

# Ang KATIPUNAN

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National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



## Washington Tries to Undermine MNLF

# 'U.S. MEDDLING IN MINDANAO CONFLICT'



French journalist, Denis Reich, interviews MNLF field commanders. The BMLO has made spurious claims that it represents the Muslim people's struggle.

By VICTORIA LUNA

New evidence surfaced this week that the U.S.—that experienced meddler in the affairs of other nations and peoples—has been at work on the case of the raging conflict between the Moro people and the Philippine government which continues in Mindanao and Sulu.

Although the information is fragmentary and the picture somewhat hazy, the protagonists in this latest example of U.S. interference in a people's liberation struggle include the highly suspicious Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization (BMLO) and a shadowy figure named Peter Schaefer employed by the Washington-based firm Development Strategies, Inc.

### EDITORIAL ON CARTER'S INTERVENTIONIST POLICIES - PAGE 2

The evidence is contained in a document not yet released to the public, allegedly now in the hands of Washington columnist Jack Anderson. Anderson received the document, a report from Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon, Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Southern Command (AFP Southcom), to President Ferdinand E. Marcos dated Dec. 24, 1977, from Philippine News editor and Movement for a Free Philippines officer Steve Psinakis.

The letter, according to Eddie Monteclaro of the Philippine Times, who was shown a xerox copy by Psinakis, reports a discussion with Schaefer, newly returned from the Middle East, "on some initiatives, socio-economic as well as political, which are relevant to the resolution of the conflict in the southern Philippines."

Schaefer's chief message to Espaldon is that Nur Misuari, Secretary-General of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has been replaced by the BMLO coalition as the recognized leader of the Moro struggle. He adds that Islamic countries, with the exception of Libya, have shifted their support from the MNLF to the BMLO.

### IC AFFIRMS MNLF LEADERSHIP

The meeting of the Islamic Conference (IC) in Dakar, Senegal last May revealed the latter claim to be completely false. Only Misuari among Moro Filipinos was invited to address the group and the IC once more affirmed the MNLF as the "legitimate representative of Muslims in the southern Philippines."

With regard to the first allegation, *Maharlika*, the official organ of the MNLF, has vehemently denounced efforts by the former number two Central Committee Member, Hashim Salamat, to wrest control of the MNLF from Misuari and his followers by circulating a false "Instrument of Takeover." Salamat, who, according to Schaefer's report, is now with the BMLO, has been branded by the MNLF as a vicious traitor to the cause of the Moro people.

The gap between the Schaefer report and the facts raise two fairly disturbing questions: just who and what is the BMLO and why would a Peter Schaefer of Development Strategies, Inc., want to sell it to the Marcos government as the legitimate

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## Difficult Negotiations Alaskan Cannery Workers Sign Contract



Above, cannery workers in Alaska. The new contract between Seattle's ILWU Local 37 and the Alaskan salmon industry came about only after the union refused to dispatch workers. Contract gains plus insights on the rank and file move to revitalize the once militant union in a special story on page 7.

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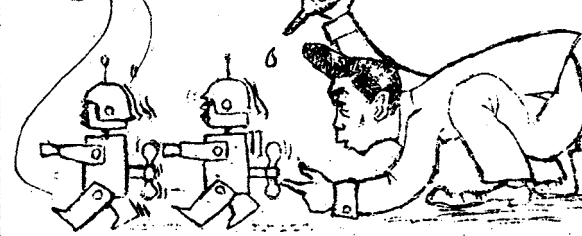
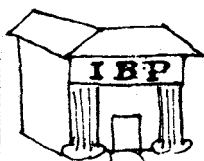
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Makinarya ni Marcos!

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# Editorial



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## CARTER'S FOREIGN POLICY: Back to the Cold War

By the AK EDITORIAL BOARD

In the last few weeks any illusion that the U.S. government was headed for a less interventionist foreign policy has vanished. For the anti-martial law movement, this development was recently brought home by the administration's successful opposition to any aid cut-off to the Marcos regime.

This move must be seen in the context of other alarming Carter maneuvers: stepping up military aid to the Park dictatorship in South Korea while suspending the pull-out of U.S.; killing any attempt to cut-off aid to the brutal Somoza regime of Nicaragua; and participating in the NATO plan to create an interventionist Afrika Korps to prop up regimes such as the CIA-installed Mobutu government in Zaire.

The president has indeed become more explicit in recent days. He has, in typical cold war fashion, assured the Soviet Union of nuclear destruction in the event of a European war; threatened to renew U.S. attempts to subvert the MPLA government in Angola; and sent Vice-President Mondale to Southeast Asia with a message that the U.S. is ready to revive the notorious SEATO alliance.

As Carter and his hard-line adviser Brezinski paint the inflammatory and ridiculous picture of "U.S. weakness and Soviet strength," the Congressional "human rights opposition" has crumbled. In the bankrupt cold war tradition of bi-partisanship, vacillating liberals and hard-line conservatives are falling into step to find the president espousing a "tough" defense and foreign policy. Even the leading liberal media now carry editorials suggesting that the "guilt-trip" over Vietnam has lasted too long.

But if the politicians and opinion-makers have not really learned anything from the disaster of the last fifteen years, the people have. There remains an overwhelming mood of anti-interventionism among the people of the U.S. The initial response to Carter's alarmist appeals has in fact, caused skepticism and distrust. This anti-interventionist mood, however, remains unorganized and spontaneous. And in the absence of organized grassroots pressure for an anti-interventionist foreign policy, the organized establishment faces no significant barrier in its irresponsible attempts to draw this country into new misadventures at the people's expense.

For the Philippine anti-martial law movement, it is both a necessity and a duty to contribute to forging a wider grassroots movement against intervention. It is a necessity, because U.S. foreign policy towards the Philippines is increasingly being determined not only by factors relevant to the U.S.-Philippine relationship, but also by the U.S. government's responses to the threat of overall U.S. interests by national liberation movements in areas like Africa. It is also a duty, because to be genuinely for anti-interventionism in the Philippines, one must be for anti-intervention everywhere. Popular organizations and coalitions, therefore, have become more imperative than ever. Sentiment is no longer sufficient; only organized popular movement will stem the renewed counter-revolutionary surge of the U.S. foreign policy. □

## Chicago's Fil-Am Council Unmasked

Last year Atty. Vic Aquino of the Filipino American Council of Chicago (FACC) was appointed by Philippine Consul Sanches to coordinate the Philippine Week Celebration in that city. On orders of the Consul, Aquino refused to allow the Filipino National Day Committee to participate in the celebration. When the FNDC reported this to the council, the council's rank and file members unanimously passed a resolution calling for the active participation of the entire Filipino community in the June 12 festivity and severely criticizing the Consul's action of meddling with the council's affairs.

This year, the same Consulate meddling is threatening the potentially strong unity that could be achieved at the Philippine National Day celebration. The following observations and thoughts of the writer explains how and why. — Editor

By EDDIE ESCULTURA  
AK CORRESPONDENT

Inductions are commonplace in our community and it is quite tempting to dismiss them as trivial. However, there is more to an induction than meets the eye. In fact it sets the tone for an organization and suggests the direction it would take under the new leadership.

The induction of the new officers of the Filipino-American Council of Chicago (FACC) last May 7 was no exception. Being an umbrella organization of 36 members, the FACC induction merits even more than just a passing interest.

At the outset I must commend the simplicity of the induction ceremony. It reflects a desire on the part of the leadership to come to grips with reality. After all the vast majority of the Filipinos here are common tao and have no particular inclination for that big induction ball at the Hilton or Hyatt Regency.

Certain thoughts came to my mind that evening. How would the FACC look like this coming year? Will there be changes in policies? Will the Council begin to deal with gut issues instead of being pre-occupied with queen contests and cotillions? Will the delegates have the power to chart the direction of the FACC or will this power continue to remain solely in the hands of the leadership or a clique within it? No one can presume to know the answers. The only clues are statements made by the elected officers and the induction process itself.

It was quite clear at the induction that the Council intends to adopt clearcut policies this coming year.

In the previous years, the Council had always declared itself neither political nor pro-Marcos. This meant that, in practice, anti-martial law activities were barred from the Council facilities at the Rizal Center while the Philippine Consulate continued to have access to them. Critics of the regime like Eugenio Lopez, Jr. and Sergio Osmena, Jr. were barred from speaking at the Rizal Center while the Council sponsored forums, arranged speaking engagements for such Marcos apologists as Conrado Estrella, Gerardo Sicat and Macampatn Abbas. The FACC served as the base for such "New Society" propaganda blitz as the Balikbayan Roadshow in 1975 and has always been at the forefront of all major activities controlled by the Consulate. Last year the Consulate used the FACC booth at the International Fair to display Marcos government propaganda materials. The past president of the FACC used to harass activists by taking their pictures for the Consulate. The list is endless but these few examples suffice to describe the character of the FACC. The FACC calls such policy non-political. Fine. What's wrong with calling a skunk a dove? continued on page 8



—Carter's 'Human Rights' Skeletons—

## Support The Zimbabwe Medical Drive!

As the liberation struggle enters its sixth year, casualties among the Zimbabwe people and freedom fighters have increased, with the Smith regime launching increasingly more vicious campaigns against the Patriotic Front and its supporters. Already in the first few months of this year, more casualties have been reported among the Zimbabwe people due to government repression than at any time previous in the war.

### GOALS OF THE MEDICAL DRIVE CAMPAIGN

To offset this grave situation, the medical campaign has pledged to raise \$50,000 by June 1 that will enable the Patriotic Front to purchase much needed medical supplies. Greatly needed supplies include: penicillin, quinine to treat malaria, IV tubing, replacement of a mobile medical van that was destroyed during a recent attack by Rhodesian government troops, etc. In addition, textbooks, assorted first aid supplies and other resources can be of great help to the Patriotic Front.

The Patriotic Front now controls one third of the country which includes two million people. In addition, the Front has established refugee camps located in neighboring Mozambique and Botswana to assist Zimbabweans displaced by the Smith regime's anti-guerrilla, anti-people campaigns.

A wide array of community and progressive groups have pledged support to the Zimbabwean Medical Drive, including the Union of Democratic Filipinos [KDP]. Donations can be sent c/o Ang Katipunan, P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA 94623. Checks should be made payable to The Zimbabwe Medical Drive. □

## Help Sustain The AK

Help sustain our efforts to continue bringing the most up to date and important news coverage about developments in the Philippines and in the Filipino community here in the U.S.

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## PHILIPPINES

## R.P. Copper Profits Drop 40 per cent

The U.S.-dictated policy of holding down raw materials prices continues to have a devastating effect on the Philippine copper industry. Recently released figures reveal that the profits of the country's seven leading copper-mining firms dropped by 40.4 per cent in 1977. The seven firms account for 98 per cent of the country's copper sales.

Two of the firms, Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp., and Western Minolco, incurred net losses, while three others, Atlas Consolidated, Philex Mining, and Marcopper, suffered a severe decline in profits. Only Benguet Consolidated and Lepanto managed to increase their earnings.

The trend continues this year. Atlas recorded a net profit for the first quarter of 1978 that was 96 per cent below the figure for the same quarter last year. This decline is all the more dramatic in light of Atlas' increase in sales of 34 per cent. The 1977 data on the top seven firms typifies the same pattern. Although profits declined by 40 per cent, together the firms recorded an increase in sales for 1977 of 14.84 per cent over the figure for 1976.

This steep drop in profits explains the eagerness of the Philippine government and its mining company partners in the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp. (PASAE) to begin construction on a local smelter.

Atlas, like most other Philippine mining firms, currently pays \$.18 to \$.20 per pound to have its ore smelted in Japan. This leaves only \$.36 per pound for the firms to squeeze a profit from. Atlas and other government sources are now blaming high smelting charges rather than the dip in world prices for the industry's predicament. □

## Marcos Trumpets U.S. 'Concession'

President Ferdinand E. Marcos last month boasted of the one significant economic concession he exacted from U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale during the latter's visit to Manila. He proudly announced to the U.P. Vanguard, Inc. a tariff reduction on Philippine exports of coconut oil and mahogany to the U.S.

What Marcos failed to mention, however, is that, in exchange, the Philippines has agreed to liberalize tariff rules on 81 American export items.

Under the expired Laurel-Langely Agreement, coconut oil entered the U.S. tariff-free. When the agreement expired in 1974, the U.S. slapped a tariff of \$.01 per pound upon the product. In 1977 the Philippines paid \$10.7 million on the 485,601 tons it exported to the U.S.

The Philippine government has repeatedly protested both the coconut oil fee and the 20 per cent tariff on mahogany plywood which places the Philippines at a disadvantage relative to other wood-exporting countries. The U.S., in its efforts to regain the parity rights it lost with the expiration of the Laurel-Langely Agreement, has used the tariffs as bargaining tools to pressure the Philippines into accepting its terms.

While the U.S. move to do away with the coconut oil tariff altogether and reduce the mahogany tax from 20 to 12 per cent appears to be a concession, the Philippine government's reciprocal action all but neutralizes its effect. □

## R.P. Seeks Canadian Uranium

Concern over Australia's unreliability as a longterm source of uranium has prompted the Philippine government to seek an alternative source in Canada. The Australian uranium industry and government confront strong opposition from the Uranium Moratorium, a broad coalition of trade unions, critics and environmentalists who support the struggle of aborigines to maintain control over their tribal lands, where uranium deposits lie. The mining process threatens the aborigines with cultural genocide.

In March of this year, Philippine Energy Secretary, Geronimo Velasco headed a negotiating team to Australia, and was told by the Australian government that the requested initial supply of 350 metric tons in 1979, as well as annual supplies in subsequent years cannot be met. The earliest uranium mines will not be in production until the latter part of 1981.

Because of Australia's response, another Philippine mission was dispatched to Ottawa, Canada from May 12 to May 16 to see if uranium can be purchased. Canada's uranium mining industry is expanding quickly and has experience with export contracts. In addition, Canada's proximity to the U.S. presents an advantage. The Philippines has a contract to have its ore enriched in the U.S. Transport costs would therefore be cut.

The search for an alternative to Australian uranium has just been one of a string of problems precipitated by the ambitious nuclear reactor project. Previous problems include big corruption scandals involving Marcos' cronies, difficulties in acquiring licensing from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, warnings about more than 200 technical flaws with the power plant itself, and the growing local environmental movements. Reports say the subject remains a politically sensitive one in Manila because it indicates that the Marcos government has still to finalize long-term sources of uranium. □

### 13 Generals Forced to Retire

## Marcos Moves Against Military



Gen. Alfredo Montoya [left], and Gen. Mario Espina [center] both PC Zone Commanders and Gen. Tomas Diaz [right], P.C. Vice Chief of staff—all victims of Marcos recent tough stance towards the military.

By VICTORIA LUNA

"Marcos has lost almost all of his domestic support even from groups who initially favored the imposition of martial law," said one Philippine-watcher several months ago. "All he has left is the military."

Now it has become questionable whether he has even that.

When Ferdinand E. Marcos announced shortly after the May 7-8 visit of U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale that he planned to retire 44 of the country's 77 generals before the end of June, and abolish the four Philippine Constabulary (PC) zones, no one took him quite seriously.

But shortly thereafter, it was announced that Marcos had approved the retirement of 13 of the top brass whose extensions of service expired May 1. Among them were Brig. Gen. Alfredo Montoya, Brig. Gen. Mario Espina and Brig. Gen. Ernesto Gidayá, commanders of three of the four PC zones. The list also included Brig. Gen. Tomas Diaz, PC deputy Chief of Staff and Brig. Gen. Alfredo Basa, Task Force Ley-sam (Leyte-Samar) commander.

### "SUPPORT ME—OR ELSE"

Prior to May 1, a full 47 of the country's generals had been on extensions beyond the standard 30 years of service. Of these, only seven, including the country's key military leaders, have been granted indefinite extensions.

Three more generals, in addition to the 13 recently retired, will see their terms lapse before the end of May and 24 more by the end of the year.

This move makes way for ambitious young officers whose advancement has been stymied by the prolonged terms of over one-half of the nation's generals.

### MISGIVINGS ABOUT LOYALTY

But, in the light of recent events—including Marcos' speech last May 6 to the U.P. Vanguard (R.O.T.C.) warning against U.S. attempts to "destabilize the regime" and the recent statement by a group of nationalist officers opposed to martial law—the move suggests that Marcos has misgivings about the military's loyalty.

Since the president has not moved against any specific group identified as opposed to his regime, but has simply

allowed terms to expire, his action reads as a general warning to the entire military to support him—or else.

### REPLACEMENT OF PC ZONES WITH REGIONAL COMMANDS

The replacement of the four PC zones with 10 regional commands is a bit more puzzling. It may simply mean that the military, which has expanded from 65,000 to approximately 200,000 since the declaration of martial law, has become too unwieldy for the PC, a major division, to be effectively administered through four swollen commands.

Then also the expansion of NPA fighting fronts to 20 stable guerrilla zones in the last few years and the continuing war in the south may have necessitated greater military flexibility than the pre-martial law zone structure allowed.

Given the increasingly perilous state of Marcos' martial law regime, however, it is difficult to rule out altogether the possibility that the zone commanders, with their tremendous control over civilian as well as military affairs in their regions, may have appeared to be too great a threat to the beleaguered dictator. □

### Macapagal, Others Affected

## REGIME IMPOSES TRAVEL BAN

Former president Diosdado Macapagal is the latest victim of a post-election travel ban secretly imposed by President Marcos to prevent his critics from leaving the country. Macapagal, a long-time critic of the regime was denied a diplomatic passport and thus has been unable to attend a Tehran conference. The ex-president claims that his request was turned down because of his record of public opposition to martial law. Macapagal added that his chances for leaving were further reduced by a private conference with Vice-President Walter Mondale who visited the Philippines last month. Mondale met with several opposition figures as a token gesture of U.S. dissatisfaction over Marcos' strong arm rule.

Government authorities how-

ever claim that Macapagal was not barred from leaving for political reasons but because he is ineligible for diplomatic passport.

Recent developments dispute this claim. Despite official denials of the existence of a travel ban the Washington Post reports that at least 460 personalities, including all opposition LABAN candidates, have been blacklisted for the express purpose of preventing them from overseas travels. The Macapagal incident is the second to happen in recent weeks.

Earlier, Jaime Cardinal Sin, the highest prelate of the country, was almost prevented from enplaning to Rome. Airport officials relented only after the Cardinal vigorously protested the ban. Sin was among those who

met with Mondale, and reportedly incurred Marcos' ire for writing letters denouncing the fraudulent April 7 elections.

The travel ban is just part of a host of moves undertaken by Marcos to curb the opposition and stifle popular unrest which soured to dramatic heights during the election period. Arbitrary arrests, surveillance and a purge designed to boot out disloyal civil servants have been the main trends over the post-election period.

Meanwhile, Lupita Aquino-Concio, sister of imprisoned senator Benigno Aquino, is taking the flack for the dictator's private war with her brother. Ms. Concio, a well-known film maker and TV producer has found herself jobless with the cancellation of almost all the TV shows she produces. □

## Distributing Anti-KBL Leaflets

# LABOR LEADER TORTURED, KILLED IN PASIG



Demonstrator is mauled by gang of Metrocom in 1971 rally. Incidents of police brutality are common place under martial law.

PASIG, Rizal, May 1—A labor leader was arrested, beaten and shot to death by three Marcos operatives in civilian attire last April 22 in Barrio Kapasigan, Pasig.

According to factory sources, Orlando Luarca, a worker at Sacoba Manufacturing Co. and a native of Marinduque, was killed shortly after being apprehended for distributing mimeographed letters protesting the fraud-marred Interim Batasang Pambansa elections. The letters called for a day of mourning over "the death of democracy."

Luarca's killers were identified by eyewitnesses as Robert Vasco, a trooper of 221st Constabulary detachment in Tikling; Pat. Antonio Buenavides, and a certain "Abe," both of the Pasig police.

The union leader's death was pieced together through eyewitnesses' accounts by the Kilusan ng Mamamayan Para sa Kalayaan (KMK), a broad alliance of anti-martial law forces.

The KMK's murder probe revealed the following: "Luarca was arrested in front of the Pasig church on the night of April 22 while handing out letters to church-goers and passers-by."

"They (his captors) frisked him and confiscated all his things. He was brought to Plaza Pariancillo where he was severely manhandled. They even branded him a criminal by calling him publicly a 'snatcher and thief.'

"They dragged him to a private jeep and then

drove up to the Pasig rotunda. The second round of investigation ensued with Luarca again suffering kicks and fist blows from the three.

"Apparently failing to extract information from him about the whereabouts of his companions, one of his arresting officers drew a gun and shot him in the neck, arms, and torso."

The controlled media, however, published an entirely different story. According to newspaper and radio reports, "Luarca appeared to have pulled a .22-caliber pistol from his bag and aimed at Vasco. At this instance Vasco's companions allegedly fired at the union official and Luarca died on the spot."

Meanwhile, reports say that Luarca's body was flown to Marinduque and buried this week.

In a post-mortem statement, the Sacoba Worker's Union extended its condolences to the family and friends of Luarca. "Ka. Orly's (Luarca's nickname) death was a great loss for the genuine trade union movement and the workingman's cause but his spirit shall forever dwell in our minds."

"Experience has again taught us that, with Ka. Orly's unflinching commitment to the people, there is a far greater need for all workers to unite and fight for their emancipation even if they be deemed 'subversives.'" □

Reprinted from BMP

## 'Meaningless Violence'

# Soldiers Murder 3, Wound 15

"The rot is eating through the heart of the military. Soldiers, trained to kill, are now shooting at each other, if not at civilians, on the slightest provocation."

So commented BMP on the occasion of one of the

two most recent cases of meaningless violence by soldiers against each other and civilians.

Last April 20, in Cebu City, a crazed Constabulary non-commissioned officer killed three and wounded eight other soldiers before being killed himself. The PC clamped a tight news blackout on the incident.

Reports, however, said Sgt. Jeremy Baring ran berserk inside the Cebu PC barracks at dawn and started firing at his sleeping companions, killing three on the spot. Eight were wounded and listed in critical condition.

Sgt. Baring was later found dead after he exploded a fragmentation grenade, press reports said. But one report said that Baring was shot by other troopers awakened by the firing.

Sgt. Baring had come from Mindanao where he served with government forces fighting the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), military arm of the Moro National Liberation Front.

Twelve days later, in Mindanao itself, a motorcycle-riding Army draftee fired a grenade launcher at a taxi, wounding seven people, according to police sources.

The alleged attacker, identified as Jeremias Ablayan, 19, was captured by police along with his 21-year-old cousin on the outskirts of Davao City.

Authorities said the two youths chased the cab on Friday night after they were almost knocked down, and at close range, the draftee fired his M-79 grenade launcher, wounding the driver, four passengers and a man and his wife walking home.

Eyewitnesses said the soldier, who was in full Army uniform, smelled of liquor and carried a rifle and several grenades. □

## In Protest To Atrocities

# PC Commander Resigns

"If the people recognize the NPA as their army, and not the AFP, then there is no reason for our existence."

Those were the words of Col. De Villa, PC Provincial Commander of Bacolod as he resigned from military service. His resignation came shortly after a wave of protests against military abuses swept Southern Visayas for over a month.

A huge march and rally of 5,500 people in Bacolod City was held on March 5th this year. The group denounced the trend of terrorism, torture, murder, destruction of property, and other sadistic practices of the military. March 8 saw the stirring culmination of the four-week protest, when thousands took to the streets to demonstrate their grief, anger and disgust.

As a postscript to a widespread outcry, a protest mass was held inside the Bacolod Police Headquarters on March 12. As accounts of torture, rape and other AFP-afflicted atrocities were read, witnesses report that even the police officers who attended the mass were moved to tears. □

# Bataan Folks Win Another Pollution Battle

In response to prolonged pressure from a broad coalition of Bataan residents, Mayor Artemio Saldana of Samal, Bataan and members of the local *sangguniang bayan* ordered a pulp and paper firm that had polluted the province's air and waters for nearly ten years to close shop.

According to *Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas* (BMP) the order came last May 1 shortly after more than 2,000 Samal residents marched around the town and demanded the closure of Bataan Pulp and Paper Mills, Inc. (BPPMI).

The march, spearheaded by the Kilusan ng Mamamayan Laban sa Polusyon (People's Movement Against Pollution), marked the culmination of several years of protest and mass actions against the firm.

BPPMI, which was purchased by the group of Carlos Palanca and the Rufino family from Boise-Cascade, an American multi-national firm, has been the target of complaints from both local and foreign quarters because of its failure to set up safety devices to reduce pollution to tolerable levels.

## GROUP CONFRONTED BY POLICE

BMP correspondents who joined in the protest reported that at exactly 8 A.M., Kilusan members from a number of barrios converged and marched through the streets of Samal to the municipal building. The group was composed mainly of farmers, fishermen, shell gatherers, women and youths.



Carlos Palanca, with a company official: A militant people's movement forced his Bataan mill to stop polluting the air and waters.

Placards borne by the demonstrators read (in translation), "The People's Cry — Fight Pollution!" "The Foreigners Get the Profits; The People Get the Smell!"

The group was met by Mayor Saldana and about 30 heavily-armed military troopers. The mayor tried to dissuade the protesters from continuing the march. The marchers, however, were unmoved by the mayor's promises of concessions and proceeded to the paper mill site where they held a sit-in until 2 P.M.

Intimidated by the people's militance, Saldana and members of the *sangguniang bayan* called a meeting with BPPMI management which resulted in the cancellation of the paper firm's permit to operate.

## SMELTER SITE ANNOUNCED

In a related development, President Ferdinand Marcos announced that the embattled copper smelter plant originally planned for San Juan, Batangas will be set up in Palompan and Isabel towns in Leyte. The regime was forced to alter its plans for the smelter under heavy pressure from the Concerned Citizens of San Juan, Batangas which united the entire town in opposition to the plant on grounds of the severe pollution it would create.

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**Analysis:****R.P. Working Class Movement**

In observance of May 1st, International Workers Day, the staff of *Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas (Free Philippines News Service)* issued the following summary of the major trends affecting Philippine labor today — Editor.

Five years since the declaration of martial law, the labor sector has developed into one of the most organized and militant opposition fronts against the Marcos regime. It goes without saying that the plight of some 14 million Filipino workers has worsened over the years.

Despite a government imposed strike ban, some 135 strikes in various factories over the country were officially registered with the Department of Labor (DOL) in the past two years (1976-1977). Many more strikes reportedly took place without "official notice." As of May this year, already 20 strikes have occurred in Metro Manila.

Tensions have run high over both economic and political issues. The demand for increased wages in the face of the decreasing value of the peso and the rising cost of living have been a prominent issue. Workers complain that not only are government-announced wage increases and benefits inadequate, but that they still have to struggle and strike for its implementation. Among these issues are the minimum wage hike last year, year end bonus and the emergency allowance.

Restoration of the workers' right to strike has been the main political issue. Workers have rejected the government-recommended "compulsory arbitration" as a weak bargaining tool and in many cases, outright ineffective in resolving labor disputes. A recent DOL ruling allowing managements to issue "preventive suspension" to workers pending investigation (of supposed company violations) has stirred howls of protest and sparked many a strike.

New workers organizations and federations have risen independently of the government-supported Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP). While agreeing in principle that the recent "one-industry, one-union" policy of the TUCP would be to the advantage of labor, a significant portion of labor feels that restructuring at this time, under conditions of martial law, would result in more control of the labor movement by the government.

living allowances has amounted to ₱16.30 in Metro Manila and ₱15.30 for non-agricultural workers.

Workers on the other hand, charge that those decrees have not really been implemented. Full and partial exemptions have been granted by the DOL to numerous companies. Among those exempted from paying emergency allowances are export-oriented industries, NACIDA registered firms, and "labor intensive" industries. Bonuses previously granted by companies are likewise included in computation of allowances.

Meanwhile, the cost of living has drastically shot up, evidenced by the 100.4 per cent increase in the Consumer Price Index for 1972-77. DAP studies indicate that families needed at least ₱35.83 a day in 1977 to enjoy decent standards of living. Clearly, the majority of families live with inadequate incomes.

A family's food budget needs were estimated to cost an average of ₱14.66 in Manila. A minimum budget of ₱24.40 a day was needed for both food and non-food items.

Other government and private agencies have estimated the minimum total budget for a decent and sufficient living to be between ₱35.00-₱46.00 a day in 1976. Even the government-backed TUCP recommends a wage of ₱28.00 daily.

**ARBITRATION IN LIEU OF STRIKES?**

Martial law has abolished the right to strike through General Order No. 5. This move definitely removed the workers' most potent weapon. The government has recommended instead the use of arbitration.

In arbitration, labor disputes are settled through a third party to be determined by DOL or by both management and union. It is called "compulsory arbitration" if the issue is decided by the national labor Relations Commission (NLRC) through a labor arbitrator.

Government spokesmen say the strike ban applies only to "vital industries." Workers, however, complain that almost all industries have been arbitrarily listed as "vital." Also strike notices should be filed 30 days prior to the strike.

Workers who have undergone arbitration point to many constraints. It is a very long process. If the steps outlined by the DOL are followed, the shortest possible time to settle the case would be 150 days or five months. At times, it lasts longer.



Workers rest after picket duty. Posters on wall read, "We shall fight the exploiting and deceptive capitalists!"

Labor groups have more and more taken to open mass actions against the martial law regime in general. During the recent election campaign for Marcos' Interim Batasang Pambansa (IBP), some 45,000 workers convened at Plaza Sta. Cruz to denounce martial law and the continuing suppression of their democratic rights. An increasing number of workers reportedly have joined the underground resistance against the regime. The New Peoples Army also reports an increasing number of worker members.

**MISERABLY LOW WAGES**

While the government, through the Department of Labor, National Economic Development Council and Development Academy of the Philippines, has introduced some measures to increase wages, it has overlooked exemption provisions, the decreasing value of the peso and the high cost of living.

The government claims that although the minimum wage for workers in Metro-Manila is set at P10.00 and ₱8.00 for those outside the metropolis, added benefits provided for various presidential decrees have increased the take-home pay of the worker. It is cited that the passage of decrees on year-end bonus and emergency and cost of

While the case is unresolved, regular production goes on. Wages and benefits are frozen. Management profits continue to pour in at the expense of workers' lost opportunities and delayed privileges. "Arbitration is always in the interest of management," workers claim. "The workers' only effective weapon is the strike."

"When workers go on strike, they are able to stop production. Management suffer losses. It becomes to the interest of management and the advantage of workers to immediately settle the strike," workers explain.

**THE STATE OF WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS**

Workers realizing that the solutions to their problems depend on their own efforts, have organized themselves into genuine trade unions and dared to strike.

This year alone, about 20 factories in Metro Manila went on strike. Some of these were: Riverside Mills Corp., Yupangco Cotton Mills, G&S Garments, Pier 2, Manila Midtown Ramada Hotel, Regent of Manila, Hilton-Hyatt Regency, Manila Garden, V. Roque Woodworks, Philipps Electrical Lamps, Aris Philippines, Sacoba Manufacturing, S&J Cottage Industries, Inc., and Impact Corporation. □

**Dagok at Daliro***Ni Tata Selo***IBP - Huwad na Batasan!**

Alam natin na kapag talagang bulok ang laman ng basurahan, takpan man nang mahigpit, tiyak na sisingaw. Garyan din ang madalas mangyari sa mga basurang pakana ni Marcos.

Pansinin, halimbawa, ang mga huling balita mula sa Malakan-yang: Sabi ni Marcos, kusa na niyang aalisin ang kanyang kapangyarihang gumawa ng batas matapos pulungin ang interim (pansamantalang) Batasang Pambansa nitong Hunyo. Maaari na raw niyang itigil ang kanyang pag-isyu ng mga utos, atas, tagubilin at iba pang batas upang mabigyan naman daw ng kalayaan ang nasabing asembleya.

Suriin natin:

Una, hindi ba kabaligtaran ito ng mismong "transitory provisions" ng konstitusyong Marcos na nagtatakdang kabahagi pa rin ang diktador, "kung gugustuhin niya" (siyempre!), sa paggawa ng batas? Sinasabi ng susog blg. 6 ng konstitusyon ("pinagtibay" noong plebesito 1976) na kung sa palagay ni Marcos ay manganganib ang bansa o kapag hindi makakilos nang mahusay ang batasan sa "anumang bagay na sa kanyang paghuhusga'y humihingi ng kagayat na aksiyon," maaari siyang mag-isyu ng mga kinakailangang atas.

Pangalawa, mga tuta ni Marcos ang halos lahat ng kinatawan sa batasan. (Maaalaala na hindi lamang dinaya kundi ibinilanggo pa ang ilang oposisyon noong nakaraang eleksiyon.) Ang mga tuta kaya'y maaasahang lumaban sa amo?

Pangatlo, kahit pa magtangkang lumaban ang mga tuta, hindi nila puwedeng salungatin o baguhin ang mga batas ni Marcos. Isinasaad ng Seksiyon 3 (2), Artikulo XVII ng konstitusyon na "ang lahat ng proklamasyon, utos at atas na inilabas ng Presidente ay magiging bahagi ng batas ng bansa, at mananatiling may bisa, legal, iiral at epektibo kahit matapos alisin ang batas militar . . . maliban lamang kung kusa at malinaw na babaguhin o pawawalang bisa ng nanunungkulang Pangulo o ng regular na Batasang Pambansa." (Dapat nating malaman na ang pupulunging asembleya ay interim o pansamantala at hindi regular!) Ang mas masaklap, kayang buwagin ni Marcos ang batasan sa anumang oras na gustuhin niya, batay sa "inaprobahang" probisyon sa reperendum noong Oktubre 1976.

Marami pang laman ang basurahan ng "Bagong Lipunan" bukod sa mga ito. Pero, umaalingasaw at nakakasulukasok na! Ang basura'y hindi natin hinahayaang matakpan lamang; ito'y itinatapon at sinusunog sa tambakan ng kasaysayan — kasama si Marcos!

Nang magpunta sa Pilipinas si Bise-Presidente Mondale, pinagbantaan daw niya si Marcos na baka itigil ng gobyernong Amerikano ang suporta nito sa rehimeng militar kapag hindi pinagbuti ni Marcos ang kanyang "human rights record." Pinagalitan daw ni Mondale si Marcos sa mga paglabag ng rehimen sa mga karapatan ng tao, tulad ng pagtortiyur sa mga bilanggong pulitikal.

Tingnan nga naman ng kabalintunaan, ano ha? Si Tiyo Sam, na siyang mastermind o utak sa pagdeklara ng batas militar, ang siya pa ngayong lumalabas na makatao, ang "tagapagligtas" . . . wika nga'y parang isang tao na nag-alaga ng isang mabangis na aso, nagturo sa asong lalong magpakabangis, nag-utos sa aso na mangagat at pumatay—at ngayong lumalaban at tumututol ang mga biktima ng aso: ang amo pa ngayon ang tila nagagalit sa aso at nagpapakitang "makatao't tagapagligtas" sa mga biktima!

Ayon sa United Press International, Mayo 8, isang panel sa kongreso ng Estados Unidos and nagpapanukalang itigil ng gobyernong Amerikano ang pagluluwas (export) ng ilang kasangkapang pangtortiyur—tulad ng thumbscrews, kadenang bakal, at electric-shock baton—tungo sa mga gobyernong lumalabag sa mga karapatan ng tao (human rights).

Tila "makatao" ang hakbang na ito. Pero, bakit pagluluwas lang ang ipagbabawal at hindi pati ang paglikha ng mga kasangkapang pangtortiyur mismo? Hindi ba't paglabag din ito sa mga karapatan ng mga tao?

Nakausap din ni Mondale ang ilang oposisyon nang bumisita siya sa Pilipinas. Nagsusumbong ang mga ito kay Tiyo Sam hinggil sa kalabisan umano ni Marcos. Hiniling nila na gumawa na ng paraan ang Estados Unidos na itigil ang batas militar at "ibalik ang demokrasya sa Pilipinas."

Alam natin na ang demokrasya'y natatamo sa pakikibaka at hindi nahihingi o kusang ibinibigay. Para sa bayan, mahalaga ang pag-uusap ni Mondale at ng ilang "lider-oposisyon:" nakikita nila kung sino ang mga "malapit" sa amo.

Sinabi ni William Colby, dating hepe ng CIA, sa kanyang nalathalang artikulo sa Oakland Tribune noong nakaraang linggo, na bago naglunsad ng kudeta (coup d'etat) ang mga galamay ng CIA laban kay Ngo Dinh Diem ng dating Hilagang Biyetnam, makailang ulit munang pinagbantaan ng gobyernong Amerikano ang dating diktador na ititigil ng Estados Unidos ang mga tulong nito sa kanyang rehimen dahil umano sa mga "kalabisan" nito.

Pinagbabantaan din ngayon ng gobyernong Amerikano si Marcos. Tanong: Mangyari din kaya kay Marcos ang nangyari kay Ngo?

Puro "kaunlaran" ang ipinangangalandakan ng mga tagapag-tanggol ng rehimen Marcos at ayaw nilang aminin ang kawalaan ng katarungan sa ilalim ng batas militar. Gayunman, nadudulas sila paminsan-minsan:

Ani Teodoro Valencia ng Daily Express, Mayo 11, "Hindi ako nakahandang aminin na hindi dumaranas ng kawalang-katarungan ang mga mamamayan sa ilalim ng bagong lipunan sapagkat [ang tutoo'y] dumaranas sila. Nabibilanggo pa rin ang mga mamamayan sa mga bagay na hindi nila ginagawa. Ang mahihirap . . . ay hindi nagtatamasa ng mga kalayaang sibil [tulad] ng mayayaman."

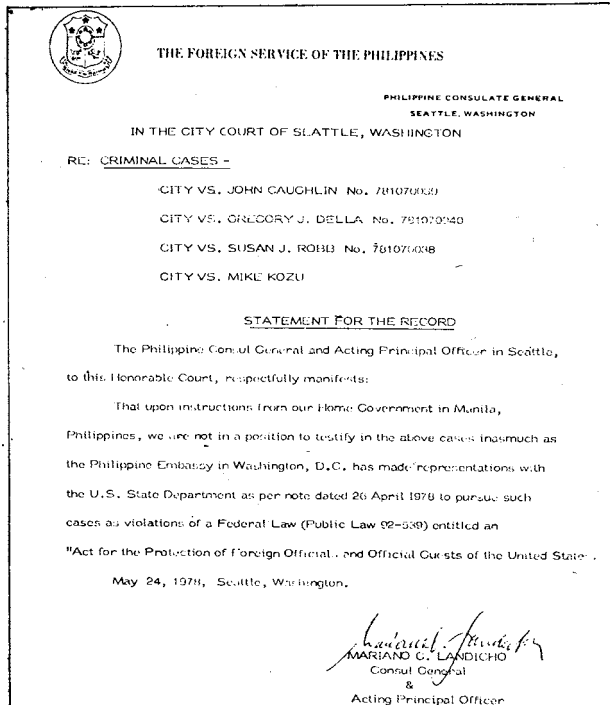
# Anti-Martial Law Front

## Seattle April 13 Arrests

### R.P. Consul Refuses to Testify



Participants of the April 13 sit in at the Seattle consulate—John Caughlin, Gregory Della, and Mike Kozu—being led away by the police. The Philippine consulate in a letter shown at right, refused to testify on the arrests.



SEATTLE—In a move to block further publicity on Marcos' repressive regime, the Philippine Consul here refused to testify in a court case involving members of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition. Consul Landicho claimed his refusal was based on orders from Malacanang to rest the legal responsibility of prosecuting the accused upon the U.S. Federal Government. (See boxed Statement from Consul Mariano Landicho).

The case against AMLC delegation members John Caughlin, Gregory Della, Susan Robb and Mike Kozu was filed by the city following their sit-in at the Consular office on April 13. The sit-in was staged to signify protest by anti-martial law forces in the U.S. against President Marcos' fraudulent April 7 election. The AMLC delegation presented demands to Consul Landicho which included: lifting of martial law; release of opposition party LABAN leaders arrested immediately after the election; amnesty to those opposition people who were forced to go underground due to the government crackdown on "subversives" following the election; and stopping of all U.S. aid to the Marcos regime.

When the Consul rejected the delegation's request to relay these demands to Marcos over the phone, Caughlin, Della, Robb and Kozu refused to leave the office. Thereafter, Consul Landicho summoned the

Seattle police to arrest all four.

The delegation was charged with trespassing and a hearing was set for May 24. On the hearing date, however, the consul submitted a statement declining to take the witness stand.

But the AMLC ridiculed such refusal as an attempt to curtail any more publicity on Marcos' repressive government. In a response statement, the AMLC unequivocally declared: "The fact that the Consul General refuses to testify is an admission of guilt to widespread human rights violations and increased repression, and it is a testament to the unpopularity of the Marcos government both in the Philippines and here in the U.S."

Also, the sit-in drew overwhelming support from the Filipino community and the American public. Expressing their concern over the Philippines' human rights situation, these supporters flooded the consul's office and the Corporation Counsel with letters and phone calls asking that the charges against the delegation be dropped. As the AMLC stated: "... going ahead with a trial will light the fuse to a powder-keg of opposition."

Lady Macbeth could not wash out the "damned spot" of blood in her hands that killed Banquo. Like her, Pres. Marcos could not rid his regime of the bad publicity and strong opposition that his rigged April 7 election got. □

## Class of '78

### Tuft Grads Denounce Romulo Award

CAMBRIDGE—Graduation ceremonies are usually joyous occasions. But for 300 out of the 1,100 graduates of Tufts University Class of '78, the commencement exercise was an occasion for protest.

Last May 31, these 300 graduates wore white armbands on their black gowns to manifest their opposition to TU's Board of Trustees awarding Carlos P. Romulo a honorary degree. Romulo, the Philippine government's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is widely reputed to be a staunch "opponent of human rights."

Seriously concerned about the gross violations of human rights in the Philippines, the Tufts Coalition on Human Rights organized the protest. The Coalition is composed of students and faculty members of the university.



Tufts graduates branded Carlos P. Romulo as an "opponent of human rights."

Strangely enough, Romulo's name was not read among the list of other awardees during the ceremonies. He was also absent. Student protestors suspected that Romulo was alerted to the planned protest at the occasion. But Tufts Press Relations Officer Harry Zane reportedly indicated that he would still be given the award at a secret ceremony this month.

Romulo is not the first Philippine government official to be awarded by TU. Last November, Mrs. Imelda Marcos was granted an honorary citation for her "humanitarian concern." The citation was given after TU received a \$1.5 million grant from the Ferdinand E. Marcos Foundation. The amount was given to establish the F.E. Marcos Chair for East Asian and Pacific Studies in TU's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. It would also subsidize scholarship awards to three students per year.

Like Romulo's, Imelda Marcos' citation was met with an equally strong protest from 1600 students and faculty members who circulated petitions denouncing TU Board of Trustees' action. The petition likewise demanded the withdrawal of the award and the return of the grant money which the students and faculty described as "blood money ill-gotten from the Filipino people."

In a related development, the students also protested TU's picking Percy Quoboza as speaker at their commencement exercise. Quoboza is an opponent of the South African apartheid regime. The Tufts Coalition on Human Rights declared that TU's choice of speaker was an attempt to defuse the students and faculty members' strong reactions against TU's investment in South Africa. □

Bello to the regional coordinatorship to which was initially appointed by the national body.

Throughout the conference, as many as 20 representatives of various organizations came to observe and to express solidarity with the Philippine struggle.

The conference ended successfully "achieving a high degree of political and organizational clarity," as Bello put it. The participants headed for home better prepared to tackle the enormous tasks they face ahead. □

## Experiences Shared

### FFP Holds First West Coast Confab

By STEVE WAKE

The Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) held its first West Coast regional conference at Moffitt Hall, University of California, Berkeley last May 20-21.

Twenty-one delegates representing six of the West Coast chapters came together to discuss their experiences since the regional organization was set up in late 1976, and to map out the tasks for the year ahead.

Since its founding in 1973, the FFP has grown into a national organization with 17 chapters coast to coast. Symbolizing its working unity nationwide was the presence of Jim Regan, the national coordinator, who flew in from Washington, D.C. to attend the conference.

Regan supplied an overview of the organization nationwide. He noted the development of an influential Congress Education Project, which has been effectively applying grassroots pressure to bear on Congress, as one of FFP's main strengths.

Walden Bello, West Coast coordinator, further pointed out that the FFP's effectivity lies in its ability not only to work through established channels such as Congress, but also to engage in direct mass protest actions.

#### LISTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Among the accomplishments of FFP, he cited the sending of an investigation team to the Philippines, jointly with the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC), to disrupt the martial law regime-sponsored World Peace Through Law Conference on Human Rights; participation in the Coalition for

a New Foreign and Military Policy; and active participation by FFP members in Consulate sit-ins in four cities throughout the country last April 13.

Bello, moreover, reported that the organization is developing the capacity to take on several campaigns simultaneously.

Deemed the most important issue is the campaign to withdraw U.S. bases from the Philippines. Congressional lobbying against any treaty which grants further aid to Marcos in the form of "rent" faces even greater odds, he said, than symbolic aid cuts.

Especially since the recent ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty, Jim Regan explained, "a dangerous rightward trend has been developing in Congress." Many in FFP recognize the crucial need to assert initiative on the bases issue before a similar treaty even reaches Congress.

#### ADDITIONAL CAMPAIGNS

Besides the bases work, the FFP conducts other campaigns targetting particular aspects of U.S. support for the Marcos dictatorship. These include: work on the human rights issue in coalition with other left-solidarity organizations, church and community groups; allying with the anti-nuclear movement to oppose nuclear exports to the Philippines; adopting political prisoners and administering the National Resource Center on Political Prisoners in the Philippines jointly with the AMLC; and tying up with U.S. labor unions to oppose runaway shops in the Philippines.

During the second day of the meeting, participants opted to push for a broad expansion of membership. They also formally elected Walden

# FILIPINO COMMUNITY

## COURT BATTLES OVER

# FACLA Board Meets To Plan New Elections

By RAFAEL ORPILLA  
AK Correspondent

LOS ANGELES — For the first time since FACLA's controversial elections five months ago, the organization's Board of Trustees reconvened to plan for new community elections.

The Board's decision to meet May 31 and assert their authority within LA's largest Filipino organization was felt to be a positive move to restore FACLA into a functioning state.

Months of court battles challenging the incumbent president, Tony San Jose's self-proclaimed victory, finally resulted May 17 in: 1) a nullification of the Dec. 4 election; 2) the ordering of new elections within the next 4-5 weeks; and 3) the interim authority being placed in the hands of the Board who held office prior to the Dec. 4 election.

With this court mandate, the Board passed a resolution requiring the FACLA treasurer to provide all necessary documents and statements of FACLA's financial status. One Board members stated, "We need to know whether FACLA even has the money to conduct this election. If there is no money, I'd like to know where it all went to."

Another major motion was passed which formed a Committee of the Board to approach San Jose, who is again running for president, to inquire about his plans for the new election. In particular, they are requesting the name of his appointee to the Special Election Committee (SEC) as stipulated in the new election procedure approved by the court. A new time limit of 48 hours was set for San Jose to respond, or else waive his right to have an



THE INCIDENT THAT SPARKED THE NEW FACLA ELECTIONS: Hired private security and two of San Jose's supporters [above] took FACLA ballots at gunpoint last Dec. 4. The scandal-ridden election was subsequently voided by the courts. [Philippine Press Weekly photo]

appointee in the SEC.

Meanwhile, rumors have spread throughout the community that San Jose plans to appeal the court decision in order to prolong his reign over FACLA.

Nevertheless, the Board is determined to proceed with the new elections and put an end to the divisions and stagnation which have plagued FACLA. □



Participants at the recently concluded NAFL-FNG conference.

## Aim: 15,000 Signatures

# NAFL-FNG Launch Petition Drive

Press Release by NAFL-FNG

Fresh from its 2nd National Conference held in New York City, the National Alliance for Fair Licensure of Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG) has officially launched a nationwide petition campaign directed to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), Mr. Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

The petition demands that low-cost and specialized review programs for Foreign Nurse Graduates (FNGs) be set up, funded and administered by the HEW in various educational institutions in the U.S. The nationwide campaign is aiming for 15,000 signatures and will be presented to HEW officials at a meeting to be set-up with NAFL representatives to discuss the demand.

The text of the petition cites the "extremely disadvantaged position" FNGs are placed in in trying to pass the State Board Test Pool Examination (SBTPE). It describes how FNGs are left with little or no assistance at all from hospital authorities or the federal or state governments. "There are very few review programs available for FNGs, and those which are available are very expensive,

therefore prohibitive to many FNGs. In addition, these programs are not effective as these are not geared to the special review needs of FNGs (like their need for socio-cultural orientation; need to be trained in U.S. test methods, need to adjust to linguistic variances, etc.)." The lack of adequate review opportunities is cited by the NAFL-FNG as one of the main factors which explain the high failure rate of FNGs in the State Board exam. (87 per cent of FNGs who take the SBTPE "fail").

The petition stresses the vital role which foreign nurses play in health care delivery in the U.S. and underscores the fact that many of these FNGs were actively recruited by health institutions in the U.S. which badly needed their services. "The U.S. government, as well as the hospital authorities, therefore, share the responsibility of effectively assisting FNGs meet licensure requirements to practice."

Petitions can be obtained by writing NAFL-FNG, P.O. Box 960, Woodside, N.Y. 11377 or calling (212) 458-6369 (evenings). All interested and supportive individuals, groups and organizations are urged to lend support to the nationwide petition campaign. □

## Cannery Workers Sign Contract

Special to the ANG KATIPUNAN

SEATTLE — "We have a contract that is a good contract and one that we can live with. We have won a few gains but more important we have stopped a trend of losing major issues in the negotiations," stated ILWU Local 37 negotiation committee member Silme Domingo at a special membership meeting May 30.

"However," Domingo added, "there are a few issues that remain at an impasse. In all honesty, these are major issues that require a strike. Issues such as longer seniority, and a decrease in the work week without an increase in guarantee, are serious issues which will require us to sharpen our tactics."

Executive Board member John Haon strongly agreed with Domingo's assessment. In an effort to broaden the membership's thinking, Haon asked the membership to consider the seriousness of the demands and the union's capability to win the demands.

After considerable discussion, Domingo moved to accept the contract. In making the motion, Domingo pointed out: "The next few years should be one of the most important periods in the history of this union. We need to continue to strengthen our union, especially since this is an election year. We need to elect leadership that will enforce our contract and strengthen the union for the next negotiation."

Without hesitation the Local 37 membership unanimously ratified the contract, and on June 2 the contract was signed.

### DIFFICULT NEGOTIATIONS

Union officials described the contract talks as "one of the shortest, yet one of the most difficult negotiations with the salmon industry." Though Local 37 won many of their contract demands, this came about only after they threatened to block all the dispatching of union members to the salmon industry in Alaska.

The union reached agreement on issues which included increasing wages by eight per cent for each of the next two years, inclusion of all workers into the higher cold storage department, increasing fringe benefits, a stronger enforcement clause on living conditions and increasing health and welfare benefits.

But even more crucial was the successful effort by Local 37 to stymie two major issues pushed by the industry. The union was able to stop a concerted effort by

continued on page 8

## 200 AT SEATTLE OPENING Mindanao Drama Tours West Coast



A scene from the play *Mindanao*. At the June 3 premiere in Seattle, over 200 people crowded the Langston Hughes Community Center and enthusiastically received the play. AKphoto

### EDUCATIONAL AND ENTERTAINING

The play recognizes the distinct oppression suffered by the Moro people as a national minority. Differences in culture and religion have been used to perpetuate stereotypes, subjecting the largest Filipino minority group to national chauvinism. While these differences exist, the play focuses on the fact that Moros and Christians alike suffer from economic oppression and exploitation perpetuated by U.S. corporations, feudal landlords and corrupt politicians. This common source of oppression provides basis for them to unite against their common enemies.

Besides being educational, the play *Mindanao* is also highly entertaining. Music was composed especially for the play, utilizing ethnic instruments like the kulintang, the gabang and the gansa, a big gong used in Muslim music ensembles.

Sining Bayan, the group performing the play, is composed of members of the Filipino community in the Bay Area who have participated regularly in past

activities of the KDP. While the play is a drama, it also provides comic relief in its portrayal of the villains. The musical drama promises to be entertaining for the whole family. □

SEATTLE: June 3, 1978, 8:00 P.M., Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center, 17th and Yesler, Seattle, Washington. For tickets and information: (206) 324-6422 or 329-9224.

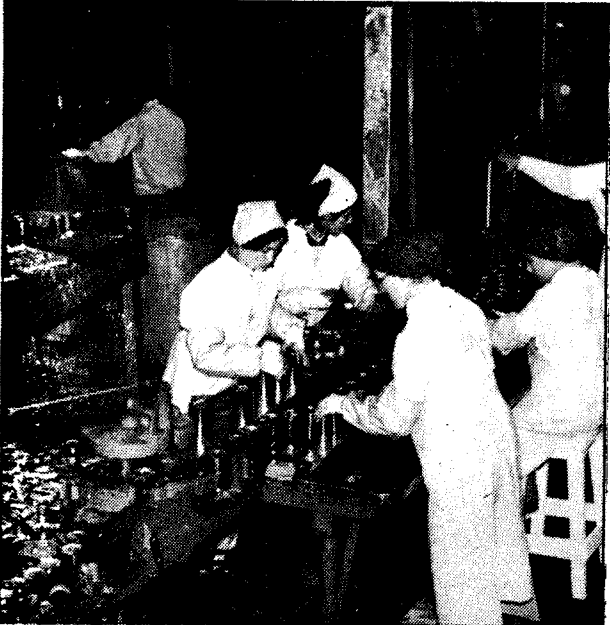
LOS ANGELES: June 17, 1978, 7:30 P.M., Fritchman Auditorium, 2936 W. 8th Street (near Vermont), Los Angeles, California. For information: (213) 613-1520

SAN FRANCISCO: June 24, 1978, 7:30 P.M., Everett Junior High School, 450 Church Street (between 17th and 18th Sts.), San Francisco. For information: 586-4316.

OAKLAND: June 25, 1978, 7:30 P.M., Oakland Auditorium Gold Room, 10 - 10th Street, Oakland. For information: 482-3467 or 652-7613. □

## Local 37 Settlement...

continued from page 7



Above, cannery workers in Alaska. The new contract between Seattle's ILWU Local 37 and the Alaskan salmon industry came about only after the union refused to dispatch workers. See story on page 7.

the industry to combine salmon-processing and shellfish processing, which were separate in past contracts. According to union negotiator the combination would have meant a decrease in jobs overall and a heavy increase in work hours.

Underscoring the union's position, one negotiator vigorously stated in a negotiation session, "Our Local 37 contract covers the processing of salmon. Any deviation from that contract must take into consideration union jurisdiction at appropriate compensation."

The new agreement provides a premium hourly wage to any worker assigned to process shellfish under a salmon-processing contract.

A second major issue concerned the hiring of

non-Alaska residents. In the past, companies skirted the dispatching hall and its seniority system by hiring people who agree to pay their own transportation cost to Alaska and waive all benefits guaranteed under the Local 37 contract. In the past dispatches allowed the industry to circumvent the union. Union members have increasingly felt that this practice could potentially result in a conscious effort to "bust the union."

On this issue the industry agreed to include in the contract a clause refraining industry from any free commitment to hire and circumvent the union.

Another major gain for the Local 37 membership in the contract process was the negotiating committee's implementation of a more democratic role for them. Regular updates on the status of negotiations were printed as well as discussed during membership meetings.

One active member stated that, "The membership was really active all the way. This was different to the past when things were kept rather secretive. Along with the contract gain, we were able to establish a step towards more democratic participation. This is really great!" □

## Chicago's FACC...

continued from page 2

Now, what can we expect from the FACC under the new leadership? The format of the induction offers some clues. To start with, the installation of the new leadership was done by the political extension of the Marcos dictatorship, Consul General Rodolfo Sanchez. It was a formal affirmation of loyalty to the regime. The induction included a slide presentation on the Philippines by John Hoellen, another apologist for the Marcos dictatorship who has spoken on the latter's behalf a number of times including one on Marcos' local TV program. The slide pictures were beautiful and were certainly admired by the 40 people who attended. The

## Temporary Setback Settlement in Flores Case Stalls

By SHERRY VALPARAISO

ALAMEDA, CA—The Flores family's malpractice suit against the U.S. Navy took a new twist last month when settlement negotiations broke down.

A tentative agreement reached in the presence of a Federal court magistrate providing their son Ernesto \$30,000 to cover his future educational expenses and lifetime Supplemental Security Income, and an assignment of Mr. Flores to the Philippines was rescinded by the Navy's lawyer.

Instead, the Navy has insisted that Mrs. Flores agree to accept a portion of the \$30,000 as settlement for her suit against the Navy of emotional damages inflicted upon herself.

"I will not sign away my rights," said Erlinda Flores. "The \$30,000 is for injuries that my son suffered of which the extent of the damage is still undetermined. Now they are trying to use this to force me to give up my right to sue on my own behalf."

Both cases revolve around the delivery of her first son who was injured at birth by an incorrect application of the forceps. Mrs. Flores had been warned by previous obstetricians that her small pelvis would cause complications at birth. However her pleas for a cesarean section was callously ignored by the attending Navy physician. Subsequent attempts by the Flores family to seek medical attention for their son's injuries were met with lies and harassment by Navy doctors who attempted to cover-up their liability in the case.

Erlinda's suit against the Navy also involves her second pregnancy which occurred soon after. Then stationed in Oakland, she approached the Navy's Oaknoll Hospital to ask for a cesarean delivery to prevent similar injuries to her second child. But the Navy still unwilling to admit their responsibility for Ernesto's problems, again claimed that she could deliver normally and refused her request. Abortion seemed to be her only alternative. It was only when she obtained assistance from Congressman Pete Stark, that the Navy allowed her to have a cesarean delivery at an outside hospital through the release of Champus papers.

The strain was too much for Erlinda, however, and she asked to have herself sterilized after the birth of her second child. Since that time, Erlinda has undergone psychotherapy sessions to help alleviate some of the stress stemming from these traumatic experiences.

In addition, in the last five years, the Flores family has received many forms of harassment and insensitive treatment by the Navy. Most recently, although the Flores family have pleaded for shore duty for Mr. Flores on humanitarian grounds, they have shipped him out to Okinawa for his last three months in the Navy.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Flores' stand has remained firm. Perhaps what has helped her find her way through these five frustrating years and deepened her understanding that a part of her sanity and dignity is rooted in her courage to fight for her rights. □

pictures did not constitute propaganda, per se. However, the side remarks about the "New Society" were blatant propaganda. Hoellen referred to the "progress" under the "New Society" without mention of the inflation, widespread poverty and malnutrition and the alarming increase in foreign indebtedness. Hoellen reported on the "peace and order" situation in the Philippines without explaining that this has now become a euphemism for repression, torture, and murder. He was impressed by the new hotels and clean streets but did not note the evictions carried out to make way for these. He did not even mention the people's resistance to the eviction. Neither did he seem to know the existence of some four million refugees created by Marcos' military operations (which he obviously supported) and his so-called "development" projects.

If these clues are accurate we can expect less pretensions about being non-political from the Council leadership this coming year.

Since February the Filipino National Day Committee (FNDC) has been inviting the FACC, through its president, verbally and in writing, to participate in the preparation for the June 12 activities and support the FNDC's effort to have a united celebration this year; i.e., a joint celebration with the Philippine Week Committee. The FNDC wrote special letters about this matter to both Mr. Carmelito Llapitan, the past president, and Mr. Alex Gonzales, the new president: FNDC representatives had meetings with both Mr. Llapitan and Mr. Gonzales. Mr. Gonzales agreed to allow Esther Simpson of the FNDC to speak before the Council members following the induction that evening. Several delegates were prepared to speak in support of the call for unity. Last year the FACC membership unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a unified celebration of June 12. It was an indication that the rank and file membership of the

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Graduates are joined by their friends, families and supporters in a rally outside graduation site. Graduate Bill Tamayo, of the Third World Coalition [top inset], "We should not tolerate a racist insult."

## Asian-Am Students Critical Yale's Hiring of Storandt Triggers Protest

CONNECTICUT—Peter C. Storandt, a key figure in the controversial Bakke case, is the focus of protest by Asian-American students as well as other minority students here at Yale University. Storandt was recently hired as admissions officer of Yale's School of Organization and Management.

Two years ago, Storandt served as assistant to the Dean of Admissions of the University of California Davis Medical School. It was he who counselled Allan Bakke, a white 38 year old applicant to the Medical School who was rejected, to sue U.C. Davis for "age and racial discrimination." Storandt wrote Bakke to "pursue research into admissions policies based on quota-oriented minority recruitment."

This incident resulted in the development of the concept of "reverse discrimination"—the hottest issue that has confronted minorities in this country since the civil rights movement of the 1960's. The decision of the California Supreme Court which ruled that Bakke's rejection on the basis of race was unconstitutional, is a serious blow against affirmative action programs.

Outraged by their university's selection, the Asian-American Students Association at Yale issued an open letter stating: "(Storandt's) presence is a blight on the university community, as well as an insult to every Third World student presently or potentially enrolled. We object to the hiring of Storandt . . . because his actions and statements prove him to be a dangerous individual, who will weaken or destroy the efforts of the School of Organization and Management to increase minority admissions."

Furthermore, the students denounced Storandt as the symbol of "racist attacks of Bakke to cutback and deny needed services and affirmative action for racial minorities."

Challenging Yale University and its School of Organization and Management's criterion for employing Storandt, the AASA said that if Yale was not fully aware of his background, it was "negligent in investigating prospective employees. If it was," AASA continued, "then this must be taken as a slap in the face of the minority community, and its (Yale's) prior espousal of a commitment to affirmative action must be denied."

Yale University records show the absence of Asian-Americans in its faculty. AASA charged that several requests for introduction of courses on Asian-American experiences fell on deaf ears. Complaints from Asian-American students also revealed that the budget allotment for their campus activities and needs is pitifully small. In this light, the students are questioning "Where have all the money for the Federal Asian-American Affirmative Action gone?"

In its open letter AASA is demanding that Storandt's employment be terminated. Moreover, it demands the "creation and implementation of realistic and viable Affirmative Action Plans and the end to the systematic oppression of Asian-Americans and all minority students at Yale. □

## Chicago's FACC...

(continued from page 8)

FACC was ready to lead the community towards unity. And so there was optimism that evening on the part of those who have stood for unity.

The presence of the Consul-General altered the situation and Simpson was barred from speaking by Mr. Gonzales. This was understandable for the Consul has always arrogated upon himself the power to choose who and who should not participate in such celebration. When interviewed by this writer after the event, Gonzales said, "It wouldn't have helped. The members' opinion is nothing. It is the Board that implements policies." This revealing statement tells us that the leadership of the Council is not yet ready to yield power to the membership where it belongs; that the participation of the delegates will remain token. This means that the sentiment of the rank and file membership to open up the FACC and practice democracy won't find fulfillment this year. One possibility though is that the leadership might now be willing to call a skunk a skunk.

Distinction should be made, however. Unlike the leadership, the rank and file membership of the FACC has shown excellent attitude towards unity. This was tested in last year's resolution calling for unity. Also, even within the leadership body, the Board of Governors, there are individuals whose stand towards unity has been exemplary. However, the divisive forces led by a relative of one of Marcos' generals remain principal within the present leadership. □

## 'INSULT TO INJURY'

# U.C. Grads Walk-out In Bakke Protest

By DAVID POLAND  
AK Correspondent

DAVIS—Graduating law students at the University of California here, along with their families and friends stunned the U.C. Campus and its hierarchy by walking out on their commencement's main speaker, Judge Stanley Mosk.

Mosk, an Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court laid down the original ruling in favor of Allan Bakke, and has become one of the chief proponents of the racist "reverse discrimination theory."

Approximately 200 family members and friends from the audience—and 35 graduating seniors—comprising almost half of the total audience, participated in the well-planned walk-out.

Even before Mosk took the podium, signs indicating this was no ordinary commencement ceremony were apparent. The graduating class sat

quietly in their gowns and toga caps, but sprinkled among the 139 graduates, were forty members who wore red armbands, symbolic of their protest of the guest speaker.

The Dean of the Law School, Pierre Loiseaux began a long-winded introduction of the guest of honor: "If anyone has any knowledge of the criminal justice system in California, they have heard of the next speaker," Loiseaux said as he heaped praise after praise on Mosk.

The walk-out occurred as Mosk took the podium. It looked like a mass exodus as hundreds headed for the two main exits. Mosk's attempt to speak was effectively defeated by the several minutes it took for graduates and their supporters to peacefully file out. The remaining audience was shocked.

Meanwhile, a small, but highly spirited rally of about 75 persons was in progress, awaiting the walk-out. The rally was organized jointly by the Third World Coalition at U.C. Davis, the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision (NCOBD), and the Anti-Bakke Decision Coalition (ABDC). The size of the walk-out was beyond the expectations of the protest organizers. Those outside resoundingly cheered as they saw the long march of parents and graduates appear from the corner of the building. Supporters greeted the protestors with the song "Solidarity Forever." A jubilant crowd then gathered to hear the rally's short counter-program. Graduating Law student Bill Tamayo, spoke first before the enthusiastic crowd. Tamayo exclaimed, "This is no accident that other people are walking out, not just minorities. It is no accident that our parents are walking out not just graduates. We are all offended by this injustice. Together, we with our family and community protest the calculated actions of the University with our own calculated response.

The resistance, or calculated response Tamayo spoke of, came after much struggle which marked a series of events leading up to the walk-out. Earlier, students had lost the bout in which they attempted to reverse Loiseaux's decision to allow Mosk to speak. Mosk, the Dean, and even the Sacramento Bee responded by a claim that graduates were violating Mosk's First Amendment, his right to speak. Loiseaux then changed the location for the ceremony and imposed tight security. The Third World Coalition pointed out that Loiseaux did this to avoid a potentially embarrassing situation because a Black Family Day event was planned in a building adjacent to the original graduation site. (See AK Vol. V, #11).

When asked to comment on the incident, Mosk said the walk-out was "unprofessional" with only the support of a handful.

In a short rebuttal to Mosk's comment, Third World Coalition spokesperson said: "Mosk can't use profession to justify a racist insult. And who's to define what professionalism is anyway? At our own graduation, our parents and the minority community shouldn't have to tolerate an added insult to an already intolerable injury." □

## Threatened with Suspensions and Terminations

# Strikers Experience Marcos 'Labor Justice'

QUEZON CITY (BMP)—Thirty-nine workers of the strike-beleaguered Salvosa and Javier Cottage Industries, Inc., were meted indefinite suspensions while scores were threatened with outright termination by management in violent reprisal against the strikers.

The move came after the Department of Labor (DOL) issued a back-to-work order to the strikers last April 11 after so-called "arbitration" proceedings which ruled against the workers.

The workers went on strike last month because of management's refusal to grant them emergency and living allowances and a ₱4.00 wage increase. Other demands included medical and hospitalization benefits, job security, and recognition of the workers' union.

The suspended workers were believed to have participated in a picket last April 4 that was broken up by the military.

Union sources told BMP that casual laborers who took part in the strike were laid off. Others were threatened with dismissals.

At the DOL offices in Intramuros, meanwhile, reports said that nothing yet has been resolved regarding the S&J dispute. Scarce union funds were slowly depleted by protracted negotiations with DOL and management officials.

Factory workers from the Bataan Cigar and Cigarette Co., Super Co. and seven other firms were reportedly providing the hard-up S&J strikers with financial and moral assistance. □

## DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

## ZAIRE CONFLICT

## Carter Calls for U.S. Intervention



The Carter administration has pushed an increasingly interventionist foreign policy. Above, French and Belgium troops flown in by U.S. transport, help prop-up the ailing Mobutu dictatorship.

By JEANETTE LAZAM

On May 16, the U.S. Defense Department on orders from President Carter, placed the 82nd Airborne Division and the Military Airlift Command on "increased alert status" ostensibly for the possible evacuation of U.S. citizens working for an Idaho-based corporation in Zaire.

However, as days proceeded the real truth was revealed behind Carter's hastily made decision to dispatch to the Mobutu regime 18 military transport planes and \$20 million worth of "non-lethal" aid (spare parts, communication equipment and petroleum) crucial to a war situation.

Carter's "humanitarian" airlift project was now being designed as a possible U.S. military intervention to save the pro-western regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko, against the increasing attacks from the Congolese National Liberation Front (FLNC) to topple the Mobutu regime.

As U.S. planes ferried interventionist troops from Belgium and France into the war-torn Shaba province, scene of recent uprisings against the Mobutu government, Carter simultaneously held secret session in the White House on May 23 to urge Congressional leaders to lift all legal restraints on his powers to order U.S. military intervention in Angola and Zaire.

## CARTER MOVES TO JUSTIFY INTERVENTION

Carter's justification for direct military intervention was based on the evidence he supposedly

obtained through CIA agents in Africa that both Cuba and the Soviet Union supported the FLNC's invasion of Zaire.

According to House Republican Leader John Rhodes, "Carter is not claiming a complete taking over by the Cubans, but he [Carter] said that they provided substantial military training to the FLNC over a long period of time, while the Russians provided military equipment." Carter has also claimed through undisclosed sources that Cuban presence in the Kolwezi uprisings had been noticed.

However, statements by repatriated Europeans from Zaire maintain that the only white troops present during the fighting had been French and Belgium. Cuba concurs with this. Within the past two weeks, Cuba has issued statements categorically denying its involvement with the uprisings.

## WHY U.S. INTERVENTION?

For all the ranting and raving Carter has done about Cuban and Soviet military support for the liberation struggle—one question still remains unanswered. . . why U.S. intervention?

U.S. intervention can only be seen in light of the U.S. role in trying to maintaining its economic stronghold in Zaire, through the corrupt and fascist Mobutu regime—a regime that is based on the exploitation of the Zairian masses.

From Washington's point of view, the economic and political stakes in

Zaire are high. One-third the size of continental U.S., Zaire is strategically located in Central Africa and is rich in raw materials, particularly copper. In addition to about \$200 million in direct U.S. investments, American banks hold about \$1 billion of Zaire's outstanding foreign loans.

The security of these investments was directly threatened in 1977, and again this year as FLNC troops led massive uprisings in the Shaba province.

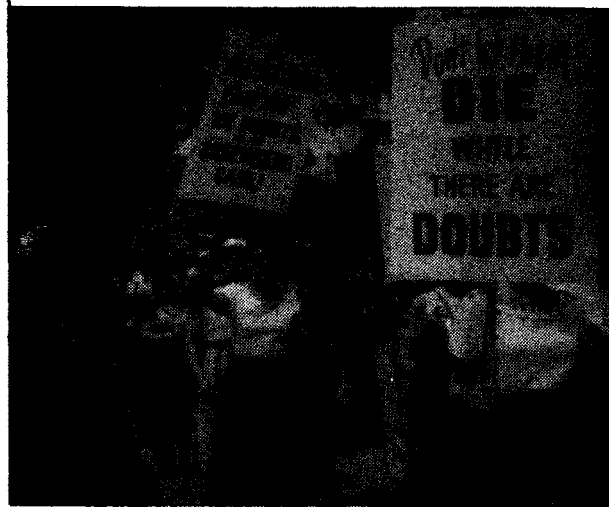
The strengthening of national liberation struggles in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia], Azania [South Africa], Zaire, and Namibia, plus victories already achieved in Angola, Mozambique, and Tanzania have undoubtedly created enough high-level concern on the part of the Carter Administration to begin strategic planning for a possible intervention to protect U.S. business interests in southern and central Africa.

Although key congressional leaders, as of June 2, unanimously supported Carter's accusations of Cuban and Soviet military buildup in Zaire, no move publicly has been made to start sending U.S. ground troops into the war situation.

However, if Carter can convince Congress that a threat to destabilize pro-western puppet regimes in Zaire and Southern Africa by a "communist take-over is imminent," the American people can look forward to another war—one that might prove to be more unpopular than the nine years experienced in Viet Nam. □

## A CASE OF GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACY

## Executions Of The Rosenbergs Remembered



Massive rallies in the U.S. and Europe denounced the frame-up convictions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Above, a Washington picket demands clemency.

By JEANETTE LAZAM

On a quiet June day 25 years ago, the United States government prepared to carry out the execution of two convicted felons, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The crime of the two was alleged to be the selling of atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, and the pair came to be known as the "atom spies." As the hour of execution approached, thousands of people gathered in front of the White House, in New York's City's Union Square, and even in the streets of London, England, to protest the impending electrocutions.

At the stroke of 8 p.m. on June 19, 1953, the government had completed all preparations at the Federal Penitentiary at Ossing, New York. Refusing last minute government offers of clemency if they admitted guilt, Ethel and Julius remained steadfast in their contention that they were innocent victims of a massive government frame-up. Even as Ethel Rosenberg was led to her untimely death, she appealed to her lawyer to persevere in the case:

"You will see to it that our names are kept bright and unsullied by lies, as you did while we lived, so wholeheartedly, so unstintingly," Ethel wrote. "You did everything that could be done. We are the first victims of American Fascism."

## ORCHESTRATED ANTI-COMMUNIST FEAR CAMPAIGN

The prosecution of the Rosenbergs was a masterwork of orchestrated anti-communist fear and terror. Coming during the time of the 1950's McCarthy period, when the anti-communist Cold War hysteria saw thousands of persons persecuted for their political beliefs, the Rosenbergs were charged with conspiracy to commit espionage in wartime, a crime punishable by the death sentence.

According to the prosecuting U.S. attorney Irving Soypol, the issue of the case was not solely the alleged stealing of so-called atomic secrets, but rather the question of "the Rosenbergs allegiance and loyalty not to our country, but to communism . . ." Playing on the fears of a nation just realizing the devastating potential of nuclear weapons, Soypol alleged that the Rosenberg's "spy-ring" enabled them to steal the "one weapon that might well hold the key to survival of this nation and the means of peace of the world . . . the atomic bomb."

The flimsy character of the government case was attested to by many scientists who noted that the hegemony of any one country over scientific developments was bound to be short lived, especially over nuclear technology. Even the so-called evidence against the Rosenbergs—a rough sketch allegedly passed to the pair—was highly questionable in scientific value.

Most importantly, however, was the prosecution's main witness, David Greenglass, who was later revealed to have lied under oath. Working closely with the FBI before testifying, there was ample evidence that they conspired to manufacture evidence and testimony to frame the Rosenbergs. After the Rosenberg's execution, Greenglass then

aided the McCarthy witch-hunt by testifying before the senator's subcommittee on alleged spying at the Army's Fort Manmouth electronics research center.

The real question facing the Rosenberg's was not their alleged "spying" activities, but rather the fact that both were active in leftist politics, active in the movement for peace and justice. The Rosenberg case was a clear case of government repression, aimed at stifling popular support for progressive change. Even the government offer of the Rosenberg's lives for a confession of guilt could not change the fact that the Rosenbergs were innocent.

"We are young and do not want to die," the couple said. "But we cannot pay the price."

## MOVEMENT COMMEMORATES ROSENBERGS

On this year's 25th anniversary of the Rosenberg's executions, the United 25th Anniversary Movement June 19 mass rally will pay a living tribute to the Rosenberg's memory, raising the slogan of "Unite against today's repression—Defeat the right-wing drive against labor, minorities, women, gays and radicals."

The New York City event will feature Morton Sobell, a Rosenberg codefendant who served 19 years in jail, the Rosenberg sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, and Helen Sobell, who headed a committee to free her husband. Other speakers will include Russell Means, a leader of AIM/International Indian Treaty Council, disabled Vietnam veteran Ron Kovic, and representatives from the women's, labor, and South Africa support movement.

"On this day," said Helen Sobell, an organizer of the tribute, "all forces should unite to fight racism, sexism, colonialism, and war and to support the struggles for the establishment of a society which fully reflects human needs."

The June 19 rally will be held at New York City's Union Square, the same date and place where thousands gathered in a vigil 25 years ago to protest the Rosenberg's executions. □

## 400 Demonstrate

## Guam Protest Hits Colonial Oppression

Special to the ANG KATIPUNAN

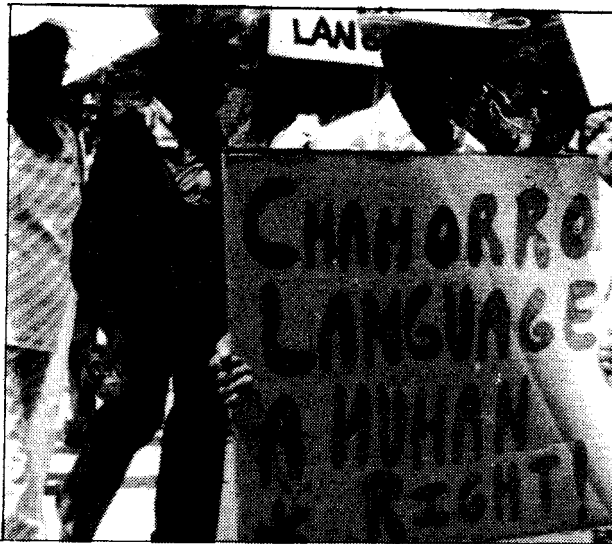
AGANA, Guam — A march and demonstration of 400 Chamorro language supporters against Guam's sole daily newspaper, the Pacific Daily News (PND), rocked this tiny U.S. colony and military outpost in the Pacific.

The March 25th rally was the result of the local people's angry response to the racist "English only" policy of the PND which discriminates against the use of the island's native language, a Malayo-Polynesian language called Chamorro, in the paper's public service announcements and advertisements. The demonstration, the first of its kind on the island, was organized by the People's Alliance for Responsive Alternatives (PARA), which felt such action was necessary in order to reverse PND's "violation of the Chamorro people's rights to express themselves in their own native language."

The two-hour protest, held at the downtown PND office located in the Chase Manhattan Bank Building, drew senior citizens, youth and students, government workers, Chamorro language educators, and other sectors of the community and was highlighted by 163 subscription cancellations from rally participants and the symbolic burning of a copy of the newspaper.

A month prior to the rally, the PND, a subsidiary of the Gannett Co., a giant New York-based media conglomerate, refused to print a public service announcement written in Chamorro. The notice, intended for reaching Chamorro parents with exceptional children, was personally rejected by the PND publisher on Guam, who said that written Chamorro had "not yet matured into an effective, organized communicator."

Although the paper was forced to concede to the demands of PARA, the institutional racist attitudes



A Guamanian participant in the March 25th rally protesting the repression of the indigenous Chamorro language.

still prevail, creating the need for PARA to continue the struggle to address the deeper problem of language oppression that exists in the media and elsewhere.

## COLONIAL OPPRESSION

The issue of Chamorro language suppression is reflective of the overall colonial oppression the Chamorro people have historically endured and is nothing new to Guam's colonial experience. In 1521, Magellan paved the way for the Spanish conquistadors and priests who brutally suppressed the Chamorros and waged a genocidal campaign, practically decimating the once-proud Chamorro race.

As a result of the Spanish-American War, Spain ceded the island to the U.S. together with Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines which is 1,500

miles to the west of Guam. The cruelties of the Spanish colonial system were thus replaced by the more subtle repression of the U.S. colonizers.

The outlawing of the native tongue and the strict enforcement of the English language in colonial education and government administration sought to accelerate the process of Americanization. Where the Spanish conquistador had used the sword, the U.S. Naval Government employed the American textbook which taught Chamorros to look up to American heroes, to regard American culture as far superior to their own, and American society, with its myths of equal opportunity and fair play, as the ideal model for Guam's colonial society.

In terms of language policy, naval authorities prevented the flowering of Chamorro arts and literature by making the speaking of the local language in schools punishable by fines and corporal punishment. Research by a Chamorro priest, high in the local Catholic hierarchy, has uncovered evidence that authorities even resorted to the burning of Chamorro textbooks during an earlier period.

Today, of the current population of 100,000, the Chamorros constitute over half while the rest consist mainly of Micronesians, Filipinos, Koreans, Japanese, and U.S. statesiders. In addition there are 30,000 U.S. military personnel and dependents situated on U.S. bases that account for one-third of the island's land mass of 212 square miles including its only harbor and some of its best beach and agricultural land.

Despite the overwhelming hardships of the past, the Chamorro people, as well as their language and parts of their culture, have survived. The local legislature composed of mostly Chamorros has increasingly taken nationalist stands and in 1974 passed a law giving the Chamorro language for the first time official standing along with English. □

## Africa Under European Colonialism, Part 2

## AFRICA: ROOTS OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT

The advent of colonialism in Africa was directly connected to the tremendous economic changes occurring in Europe during the 19th century.

During this period, European feudalism was being swept away as the emerging capitalist class, the bourgeoisie, rose to power in the different nation states. Capitalism became the driving force in Western Europe as the peasantry was brutally uprooted and destroyed and machines and factories came to replace agriculture as the main source of wealth. With Europe's industrialization came the massive exploitation of the labor of men, women and children, and it was from this exploitation that the owners of capital realized their tremendous profits and thirst for even more and greater profits.

Throughout Europe's transition from feudalism to capitalism, the slave trade provided enormous profits which were important to Europe's industrialization. Not only were profits derived from the trade in Africans as chattel, but the labor of Africans in the colonies of America provided even more profits to the rising capitalist states.

While Western Europe was realizing tremendous growth during this period, African societies developed very little and remained mainly semi-communal and pre-feudal. The Africa of 1444 when the Portuguese first sailed to the continent was largely in the same state of development by the time European colonizers landed in the 1880's. Africa's economic stagnation was due in large part to the massive slave trade which drained the continent of a vast human potential, and also helped lay the foundations for the colonial powers to further penetrate and subjugate the continent.

The coming of European colonialism in the late 1880's was due principally to the highly developed state of capitalism in Western Europe. As the large capitalist firms grew into monopolistic enterprises, national borders were no longer seen as boundaries as new profitable foreign ventures were undertaken in an effort to control raw materials, markets, and labor. This penetration of monopoly capitalism on a world-wide scale, a qualitatively new development which saw the less developed economies being dominated and subjugated by the advanced capitalist nations, was the dawning of the system of modern-day imperialism.

Africa suddenly became the colonial prize for the western powers to arbitrarily divide amongst themselves. In 1876, before the development of imperialism, only 10 per cent of Africa was "legally" owned by Europeans. Less than 25 years later, however, over 90 per cent of the continent was under the direct rule of some foreign flag.

In one of the most arrogant acts of the European

powers, ministers from England, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain and Portugal met in 1885 in a plush Berlin conference hall to carve up Africa for colonial conquest. Unaware and having no concern for existing African societies and geography yet fully aware of the rich potential of the continent, arbitrary boundaries were established only to delineate for the colonizers which territories they would control for their own exploitation.

African peoples did not readily assent to such foreign rule, however, and it was only through the military superiority of the European colonizers that African resistance was broken. European guns and troops, along with those Africans who had worked with the slave trade and thus served as economic, political and cultural agents of the colonists, firmly established an imperialist colonial systems over the whole of Africa.

## AFRICA UNDER COLONIALISM

While many of the specific characters and forms of European colonialism varied from region to region depending on which colonial power was in command, the essential feature was the same throughout the continent. Colonial Africa, falling as it did within the international capitalist economy, existed principally to repatriate profits to the colonial power.

Under European rule, the most brutal and barbarous system of exploitation was established to wring super-profits out of Africa's land and people. Colonial plantations and mines became virtual slaughterhouses where the labor of the indigenous people was ruthlessly exploited. In southern Rhodesia, agricultural workers received less than 15 shillings per month, a pittance of a wage which forced workers to grow their own food just to survive. In the mines of northern Rhodesia, unskilled laborers often received as little as 7 shillings per month.

In other African colonies, the imperial powers did not even bother paying wages, as was the case in Tanganyika under German rule, in the Portuguese colonies, and in French Equatorial Africa and the French Sudan in the 1930's where agricultural workers were forced by gun and whip to grow cash crops for export.

Under the colonial system, racist apartheid practices were also introduced to facilitate the exploitation of African labor and divide the black workers from the European worker. One indication of the racist system of apartheid was that while the white mine worker in Rhodesia received 30 pounds per month, the African worker doing the same job and often at longer hours received only 3 pounds per month. In the Gold Coast, European civil servants received an average of 40 pounds monthly while Africans averaged only 4 pounds monthly.

It was from such super exploitation of African labor, that European capitalists realized fabulous profits. Cecil Rhodes, through his exploitation of black labor in South

Africa's and Rhodesia's diamond mines, was able to establish the De Beers Consolidated Mines diamond monopoly which has controlled 85 per cent of the world's diamond market since 1925.

Besides the super exploitation of African labor, the colonial powers also stole the best lands of the indigenous peoples, often with the utmost cynicism and brutality. In Kenya, once the British declared the highlands as "Crown Lands," thousands of acres of land were dispensed to English lords and capitalists at a penny an acre, after which sprawling plantations were established to exploit the labor of African peasants.

The murderous rule of the colonial powers was reflected in a colonia apparatus and law which denied Africans any real representation in the government, restricted the movement of Africans in their own lands, and forced them to "contribute" labor for "public works" — such as building castles for governors, prisons for Africans, and barracks for foreign troops.

Besides the direct exploitation of African land and labor, the entrapment of the African economy into the European capitalist system served to further restrict and distort Africa's economic development. European shippers dictated to Africans usury freight rates which were five times higher those charged to Americans. European banks realized huge profits off of investments in the gold and diamond mines. European trading companies also reaped huge profits by controlling the price paid for African cash crops and European imports, paying depressed prices for African cocoa, coffee, and palm oil while inflating prices for European manufactured goods.

As under the European slave trade, African labor and resources contributed vast amounts of surplus and which enabled Europe to advance its technological and material level of development. Super profits repatriated to the imperial powers allowed for the further growth and development of monopoly-capitalist enterprises, yet Africa's economy became distorted, with an agriculture geared for cash-crops and no development of any national industry.

As typified by Rudyard Kipling, the European colonizers hypocritically tried to justify and rationalize colonialism, claiming they were taking on "the white man's burden" to civilize the "dark continent." However, such ideological white washing of Europe's brutal subjugation was exposed in the constant quarrelling among the colonial powers over Africa's spoils. The fact that one of the controversies of World War I was the division of Africa, and that both Germany and Turkey lost their colonies as a result of their defeat, further belied Europe's pretensions behind its colonization of Africa. □

To be continued next issue: Part III: Neocolonialism in Africa.

## Los Angeles Site of '78 Meeting FWC Work In Full Swing



Delegates listen to 1977 FWC Chairperson of the Convention Coordinating Committee Florante Ibanez. Last year's FWC was an impressive event for the Filipino community. AK photo

LOS ANGELES — The preparation work for the 1978 Pilipino People's Far West Convention (FWC) is in full swing. About 25 people are actively participating in the task of launching the convention.

The FWC is an annual gathering of Filipinos in the West Coast (Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii). It has served as a major forum to synthesize the experiences, problems, struggles and achievements of the Filipino community.

In a brief interview with this year's FWC Planning Group Coordinator, Jaime Geaga gave the following statement: "I feel that we have assembled a group of highly enthusiastic and committed people who see the importance of and the need for a gathering like the FWC. These people know the various issues confronting Filipinos and readily see the potential of the convention to discuss and put forward working resolutions on these issues."

The site of the convention has been secured. It will be at the University of California Los Angeles campus on Sept. 1-3 under the sponsorship of the Asian American Studies Center.

Committees have been created to handle the preparation work. These are Program, Finance, Publicity, Site, Logistics, and Registration.

The Program Committee will handle the topics for the workshops, the search for resource persons, and workshop facilitators, and coordination of the FWC program including the Saturday night cultural presentation. This committee revealed that the main feature of the Cultural program is the play "SAKADA" which portrays the plight of sugar

plantation workers in the Philippines.

To popularize and generate funding for the convention, the Planning Group Committee announced the major activities that the FWC will participate in. These include the Philippine National Day festivity, the fundraising dance at California State University-Long Beach, co-sponsored by the Filipino-American Coalition on July 8. In addition, the FWC will also participate in the July 4 Fil-Am Day celebration at Wilmington Filipino Community Center and at the Lotus Festival of July 15-16. The Lotus Festival is a city-wide celebration of various Asian communities in L.A.

"We hope to increase our active FWC core to 90 persons from now till the convention. The planning group which meets every first Sunday of each month invites all interested groups and individuals within the area to get involved in pushing for another successful FWC this year," Geaga said.

To get in touch and contribute your time or energy contact the following persons:

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**PROGRAM COMMITTEE:** Jaime Geaga 613-1520, Gerilynn Abracosa 479-2447, Teresa Orpilla 671-3857.

**SITE, LOGISTICS AND REGISTRATION:** Leslie Hernandez 487-5485, Herminia Aquino 629-3594.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE:** Henry Sabado 498-3449, Marilou Perez 926-5677. □

## U.S. Meddling...

(continued from front page)



MNLF guerrillas are a target of U.S. intrigues.

representative of the Moro people, with, according to Espaldon, the "apparent involvement of the U.S. government?" (Espaldon adds, "Schaefer did in fact mention Robert Wenzel, political attache at the U.S. Embassy in Manila and Gregg Talcott of the same Embassy to be aware of these initiatives.")

### BMLO LEADERS—BIG-TIME POLITICIANS

The answer to the first question is not that difficult. The BMLO cropped up suddenly sometime around July of last year. Based in conservative Saudi Arabia, its leaders at the time were revealed to be Macapanton Abbas and Racid Lucman, two former big-time Muslim politicians and members of the Moro feudal nobility. The document shown by Psinakis to Monteclaro adds to the list of leadership Hashim Salamat, Abdul Bakki, and former Senator Salipada Pendatun.

The BMLO is not known to have any organizational base inside the Philippines. Abbas, observers say, has lived in Washington on and off for the past few years.

Nonetheless the group, according to Schaefer, "is willing to resume negotiations anytime, at any venue acceptable to the Islamic Conference." Schaefer even, according to the document, "hinted that he will arrange for a meeting between the BMLO and Southcom representatives if acceptable to the Philippine government, in the U.S."

Jack Anderson claims that unnamed "Muslim leaders" have told him personally that they plan to take the war out of the jungle and into the streets of Philippine cities if Marcos refuses to negotiate.

### WHAT'S IN IT FOR SCHAEFER?

But why should Mr. Peter Schaefer, with his ties to the American Embassy in Manila, care so much as to go out of his way to try to set up talks with Espaldon?

The U.S. has a good deal to gain from a settlement of the Mindanao conflict. The war has had a serious effect on U.S. investments in the south. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. had its plantation on Basilan Island temporarily occupied by the Bangsa Moro Army. Other agri-industries have been unwilling to expand given the insecure nature of the area.

Even more importantly, the U.S. sees the Philippines and its ASEAN partners as strategic allies whose internal strength must be maintained so that they can be used effectively to oppose Soviet influence in the area. An ally besieged by civil war is a weak one. It is therefore in the U.S. interest to divide and diffuse a genuine people's movement like the MNLF—as it has done elsewhere in the world—or, when possible, to try to create credible alternatives.

But the BMLO is of particular interest because of its apparent relation, not only with Washington, but with certain dark horses whom many believe Washington is grooming to take Marcos' place when the time comes. Several months ago, *Ang Bayan* revealed connections between the BMLO and Raul Manglapus of the MFP, whose relationship with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was confirmed by Joseph Smith in his book *Portrait of a Cold Warrior*.

In this light, it is interesting that the source of this revealing document, if indeed it does exist, is Mr. Psinakis of the MFP, a close associate of Manglapus. □

## KEARNY ST. POOLHALL

# Filipinos Harrassed in S.F. Chinatown

By RITA YEE  
S.F. Journal

The police have been harassing older Filipino men on Kearney Street, says Margaret Muyco, owner of Mike's Pool Hall, located in San Francisco's Chinatown.

"I would like to ask why the police are coming into my place and harassing the old people," inquired Muyco at last week's law enforcement forum.

She said the arrest of four men last Friday at Mike's was the most recent harassment by police. At 8:30 pm before closing time at the pool hall, two plain clothes men entered the store and said they received a tip that there was gambling in the store. Two men were playing gin rummy without any money, says Muyco. One man was cleaning the floor and the other man was watching the store front. Officers pulled open drawers behind the desk at Mike's.

Muyco is mad because she claims the police did not have a search warrant. She was even angrier when she learned the police asked the old men for their social security cards. "They scared the devil out of those old men when they asked for their social security cards." Muyco claims that the police came in the pool hall "like storm troopers. I don't think that is right."

The police found a leather and metal bar on one of the Filipino men who was in charge of the store. He told police that the bar was for his protection when he walks home late at night after closing the pool hall. Although he was explained that to the police, he was brought down

to the Hall of Justice with the three other men and charged with concealing a weapon. His bail was \$220.

Muyco speaking for the four men who were arrested wants a full investigation into what happened. In response to her request Chief Gain said he would "look into the matter." □

## Youths Arrested Strolling In The Park

MANILA, May 5—At least 22 young persons were arrested yesterday for allegedly inciting sedition and illegal assembly, police said.

"We didn't know it is now illegal to go to the park," said one of the arrested teen-agers, who refused to be identified. She and 21 others were arrested at the Rizal park at about six p.m. yesterday. They said they were waiting for rides home.

Major Leonardo David, deputy commander of police station number five, whose officers made the arrests, refused to say whether charges were being filed against the youths. He said higher authorities had forbidden him to give any information. *Hong Kong Standard* □