

Sixto Carlos Still Missing

Missing political science professor Sixto Carlos, Jr. is reportedly in the custody of the Maximum Security Unit Intelligence Team based in Fort Bonifacio, Makati. Capt. Rodolfo Aguinaldo of the 5th Constabulary Security Unit disclosed that Carlos, who has been missing since April 24 of this year, is under the charge of Col. Ramos and Capt. Margot. Aguinaldo leaked this information to another political detainee, Edgar Jopson, while under interrogation prior to his escape from detention last June.

Meanwhile, military authorities continue to give Carlos' family the runaround, continuing to deny responsibility for his whereabouts. Carlos' father, former head of the Judge Advocate General Office, has been rebuffed by his former military colleagues at the Ministry of Defense. Other sources report that Sixto is definitely under the charge of the National Intelligence Security Agency, headed by Gen. Fabian Ver. The military's tight-lipped policy towards the Carlos case, has greatly distressed the missing nationalist's family.

Judge Stops Deportation Of Filipina



Leticia Monserate: the court dropped the deportation order.

[AK photo]

By DAVID POLAND
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — The controversial deportation ruling on Leticia Monserate was stopped August 16 as the judge reversed his earlier decision.

Four months ago, immigration Judge Chester Sipkin had ordered Monserate deported. The main charge was that, as a third preference immigrant, she was not pursuing her profession as an accountant. Since then the case has become widely talked about in the Filipino community as it had serious implications for literally thousands of Filipino professionals in similar situations.

Monserate was stopped at the Honolulu Airport, April 10, 1979 after returning to the U.S. from a Balikbayan vacation in the Philippines. At the airport, INS officials questioned whether she was working as an accountant, the profession stated on her immigration visa. She explained she was employed as an expense control clerk for the World Bank headquarters of the Bank of America, where she handles accounting of its

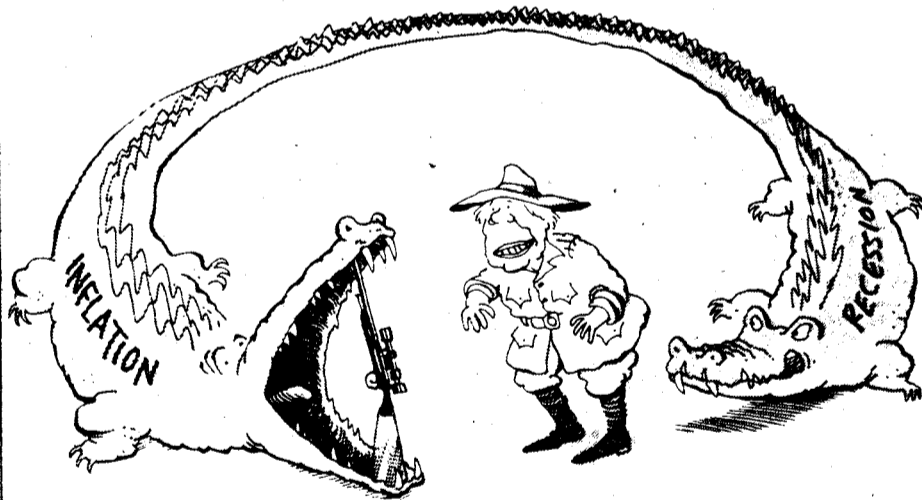
continued on page 8

Sandinistas Consolidate Power



See Page 10

Record Inflation Hits U.S.



See Page 11

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Review of FNG pre-screening exam p. 3
- Profile of Military torturers p. 5
- New RP price increases p. 6
- PACE celebrates victory p. 8
- British proposes "peace plan" for Zimbabwe p.11

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

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

Tunggalian

MFP Should Learn Some Lessons From Aquino

By RENE CRUZ

From his air-conditioned cell, Benigno Aquino appealed to Marcos to change the inhuman conditions of confinement of fellow political prisoner Jose Ma. Sison, captured leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines also imprisoned in Fort Bonifacio. Aquino told Marcos that if Sison's condition of confinement cannot be raised to his, then whatever privileges extended to him (Aquino) "be immediately withdrawn" and he be immediately "reduced to Sison's level."

Sison has been severely tortured and is being kept chained to his bed in complete solitary confinement. He is kept in a windowless cell, deprived of ventilation and sunlight.

From their respectable office in Washington, D.C., the business-suited officers of the MFP have announced their preparation for the group's convention slated in San Francisco early September. Aquino's appeal for the country's top communist and the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP) forthcoming convention deserve a few comments.

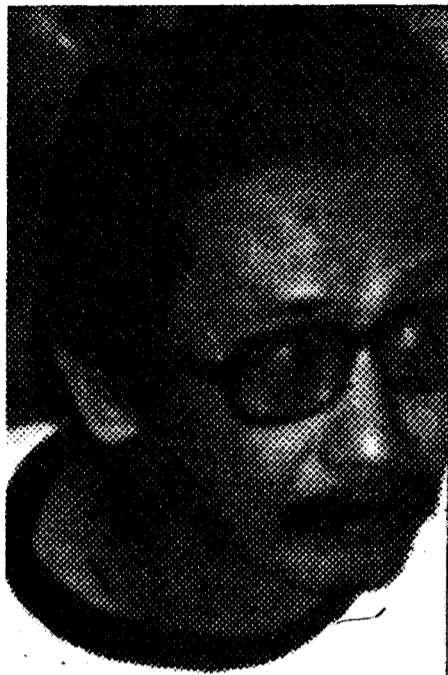
Both Sison and Aquino would be first to state outright that they have fundamental differences and that the main thing they have in common is opposition to the Marcos dictatorship. "I hardly know him.. we do not even believe, much less worship the same God," Aquino declares.

Sison will hardly disagree. Aquino is prominently identified with that circle of anti-Marcos oppositionists whom we will politely describe as traditional: politicians and wealthy families disenfranchised by Marcos' monopolization of political power and victimized by his shameless hogging of lucrative money-making schemes. This traditional opposition wishes to replace Marcos where he is now - Ol' Uncle Sam. Once in power however, they have no intention of being fundamentally different from Marcos. They have no intention of eliminating U.S. control of the economy dismantling landlordism, nor do they intend to fundamentally alter the governmental system which has for generations given the people nothing but the choice to elect the same set of "bwayas" into office. This set-up after all, has also been the source of their own elite privileges.

Sison on the other hand, is the leading figure of the national democratic movement: communists, anti-imperialists, Christian liberationists, radical nationalists, all of whom are the prime targets of Marcos' fascist machinery. They have every intention of nationalizing the economy to end U.S. and foreign control of distributing land to the landless, by dismantling big landlord holdings and of organizing popular political participation in the various levels of a coalition government dedicated to promote and protect the peoples interest. They believe that only a popular revolutionary movement, not unrealistic appeals to peaceful change, can end Marcos' armed rule. They are the Filipino cousins of the victorious Nicaraguan fighters and their distinction from the traditional opposition is unmistakable.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS CANNOT BE IGNORED

Aquino and the MFP circle of Manglapus, Lopez, Esclamado, etc. obviously belong to the traditional anti-Marcos camp. Still, it is worthwhile noting an importance difference between him and the rest of these MFP figures. Thru his appeal on Sison's behalf, Aquino shows that he has a more sophisticated understanding of the political realities in the country than any of his colleagues abroad. By battling for the country's most prominent communist, Aquino displays a recognition of two simple things which also seem to escape the comprehension of his distinguished colleagues abroad. One, you cannot wish away the existence of the



Jose Ma. Sison (left), Benigno Aquino (right) find common unity in opposition to Marcos as political prisoners and vilified enemies of the regime.

national democratic movement. To ignore the strongest and most widespread force in the archipelago is to live in fantasy. Two, you cannot credibly claim to be truly anti-Marcos while at the same time attack communists with equal vehemence. You can differ with them, but to equate them with Marcos is tantamount to saying that some aspects of Marcos rule are disgusting while some, such as the killing, torture and maltreatment of the most dedicated freedom fighters are acceptable and even laudable because they are communists anyway. To maintain such a position is to expose the extremely narrow motivations behind one's opposition to Marcos.

UNITY STRESSED

It can be speculated that Aquino's appeal on Sison's behalf was aimed mainly at neutralizing the embarrassment of being the only political prisoner accorded privileges and amenities by the regime. Aquino's appeal came in response to a statement Sison released thru his lawyer denouncing his conditions and exposing the disparity between the treatment given to ordinary political prisoners and to the few wealthy and prominent prisoners like Aquino.

Nonetheless, his action effectively emphasizes the common bond between him and Sison as political prisoners and opponents of the dictator. By recognizing that Sison "belongs to that rare breed whose conviction is matched by his dedication and courage," Aquino veers away from the absurd logic that it is alright for Marcos to terrorize people as long as his victims are "only the communists." Aquino should go even further by pressing

Marcos with his appeal and similarly appeal for the upliftment of the conditions and treatment of several thousand other prisoners most of whom are activists of the national democratic movement.

ANTI-COMMUNISM - A BLINDER

As for us here abroad, Aquino can do one other thing. He should counsel his conferees in the MFP to begin displaying some political finesse worthy of their loudly proclaimed opposition to the dictator. Compared to their imprisoned counterpart, Manglapus, Lopez Esclamado et al have built up a sorry, no embarrassing record of destructive narrow-mindedness in their approach to the left.

Our distinguished oppositionists have consistently refused to cooperate with the left and the progressive forces in the anti-martial law movement in the Filipino community namely the KDP and the AMLC. At every offer of cooperation, they have displayed only deep paranoia and responded with active anti-communist intriguing. On two memorable occasions, they even afforded themselves with the opportunity to expose fully the perverseness of their anti-communism. On Nov. 1977, Marcos sentenced Aquino, Dante and Corpus to death by firing squad. Manglapus et al hurriedly launched a campaign to spare Aquino's life-but only Aquino's! When pressed that their demand did not include Dante and Corpuz as if these freedom fighters never even existed, our gentlemen bare-facedly explained that they did not wish to "taint" their campaign with a demand to spare the lives of "avowed communists." What made this even more embarrassing was

that Aquino himself publicly called for a joint defense of all three, regardless of their differing ideological beliefs. It should also be noted that the MFP has exclusively campaigned for Aquino (and before their "great escape", Lopez and Osmena) as if he were the only political prisoner in the Philippines.

More recently, the community was treated to an uninhibited display of political primitivism when MFP stalwart Alex Esclamado launched a shrill anti-communist crusade against the KDP and the groups it works with. His attacks were, of course, gleefully picked up by the Marcos media and used in an attempt to discredit the whole anti-martial law movement in North America. Despite this, Esclamado even unashamedly announced that his dedication in fighting the left is equated only by his dedication in fighting Marcos. That this actually means aligning with Marcos to fight the left has subsequently been confirmed. Since then, Esclamado has proudly published letters from pro-Marcos diehards congratulating him for his diatribes against the left wing of the community, including a letter of appreciation from a certain Sebastian Cattaroja, information officer (real paid hack) of the Chicago consulate.

Now that the MFP is holding its convention, it is worthwhile for its adherence to reflect on this damning record of objective collaboration with the Marcos dictatorship and compare it to Aquino's realistic declaration of a common front with Jose Ma. Sison against the common enemy, be this position temporary and even self-serving. As things now stand, our gentlemen-oppositionists should quit dreaming aloud about duplicating the Nicaraguan victory in the Philippines or staging a grand homecoming ala Ayatollah. Their political caliber in no way matches the political realism adopted by the non-Marxist members of the victorious Nicaraguan junta. Manglapus and company could not even bear to be in the same room with a leftist! They should also realize that they are not even in a position to decide whether to "allow" or "disallow" the participation of the left in the resistance movement. The left is already firmly rooted among the Filipino masses, leading the bulk of the resistance. They should take the hint from Aquino and control their all-consuming fear of losing their elite privileges should they tolerate the leftists influence within the anti-dictatorship movement. This, even just for the sake of their own credibility. Because for us common folks, what matters most is that those who claim leadership in the movement place no limits to their opposition to the dictatorship. A criminal like Marcos deserves unrelenting opposition from all quarters without reserve. Otherwise, such opposition is not genuine or real at all. □

500 MILE ISLAND: The Philippine Nuclear Reactor Deal

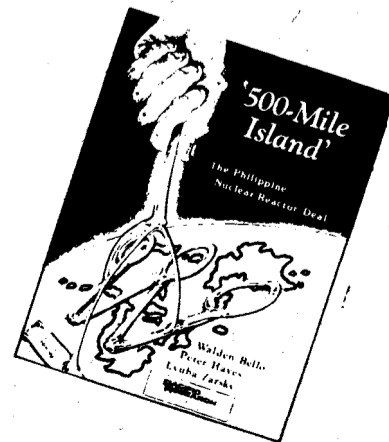
A comprehensive critique of the imperialist scheme to peddle and dump nuclear technology to the Third World.

An expose of the Philippine reactor deal:

The Beneficiaries — Marcos, Disini, Eximbank, and Westinghouse, and The Losers — the people of Morong, Bataan and the Philippines at large.

A call to action to all progressive-minded, environmentally conscious individuals and groups to take part in the worldwide movement to stop nuclear exports to the Third World.

Available through the:
International Association of Filipino Patriots
P.O. Box 24737 Oakland, California 94623



\$1.50 per copy

Castillo Resigns: INS Remains The Same

By AIMME CRUZ
KDP Regional Executive Board

When the grandson of a Mexican immigrant assumed the post of Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Services in 1976, there were mixed reactions from the public. There were those whose feelings were buoyed with the thought that under the leadership of one with immigrant roots himself, the INS could turn a new leaf and become more sensitive and humane towards the real interests of immigrants in the U.S.

Then there were those who considered the appointment of a Mexican immigrant as a transparent attempt to cosmetize the image of the INS; to rid it of its notorious reputation as a nest of vultures which could "smell and stop" illegal aliens from afar "by look" and for its deadliest swoops on its Hispanic, Asian and other mainly non-European prey.

There was indeed a lot of dirt in the INS to clean up, and the Hispanic and other immigrant communities made sure that Castillo was aware of their expectation to see Carter's "human rights approach" reflected in its immigration policy. Upon his assumption of office, Mr. Leonel Castillo was therefore quick to announce his plans to reform the INS.

A look at the scoreboard, however, shows us that after three years of service, he has changed nothing of substance in the INS. His promise to untangle the thicket of red tape in the INS is yet to become completed. His proposal for "some type of general amnesty for aliens" who had been in the U.S. for a number of years still remains to be genuinely implemented. His initial attempt to be the liaison between the INS and the immigrant community has earned the ire of the higher ups who considered his plans contrary to the essence of traditional INS enforcement policies.

"TOO SOFT"

In the last year, a conscious campaign was

mounted from the internal quarters of the INS to isolate Castillo as being "too soft on aliens." The signals were clear; even the non-substantive reforms which Castillo wished to enforce in the INS would not be tolerated. When exerting great efforts to hide his deep frustrations, Castillo finally announced his resignation effective October, 1979.

The immense pressure has been extremely difficult for Castillo to withstand. When he agreed for example to grant foreign nurse graduates a Deferred Voluntary Departure status, who were failing the State Board Licensure exam, it created an uproar among his opponents in the INS. This was labeled as favoring Filipinos" to support the contention that Castillo was indeed being "too soft" on the aliens. As the pressure campaign mounted, Castillo began to show signs of buckling down.

He began to show signs of unwillingness to renew the same agreement for foreign nurses. In a total breakdown of personal courage and moral steadfastness, he himself stated in his last letter to the NAFL-FNG Coordinator that he would not renew the agreement as he felt that he has "already extended a great privilege to this sector."

The dilemma which faced Castillo was classic. Unfortunately, it was a dilemma which brought upon himself as a matter of personal choice by accepting this function as a "token." By lending himself to the task of deodorizing the image of the INS, he willingly accepted a noose to hang around his own neck.

"HEAT FROM BOTH SIDES"

Castillo himself admitted that when he asked some of his colleagues as to whether they would be willing to take over his post, they all said "Forget it; you catch the heat from both sides."

In the first place, one should have to recognize the INS for what it is: an institution of the government which enforces immigration policies and regulates the flow of foreign labor in and out of

the U.S. This flow of foreign labor is, of course, directly linked to the fluctuation in the U.S. economy, or the labor needs of the U.S. industry. If the drive for profits requires foreign labor, then the INS is mandated to let them in. It is this same drive for profits that necessitates the flushing out people from the active work force, and the INS is likewise forced to do so.

Castillo entered office at a time when the economy has to drive out large numbers of workers from their jobs in order to maintain profits in a period of deep recession of the U.S. economy. Of course, the first ones to be thrown out are the foreigners and the minorities. And in order to do so, public sentiments have to be swayed against foreign workers so that the rulers of the country can offer the public easy explanations as to why the times are so hard, ("The foreigners are taking the jobs away").

At such a time, the need for an immigration service, free from racism, chauvinism and bigotry, becomes the needed order of the day if the victimization of the foreign-born is to be halted. Hence, anyone who seeks to enforce these changes must be prepared to go against the tide of racism and bigotry within the INS and in society in general.

It is therefore hard to sympathize with the complaint that "you get the heat from both sides" (that is, the aliens and the racists). What is required is someone to take a definite stand on the side of the victim and who is prepared to "get the heat from the other side."

My criticism of Castillo is that at a time when the interests and future of immigrants in this country are on the line, he tried to walk a tightrope; he tried hard not to "get the heat from both sides" and to reconcile the opposing demands. He lacked the vision and courage to definitely stand on the side of the victim, and failed to fight for even the most minimal of reforms in INS policies which have long been needed by immigrant communities in the U.S. □

A Critical Review:

Pre-Screening Exam: No Solution's To FNG Problem

By the NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR
FAIR LICENSURE FOR FOREIGN
NURSE GRADUATES (NAFL-FNG)

For three years, the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG) has exerted extraordinary efforts to ensure justice and fair treatment for FNGs. The most immediate threat has been an extraordinary 87 percent failure rate for FNGs taking licensure exams, a rate which could not be reasonably attributed to "lower education" as the American Nurses Association claimed or to "laziness" as many Filipino leaders have arrogantly believed.

The present educational and organizing campaign of the NAFL-FNG has long maintained that vested interests institutionalized discrimination and exclusionary practices towards foreign nurses. This bitter truth has now been confirmed. While working on a case of discrimination involving his wife Norma, Dr. Jim Watson revealed important inter-agency correspondence of the ANA and other federal agencies, including the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the State Department, the Department of Labor, and the INS.

CGFNS FORMS

The content of this correspondence reveal that the difficulty which FNGs have faced in obtaining licensure have arisen from a long-standing as well as recent divisive methods and policies to deliberately exclude FNGs from practicing their profession in the U.S.

In their chauvinist desire to keep

the profession purely white in the name of safeguarding U.S. health standards, by preventing the exploitation of FNGs, these U.S.-private nursing organizations, the ANA, and the National League for Nursing, have rallied the collusion and cooperation of federal agencies in drawing up plans geared towards the exclusion of FNGs in the U.S.

At a 1976 conference of these agencies, these plans proved not to have transpired in a cloak and dagger fashion. On the contrary they transpired under the legitimate auspices of the HEW.

In fact the conference's decision is summarized in a former HEW publication. There was only one major item in the agenda of the conference—FNGs: How to curtail their entry into the U.S.; how to monitor their movement of those already in the U.S.; and how to deal with those already here; who are still unlicensed but practicing in some hospital or another. In proposing solution to the FNG problem, the participants expressed their racist and chauvinist views of FNGs.

The perpetrators of the irresponsible recruitment of the FNGs and their subsequent entrapment in the U.S. by the recruiting hospitals received nothing more than a slap on the wrist. The conference did not even encourage the hospital administrations to give FNGs adequate time for exam review.

The major decisions which emanated from this conference were directed against FNGs. FNGs are viewed as the problem, the culprits and, there-

fore, the ones to be curbed, monitored and restricted. It was this conference which called for the establishment of a Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools (CGFNS), now headquartered in Philadelphia, to ostensibly look after the welfare of FNGs. It was also this conference that initiated the administering of pre-immigration screening examination for FNGs, now known as the CGFNS exams, to reduce immigration of nurses who may have difficulty in meeting state licensure requirements.

The CGFNS test has since been administered twice in 80 countries—last October in 1978 and April 1979. It has recently been suggested that it also be administered in the U.S. for the first time as a requirement for obtaining a residence visa.

A BRIEF CRITIQUE OF THE CGFNS EXAMS

The CGFNS exam is ostensibly designed to halt the exploitation of FNGs in the U.S. by a screening process, which could indicate a measure of FNGs' ability to pass the State Board exam. However, it does not constitute a thoroughgoing solution to the injustices that FNGs have been and will continue to be subjected, with or without pre-immigration screening exams.

By administering the CGFNS exam in their home countries the CGFNS hopes that the number of FNGs to eventually gain entry to the U.S. would be limited to those who show only the highest possibility of passing the State Board exams. In this context

the CGFNS exam also consists of the five parts of the State Board examination: medical, surgical, obstetrics, pediatrics, and psychiatric nursing.

The whole idea has some limited value to it in so far as it mitigates the deceptive character of the recruitment process. At least nurses who are still in their home countries could get a clear idea of what is required in taking the state board exam and, therefore, gain a more fruitful sense of the situation that they would have to face here.

However, this seems to be the only positive aspect of the CGFNS exam. All in all the idea benefits the ANA, NLN, HEW, and INS more than the FNGs. It does not address the size and dimension of the problem arising out of the recruitment of foreign nurses. In and of itself, this pre-immigration exam falls far short of delivering real justice to FNGs.

For the FNG the process of passing the CGFNS exam takes with it the risk of failing the state board exam and ending up with the tragic fate which H-1 nurses have faced long before the pre-screening plan was implemented. Many test variables exist that would negatively affect the FNGs performance in taking the state board exam 10,000 miles away from home. The testing environment, for example, would be radically different for it would be contaminated with serious pressure borne by the FNG—pressure arising from their knowledge that failure in the exam can be disastrous

continued on page 9

PHILIPPINE NEWS

BUOD NG MGA BALITA
BUOD NG MGA BALITAPOPE JOHN PAUL II
TO VISIT THE PHILIPPINES

Pope John Paul II will wind up in the Philippines as his visits to Mexico, Poland, Ireland, and the United States come to a close. December is the month when he is expected in Manila, in time for the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Church in the Philippines.

The Pope's coming visit is taken as a response to invitations extended by the First Lady, Imelda Marcos, when she sought his audience in Rome during two different occasions. The invitation was also reiterated by Jaime Cardinal Sin of the archdiocese of Manila in a letter to the Pope.



Pope John Paul II.

Sin, who had vehemently opposed the First Lady's earlier plans to construct a plush Basilica told the Pope in his letter, "We cannot assure you of a reception which Mexico and Poland had given you, but we can assure you that our affections are no less."

As the Cardinal announced the Papal visit, he also mentioned that the Pope will beatify Lorenzo Ruiz, a Filipino martyred by the Japanese in 1947.

Observers note that Church-State relations today are more strained. Recently, Cardinal Sin agitated the government with his bold stand asking Marcos to step down from power, and defending the church's involvement in the problems of the people. (See *AK Vol. VI, No. 13.*) They thus await the visit with curiosity, wondering if the Pope's diplomacy will affect the situation. □

MAKATI MAYOR LINKED
TO MURDER

Recently arrived from a visit to San Francisco, California, Makati Mayor Nemesio Yabut was greeted with accusations of his involvement in Eugenio Frias' kidnap-slaying on October 11, 1978.

Eugenio Frias, manager of Bughaw Restaurant was taken into custody by the Makati police almost a year ago as a suspect in an assassination attempt against Mr. Yabut. Frias died mysteriously shortly after. The explanation given by Makati police sources was that Frias was involved in a shoot-out while trying to escape. The victim's wife, Mrs. Frias believed otherwise, and claimed that her husband was shot in cold blood. One witness, Antonio de Guzman, substantiated her claims.

Mayor Yabut, who has been associated with shady dealings in the past faced the charges with plans to file a perjury case against de Guzman, his accuser, "for coming up with this publicity stunt to win public sympathy." □

FILIPINOS — TOO AWARE
OF THEIR RIGHTS

The *Filipino Reporter* reveals that operators of foreign cargo vessels flying "flags of convenience" have increasingly turned to Burmese, Indonesia and Sri Lankan seamen and away from Filipinos. Filipinos are better educated, they complain. They are more likely to demand minimum safety standards and complain over low wages. These operators of tramp steamers demand wages well below what is accepted by unionized seamen. Filipinos, conscious of their rights, are too strike-prone for them. □

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
AUTHORIZED

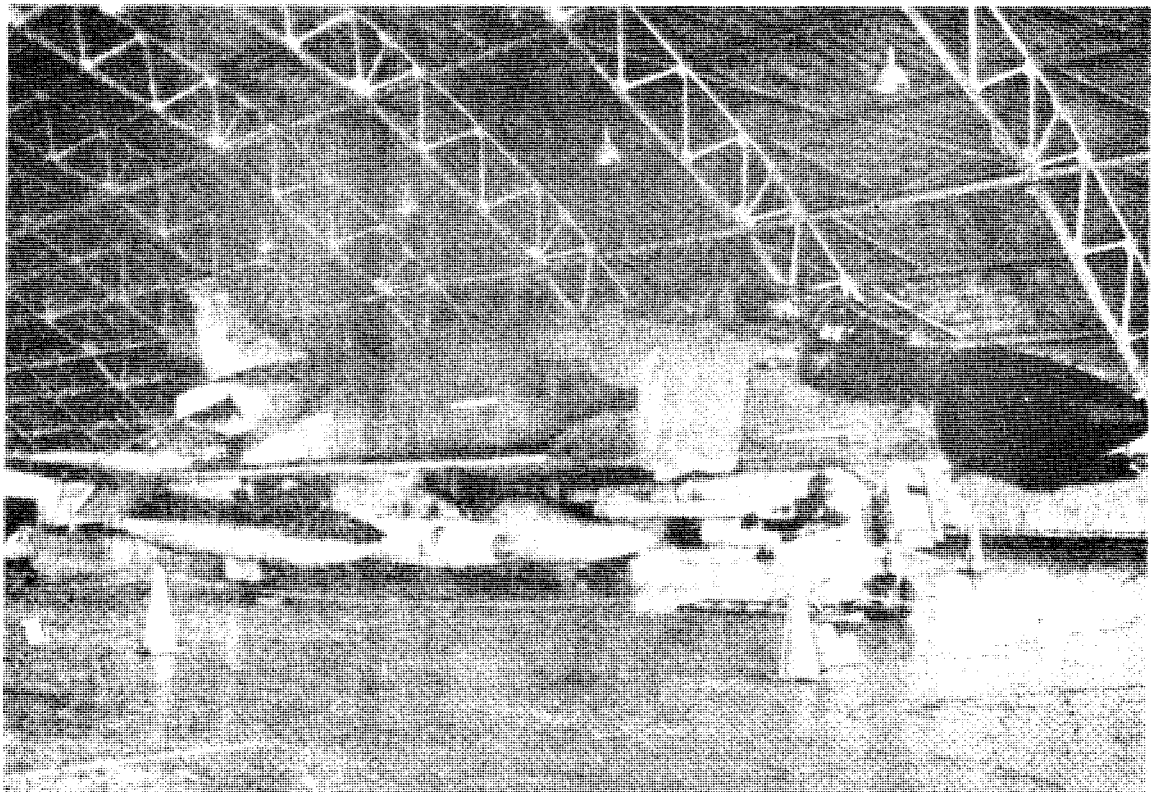
President Marcos gave the go-signal for an P850 million credit program for four of the most depressed areas in the Philippines. This complements the P1.4 billion development plan announced for the same areas. (See *AK Vol. VI, No. 13.*)

Regions 9 and 12 in Mindanao will receive a share of P500 million, Samar and Leyte P200 million, and Cagayan Valley P1.5 million. Of these areas, Mindanao is granted priority given the resettlement problem created by the armed conflicts there. It is no coincidence that these areas happen to also be where fighting between government troops against the NPA and Muslim forces have been most intense.

Mr. Marcos directed Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco to provide facilities similar to those used for the *Masagana 99* credit system. Extended primarily to farmers, the credit system is meant for the development of fisheries, poultry, piggery, and cattle dispersal. Clearly, only big farmers who have expanded beyond crop production will benefit from this credit system, if it materializes. □

White Wash?

U.S. Jet Downs PAL Plane



The F-4 Phantom jet reportedly involved in PAL crash. Clark commander claims jet bears no implicating marks or scratches.

An accident involving two U.S. Air Force pilots is currently being investigated by the U.S. Defense Department, but early signs of the investigation point to a possible whitewash.

The accident occurred July 21 when a USAF F-4 Phantom jet swiped a PAL Cessna trainer plane carrying Col. Alfredo Acedera, superintendent of the PAL aviation school and trainee, Constantino Lomotan, son of a Central Bank official. Both were killed in the subsequent crash.

According to eyewitnesses the Philippine trainer plane was flying above San Fabian, Pangasinan when an F-4 jet buzzed it, snapping off a wing and sending the Cessna down into the Lingayen Gulf.

The two American pilots whose names are being withheld corroborated this version of the incident and recalled that they were flying over San

Fabian when they spotted a Cessna plane flying below them: The pilots however denied buzzing the ill-fated plane.

ANOTHER VERSION

Officials at Clark Air Force Base and the Civil Aeronautics Administration appear to be hedging on placing responsibility on the F-4 pilots. Initially, Clark officials denied that there were any F-4 jets on flight from Clark.

Later, Maj. Gen. James Hildreth admitted that a USAF jet could have been involved since F-4's from Kadena Air Force Base in Okinawa were on routine training around the Lingayen Gulf area. However, Hildreth claimed that the F-4 plane on flight that day, bore no scratches or marks which would indicate that it side-swiped the Cessna plane.

It was learned that one of the pilots under investigation is

a full-fledged colonel due for promotion to wing commander possibly general. His companion is a captain and flying instructor.

Meanwhile, CAA authorities said it was still too premature to determine the cause of the accident.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

While both sides remain mum on the incident, observers speculate that the whole affair may die down quietly.

First, the absence of a clear-cut policy on criminal jurisdiction in effect freezes prosecution of American nationals. Secondly, if past cases involving more U.S. privates are any gauge, full investigation of a U.S. colonel is highly improbable. And with base commander Hildreth fudging over which F-4 jet was involved, the whole accident seems headed for a whitewash. □

Japanese Group To Appropriate
Mindoro Farmland

A private organization closely linked with Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has been recruiting Asian trainees for small Japanese factories, and is now extending its operations to direct interference in the lives of farmers in Mindoro. Since May 1969, the Organization for Industrial Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA) has been acting as a contractor providing cheap, docile labor to small and medium Japanese firms under the guise of extending "development aid" to Asian countries. OISCA is known for its ties with rightwing politicians and its activities represents unofficial Japanese government policy.

In 1977, OISCA made arrangements with the provincial government of Occidental Mindoro to appropriate 50 to 80 hectares of farmland for a model farm project. The project would involve training youths as agricultural

technicians first in the immediate area and then in Japan on a more "advanced" level. The land in question happens to be occupied by 30 farm households. These farmers are about to become victims of arbitrary eviction.

This land was sold by the Development Bank of the Philippines to the provincial government in October of 1977. The question happens to be occupied DBP violated the farmers' pre-to the provincial government. However, the sale has not yet been consummated. The provincial government found the price of P131,000 too high to pay in full immediately.

It was learned from reliable sources however, that with help from OISCA, it will pay the DBP soon. When it does, the farmers will find themselves in dire straits as the provincial government is determined to carry out the pro-

ject. To date, not one family has moved out.

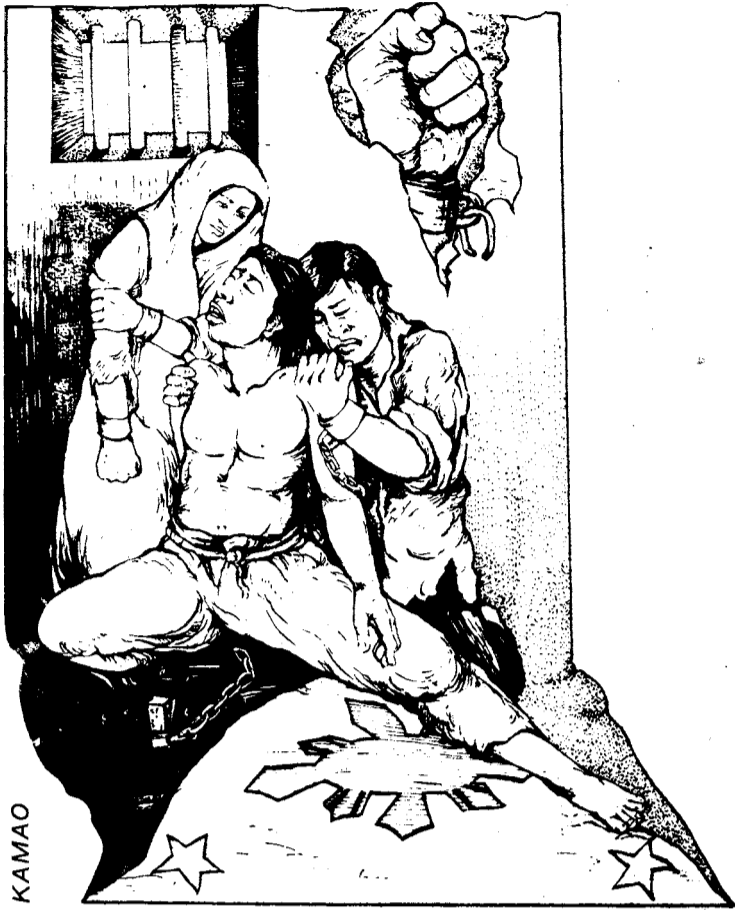
The farmers have raised anxious questions: where will they go? Even if the provincial government pays them, all the lands are already titled. Whose interests is the government really serving — OISCA's or the officials that sit in power?

Other questions that need answering are those concerning OISCA's links to powerful right-wingers in Japan's political hierarchy and the conditions under which its "trainees" are forced to labor upon arrival in Japan — conditions which are known to involve little actual technical training and even smaller living allowances. Now that OISCA is involved in evicting people overseas from their own homes, further investigation is all the more imperative.

Reprinted from *New Asia News*

The Philippine Military's Torturers:

Profiles In Treachery



In light of recent revelations in the San Francisco Chronicle of August 9, concerning the CIA's close interaction with intelligence agents of foreign dictatorships, the AK presents a series on U.S.-trained Philippine intelligence officers. All of them are known as torturers.

The information here was gathered by an escaped detainee, Edgar Jopson who did a remarkable job of extracting information on these military hatchet men — Editor.

Captain Rodolfo Aguinaldo, 32, who won his promotion by masterminding the capture of Jose Ma. Sison, is head of the C2 (Special Intelligence Team). Aguinaldo, known among detainees and ex-detainees as one of the most vicious of the military's torturers works closely with Maj. Cesar Garcia in analyzing captured documents and on C2 special projects.

Aguinaldo hails from Laoag, Ilocos Norte. He graduated from Ilocos Norte Provincial High School. He relates how he forged signatures as early as his high school days including that of his teachers and his school principal. Up to the present he is proud of his golden-arm proficiency. He easily forges the signature of his colleagues, including Maj. Garcia's.

Aguinaldo graduated second in his Philippine Military Academy (PMA) class in 1968 or 1969 — the same class NPA

officer and PMA defector Victor Corpuz came from. Upon graduation, he immediately joined C2 (Constabulary Intelligence), 5th CSU (Constabulary Security Unit).

With put-on sentimentality, he relates how the death of his driver pushed him to fight the national democratic movement all-out. In 1973, 5th CSU-C2 sent Aguinaldo and his team to hunt down the group of Cesario Diego alias Marcing somewhere in Nueva Vizcaya. Instead, Marcing's group inflicted damage on Aguinaldo's group. Aguinaldo's driver was killed in combat.

From then on, he studied the movement seriously. He hung around the University of the Philippines for a long time, getting to know the active students and trying to recruit informants and agents. He also spent some time in Tondo Foreshoreland, again recruiting informants and agents.

For some time after that, he took time off to study an anti-communist intelligence course in Taiwan, together with Maj. Garcia.

In January 1976, he got his first break when he participated in the arrest and interrogation of some leading personalities of the movement. Under the direction of Col. Miguel Aure, he led the raid on Cesar Diego and some activists from the Manila area. He became infamous overnight for his brutal torture and

psy-war method. A storm of protest from detainees isolated him from the general public.

Since then, his tactics became more subtle and sophisticated. First he dissociated himself from Col. Miguel Aure's infamous 5th CSU. He had himself assigned to a special intelligence team directly under the C2 chief. That brought him to work with Col. Saturnino Domingo of the Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU), from whom he learned a great deal of anti-subversion "tradecraft."

He broke away from Col. Domingo when he launched his own project to get Jose Maria Sison. Instead he started working with Col. Rodrigo and Maj. Garcia.

According to him he got his big break sometime in late October 1977 when he obtained information that Jose Ma. Sison was somewhere between La Union and Ilocos Sur. Furthermore, he said he obtained information on the car and motorcycles used by Sison. After careful survey work and close surveillance, he was able to capture Sison and company. With Sison's arrest he was promoted from 1st Lt. to Captain.

Since Sison's capture, Aguinaldo has not made a major arrest.

His views as an intelligence officer are summarized in "each man for himself." He doesn't trust even his fellow officers. He loves to conspire and intrigue. Manipulating people and making them fight each other gives him pleasure.

Since he doesn't trust his fellow officers, he hardly gives written reports; he changes his project colleagues often; he refuses to teach his fellow tricks of the "trade" or share his knowledge of the movement. If he does, he says he may soon become disposable and subsequently replaced.

Aguinaldo enjoys courting and seducing wives and sisters of political detainees. He relishes an ensuing misunderstanding between husband and wife and among siblings. In interrogation sessions, he loves to pry on the marital problems of detainees and activists, all for the purpose of sowing intrigue in the movement.

A trademark practice of Aguinaldo is to offer an early release from detention to the wife of a detainee whom he then keeps under close surveillance. If and when the ex-detainee decides to rejoin the movement, Aguinaldo then threatens harm to the wife and relatives of detainees.

Last May, he was scheduled to go to the U.S. for six months to one year to train under the auspices of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He has temporarily postponed his schooling in anticipation of a big "catch" this year.

Recent information reveals he is finally moving on his CIA training in the U.S. □

MALACANANG ZARZUELA

Imelda: 'You Light Up My Life'

By VICTORIA LUNA

Imelda, it seems, will go to any lengths to turn people on. To the point, according to one journalist, of changing clothes and jewels five or six times in a day, "dressing to dazzle and excite." At the same time, the lady demands homage on every possible occasion. Every private event must become a public pageant, an occasion upon which to appear as the beneficent queen receiving the love and adulation of her subjects. Birthdays and anniversaries must all be marked in as grand and as public a manner as possible.

But birthdays and anniversaries come with an unfortunate frequency and Imelda, loving splash and drama, hates to do the same old thing over and over again. Each occasion must be marked by something new and more dramatic than the last. But once you've given your husband an entire bridge for his birthday, where can you go from there?



Well, one thing you do is you literally light people up. Thus for Imelda's latest birthday, the lush Philippine International Convention Center in Manila witnessed a formal switching-on ceremony. With a flip of her diamond-clad fingers, Imelda electrified six million of her subjects, one million households. The evening before, in preparation for the big turn-on, she received as a "birthday eve offering," the second Philippine Folk Festival at the Folk Arts Theater. Hundreds of minority peoples, who are rapidly being deprived of their land, their very lifeblood, by the regime, were herded up to the stage to pay homage to a partner in the rape of their livelihood.

Of course, birthday or no birthday, the National Electrification Administration had planned the expansion of the rural electrification program. But in the Philippines, the implementation of any project by anybody must be timed such that it provides maximum exposure for the first couple. Thus a multi-volume history of the Philippines, researched and written by a team of prominent historians in six languages, was published as the work of Ferdinand Marcos—even though everyone knows Ferdinand doesn't read six languages.

Private events, of course, are not the only occasions for appearing as Lady Bountiful. One week earlier, Imelda marked the 408th anniversary of the founding of Manila by announcing a 20 percent across-the-board pay increase for 75,000 government employees in Metro-Manila. If this promise really comes through — many such promises have a way of fizzling along the way toward implementation — it will not necessarily mean that public employees in Metro-Manila are much better off than their counterparts elsewhere. Figures show that the current zooming inflation is higher in Manila than anywhere else.

Taking advantage of the *Araw ng Maynila*, Imelda once more expressed her well-rehearsed compassion, this time for the nation's youth. In honor of the International Year of the Child, she intoned, "No homeless child shall roam the streets, no child will go hungry, naked, ill or unschooled and no youngster shall ever despair of his tomorrow."

Embarrassing words coming from the unofficial vice-premier of a country where 50 percent of the deaths are children under six (*Manila-Journal*), 85 percent of all children suffer from protein-calorie malnutrition (Ministry of Health), 75 percent of the children have insufficient vegetables (*Far Eastern Economic Review*) and, in one city, one child per 661 is blind from insufficient vitamin A (*FEER*).

The beneficiaries of Imelda's electrifying birthday benevolence may have been unaware of the full significance of the day. None of them live in Manila. They are scattered in 717 towns from Abra to Zamboanga del Sur. But whether or not they were aware of whose fingers were on the switch, it may well be the first time Imelda has turned them on. The woman has an incredible knack for turning people off. □

SUPPORT THE KDP RAFFLE FUNDRAISER DRIVE

PRIZE: ONLY \$1.00

WEST COAST WINNER — 1 week vacation in Hawaii
EAST COAST or CHICAGO WINNER —
1 week vacation in the Bahamas
HAWAII WINNER — 1 week vacation in San Francisco
or in place of above:
1 week vacation in Cuba or \$1,000 Cash.

DRAWING — Sept 8 Winner need not be present.

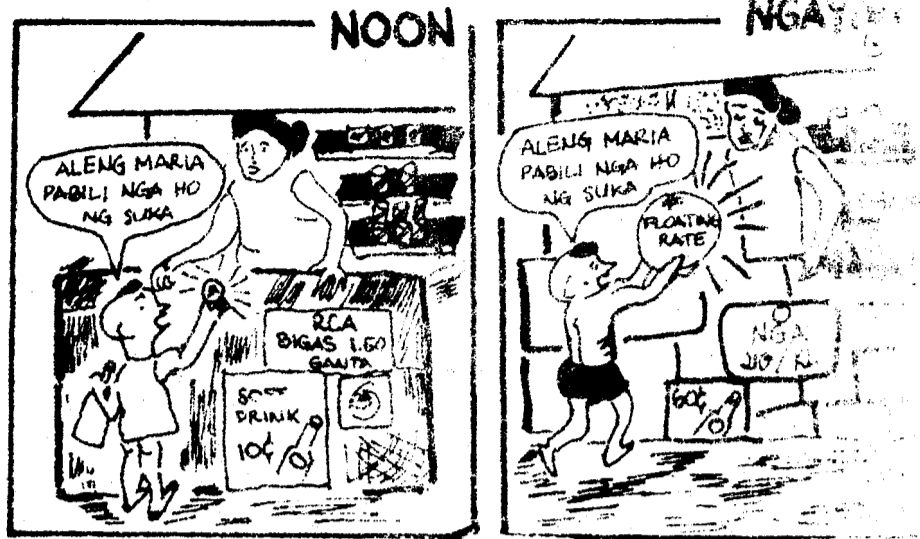
Send checks or money orders to:
K.D.P.
P.O. Box 23644
Oakland, CA 94623

NEW ROUND OF PRICE INCREASES

The Philippines is in the throes of yet another round of price increases triggered by a 27.1 percent jump in local oil prices authorized by the government on August 1.

Following a pattern set during the 1973 oil crisis, the government used the recent increase in the price of imported crude oil as an excuse to raise taxes on oil products and to authorized price increases on a wide range of products and services. In the process, prices have risen much higher than can be accounted for by the increases in imported oil costs, the government's standard scapegoat for inflation.

After months of reticence, the government is finally admitting it has a major economic crisis on its hands. In January, chief government planner Gerardo Sicat, predicted that the 1979 inflation rate would only be seven percent. In June, when there were already strong indications that the rate would be more than 20 percent, Sicat was willing to admit only to a 15 percent increase. Last week, Sicat was forced to eat his words again when he had to admit that inflation for 1979



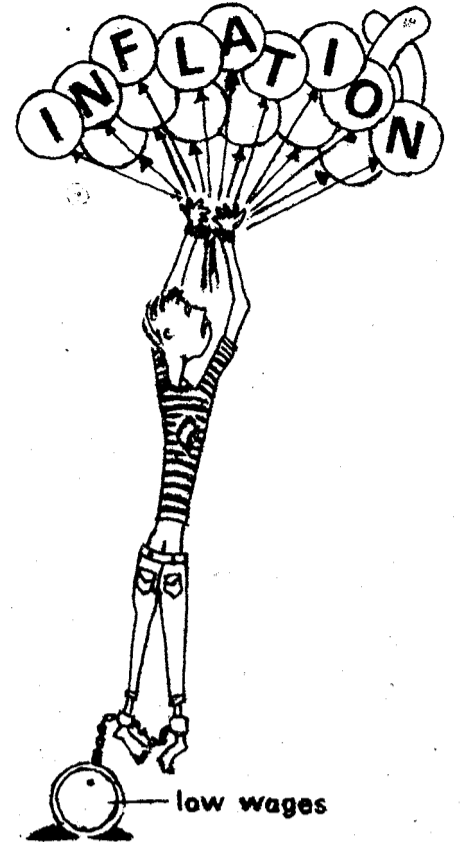
would run to 20 percent or more.

WAGE INCREASES DEMANDED

The prospect for the rest of the year is for more inflation coupled with a slowdown in production as a result of government anti-inflationary measures. Attempts by Marcos and his wife to secure more oil from Indonesia and China were unsuccessful, forcing the country to continue depending on

high-priced Middle Eastern supplies. The deepening recession in the U.S., the Philippines' main trading partner, has already lowered the rate of expansion of Philippine exports.

Recent price increases have prompted even the generally tame Manila unions to call for a new round of wage increases. Those labor leaders recognized by the regime met with government and business officials last



week to thresh out guidelines.

If last March's wage increases are any guide, however, this new round of wage increases is only going to benefit a small segment of the work force. As Mr. Sicat put it, "We don't want to undermine the demand for labor." □

New Measure To Insure Blind Loyalty

Expressing alarm and apprehension, the Association of Major Religious superiors of Men in the Philippines (AMRSMP) disclosed reports on a "nationwide pattern of preparation for totalitarian rule, based on the personality cult of Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The growing pattern revolves around training seminars labeled "Baranggay Kawal." Ministers and leaders of the *Iglesia ni Kristo*, known for its strong tendencies towards fanaticism, are in the thick of recruiting and staffing the seminars. They also exhort and induct these recruits using varying degrees of pressure. Because of the active role of elements of this religious sect, questions arise around how massive the *Iglesia ni Kristo* support is for the Marcos regime, and under what conditions the support is elicited. The primary organizers of these seminars however, are local government officials, particularly on the baranggay level.

A typical seminar takes up discussions and lectures on nationalism, discipline, community involvement, government programs, and other subjects carrying the perspective of the New Society.

EERIE SCENARIO

The closing night of a four-to-five-day seminar ushers in an aura of suspense as the oath-taking ceremony begins. Participants are blindfolded then led through a confusing maze for nearly fifteen minutes. Finally they assemble in a hall lighted by torches, where their blindfolds are removed. In the front-center of the hall, the recruits face a bigger than life-size picture of President Marcos. In other similar rituals, pictures of Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, and that of the local mayor are also added. On each side of the pictures stand flags and banners. Displayed upon a decorated stand in the foreground is a red-covered book of Mr. Marcos' writings and some oath forms for signatures. A human skull completes the eerie scenario.



Baranggay Kawal is a step higher from the Kabataang Baranggay, the New Society's youth army in attempting to control the populace.

The report covers the next stage as follows: "After a brief exhortation touching on the greatness and benefits of the New Society and its exalted leader, a presiding officer then begins to inform the participants that they are being inducted into the Baranggay Kawal. They are then told that as Baranggay Kawal they will be sworn to defend with their lives and their total commitment, the "Supremo" and "Primer Ministro" of the New Society, Ferdinand E. Marcos. The participants are then enjoined to strict secrecy regarding the dramatic events of the night."

SIGNING IN BLOOD

During the oath-taking that follows, two oaths are administered — "one of total commitment to the Supremo, and one to strict secrecy." Out of fear and confusion, most participants take the oath under duress. They are then asked to sign the oath forms or the red-covered book of Marcos' writings for future summoning to fulfill the obligations imposed by the oaths they

have taken. There have been occasions when new members were asked to sign their names with their blood, and many did out of fear of the consequences. Capping the ceremony is a burning of an effigy of the Old Society and its evils.

The AMRSMP strongly feels this phenomenon of seminars are "widespread and similar, indicating a deliberate government-sponsored policy, probably of nationwide scope."

This attempt to create mindless followers of the personality of Ferdinand Marcos taps the worst of the Filipino people's superstitions by striking terror in their hearts. Such a tactic indicates the desperation of the dictatorship to gain following among the people. In the past, such tactics produced the opposite of their desired effects. The fact that a rash of reports has already reached the AMRSMP in spite of the oath of secrecy suggests that this is precisely what is happening in the case of the Baranggay Kawal. □

PRIMER ON ECONOMIC TERMS

Balance of Payments: the amount of money of all sorts, loans, receipts, payments, coming into a country vs. the amount going out. A surplus means more money is coming in than going out. A deficit means more is going out than coming in.

Balance of Trade: the amount of money coming into a country in payment for items sold abroad or exports.

Foreign Debt: the total amount owed by a country, both its private borrowers and the government itself, to external lenders or creditors. These may be private banks or international lending institutions such as the World Bank.

Debt-service ratio: the percentage of borrowed money whose sole use will be to pay back earlier payments as a proportion of the total receipts of the previous year. Philippine law permits a ratio of no more than 20 percent. A number of specialists are highly skeptical of the way the Philippine government calculates its debt-service ratio and suspects that the limit has been surpassed both last year and this.

Inflation: a condition in which more money is circulating with fewer items available for purchase. This automatically drives up the cost of all items.

Money Supply: the amount of money actually in circulation in a country. The International Monetary Fund recommends that money supply increase by no more than 10 percent per year. The Philippines has consistently surpassed this figure for the last several years. Dramatic increases in money supply are inflationary.

Domestic loans: loans made by lending institutions located within the country (many of these are foreign owned) to businesses within the country (many of these foreign also). Marked increases in domestic loans are also inflationary because they inject more money into the economy without necessarily generating more goods. □

THE RESISTANCE ABROAD

Detainee Writes To Kin:

"Orient People To Issues In The Country"

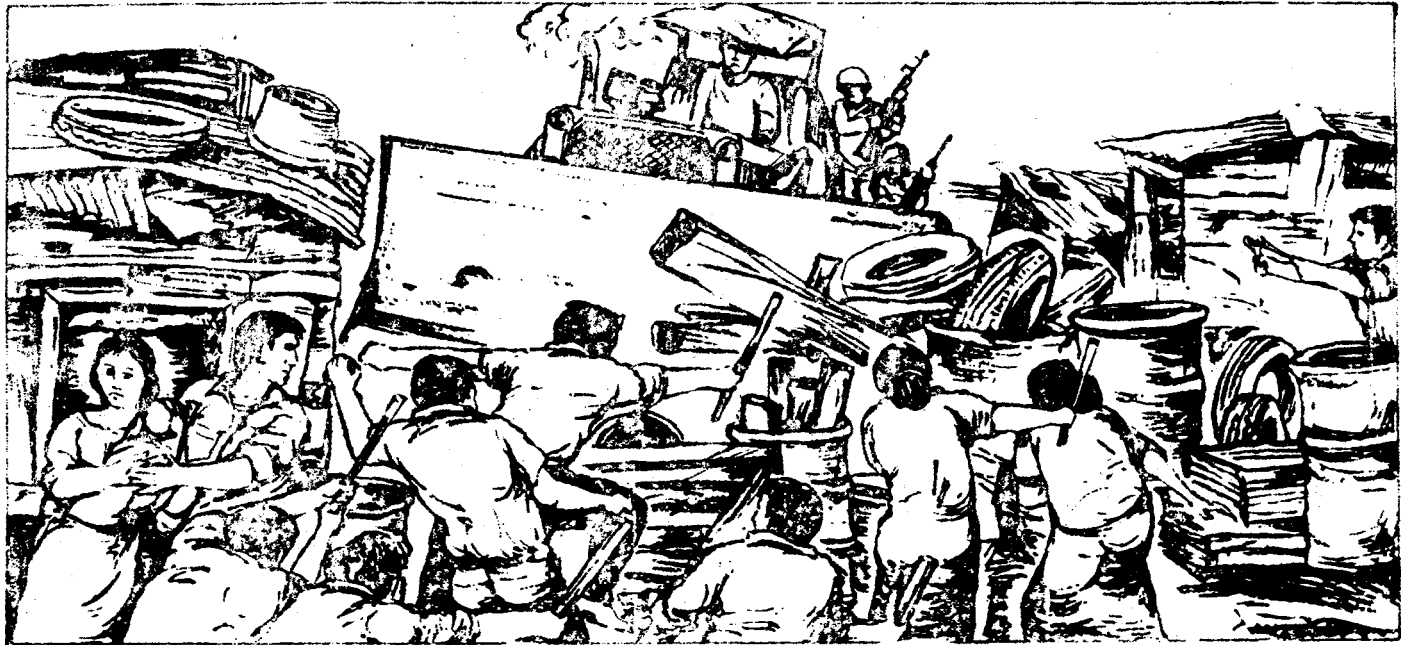
The following are excerpts of a letter from a political prisoner to a relative in the U.S. For the safety of the prisoner and his family, we have withheld their identities — Editor.

Thanks so much for acting immediately on our suggestions. What the AMLA is doing for the cause of political prisoners in the Philippines is indeed very laudable and deserves the wholehearted support of all freedom loving and patriotic Filipinos. Aside from congressional lobbying, the coalition should also go down to the grassroots to orient people to the issues in our country and in the process develop mass support for its programs and activities.

When XXX and I requested you to approach the local AMLA coordinator, we were expecting her to take you over as an active supporter of its program in behalf of political prisoners. Anyway, XXX and I hope and expect that you are already or will soon get involved in the coalition's activities. Now that you are in touch with the right organization there, please be informed that the group of Manglapus has not done anything concrete for the political prisoners here. It seems that the only political prisoner his group recognizes is Ninoy Aquino. This approach certainly smacks of elitism!

These are really hard times for our people. Let me cite to you some facts which will concretely reflect the enormous sufferings our people are presently undergoing under the martial law regime. I will use the government's own statistics, which are self-serving for the regime deflates or inflates figures depending on how best to cover-up its stupid bungling of our economy.

1. Our present rate of inflation is 20 percent and continues to accelerate with every passing month. Tremendous price increases have occurred in the last two months, particularly for such basic commodities as food and clothing. The increase has ranged from 35 to 60 percent! What brought about this inflation? Is it because of the recent OPEC oil price increases, as announced by the government? Certainly not! It is because of the regime's own self-defeating economic programs. Firstly, except for 1974, we have a balance of trade deficit since 1972. This means that we have been importing more than we have been exporting. This condition is dictated by our underdevelopment which has been fostered by the regime's extreme and heavy reliance on foreign companies and investments. Because we are importing more than we are exporting, it means that we are spending more than we are earning. In addition, because of the regime's policy



on unlimited and unrestricted outflow of profits, dividends and patent and management fees by multinational or foreign companies, we are sending out more foreign exchange. Therefore, since 1972, we have had a continuous balance of payment deficit. With more foreign exchange going out of the country than coming in, the government has to continuously borrow from abroad and locally to maintain a balance in its international trade and payments. It is just like a family spending twice more than its budget and borrowing monthly to keep up with its expenses. After a while, its debts will catch up with it and the family will become bankrupt.

Secondly, the regime's export-led industrialization policy has brought about a security in certain commodities which we have in abundance locally, such as sugar, rice, fish, cooking oil and other coconut-based products, bananas, lumber, cement, etc. These goods are purposely sent out to earn foreign exchange for the country. What happened is, because less of these items are available in the local market, their respective prices go up because of demand. Less supply, more demand means high prices!

Thirdly, the government has concentrated its spending on non-productive projects: one, building up its armed forces from 35,000 to 250,000 men just to ensure the perpetuation of Marcos in power and keep the people from protesting his unjust rule; and, two, constructing hotels, roads, beach resorts, convention complexes, and other infrastructures instead of factories, steel mills or petro-chemical complexes which will employ more workers and truly contribute towards the full industrialization of our country.

Finally, to support its expenditures, the regime has resorted to massive foreign and domestic borrowings which has resulted in the creation of more money than necessary. Our present external debt (as of June 1979) is \$8.7 billion! On the other hand, the government's internal debt as of December 31, 1978 is P58 billion! To help pay for these debts, the government has increased taxes beyond reasonable means. And it has printed more money than it can actually pay inflation occurs!

2. As a result of inflation, the value of the peso today has shrunk to 40 centavos as compared to 1972. In other words, whatever goods one could have bought for P1.00 in 1972 would now be worth P2.50! To cite examples: in 1972 one could buy two pieces of banana for five centavos; today a piece of banana costs P0.40! In 1972 one could buy an egg for P0.15; now it costs P0.65! Yet despite these increases, the minimum daily wage has been raised by only P5.00 since 1972 (it was P6.00 a day then; now it's P11.00). To compensate for the decline in the value of the peso since 1972, the minimum daily wage should have been raised by 150 percent or from P6.00 to P15.00. In other words, despite the raise of P5.00, the real minimum daily wage has shrunk and not expanded. Our workers could buy more goods with a salary of P6.00 a day in 1972 than with a salary of P11.00 a day in 1979! What is grimmer to contemplate is, our workers could hardly survive in the first

place with their minimum daily salary in 1972, so how can the government expect them to possibly survive on their minimum salary now with the decline in the peso's value? On top of all these difficulties, they are banned from striking to petition for higher wages. No government in Philippine history has been this cruel and inhuman to its people.

The time has come for drastic change. Unless a thoroughgoing transformation is achieved now, I am afraid the people will eventually take the proper steps necessary to bring about a truly just, independent and prosperous Philippines. There is actually nothing to fear about this course of action by the people. In fact, I think it is necessary to ensure that changes do occur that will benefit them and future generations of Filipinos. Any change in the leadership of our country now will not suffice unless the leadership that will take over will truly be of the people. It is the movement for national freedom and democracy that is fighting for the genuine interests and welfare of our people, and not that of Manglapus and his elitist cohorts! I hope you will not be swayed by the MFP because most of these people are only fighting for their personal interests alone.

With this letter I hope I have enlightened you on the present situation of our country. Again, a very happy birthday.

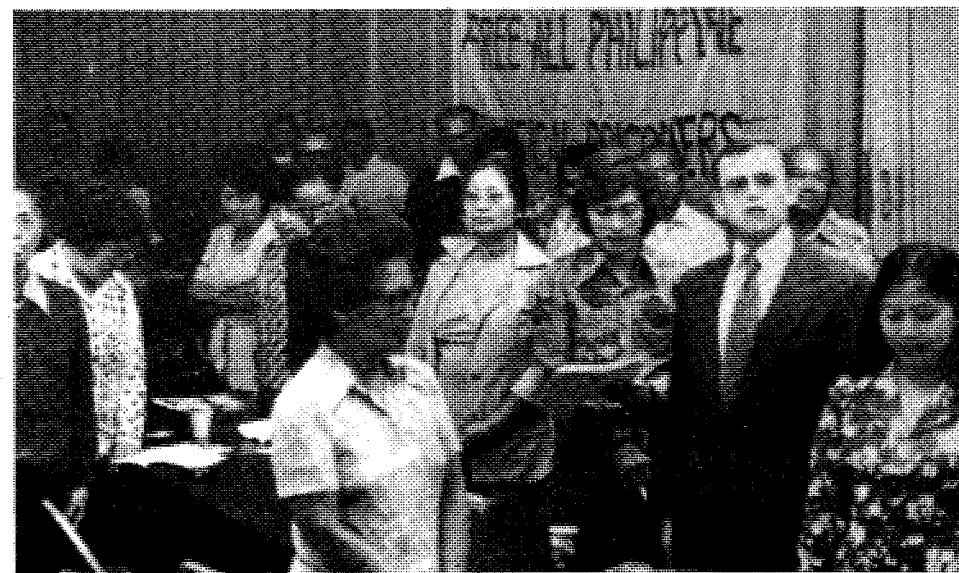
Rome Group Protests Samar Abuses

Rome, ITALY—Several participants in the WAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform, held in this city last July, lodged a strongly-worded protest to Pres. Marcos hitting "the widespread and substantially documented repression throughout the Philippines."

Called the Rome Declaration Group, the participants in specific condemned the encirclement and suppression campaign of the regime against the people of Samar. "Le Monde and other reputable international newspapers and reliable church sources report that there has been an unprecedented campaign of militarization against the people of Samar, the vast majority of whom are peasants. Latest reports estimate that 10,000 soldiers are deployed in a brutal campaign of repression supported with full scale land, air, sea and special task forces. ...Mr. President, you claim that this full

scale military campaign is directed against the New Peoples Army and dissidents in Samar. Yet eyewitness accounts testify that unarmed civilian peasants are the main targets of army brutality—their person, houses and belongings being burned and destroyed. Strafing and bombing operations over wide areas are also reported to be currently taking place. It seems Mr. President that the real issue at stake in this massive escalation of militarization is the continuous and complete opening of Samar, its natural resources...to the multinational corporations."

In closing the group demanded an immediate end to this military escalation; the punishment of military personnel who have abused and perpetrated crimes against the people; the fulfillment of the peasants' demand for ownership of land; and the respect of the basic rights of the peasantry. □



AMLC Staff Welcomed

The Anti-Martial Law Alliance of San Francisco sponsored a welcome party for the National Staff of the AMLC last August 7, Sunday in San Francisco. The National Staff composed of Rene Cruz (national coordinator), Amado David and Ningning Araneta has moved from its previous headquarters in New York to Oakland. The National AMLC took this opportunity to announce its coming campaigns, among which are the Far West Convention (slated for Labor Day weekend

at Sacramento), the September 22 protest actions (against the declaration of martial law) and the AMLC Conference which is going to be held in Seattle during the last weekend of October. The occasion also provided new members of the AMLA with an orientation of the organization.

In attendance were members of the San Francisco AMLA headed by Paulette Vitin, members of the Sacramento AMLA headed by Cynthia Bonta and Sonny Alforque as well as the National Staff. □

FILIPINO COMMUNITY NEWS

Group Holds Immigration Rights Forum

By EDDIE ESCULTURA
AK Correspondent

CHICAGO — Sixty people attended a forum on Immigration Rights, August 12, at the Rizal Center.

Main speaker at the forum was Ester Simpson, former coordinator of the Narciso-Perez Support Committee and member of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP). Simpson described and explained immigration trends in the past 20 years that have affected and continue to affect Filipinos in the U.S.

Simpson said in the 1960's at the height of the Vietnam War, foreigners were welcome as they were needed by the booming economy of this country. Immigration laws were passed to accelerate the inflow of foreign workers and professionals, causing Filipino migration to soar to an annual rate of 30,000. She noted that up to 1970 there were very few restrictions on the practice of foreign professionals. For most professions no licensure examinations were required. Their education and experience in their home countries were sufficient.

As the recession approached, continued Simpson, and worsened in the 1970's, the crunch hit the foreigners most. "The aliens are taking away jobs from us causing unemployment and rising cost of social services," became the familiar refrain popularized by the media. Articles derogatory to foreign medical practitioners appeared commonly in medical journals. Licensure, visa-qualifying exams, etc.



DAMAYAN holds immigration forum. (Left) Juan Soliz: "INS... a safety valve." (Right) Esther Simpson.

were now imposed on foreign born professionals. Even the high failure rate in these exams, which have been denounced as culturally biased and discriminatory, has been used to smear foreign-born professionals as "incompetents and undesirables."

Now, according to Simpson, the INS has become visibly active looking for deportable aliens. At the same time, processing of third preference applications for immigration has been frozen. The INS moves have slackened the flow of immigration.

SAFETY VALVE

On the other hand, Juan Soliz described the INS as a "safety valve" in the service of U.S. business. Soliz,

her aide. For Monserate at the time only knew that she was determined not to be pushed around. As she said at the time, "I know I must fight this harassment, not just for myself but also for my fellow *kababayans* who are professionals." "How many people faced the same harassment before and just quietly decide not to fight but left the country?" "No one knows for sure."

Meantime, because of her courage to fight, the case began to gain some mounting publicity and notoriety. But for Monserate it was four months of mental torture bringing her to the brink of deportation.

Three weeks ago, Attorney Chow received a request from Judge Sipkin to withdraw their appeal, and in turn he would render a new decision. Reversing his original decision he issued a statement in part to Attorney Chow and Monserate. It read: "Since I am satisfied that the applicant would have gladly accepted a position as an accountant if one had been offered her, I find that her original entry was lawful and that she is entitled to admission as a returning resident. I am therefore withdrawing my oral decision of May, 1979 finding her excludable from the U.S."

NOT PRECEDENCE

Although happy with the decision, Attorney Chow pointed out that it was not a precedent setting case. In order for it to be a binding legal precedent, it would have to have been an appellate decision by the board of immigration appeals. If similar cases will be heard in San Francisco, Sipkin would apply the new standard, but its main value is for persuasive argument in other future cases. Chow also informed the *Ang Katipunan* that the INS prosecution lawyer will not appeal the new decision. □



(Left) Juan Soliz: "INS... a safety valve." (Right) Esther Simpson. (AK Photo)

a staff member with the Immigration Legal Service Center, was also a speaker at the forum.

Soliz said that U.S. business opens the valve in periods of economic prosperity and closes it during economic difficulties."

Soliz spoke to the legal aspects of the immigration rights issue.

During the question and answer period, Simpson emphasized that aliens have rights because they contribute productively in building this nation. "We cannot just be treated like a ball bouncing back and forth on the whims of big business." She cited the tragic experiences of H-1 nurses who not only suffer extreme exploitation but are also targets of INS

harassment.

Commenting on the response of the Filipino community on the injustices it has suffered, Simpson said, "The community told those perpetrators of injustices loud and clear, in the cases of Narciso and Perez, the H-1 nurses and Aimee Cruz that it is prepared to fight and defend its rights."

In the face of these attacks (on our rights), there is no choice but to fight back. We get attacked just the same, but we have a good chance of winning as recent experiences have shown."

The forum ended with a call for unity and organization for the community to plan a defense strategy for its rights.

SPONSOR

DAMAYAN, a Chicago Filipino community group, organized the forum in response to the immigration case of Leticia Monserate. (See related article, page 1.) Cases similar to hers have occurred in Chicago. Two Filipino pharmacists were also questioned by the INS upon returning from the Philippines for not working in their professional field.

When asked to comment on the forum, Mariano Lazo, an audience member said, "I learned a lot, wish you more of this in the future." Lazo then gave a donation and joined *Damayan*.

Other speakers at the forum were: Larry Mutuc, *Damayan* president; Jun Capadocia, *Damayan* treasurer; and Emer Alcantara, *Damayan* pro-moderator and emcee at the forum. □

Monserate...

(continued from front page)

corporate expenses. Citing the charge that she was not practicing her profession, the two officials immediately confiscated her green card and passport. Although she was never given any orientation of her rights, one official remarked, "Maybe if we send you people back to your country, you will learn a lesson."

This was the beginning of a series of harassment which finally landed her in the courtroom of Judge Sipkin on May 7, 1979. At the hearing, Sipkin determined that Monserate "had not shown the initiative to pursue her profession as an accountant." This was despite the fact her attorney Eugene Chow had proven in court that in fact Monserate had sought employment in her profession upon arrival and since maintained reasonable prospects." These two facts were the supposed standard or criteria the judge used. But instead, the INS pressured Sipkin to rule Monserate to be deported. Chow immediately appealed the case.

MONSERATE FIGHTS

The case has outraged many people in the Filipino community and community activists and leaders rallied to



Above, Chinatown residents outside building 1189 celebrate the court ruling halting evictions. (AK Photo)

Chinatown People Win Agreement From City

HONOLULU Following a recent Hawaii Supreme Court victory, Chinatown residents won another major gain in their housing struggle by signing an agreement with the City for relocation of evictees.

After months of negotiations, PACE (People Against Chinatown Eviction), signed, on behalf of residents, an agreement with the Dept. of Housing and Community Development.

Briefly, the City agrees to temporarily relocate current evictees, and provide some guarantee that certain residents can move to a new low income housing location after it is completed.

Residents will vacate one site,

which is to be demolished to make way for a new low-income housing unit. Another building, Pauahi Hale, is scheduled for rehabilitation, and will be the new site of the PACE office and the Free Health Clinic, which also face eviction orders.

Under the agreement, PACE will be recognized by the City and have a role in discussing future plans for Chinatown.

While praising the agreement, PACE steering committee members emphasized that "the battle for housing must go on." Organizers plan to closely follow the terms of the agreement. □

MOVING?

Third-class mail is not automatically forwarded so notify the ANG KATIPUNAN when you move.

SSI Changes May Hurt Immigrants

By MARK TAJIMA
Reprinted from the S.F. JOURNAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Legislation aimed at eliminating the perceived problem of "welfare abuses" by newly-arrived aliens continues to be introduced in Congress. A number of bills recently have been introduced which would restrict Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for aliens.

The SSI program, with annual outlays of over \$6 billion, aids the aged, blind and disabled. An individual may receive up to \$189.40 a month in SSI benefits, a couple up to \$284.10 a month.

Senators Charles Percy (R-Ill.) and Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) are the principal sponsors of S1070, a bill to require an immigrant to reside in the U.S. for three years before being eligible for SSI benefits.

In addition, the bill would make an alien's sponsor's affidavit of support legally enforceable — requiring the sponsor to be financially responsible for support of the alien. The sponsor can be relieved of support of the alien in cases of death, personal bankruptcy, or other unforeseen hardships. Refugees would be exempt from the bill's provisions.

LOOPHOLE?

S1070 which has bipartisan support, seeks to close a "loophole" in current law which permits an immigrant to apply for SSI benefits as soon as 30 days after arrival in the U.S. Although existing immigration law requires each alien to have a sponsor as a condition of entry, courts have ruled that the sponsor's affidavit of support is little more than a "moral obligation" and is not legally binding.

The findings and recommendations of a recent GAO report, entitled *Number of Newly Arrived Aliens Who*

Receive Supplemental Security Income Needs to be Reduced, has served as the basis for legislation to restrict SSI benefits for immigrants. The report estimated that, in five states (California, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Florida), over 37,000 legal aliens, with less than five years residency in the U.S. received \$72.3 million in SSI benefits in 1976.

WELFARE REFORM

The President's major welfare reform bill, HR4321, also contains a number of provisions which would restrict SSI assistance for newly-arrived aliens. The House Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation of the Committee on Ways and Means already has amended HR4321 to require that for the purposes of determining eligibility for SSI and the amount of SSI benefits paid to a legal alien, the income and resources of the alien's sponsor be deemed to the alien.

This provision would apply only to aliens residing in the U.S. for less than three years. It would not apply in the case of an alien who became eligible for SSI because of blindness or a disability which occurred after his admission to the U.S. or in cases where it is determined that "good cause" for a waiver of the provision exists.

Given the heavy immigration from Asia, such legislation to restrict SSI benefits for immigrants would disproportionately affect Asian-Americans. The bills would create obstacles to the successful reunification of low-income families which may require some financial assistance to support immigrant relatives. Indigent Asian immigrants who are sometimes worse off as refugees from Southeast Asia would have to overcome many of the same problems encountered by refugees in the U.S. — except without any public assistance. □

any cultural bias?

In implementing this pre-screening exam in the absence of any other necessary variables, the CGFNS seems to imply that the essence of the H-1 problem seems to be the quality of education obtained by the nurses in their home countries. Thus, the pre-screening test would solve the problem for the CGFNS.

It is high time that this contention be refuted. The central truth is that when FNGs are recruited into U.S. hospitals they get assigned to and work well in critical care or intensive care units. How can one reconcile that it is these same nurses who might have failed the state board exams? The crux of the matter is directly linked to the quality and fairness of the review conditions under which FNGs are made to pay and pass the State board exam. Given better testing conditions, that is, free from pressure for survival or the threat of deportation, the H-1 problem will not exist.

The CGFNS pre-screening exam speaks only to the H-1 problem. In and of itself, the heart of the H-1 problem involves those who are already here, already trapped, as well as those who will come after the CGFNS exam who will receive nothing more than good luck and wishes from the CGFNS, INS, ANA, NLN, and HEW. It could be the same situation all over again, only this time, it could be more tragic. □

Moratorium Sought On Honolulu 'SSI' Cases



Mrs. Angeles Carcellar (second from left) with her family and lawyer (right); the immigration judge ruled her excludable from future SSI benefits. (AK Photo)

HONOLULU — Despite many legal and community efforts to oppose the Immigration and Naturalization Service crackdown on SSI (Supplemental Security Income) recipients, the exclusion actions have continued unabated. In protest of these unfair practices against aliens, groups here are calling for a Honolulu INS "moratorium" on SSI cases.

If successful, the moratorium would stop the INS in Honolulu from seeking new cases and would halt current proceedings until controversial legal issues and policies are clarified.

Cooperating in the moratorium effort are the Kalihi-Palama Interagency Council for Immigrant Services, participants of the Filipino Community Conference, the KDP, and other community groups and individuals.

Honolulu is particularly targeted because it is the main port of entry where INS officers are forcing exclusionary proceedings upon returning resident aliens. Apparently, the crackdown was initiated by the Honolulu office and is now enforced at other ports of entry.

In September, 1978, the INS began stopping re-entering aliens who had received SSI, and began giving them "paroles," or temporary status. Because these aliens had once received SSI, the INS considers them potential "public charges." Under Immigration laws, immigrants may be excluded from entering the U.S. if they are likely to become public charges within five years of their entry.

Under the present crackdown, re-entering aliens are being treated like new immigrants, and thus subject to all the exclusion laws and regulations.

CONCERN MOUNTS

Various Filipino communities have voiced their concern, as elderly Fili-

pinos have been the main victims of the ruling. Many have returned to the Philippines for family reasons or for their "last visits." Upon returning to the U.S., sometimes after only a two-week visit, they are faced with possible exclusion. Or, as many have done, they must seek new affidavits of support, post a substantial cash bond, and forfeit their right to future SSI benefits.

Because of the controversy whipped up by the cases, the national INS office in Washington, D.C. issued a memo in late May to all local INS directors, reiterating guidelines to be considered in "inspecting alien recipients of SSI." Supposedly, the memo was intended to have local offices "ease up" on the cases.

However, local offices operate with wide discretionary powers. The Honolulu INS director, Lyle Dahlin, indicated to concerned community groups that his office would maintain the same level of scrutiny. Because of the strict position taken by Dahlin, the decision to seek a moratorium was made, although legal action is also being considered.

Pressure is being exerted on Hawaii congressmen and the national INS office to place a moratorium on the Honolulu office's actions. Eventually, however, nationwide action will be needed to oppose the crackdown.

The INS actions complement anti-alien legislation pending in Congress. Some are directly linked to the SSI issue, and have probably been a catalyst to these "new interpretations" in the application of exclusion laws.

Letters supporting the moratorium are being sent to certain congressmen to the national INS, and to a special congressional committee under Sen. Ted Kennedy, which is reviewing all legislation about immigration.

For more information on the moratorium or the SSI issue, write to the KDP Hawaii Chapter, P.O. Box 17381, Honolulu, HI 96817. □



INS representatives in San Diego are questioned by Filipinos regarding SSI policy changes at a community meeting. (AK Photo)

DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL NEWS

White House: 'Keep The Faith'

U.S. Economic Woes Worsen

"We are calling on all the American people," said White House economist Alfred Kahn recently, "for an act of faith."

Kahn, the Carter administration's chief inflation fighter, was talking about economics, not religion. His appeal for public confidence was issued in the wake of the gloomiest economic news so far this year. Inflation, that perennial problem of the capitalist economy, was running at an astounding 13.7 annual percent rate for the month of July.

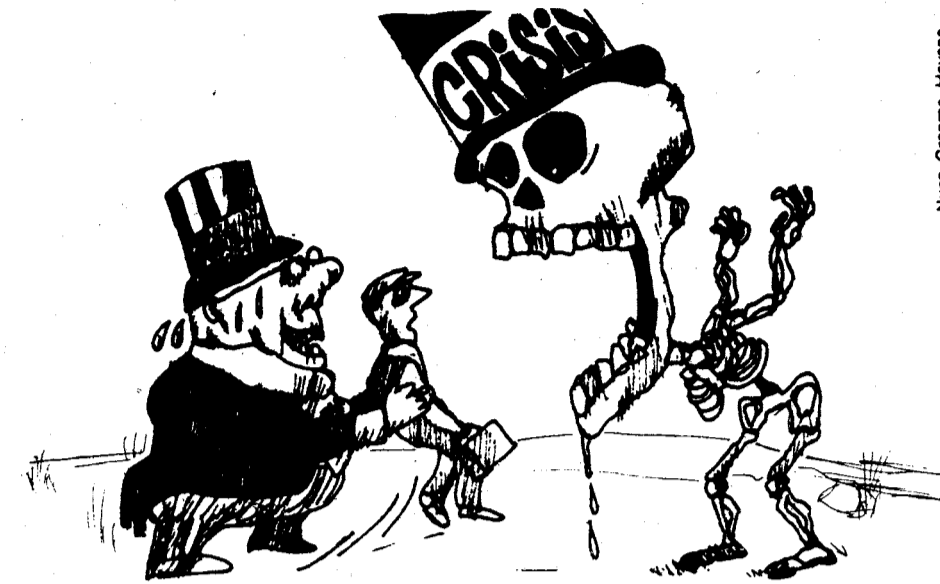
Even this dismal figure, however, did not reflect the full impact of inflation on the cost of basic necessities, costs which hit lower income workers the hardest. Here, the prices for housing, food, energy and health care rose at an annual rate of 18.6 percent, a rate triple that of other items.

White House economists could do little more than worry, especially since the price increases were concentrated in areas over which the Administration had little control. "It's quite worrying," admitted one government spokesperson. "There are few encouraging signs."

CARTER'S SOLUTION: RECESSION

With the country experiencing the worst rise in inflation since the 1974 economic crisis, the Carter administration is banking on an economic recession to temporarily stem the price spiral.

Recession was the solution for the 1974 double digit inflation rate of 12 percent. Millions of people were thrown out of work, real wages declined and by 1976, inflation was running at an "acceptable" rate of five percent.



Already some indications of an economic recession are becoming evident. New housing starts are down from a year ago, inventories of unsold durable goods are rising, most notable in the auto industry, the Federal discount rate has been raised to a record 10.5 percent, creating a "tight money" situation whereby loans are more difficult to obtain, and unemployment is on the rise.

The Carter administration has been trying to engineer a mild recession since late last year, when inflation began to reach the 10 percent level. Opting for recession as a lesser of two evils, administration spokesmen have noted the political implications of uncontrolled inflation.

"If we do not control inflation," warned William Miller of the Federal Reserve in a statement to the Senate Finance Committee in late July, "I don't think our economic system will

be able to work efficiently... our political system will be strained."

INTERNATIONAL PRESSURES

Pressure for the Carter administration to control rising inflation comes not only from domestic interests, but from the Western capitalist system generally, since the U.S. dollar has been and continues to be the main form of exchange between countries.

International bankers, worried that inflated U.S. dollars mean a decline in their real "savings," have been pressuring the U.S. to undergo an economic slowdown for some time now. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS), owned by the major European banks, warned that an inadequate U.S. recession would lead to "renewed currency unrest and international inflation." Ultimately, "a major world recession" would result from ensuing economic chaos.

Clearly concerned with the stability of the world capitalist system as a whole, the Carter administration has been trying to use two "anti-inflation weapons" during the current crisis. The first method, voluntary wage and price controls, was announced late last year and was met with outright rejection by the country's major labor union, the AFL-CIO. Under this approach, prices and profits soared, while the main pressure was on curtailing workers' earnings. One step further in the control of wages and prices would be enactment of mandatory controls, a move politically unwise for an already unpopular president Carter.

The second method of control, and the one now fully underway, is enactment of tight money policies to slow the economy and cause a temporary recession. Both of these "weapons" are notable in that they both place the burden of the economic crisis on the country's workers, who have to sustain lower real earnings, increased unemployment, and cutbacks in living standards.

Presently, the policies of the Carter administration are aimed at temporarily stabilizing the economic crisis, for White House economists have no real solutions to the twin problems of inflation and recession. While forcing American workers to shoulder the burden of the recession, mainly those from the unstable sectors of the economy and who are overwhelmingly comprised of black, Chicano and women workers, the Carter administration can only offer verbal palliatives. However just as the economic crisis increases, verbal utterances and attempts at "faith healing" will increasingly fall on deaf ears. □

Nuclear Power Opposition Adds New Ripple

Hiroshima Day Protests Abound

Reprinted from THE GUARDIAN

A new element has been added to the traditional Hiroshima day protests Aug. 6, commemorating the day in 1945 when the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb in Japan — mass opposition to nuclear power plants as well as to nuclear weapons and war.

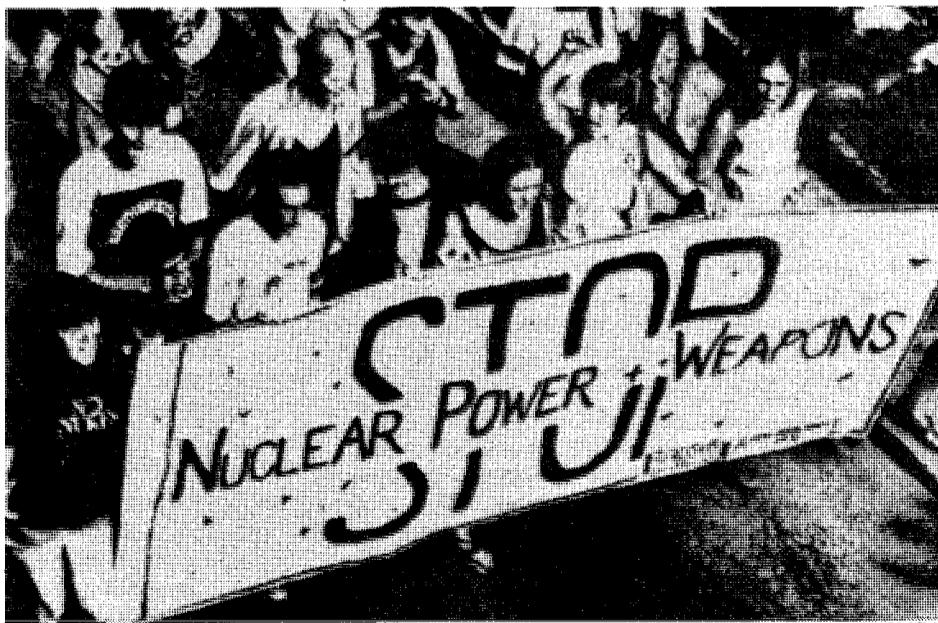
Coming less than six months after the near-meltdown accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, PA, Hiroshima Day actions took place at 75 different locations in the U.S.

In Hiroshima itself, 50,000 people demonstrated in the city's Peace Park Aug. 3, demanding a complete ban on all nuclear weapons. Two days later, 30,000 gathered for a memorial service.

Perhaps the largest anti-nuclear protest in the U.S. occurred Aug. 5, at the Indian Point nuclear power plant in Buchanan, N.Y., 40 miles north of New York City. A serious accident at this facility could endanger millions of people.

Some 4,000 people gathered at a county park a mile away from the plant site, demanding the plant's permanent closing, shutdown of all nuclear power plants, safe renewable energy and full employment.

At the same time, 200 protesters were arrested as they climbed over or crawled under the gates surrounding the plant that chained themselves to the fence. At Guardian presstime,



Aug. 5 antinuclear demonstration in New York

[UPI]

most of the 104 protesters who remained in jail were on a hunger strike, refusing to give their names to the police, according to a spokesperson for the Mobilization for Survival (MfS).

CLOSE NUKE PLANT

Speakers at the Indian Point rally included antiwar activist Dave Dellinger and Pauline Haynes from the International Indian Treaty Council and Women of All Red Nations (WARN). In the speeches, Haynes denounced the greed and tragic consequences of uranium mining on Native American land in the South-

west. Dellinger called for the abolition of all nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons.

On the same day, about 3,000 people demonstrated against the Salen and Hope Creek nuclear plants in Lower Alloways Creek, N.J.

Between 4-5,000 people showed up at Independence Mall in Philadelphia for a "Fair for a Non-Nuclear Future," sponsored by the Philadelphia Anti-nuclear Coalition. Speakers at the day-long anti-nuclear fair included Elizabeth McAlister from the Baltimore-based Jonah House, social activist and comedian Dick Gregory,

physicist Dr. Michau Kaku, and Tom Hayden.

In Harrisburg, PA, near Three Mile Island, about 200 people gathered at the Lakeside Lutheran Church for an anti-nuclear ecumenical religious service Aug. 5. At the service, a proclamation from the Harrisburg Mayor Paul Doutric to the mayor of Hiroshima was read.

"This year's Hiroshima Day activities are very significant for us now that we have experienced our own nuclear accident," Bob Moore of MfS told the gathering. "Now more and more people are beginning to see the linkage between the dangers of nuclear power and weapons."

In Ohio, 1,500 people braved a driving rainstorm Aug. 5 to demonstrate against the operation of the Davis-Besse nuclear power plant at Crane Creek State Park in Ohio, near Toledo.

The protesters, who came from as far away as Detroit, Ann Arbor, Pennsylvania and Cincinnati, demanded the permanent shutdown of the plant, guaranteed job security for nuclear plant workers and the shutdown of all nuclear power plants.

The Hiroshima Day protests came two weeks after up to 6,000 people attended a two-day rally and alternative energy fair in Seabrook, N.H. The major theme of the affair, which featured many speakers, was the demand to shutdown the Seabrook nuclear power plant. □

U.S. Seeks Ways To Maintain Influence

Sandinistas Consolidating Power

Adapted from INTERNEWS

Nicaragua's revolutionary process is "unfolding before the eyes of the world," as Sandinista leader Tomas Borge put it last month. Extraordinarily conscious that the world is watching, Sandinista leaders like Borge have moved quickly and openly to consolidate their revolution and to begin the almost overwhelming task of reconstructing a country laid waste by Somoza and his National Guard. The actions of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the government they clearly dominate are being watched in Nicaragua by over 100 reporters from around the world who are making Nicaragua's perhaps the best-covered revolution in history.

And FSLN actions are reverberating throughout Latin America as nothing since the Cuban Revolution 20 years ago. From remote tin mines in Bolivia, where a 24-hour strike was called to celebrate the Sandinistas' victory, to the streets of sophisticated Rio de Janeiro, where opposition politicians are already arguing the "lessons of Nicaragua" for their anti-dictatorial cause, Nicaragua is seen as a guidepost for the future, a harbinger of change in Latin America.

The questions arise immediately: what kind of change, at what pace, and with what response from the U.S. government? Though less than a month has passed since the Sandinistas marched victoriously into Managua July 19, some key aspects of the change, and the U.S. response, are already visible.

CONSOLIDATING CONTROL

It is clear that the Sandinista National Liberation Front effectively rules Nicaragua but that it is closely cooperating with, indeed often overlaps with the broad-based Government of National Reconstruction. The situation following the July 19 victory has been complicated, often chaotic, and lines of command are difficult to identify. But in general, the Sandinista nine-member National Directorate, increasingly under the leadership of Tomas Borge—who, besides being Minister of Interior, is also one of three commanders of the newly-created Sandinista army—is the court of last resort on all important questions. This situation was foreseeable, given the almost complete absence of any organized governing structure once the Somoza regime and the National Guard had completely collapsed.

The Sandinista National Directorate appears to work closely with the governing junta, which has at least two "moderates," thought by some to have been wary of Sandinista control: Violeta Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo.

Other members, Sergio Ramirez and Moises Hassan, are themselves close to



Sandinista supporters marched in Leon following the collapse of the Somoza regime. [UPI]

the Sandinistas—if not members—while the fifth junta member, Oscar Ortega Saavedra, is on the Sandinista National Directorate.

In general, the Sandinistas have moved quickly to consolidate their political and military power, but have left the economy, especially for the foreign sector, to the economists and the technocrats of the junta or cabinet. To consolidate politically and militarily, the Sandinistas have:

- Begun the formation of a Sandinista political party. Thomas Borge announced last month that while the FSLN will keep up the alliances it has made, it will now "accelerate its transformation into a revolutionary political party."

- Organize "Committees of Civil Defense" block by block throughout Nicaragua to serve as distributors of food and reconstruction aid and to serve as forums for political education classes. In Leon, 60 miles north of Managua—where the Sandinistas have set up a tightly-controlled city administration—the committees help distribute food and other supplies from Sandinista headquarters to 210,000 people daily.

- Announce plans to form a new labor confederation to unite workers into one Sandinista labor organization. Nicaragua's Communist Party, which has some influence among unionized workers, is supporting this Central Unica.

- Set up a nationwide newspaper, distributed gratis, as well as expand its hitherto clandestine radio network. *Radio Sandino* which Somoza owned, and is broadcasting on nine frequencies, including a short wave band. The station broadcasts revolutionary exhortations, and urges people to go back to work and to join in reconstruction tasks.

- Announced the formation of a large Popular Army, to include Sandinista guerrilla units plus the popular militias which were organized in the major cities.

According to Borge, the number of people in the Sandinista forces has grown from 1,000 this time last year to around 10,000 now, plus the thousands of "muchachos" (boys and girls) in the militias. Though Sandinista leaders no longer talk of "tendencies," and there are no public divisions within the FSLN, the three newly-named commanders of the army each represent one former tendency: Borge, a founder of the FSLN, is from the Prolonged Popular War Tendency, Luis Carrion is from the Proletarian Tendency, and Humberto Ortega is an insurrectionist.

The main impetus to forming the new army comes from the constant threat of counterrevolution. Up to 4,000 National Guardsmen are imprisoned, under the watchful eye of the Red Cross, in makeshift prisons in Nicaragua (under conditions which are remarkably humane). But many thousands more have fled the country. A never-say-die commander known as "Comandante Bravo" announced from Miami last month that he would lead a force of 7,000 to recapture Nicaragua. The bulk of the National Guard exiles, including Somoza's son, Colonel Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, is in Honduras, immediately to Nicaragua's north, and it is widely believed in Nicaragua that any counterrevolutionary attack will be launched from there.

Meanwhile there is the real, constant threat of terrorism from remnants of the National Guard in Nicaragua who nightly harass Sandinista troops. There have been armed skirmishes, some causing damage on both sides, throughout Nicaragua.

In their drive to "consolidate the revolution" the FSLN is bending over backwards to maintain the alliance it brought into play to fight Somoza. This is essential given the monumental job of reconstruction the new government faces. With most of the country's productive

capacity destroyed and with hundreds of thousands of people unemployed, homeless and hungry, the FSLN needs all the help it can get in reconstructing the country. Great care is being taken in planning economic measures not to scare off allies from the business sector who helped in the anti-Somoza battle.

U.S. POLICY

U.S. strategy toward the new government is evolving as the situation in Nicaragua unfolds. For now, the administration has adopted a conciliatory attitude, emphasizing its desire to aid the reconstruction effort and to help create a climate for free elections in the near future. It has also sent more than \$3 million worth of food and medicine to the war-torn country.

This moderated U.S. policy is aimed at making the best of what was essentially a failure for the Carter administration. For months, administration strategists had tried to manipulate events in Nicaragua that the Sandinistas would not end up in complete control of the country.

Now the administration must put a good face on the situation while maneuvering again to gain influence in Nicaragua. U.S. officials interviewed by *Internews* say that the administration is now willing to "go a long way" with this new government as long as it does not give "large-scale officially sanctioned aid" to revolutionaries in Guatemala and El Salvador. "We want to help create an environment in which the social democrats in the government will flourish," said one State Department official. But "if business or church people start complaining about Sandinista 'totalitarianism' it will be hard for us to justify aid or good relations." The administration is counting on Venezuela and Costa Rica, as well as European social democratic governments to help exert pressure on the Sandinistas to discourage them from turning to Cuba as a model.

Meanwhile, fears over the "ripple effect" of the Nicaraguan revolution in Central America have—according to the *Washington Post*—"triggered a major debate" in the administration over whether to step up military aid to the repressive governments of El Salvador and Guatemala. In a White House meeting early this month, Defense and Intelligence planners argued strongly that both countries are in "imminent danger" of Cuban-supported revolution and urged that the U.S. resume major military aid and training programs there. The State Department, though it agrees that El Salvador, in particular, is explosive—counseling maintaining a distance from these governments to keep credibility and good relations with the Sandinistas. This debate is bound to heat up as the FSLN further consolidates its control and as conditions in Guatemala and El Salvador deteriorate. □

Britain Offers 'Peace Plan' For Zimbabwe

The total failure of the Muzorewa-Smith regime to secure any legitimacy prompted Britain's Margaret Thatcher to unveil a new "peace plan" for Zimbabwe. Announced at the end of the Aug. 5 Commonwealth conference in Lusaka, Zambia, the British proposal calls for London to supervise "free and fair" elections, a halt to the guerrilla war and a lifting of the international sanctions "as part of the process of implementing a lasting settlement."

The British Commonwealth settlement was unanimously endorsed by the 39-member group. Recognizing Britain's responsibilities for the former colony, London now assumes the major burden in achieving "legal independence on the basis of majority rule" for Zimbabwe.

In offering the proposal, Britain's Thatcher backed down from earlier vows to extend recognition to the Muzorewa-Smith regime, a move which would have brought adverse economic and political effects for London. Not a single country, outside of the racist Union of South Africa, recognized the Muzorewa-Smith regime.

Recently the Organization of African Unity (OAU) recognized the insurgent Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people.

One British official recognized that "Any attempt to implement the Conservative Party's desire to lift sanctions and recognize the government in Salisbury would result in an unmitigated diplomatic disaster. We could not do it." Thatcher was thus forced to acknowledge that the internal settlement engineered by Ian Smith and the Bishop Abel Muzorewa was "defective," allowing the white minority a powerful veto over constitutional changes, in addition to control of the army, police, courts, and civil service.

While the British initiative proposed the general outlines for a peaceful settlement, many specifics had yet to be worked out. A more detailed plan is expected in September when a proposed "all parties conference" is expected to be convened in London. Britain has announced plans to draft a constitution for Zimbabwe, an undertaking which London has repeated many times in the past for its former

colonies. Contingent on Britain's role, however, is the participation of the Patriotic Front, and the guerrilla movement has made it clear that it harbors many reservations about Britain's intentions.

NEGATIVE REACTION BY GUERRILLAS

Initial response to the British initiative was negative. A spokesman for Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU dismissed the idea that Britain was "impartial and is therefore the fitting authority to conduct elections." In addition, the Patriotic Front stressed that it could not, in advance, endorse a British-produced constitution wherein its contents were not known.

Crucial to any settlement, however, has been the Patriotic Front's demand that there be a complete demobilization of the existing Rhodesian army and police forces. Noting that 90 percent of the country is effectively under martial law, the Front has been insistent that the liberation forces constitute the core of a new Zimbabwe national army.

Escalation of the Patriotic Front's war

against the Muzorewa-Smith regime will continue, even in the face of Britain's latest efforts. In a statement issued by ZAPU, the Patriotic Front stated that "We shall fight our war as long as it is necessary to win... Our cause is just. We want to let the governments of Western countries know that we shall not be sidetracked from our objective of genuine decolonization."

African support for the Patriotic Front will also continue, although Britain was given the opportunity to play a positive role in reaching a just settlement. "By 1981," said Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, "Rhodesia either will be independent through this agreement or there will be no possibility of talking." The warning clearly implied a military settlement by the forces of the Patriotic Front. "We have got Britain to accept certain undertakings," Nyerere added. "We say fine, now go and carry them out." While Britain pursues its path towards a settlement, Nyerere made it clear that "We will continue to support the Patriotic Front to go on fighting." □

Bogan.. Profile Of A Red Fighter

When Bogan was 15, she first met with the New People's Army [NPA]. At the time she was living with her family in her Ifugao village. They were farmers who barely had enough. This is her story as told to RACHEL GROSSMAN of the Southeast Asia Resource Center. - Ed.]

The NPA came to our village to talk to us about our lives and give us medical treatment using acupuncture, herbal medicines and preventive medicine. I was really impressed by their caring for the people and the effectiveness of their medicine. They cured a diarrhea epidemic by prescribing an herbal tea from a local plant we didn't even know about. They showed us how to cure goiter with the *berbertak* plant and treated one of the old deaf men of the village with acupuncture and his hearing improved.

Though they came with guns, they didn't talk about politics at first. They simply talked to us about our situations and problems. While some of them were giving medical treatment, others were talking to the young people.

JOINING THE NPA

I was attracted by their medical care from the beginning. Then they asked me to serve as a courier, bringing food and information to their camps. I served as a courier for almost two years. During this time, 1975-76, the P.C. were really abusing our villagers. They forced us out of our village and into a patrolled area and watched us very closely.

Once, when I was trying to take supplies to my comrades, the P.C. arrested me. They kept me for a month. They slapped me a lot, trying to get me to talk.

After I was released, I joined the



Members of a women's militia unit show their martial arts skills at a village performance in Samar.

(AK Photo)

NPA. I asked to be a medic so that I could learn about acupuncture and herbal medicines. They also taught me to read and write Tagalog as I had only finished elementary school.

CARRYING TWO PACKS

When I joined, I was recruited by a comrade who had come from my village, near Banawe. He was a veteran who had joined in 1971 and he became a legend. Now, the P.C. are afraid of him. They believe he has a charm because, even though he has been wounded, he is still fighting. When the P.C. hear he is leading an attack, they retreat.

When he and I decided to marry, the political officer officiated. Soon after this I became pregnant. After a few months, my comrades began teasing me about having to carry two packs—one in back, one in front.

When I was almost nine months pregnant, a comrade brought me down to Manila. She introduced me to some friends who found me a place to stay. After my baby was born, my comrades arranged for me and my baby to move into a convent. I stayed there for six months and then had to return to my comrades up north. I had to leave my baby with some sympathizers in Manila. When I returned to my squadron, I brought condoms so I could postpone my next baby.

DISCOVERING MANILA

Manila was very strange at first—so hot and so many cars and buildings. I am used to walking fast in my own mountains, but I couldn't walk fast in Manila. My comrades showed me Manila, the tall buildings of the rich people in Makati and the squatter area in Tondo.

I met many people who had come from my country to Manila. Living in squatter communities, they have tried to stay close to one another. They are very skilled at making stone walls without cement to protect hilly areas from sliding. They make these stone walls for rich people in Manila. Even though this is a special skill, they only earn P10 or P11 a day for this work. So they are still poor. After seeing Manila, I knew that I belonged in my mountains, that my work was really there.

When I was able to arrange for someone to take care of my baby, I returned to Ifugao. My baby stayed in Manila until he was one year old. I missed seeing him learn to walk. When he was a year old, he was brought back to my village in Ifugao to join me in our country. □

Martial Law Justification Exposed

Enrile Charges Governor In Assassination Attempt

By VICTORIA LUNA

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last July 24 made the shocking accusation that Governor Teresa Dupaya had masterminded the abortive assassination plot against him shortly before martial law.

Enrile made the accusation at a meeting of the mayors of Cagayan, his home province. At the same time, he accused Gov. Dupaya of neglecting her duties. The mayors immediately demanded her resignation and three days later President Ferdinand Marcos called for an unprecedented referendum on the leadership of the province. He ordered Brig. Gen. Romeo Gatan, Commander of Region I, to take over Gov. Dupaya's functions until the results of the referendum are known.

The series of events stunned observers of Philippine politics and led a number to wonder if perhaps Marcos and Enrile both had forgotten some of their own justifications for martial law.

SUSPICIOUS EXPLOSIONS

On the evening of Sept. 20, 1972, a bomb went off in the car of the then Secretary of National Defense. He was not in it at the time and no one was injured. Many at the time suspected that it had been staged like a number of other suspicious explosions that August and September. Ferdi-



Defense Sec. Enrile and governor-to-be Gen. Romeo Gatan.



(PC Photos)

nand Marcos nonetheless proclaimed it the work of "subversives," called it the last straw and said it gave him no alternative but to declare martial law. The "assassination plot" against Enrile was thus one of the key justifications for the Sept. 22 martial law decree.

Today Enrile says that it was not "subversives" after all, but a rival politician. It seems, in fact, that he has known this all along: "After martial law," he claims, "if I had been vindictive, I could have retaliated with all my powers as Defense Minister." Instead, he "extended all the necessary protection and assistance to the Dupayas" for the sake of "unity."

But today the Defense Minister says, "Even if I have to crawl fighting the Dupayas, I will carry the fight to my last breath."

What can have happened to transform this mild-mannered and forgiving public servant into a highly vindictive—and most powerful—government official?

"CLEAN UP CAGAYAN"

Many suspect that Gov. Dupaya and her husband, ex-Congressman Tito Dupaya, have become the scapegoats for Enrile's outrage at the success of the New People's Army in his home province. Not only has the armed confrontation escalated in Cagayan, in a number of towns, massive

demonstrations have occurred in broad daylight. Thousands of residents have protested spiralling prices, military abuses, graft and corruption. Marcos thus ordered Enrile early last June in screaming headlines, "Clean Up Cagayan!"

Enrile, it seems, took the Cagayan situation as a personal offense. Newspaper accounts at the time spoke of his "embarrassment." Not only is he Minister of Defense and charged with keeping the people's forces in check, he is a prominent landlord in Cagayan. His proprietary attitude toward the province comes naturally. Feeling that his honor was at stake, he needed a scapegoat and seems to have found one in the Dupaya couple.

MILITARIZING THE PROVINCE

The Dupayas, he claims, have "besmirched my name." By striking out at them, he creates the illusion of taking action to restore authority and at the same time hopes to redeem his sullied honor. Meanwhile and, in the long run, far more importantly, he has had a military man placed in full control as a prelude to total militarization of the province.

What about his revelation that it was not, after all, the NPA and the people's movement which tried to do away with him? Perhaps for Enrile and Marcos, seven years is long enough to perpetuate the myths of the New Society. Few really believed the story anyway. It is unlikely, however, that the Filipino people, accustomed as they are to the transparent justifications of the Marcos regime, will believe Enrile this time around either. □