare cost and soaring inflation of almost 7 per cent. Honolulu ranks second only to Anchorage, Alaska as the second most expensive city in the United States to live in for a family of four.

At the same time, the State and counties in Hawaii have a combined outstanding debt of more than \$1.4 billion (and since 1968, annual rate of increase in debts has been 15.2 per cent). Increasing even more rapidly is the burden on Hawaii's taxpayers for debt service payments, i.e. interest payments of 9 per cent a year, which now amounts to \$92 million a year for the state alone. Yearly payments on interest bonds is expected to go up to \$163 million by 1981 and up to \$200 million by 1982.

Most of these long-term debts incurred by state and local governments have gone to financing tourist industry-related capital improvement projects (CIP's), such as airport expansion in Honolulu and Hilo and other neighbor islands; highway construction; yacht harbors; the brand new \$40 million Aloha Stadium; more beach resort-type parks, etc.

In view of these developments, it is clear that the state's priority to avert a major fiscal crisis that has befallen other American cities, is to boost business activities — particularly tourism which serviced over 3 million visitors to Hawaii in 1976. While attempting to prevent the further decline of their "number one" industry, however, it is at the expense of needed social services, welfare and educational programs. □



## Ang KATIPUNAN

The Ang KATIPUNAN, National Newspaper of the Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino [KDP], is published every other week, except once a month in January and July. Bulk Rate Postage paid in Oakland, CA. Address all correspondence to: P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA. 94623.

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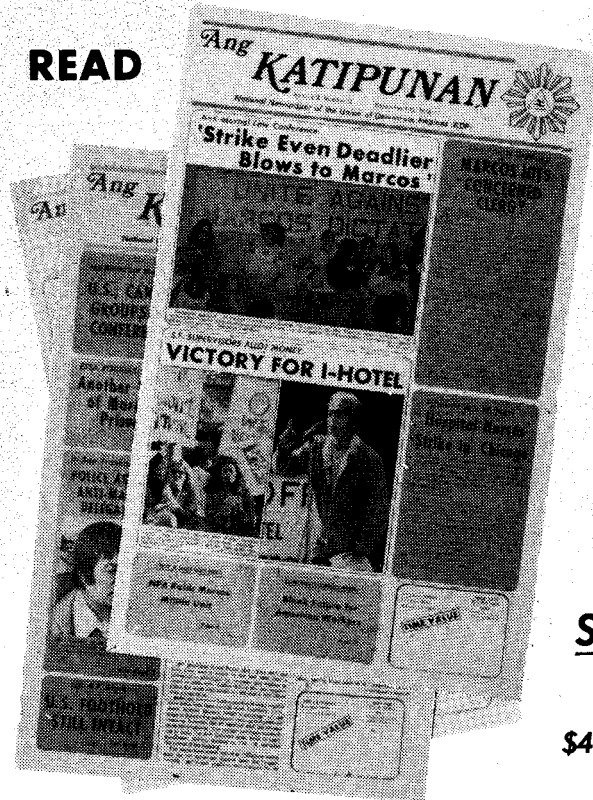
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## Chicago Consulate Agent: Lies Got Him Nowhere...

COMMENTARY —

CHICAGO — Not content with disrupting a forum sponsored by the Human Rights Alliance Against Martial Law (HRAML) by sending an agent-provocateur, the pro-martial law forces in the community have even grossly distorted the reportage of the incident.

The pro-Marcos newspapers, Philippine Herald (Chicago) and Filipino Reporter, even had the gall to accuse the HRAML of "reverse repression." In its typical sensationalized reporting, the Herald and the Reporter state: "In a plain case of practising what they are denouncing, a group of radicals ordered a Philippine consulate official expelled from an open forum in which Fr. Edward M. Gerlock was to speak on alleged repression in the Philippines." (sic) The article went further to misquote Fr. Gerlock and make a far-fetched analogy between this and a meeting held last year to prepare for Philippine National Day festivities.

### CONSULATE AGENT

The consulate agent in question was Isaias Gonzales, widely reputed in the Chicago Filipino community as one of the Marcos agents often seen harassing picketers at the Consulate by taking pictures and making obscene gestures. In fact, it was this same obscene gesture that he flashed at the Gerlock forum, though the pro-Marcos newspapers misrepresented it as a "victory sign." (This must be the reason why the reporter did not even dare mention his name!)

Trying to falsely boost Gonzales' image, the report refers to him as "a student leader in the Philippines before martial law." Not only is this fact irrelevant, but it also obscures the main issue. Even if his so-called student leader days were true, the undeniable truth today is that he has abandoned the Filipino people by becoming a Consulate agent and instrument of the Marcos dictatorship.

Gonzales did not really come to listen to Fr. Gerlock, but to extend the repressive arm of the martial law here by gathering information and taking names and pictures of those 140 people present. He came armed with a camera and his mere presence intimidated people. As a representative of the martial law regime, his real intent was to disrupt the forum.

Yet, when asked to leave, he tried to confuse the issue by saying: "I came here to hear you [Fr. Gerlock] talk..." When others insisted that he leave he said again to Fr. Gerlock, "Does this mean that they want you to speak to a captive audience? Or are you going to take up subversive matters here? I am now inclined to believe that you were really deported from the Philippines for subversive activities."

What was at issue over Gonzales' presence at the forum was not that he had a different point of view, but that he was there to spy on the audience and disrupt it to prevent the people from hearing Fr. Gerlock.

### LIES AND DECEPTION

The Herald and Reporter goes on to distort Fr. Gerlock's reaction to the agent-provocateur's expulsion by saying that he was "visibly embarrassed" and misquote him as saying "I'm only a guest here and I'm afraid you have to do what they ask you to do." As a participant in the forum I personally heard Fr. Gerlock say, "If you are really for the people, you should leave."

Not content with its mis-reporting thus far, Philippine Herald and Filipino Reporter then go overboard into complete fabrication. They report: "Another man asked to leave the Gerlock forum...was a Filipino free lance photographer who supplied pictures to several Chicago Filipino publications." Again, as a participant in the forum, I recall no other photographer asked to leave except Gonzales himself.

The report then attempts to discredit the HRAML by making a far-fetched analogy between the Gerlock incident and a Consulate-sponsored meeting last year of all Filipino community groups to plan the June 12 celebrations. The report says that though the anti-martial law representatives were uninvited to the meeting, they were treated with respect. However, the analogy is a poor one. The "radicals" (as they were labeled by the pro-Marcos papers) attended the meeting in an attempt to participate in the June 12 activity and not as the Reporter and Herald reported — "to disrupt the proceedings by injecting controversial political matters into the discussion." These newspapers then concluded their report with the supposed fact that Fr. Gerlock was "given his day in court and was represented by three lawyers, among them ex-Senator Lorenzo Tanada." Apparently, Marcos' eyes and ears in the U.S. have ignored the well-documented accounts by the foreign media of Fr. Gerlock's deportation which was seven-minutes long — not enough time to defend himself, but just to hear "Guilty as charged," then be whisked away.

Fr. Gerlock, in his nationwide speaking tour, has touched the hearts of thousands of overseas Filipinos by telling the truth about the Philippines. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that the Philippine Herald and Filipino Reporter attempt to discredit him.

The efforts spent by the pro-Marcos papers and agents such as Gonzales to slander the anti-martial law movement are only indicative of the growing isolation of the Marcos regime abroad. This is especially so in face of the tremendous impact Gerlock's speaking tour has had in the Filipino community exposing the repressive character of the martial law dictatorship. □

By NORMA DE LEON

## At Carter's Request—

# Marcos to Get U.S. Aid Increase

By SEVERINA RIVERA  
AMLC/FFP Congress  
Project Coordinator

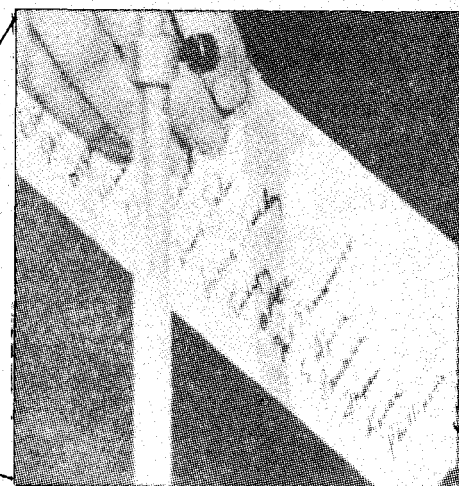
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Philippines is the only country in the world where the Carter administration has increased the Military Assistance Program (MAP) despite recent legislation ordering its phase out. The MAP, a component of military aid which provides the military hardware and training free, was retained for the Philippines upon request of Pres. Carter. The aid request for the Philippines was also increased from \$17 million in FY 1977 to \$19.6 million in FY 1978; total military aid request for FY 1978 amounts to \$40 million.

The Carter administration has claimed that its foreign assistance package reflects a new commitment to the protection of human rights abroad. Yet as far as the Philippines is concerned, it does not differ from the Ford administration's practice of supporting the repressive Marcos dictatorship. Carter has even proposed more economic and military aid to the Marcos regime for FY 1978.

In the same token, undermining legislation barring aid to repressive regimes, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stressed that whatever the human rights violations in the Philippines, aid will not be cut off because of "overriding security considerations" (that is, the presence of U.S. bases). Human rights violations in the Philippines are only secondary considerations, Vance said. The Philippines is well-known in Congress as one of the most brutal, aid-receiving dictatorships.

### "I AM NOT SURPRISED"

Rene Cruz, National coordi-



CARTER'S LIST OF FOREIGN PRIORITIES. The Philippines [at bottom of list] was one of the "trouble spots" discussed by Pres. Carter during a press conference on foreign affairs last Jan.

nator of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines) expressed disappointment at the absence of any change in the Carter policies but said, "I am not surprised, Jimmy Carter and his IBM-Coke administration want to protect their own interests first." Cruz added, "But I hope Filipinos who have relied on Carter's strategy towards the Marcos dictatorship now realize that the change will come only when the citizens of this country exert public pressure and force this government to do so."

Cruz then cited the passage of the Human Rights Amendment which succeeded as a result of massive citizen pressure as proof of his conviction. He thought, however, that Congress would apply the Human Rights Amendment to the Philippines only after popular insistence that the U.S. bases are not worth maintaining at the cost of U.S. principles and ideals.

Already, a recent New York Times editorial (2/27) has stated: "Very seldom are our strategic interests so impor-

tant that they should cause us to overlook brutal violations of human rights." Thus, the Times is arguing that the U.S. bases are in fact, dispensable.

### CONGRESS ACTION

Since 1976 the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC) and the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) have prepared studies for the Congress and the U.S. public regarding the role of U.S. bases in the Philippines. Key legislators now agree that U.S. bases in the Philippines serve to corrupt the ideals that the American people possess for themselves and constitutes a source of repression for the Filipino people. (See related story this issue.)

In addition, economic aid to the Philippines, which is also covered by the Human Rights Amendment, has leaped from \$76.8 million in FY 1977 to \$100 million for FY 1978. This month, the FFP will present a study to Congress which shows that economic aid does not directly benefit the needy people in the Philippines, a precondition to continue such aid to a repressive regime. □

## Carter's Report on U.S. Bases in Philippines

# Aide Gropes for Justification

By PETER OWENS  
AK Correspondent

The Carter administration's arguments for maintaining U.S. bases in the Philippines were presented to a Congressional committee and challenged as not "developed" by Congressman Lester Wolff (D-NY) of the House International Relations Committee) during recent testimony of Carter spokespersons. Consequently, Congressman Wolff instructed spokesperson Richard Holbrooke (Asst. Secretary of State-Designate for East Asian Affairs) to submit a full report on the Bases by mid-April.

This report will be used during Congressional deliberations to enable Congress to study the Carter administration's claim that "overriding" security considerations far outweigh human rights in the Philippines.

In his written testimony, Holbrooke presented the administration's position as: "The U.S. continues to have

an interest in Southeast Asia and play an appropriate role there. We look forward, for example, to successful negotiations with the Philippines on the uses of bases there."

However, in colloquy, he admitted that the original usefulness of these bases to the U.S. "have been overtaken by events in Asia."

Under cross-examination by the committee, Holbrooke and General H.M. Fish of the Pentagon (who accompanied Holbrooke), contradicted each other and themselves on the question of the uses of the U.S. bases to the Philippines and seemed to grope for convincing arguments. Holbrooke noted, "Obviously, there is no serious, immediate, pressing (external) threat to the Philippines." Fish on the other had, claimed that these bases "obviously protected the Philippines." Their real purpose, he assured the committee, "is mutual interest, mutual defense."

But no response was made to Wolff's query as to where

this threat lay. Wolff then stressed, "Our concern is that our equipment not be used to put down internal dissent in other countries." Pentagon and State Department officials have been quoted as stating that U.S. military aid is intended for "internal security" — a euphemism for repression of political defense.

Wolff also informed Holbrooke, "I told General Romulo (Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary) that the American people will not stand for blackmail through the bases," referring to the \$1 billion aid or "rent" demanded by the Marcos regime for the continued presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines (See AK, Dec. 16, 1976-Jan. 15, 1976).

During the same hearings, Congressman Wolff also appeared dissatisfied with the administrations inability to present convincing justifications for increasing the Military Assistance Program to the Philippines from \$17 million (1977) to \$19.6 million for 1978. (See article above.) □

## Philippine National Day: New York Filipinos Unite to Celebrate June 12

By LENNIE MARIN  
AK Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY—Initial plans for a Philippine National Day celebration on June 12 were launched on Monday, February 27 following a meeting that formalized the Philippine National Day Committee (PNDC) here in this city.

Inspired by the success of last year's celebration, that drew more than 3,000 people, the PNDC planning meeting was attended by the following organizing groups: Silangan Association, Nipa Hut Restaurant, Philippine-American Youth Organization (PAYO), Emergency Defense Committee for Foreign Medical Graduates (EDC-FMG), Anti-Martial Law Alliance (AMLA-NY), Philippine Education Theater Arts League (PETAL), and the KDP. Present in the Sunday meeting were Dr. Edna Franco, Ms. Nida Bumogas, Mr. Alex Calma, Ms. Josie Josen, Ms. Nona Refi, Mr. A. Sian, Mr. Jun Lejarde, Mr. Artemio Lejarde, and Frs. Virgil Madrinan and Max Ocampo.

Supporting groups also include: Philippine Communities Executive Council (PCEC), Philippine Dance Company, Philippine Times, and the United Filipino Organization (UFO).

### UNITY—KEY FOR SUCCESSFUL JUNE 12

All those who attended the meeting voiced great enthusiasm for the forthcoming June 12 event while stressing the importance of celebrating the Filipino holiday as a whole and united community. As was proven last year, the group cited the spirit of "unity over and above our differences" as the key and most essential factor for a successful community celebration.

Last year's celebration confirmed the fact that different organizations and community persons can pull their efforts together in publicity work for the affair, generating financial support from the community, and most importantly, in developing a creative program and organizing display booths that reflected the varied cultural, political and economic perspective of the participants.

### PHILIPPINE HOLIDAY, NOW A TRADITION

The tremendous success of the "Barrio Fiesta" held last year, at Flushing Meadows Park, established the celebration of Philippine National Day as an annual tradition of this Filipino community. Filipinos, both young and old, avidly viewed display booths, participated in native games, and enjoyed listening to Kundiman and Filipino traditional songs at the cultural show. The "free admission" to the event was made possible through the financial support of the Filipino business sector, families and individuals.

In this year's celebration, the PNDC is going to undertake a bigger and better Philippine National Day. Hence, since some logistical work has begun, the committee is enjoining some other organizations and individuals in the community to actively

## Narciso-Perez...

(continued from front page)

the aide from the Institute who leaked the story to the press, had been suspended.

Jakim, who had been ill with terminal cancer, had suffered from severe depression and had attempted suicide on two occasions. On February 3, shortly after she was released from the hospital, she attempted her third and last suicide.

Because of her state of mind at the time, Jakim's confession would probably not stand in court but it could be used to undermine the prosecution's case against the two nurses. Already, the defense has moved to subpoena the FBI agents working on the case. It appears that Jakim was a prime suspect of the FBI when they initially conducted their investigation of the 50 mysterious respiratory failures at the hospital which resulted in 11 deaths. Jakim was suspected because she was one of two people on the night shift, during which time the respiratory failures occurred, who had access to the hospital pharmacy. The investigators suspected the patients had been injected with a powerful muscle-relaxant drug. Both Narciso and Perez had no access to the pharmacy.

However, for reasons still undisclosed, the FBI later dropped Jakim as a suspect. The Defense, who had no knowledge of Jakim prior to this development, believes that if the FBI had willingly withheld from the Defense

## Filipinos Speak Out —

# I-Hotel Tenants Pledge to Fight!



The elderly residents of San Francisco's International Hotel have played a dynamic role in this nine-year struggle for the right to decent, low-income housing. [AK photos]

On March 4, 1977, the appeals court turned down an appeal of the International Hotel [I.H.] lawyers to have Bryon Arnold disqualified as the presiding judge in the case. The I.H. tenants contend that Judge Arnold is biased against the hotel. I.H. lawyers are now trying to appeal the decision to the California Supreme Court level. In the meantime, the tenants are bracing themselves for the worst...a possible eviction if Judge Arnold remains on the case and decides against them.

By JEANETTE LAZAM  
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO (3/15) — What does it mean to have to live under the constant threat of eviction for the last nine years? How does one feel after a court battle that has just rendered a decision that you have no right to live in your present home?

The tenants of the International Hotel especially the elderly Filipino and Chinese, are in that situation. They, along with many supporters have gone to every city court and most every Board of Supervisors meeting to appeal their case of eviction to the city government.

The pressures of this political and legal battle have taken its toll. Supporters have come and gone, others have arrived on the scene to add fresh drive and enthusiasm to the struggle. But for most of the tenants they have chosen not to come and go, but have remained steadfast in their fight against the Four Seas Investment Corporation and city government.

### INSIDE THE I.H.

Tension inside the I.H. has almost become a "normal" everyday part of living there. Sometimes the tension has become so unbearable that two tenants have had heart attacks and two others are in the hospital.

Mr. Claudio Domingo, a resident at the I.H. for over 15 years has been placed in the intensive care

participate in the effort. All suggestions and opinions at this early stage are needed for the good planning and preparation for an exciting and eventful June 12.

For further information contact Lenny Marin at 41-42 56th St., Woodside, Queens, NY 11377 or phone (212) 898-5673. □

any evidence it had on Jakim, it can move for dismissal of the case based on a mistrial. The prosecution which had earlier been found withholding evidence from the Defense was ordered by presiding Judge Philip Pratt to release all the evidence to the defense.

The Defense is also planning to subpoena the University of Michigan Neuro-Psychiatric Institute to interrogate them about Jakim's statements. The hospital has so far declined to reveal what it considered a "confidentiality" of a patient. The hospital has stated that it will only do so with the permission of Jakim's relatives.

Meanwhile, 78 potential jurors have already undergone rigorous questioning. Since many believe the case has racist overtones, the prospective jurors are carefully interrogated about their attitudes towards Filipinos. One question posed to the prospective jurors is "Have you ever heard the terms 'Jap,' 'Chinks,' 'Gooks' used before?" The jurors are also asked if they believed Filipinos or Asians have a different view towards the value of life. The court has to choose 16 jurors, 12 as regulars and 4 as alternates.

In these past two months, the prosecution's case against the two nurses has been considerably weakened. The testimonies of two key prosecution witnesses have been dismissed by the court as inadmissible evidence.

The Defense attorney of the two nurses feels optimistic about the outcome of the trial. As Narciso herself stated: "When it is over, I believe, it will come out in favor of us." □

unit of Letterman General Hospital. For quite sometime he had complained of shortness of breath and increased pain in his abdomen. Although he had been sick for months before, the uncertainty of the fate of his home has only served to aggravate his condition.

When I visited him in the hospital, his first remark was: "How is our fight going, did we win?" Mr. Domingo is not an unusual tenant, for many of the residents of the hotel are elderly and not in the best of health. They have led hard lives as farmworkers, cannery packers, and merchant seamen. They were a part of the backbone of this nation whose labor was built into the ports and farmlands of California and salmon industry of Alaska.

The hotel is their "last port of call" and also their last fight against the social and racial injustices they have experienced. Their bodies are frail, but their minds and spirit are strong.

Shouting from the top of their voices, "Stop the eviction, we won't move — make the city government responsible for all people's housing needs," these slogans are not full of hot air; they are demands that the tenants have directed towards the city government.

The city government is also no longer a mystery to the tenants. Before, it was maze of offices, bureaus, agencies, etc., that tenants dragged their feet to, and often times were turned away. And although the bureaucratic set-up still exists it has become clear to the tenants where they feel they must apply the pressure.

"The mayor is the only office that can intervene in the eviction case..." said Mrs. De la Cruz, "He must be responsible to us or else!"

Or else what? "Or else he won't be mayor for very long. The International Hotel struggle is popular among many people, and he'd better listen to what the people are saying," said Wahat Tampao, another tenant.

The political careerism of these politicians have also become exposed through this struggle. The tenants have successfully taken their issue to the public but have learned that city government is not responsive or responsible as public servants. In recent weeks, the I.H.T.A. have asked repeatedly for an audience with the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. Yet their requests have fallen upon deaf ears.

Why is this so, when the function of city government is to listen to its constituency and serve the needs of the people?

"This type of democracy is lopsided," said Felix Ayson, a I.H. tenant for 10 years. "If we have no money, if we are poor they don't listen to us, they send us from one office to the other and its all the same answer — we can't help you."

But for Felix as well as others, they have come to know and understand that if the government won't listen, you must make them listen. "We must organize and continue to organize a broad support," exclaimed Mr. Llamera, a merchant seaman and tenant. "Without their support, we cannot win!" he concluded.

Support is needed on every avenue that the tenants plan to take action. Whether the case is tied up in court or it is a march or a demonstration, the city government must be made aware that the tenants are still determined to fight for their rights. It is true they are old, and in this society the elderly are often forgotten and discarded. But for the tenants of the International Hotel, they remain an example for all of us that we are never too old to fight for what we know is right. □

# DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

Despite 'Aid Cut-Off'

## U.S. STILL SUPPORTS ARGENTINE JUNTA

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

While the Carter Administration's announced aid cuts to three countries for their violations of human rights sets a precedent for U.S. foreign policy, Carter's supposed new posture is not expected to greatly affect other channels of U.S. monies which help support these repressive regimes.

A case in point is Argentina, a long-time recipient of U.S. aid. Argentina was slated for \$32 million in U.S. military aid which was reduced to \$15 million for fiscal year 1978. Despite the \$17 million "loss" in potential U.S. aid, the military junta of Gen. Jorge Videla will continue to receive millions more in financial aid from U.S. bilateral programs and international agencies.

### OTHER CHANNELS OF U.S. SUPPORT

Especially prominent in the multilateral institutions which have helped prop up the financially ailing Videla regime are U.S. banks and lending agencies. In the past, these institutions have not hesitated to channel massive amounts of money to the regime, and even with Pres. Carter espousing a more humane and morally responsible foreign policy, their policy is not expected to greatly alter in the near future.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank, for fiscal year 1976, readily loaned \$68.6 million to Argentina for the purpose of developing export trade for the U.S. and other foreign companies located there. In August 1976 U.S. Embassy reports from Buenos Aires stated that more ExIm Bank loans should become available because of the "economic stabilization programs" being developed by the junta.

These "stabilization programs," modeled after

those instituted by the Chilean junta at the urging of U.S. economist Milton Friedman, include massive layoffs of government workers and implementing strict wage controls while lifting controls on foreign businesses. The result is massive unemployment, now estimated at 15 per cent; record inflation now hitting an annual 365 per cent; and a staggering cost of living increase, estimated at 347 per cent.

Other agencies helping fund the Videla junta — and which receive their monies primarily from the U.S. government — have recently increased their lending programs to Argentina. The World Bank (WB) approved a \$115 million loan for a privately owned electricity transmission project in Buenos Aires; the Inter-American Development Bank began to increase its lending program in 1976, approving two loans totalling \$150 million since the Videla coup a year ago; and the International Monetary Fund, as well as other financial sources, has given more than \$2 billion in credit to help Argentina pay off its massive foreign debt.

Direct U.S. military aid to the Videla junta began after last year's coup and have been made with the intent and purpose to "support the program of (Argentina's) Armed Forces modernization, particularly their counter-insurgency and sea control capabilities." (State Department report, emphasis added.)

This military aid to the junta helps to support their right-wing death squads which have been responsible for the deaths and disappearances of hundreds of Argentinians and foreign nationals there who were involved with leftist groups and

organizations. According to the State Department's January report on the conditions of human rights in Argentina, "most atrocities are carried out by rightwing extremist groups made up of police and paramilitary personnel."

For this year, a total of \$49.3 million in U.S. military aid was approved to support Videla's regime. Some \$48.4 million of this was earmarked for military sales credits, meaning the money would be used to purchase weapons and equipment from the U.S. government. Last year's aid included a high proportion of helicopters and tactical radio equipment, similar to those used by U.S. troops in Vietnam.

The projected cuts in direct U.S. military aid to the Videla junta, are for fiscal year 1978 and not expected to greatly hinder the junta's repressive character nor seriously threaten Videla's ability to maintain even its present unpopular rule. Billions more in direct aid and through other multilateral channels are expected to continue bolstering the junta, and the Carter administration is not expected to alter any of these channels of aid.

In this respect, the Carter administration's recent military aid cut to Argentina can be seen as a highly publicized yet largely cosmetic effort. Given the other forms of aid continuously flowing to Argentina, it does not appear that the recent reductions of direct military aid will seriously affect the junta, nor get them to change their repressive and undemocratic character. Despite Washington's supposed pro-human rights stance, Jimmy Carter remains the shadow behind the Jorge Videla regime. □

### Billions in Aid to Repressive Regimes

## Carter's Human Rights Policy Reveals Double Standard

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

In an attempt to allay fears that the Carter administration was ignoring its commitments to human rights abroad, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced Feb. 24 that U.S. foreign aid to Argentina, Uruguay and Ethiopia would be reduced due to human rights violations in those countries.

The Secretary of State, however, also made it clear at the same time that the Carter administration would not extend these moves to "strategically placed allies, whatever their violations of human rights." Vance cited South Korea as one such country and the White House announcement left little doubt that "national security interests" would again be playing a major role in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The apparent duplicity in the Carter administration's stand on human rights was further evidenced by Vance's statement which stressed that in many countries "security commitments are overriding" any concern for human rights. Thus, a whole array of repressive regimes are slated to continue receiving U.S. aid.

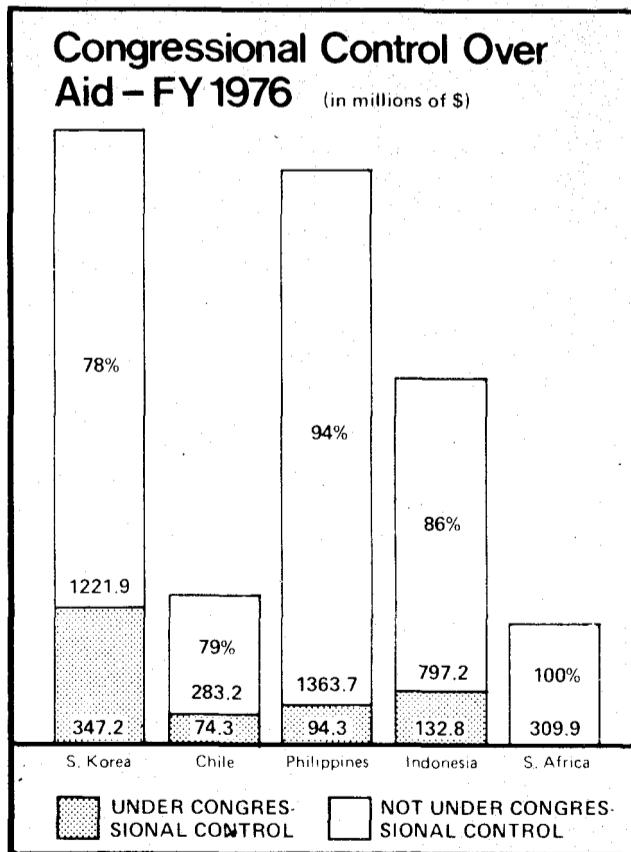
Among these "strategically placed U.S. allies" are the Philippines and Iran where both the regimes of Ferdinand Marcos and the Shah have been condemned internationally for their blatant violations of human rights and their indiscriminate use of torture against political opponents. Besides these two countries, numerous other repressive regimes have their country's police and military funded, equipt and trained by U.S. military aid.

During the presidential race last year, Carter made the human rights question a key issue in the campaign, one of the cornerstones of his attacks against former President Ford's foreign policy. Carter openly criticized Ford for not using U.S. foreign aid as a leverage to better human rights condition's abroad.

"I think the allocation of foreign aid and the normal friendship of our country," Carter said during the campaign, "would be determined or affected, certainly, by the attitude of those countries towards human rights."

Despite this pre-election position, the Carter administration has made only cosmetic efforts towards altering U.S. aid to repressive regimes.

For a while, Washington focused the human rights issue on Moscow vis-a-vis Carter's letter to Soviet dissident Andre Sakharov. Only recently has the discussion again shifted to those countries where U.S. aid totals a massive \$5 billion annually, with most of that aid going to unpopular military regimes in Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America.



[Graph: International Bulletin]

While Carter has portrayed himself as a champion of human rights with promises of a morally accountable foreign policy, the White House has yet to implement a foreign policy reflecting the sentiments of 70 per cent of the U.S. populace which wants the U.S. to cut aid to repressive regimes abroad.

And after legislating that the U.S. State Department must report on the condition of human rights in countries that receive U.S. aid, the Congress has

yet to get a full accounting from the White House.

Even with increased Congressional review, in the dispersal of U.S. aid abroad, a recently released study by the Washington-based Center for International Policy (CIP) shows that Congress has minimal control over the amount of aid that goes to foreign rightwing regimes.

According to the CIP study, about 69 per cent of U.S. and multilateral foreign aid to other countries for fiscal year 1976 escaped any direct congressional review. The study included those funds provided directly through U.S. bilateral programs in addition to funds from international institutions like the World Bank.

The President and the executive branch have 11 U.S. and multilateral channels to send funds to rightwing regimes where the absence of congressional review "amounts to a permanent end-run around Congress" according to the study.

"For some countries whose repressive policies have made them unpopular with Congress, and a sizeable segment of American opinion," says the study, "the proportion of foreign aid escaping congressional control is even higher." Among those countries cited in the study were:

- South Korea, which received \$1.6 billion in credits, guarantees and insurance through 12 U.S. bilateral and U.S.-supported multilateral agencies — "more than any other U.S. aid recipient except Israel." Only 22 per cent of this aid was subject to U.S. congressional approval.

- The Philippines, which was the recipient of \$1.5 billion in similar aid, and which a mere 6 per cent was subject to review by Congress.

- Chile, received \$357 million, only 21 per cent authorized by Congress.

- Indonesia, recipient of \$930 million, 14 per cent approved by Congress.

- South Africa, received \$310 million from two U.S. programs and the International Monetary Fund, none of which was approved by Congress.

The CIP study states that Congress is not only unable to control these aid disbursements, but that it is not even aware that the funds exist. The President and a special agency — the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies — oversee a total of 15 conduits of foreign aid. □

## Imelda Back in Libya

# R.P.-MNLF Peace Talks Break Down..

By VICTORIA LUNA

A hurried flight to Tripoli, Libya, by Philippine First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos, accompanied by Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile, Solicitor Gen. Estelito Mendoza, and Constabulary chief Fidel Ramos on Mar. 10 revealed the seriousness of the collapse of negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Republic of the Philippines.

Mrs. Marcos' special brand of diplomacy was a key factor in inducing Libyan leader Moammar Khaddafi, chief foreign sponsor of the MNLF, to urge the rebel group into negotiations. Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos, who announced that he is "putting complete trust in Col. Khaddafi," hopes the First Lady's personal touch will inspire the Libyan head of state to intervene in the current deadlock in his favor.

Until this last week, government pronouncements have avoided revealing the seriousness of the stalemate reached by the negotiators when the talks were "indefinitely recessed" March 5. Rodney Tasker of the Far Eastern Economic Review points out in the magazine's March 11 issues, however, that one problem in reporting on the Tripoli negotiations all along has been that "virtually the only source of information about the talks was Marcos."

### INFORMATION CONTROLLED FROM THE START

Pres. Marcos has managed to control information about the negotiations from the beginning. After the preliminary agreement between the MNLF and Republic of the Philippines panels was signed in Tripoli last Dec. 24, Marcos refused to allow the text of the accord to be published in the Philippines. Since that time, he has issued decrees, created administrative bodies, and made numerous pronouncements defining the character of autonomy and the way in which it is to be implemented.

In an interview with Tasker, MNLF spokesman in Manila, Farouk Hussin, reveals that autonomy — as defined by Marcos — represents a violation and re-interpretation of the preliminary agreement and that Marcos has repeatedly lied to the public about the MNLF position. A copy of the agreement published locally, which is widely believed to be valid, bears out Hussin's accusations.

Two major areas of disagreement between the MNLF and the Marcos government stalemated the latest round of negotiations, scheduled for Feb. 5-Mar. 3, from the beginning. The first was Marcos' attempt to reduce the area of autonomy, agreed upon in the preliminary agreement as 13 provinces, through the calling of a plebiscite to ask residents if they wish to become part of an autonomous region. The second major problem was a series of actions by Marcos over the last three months which severely altered autonomy as defined in the Tripoli accord.

### MNLF ADAMANTLY OPPOSED

Although Marcos announced to the Batasang Bayan last Feb. 15 that plebiscite was called for in the text of the agreement and that the MNLF had recognized it as an internal matter within the sovereignty of the Philippines, Hussin confirms earlier reports that the MNLF has opposed the poll all along. "This is very firm," he says. "We will not be a party to this. This is not part of the agreement. We will not recognize the plebiscite . . ."

The way in which Marcos has chosen to implement the poll suggests that he is trying to exclude three provinces — South Cotabato, Davao del Sur, and Palawan — from the original 13. Hussin's response to this move: "The question of territory is very, very clear in the agreement. I don't know why they have chosen to confuse the situation by mentioning the other three [provinces] as not being part of the agreement. We were made to believe that the second round of talks was just on details — autonomy has already been defined."

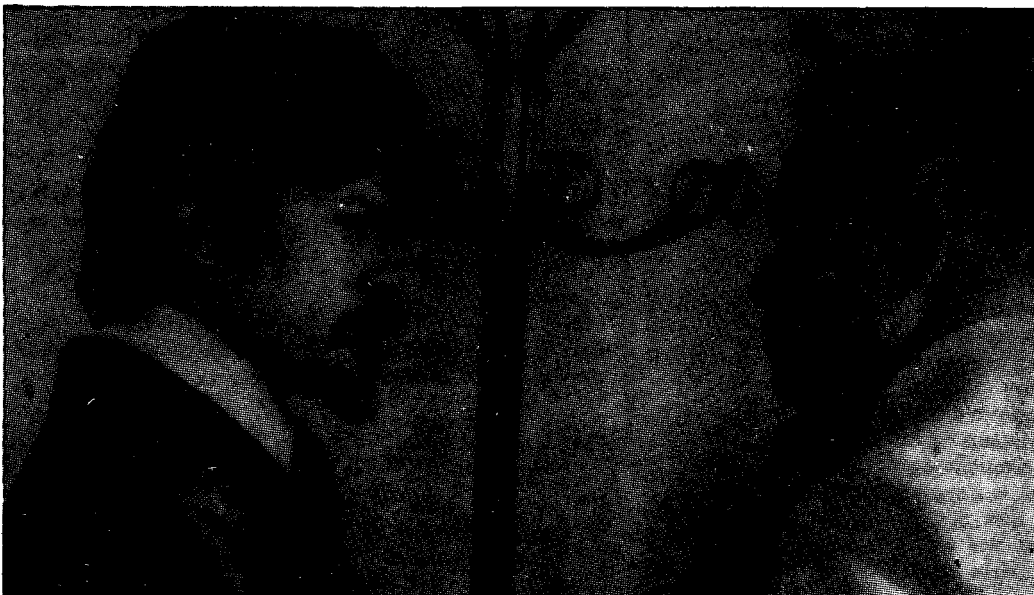
According to the preliminary agreement, autonomy was defined not only in terms of area, but in specific economic, political and administrative functions which will fall to the government of the autonomous region. Marcos has taken a number of steps recently indicating that his version of autonomy will represent a local extension of central government control.

### POINT OF CONFLICT

A major point of disagreement between Marcos and the MNLF has concerned the regional security

Nur Misuari [left], chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] talks to Undersecretary of Defense, Carmelo Barbero [right] during a break in the Tripoli Talks last December.

[AK file photo]



force. Although Muslims already enjoy the right of joining the armed forces under current Philippine law, Marcos interpreted this point in a recent speech as, "That merely means, if you want to join the armed forces, sure, qualify, train, by all means because whether you are Muslims or non-Muslims you have the right to be a part of your armed forces . . . But to take them out bodily without any further qualifications and recognize them as the only armed forces in the area — no."

Hussin directly contradicts this interpretation: ". . . In the agreement it mentions that we will have our own security forces. There was no question of being under the direct supervision of the Armed Forces of the Philippines."

### MNLF DEMAND

The MNLF reaction to Marcos' refusal to abide by the Tripoli accord was to insist that he issue a decree incorporating all 13 provinces into an autonomous region. Tasker discloses the details of the decree drawn up by the MNLF for Marcos to sign. It calls for the formation of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Region. The region is to have its own seal and flag and its capital is to be Zamboanga City.

The decree demands the formation of the region-

al security force, with the MNLF's military arm, the Bangsa Moro Army, as its nucleus. It also calls for the immediate withdrawal of all elements of the government's armed forces stationed in the region because of the conflict.

### MARCOS' RESPONSE

Marcos' response to the circulation of the MNLF's decree reveals the extent to which he has deceived the Filipino people about the Tripoli accord and his duplicity in negotiating with the MNLF. In spite of the fact that the proposed decree merely reiterates the terms of the Tripoli agreement which has already been signed by government negotiators, Marcos considers its publication "a violation of the Tripoli accords."

According to Marcos' newspaper, the Manila Journal, "The President has described these demands as only a negotiating position of the MNLF . . . [chief negotiator Carmelo] Barbero has been directed by the President to convey the Philippine government's displeasure over the leakage of the MNLF demand for autonomy."

Marcos' hypocritical pose of righteous anger has been accompanied by reports in the controlled

(continued on page 6)

## NEWS ROUND-UP

You can look for the Philippines to launch a big public relations blitz in the United States in the near future, one of the results of a recent visit to the U.S. by Philippines First Lady Imelda Marcos.

One of the reasons for her visit was to inspect proposals from half a dozen public relations agencies which hope to land a hefty contract to represent the Manila government in the U.S.

Mrs. Marcos become more convinced than ever than some kind of public relations effort is necessary after a session with the New York Times.

She claimed that the Times people kept "harping" on the martial law issue.

Imelda's big public relations effort will be aimed mostly at editorial writers, opinion columnists and radio-TV commentators and is expected to begin soon. [The Asia Letter]

PARANAQUE, RIZAL (BMP) — The slow-down strike of La Suerte Cigar and Cigarette factory workers is still in progress. The issues at stake are 13 month bonus pay, overtime pay, and other demands for better working conditions. Lately, management has used the Metrocom to harass the workers. Two machinists were arrested for alleged sabotage and destruction of machinery.

"Kapwa Ko, Mahal Ko" a popular TV program, for charity, was ordered scrapped from television by Imelda Marcos last Jan. 12. In a memorandum signed by the dictator's wife, "Kapwa Ko, Mahal Ko" was branded "inimical [enemy-like]" to the image of a "prosperous New Society" and thus deemed "unfit" for "mature viewing." According to the memorandum the "crime" of "Kapwa Ko..." was that it showed "too much poverty" while doing bits of philanthropy.

"Kapwa Ko..." was a daily TV program that helped get free medical and financial aid to poor people who could not afford decent hospitalization or expensive medicine, clothing and other basic needs. Before its censorship, hundreds of

sick and poor people would crowd the TV station galleries to avail of the services the program offered.

Apart from the fact that Mrs. Marcos would not allow the New Society's image to be tarnished by authentic glimpses of Philippine reality, Mrs. Marcos was reportedly miffed that "Kapwa Ko..." diverted the limelight from her "charity work." Last Year, "Kapwa Ko..." mobilized more resources than Imelda, during the Mindanao earthquake rehabilitation drive. [BMP]

The film "Monsieur Verdoux" by Charlie Chaplin was stopped from being shown at the Quad Theater last Jan. 25 by hacks of the Board of Censors. When asked for the reason, the Board of Censors simply stated that the order came from the military. "Monsieur Verdoux" is a socio-satirical movie depicting the crisis and corrupt activities of capitalists in Europe during the depression of the 1930's. The film "Sacada" was also banned as "subversive" by the dictatorship for depicting the oppression experienced by the sacada (seasonal sugar worker) at the hands of landlords and plantation foremen. [BMP]

ZAMBOANGA CITY [Reuters] — People who ignore cleanliness regulations in this city are likely to find themselves being paraded around town in a truck marked "We are dirty people." The clean-up campaign is part of a drive to boost tourism in this seaside town called the "City of the Flowers" because of its colorful trees and bushes.

"We have to teach these people. We have to be firm," Col. Samuel Somera, a military civil relations officer in charge of the campaign told Reuters as he made his inspection tour of a sprawling cramped market by the sea. As he moved briskly around the area, bullhorn in hand, warning people to clean up or else, passageways were swiftly cleared, unlicensed and small goods scurried out of sight, and dozens of hand brooms swished up a cloud of dust. Everyone seemed to be sweeping. [3/2/77]