

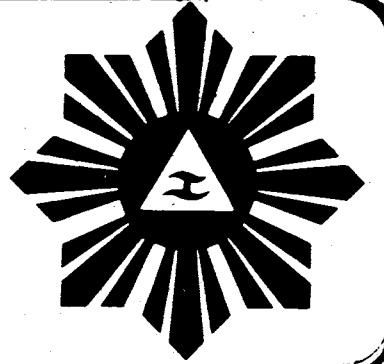
Ang KATIPUNAN

Vol. V, No. 15

August 15-31, 1978

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National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



Marcos Announces Succession Laws

IMELDA TO BE MARCOS' SUCCESSOR?!

see story page 3



Ah, my lovely, next I'll make you Queen!

IMELDA ON CAPITOL HILL

'We Need Professional Help!'

"Barbarians!" Imelda Marcos was heard to mutter as she stalked furiously out of her meeting with 15 Congresspersons on Capitol Hill last July 26. The transcript of Imelda's one and a half-hour meeting with the legislators, recently acquired by *Ang Katipunan*, reveals that the meeting was a disaster for the Marcos regime and an all-time low point in the career of Imelda Marcos, diplomat.

Before the group of legislators, almost all of them well-informed on Philippine issues, Imelda could only babble. Fortney Stark (D-Ca.) was generous when he commented at the end of the session, "We were talking to the tooth fairy."

Confronted by Leo Ryan (D-Ca.) with questions about irregularities during the last election and presented with flying-voter cards, Imelda the diplomat grew thoroughly flustered. Yvonne Burke (D-Ca.) then asked, "Could someone without identification go to any voting place and vote or are they restricted?"

IS EVERYTHING PERFECTLY CLEAR

"Maybe," Imelda responded. "I cannot say this is, ah . . . let me put it this way. This is a card when there is some mis . . . , mis . . . , what do you call this? You don't have your name and you just arrive in the area and you want to vote in the area. This is some type of temporary card. Identification card. To make you vote. And later on, this is set

aside in a different area and we have to check whether, check if you're really here or not. This is a check. This is handled. It is just like an identification card. It is a temporary card when you can vote because your name is not there. But you cannot vote just anywhere."

Congresspeople were forced to repeat their questions over and over again to force Mrs. Marcos into coherent responses. Burke rephrased her question on the arrest and interrogation of prisoners five different ways before Mrs. Marcos admitted that the military, trained by the United States, performs police functions and that the police is under military supervision. This seeming technicality was extremely important to Burke for U.S. law prohibits military training to foreign troops used in internal police functions.

FUDGING ON THE ISSUES

Numerous questions focused on the treatment of prisoners and the definition of subversion. Mrs. Marcos insisted that ex-LABAN candidate Trinidad Herrera's torture wounds were self-inflicted. In a confidential tone, she added, "I am afraid she has become an instrument of the other side of the fence."

Regarding the definition of subversion, the following exchange took place.

Continued on page 12

Escaping from
the Marcos Regime

Two More Political Personalities Defect

Two more politically prominent Filipinos arrived in the United States early this month to join the swelling ranks of the anti-martial law movement.

Ernesto Maceda, former senator and senior aide to Marcos arrived in New York August 10 saying he was escaping persecution at home. Earlier, Joselito Azurin, Acting Chief of the Philippine Embassy in Australia said he was abandoning his post because he could no longer stomach the "ruthless and dictatorial policies of the Marcos regime."

Continued on page 4

In This Issue:

Marcos Kin in
Slaying Scandal page 3

ASEAN Meeting
Picketted page 4

6th Year
of Martial Law:
Protests Slated page 6

Seattle Police Spying
on the Fil. Community
page 8

U.S. Demos Hit
Nuclear Power Plant
page 10

Interview
with

Charito
Planas

see page 6



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Editorial

Long Live Zimbabwe!

Long Live the Zimbabwean People!

The KDP is pleased to announce to our friends and supporters the successful conclusion of our organization's participation in the Zimbabwe Medical Drive. At the end of this campaign, we have been able to raise more than \$500 for the Zimbabwe revolution.

This amount is undoubtedly a mere pittance compared to the needs of the Zimbabwean masses. There are an estimated 100,000 Zimbabwean refugees—men, women and children—who have been forced to leave their homeland and who now face serious health and medical problems such as malaria, tuberculosis and schistosomiasis. Moreover, as the war for national liberation intensifies and the political crisis of the Ian Smith government deepens, the Zimbabwean masses increasingly fall victim to desperate schemes and maneuvers of the white-minority regime to perpetuate their illegal and immoral reign. Already there are more than 500,000 Zimbabweans, one-eighth the country's population, who are forced to live in concentration camps. Many hundreds have also fallen victim to Smith's desperate military attacks on Zimbabwean refugee camps located in Mozambique.

Despite the small size of our contribution, however, we feel that the effort was significant for several reasons. First, it is an important affirmation of our support for the revolutionary struggle of the Zimbabwean masses against the racist settler regime of Ian Smith and the U.S. neo-colonial strategy for Africa. Around the world, national liberation movements are sounding the death knell of U.S. imperialism. The revolutionary struggle of the Filipino masses against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship is a part of this international anti-imperialist movement. The Filipino people primarily express their solidarity with these liberation struggles through strengthening, expanding and building its own movement. As a Filipino organization, the KDP has therefore mainly done support work for the Philippine revolution.

Nonetheless, the KDP also sees the necessity to support other national liberation struggles. Those of us who are here in the belly of the brutal oppressor nation have a serious responsibility to fight in solidarity with these wars for liberation. The African liberation struggle, particularly that of the Zimbabwe masses led by the Patriotic Front, is the cutting edge of this international fight, striking a hammer blow against U.S. IMPERIALISM.

Secondly, this sum represents our beginning efforts toward the political education of the Filipino community regarding the just struggles of the African people for independence and freedom. The Filipino people and the African masses are bound by the same colonial history of oppression and are united in their desire to emancipate themselves from the clutches of the imperialists and its local puppets.

Through efforts such as this, we can further cement the ties between our people and the oppressed masses of Africa.

The victory of the Zimbabwean masses is imminent, the creation of an independent Zimbabwe is inevitable.

Pamberi ne Chimurenga!

Isulong ang Pakikibaka!

Forward with the revolution!

No Police Spying in the Filipino Community

by the Regional Executive Board, KDP-Seattle

The recent disclosure of Seattle Police Department spying and harassment against the KDP, along with ten other organizations active in Seattle's International District, has caused many concerned Filipinos to ask what business the police have spying on community groups. Even more outrageous is the refusal of the SPD to admit any wrong-doing, despite the fact that none of the organizations has been involved in criminal activity.

This raises the disturbing question of what the SPD regards as "criminal activity." For instance, one activist's file lists his MO (Mode of Operation) as "advocacy of third world causes." Another intelligence report on a 1976 demonstration against the Domed Stadium says, "The group will be made up mostly of Filipinos, Chinese and their support groups. Their cause will be parking for the Domed Stadium. The Chinese fear most of Chinatown will be torn down and turned into parking lots." The police may disagree with these political opinions or actions, but viewing them as criminal activity to be spied upon is certainly a blatant violation of the civil rights and liberties of the minority communities involved.

The Filipino community in the U.S. has a long history of actively opposing discrimination and injustices long before the KDP was organized. In the canneries of Alaska and the fields of California and the Yakima Valley, Filipinos struggled to improve their living conditions by organizing unions in the 1930's and the 1940's. At that time too, there were law enforcement agencies such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service which regarded this as "criminal activity" and sought unsuccessfully to deport the leaders of the Filipino cannery workers union in the 1950's.

In the 1970's, the Filipino people's movement developed to challenge and overturn the discrimination facing the community daily in employment, education and housing. The KDP was formed out of this movement to serve the goal of advancing the interests of Filipinos in the U.S. Because of its militancy in carrying out this goal, the KDP has drawn the ire of the Marcos regime, plus federal and local officials, the SPD included. For example, people with a certain political outlook regard protests concerning lack of freedom under "Marcos-law" in the Philippines to be a crime. (Thousands of people are in jail in the Philippines today for being "guilty" of just this.) Likewise in the U.S., there are officials and agencies who seemingly regard activities like the freeing of the two innocent Filipino nurses, Narciso and Perez, or the opposition to the Bakke decision, or the struggle against development schemes in the International District, as crimes.

If standing up for the rights of Filipino is a crime, then the KDP is guilty of this, but nothing more. The spying and harassment against the KDP is actually an attack on the whole Filipino people's movement, on the whole Filipino community. Proof of this is the Seattle police spying on the 1976 Filipino People's Far West Convention, a gathering of over 600 West Coast Filipinos of all political persuasions to discuss the urgent problems of the community. The Seattle police seem determined to confirm the vision of the great Filipino writer Carlos Bulosan who once said, "I learned that to be a Filipino in America was a crime."

How should the community respond to these attacks. When the police come down on people, there is a natural fear reaction and a tendency to keep quiet and hope to be left alone. Experience has shown, however, that this is a serious error on two counts. First of all, if the aim of the harassment is to silence the opposition, then the police have already achieved their objective. Secondly, by showing that we can be frightened into silence, we only encourage the authorities to be more bold in their intimidation tactics. Wasn't this the aim of the police when they beat up Seattle KDP activist Angel Doniego in 1977? He was explicitly told to "Stop your activities."

What would have happened to the Filipino people's movement if the KDP had responded to Angel's beating by "pulling in its neck" and backing down. Indeed, in our few days of inactivity after the incident, the police stepped up their tactics and began to openly follow more activists. We quickly realized that we had to actively respond to these attacks or be forced to give up our fight for the rights of our people.

Within a week of the attack, KDP mobilized 120 people to a protest rally at police headquarters and generated widespread publicity to expose this harassment. Other Filipino groups, other minority groups, and sympathetic white Americans came forward to condemn this incident, so that it was the police who suffered a set-back and were forced to back off. The open harassment stopped, at least for the time being: Unfortunately, the secret spying did not stop.

The KDP firmly believes that the only protection against the abuse of power by the police is vigilance on the part of the people. We call on all Filipinos to join with other concerned citizens of Seattle in getting the Seattle City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the police from spying on or harassing community groups not engaged in real criminal activities. The local efforts of the Coalition on Government Spying must be supported if we are to keep the police out of the political affairs of the people. □

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At a recent informal gathering in Oakland, ANG KATIPUNAN editor Thelma de Guzman presented the KDP's contribution to the Zimbabwe Medical Drive to Prosper Takawira, a representative from the Medical Drive Coalition.

In making the presentation, de Guzman noted that the Zimbabwe struggle "stands in the forefront of the people's struggle against U.S. imperialism." She noted that the KDP's contribution "is a gesture of the Filipino people's solidarity with the Zimbabwe people."

Prosper Takawira, a member of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), spoke at length about the history and development of the struggle in Zimbabwe against the racist, illegal regime of Ian Smith. Takawira warned against the maneuvers of the U.S. government to perpetuate white-minority rule and spoke of the eventual triumph of the Zimbabwe revolution.

In closing, Prosper affirmed the eventual triumph of the people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, saying, "Pamberi ni Chimurenga! (Forward with the revolution!)" □



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PHILIPPINE NEWS

MARCOS ISSUES SUCCESSION LAW

IMELDA TO SUCCEED MARCOS?

Complaints against Barangay-Tanods

Complaints by residents against the brutality and sadism of Eleno Maglaque, a *barangay-tanod* chief, and nine of his men, increasingly deluge the Quezon City Police.

One resident begged for the release of his nephew Romeo Romey, 17, apprehended on June 6, on hold-up charges. Romey was picked-up by *barangay-tanods* (volunteer guards) and taken to the *barangay* outpost where he was beaten-up and forced by Maglaque to admit guilt to the charges. His family insists he is innocent.

Previously, Florita Magana, 21, a laborer, was kidnapped and tortured by six *barangay-tanods* in Quezon City. Later, she was found dead. Only recently did four suspects surrender to the police. □

Beautification at People's Expense

Governor of Metro Manila, Imelda Marcos has imposed changes to enhance her "Beautification Program" at the cost of the city's people and at the cost of beauty itself.

First, she has ordered the displacement of sidewalk vendors and hawkers through an anti-vending campaign. Offered no compensation and cut from their favored vending spots, the Manila Sidewalk Vendors Association recently appealed to Imelda Marcos for a return to their usual spots. The problem was simply passed on to the city's Social Welfare Department.

Another beautification drive that could cost the livelihood of small taxi owners and drivers, is the enforcement of an order to phase-out taxicabs that are seven years or older. The order was issued by Board of Transportation (BOT) chairman, Leopoldo Abellera and BOT commissioner, Godofredo Asuncion. Taxi models of 1971 or older are affected. As of January this year, 3,000 cabs and possibly a comparable amount of drivers and small taxi owners will be out of business.

But is it beauty, or hard-cold-cash that is a priority in Mrs. Marcos' program?

In downtown Manila, a treasured section of town—one lined with antique houses and century-old trees—will be cut through by a plan extending Epifanio de los Santos Ave. to Roxas Boulevard. The planned extension is a modification of a plan drawn up ten years ago which would have had the new extension pass through Pasay City.

The old plan, however, would have forced the demolition of at least ten motels and nightclubs—prime attractions for tourists. According to Imelda's priorities, however, the grand old houses and trees will have to go—so that money-making spots can stay. □

Farm, Seafood Earnings to be Taxed

Desperate for sources of revenue money, the Bureau of Internal Revenue plans to broaden its tax base to include even subsistence farmers and fishermen. Although the BIR claims that they will go easy on small farmers and fishermen who make up the bulk of this group, no one is exempt from a presidential edict requiring an annual P100 fixed tax, and one percent tax on earnings from their income.

With the dismal shape of the economy and the government deep in debt, the BIR is forced to impose new taxes, or raise existing taxes according to International Monetary Fund (IMF)-World Bank (WB) dictates if the country is to continue receiving the foreign loans upon which it has become so heavily dependent. □

Urban Control with I.D. Cards

Identity card registration is the latest gimmick in surveilling and controlling the urban population.

City authorities claim that issuance of special identity cards and a survey of the city population are steps being taken to stem the continued migration of people into Metro-Manila. Some \$270,000 will be spent on the survey which is supposed to reveal problem areas of high population density in Manila. The survey also intends to distinguish the residents from the migrants among the seven million urban dwellers.

According to city officials, identity cards will not bar people from the countryside from entering the city, but they would face the fact that city residents will given priority over migrants in school, employment, social services and housing.

Observers say implementation of the identity card system is an exercise of discrimination, a "denial of equal opportunity." Such observations do not bother city officials who say they have to start somewhere in controlling the city's population.

Despite all the talk of offsetting an "urbanization ban" and concern for the population's welfare, the real purpose of the special identity card system is to exert social control and surveillance over the movement of people in and out of Metro-Manila. The identity card system just makes it easier to police a population whose needs basically have not been given attention, because Governor Imelda Marcos has not made them a priority. □



Marcos swearing Imelda in as Minister of Human Settlements. (MJ)

The charade is on. Marcos wants his wife to be next in line. But he does not want it to appear as gross nepotism. So Imelda has to be drafted. A whole political movement has to be mobilized to clamor for her appointment.

The first indication that an Imelda-for-Vice-Premier draft is on came in the first week of August when Marcos announced Presidential Decree No. 1514 setting out the law on succession. The law provides that in case of his death or disability, an Interim Assembly speaker would act as ceremonial president and a deputy prime minister would take over his executive powers.

During the same week, former Supreme Court Chief Justice Querubin Makalintal was elected speaker. Attention was then focused on who would become Deputy Prime Minister. Marcos set the basis for

an Imelda-draft later by saying that he did not intend to appoint her. She was not even a member of a secret seven-person caretaker committee appointed in a 1975 decree on succession, Marcos said.

Marcos then pointed out that although he has the sole power to appoint his deputy, the choice would be left to the Interim Assembly majority party, the New Society Movement (KBL). Strangely enough there was no lobbying, no candidates put up for the position. The reason for this came a week later.

To no one's surprise, the New Society Movement proposed August 9 that Imelda should become Deputy Prime Minister. The KBL delegation noted that Imelda, 49, has served for the past three years as governor of Metro Manila, is concurrently Minister of Ecology and Human Settlements and member of the

Interim Assembly. She has also represented Marcos abroad on a number of diplomatic missions.

The charade is not yet over. Marcos supposedly told the KBL delegation to give its proposal more serious consideration. But everyone knows the outcome. A month before the Imelda draft began, the *Free Philippines News Service* (July 15, 1978) said: "Succession in royalties is by blood. In the Marcos dynasty, it is by manipulation of public office, the populace, the politicians—all of whom were maneuvered to bless Imelda's rise. This rise is so pointed that if you ask who is the second most powerful person in the government today, there is no other answer. Imelda's ambitions have been institutionalized and legalized and adopted as public policy. All she awaits now is the moment" □

Marcos Kin in Slaying Incident

Government - controlled newspapers in Manila have been unusually silent on the details of the fatal shooting of a student and serious wounding of his parents last June. The reason? The main suspect in the killing is the nephew of Philippine Prime Minister-President, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The incident took place the afternoon of June 25, in a fashionable suburb of Makati called Palanah. The Palanan Girls' volleyball team was hosting a match against a team from Paco—a nearby neighborhood within Metro Manila.

The Paco team is coached by Andres Avelino Barba, 24, the eldest son of Fortuna Marcos Barba (youngest sister of the president) and Colonel Marcelino Barba of the Armed Forces of the Philippines assigned to the President's office.

Eyewitnesses said the shooting occurred after the volley-

ball game. The team which Barba coached lost. Soon after, a shower of rocks were thrown into the volleyball court. One of the bodyguards in the company of Barba grabbed an M-16 and fired a burst into the air. Players and spectators ran, as the armed companions of Barba scurried around looking for the "troublemakers."

As the crowd fled in all directions, 17-year-old Apolinario "Jebboy" Buendia, a sophomore at the University of the Philippines, stepped out of the house to see what was happening and fetch his younger brother from the crowd.

Buendia saw the man with the M-16 across the street and turned to run back inside the house. He never made it. Mistaken for one of the "troublemakers," Buendia was killed with a bullet from the M-16 of a sergeant of the Presidential Security Command.

Shortly after, Rodolfo Buendia, 41, and his wife Edita, 40, parents of the slain youth, ran into the street searching for the murderers of their son. They quickly fell, wounded by bullets fired by Barba himself. He would have continued to fire at the couple had he not been disarmed by Councilman Sulpicio Liberato who witnessed the entire incident.

The cover-up began almost immediately. The Barba's residence was surrounded by Presidential guards and the Barba family reportedly went into hiding at the Presidential Palace. The Makati police were reluctant to comment and newspaper reports on the incident believed to be pressured by the Ministry of National Defense, conspicuously omitted the name of the suspect. He was identified merely as the "bodyguard of an Army colonel's son."

One resident of Palanan was angry with the police

Continued on page 12

ASEAN-Son of SEATO



ASEAN ministers meet in Manila, June 1976. ASEAN has helped strengthen U.S. presence in Southeast Asia.

By JUAN CRISOSTOMO

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was set up in 1967 ostensibly to promote regional self-reliance by increasing economic cooperation among its five member nations, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The past eleven years of its existence, however, have shown that it serves an entirely different goal: that of securing larger and larger amounts of U.S., and to a lesser extent Japanese, investment, loans, trade and economic and military assistance.

Remaining doubts about this point were quickly

Groups Protest ASEAN Meet

The U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Dialogue in Washington, D.C. last August 3 and 4 was planned as a quiet, low-key meeting. ASEAN foreign ministers and economic planners were instead confronted with a series of anti-ASEAN actions organized by a coalition of Southeast Asian and American human rights groups.

At a National Press Club luncheon for the ASEAN ministers August 3, a small but well organized demonstration pointedly reminded the visiting dignitaries that ASEAN countries' human rights violations cannot be hidden behind the diplomatic niceties of the Washington meeting.

Armed with large placards, some 30 demonstrators parked themselves right by the door of the Press Club. Arriving ministers and their aides had to push their way through demonstrators shouting "Fascists! Fascists! Fascists!"

The demonstrators were so close that the ministers actually ended up taking the anti-ASEAN leaflets that were thrust at them.

Earlier in the day, in the same building, the coalition held a press conference where the groups' critique of the organization and its member countries' economic and political policies were explained in greater detail.

The press conference was well-attended by both print and broadcast media representatives. A press packet containing country reports prepared by the Union of Democratic Thais, the Friends of the Filipino People, and groups and individuals working on Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore and a separate ASEAN analysis by Clergy and Laity Concerned was distributed. Information provided by the speakers and in the press packets was subsequently used by the same reporters to question the ASEAN ministers at the loudly protested luncheon. □

dispelled at the August 3-4 U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Dialogue in Washington, D.C.

PLEAS FOR U.S. SUPPORT

"An abdication by the United States of its responsibilities in our region would almost certainly lead to a crisis of confidence," Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said. Romulo's designation as principal ASEAN spokesperson at the conference is a reflection of the key role played by the Philippines in representing U.S. interests in Southeast Asia.

Romulo was not alone in making a plea for greater U.S. commitment to the region. Singapore Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam said the U.S. now has a second chance "to prove what it failed to do the first time in Indochina—that the non-Communist way can provide effective answers to the problems of Third World countries."

SECURITY BLOC

Rajaratnam's statement points to ASEAN's goal. As the Union of Democratic Thais put it in a statement on the conference, "While ASEAN does not want to be seen publicly as a security bloc, cooperation in security has become its most important achievement." The Manila Pact which brought SEATO into existence remains in force. Security chiefs of the five countries visit each other regularly to exchange intelligence and views on combating insurgency, and are interested in standardizing weapons in the region. The Philippines provides training grounds for Singaporean troops and has undertaken joint piracy patrols with Indonesia. Malaysia and Thailand (and Indonesia and Malaysia) have held joint naval and air exercises."

ASEAN's low-key military cooperation is a direct response to changing U.S. security strategy for the region. The failure of direct military intervention in Indochina led the U.S. to formulate the "Nixon Doctrine" of hidden intervention through encouragement and logistical support for intensified counter-insurgency operations by the region's ruling cliques. Carter's so-called human rights policy notwithstanding, this remains the dominant U.S. strategic doctrine for the region to this day.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION FLOUNDERS

While ASEAN's unstated security goals have been admirably served, its plans for increased regional economic cooperation have floundered. A common fund for providing assistance to member countries with balance-of-payments difficulties is barely enough to cover a tenth of the deficits of the smallest country in the organization. The ASEAN tariff union now includes close to 900 items but all of them taken together constitute a minute proportion of the region's foreign trade. The ambitious industrial complementation plan has run aground in the shallows of national rivalries.

The more serious problem remains the increasing integration of ASEAN economies with that of the U.S. According to the Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), "... ASEAN governments have thrown considerations of economic nationalism to the winds. Wherever possible the ASEAN governments have resorted to heavy foreign borrowings, opened the countries' natural wealth to foreign exploitation and hosted 'dirty' industries fleeing from public outrage in the developed countries."

WEAKNESS VIS-A-VIS U.S.

The more closely integrated ASEAN nations have become with U.S. economic and political interests in the region, the more difficult it has been for ASEAN to bargain for better trade terms with the U.S. At the Washington, D.C. conference, for example, U.S. officials would not commit themselves to stopping the growing protectionist trend in U.S. trade with Southeast Asian Third World countries. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, chairman of the U.S. delegation, gave no commitment to the specific tariff, trade and investment arrangements being sought by the group.

More than anything else, the conference exhibited the weakness of the ASEAN governments' position in their relations with the U.S. The failure of these governments to generate genuine economic development has contributed (in each country) to a growing opposition. This, in turn, has made ASEAN governments more dependent on the U.S. than ever before.

As CALC asked in its statement, "What is the U.S. helping to defend in the ASEAN countries? Is the U.S. helping to arm, train, and defend growing democracies? Or helping to consolidate and perpetuate elites who do not represent the genuine aspirations of their peoples to a better life and who must resort to increasing repression to protect their power and privilege from the legitimate claims of the people?" □

MNLF Uses Fish Hooks to Snare the Enemy

Soldiers of the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) have discovered that the simplest of devices can overwhelm the well-armed soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

Mahardika, the Libya-based organ of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) reports in its May-June issue that guerillas use an ingenious "new" weapon against AFP troopers. The new weapon is none other than the *binguit* or fish hook used by Moro fishermen for generations. The guerillas string fishing lines of up to 20 feet from the jungle branches along paths that they expect the AFP forces to follow. From these they suspend the hooks which they conceal amidst the foliage.

During fire fights, the guerillas maneuver so as to force the AFP troops toward the line of hooks. Once the soldiers are "caught," they become so preoccupied with disentangling themselves that they are easy targets for the well-positioned guerillas, who then pick them off one by one. □

Two Defect ...

Continued from front page.

Maceda, 44, told the *Washington Post* that he sneaked out of the Philippines by small boat and cargo ship after he had been put on a blacklist which denied him an exit permit. He was Executive Secretary in the first presidential term of Marcos after which he was elected Senator.

JOINS LABAN SLATE

Maceda made his political break with Marcos at the time of the declaration of martial law. In the IBP elections last April, Maceda ran as a candidate on the opposition LABAN slate. He hopes to write a book while here to contribute to public pressure in the U.S. against what he calls the Marcos "repressive dictatorship."

Azurin, a 15-year veteran of the Philippine foreign service, said working under the Marcos regime had been a form of "mental torture." The last straw, he said, was the fraudulent April elections. Another contributing factor in his decision, Azurin added, was a conflict with the incoming Philippine Ambassador to Australia, the sister of Constabulary Chief Major General Fidel Ramos. Azurin earlier objected to the fast diplomatic rise of another prominent general's son and was sharply rebuked.

R.P. EMBASSY RED-FACED

Embarrassed Philippine Embassy officials in Washington, D.C. have tried to downplay the significance of the defection of Azurin and Maceda's escape. Embassy officials said they saw no reason why Maceda should escape from the Philippines. He is free to go home anytime, they said.

Philippine Embassy official Mario C. Belisario also said that the Azurin case is "purely administrative, not political." Azurin, they said, had been ordered to return to Manila after a request from the Australian government that he be recalled. Australian officials have denied that such a request was made.

R.P. AVENUES FOR OPEN PROTEST CLOSED

Both Maceda and Azurin are seeking political asylum in the United States. They intended to work against the Marcos regime from here by joining the Movement for a Free Philippines. Their arrival is being interpreted by anti-martial law forces here as an indication of a growing mood of frustration in the ranks of the elite anti-Marcos opposition in the Philippines.

For many of these people, the April elections represented the last legal avenue for opposing the Marcos regime. Marcos closed off that option by crackdown once again. Many elite oppositionists, unwilling to work more closely with the underground mass-based resistance led by the National Democratic Front, feel that the only option left for them is to work against the regime from this country. Maceda is likely to be followed by others. □

Reprinted from the *Philippine Liberation Courier*

Dagok at Dalipot

Ni Tata Selo

Pagkatapos ni Marcos, si Imelda naman



Huwag bitiwang ang kapangyarihan
kapag nakataya'y karangyaan!

Ganyan ang lohikang kinakapitan ng mag-asawang Marcos at Imelda—at, marahil, ng sinumang diktador.

Pag-abot sa tuktok, wala nang aakyan ang mga Marcos. Ayaw namang bumaba nang kusa. Ang problema nila: kung paano mamamalagi doon—nang habang panahon.

Pagkatapos ni Marcos, si Imelda naman. Ganito ang nilalaman ng dekretong malapit nang aprobahan ni Marcos.

Pag naaprobahan ang atas na ito, si Imelda'y magiging deputadong Punong Ministro ni Marcos. Itinakda rin nito na pagkatapos niya ang kanyang asawa sa panahon ng emerhensiya, ibig sabihin, kapag namatay si Marcos, si Imelda'y magiging seremonyal na Presidente at tatayong Punong Ministro habang hindi pa nagkakaroon ng eleksiyon.

At siyempre, diktador din. At isa sa ilang babaing naging diktador sa kasaysayan ng mundo!

Ang nasabing dekreto ay iminumungkahi ng isang assemblyman ng IBP. At natural, inaayunan ito halos ng buong IBP.

Patunay ito kung ano talaga ang katangian ng IBP. Wika nga natin, rubberstamp!

Tignan natin kung paano gumastos ang IBP:

Sa ikalawang araw ng sesyon nito, nagbayad ito ng P4,400 sa Metro Manila Transit (pag-aari ni Marcos) para lamang isakay ang isang mambabatas mula sa Maynila tungo sa Quezon City. Apat na bus pa ang ginamit; may eskorte pang mga pulis!

Sa sumunod na araw, wala nang inihatid ang mga bus. Pero, nagbayad pa rin ang gobyerno ng P2,200!

Isang bill ngayon ang iniharap ni Assemblyman Reuben Canoy sa IBP: Parusahan ng kamatayan ang sinumang mahuhuling nanuhol nang lampas sa \$13,000.

Anang isang kaibigan namin: "aba'y di papatayin nang ilang beses si Marcos niyan!" (Sana.)

Unang problema: Maaprobahan kaya? Pangalawa, kahit maaprobahan, matupad kaya?

Talamak ngayon ang krimen sa Pilipinas.

Ito ang "di sinasadyang" naiulat ng mga diyaryo ni Marcos nitong mga nakaraang buwan. Dahil dito, ipinatawag at pinagalitan ni Marcos and mga editor and publishers.

Nakalimutan ng mga editor and publishers ang kampanyang "peace and order" ng batas militar.

Palasak na ang kaalaman ng mga talamak ng krimen ay sumasalamin sa kabulukan ng lipunan. Ang "Bagong Lipunan" ni Marcos, kung gayon, ay dapat lamang taguriang Bagoong Lipunan o Bulok na Lipunan.

Ayaw siyempreng tanggapin ito ni Marcos. Dahil dito, pinalat-hala niya sa mga diyaryo ang isang estadestika mula sa hepe ng Metrocom. Ayon dito'y bumaba ang lahat ng uri ng krimen mula noon 1972.

Samantala, pinirmahan noong Hunyo 11 ni Marcos ang isang dekretong bubuo ng isang "pambansang sistema ng barangay "paralegal courts." Magsisimula sa Enero 11, 1979, lutasin umano ng mga hukuman ang mga kaso "sa pinakamababang antas upang mabawasan ang pagtambak ng mga ito sa mga regular na korte."

Hindi ba't karamihan sa mga kaso'y kaugnay sa mga nagawang krimen?

Sinimulan na ng mga gobyerno kamakailan na patalsikin ang maraming opisyal ng barangay sa Metro Manila. Ang dahilan: silay'y mga "misfits" at "undesireables" (mga di karapat-dapat at di kanais-nais).

Ganyan ang tawag ng gobyerno sa mga opisyal na kumampi sa oposisyon noong nakaraan eleksiyon. □

DIA's 'Solution' for Mindanao War Blue Print for Counterinsurgency



MNLF soldiers are the target of the DAI-Marcos counterinsurgency.

By VICTORIA LUNA

[In our last issue, we revealed that a Washington-based group, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), working for the Marcos government, was trying to undercut the Moro National Liberation Front and build up the spurious Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization. DAI's chief employer worldwide is the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.). Its major projects are in Third World hotspots. — Editor]

"... The current political instability [in the Philippines] is the result of threats to the traditional political and economic structures ... rather than the result of long-simmering grievances of the common people boiling over into open hostilities."

Thus claims Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) in its booklet *Problems and Prospects of Economic Development in the Southern Philippines*, an effort to justify a deceptively simple "solution" to the raging war in the South.

DAI's solution hinges upon a three-pronged program on the diplomatic, military and "development" fronts. Key to its plan is its assessment that winning over the Moro elite is the crucial element in a settlement of the conflict.

To win over the elite, the DAI would have Marcos deal with the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization (BMLO), a so-called rebel group headed by Moro royalty and based in Saudi Arabia. The pamphlet enthusiastically reports, "The BMLO program is anti-communist and essentially conservative Should the BMLO program receive the active support of Saudi Arabia, it could rapidly emerge as the most effective and powerful of the liberation groups, undercutting the MNLF position"

ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT

DAI's plan include building up the BMLO internationally and neutralizing foreign opinion toward the Moro conflict generally. In both regards, it has already begun to put plans into action.

A letter allegedly written by Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon, Southern Commander, to President Ferdinand Marcos, reveals that Development Strategies Corp. (DSC), sister outfit to DAI, last November attempted to set up negotiations between the Philippine government and the BMLO. Then last month, the U.S. State Department quietly tried to convince several members of Congress to sponsor a Washington conference between BMLO representatives and Philippine government officials. (See AK, Vol. V, No. .) Though this move failed, it seemed that the State Department was willing to carry out DAI's scheme to neutralize "the U.S. Congress, the U.N. [and] the Islamic Conference."

Since last February, Marcos has repeatedly

announced his willingness to re-open negotiations with the Moros, emphasizing his confusion over who to negotiate with. This too seems to be part of the plan. Marcos' insistence that new negotiations take place in the Philippines without the Islamic Conference rules out an MNLF response to the offer.

PRONG TWO: WAR

Both Marcos' posturing and the DAI's diplomatic moves, however, are mere smoke-screens for prong two of the solution, an all-out military offensive. DAI proposes, once foreign opinion is neutralized, to have the Armed Forces "bring the hostilities to a quick end (three to six months) and have greater military control than ever before."

This is a prerequisite if the Marcos regime is to negotiate with the BMLO with any credibility. As long as the MNLF remains a viable military force, Marcos can negotiate with the BMLO all he wants and both the fighting and Arab support for the MNLF will continue.

PRONG THREE: "DEVELOPMENT"

The final prong in the DAI solution is the "development" tactic. The booklet reveals that DSC has already set up a joint office in Zamboanga City with the Mindanao Area Development Council (MADC), a "development" agency directly under the authority of Espaldon. The joint staff is to prepare investment schemes to present to Arab businessmen in hopes that Arab capital at work inside the war zone will weaken Arab support for the MNLF. The MADC-DSC partnership also provides ideal conditions for designing "civic action" projects which, carried out by the military, can serve as surveillance and counterinsurgency programs.

FALSE PREMISES

There is only one catch to DAI's grand plan: it won't work.

DAI's entire premise is false and thus the "solution" based upon it is impossible. The war in the South is being fought on the basis of genuine grievances of the Moro people. It is not the result of emotions whipped up by a few disgruntled sultans and *datus*.

The MNLF will not be wiped out in a six-month offensive. The Philippine government, for all practical purposes has been on the offensive since last October—10 months ago—and has been taking a beating.

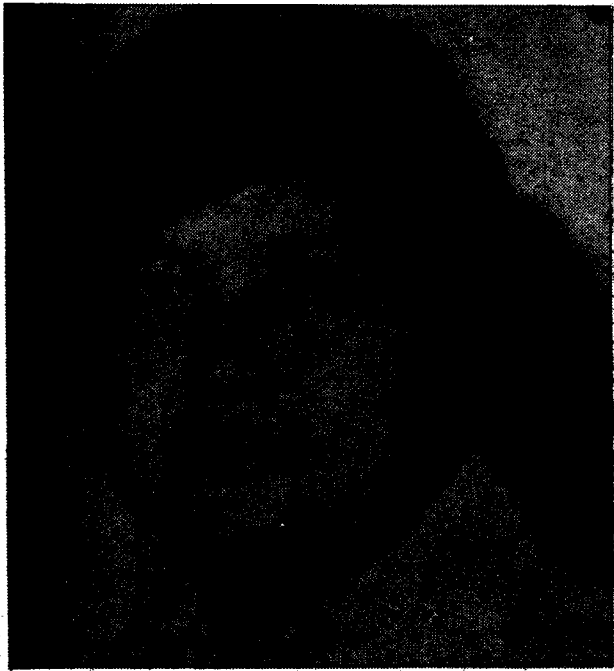
The few sultans and *datus* who once supported the MNLF have by now capitulated to the government. The majority of *datus* have, in fact, found their niche in the New Society and are happily cooperating with the Marcos regime, acting as its regional officials. As landlords and businessmen, they reap financial benefits from oppressing their fellow Moros. The only *datus* not on the New Society payroll are those with the BMLO.

But, then again, maybe they are.

Anti-Martial Law Front

Charito Planas Interview

'I escaped to fight for our freedom'



Charito Planas.

By VICTORIA LUNA

"When we entered into the campaign, we knew for a fact that the election was a farce," said Charito Planas at the opening of a discussion with *Ang Katipunan*. "But we ran because we wanted to use the election as a forum to communicate with the people. As the campaign went on, our rallies were attended by thousands and thousands of people, standing on their seats and packed like sardines for hours and hours."

AK: "As observers, it seems like there was a steady growth of support for LABAN that increased as the campaign went on. Was this true?"

PLANAS: "You know, at the beginning, the people were hesitant. They were afraid to accept our campaign materials. At the first rallies, they would stay in the dark and not show themselves. As the days went on, the rallies became bigger and bigger, and then there came a time when they were the ones asking for campaign materials."

AK: "Was it true that very often what was being said by some of the candidates echoed the National Democratic analysis?"

Planas: "I have exposed the multi-nationals, the foreigners exploiting the people and the country."

AK: "Did you feel that this anti-imperialist critique which you yourself aired was broadly accepted by your audiences?"

PLANAS: "If you use the word 'imperialist,' the people will not understand. But I described the situation very simply, explaining that what is happening in our country is that we are being fried in our own lard—*ginigisa sa sariling mantika*. I explained to them the government's policy of attracting foreign investment into our country,"

"I explained that our salaries are the smallest in Asia and there are no strikes in our country so as to attract investment. But the foreigners actually invest very little. They may invest 10 million pesos, but they borrow 100 million from the Philippines. And then the profits out of that 100 million pesos are returned to the foreign countries. And this is how we are fried in our own lard. But I never mentioned the words 'imperialist' or 'imperialism.'"

AK: "Did you feel that this kind of graphic description was widely accepted?"

PLANAS: "It was accepted and effective."

AK: "You were recently joined by one of your fellow candidates, Ernesto Maceda. Why do you feel that oppositionists are coming over here?"

"THINGS ARE GETTING UNBEARABLE."

PLANAS: This is proof that it is getting unbearable back home and I expect that there will be more coming, that it is a trend. You see there are so many people who want to leave the country because of the situation, especially since the economic conditions are worsening. And it will worsen still more because the inflation is terrific!"

AK: "What are the roots of inflation as you see it?"

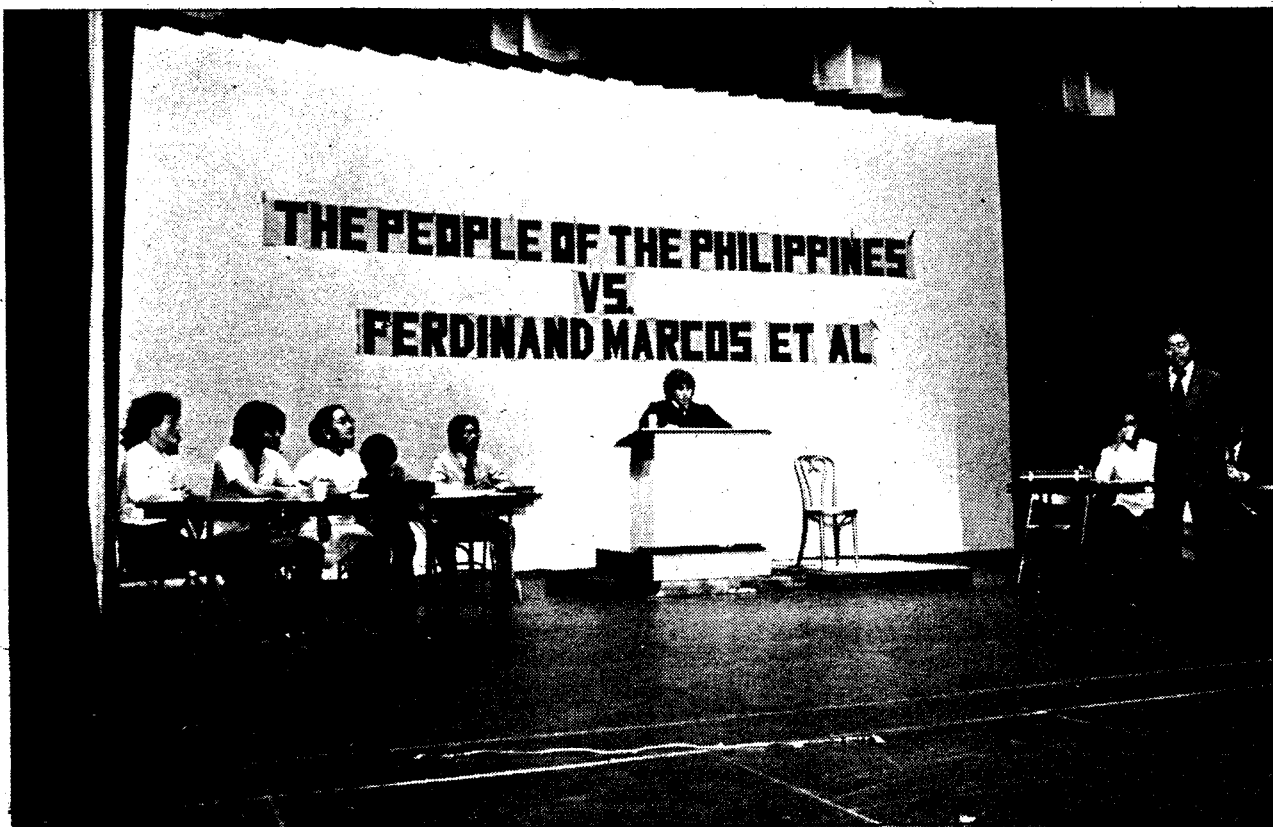
PLANAS: "The cause is that the indebtedness of the country is increasing. Can you imagine a chicken costing almost 18 to 20 pesos when the minimum wage is 10 to 12 pesos a day! *Bago mag-martial law, ang karne siyam na piso. Ngayon labing-tatlong piso ang buto!* (Before martial law, meat was nine pesos. Now, it's 13 pesos just for the bones.)"

AK: "Do you have any final comments on your role here in the United States and the role of other Filipinos here?"

PLANAS: "I can only repeat what I said on the steps of the capitol the day of Imelda's visit. I have escaped from the Philippines not to bask in the comforts of freedom in this country. But I have escaped in order to remain alive and to join the many voices of the people at home and abroad who are seeking to restore our freedom." □

6th Year of Martial Law Denounced

AMLC PREPARES FOR NATIONWIDE PROTESTS



At last year's 5th anniversary of martial law, people's trials of Marcos were held and widely received. (AK Photo)

AMLC PRESS RELEASE

While the Philippine Consulates in the U.S. are planning for their yearly balls and cocktail parties to usher in the sixth year of martial law, the Anti-Martial Law Coalition has declared Sept. 21 and 23 as NATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST against the Marcos dictatorship.

To mark that fateful day when Marcos imposed martial law five years ago, protest actions will be held on Sept. 21, culminating in motorcades and rallies on Sept. 23.

Educational forums and neighborhood meetings including a nationwide speaking tour of martial law critic

Charito Planas will be held as part of the intensive build-up for these protest activities.

AMLC chapters will spearhead the protests in the following cities: Philadelphia, New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Seattle, Sacramento, San Francisco, the Bay Area, Los Angeles, San Diego, Hawaii, and the three Canadian cities of Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver.

EMULATE THE FILIPINO PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE

The AMLC calls on all freedom loving people to emulate the boldness and determination set by the Filipino people back home.

Despite decrees curtailing basic democratic rights such as freedom of speech and assembly, the Filipino people have shown their defiance and hatred of the Marcos dictatorship by openly protesting en masse. This was strongly evident before and after the April 7 sham election when throngs of protestors took to the streets denouncing the election.

The unabated militance of the Filipino people in the Philippines as well as the stepped-up support work here among the Filipino community and the American public, has exposed the Marcos dictatorship internationally as a notorious human rights violator. Because of this, the dictatorship has been compelled to change its signboard—from martial law to "democracy" and "normalcy."

It was in this context that the April 7 election was held. The "free" election was supposed to produce a "legitimate" parliament which would have enabled Marcos to formally lift martial law and declare to the world that the bad old days have passed. The U.S. government was to sigh with relief that at last it could continue siding with Marcos without embarrassment and smoothly initiate or conclude its military and economic deals with him.

Unfortunately for Marcos, the people judiciously acted during the elections, exposing not only his deceptive character but his regime's repressive nature as well, as the world witnessed his shameless readiness to make political prisoners out of his electoral opponents and their supporters.

The AMLC appeals to all freedom loving people to continue to expose the true nature of the Marcos regime under the slogan: DOWN WITH MARTIAL LAW, FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY. To concretize this sentiment the AMLC demands Lift Martial Law, Free All Political Prisoners, and lastly, a demand targetting the U.S. government, Stop All U.S. Aid to the Marcos Dictatorship.

These slogan and demands express the sentiments of the Filipino people and their friends and supporters.

REGISTER YOUR PROTEST
TO THE MARCOS DICTATORSHIP!

For further information call your local AMLC or Rene Cruz, National Coordinator of the AMLC (212) 898-1969.

FILIPINO COMMUNITY

Alaskan Cannery Workers

'NO EASY LIFE FOR AN ALASKERO'

The following is a description of the living and working conditions in the Alaskan canneries as experienced by an Alaskero who worked in the salmon canneries for two months. Editor

By FILEMON TAYAG

They are called Alaskeros.

Those that make the long and tiring trek up to Alaska each salmon season; where pay is said to be good, but the working conditions hard.

In Alaska, the workers say there is "easy money." Under the Local 37 contract, straight time wage for workers is \$3.92 an hour, with only \$5.88 per hour overtime. A mere pittance, when considering that the hours are long; the work is monotonous and repetitious the canneries are cold and wet and overall the work is tedious and back-breaking.

In peak seasons, one can expect to work round the clock, taking only half an hour for meals, with coffee-breaks at three-hour intervals. This schedule can last from several days to weeks on end.

But even before all of this starts, the butchering, canning, cleaning, sorting, steaming and packing, the Alaskero under contract is often subjected to the hated "miscellaneous clause."

This clause, which the company chooses to use at their discretion, has cannery workers doing odd jobs such as chopping weeds to the painting of machinery at no extra compensation.

Once on the job, however, the Alaskeros are distributed among the various work areas which include the egg house, the fish house, the canning line, the can shop, retort area, palletizing, and the warehouse.

These jobs are mainly held by Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, black, Eskimo, and women. The more skilled work like machinists, carpenters and electricians are still dominated by whites with a higher pay scale. This is inspite of the victory won by the Alaskan Cannery Workers Association (ACWA), calling for an end to such discriminatory practices.

CANNERY LIVING CONDITIONS

Only canneries that were affected by the anti-

discrimination suits filed by the ACWA have managed to make some minor changes in the living conditions of the Alaskeros.

For these canneries, there are new bunkhouses with "real" beds, a dresser, good lighting, etc.

At others, (which stand in the great majority), the conditions are the same as they were 25 years ago. "Except now," as one Alaskero pointed out, "the buildings are 25 years older."

The living quarters of machinists, as opposed to those of the Alaskeros, have formica floors, five electrical outlets in every room, fluorescent lights, "real" beds with headboards, boxsprings, and mattresses.

In addition, the machinists' recreation room has an assorted array of recreational devices, ranging from pin ball machines to miniature football machines.

Not all the living quarters are filled with people, and there is only one person to a room.

For Alaskeros, they are oftentimes crowded into an 18-room bunkhouse that manages to accommodate 60 men at a time. The rooms are tiny, 10 by 12 feet.

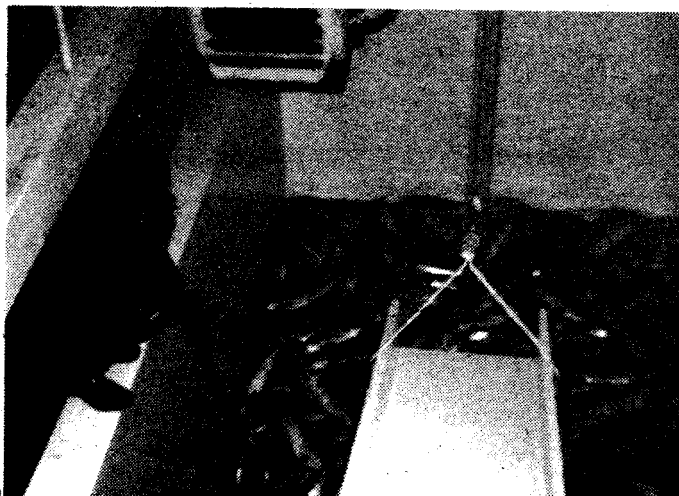
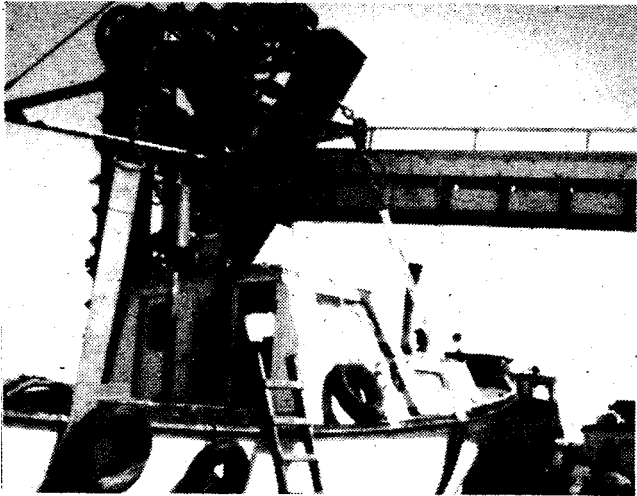
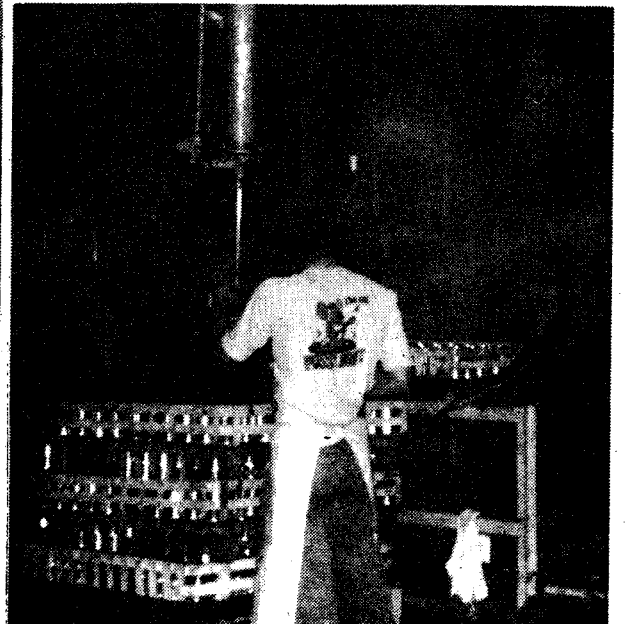
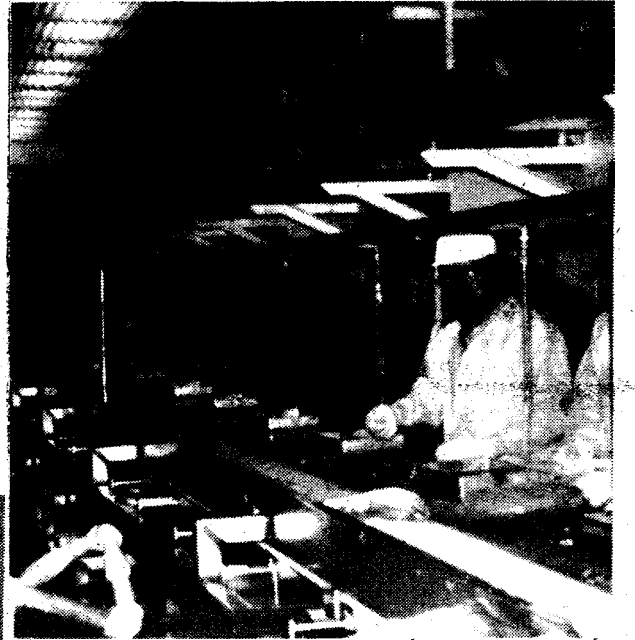
Instead of "real" beds, they are provided with metal bunks with old thin mattresses, two sheets and two army blankets. At night when the tundra wind whistles through the window, the rooms are icy cold.

Bathroom facilities are even less inviting. Oftentimes, bathroom floors are ankle-deep with water. Toilets are in desperate need of repair. Shower walls are slimy with mold. Hot water is an item that many Alaskeros do without, since heating and piping do not work well.

The various canning companies have promised their workers that things will change; they plan to upgrade the living quarters. But as the Alaskero pointed out, the conditions are the same as they were 25 years ago. Change is very slow.

Then why do the Alaskeros come every season, given all that faces them? They claim easy money. But what is slowly beginning to unfold to many is the fact that this "easy money" is earned through hard labor and back breaking life up in the canneries. No one has said yet, that easy money comes from an easy life. □

SCENES FROM THE CANNERIES



Manong—What are you doing in Alaska?

Easy money my children—easy come—easy go.

Why does it have to be so cold?

Because we have grown old
in this boiler steam

All that steam and my hands are still cold.
But my life is still warm.

Look and learn from it.

It is all the wealth I own,
Well, that and the callouses that line my hands.

There are a million memories in my life
All with a moral—though it is not that clean living
would have made a difference.

Just that a little more justice would have helped.

That, my children, is the truth that I give you.

To work against the injustice that molded my history.
That promised me gold

in a country already raped.

Look at my history.

How it rises and falls with the easy breathing
that comes from my many years of labor.

Actually, the breathing is not so easy.

I just breathe low so no one can hear the
rasp that comes from 30 years of steam at Egegik
or any other Filipino bunkhouse that follows me.
Listen my children—learn from me.

Easy Come, Easy Go



by Polly Parks

FMG BILL DIES - PROP. 13 VICTIM

SACRAMENTO—The California bill that would have provided retraining for foreign medical graduates (FMG's), fell victim to the tax cutting measures required by the passage of Proposition 13.

Assembly Bill 2693, authored by Assemblyman Art Agnos (D-Calif.), which received the backing of FMG's living in California, would have established a one-year retraining program for FMG's to help them pass the licensing exams in this country. Participants would also have been required to spend two years working in medically underserved communities.

According to the Assemblyman, "Although we were successful in having the legislation approved by the Assembly Subcommittee on Health Personnel and the Assembly Health Committee, between Jarvis-Gann and Governor Brown, the opposition to our bill was too powerful."

Agnos states that the governor's opposition was because the State already has a similar program set up. However, the present program is restricted to U.S. citizens.

The bill is now lingering in the suspense file of the Ways and Means Committee. It will remain there for further reconsideration after a budget is known, and further information can be supplied regarding money appropriations.

But sources claim that because of Proposition 13's passage, all bills put in the suspense file this year are considered dead. □

SEATTLE POLICE SPYING BARED

SEATTLE—The city's police department is the object of vigorous attacks by the Coalition on Spying, a body of 42 community groups and individuals. The Seattle Police Department (SPD) was found to be engaged in gathering "intelligence information on lawful activities" of numerous organizations and activists.

In a disclosure lawsuit against the SPD, the Coalition charged that the police's espionage activities were in violation of the Privacy Act.

SPD argued that its motive for keeping close surveillance on the groups was "crime" prevention and "monitoring groups engaged in terrorist activities."

Coalition member Kathleen Taylor, however, said that those eyed by the SPD are not involved in any criminal or terroristic activities. These include the Alaskan Cannery Workers Association, the Chinese for Affirmative Action, Asians for a Fair Media, the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDF) and other minority groups.

At first, the police refused to release its list of surveilled organizations and persons. However, Taylor argued that "any public agency is required by law to have their files open to the public."

Thus, the court ordered SPD to turn over their intelligence files to the Coalition. However many of the released files had been tampered with as many names had already been deleted.

Demanding that SPD release the original list, a Coalition member stated, "The case is not over yet . . . We ask for a full disclosure and we won't stop until we get it."

In the lawsuit it was also bared that the modus operandi of the police intelligence included a monthly "Advocacy Report" that covered demonstrations, indexes of people and organizations, group information, V.I.P. matters, etc.

Greg Della of the KDF condemned the SPD spying as an attack against the community and other groups whose only "crime" was to "fight for their democratic rights." A majority of the groups listed represented minority communities in Seattle and are involved in affirmative action programs, low-cost housing and other discrimination issues.

Seattle is not the only city where such police spying is practiced. Last month, the Los Angeles Police Department was also found to be involved in unwarranted espionage of 200 groups. □

Moving?

Third class, bulk mail is not automatically forwarded by the U.S. Post Office. Please let us know of your new address before you move out so that you'll receive your AK regularly.

Local 37 Update:

Committee to Insure Fair Elections



Rank and file union members at Local 37's celebration of International Worker's Day. Such participation is needed to strengthen and democratize the union. (Examiner)

Special to the AK

SEATTLE—To ensure honest and democratic elections, member of the ILWU Local 37 recently established a Commission on Election to oversee the voting process.

Elected to the Committee were Dave Della (chairperson), Pablo Soria and Kelly Ancheta. The three immediately began to draw up rules and regulations as top priority among their responsibilities. This was important because the union's history of past elections has been plagued with numerous irregularities.

The Rank and File Committee, a contending party against incumbent officials, said in their leaflet, "... our union and some of its members have employed unfair 'politicking,' vote-buying, intimidation, midnight raids on election machines, and tampering of ballots."

As late as 1972, vicious accusations and even shootings during the elections, forced the Department of Labor, as well as the ILWU International, to intervene and monitor the 1974 elections.

These practices, observers note, have gravely stifled the democratic life of the union.

Thus the Election Committee has vowed to "rid of these practices and militantly protect the membership's democratic rights."

But this initiative has been met with hard opposition by the present administration. Already indications that the incumbents may pose a problem of non-compliance with the election procedures have become evident. For

instance, the current Secretary-Treasurer Ponce Torres has reportedly not even met with the Committee to review the regulations. Torres is supposed to assist the Election Committee in the systematic taking of votes during the voting period.

As a result the members themselves acted by calling for a special meeting to examine the situation.

Gene Viernes, Rank and File Committee candidate for Secretary-Treasurer, pointed out there was no reason for the present administration's lack of cooperation. "The Election Committee was democratically elected by the membership of this union. It has instituted some greatly needed reforms in the voting process to ensure a fair election. All of the rules and regulations are based on the Local 37 constitution and the Department of Labor policies on union elections."

Appraising the efforts of the Election Committee for a democratic voting process, Viernes added "In the past only half of the membership exercised their voting right. This was due not only to corruption but also a large number of our membership were out of town and/or unfamiliar with the election process."

Viernes said that the meeting was called "to encourage the present administration, particularly Torres, to cooperate with the Election Committee."

The election of officers began July 25, following the return of the first crews of cannery workers from Alaska.

The voting period will end Sept. 30, shortly after the last batch of cannery workers arrive from Alaska. □

Rank and File Committee Reveal Slate

Recommended Vice-President: Nemesio Domingo, Sr. Age 69; a cannery worker since 1927; born in Ilocos Sur, Philippines; a member of the Dimas-Alang and other Filipino organizations; retired 22-year veteran of U.S. Army; a council member of the Filipino Community Center of Seattle; a member of the May Day Celebration Committee sponsored by Local 37; active in Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Recommended Secretary: Gene Viernes Age 27, cannery worker since 1968; graduate of Central Washington State College; member of Wapato-Yakima Valley Filipino Community; born in 1951; present Director of the Alaska Cannery Workers Association (ACWA), a legal advocate group sponsoring the class action anti-discrimination lawsuits against NEFCO, Wards Cove, Columbia Wards, Nefco-Fidalgo and Bumblebee; 1977 Finance Committee Chairman of the Filipino Community sponsored Philippine National Day Celebration; chairman of the research committee of Local 37; chairman of the Contract Production Committee of Local 37.

Recommended Dispatcher: Silme Domingo Age 26; born in the United States, graduate of University of Washington; candidate for Masters degree in public affairs, U.W.; cannery worker since 1969; teacher assistant/lecturer at the University of Washington; council member of the Filipino Community Center of Seattle; founding member of the Alaska Cannery Workers Association and named plaintiff of Domingo vs. NEFCO; member of the Caballeros Dimas-Alang and other Filipino organizations; chairperson of the 1978 Negotiation Team of Local 37; chairperson of the 1978 May Day Celebration of Local 37.

Recommended Trustee: John Hatten Age 24; six years experience in the canneries; delegate to the 1977 ILWU Biennial Convention held in Seattle; chairperson of the Constitution and By-Laws amendment committee; chairperson of the Education and Publicity Committee; member of Local 37's Executive Board for the past four years; member of Local 37

Research Committee.

Recommended Executive Board Member: Sue Williams Age 26; a woman cannery worker for three seasons; member of the May Day Committee, Education and Publicity Committee and Research Committee.

Recommended Executive Board Member: Nick Facelo Cannery worker since 1973; born and raised in Stockton, California; member of the May Day Committee and Research Committee; member of the 1976 Site and Logistics Committee of Philippine National Day Celebration; ACWA Trustee.

Recommended Executive Board Member: Chris Mensalvas Cannery worker since 1964; American born but raised in the Philippines; member of the Executive Board of Local 37 for the past four years; delegate at Wards Cove Packing Company for the past two years.

Recommended Executive Board Member: Emma Catague Age 26; woman cannery worker; active in Filipino Community Organization; Active in organizations concerned with the affairs of people active in Providence Hospital; active member in union drive to organize Seattle's first union hospital.

Recommended Executive Board Member: Sam Cabansag Age 30; American born, cannery worker since 1966; member of the May Day Celebration Committee of Local 37; past Director of the Alaska Cannery Workers Association; named plaintiff in the Domingo vs. NEFCO.

Recommended Executive Board Member: Henry Ceridon Age 69; cannery worker since 1940; past cannery crew delegate; member of Seattle's Bauangian Association and Pangasinan Association.

Recommended Executive Board Member: Ricardo Farinas Age 20; cannery worker for three years; University of Washington student; council member of Seattle Filipino Community Center; member of UW Filipino Student Association; member of Filipino Community Center task force on education.

UC Davis Law School

MINORITY ENROLLMENT DROPS



Law students at U.C. Davis denounced the Bakke decision at their spring graduation. Already minority admissions to the school have dropped. (AK Photo)

DAVIS—Although the Bakke Decision has not gone into effect, 25 percent of the minority first year law students at U.C. Davis have already been denied entry.

According to the Third World Coalition of King Hall Law School at Davis, "There has been a continuing drop in minority admissions and a rapid increase in disqualifications of minority students who have completed the first year of the three-year program at the law school."

This year, 77 percent of those disqualified from the first year class are minorities.

The explanation for this exclusion lies in the decision of the faculty to raise the minimum grade point average required for good standing to 2.0 (a C average), and require instructors to conform their grades to a fixed curve. This change would give 8 percent of the students grades of "C" or below.

As a result, the number of disqualified students has risen from five in the last three years to 13 in the class of 1980.

During this same period, the number of minority students declined from a high of 71 in the class of 1976, to 44 in the class of 1980, a 38 percent decrease.

Approximately 165 students comprise each class.

EXCLUSION NOT JUST CONFINED TO DAVIS

The Coalition has also stated that the problems of poor retention of minority students is not confined to Davis. Large numbers of students at law schools around California are being deprived of the opportunity to serve their communities after spending at least one year in intensive work routine which characterized law school.

This is done, continues the Coalition in the guise of increasing the percentage of students who pass the state Bar exam, a requirement for licensing as a practicing attorney.

This percentage is misleading, the Coalition states, because it fails to take into account the large number of students who pass the exam after more than one attempt.

For the existing problems at U.C. Davis, the Coalition is recommending to the faculty that it look toward teaching the students the skills needed to pass the Bar exam the first time, rather than making the educationally unsound decision to terminate the education of those who could benefit from supportive services.

Relocation Scheme?

Suspicious Fires Hit Honolulu Chinatown

HONOLULU—A rash of highly suspicious fires in this controversial redevelopment area has produced great concern among the area's residents.

Recently, the building housing the People Against Chinatown Evictions (PACE), and other offices was the scene of a fire which occurred during the early morning hours.

The fire broke out on the vacant second floor of the two story building, causing minor damage. Although the fire did not spread to the first floor, where offices are located, city officials moved quickly to shut off all electricity, a move which makes subsequent eviction easier.

SUSPICIOUS FIRES

Residents of the Chinatown Community feel that the fire is being used by the city as another "excuse" to evict the tenants.

PACE, a community based organization fighting against evictions, a weekly health clinic and a small tailor shop; all located in the same building, have been the targets of eviction notices from the city of Honolulu, owner of the condemned structure.

A few months ago, tenants of Lau's Hotel who have also been resisting eviction efforts, fell prey to the first fire. Again city officials shut off all electricity and moved to start immediate evictions.

The residents of Lau's Hotel have stayed, however, since they have not been offered any adequate low income housing by the city as relocation.

Though reports from the Honolulu fire chief indicate that the pattern for the fires remains highly "suspicious," the city has made it clear that they have no intentions of investigating the matter; and in addition have no intentions of restoring electricity.

Despite the severe limitations, PACE and the weekly health clinic will remain in the building. □

- San Francisco: Raddie Cadorna (415) 586-4316
- Seattle: Dale Borgeson (206) 723-5277
- San Diego: Florante Ibanez (714) 477-0165
- Hawaii: Cathi Tactaquin (808) 841-6429
- Los Angeles: Jaime Geaga (213) 613-1520

The following are the workshops for the FWC and a brief description of each:

Student—To deal with the standing problems of students in areas of financial aid, ethnic studies, admissions to higher levels of education.

Labor/Employment—To discuss organizing of Filipinos to fight and defend their rights and the major lessons and contributions gained from this organizing.

Art and Culture—To identify and understand the current trends in the field of art and culture in the Filipino community.

Education—Will focus on bilingual education, the impact of Bakke on minority admissions, and explore the desegregation issue.

Philippines Today—To discuss the current Philippine situation, the people's conditions.

Medical Workers—To center on the licensure problems of foreign medical graduates who include doctors, nurses, dentists, etc.

Senior Citizens—To deal with the needs of Filipino senior citizens and their problems.

Youth—To explore the general problems facing the Filipino youths, particularly social adjustment and unemployment.

Housing—To focus on the housing struggles like the International Hotel, Seattle's International District and Honolulu's Chinatown. □

Less than a month away

FWC URGES EARLY REGISTRATION

LOS ANGELES—Working committees for the 1978 Filipino Peoples Far West Convention move full speed ahead on the publicity and preparation work, with less than a month left before the convention is held, Sept. 1-3 at UCLA.

Mobile outreach teams are visiting neighboring cities to announce the FWC to Filipino communities while the Publicity Committee continue to distribute leaflets and registration forms throughout the West Coast.

Because of the damaging effects of the "tax reform" bill, Proposition 13, on employment, education and social services for minorities including the Filipinos in the U.S., the Program Committee has included this topic in the employment workshop. In an interview with FWC coordinator Jaime Geaga, he said that "There are already numerous cases where Filipinos had been laid off due to Prop. 13. At the workshop we should be able

to map out a community action by which we can alleviate, if not eliminate, this problem."

One of the highlights of this year's convention is the premier presentation of the play SAKADA. The play, scheduled for the Sept. 2 cultural night, describes the plight of sugar workers in the Philippines. The play is part of the FWC program, and is free to all convention participants.

Rafael Orphilla of the Publicity Committee said that registration has long begun and may be made in person or sent by mail. Orphilla encouraged those who wish to attend to "register early as much as possible. This will allow the Site/Logistics Committee to arrange airport pickups, transportation, room accommodations, etc. now."

For information about the FWC in your local area, the following person may be contacted:
 Sacramento: Cynthia Bonta (916) 966-5698
 Oakland: Ruby Howing (415) 482-3467

CLIP & MAIL TO PFWC

REGISTRATION FORM

Filipino People's Far West Convention
 University of California, Asian American Studies Center
 3232 Campbell Hall, Los Angeles, California 90024
 Below is my filled-out Registration Form, and enclosed is my check for \$ _____
 I look forward to the success of the 1978 PFWC.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City/State _____
 Phone _____
 Organization _____

Workshop Preference: 1st Choice _____
 2nd Choice _____

Registration Fee:
 Overnight — \$25
 includes: Friday and Saturday night sleeping accommodations; 7 meals; convention materials and passes to all convention events.
 Commuters — \$15.00
 includes: 5 meals; convention materials and passes to all convention events.
 Senior Citizens — Overnight: \$15.00 Commuters: \$5.00
 includes all of the above.

Means of arrival: please check only if you need to be picked up:

bus train air
 Airport/Terminal _____
 Airline _____ Flight no. _____
 Date & Time of arrival _____

Make checks payable to: PFWC / For more information:
 Los Angeles: 213/613-1520; West L.A. 213/825-3974; So. Bay 213/ 834-2722, 714/521-9340

DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL

Demonstrations Denounce Unsafe Nuclear Power



Thousands of Americans have demonstrated against unsafe nuclear power and nuclear weapons in recent weeks. Above, a protest at the UN on June 12 demands an end to the arms race. (AK Photo)

Over 500 persons were arrested as they staged a peaceful sit-in at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power site Aug. 7 and 8 in the largest West Coast protest against unsafe nuclear power.

The protest, marking the 33rd anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, was timed to coincide with other anti-nuclear actions in Washington and Los Angeles. The Diablo Canyon protest was the largest action, with protesters numbering upwards of 10,000 in the two-day rally and sit-in.

Target of the Diablo Canyon sit-in are the twin nuclear reactors of the Pacific Gas and Electric utility company. The Abalone Alliance, which called the protest on the 735-acre site of the PG&E, charged that the siting of the reactors near numerous earthquake fault lines has resulted in a potentially dangerous and unsafe condition for the area's residents and environment.

PG&E officials hope that the \$1.4 billion power plant will begin operations early next year. The plant still must

be approved by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The two-day Diablo Canyon protest featured booths and displays for alternative sources of energy, with nuclear power criticized as expensive and dangerous. Protesters were arrested as they blocked traffic leading to the reactors or as the demonstrators attempted to march on the nuclear construction site. All arrests were peaceful.

In other actions across the nation, similar anti-nuclear protests and rallies were held. In New Hampshire, 60 people braved the rain to march from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard to the Pease Air Force Base in Newington to highlight anti-nuclear activities in New England.

In Rainier, Oregon, four days of protests were held against the Trojan nuclear power plant. A rally in Battleboro, Vermont, was staged against the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant and a march and rally was held in Los Angeles, Ca. □

Workers Vote on Ratification

Postal Contract Under Fire

Over 570,000 U.S. postal workers are voting on a nationwide contract that has already sparked wildcat strikes and protests.

Soon after union officials signed the new agreement July 21, wildcats hit the large bulk mail facilities in Jersey City, N.J., and Richmond, Ca. Under threat of arrest and court injunctions, these centers were effectively shut for five days, while postal workers in numerous other cities also threatened to wildcat.

The new contract, which covers three postal workers unions, set a limit on wage increases to 10 percent over the next three years—2 percent this year, 3 percent the next and 5 percent the third year—and mandates a \$1,500 ceiling on the cost of living adjustment over the life of the contract. While retaining a no layoff clause, the new agreement does not meet demands for improvements in working conditions.

What irks many postal workers is the contract's wage provisions. This year's inflation is running in excess of 10 percent, and the proposed 2 percent increase has been termed "inadequate" by many workers. "You can't even keep up with inflation," noted one angry worker.

STRIKE VOTE

While American Postal Workers Union president Emmet Andrews claimed the agreement was "the best we could do," the New York Metro local of APWU voted July 24 to authorize a strike vote

among its 26,000 members. Metro president Moe Biller, sensing rank and file dissatisfaction with the agreement, urged a rejection of the contract, saying that "If New York votes to strike, the rest of the country will follow."

Government intimidation and harassment against a contract rejection and strike has escalated in recent weeks. Just before the contract deadline, all postal workers got a letter from the postmaster general warning that if they struck, their jobs, health benefits and life insurance would be lost.

In both the New Jersey and California wildcats, surveillance of workers by postal authorities was tremendous, and the courts were mobilized to hand out strict injunctions prohibiting picketing and strike activity, resulting in the arrest of dozens of strikers. Firings of up to 125 workers have been reported.

As the contract voting is tallied nationwide, the Carter administration has stepped up its pressure to ratify the agreements. The White House hailed the contract as fitting into Carter's anti-inflation drive and warned that a nationwide strike would be illegal under federal law.

Carter said he would mobilize federal troops in the event of a nationwide strike, warning that they will be used to move the mail in the event of a walkout. An earlier attempt by the government to use troops to move the mail in 1970 was hardly successful, and postal workers were able to win important wage concessions in that year's wildcat. □

House Votes to Lift Rhodesia Sanctions

House action Aug. 3 lifting U.S. sanctions against Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) is a sign of growing Congressional support for Ian Smith's "internal settlement." The House resolution carried fewer restrictions than the earlier-passed Senate version and was a clear victory for congressional conservatives.

Both Senate and House bills call for the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions against Rhodesia after Smith's "interim government" holds elections this fall. The Senate version called for the inclusion of all population groups in the voting, wording meant to include the Patriotic Front, the coalition of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). These two groups have rejected Smith's "internal settlement" and have been waging a guerilla war to liberate Zimbabwe.

The recently passed House version lacked any specific mention of including all groups in the upcoming elections, an act clearly aimed at isolating the Patriotic Front. A joint House-Senate committee will now have to meet to work out differences between the bills.

The House resolution is a clear boost for Smith's "internal settlement," a plan by the white-minority government for black majority rule that has encountered little support internally or internationally since the day it was unveiled. In Zimbabwe, a handful of black African leaders joined Smith's government, yet the larger guerilla movement, the Patriotic Front, has consistently opposed the plan.

The growing failure of Smith's plan led the prime minister to issue an almost desperate appeal in the last few months urging U.S. support. Right wing Senators Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and S.I. Hayakawa (R-Ca.) responded with attempts in the Senate that finally saw a compromise bill passed, one that was amenable to Carter Administration supporters.

The White House, vaguely aware that past U.S. African policy was highly unpopular, especially with its support of the Portuguese colonialists and white-apartheid regimes in southern Africa, has been trying to protect the existing property interests in Zimbabwe while at the same time giving the appearance of supporting black Africa's demand for majority rule.

The Carter Administration has therefore withheld open support for Smith and his "internal settlement," since the Patriotic Front, backed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), has denounced the pact. Additionally, warnings from the OAU's annual summit against Rhodesia would be viewed as "an unfriendly act" and a "particular affront to the dignity and aspirations of the African people," were not viewed lightly by Washington.

The House, however, ignored any warnings when it voted for the sanctions-lifting resolution.

RACIST AND UNINFORMED

In the earlier Senate discussion on the sanctions resolutions, the debate was "very racist and uninformed" according to the church-sponsored Washington Office on Africa (WOA).

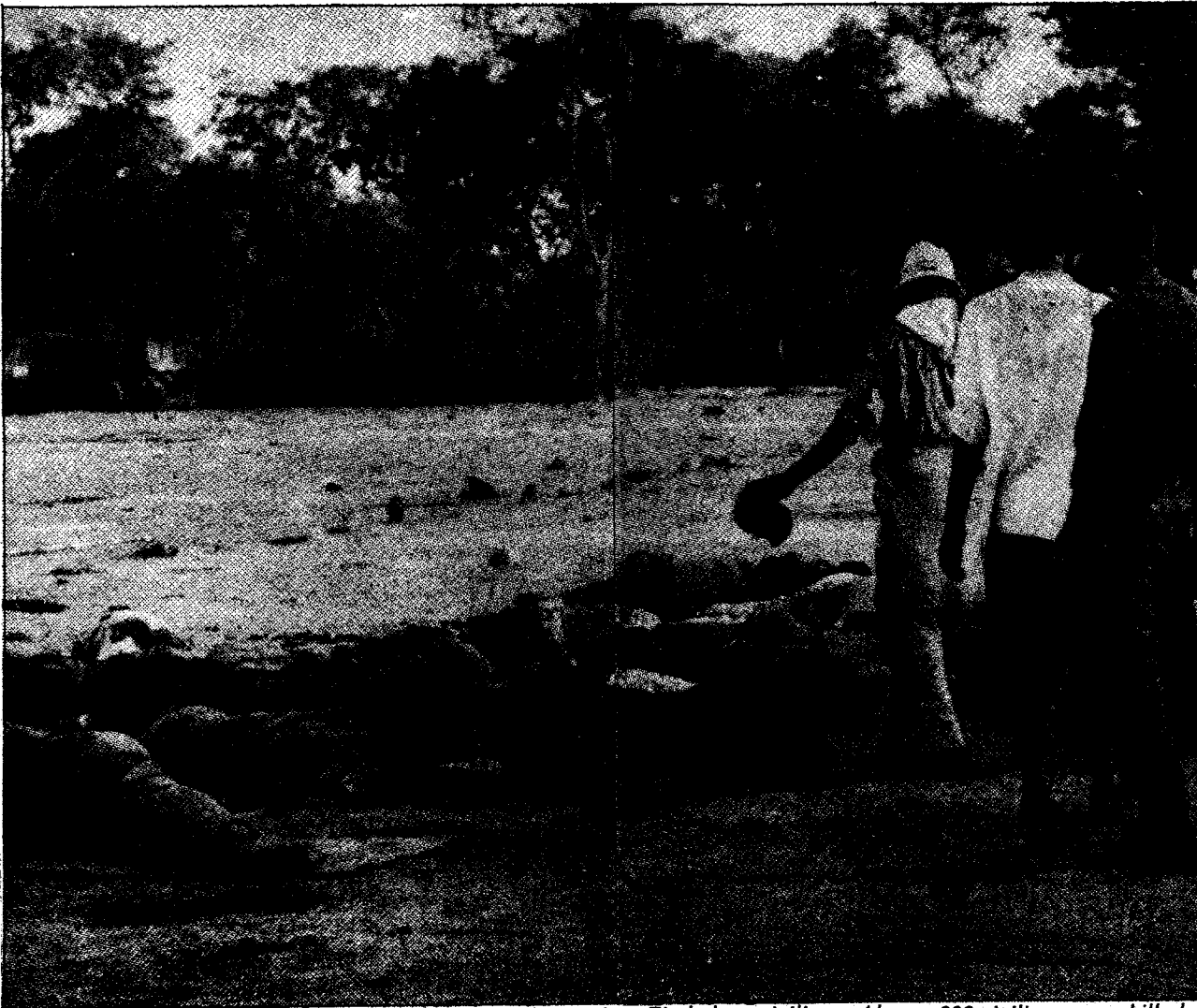
"The debate on the Helms amendment was awful," said WOA's Carolyn Long. "Most of the senators who wanted to lift sanctions kept referring to the Patriotic Front as 'terrorists.' They also kept talking about tribalism and blacks killing whites. It was very racist and uninformed."

Unabashed racism has been a standard tool of the right wing in whipping up support for the Smith regime. Preying on fears of an all-out race war, capitalizing on sensationalized news accounts of alleged massacres of white missionaries by black guerillas, the right wing has challenged the Carter Administration's Africa policy.

The Patriotic Front, denying any connection with the alleged killings and busy caring for its own dead and wounded from Smith's air attacks, will surely become the target of increased racist slanders and abuses as the war in Zimbabwe intensifies. □

Zimbabwean Refugees Assaulted

RHODESIA INVADES MOZAMBIQUE



The Smith regime has perpetrated countless atrocities against Zimbabwe civilians. Above, 800 civilians were killed by Rhodesians wearing Zimbabwe uniforms in August 1977. (GAMMA)

The Rhodesian military launched a massive invasion into Mozambique July 30, assaulting Zimbabwe refugee camps and bases of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

In a military communique issued Aug. 1, the white-led Rhodesian army claimed that ten bases of ZANU, a member of the Patriotic Front alliance, had been "put out of action." The communique referred to the camps as "terrorist bases," and claimed the operation was one of "self-defense."

No figures were given to indicate the size of casualties suffered by ZANU. In a similar operation last November, the Rhodesian military claimed to have killed 1,200 guerillas while capturing or destroying a large quantity of arms. This was also done under the guise of "self-defense," however Zimbabwean and Mozambique officials noted that most of the victims were women and children, refugees from the Smith regime in Zimbabwe.

In a related development, the World Council of Churches condemned the Ian Smith "internal settlement" as a "sham" and pledged aid totalling \$85,000 for the Patriotic Front.

The council noted that the "internal settlement" which supposedly creates a bi-racial government "leaves the illegal white minority regime still in effective control and gives it a veto over real change for the next decade."

The large grant is marked for Zimbabwean refugees being cared for by the Patriotic Front, a coalition of the two guerilla ZANU and ZAPU groups. Many thousands of Zimbabweans have sought refuge in Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia where the Patriotic Front maintains bases.

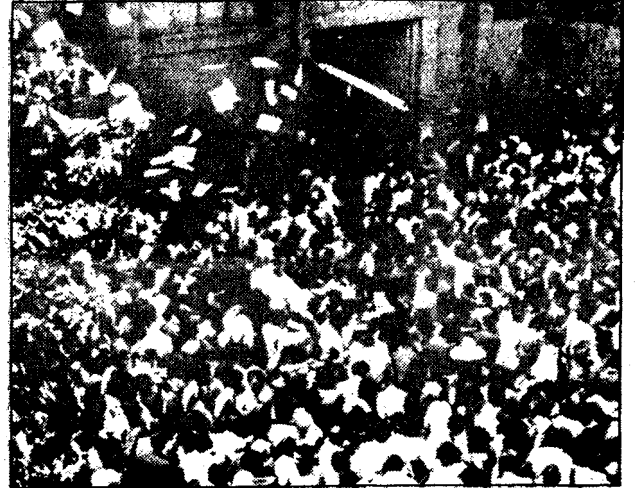
Headquartered in Geneva, the World Council of Churches represents most of the world's Christian churches with the exception of the Catholic church. □

25th Anniversary of CIA Coup in Iran

August 19 will mark the 25th anniversary of the CIA's infamous coup in Iran, one of the agency's first covert operations which toppled the popularly elected government of Dr. Mossadegh.

On that day in 1953, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who fled the country after Mossadegh assumed power, was returned to the throne and declared absolute rule of Iran. The CIA, which orchestrated the Shah's return, worked closely with the U.S. State Department and Pentagon to seize command of the Iranian police and army to suppress thousands of Iranian patriots who took to the streets protesting Mossadegh's ouster and the return of the Shah.

Thousands were killed in the U.S.-inspired coup; many more thousands were injured and imprisoned by the Shah's troops. The U.S. was thus able to install a pro-Western dictator and successfully suppress the popular aspirations of the Iranian people.



Thousands of Iranians gathered in Tehran, May 11, demanding the Shah's ouster. (ISA)

The extent of CIA involvement in the coup has been well documented and admitted to even by the spy agency. CIA personages involved included Kermit "Kim" Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt; Allen Dulles, brother of then-Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; and Richard Helms, who later rose to head the agency from 1966-73, overseeing some of the worst aspects of CIA involvement in Vietnam and the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile.

Since the 1953 coup, the U.S. has continued its support of the Shah with massive military and economic aid. In 1957 the U.S. helped establish the SAVAK, the Shah's hated gestapo which has been responsible for the imprisonment, torture and murder of numerous Iranian patriots. Most recently, the Shah imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the country's second largest city in an attempt to end 18 hours of demonstrations against his regime. U.S. tanks were used and some five demonstrators were killed.

This August 19, two major protests will mark the 25th anniversary of the CIA coup. On Friday, August 18 a march from the White House to the CIA headquarters will be staged, and in San Francisco, a 9 a.m. march from the civic center to the Iranian consulate will be held. □

Opposition Mounts Against Somoza Regime

Popular opposition to the Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza gained momentum during July with the formation of a large coalition calling for the 53-year-old dictator's resignation.

The recently formed Broad Opposition Front—a coalition of groups ranging from the underground Sandinista National Liberation Front to the Conservative Party—staged a nationwide general strike July 18, shutting down virtually all the country's stores, businesses and factories. The massive anti-government display protested Somoza's continued rule and in particular denounced the murder of 10 anti-government demonstrators by Somoza's National Guard Troops. The National Guard, Nicaragua's combined police-army commanded by Somoza, had fired on unarmed demonstrators the previous week in the cities of Jinotape and San Marcos.

One week after the July 18 strike, Sandinista guerillas mounted armed attacks against National Guard installations near the Costa Rican border. The guerillas even managed to fire rockets at Somoza's Managua headquarters from a nearby hotel, an act which left the dictator unharmed but clearly shaken.

The recent outbreaks of anti-government protests have increased the isolation of the Somoza dictatorship, a family dynasty which has ruled Nicaragua's 2.3 million people for over four decades. With the formation of the Broad Front, a

more unified opposition of labor, student, business and revolutionary underground is calling for Somoza's removal.

This opposition includes the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL) which was headed by newspaper editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro until his assassination in January, the conservative Nicaraguan Democratic Movement backed by wealthy industrialists, the Communist Party, labor and student groups, and Los Doce (12 important political leaders who were greeted by 100,000 persons when they returned to Nicaragua in early July from a Somoza-imposed exile).

Somoza's regime has been repeatedly denounced for its violations of basic civil rights. The Nicaraguan Permanent Commission on Human Rights has documented 799 cases of persons who have disappeared since 1974 after their arrest by the National Guard. The commission notes that the total may even number as high as 2,000 disappeared.

In response to the growing opposition, Gen. Anastasio Somoza vowed to remain in office until 1981. "I have rights too," declared the West Point-educated Somoza. "That they think I would step down now just shows how ignorant they are."

The aging dictator claimed that "the opposition hasn't shown yet that they represent the majority," and said that the country would have to get used to a "certain level of violence" in the next three years

before his term as president ends.

The Somoza family has wielded a virtual iron hand over Nicaragua since U.S. troops helped crush an anti-imperialist revolt by a popular Col. Sandino in 1936. Since that time, Washington has continued to support the unpopular Somoza dictatorship, and only last year with a popular outcry over Somoza's human rights record did the White House move to restrict military aid.

In an abrupt about-face however, the Carter Administration gave the go-ahead for renewed military and economic aid to Somoza earlier this year. More recently, Carter sent the Nicaraguan dictator a personal letter complementing Somoza for a decision to allow an investigating team from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission into the country.

Somoza critics note that Somoza's decision was part of an image-building scheme which also included an invitation to Amnesty International to send an investigating team. They note however, that Somoza has yet to fix a date for the teams and are skeptical as to what Somoza will allow this team to see. Nevertheless, Somoza's attempt to project an image of "reasonableness" has succeeded with Washington.

"Somoza has been doing everything right in recent weeks," commented one American official. "The only snag is that he has convinced no one in Nicaragua." □

Exposition Controversy Canadians Protest Imelda Invitation

TORONTO—The pending visit of Mrs. Imelda Marcos to the Canadian National Exposition centennial celebration sparked heavy protests from various church and community groups here.

Mrs. Marcos was extended an invitation to represent the Philippines as the "head of state" of the featured country for this major Canadian event.

The Canadian Council of Churches (CCC), a council of protestant and orthodox churches in Canada, declared that it was wise of CNE to pick the Philippines as the featured country "in view of the growing number of Filipinos who have come to join us in Canada, bringing with them a rich variety of human and cultural resources."

However, in a protest note to CNE, the church group asked reconsideration of the invitation "if it has not yet been formally extended, or cancelled it has."

The note explained CCC's reason, saying, "(Imelda Marcos) is too closely identified with her husband's policies (martial law) and is an embodiment of all that is abhorrent in the Philippine situation today." This referred to the Marcos regime's consistent violations of human rights that have been exposed internationally.

Other groups that have expressed strong opposition against the invitation are the Canada Asia Working Group, the Canadian Urban Training Project and the International Association of Filipino patriots (IAFP-Canada chapters).

An IAFP spokesperson said, "The larger issue is that Mrs. Marcos—if she comes—will be doing so as part of a public relations effort to create a favorable climate for the possible use of Canadian uranium for the highly controversial nuclear plant in Morong, Bataan."

A local paper, the New Catholic Times, also reproved the invitation in its editorial. It said that the visit could very well be a front for setting up deals on Canadian uranium sale to the Philippine government.

Meanwhile, Philippine Trade Commissioner Eddie Fernandez reportedly stated that Mrs. Marcos' preoccupation with the recently opened Batasang Bayan (parliament) may keep her from accepting the invitation.

Observers, however, believe that this is simply an excuse to save her from further embarrassment for being an unwelcome guest if she comes. Imelda has been met with protest demonstrations wherever she leaves the Philippines, as was the case last month in Washington, D.C. where she bargained with Congresspeople opposing continued U.S. aid to the Marcos dictatorship. That meeting concluded with the "head of state" completing her mission unsuccessfully. □

Marcos Kin...

Continued from page 3

handling of the matter: "They have not made any inquiry at all," he said. Mr. Liberator, the councilman said: "This involves the integrity of the prime minister and the security of the country. If the trend is going to be like this, our people will not feel secure."

Another observer noted, "martial law means giving free rein to the whims and crimes of the Marcos circle and covering them up through control of the mass media, military, police force, and legal courts."

Still another observed that, "The delinquents and spoiled brats of the Marcos clan can get away with murder; and when it becomes too obvious for comfort, there's always a bodyguard they can pay to take the rap."

The case reminded some Palanan residents of a similar case involving the son of the Defense Minister, Juan Ponce Enrile. The son was a suspect in the killing of another youth, but he was never indicted or asked to testify.

The same hush-hush approach happened in an alleged homicide involving Bongbong Marcos during his studies in London.

Three hundred resident of Palanan followed the coffin of Apolinario Buendia on July 21, and many of them were visibly angry. □

Eyewitness Account

Kubkub! Masses Foil Encirclement



NPA guerrillas talk with bmp correspondent about barrio organizing.

(BMP)

With lightning speed, Ka. Lori leapt onto the floor where we were meeting, seized his M-16 and ran down before we could ask him what was happening.

We knew immediately, however, what it meant. There were enemy troops in the barrio.

In less than a second, we reached the ground floor of the house, Ka. Lori was already at the front window and Ka. Rol at the rear, aiming their rifles at the fields and roads where they had seen the enemy troops jumping out of their trucks. Those of us who had long arms quickly covered the doors and windows.

The main road was four houses away. We could not see the enemy troops there but we could hear the sounds of their trucks and jeeps. At our back were rice fields and there, clearly in sight, was the blocking force of the enemy, being signalled into position by an officer with a white handkerchief tied to his wrist.

"Kubkob!" (Encirclement!), Ka. Lori said. We looked at our watches: four o'clock in the afternoon. Still two hours before dark. And we had nowhere to run except open fields stretching out endlessly into the horizon.

"SEIZE THE INITIATIVE!"

"Don't worry," Ka. Sol assured us. "The enemy troops are cowards. When they hear us shooting, they will all drop down, cover their heads and fire their guns into the air. The important thing is that we immediately seize the initiative. We should be the first to fire at them and disorganize their formations before they can put their plan into action."

We knew that the enemy's assault force would come in from the road. We waited for 30 minutes. They had not yet moved. Since they would have to pass through houses before reaching ours, we would be warned of their approach if the hens and pigs in the neighbors' yard became disturbed.

We were beginning to wonder why it was taking them so long to attack the house. This was not their usual practice.

Although the Red fighters were confident of breaking out successfully, there was no doubt that the best thing that could happen was to avoid an encounter. Good guerrilla fighters choose the time, terrain and conditions under which to fight the enemy. To be caught in a defensive situation such as an encirclement is almost always the result of some error, either in military or political work.

RELYING ON THE MASSES

The only way for us to be pinpointed was if the masses revealed where we were. An informer within the barrio

Imelda ...

Continued from front page.

Fortney Stark: Is there a law against Communists in the Philippines?

Imelda: Mr. Congressman, we happen to be one hour away from the mainland.

Stark: I just wanted to . . .

Imelda: Sir, we happen to, the Philippines, to the north of the Philippines is Japan and to the west . . .

Stark: Is it against the law to be a communist in the Philippines?

Imelda: Yes.

On every issue, the legislators, with their facts and figures, simply overwhelmed Mrs. Marcos who gushed on and on, piling nonsense upon nonsense.

WE'RE GOING TO HAVE SOME KIND OF CIVIL WAR!

On the subject of elections, "In the Philippines we put our heart and soul in the whole thing and it takes a little time to get out of the election atmosphere." She then moved on to, "The situation (post-election) was very explosive. And

could tip them on our location. Or the masses own panic and fear could unwittingly expose our position.

An old man was bundling some stalks of rice just in front of our house. When the troops arrived, he calmly went on doing his work. He would surely have been caught in the crossfire if a battle ensued.

Just a few meters away from us, young boys were playing basketball. They have been a little startled when the troops sped into the barrio. But a local cadre signalled them to go on playing.

A group of peasants went out into the fields. They had two purposes. One was to mislead the enemy into thinking everything was quite normal. The other was to spy on their movements.

Another 30 minutes passed. Then we heard the sound of trucks and jeeps starting their engines one by one and moving away.

Soon, we saw the people running to our house.

ALL CLEAR

The peasant who had guarded the small wooden bridge to the barrio explained why he had not been able to warn us of the enemy's arrival. He had been stopped by the town mayor as he ran to reach us. He had made the excuse that he was worried about a sick child, but the mayor had refused to let him go.

"The troops are all gone. No one was left behind," the old peasant said. He and some others had checked the places where the soldiers could have hidden.

We no longer had time to investigate what brought about the enemy raid. At six o'clock, we moved out across the rice fields to another barrio where we would spend the night.

But the local cadres and masses in the barrio carefully went over what had happened. They had to find out what had caused the breach in security. The masses knew how to sum up their experiences and draw lessons from these in order to prevent similar incidents from happening in the future.

ENEMY "PUNCHES THE AIR"

The masses render the enemy troops deaf and blind whenever they are in the barrio. The Red fighters simply shift from place to place and leave the enemy "punching the air."

Avoiding unnecessary encounters, the people's army makes the best use of its as yet small forces by concentrating them against the weakest part of the enemy's military machinery. It is in these battles, which are carefully planned and where they are sure of victory, that they are able to grow bigger and stronger. □

one must remember that Metropolitan Manila is 20 percent of our national population. We have eight million people in Metro Manila. We are a very congested area . . . but the thing is, one block—four hundred people. The next is 800 and then of course the next block is more and more and more. And the President says, "We are going to have some kind of civil war this way at the rate we are going in the heat."

Toward the end of the meeting, Tom Harkin (D-Ia.) pressed the First Lady on her allegation that 70 percent of the Philippines' total income goes to the rural area, insisting, "None of the newspapers, none of the news sources that we have in this country will agree with you, Mrs. Marcos. None of them."

Realizing that the meeting, at her instigation, was a terrible mistake, she let out a wail, "But we have no say! We even wrote last week. We even . . . how many times did we answer! They don't even print our side. We got professionals like Doremus* to help us because we said we must need it. No way! We have no say!"

*A public relations firm hired by the regime to improve its international image.