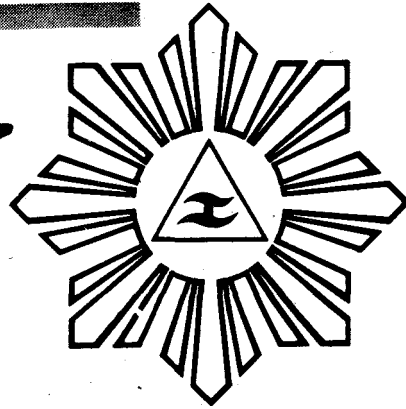


# Ang KATIPUNAN

Vol. IV, No. 15 September 1 - 15, 1977

25¢

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



## RALLY DENOUNCES REPRESSION:

# P.C. Break up 8,000-Strong People's Human Rights Meet

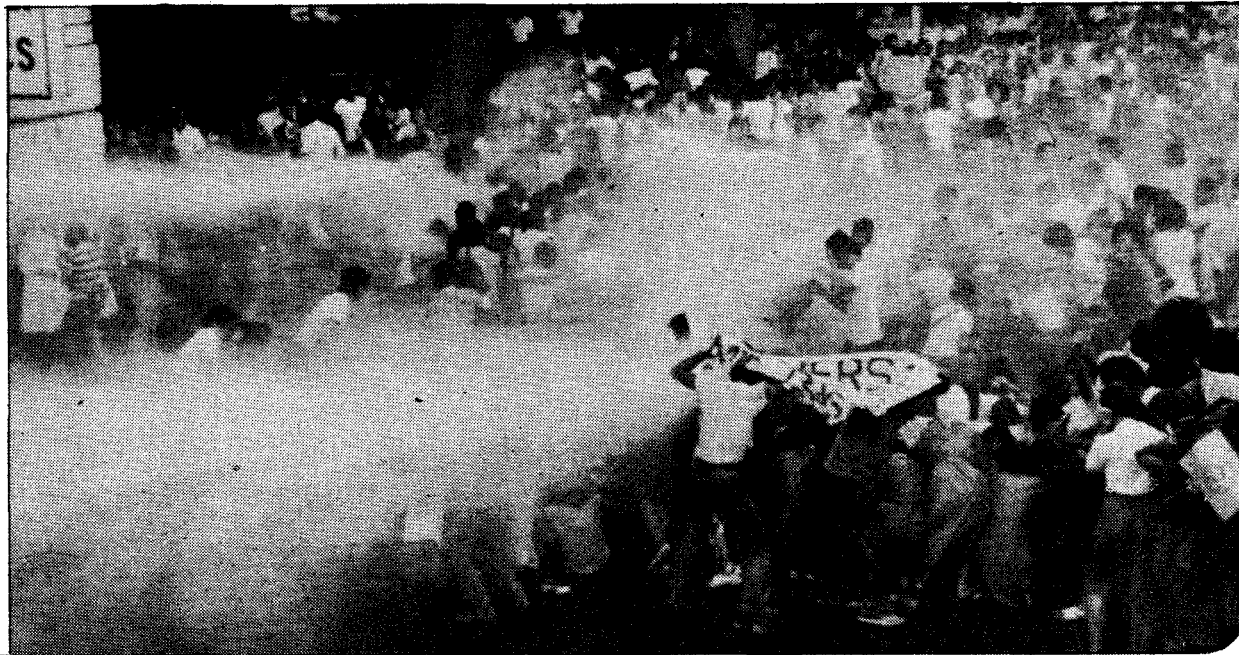
By VICTORIA LUNA

A peaceful meeting in a Manila street of 8,000 workers, students, urban poor and religious Thursday, August 25 ended in violence and terror as Philippine Constabulary (PC) riot troops moved in to disperse the gathering with water canons and swinging truncheons.

The group, under the sponsorship of the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines - Women (AMRSPW), had intended to hold their program inside St. Theresa's College. The Department of Education, however, had forbidden the sisters to open their gates under threat of permanent closure of the school. The group was thus forced to hold an orderly demonstration outside the school gates in the street.

The demonstration in front of St. Theresa's climaxed a week of people's activities in response to the government-sponsored World Peace Through Law Conference on human rights. Urban poor residents of Tondo held a mass, mourning the death of human rights early in the week, while students at the University of the Philippines held a day-long symposium. At the symposium, the students distributed a manifesto which said,

(continued on page 6)



## Daily Account of Philippine Trip:

# AMLC-FFP TEAM FINDS NO LET UP IN ABUSES



AMLC-FFP investigating team members: [left] Deborah Kauffman, a law student meets with ZOTO leaders; [right] John Caughlan, an National Lawyers Guild lawyer, Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, and Don Luce, co-director of Clergy and Laity Concerned, meet the press. [AMLC photo]

By WALDEN BELLO  
FFP West Coast Coordinator

At a lively press conference held at the Ramada Inn in downtown Manila on Sunday afternoon, August 21, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark launched the offensive against the Marcos regime's much-heralded international conference on human rights which was scheduled to open the next day. Before about 25 foreign correspondents and local journalists, Clark condemned the choice of Manila as the site of a human rights conference as "heartbreaking," cited the use of torture and other forms of "degrading and inhumane punishment" by the Philippine military, and called for the lifting of martial law. Clark also attacked the U.S. Government for aiding repressive regimes like the Marcos Government and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from the Philippines.

Entirely unexpected, the Clark salvo, which received

instant international press coverage, threw the martial law government on the defensive and severely blunted the impact of what Marcos had intended as a propaganda coup the next day - his announcement at the opening ceremonies of the conference Monday morning that he was "relaxing" martial rule and preparing to hold local elections "no later than next year."

Clark was part of a Human Rights Investigating Team composed of eight persons sent to the Philippines by the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) and the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC) in the United States. Clark's press conference and the team's other activities were the outcome of a sophisticated and coordinated endeavor between the anti-martial law movements in the Philippines and the United States.

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TEAM

The team had its origin in a resolution passed during

(continued on page 12)

## Nationwide September 22 Activities Planned

# Marcos Faces People's Trial

### PRESS RELEASE

Anti-Martial Law Coalition [Philippines]

Public trials, featuring the Marcos dictatorship as a defendant on charges of "kidnap, rape, torture and murder of political prisoners," as well as militant pickets will mark the 5th anniversary of martial law on Sept. 22.

The Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC) has begun coordinating the preparations for these protest activities which will take place in 11 cities in the U.S. and Canada. In a statement issued to local anti-martial law alliances, the AMLC called on "all freedom-loving Filipinos and their friends" to make Sept. 22 "a date to be feared by its own maker" by registering the most militant protests against the Marcos regime.

Rene Cruz, AMLC national coordinator, said that the protests will expose the hypocrisy of Marcos' latest "human rights gimmicks." In response to accusations by prisoners, religious and international groups that his government is violating internationally recognized human rights, Marcos recently announced the release of "1,000 political prisoners." Cruz however, said that as of two weeks ago, Marcos newspapers here printed the names of only some 400 released political prisoners. "According to reliable church sources, out of this 400, only 20 are political prisoners, the rest are common criminals."

(continued on page 2)

Political Prisoners' Torturers Acquitted see page 3

World Peace through (Martial) Law Conference see page 3

Narciso-Perez Defense Movement Grows see page 7

Panama Canal Treaty Faces Battle for Ratification see page 11

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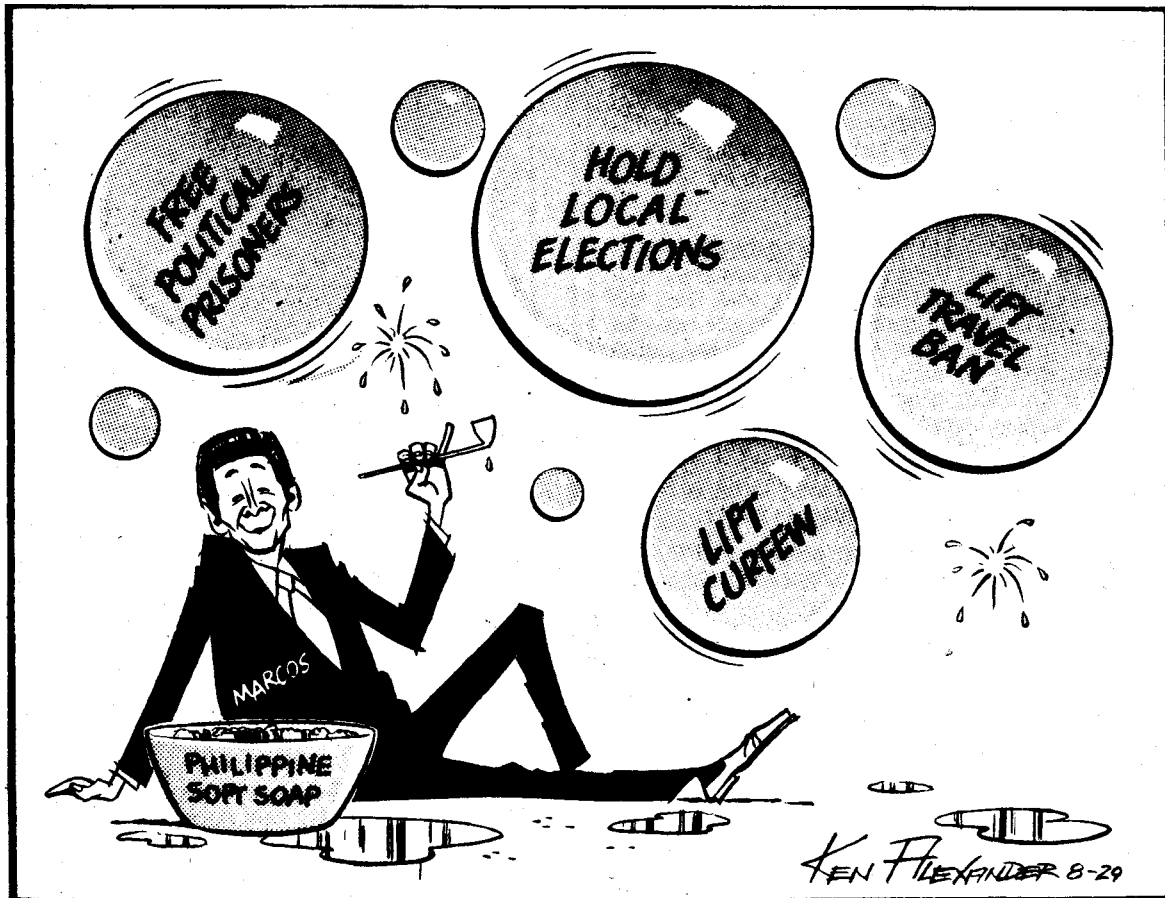
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# EDITORIAL

Under Attack from Anti-Martial Law Movement

## MARCOS DICTATORSHIP ON THE DEFENSIVE



By KDP National Executive Board

The recent hollow pronouncement of Philippine Dictator Marcos to lift martial law raises some lessons regarding the regime on the one hand and the anti-martial law movement on the other.

One such lesson is the fact that the regime's capacity for deceit is limitless. The dictator's current pledge to "return the country to normalcy" is only the latest in a string of broken promises. Marcos' proclivity for empty vows has produced widespread skepticism towards presidential promises that is almost legendary.

More important, however, and less understood at this time is the fact that the regime's actions are spurred by despair. The feigned gestures of reforms and concessions are indicative of the growing desperation of the regime. This last move in fact culminates a series of defensive maneuvers by the dictator in response to the increasing furor over his regime's blatant disregard for human rights.

Thus, what has been lately termed as Marcos human rights offensive can be more accurately viewed as a human rights defensive to parry the blows of the anti-martial law movement both within the country and internationally. This point is important to make not as an exercise in semantics but by viewing this rightly as a reaction to popular pressure, the dictator appears less formidable and invincible.

There are some who have begrudgingly expressed admiration for Marcos as a wily dictator who seemingly outfoxes his critics and leads them around in circles, much to their despair. In reality, the opposite is the truth. Although not underrating his chicanery, Marcos is caught in a quandary. His increasing isolation has forced him to make cosmetic modifications in his posture.

It is a good measure of the success of the anti-martial law movement that gone are the days when the dictator can afford to ignore them. Like the elusive fly in the Philippine proverb, it has succeeded in harrassing this

(continued on page 4)

### CHAMPION OF THE OPPRESSED?

## Chavez Cavorts with Anti-Labor Marcos Regime

By KDP National Executive Board



Cesar Chavez  
UFW President

The reputation of Cesar Chavez as a fighter for civil liberties and human rights suffered great damage with his recent official trip to the Philippines and acceptance of an award from the Marcos government. Chavez' actions were rendered even more grotesque by his high praise for the labor policies of a government which has banned strikes and cut the real income of Filipino workers by over 40 per cent since the imposition of martial law.

In spite of expressions of shock which followed into

United Farm Workers' headquarters in La Paz, California, from all the United States, Mr. Chavez compounded his disservice to the Filipino people by inviting Marcos' secretary of Labor, Blas Ople, as a keynote speaker at the UFW Convention in Fresno last August 26. Moreover, in spite of two official letters and more than fifteen follow-up telephone calls to his office by the Anti-Martial

Law Coalition (AMLC) and the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), he has spurned all the attempts of the anti-martial law movement to meet with him and present the other side to the Philippine story.

Chavez' support of one of the most hated governments in Philippine history contrasts sharply with the actions of Ramsey Clark and other members of the Human Rights Investigating Mission sponsored by the AMLC and the FFP, which visited the Philippines from August 14-27.

While Chavez praised the "uniqueness of martial law in the Philippines," the mission condemned the widespread torture and arbitrary detention meted on people fighting for basic human and civil rights.

While Chavez upheld the "enlightened" labor policies of Marcos, members of the mission were on the streets of Manila attempting to protect workers and other demonstrators protesting martial law from the truncheons and water canons of the Marcos police.

While Chavez was lending himself to the Marcos government's attempt to sanitize its international image in order to blunt the growing popular pressure in this country to cut off U.S. aid to Marcos, the mission was uncovering and denouncing the symbiotic relationship between Marcos repression and U.S. military assistance.

Just at the moment that the anti-martial law movement in this country had forced the House of Representatives to reduce aid to Marcos by 17 per cent, Chavez came to Marcos' rescue. His visit and praise of Marcos undoubtedly contributed to the Senate's refusal to go along with the House aid cut initiative.

(continued on page 4)

## Marcos Faces People's Trial

(continued from front page)

SEPTEMBER 22, 1977  
On the 5th Anniversary of the Declaration of Martial Law in the Philippines  
The ANTI-MARTIAL LAW COALITION Presents—

### Guilty or Not Guilty?

**PEOPLE'S TRIAL**  
of  
**Ferdinand Marcos**  
President of the Philippines

charged with:  
**KIDNAP, RAPE, TORTURE, and MURDER**  
of POLITICAL PRISONERS  
**50,000 DETAINEES**

also charged:  
**The UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**  
as an ACCOMPLICE  
for AIDING and ABETTING  
the aforesaid CRIMES

Out of this 20 only 3 have been confirmed released." Cruz said that this type of information plus the fact that arbitrary arrest, detention and torture remain a policy of the regime and are not mere "aberrations" should be bared to the public on Sept. 22.

The protest activities will be held in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, Seattle, Honolulu (where a dinner will also be held), Guam, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

### "PEOPLE'S TRIALS": THE PEOPLE VS. THE MARCOS-MARTIAL LAW REGIME

On Sept. 17, Saturday, the Marcos government will be tried in public for the "kidnap, rape, torture, and murder" of political detainees. The AMLC said that "in the absence of genuine, and fair judicial processes in the Philippines, the people should take justice into their own hands and indict the criminal that has continued to terrorize the Filipino people."

Trial proceedings will be based on documented testimonies of prisoners, including tape-recorded voices of torture victims such as Satur Ocampo and Ma. Elena Ang. Marcos' defense will be based on his public statements and decrees as well as statements of his top officials. The AMLC said that Marcos' representatives abroad are also welcome to defend him if they wish. The U.S. government will be tried as an "accomplice" — continuing to give U.S. aid to the dictatorship. The AMLC is encouraging everyone to come to the trials to speak their minds.

### PICKETS AND DELEGATIONS

On Sept. 22 itself, pickets will be knocking at the doors of the Philippine consulates with placards and bullhorns. Local alliance members and their friends will be distributing hundreds of leaflets explaining the situation in the Philippines after five years of martial law. Petitions asking for an end to U.S. aid to Marcos will be circulated among the passerby. Delegations composed of community, religious, city leaders and alliance members will bring demands to consulate officials and ask them to speak to them or transmit them to Malacanang.

### "COLLISION COURSE" IN CANADA

The British Broadcasting Corp.'s film on human rights in the Philippines, "Collision Course" will be shown in Toronto by the Canada-Philippines Friendship Society on Sept. 21-22-23 and in Vancouver by the Anti-Martial Law Committee on Sept. 22-23-24. In Montreal, the Philippine Forum is also planning to show the film but still has to finalize the dates. This much-awaited film includes interviews of nuns, priests, squatters, Juan Ponce Enrile as well as footage of police attacks on the anti-referendum demonstrations last year.

In the U.S., the film cannot be shown to the general public until it is released to a major network in October. However, private showings of the videotape version will be held for alliance members and those who wish to become active in the Sept. 22 preparations.

See page 8 for activities in your area.



# World Peace Through (Martial) Law Conference

By VICTORIA LUNA

On August 22, as President Ferdinand E. Marcos promised sweeping reforms and a virtual lifting of martial law during the opening of the World Peace Through Law Conference, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, outside the meeting hall, declared the Philippines "a heartbreaking choice for a human rights conference." Careful study of Marcos' speech later proved his promises to be rehearsed versions of earlier vows touched up with a few new misrepresentations while later events that week proved Clark's words all too chillingly true.

## A HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE IN MANILA?

Responsible jurists the world over had boycotted the conference, whose theme was International Legal Protection for Human Rights. They felt that their participation would legitimize the Philippine government, a notorious human rights violator. The choice of the site was variously decried as at best a cruel joke and at worst a deliberate attempt to whitewash the Marcos regime. Internationally jurists asked the question: "What kind of human rights conference can possibly be held in Manila?"

The attending delegates learned the answer to that question the minute they reported for registration and received their packet of conference materials, all beautifully printed by the Philippine's National Media Production Center. Among the many elegantly bound booklets, was the large **Manila World Law Conference**, a commemorative brochure.

The booklet opened with a series of welcoming messages on the theme of human rights from such luminaries as President Augusto Pinochet of Chile, President Hugo Banzer Suarez of Bolivia, President Pak Chung Hee of Korea, President Suharto of Indonesia, and, of course, President Marcos himself. The conference organizers could hardly have assembled such a collection of flagrant human rights violators, it seemed, without trying. Were they indeed playing some kind of monstrous joke?

## MARTIAL LAW INVADES THE CONFERENCE HALL

The next revelation was provided by the conference rules printed in yet another attractive booklet. These included, among other prohibitions:

### 3. Distribution of materials.

*No pamphlet, printed or written materials of a political nature shall be circulated, issued or supplied to any person attending the Conference, either directly or indirectly, by or on behalf of any government, organization, or individual. . . without prior approval of the [World Peace Through Law] Center Executive Committee.*

Martial law had invaded the conference. Succeeding rules insured that discussion inside the PICC remained within distinct limits with conference sponsors acting as policemen to suppress any comment of an embarrassing nature:

### 4. Political Matters

*Debates or comments concerning themes of partisan politics, or matters outside the agenda, and comments directly towards particular governments, shall be out of order and shall be so ruled by all presiding officers at all conference sessions without discussion and upon the initiative of the presiding officer or any participant.*

The Marcos regime was cozily shielded from any sort of question or criticism. Even the process of raising questions from the floor had been carefully controlled. Within this human rights conference, according to the rules, the rights of the delegates were to be politely but firmly suppressed.

## DEAL WITH THE MARCOS REGIME

One delegate, a member of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition-Friends of the Filipino People (AMLC-FFP) investigating team, was horrified by the repressive regulations. Deborah Kaufman, Chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the World Association of Law Students (WALS), confronted Robert Sands, WALS president and one of the conference organizers, with the contradiction between the restrictive rules and the topic of human rights.

Embarrassed, Sands drew her aside to whisper in urgent tones that a deal had been made with the Marcos government for a large contingent of



Members of the World Law Center at the founding conference in 1963.

plainsclothes security guards in exchange for arrangements which would protect the regime from embarrassment. Kaufman was left wondering if that was the full extent of the deal.

## FILLING IN EMPTY SPACES

Who attends a human rights conference in a country like the Philippines? Delegate Kaufman, upon her return, revealed, "The people in attendance were largely Filipino. There were very few foreigners. It was obvious, particularly among the law students, that the Filipinos had been told to come."

Asked if she had the impression that the Filipinos had been dragooned into filling empty spaces left by the boycotting foreigners, Ms. Kaufman answered: "Most definitely, yes." As to the foreigners, she described a large portion of them as "handpicked" to represent such countries as Chile, Taiwan, South Korea and others of the same like.

## EXPOSING MARCOS' HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

The AMLC-FFP team, in attempting to raise the issue of Philippine human rights violations within

such a context, found themselves up against a formidable set of obstacles. Nonetheless, they managed to make themselves heard.

Peter Weiss of the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York, citing the findings of Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists, exposed the prolonged detention of political prisoners without trial and the frequent use of torture in the Philippines.

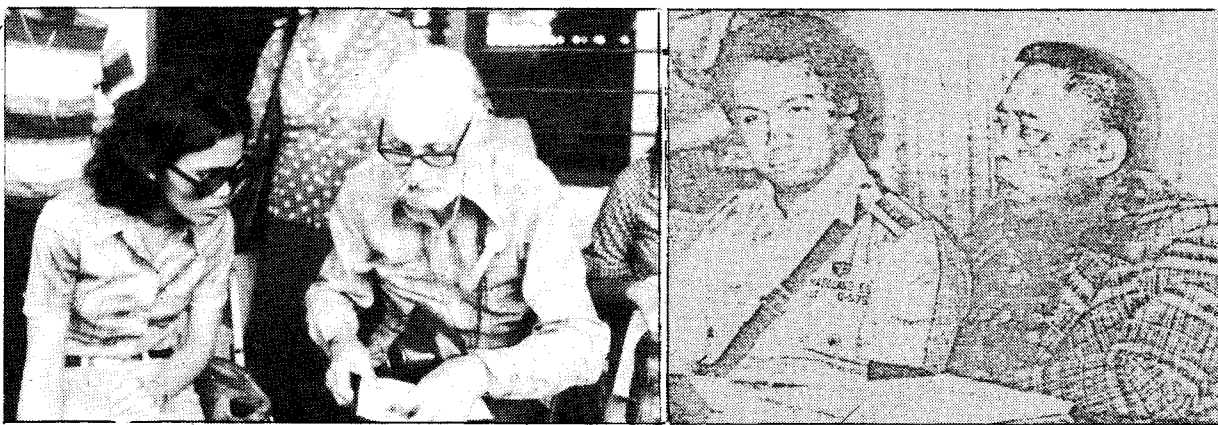
Deborah Kaufman, speaking before a WALS workshop, delivered a stinging indictment of the regime to the shock of Sands and other conference organizers. Twice they tried to stop her in the midst of her talk claiming that her time was up. Once Sands even leaped to the podium to silence her. Later several Filipino students quietly came up to her, shook her hand and congratulated her on her speech.

John Caughlan, of the National Lawyers Guild, in another session, condemned the distorted view of the martial law regime presented by the conference propaganda. He referred to the picture of "benignity" painted by Supreme Court Justice Enrique Fernando. Caughlan urged that an alternative

(continued on page 6)

## TRIAL A FARCE

# Herrera's Torturers Acquitted



Trinidad Herrera and John Caughlan meet in Tondo [left], Matillano and counsel attend trial [right]. [AMLC photo]

Two army lieutenants accused of torturing Mrs. Trinidad Herrera, a popular civil rights leader, last April were acquitted by a military court on August 17. The officers, Lt. Eduardo Matillano and Lt. Prudencio Regis of Manila's Military Intelligence Service Group were found innocent of the charges of administering electric shock to Mrs. Herrera despite incontrovertible evidence proving otherwise.

Herrera, 35, a well known leader of Manila's one million urban poor was arrested April 26 on charges of taking part in anti-government demonstrations. After U.S. State Department officials intervened on her behalf, she was released May 13, but still faces charges of subversion, illegal assembly and illegal use of aliases.

The local and foreign indignation sparked by her arrest and torture compelled President Marcos to order the court martial of the two officers on June 24, and pledge that "he would not condone abuses of prisoners by military personnel."

These promises however, were proven empty by the military court which gave an innocent verdict, to the surprise of many. According to one observer, supporters of Herrera expected the two to be dismissed for "conduct unbecoming an officer," to make credible President Marcos' human rights promises. "The trial proceedings were a farce, the military prosecutor inept and the verdict decided by the higher ups," said John Caughlan, an American attorney and member of the National Lawyers' Guild, who attended the final hearing. According to Caughlan, Military Prosecutor Baselon was so

inexperienced and apathetic, that Soc Rodrigo, lawyer of Herrera, had to advise Baselon on the legal procedures of a court martial and even prepare his summary statement. But Baselon was obviously half-hearted in his attempts to prove the guilt of the two.

Meanwhile, the government defense successfully built a preposterous case against Herrera, accusing her of inflicting her own wounds and torture marks as part of her "subversive" scheme to malign the military. Herrera was furthermore accused of memorizing Rodrigo's literary collection of essays and poems entitled "Tumbalik Bilang II" particularly one poem on torture, and submitting this as her testimony. This line of argument was completely swallowed by the military court despite testimony from numerous witnesses who saw Mrs. Herrera's condition shortly after she was tortured. Also, attempts to introduce testimony from other detainees tortured by Matillano was ruled inadmissible. Matillano figured in the torture of one Rogelio Tan last April. Tan was forced to drink urine and had a trayful of ashes thrown into his eyes.

Court spectators concluded that the Matillano and Regis acquittal has set a lenient precedent for all military officers charged with torture. Detainees who have suffered abuses in the hands of the military now have little chance to redress their grievances.

At the same time, the acquittal represents another setback for Marcos' human rights offensive, exposing his alleged "intolerance for torturers" as a mere lie. □

## 2,500 WALK OFF JOBS Textile Workers Win Emergency Allowance

Striking workers at Solid Mills, Inc., one of the largest textile firms in the Philippines, recently forced management to pay them the P60 monthly emergency allowance allotted them by presidential decree to all privately-employed workers earning less than P600 per month.

During a stormy confrontation last July 11, 1000 Solid Mills workers invaded the office of Acting Labor Secretary Amado Inciong. Feebly insisting, "I will not submit to mob rule," Inciong ordered management to comply with the decree and pay the workers their P60 allowance.

Previous to this, 2500 Solid Mills employees, one-third of the total workforce, walked off their jobs shutting down operations. In response to this tactic, the Labor Secretary informed the crowd in his office, "You have the right to question, but you have no right to strike." He resorted to direct threats to ensure that they return to their jobs within two days, announcing that management had the right to replace them if they did not comply.

The textile workers have been among the most

militant groups in Manila, helping to spearhead the successful December 1975 protests against the regime's strike ban. Last March workers of another firm, Eastern Textiles, waged a successful strike which shut down the entire factory and forced management to give in to all of their demands.

Workers at Solid Mills have played an active role in the struggle for better wages and decent working conditions. In December 1975, they were among the first to stage a mass action to demand payment of a promised Christmas bonus. They sabotaged machinery and cut up yarn, defied management and threatened to strike. Intimidated, management gave in and granted the allowances.

The latest struggle of the Solid Mills workers employs bolder tactics and achieves a greater concession from management. Inciong's reactions reveal, however, that with the martial law government apparatus firmly on the side of the wealthy factory owners, even those worker benefits instituted through presidential decree can only be achieved through drastic actions and fierce struggles on the part of workers. □

## NPA Launches Food Production Campaigns

ANG BAYAN — The people in a number of Central Luzon barrios are looking forward to extra benefits these days, thanks to a food production campaign launched this summer. Mass organizations in these barrios have planted a variety of vegetables on idle farmland while awaiting the rainy season when rice can be sown. The youth and women in these barrios agreed to plant ginger, cucumber, eggplant, corn, ampalaya (bitter melon), and other vegetables.

Organizing themselves to carry out their plan, some were assigned to ask for seedlings from people in the barrio, others borrowed plows, harrows, and carabaos, and still others went around collecting left-over fertilizer. Work in the fields was collectively carried out. Because so many joined in, even the monotony of regularly watering the plants from distant pumps became a light and merry task.

At last report, the plants were flourishing and the vegetables were nearly ready for picking. As in previous years, these will be sold, at low prices, to the barrio people themselves.

The income from the vegetables will be added to the funds of the mass organizations, to be used in their activities in the revolutionary mass movement. A portion is set aside for emergency use by the members.

In the past, the organizations also set aside a part of their earnings to procure weapons for the New People's Army, in a demonstration of wholehearted support for the revolutionary armed struggle.

When conditions permit, cadres and fighters of

the people's army also work in the fields, strengthening the unity between the army and the people.

"This is a good way to make use of our time. In the past, many women used to gossip or gamble because they had nothing else to do," commented a housewife. "Besides, our families are eating well with so many vegetables. It's better than making do with just salt."

Production campaigns aid in consolidating the guerrilla zones of the New People's Army. Aside from the immediate benefits to the people in the form of cheap, plentiful and nutritious food, production campaigns increase the barrio income and provide valuable experience in collective effort for the common good. The people learn that problems involving their livelihood can more easily be solved when large numbers are mobilized into action than when each one is left to find an individual solution. □

## AMLC Press Release...

(continued from page 8)

Nothing happened. Now he says he will hold them next year. Will anything happen this time?

Marcos lifts curfew and relaxes travel restrictions. But the Department of Defense has already announced that the president's statement does not prevent local imposition of curfew as warranted. Marcos also implies that the period of lifted curfew is limited — depending on how well it works.

As to foreign travel, the Foreign Office has already stated that it will continue to conduct security checks on passport applicants and Marcos insisted in his speech that the government would ensure that not too much hard currency is taken out of the country. In other words, nothing has changed.

It is clear that Marcos' speech consists of nothing but a string of blatant lies. As Clark said during his press conference, "It does not satisfy me . . . I am sure he has made the delegates to the conference happy, but what will happen when they leave the Philippines?"

Ramsey Clark and seven others are members of a team dispatched by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition and the Friends of the Filipino People to investigate the general human rights situation in the Philippines as well as participate in the World Peace Through Law Center Conference.

The Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) is an affiliate member of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC), a coalition of individuals and organizations in the U.S. and Canada who are fighting for the full restoration of human rights in the Philippines.

The AMLC-FFP Investigating Team will hold press conferences in different parts of the country when it returns to share with the American people and the Filipino community in the U.S. and Canada their findings on the human rights situation in the Philippines and to further document the abuses of the Marcos regime. □

## International Sugar Workers Support Philippine Sacadas

The International Sugar-Workers' Conference, meeting in San Fernando, Trinidad, July 23-28, expressed strong support for the *sakadas* of the Philippines in their struggle for social justice. The *sakadas*, historically among the most oppressed of Filipino workers, have faced even greater hardship than usual this last year. Up to 200,000 of them lost their jobs when planters shifted to alternate crops in response to the 1976 worldwide overproduction of sugar.

In its concluding statement, while expressing support to sugar-workers of Guyana, Trinidad, and the Dominican Republic, the group added, "We deplore the inhuman living conditions of the sugar workers in so many countries, e.g., the Philippines. But we are encouraged to learn that the loss of the right to strike has caused the Philippine sugar workers to redouble their efforts for social justice."

The working class solidarity expressed by the Conference's general resolutions provides warmth and encouragement to the *sakadas* in their just struggle. The resolutions include:

1. Development of solidarity among workers from both developing and developed countries against oppression and violation of basic human rights.

2. That the right of sugar-workers to organize freely into trade unions be universally recognized and respected.

3. That bonds of communication be forged among sugar workers' unions of different countries.

4. That the recognized representatives of sugar-workers be involved in all negotiations which affect the sugar industry including those at the international level.

5. That the European Economic Community (EEC) grant continued access to sugar from Atlantic-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries at a guaranteed remunerative price.

6. That an International Sugar Agreement be concluded as soon as possible, in order to bring under at least partial control the exploitative activities of the multi-national sugar companies. □

## SEPT. 22 EDITORIAL...

(continued from page 2)



"Moving Irretrievably toward Normalcy," Marcos addressing Conference on Human Rights. [UPI photo]

carnivorous beast and luring it into a mire from which there is no escaping. The more the beast attempts to maneuver itself out of the cesspool of deception into which it has fallen, the deeper it sinks.

While claiming no easy victory, these recent developments again illustrate the potent force of a people's movement. In these days of sophisticated technology like the N-bomb and electro-torture, faith in the power of the people is not an easy thing.

However, as Vietnam has taught the world, the strength and organization of ordinary people can defeat immense military technology in its most brutal application. It is the indomitable spirit of a people aroused that can lead the world's mightiest power to defeat, that brings dictators scrambling and, ultimately, crumbling.

As the anti-war movement in this country has also shown, a massive people's movement can force the government to respect their will, can force U.S. Congress to cut off U.S. support for despicable dictators like Thieu and Marcos.

It is this lesson that the anti-martial law movement in the U.S. bears in mind as it prepares to mark the fifth year of martial law with more anti-dictatorship propaganda that will send the dictator Marcos scurrying further. □

## UFW EDITORIAL...

(continued from page 2)

Most of those in the anti-martial law movement have long supported the efforts of the UFW to organize the fields of California; indeed, many are graduates of UFW support activities. We cannot, however, follow Mr. Chavez in his open support of the Marcos dictatorship. Indeed, we must condemn and expose it for the unprincipled action that it is.

We strongly encourage Mr. Chavez to retract his statements supporting the Philippine dictatorship and meet with representatives of the AMLC and the FFP. We hope that he will change his mind and take the stand assumed by the AMLC-FFP Human Rights Mission, a stand which undoubtedly represents the sentiments of the majority of the American people: condemnation of repression in the Philippines and the policies of U.S. government support that make it possible. □

## moving?

Don't miss the next issues of the ANG KATIPUNAN. Let us know your new address. Please send in old address label along with new address to Ang Katipunan, P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA 94623. Please notify three weeks prior to move.



# NPA SQUAD REPULSES 1,000 AFP TROOPS

A small item in the Marcos-controlled media carried the following bit of information early last June:

Three enlisted men of the Tarlac Constabulary were killed and two others wounded in a 24-hour gunbattle with members of the New People's Army in sitio Maligaya, barrio Maliwalo in Tarlac, Tarlac last week.

Two NPA men, including a rebel commander were also reported killed in the skirmish in Maliwalo, which is some six kilometers from Tarlac town.

The following special release from People's War, an underground Tarlac newspaper, reveals the truth behind this distorted news account.

Editor

Eighty members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) were killed or seriously wounded and two armed personnel carriers were put out of action by no more than eight sharpshooting Red fighters of the New People's Army (NPA) in a fierce eighteen-hour battle in sitio Maligaya, barrio Maliwalo, Tarlac, last May 26-27.

Two NPA fighters, Moge Maliwat, alias Abe Poy, squad leader, and Abe Narding, were slain as they covered the retreat of their comrades. These two NPA marksmen tied down hundreds of AFP troops and were responsible for most of the enemy's casualties. So impotent was the AFP's massive firepower that neither of the fallen fighters were directly hit by enemy bullets. They died from shrapnel wounds sustained during the bazooka bombardment of their position inside a concrete house.

The fighting began at 3 p.m. on Thursday May 26 and ended at 8 a.m. Friday morning, but it was not until 12 noon that the AFP troops dared to approach the house of the two slain NPA's. They entered and found the lifeless but erect body of Abe Poy supported by his M-16, his hands holding a grenade with its pin partially pulled. Seeing the booby-trapped body, they scampered away. Frightened even of the corpse of a people's fighter, the enemy troops mutilated his body with gunfire before daring to approach again.

## COWERING AFP TROOPS

For eighteen bloody hours the masses of Bo. Maliwalo were treated to the almost hilarious spectacle of a combined force of Philippine Constabulary (PC), AFP, Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) and local Integrated National Police (INP), numbering nearly one thousand, cowering in fear, their heads lower than the *pilapil* grass, and shooting blindly in all directions. Notwithstanding the use of flares, the fascist troops could not even pinpoint the NPA's position.

Reinforcements had been called in from all the surrounding military camps and from as far away as Camp Crame in Quezon City and Camp Olivares in Pampanga. Two armed personnel carriers brought in by the reinforcements were immediately immobilized by the excellent marksmanship of the liberation fighters using M-79 grenade launchers.

The enemy slapped a total news blackout on the incident, but the frantic attempt to cover up this disgraceful defeat was a failure. Two Tarlac radio stations (DZXT and DZTC) broadcast live coverage of the battle and it has become the talk of the province.

Correspondents from People's War gathered information through first-

Graphic by Union of Progressive Artists



hand interviews with eyewitnesses, barrio residents, hospital personnel, funeral parlor attendants, and even with military and CHDF survivors. These interviewees gave lively and detailed accounts of the battle.

Even the fascist survivors expressed awed admiration at the courage of the two NPA guerrillas. Demoralization among the fascist troops is reported to be rampant. Many are reported to have run away after firing their guns in the air. One puppet trooper admitted to an informant that he only showed up long enough to be seen by his officer and hurried home like a frightened rabbit after firing one magazine.

## HEROISM AND RESOURCEFULNESS

Contrasted to this cowardly incompetence, the heroism and resourcefulness of the NPA fighters was recounted with reverence by the masses who witnessed the fight. Putting the safety of the people ahead of all else, the NPA fighters sent a request to the enemy that the masses be allowed to move to safer ground before the fighting began. This was refused. A number of civilians were shot by the PC, including a fleeing couple and their small child.

The enemy casualty toll, in the end, proves undeniably the skill of the NPA fighters. One informant was told by a CHDF who was at the scene that thirty-one PC officers and men were confirmed dead. It reportedly took several trucks to cart away the fallen bodies. The seriously wounded were airlifted to V. Luna Hospital in Manila. The Tarlac Provincial Hospital and town funeral parlors were filled with fascist corpses.

The military dead in the Funeraria Iligan were all hit directly in the head. Word has now spread that the NPA are all sharpshooters. With casualty odds of 40 to one, the reknown of the New People's Army has grown.

## GLOWING ACCOUNTS

The masses were glowing in their account of the two liberation fighters who stayed behind to shield their retreating six comrades. Long after the six had escaped, these two continued to inflict so many casualties from the concrete house where they had taken cover that the enemy estimated 15 to 20 NPA's to be holed up in the house.

Everyone was surprised when they discovered that, instead of twenty, there were only two corpses in the house. One PC survivor told of their amazement at seeing that the NPA fighters' guns were not even equipped with telescopic sights. So perfect was their marksmanship that the two NPA fighters have become folk heroes.

## ABE POY — PEOPLE'S HERO

A sterling example of the qualities of a people's liberation fighter, Abe Poy chose to remain together with Abe Narding while the others slipped away. Knowing that they were doomed, these two prepared for death by insuring that they would leave nothing of use behind for the enemy. They destroyed all the money they were carrying. Even as he was dying from shrapnel wounds, Abe Poy continued to fight. Before he died he tried to remove the pin from his grenade in order to strike one final blow at the enemy.

After the battle, a wave of repression hit Bo. Maliwalo as numerous peasants and barrio folk were rounded up for "questioning." Some of the arrested have subsequently disappeared from the military camps and their

relatives fear for their safety. But even the enemy's campaign of terror has not dampened the prestige of the NPA among the masses. Word is now out that two guerrillas can hold off a thousand puppet troops.

The masses deeply mourn the death of Abe Poy and Abe Narding, two seasoned and fearless NPA fighters. Turning their grief to strength, a great crowd of peasants and barrio people attended the interment of Abe Poy in the town of Capas, Tarlac. From the time he joined the liberation struggle at the age of 15 until his death at twenty-one, Abe Poy wholeheartedly served the people in their fight against imperialist and feudal rule. Even after his death, his memory in the hearts of the revolutionary masses continues to serve the struggle. □

## People's Culture Flourishing in Countryside

ANG BAYAN — In the different parts of the Philippines today where guerrilla zones have been established, NPA fighters and cultural activists from the peasants lead in developing popular forms of art and literature which serve as effective weapons in arousing and enlightening the vast masses in the countryside.

In revolutionary mass meetings and other forms of gatherings in the zones, the NPA fighters and peasants participate in the singing of well-loved songs such as "Pagbabalikwas" (Breaking Free) or in the declamation of poems such as "Ing Bayaning Erabalu" (The Hero Nobody Knows) written by a people's fighter.

In Montanosa, members of the armed propaganda unit operating in the region spearheaded the writing of a short play about the sufferings and resistance of vegetable farmers, woodcarvers and other oppressed sectors in Benguet, Bontoc, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao and in the lowlands.

The experiences of the masses and the New People's Army in resolving their day-to-day problems, their hatred of the enemy and the intensification of the armed struggle are expressed in songs based on both traditional and original compositions, poems, narratives, one-act plays, posters and comic strips.

Providing a rich basis for these literary and artistic works are the narrations of the peasants about their present oppressed conditions and their wholehearted support of the NPA. They speak by way of comparison: "In the old times with the HMB (the military arm of the bankrupt revisionist Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas), it was like carrying a box which contained something you didn't know. Neither did you know where you were bringing it, so you easily get tired. Today, however, with the New People's Army, you know that you are carrying a load of gold. It is heavy, but you're not letting it go. That's because you know what it is and where you're bringing it."

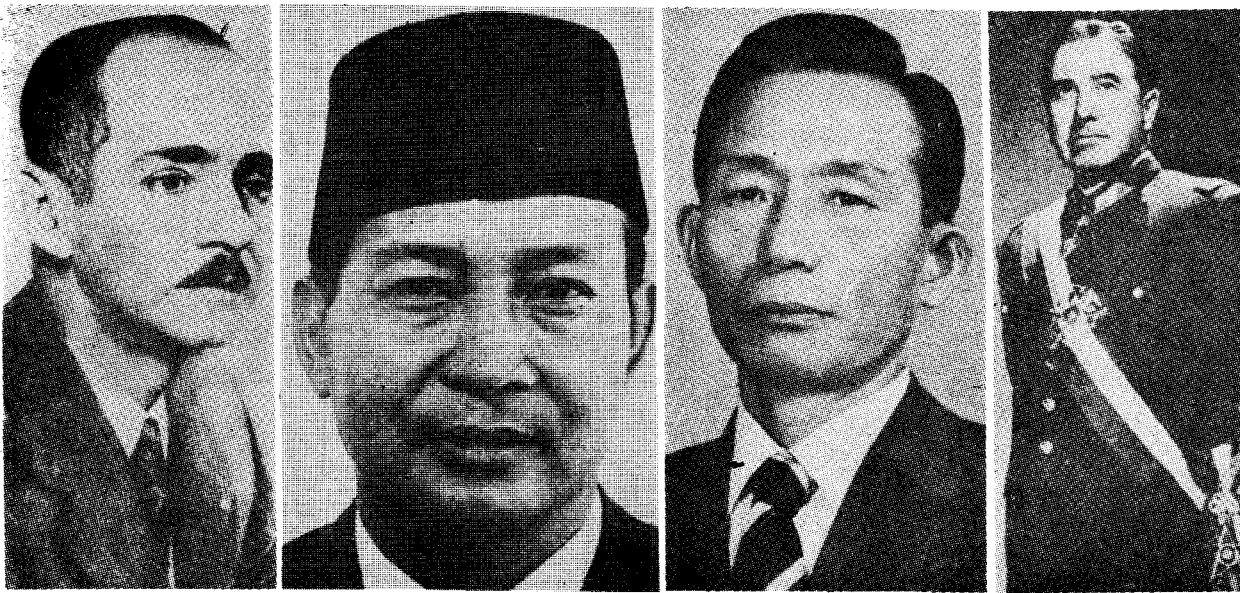
The cadres of the NPA work in collaboration with artists from the people in creating literary and artistic works which raise the revolutionary consciousness of the peasant masses through correct analysis of their problems, widening their perspectives and guiding their revolutionary struggles.

The peasants in the guerrilla zones enjoy comic strips such as those appearing in *Kalatas Komiks-Magasin* and picture magazines and posters from socialist countries such as the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

As the countryside develops into a cultural bastion of the revolution, cultural work in the cities, particularly in Manila-Rizal, continues to provide strong support to mass actions such as strikes, boycotts and symposia organized by workers, urban poor and students against the U.S.-Marcos regime. These mass actions give birth to new songs, poems, skits, posters and other visual works.

(continued on page 6)

# World (Martial) Law Conference...



Such "human rights" luminaries as Hugo Banzer Suarez of Bolivia, Suharto of Indonesia, Pak Chung Hee of Korea, and Augusto Pinochet of Chile, sent messages to Law Conference participants.

(continued from page 3)

report, being prepared by the lawyers of the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines, be distributed to the delegates to correct the imbalanced presentation. Since the session was nationally televised, Caughlin's remarks were beamed all over the country and he became an instant hero.

## INVITATION TO A COUNTER-CONFERENCE

Don Luce of Clergy and Laity Concerned, along with Kaufman, managed to sidestep regulation 3 regarding distribution of materials and hand out 2,000 invitations to a counter-conference sponsored by the Association of Major Religious Superiors under the noses of the confused security men. The invitation included an indictment of the conference signed by a number of church and other progressive groups in the United States and an open letter to the delegates from "Political Prisoners in the Philippines." The invitation was signed by Weiss, Kaufman, Luce, Caughlin, and Thomas Miller of

California Rural Legal Assistance, another AMLC team member.

## DRAMA IN THE STREETS

Because of the restrictive rules on discussion, the high percentage of delegates from repressive regimes, and saturation of the site with security guards, debate at the conference was anything but stimulating. The free four-course meals supplied by the largesse of the Marcos regime, added to the sporadic effect.

The true drama of human rights in the Philippines was thus enacted in the streets on Thursday, August 25, rather than in the conference hall. As waves of laughing Metrocom (Metrocom Command) riot police waterhosed and billy-clubbed the peaceful participants in the counter-conference, they proved with painful clarity that Manila was indeed "a heartbreaking choice for a human rights conference." □

## AFP Break up Meet...

(continued from page 1)

"What makes us hunger more for justice is the way human rights are being denied to our people in order to protect and enlarge the interests of foreign capitalists, chiefly U.S. multinationals, and their native partners. While our people are denied the right to speak up, organize, strike and protest, these foreign and native exploiters are given every imaginable incentive, privilege and freedom of activity in our country."

The manifesto concluded with a demand for the restoration of freedoms and insisted that the best way to fight for human rights is to assert them in the face of repression.

## DEMONSTRATORS LOCKED OUT

On the day of the demonstration, the American-based Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines)-Friends of the Filipino People (AMLC-FFP) Investigating Team distributed leaflets at the World Peace Through Law Conference inviting delegates to attend a discussion on the real state of human rights in the Philippines. Despite the purposely tight conference schedule, several delegates turned up at the meeting.

At the demonstration itself, Don Luce, one of the team members, was asked to speak to the crowd. Holding precariously to a high wrought-iron fence, Luce explained that the team had come to the Philippines to investigate the human rights situation and discuss it at the Conference.

Luce compared the repressive character of the Philippine government to that of the "revolving-door" Vietnamese dictatorships in the '60's. "I see much here," he said, "that reminds me of Vietnam during the struggle for independence."

The team, he told the crowd, had found it almost impossible, due to repressive regulations, to discuss human rights violations at the Conference. "That is why," he concluded, "we are here today to meet with you. We feel that here we can find out how you — the Filipino people — feel about human rights."

Luce's words were greeted warmly by the crowd which, by this time, had swelled to over 5,000. Determined to carry on with the meeting, even though locked out, participants sat down on the pavement. Bullhorns were brought and the program continued as planned with representatives from the workers, students, urban poor, and religious speaking.

## AMERICAN ABUSE OF PHILIPPINE HUMAN RIGHTS

Another team member, John Caughlan briefly discussed the history of American abuse of Philippine human rights. He cited the vicious torture technique known as

the "water cure," used frequently in the last few years against political captives, as a "gift" of the American soldiers who fought for nine years in the early part of this century to suppress Philippine independence.

"While the exact methods of imperialist domination have changed since then, the general system remains unaltered," he added. "U.S. expenditures on military aid to support the security units which perpetuate torture on Filipinos have, in fact, doubled since the declaration of martial law.

"We draw inspiration from the sense of solidarity, strength, and longing for genuine independence and democracy we see today. Our duty now," he concluded, "is to go back to our people and see that all further aid to the Marcos regime is stopped."

## CONFRONTATION WITH PC

After the program ended, the demonstrators decided to march quietly along the sidewalks on either side of the street. They had proceeded no more than half a block when they discovered that they were hemmed in from both ends of the block by helmeted PC riot troops carrying shields and truncheons.

While the sisters in their starched gray habits lined up in front of the demonstrators in an effort to dissuade the military's use of violence, Tom Miller, another team member, did his best to stall. The colonel harranged Miller as riot control trucks maneuvered into position and the PC formed themselves into a phalanx. "You Americans — what are you doing here anyway. You have come to interfere in the way we run our country," the colonel said.

Miller pointed to the U.S.-AID donated riot-control trucks and shouted back, "Look at that equipment you are about to use on us. It's paid for with U.S. taxpayers' money!" Another officer, belying the mock nationalism of the colonel, boasted, "I received my training at Fort Bragg."

The PC finally informed the team, "You have 20 seconds to disperse the crowd." The five team members, Luce, Caughlan, Kaufman, Miller and his wife Nhu, took their places in front of the demonstrators, holding up their arms and using their briefcases marked "World Peace Through Law Conference" to additionally shield those behind them.

## SISTERS THROWN INTO THE AIR

In relating the incident to Ang Katipunan staffers, Kaufman said: "Then, they turned on the water canons. I've never felt anything like it. It hurts but it leaves no marks. The first to get it were the sisters. They were so small. The water just threw them into the air and then back to the ground. Many were hurt."

In the midst of the chaos created by the water canons, there was a deafening explosion in mid-air. The PC had

## AMLC-FFP Team...

(continued from page 12)

Jurists report and the Amnesty International Report on human rights violations in the Philippines be made available and distributed among the delegates. Before national television, Caughlan demands that a report on the human rights situation prepared by members of the Philippine Bar, which differed sharply from the government's sanitized picture of the country, be read at the conference. Though both requests are loudly applauded, even by many Filipino delegates, both are rudely shelved by a chairperson.

August 24, Wednesday. Luce, Caughlan and Kaufman pass out 2,000 invitations to the "Counter-Conference," at St. Theresa's College, which they helped set up, to delegates at the Convention Center. They manage to talk their way out of government attempts to stop them.

Reflecting the regime's exasperation with the activities of Clark and the investigating team, Doroy Valencia, Marcos' prime hatchetman, quacks angrily in his column in the Daily Express: "UPI (United Press International) reports that former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark complains that he was not allowed permission to visit Filipino political detainees. How come every American do-gooder or self-styled defender of liberty thinks he can come around and demand to be obeyed in his every wish...? We are also tired of giving in to these American self-appointed custodians of human freedoms."

August 25, Thursday. At the Conference, Deborah Kauffman, chairperson of the Human Rights Committee of the World Association of Law Students, openly attacks the Marcos Government for its practice of torture in a speech before hundreds of stunned law student-delegates. She also attacks the U.S. government's support for Marcos. She was loudly applauded by the delegates.

That afternoon, the whole team goes to the Counter-Conference which they helped set up.

With security agents now dogging them every step of the way, even to the extent of entering their rooms disguised as painters, the members of the team departed on August 26 and 27, leaving behind an angry government and a "human rights conference" which had been discredited internationally by the combined efforts of the anti-martial law movements, both in the Philippines and in the United States. □

## CULTURE FLOURISHING...

(continued from page 5)

Among the new works produced in the course of urban mass struggles are original compositions such as "Mayo Uno" (May First) and "Awit ng Bota at Gantso" (Song of Boots and Hooks), the latter being about the *batilyos*, or fish-haulers. Workers' slogans serve as the basis for new poems, such as "Ang Laban ng Isa ay Laban ng Lahat" (One Man's Struggle is the Struggle of All).

To add vigor to the burgeoning revolutionary cultural movement, the publication of *Ulos*, a national magazine for revolutionary works, will be resumed.

While the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship continues to disseminate the bankrupt culture of imperialism, feudalism, and fascism and to suppress progressive works of literature and art, the revolutionary culture of the masses of workers and peasants continues to grow and develop as a potent weapon in their continuing struggle. □

set off a false grenade. Many people panicked and broke ranks. It was at that point that the riot troops moved forward, truncheons swinging.

In Kaufman's words, "I saw many people badly beaten. One young man's shirt was simply drenched with blood from a gaping wound in his neck. They wouldn't touch the Americans. In fact, they looked away in shame every time our eyes met theirs. What shocked us most, though, was that they were smiling, laughing as they beat up the workers and students. They were definitely enjoying themselves."

## WAVE OF REPRESSION EXPECTED

Finally, one portion of the crowd managed to escape while another was driven into a parking lot. By this time it was already dark. The PC with floodlights and videotape portapak ordered all the demonstrators remaining in the parking lot to come single file. As they exited, each was photographed.

Few arrests were made that day at the site of the demonstration. But one participant, an Australian delegate to the World Peace Through Law Conference, was followed all the way back to his hotel. Team members and demonstration leaders suspect that he was not alone and that the very success of the demonstration is likely to trip off a wave of brutal repression as soon as the conference delegates leave Manila.

"With photographs of the demonstrators and people being followed home, we are very worried about the safety of those who attended the rally," said Kaufman. "But," added Caughlan, "we feel that the success of this demonstration means that even larger and far more militant demonstrations are to be expected in the coming month as the fifth anniversary of martial law approaches. □



# FILIPINO COMMUNITY

## 350 PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR THE NURSES

# Bay Area Benefit for Narciso-Perez



Narciso and Perez Defense Committee meeting in San Francisco Bay Area

By NORMA DELEON

SAN FRANCISCO — As the sentencing day for convicted nurses Narciso and Perez approaches, community support for the two grows without letup.

In this city, August 27, a crowd of 350 gathered at a benefit sponsored by the Bay Area Defense Committee for Narciso-Perez (BADCNP), the local support group formed immediately after the Narciso-Perez trial. Individuals and representatives of over 20 Filipino community and American organizations filled the seats of the Glide Church Freedom

## NARCISO-PEREZ PETITION CAMPAIGN

The Chicago Narciso-Perez Support Group is coordinating a nationwide petition campaign demanding a new trial, with a target of 40,000-50,000 signatures. These petitions will be sent to Judge Philip Pratt in time for the mistrial motion on October 11. The Chicago Support Group believes that the more signatures gathered, the stronger the impact will be, for these signatures will reflect the massive support among the public for the two nurses. A call for simultaneous rallies to be held nationwide around the sentencing date has also been planned. The group has links with individuals and other Narciso/Perez support groups in New York; Philadelphia; Washington, D.C.; Boston; Maryland; Atlanta, Georgia; Connecticut; Cincinnati, Ohio; Maine; Indiana; Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan; Missouri; Texas; Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, all in California; Hawaii; and Guam. Three cities in Canada have also linked up with the campaign, namely Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal. □

Hall, eager to be updated on what is now widely regarded as a case of discrimination.

### FRUSTRATION OVER AMERICAN JUSTICE

In her opening statement, Ms. Vee Hernandez, BADCNP Steering Committee member, expressed the sentiments of the audience, saying: "Since the case unfolded two years ago, we let justice take its course. Now, with the conviction of Narciso and Perez, we have learned our bitter lesson — which is that American justice is a mockery. Ms. Hernandez called the convictions an apparent implementation of the U.S. government's anti-immigrant policies. She said: "If we let this thing happen to the two Filipino nurses, then racist attacks on Filipinos have just begun."

Denouncing the FBI's conduct throughout the investigation, Ms. Hernandez remarked that "the FBI has a history of repression particularly against minorities." She charged the FBI with playing an important role "in scapegoating Leonie and 'P.I.'"

### MINORITY AND IMMIGRANTS: EASY SCAPEGOATS

The main speaker at the gathering was Alfredo "Jun" Narciso, younger brother of "P.I." Mr. Narciso briefed the audience on the background of Leonie and "P.I." Posing a challenging question on the charge of conspiracy against the two nurses, Jun Narciso asked: "'P.I.' and Leonie knew each other for only three months before the mysterious respiratory arrests occurred at the VA hospital. Could one have easily trusted the other to conspire to commit a crime within that short period of knowing each other?"

After citing the other possible causes and suspects which the FBI did not thoroughly investigate, Jun Narciso enumerated several reasons behind this obvious miscarriage of justice. First, both "P.I." and Leonie are minorities and this system has always victimized minorities.

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## 'LAWYER CONTROVERSY' OBSCURES NARCISO- PEREZ DEFENSE

Recently, the Filipino Reporter, a community newspaper reputed to be financed by the Marcos regime, ran a banner headline story on the alleged split within the Narciso-Perez support groups. The sensationalized story claimed the split was caused by the controversy over the defense team for the two nurses. A few individuals, apparently led by the martial law government, have sown some doubts about the competence of the defense lawyers for Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez. Supposedly, the two Filipina nurses would not have been convicted if their defense team was led by the Filipino lawyer volunteered by the regime. In response to this isolated viewpoint, the Chicago Support Group for Narciso-Perez has issued the following clarification. — Editor

There have been reports and rumors questioning the competence and dedication of the defense team for Narciso and Perez, some inferring that "new lawyers with famous reputation should be hired, otherwise the support for Narciso and Perez will stop." Such reports have in effect caused confusion within the community and some people claiming to have split from the defense movement.

We strongly criticize such positions or moves trying to divert the main issue in the Narciso-Perez case. Recently, Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez have expressed that they are confident of their lawyers. We who participated in the day to day trial and have watched closely the developments, are convinced that they ably bared the weaknesses of the case, the flimsiness of evidence and the numerous irregularities and discrepancies in the government's case.

Leonora Perez and Filipina Narciso were convicted by the American judicial system which imple-

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## OCT. 8 — National Day of Protest CAMPAIGN BUILDS TO OVERTURN BAKKE DECISION

October 8, 1977 has been targetted as a "national day of protest" when every major metropolitan city in the U.S. is scheduled to host demonstrations against the Bakke decision. Sponsored by a broad coalition of community, civil rights, student, legal and educational organizations and individuals, the protests will attempt to pressure the United States Supreme Court to overturn a California court decision which threatens special admissions and affirmative action programs across the country.

Allen Paul Bakke, a 34-year old white civil engineer from Sunnyvale, California, filed suit against the Univ. of California at Davis medical school after being denied admission on two separate occasions. He charged the special admission program at Davis constituted "reverse discrimination." The program reserved 16 of 100 admission slots for students who could demonstrate they were economically disadvantaged. No one had ever been admitted under special admissions there.

The California Supreme Court ruled in favor of Bakke, ordering that he be admitted in the fall of 1977, and subsequently ordered the abolishment of special admissions at the U.C. Davis medical school. The university appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court which will hear the case shortly after it reconvenes Oct. 3, 1977.

The crux of the controversial case "Regents of the University of California vs. Allan Bakke" revolves around the concept of "reverse discrimination."

This concept has been used and debated in similar cases around the country and if the U.S. Supreme Court upholds the Bakke decision, it

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## MARCOS REPRESENTATIVES CAUSE RUCKUS AT UFW CONVENTION

FRESNO — The third Constitutional Convention of the United Farm Workers (UFW) last August 26-28 was marred by the presence of two representatives of the Marcos dictatorship.

Invited to speak before the convention by UFW President Cesar Chavez were Blas Ople, Philippine Secretary of Labor, and Trinidad Alconcel, Philippine Consul General of Los Angeles.

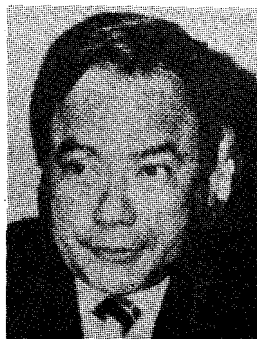
In his speech, Ople claimed that the Marcos regime has been attempting to alleviate the lives of the Filipino peasants by providing them land. Ople's claim runs opposite to the findings of numerous irrefutable studies which reveal that the plight of the Filipino masses — 75 per cent of whom are peasants — have worsened under martial law. For instance, the regime's much-touted land reform program has been generally exposed as a farce. Moreover, attempts to unionize migrant sugar farmworkers (sacadas) have been suppressed

by the military. Recently thousands of sacadas were laid off because of the slump in the world price of sugar.

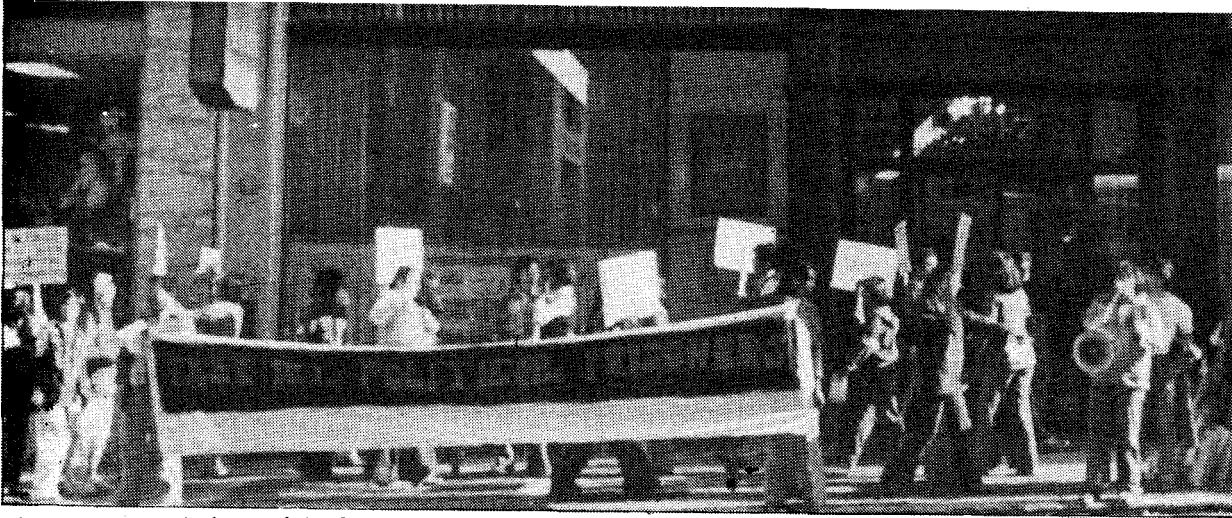
Ople praised Chavez, whose recent visit according to him "inspired the farm labor movement of the Philippines."

The presence of the Philippine officials sparked a controversy among the UFW membership. Rudy Reyes, auditor of the union, immediately responded to Ople's speech saying, "Thank you for giving a warm welcome to our president when he visited the Philippines, but when you get home, tell Marcos to

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Blas Ople

**AMLC PICKET IN SAN FRANCISCO****Protest Foils Marcos Mother's Party**

Demonstrators in front of the San Francisco Philippine Consulate protesting the appearance of Marcos' mother [Eddie Foronda photo]

SAN FRANCISCO — The surprise demonstration by the Anti-Martial Law Alliance at the Philippine Consulate August 24, this city foiled plans for a cocktail party honoring Mrs. Josefa Marcos, mother of the Philippine dictator.

Over 40 demonstrators appeared at the picket to denounce the presence of Mrs. Marcos as another bankrupt move of the dictatorship to project a "smiling martial law" image abroad.

As members of the Filipino community arrived for the party, the AMLA distributed leaflets to them, urging them to show Mrs. Marcos that Filipinos in the U.S. do not support martial law. The demonstrators also targeted Marcos' latest pronouncements on the lifting of martial law and amnesty for political prisoners. "These moves,"

said the AMLA, "are deliberate attempts to hide his regime's human rights violations behind lofty rhetoric."

When the limousine carrying Mrs. Marcos arrived at the Consulate, she refused to get out at the sight of the demonstrators. The limousine began circling the block several times while consular officials ran around in virtual panic trying in vain to disperse the demonstrators. The consulate then called in the San Francisco Police who found the demonstrators orderly and obeying all laws. The police left without incident.

As a result, the cocktail party which was scheduled for 6 to 6:30 p.m. never took place. The demonstration broke up at 7:30 p.m. □

**AMLC Statement:****MARCOS MOVE TOWARD NORMALCY  
— A SHAM!****PRESS RELEASE**

by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition [Philippines]

In yet another vain attempt to justify his repressive martial law regime, Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos announced on August 21 a series of moves to supposedly liberalize his regime. These moves have been misinterpreted to mean that martial law is being lifted or that substantive moves have been made in that direction. Close examination of the context of the speech, and of the specific promises made by Marcos clearly show that this speech is primarily meant to disarm critics of the regime and to deceive the international public.

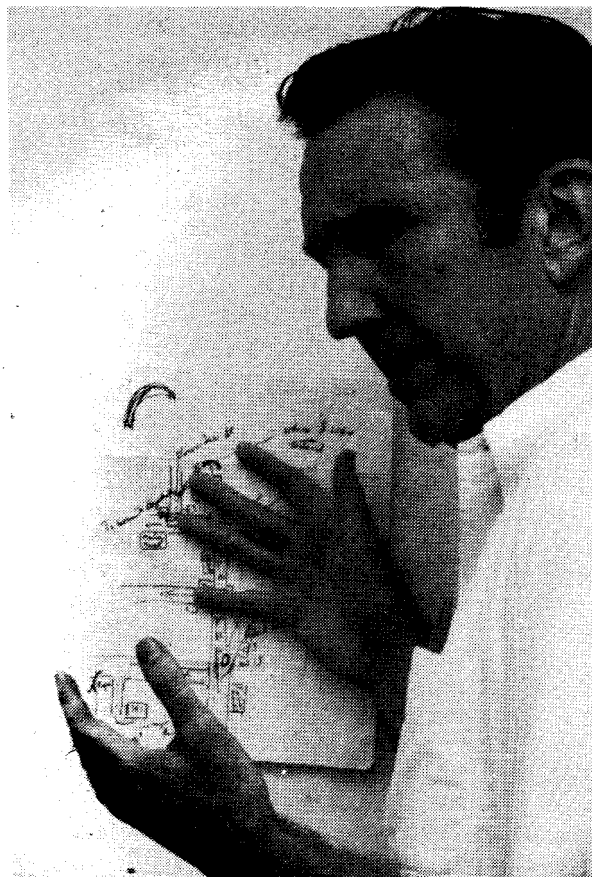
Marcos' promises were made in a keynote address to a conference on "International Legal Protection of Human Rights" currently being held in Manila. Prior to the conference, many invited delegates had questioned the appropriateness of holding the conference in a country whose government has been widely condemned for human rights violations.

A day before Marcos' speech, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said in a press conference in Manila that "to have a conference in such a place is wrong unless the abuse of civil rights and human rights in this place is confronted." Given in this context, it is quite clear that Marcos' speech was calculated to prevent such criticisms from being made at the conference itself.

The particulars of Marcos' promises confirms the deceitful and self-serving character of the speech. The president promised amnesty to "subversives," but he did not tell the assembled delegates that no one since the declaration of martial law has been convicted of subversion. Nor did he add that his "amnesty" is merely a rejuvenated program. In fact, according to military figures, 2,000 people have petitioned for amnesty since 1972 and no one so far has been granted it.

Marcos promises to release political prisoners who have not yet been charged. He has made this promise at least five times now starting in September 1974. He repeated it on January 5, 1977, and again, before the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines, on June 3, 1977. On June 29 and 30, he went a step further and published a list of "1,000" prisoners to be released.

It took several weeks for the truth to seep out of the Philippines. At the end of July, prisoners at



Ramsey Clark examines sketch of directions to safehouse provided by former detainee. [AMLC photo]

Bicutan Reception Center, in a letter to the United Press International (UPI), revealed that 30 of them had not yet been charged. Of these, several had been in prison for as long as two years.

A few weeks ago, a paper from the Catholic Churches' Task Force on Detainees dated July 17, revealed that of the so-called "list of 1,000" only 439 names were published by the press. Of this number, only 28 were known to be political prisoners. Two weeks after the announcement of their supposed "release" 11 of the 28 political prisoners remained in jail.

Marcos stated flatly in his address, "This is a government that has not, does not, and will not tolerate torture." Amnesty International, the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, and the International Commission of Jurists

**AMLC to Release  
New AMRSP Study  
on Political Detainees**

NEW YORK CITY — A new 52-page book on the Political Detainees in the Philippines that refutes the lies and the false promises of the Marcos counter-offensive on human rights, will be released in time for the Sept. 22 activities, announced Rene Cruz, national coordinator of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition. Prepared by the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, this study comes after a full year from the first report and shows that far from decreasing — torture and other human rights violations by the Marcos regime have become more widespread and barbaric.

The study illustrates the trend towards even greater use of torture not only committed by the Constabulary Security Unit (CSU) as previously revealed, but by many units of the Philippine armed forces. It also documents Marcos' promises to prosecute the military for its "few instances of misbehavior" as not having been fulfilled.

The Congress Education Project of the AMLC will submit this document to the U.S. Congress to further substantiate the continuing documentation on human rights violations of the Marcos regime. The U.S. House of Representatives recently cut by 17 per cent the \$40.4 million Carter proposal for military assistance to the Marcos government because of these human rights violations.

Since the first book, a few victories have been achieved by the anti-martial law movement abroad; but with this recent publication and other publications like the report of the International Commission of jurists (released last month), the regime will find it more difficult to lie about its human rights violations with impunity.

Copies will available from: Documentation Committee on Political Prisoners, Anti-Martial Law Coalition, P.O. Box 55228, Los Angeles, CA 90055.

have all documented widespread use of torture on political prisoners. The most widely-publicized case was that of respected community leader, Trinidad Herrera, who was subjected to electro-shock torture and sexual abuses last May. Numerous witnesses testified to her wounds and her dazed state when she was brought to the prison camp from the interrogation center. The publicity generated at home and abroad forced Marcos to release her and to bring her torturer, Lt. Eduardo Matillano, before a military tribunal. Two days before the opening of the World Peace Through Law Conference (WPLC), he was acquitted.

Marcos promises local elections. But this is nothing new. He began promising local elections last year, pledging to hold them by July 1977.

(continued on page 4)

**SEPT. 22 ACTIVITIES**

**September 22 Activities:** Chicago: Sept. 17 — People's Trial, St. Mary of the Lake Church, 4200 N. Sheridan, Chicago, 7 p.m.; Sept. 22 Demonstration at Philippine Consulate, 6 North Michigan, Chicago, 4 p.m. For information call: (312) 327-2452. **Philadelphia:** Sept. 17 — People's Trial, Independence Mall Theatre, 6th St. and Market St., Philadelphia, 1 p.m. For information call: (215) 474-2405. **Seattle:** Sept. 17 — People's Trial, Langston Hughes Cultural Center, 17th South and Yesler Way, Seattle, 7:30 p.m. September 22 Demonstration, Philippine Consulate, 3rd and Columbia St., Seattle, 3 p.m. For information call: (206) 723-5277. **New York:** Sept. 17 — People's Trial, U.N. Church Center, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, 2 p.m. Sept. 22 Demonstration, Philippine Center, 556 5th Ave., Manhattan, 4 p.m. For information call: (212) 335-6345. **Hawaii:** Sept. 22 Demonstration, Philippine Consulate, Pali Highway, Honolulu, 3:30 p.m. Sept. 24: Dinner Program, Dinner at 5:30 p.m. Program featuring People's Trial at 7:30 p.m. Kalakaua Intermediate School, Kalihi St., Honolulu. For information call: (808) 537-1326. **Los Angeles:** Sept. 17 — People's Trial, Unitarian Church, 2936 West 8th, Los Angeles, 7:00 p.m. Sept. 22 Demonstration, Philippine Consulate, 3250 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, 12 p.m. For information call: (213) 283-3466. **San Francisco Bay Area:** Sept. 17 — People's Trial, Lone Mt. College Auditorium, 2800 Turk (Auditorium entrance at Parker St. between Turk and Anza) 7:30 p.m. Sept. 22 Demonstration, Philippine Consulate, 447 Sutter St., San Francisco, 12 noon. For information call: (415) 222-0925. For information on events to be held in **Guam:** (646-1064); **Toronto:** (416) 276-3267; **Vancouver:** (604) 327-0950. □



## NARCISO-PEREZ BENEFIT ...

(continued from page 7)

Second, both were immigrants and did not know their constitutional rights, nor the American judicial system. "When the FBI started their investigation, everyone . . . the hospital got lawyers, the nurses didn't. They did not know any better. In the Philippines, you only get a lawyer if you're guilty."

Third, the FBI wanted to clear its name as a result of its shameful involvement in the Watergate affair. Additionally, the FBI was embarrassed by its inability to solve the Hearst and Hoffa cases.

Expressing his feelings as both brother and supporter of his older sister, Jun Narciso told the audience what he told "P.I.": "Your fate is our fate. Whatever happens to you will happen to us."

The audience gave Jun Narciso a standing ovation following his concluding remark: "This is not a fight for Leonie and P.I. alone but a fight for all minorities!"

### UNITED ACTION CALLED FOR

In conjunction with the nationwide effort to organize and mobilize the biggest and massive demonstration yet to demand a new and fair trial for the nurses, BADCNP member and program emcee Loy Apalisok urged everyone to join the demonstration on October 11. On that date, Judge Philip Pratt will hear defense motions for a new trial. In other major cities, similar demonstrations will be held.

Mr. Apalisok cited two ways in which people can help the nurses: one is signing and distributing petitions; another is joining the local support group.

As Jun Narciso said: "Community involvement is key in overturning this unfair verdict."

For information on the work and how to get involved call Esther Simpson, 4439 N. Kimball, Chicago, IL 60625, (312) 528-0325 or 267-6208. □

## BAKKE...

(continued from page 7)

would place the concept of "reverse discrimination" into the context of the law.

Ralph R. Smith, an assistant professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania gave some insight into the issue in a recent article in FOCUS magazine: "As the United States of America enters its third century, its landscape is still scarred by its legacy of slavery and history of racism. Blacks and other minorities continue to find their horizons artificially limited and their mobility constrained through poverty and powerlessness in this society of plenty. These minorities, denied access to the prerequisites and benefits of American society, populate the lower rungs of the economic and social strata and are provided inferior education, confined to substandard housing and are discriminated against and victimized in every facet of American society."

"After a decade of activity there has been a visible and significant slackening of efforts to remove these vestiges of racism. Instead American society now seems preoccupied with the question of whether the very modest efforts undertaken to alleviate the burden of racism in education and employment constitute 'reverse discrimination' against whites."

The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision (NCOBD), one of the leading groups in the coalition is currently conducting massive educational outreach in the minority communities before the day of protest. "We hope that we can get the ones who will be most directly affected by the decision to attend this protest," said a NCOBD spokesperson.

For more information call NCOBD, (415) 549-3297.

## Narciso-Perez Lawyers...

(continued from page 7)

ments a lenient and flexible standard for the wealthy and powerful, and a harsh standard for the working people and the poor; where elements of skin color and national origin arbitrarily decide the judgment of the courts and legal apparatus. The Narciso-Perez case is a case of racial and national discrimination as shown clearly in the investigation and prosecution marked by the irregularities and harassment which fully point to a frame-up of the Filipino nurses.

The Chicago Support Group for Narciso-perez has helped coordinate the nationwide movement

## DESPITE COMMUNITY PROTEST

# California to use Racist Textbooks

Community representatives, Cynthia Bonta, Jessica Ordon and Sorcy Rocamora [left to right], during hearings earlier in the school year, where attempts were made to stop the use of racist portrayals of Filipinos in California textbooks. [AK photo]



By JESSICA ORDONA  
AK Correspondent

Two months ago, the Filipino Far West Task Force on Education (ETF) lost its fight to strike down racist textbooks from the Instruction Matrix—the list of highly recommended instructional materials for use in the California secondary schools.

The ETF, established in the 1975 Pilipino People's Far West Convention, reviewed many of the current social science textbooks. Their findings reveal that majority of instructional materials for secondary education contain glaring distortions of Philippine history and racist interpretations of the Filipino-American experience in the U.S.

Education Codes 9240-9243 legislates that the public has the right to review, question and oppose poor quality instructional materials. However, the experience of the ETF proved the emptiness of these codes. In a move to institute changes in the perspective with which minority history is written, the ETF attempted to block passage of four books considered for adoption in the matrix. The four books, *AMERICA: Its People and Values* (Publisher: Harcourt B. Jovanovich 1975), *Challenge of America* (Pub: Holt, Rinehart & Winston; 1973), *Let Freedom Ring* (Pub: Silver Burdett, 1977) and *American Adventure* (Pub: Allyn & Bacon, 1977), were found to distort, demean and stereotype minorities and other ethnic groups.

The following are excerpts from *America: Its People and Values*:

But other Americans pointed out that the U.S. could not abandon the people of the Philippines, the Filipinos . . . These people were weak and defenseless. They had no experience in governing themselves. If left alone, they might be taken over by one of the empire-building European nations . . .

Such excerpts suggest superiority of a group of people over another and mask the historical incidents that occurred during the period described. Furthermore, concealed behind such passages is the truth that the U.S. itself was an empire-building

and has been in touch with support committees and individuals from Michigan, California (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego), New York, New Jersey, Seattle, Oregon, Philadelphia, Arkansas, Gorham, Maine, Cincinnati Ohio, Boston, Massachusetts, Baltimore, Maryland, Manchester, Connecticut, St. Louis, Missouri, Indianapolis, Indiana, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Washington D.C., Texas, St. Paul, Minnesota, Kentucky, Hawaii, Canada (Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal), Guam and Kansas.

We believe that those who have been resolutely working hard will not be diverted by rumors and intrigues. Those who are concerned that justice be given to Narciso and Perez will continue gathering more signatures for the petition and mobilizing people for the nationwide rally on the sentencing date and October 11...and not spend their time criticizing the legitimate decision of the defendants.

Leonora Perez and Filipina Narciso need all the support we can give. And the organized and militant protest of the Filipino community and broader American public can eventually, "FREE NARCISO AND PEREZ!"

Chicago Support Group for Narciso and Perez, 4439 N. Kimball, Chicago, IL 60625, Tel. (312) 267-6208, Esther Simpson, 528-0325, Boy Asidao, 225-7894, Amy Viernes. □

nation that forcefully occupied the Philippines under the guise of "civilizing" and "preparing" the Filipinos for self-government.

Both *American Adventure* and *Let Freedom Ring* which cite the Filipino-American experience in the U.S., obscure the significant contributions of minorities to American progress. To cite from *American Adventure*: "White workers, business people and farmers, feared the competition of Chinese and Japanese who worked harder for less money. Others disliked the 'alien oriental' cultures in cities such as San Francisco and Los Angeles: strange languages, strange signs on stores . . . temples . . . foods . . . organizations." Perpetuated in such portrayal of ethnic groups are the anti-foreigner attitudes and the exclusion of minority history from American history.

The legal compliance process which was instituted to insure democratic participation of the public in the evaluation of educational materials proved to be token. For instance, a meeting held April 13 this year at the State Resources Building displayed total absence of a democratic process. Members of the State Board of Education's Policies and Programs Committee bluntly refused to recognize ETF spokespersons and members, thus, violating the latter's right to speak and be heard on an issue vital to future education and protection of minorities.

The ETF, whose members include Filipino teachers and parents, exhausted various legal channels and launched a letter-writing campaign in voicing strong objections against the books. Heavy pressure from community people forced the Board to suggest minor changes in some of the more blatant words and in sentence construction and in some paragraphs. The ETF, however, rejected the cosmetic revisions which never altered the racist undertones in the materials. The publishers had opposed total revamp of the books as it would have meant additional expenses on their part.

Ignoring the interests of the minorities and protecting the profit-motivated publishers, the California State Board of Education approved June 9, 1977 the adoption of all but one textbook: *America: Its People and Values*. □

## UFW Convention...

(continued from page 7)

lift martial law." Reyes' remark was met with a resounding round of applause, many in the audience rising from their seats in support.

The embarrassed Secretary of Labor stammered a defense of the dictatorship by stating, "If things progress, we will eventually lift martial law."

A more stinging criticism of the Marcos dictatorship, however, was made later in the convention during the resignation speech of UFW Vice-President Philip Vera Cruz. "Democracy and martial law are totally incompatible. It is not right nor is it consistent for our nation to support or condone martial law in the Philippines," stated Vera Cruz.

Observers later speculated that Chavez' unpopular invitation to the Philippine representatives was an attempt to cater to the Filipino farmers which had voted for the Teamsters in the last election. "Trying to show that the UFW is not just a Mexican union is not a bad thing as in the resolution to support the Filipino nurses Narciso and Perez," one observer states, "but this collusion with the repressive Marcos dictatorship is inexcusable." □

## DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

No Major Changes Due

## Conservative Judge to Head FBI

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

Pres. Carter's recent appointment of a conservative 58-year-old Alabama Federal judge to head the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicates that no major changes are due in that repressive agency.

Frank M. Johnson, the Carter appointee, is a self-described "conservative, hillbilly trial lawyer . . . with no liberal propensities." Following the Aug. 16 announcement of his appointment, Johnson vowed to lead the intelligence agency in the same tradition as former FBI czar Hoover.

"I hope I can be as fine a leader as J. Edgar Hoover," stated Johnson at a Montgomery, Ala. news conference Aug. 17. Johnson, whose appointment was backed by the racist Alabama Gov. George Wallace, also described himself as a firm believer in "law and order."

HOOVER'S LEGACY:  
DESPOTISM AND REPRESSION

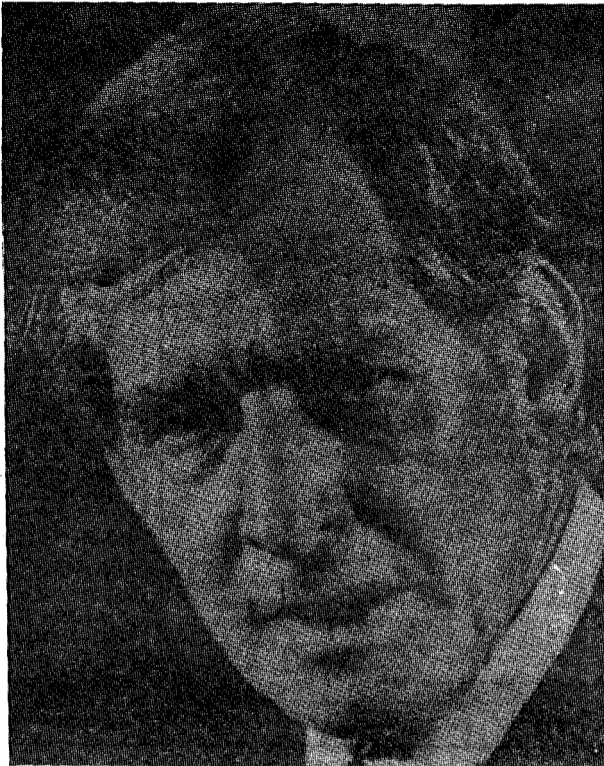
While Johnson referred to Hoover as "a fine leader," facts uncovered about the FBI chief after his death five years ago revealed that Hoover ran the agency with unbridled despotism, intruding into the lives of thousands of U.S. citizens.

The powerful FBI head rose to power in 1924, cultivating a "gang buster" image. Hoover managed to hold the agency's directorship until his death in 1972, and his power and prestige was such that no U.S. president ever dared challenge the FBI head or suggest a change in the agency's leadership.

Part of the reason Hoover maintained such power was his extensive and confidential files on prominent U.S. persons, including U.S. congressmen and presidents. The files often contained highly personal and sensitive information crucial to the political life of the persons involved, and Hoover often used the files to assert his authority over the country's political life.

Hoover was also responsible for unleashing a wide variety of spying activities against thousands of U.S. citizens. The reason for the massive domestic spying operations was Hoover's virulent anti-communism, a paranoia which guided most of Hoover's career in the FBI.

At one point, the FBI maintained a list of 26,000



Frank M. Johnson, conservative Carter appointee as FBI head. [AK file photo]

people to be "detained" during a "national emergency." Over the last 20 years of Hoover's administration, the agency carried out over one million domestic spying operations, resulting in over 500,000 permanent files.

To secure information, the FBI illegally used wiretaps on phones, planted devices in homes, carried out covert burglaries and paid millions to maintain a nationwide network of informants. Under Hoover's direction, the agency spied on such well known personalities as the deaf and blind Helen Keller, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, novelist Norman Mailer, and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Whole organizations were also infiltrated for FBI surveillance and espionage. Besides a wide array of leftist organizations targeted by the FBI's COINTELPRO operations, it has recently been revealed that the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyer's Guild and the National Associa-

tion for the Advancement of Colored People were victims of FBI spying and harassment.

Hoover's most notorious campaign was directed against civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The aging FBI director vowed to "knock King off his pedestal," and ordered taps on King's phones as well as listening devices for the houses where King stayed.

The FBI, under Hoover's direction, then went as far as mailing tapes of King's personal life to the civil rights leader, along with a letter suggesting that King commit suicide. Hoover's hatred of King was such that King was considered Hoover's "private enemy No. 1."

## FRAMING THE INNOCENT

Besides the massive domestic spying operations, the FBI has involved itself in government cases where justice was denied the accused because the agency consciously withheld vital defense information.

One such case was the 1950's trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the alleged "atom spies" who were charged with stealing highly secret U.S. nuclear information. Found guilty of espionage, the two were executed in 1957.

Recently, it was revealed that the FBI's role in the case was part of a government frame-up, and that the agency kept important information from the Rosenbergs' attorneys. In a memo signed by Hoover, the FBI acknowledged that the key government witness against the Rosenbergs, David Greenglass, lied during the trial and thus gave false testimony.

The memo, dated just after the Rosenbergs' conviction but before their execution, was never given to defense attorneys, despite a court order for the FBI to turn over all information relevant in the case. The suppression of the memo, as well as other FBI data, was crucial in the defense efforts to overturn the conviction and obtain a new trial. Hoover's personal orders kept this important information from the defense, and the Rosenbergs were sent to the electric chair.

Such instances of FBI abuse are not confined to the distant past. More recently, the FBI's role in the trial of American Indian Movement members

(continued on page 12)

## BEHIND THE WILDCAT STRIKES

## Poverty, Exploitation Face U.S. Miners

By TOM GISH  
Pacific News Service

WHITESBURG, KY., August 15 — It is not an uncommon sight in the hollows of eastern Kentucky where the coal miners live: the miner, his wife, a child or so and perhaps a grandmother, all busy canning or freezing or drying and storing corn, beans, onions, tomatoes and other produce from home gardens.

The coal miners are getting ready for a long winter that may see no more paychecks until Christmas has come and gone.

Les Combs, a manager of the Food Town supermarket here, reports a big demand for canning supplies of all kinds: salt, sugar, jars, jar lids, vinegar. At the same time, Combs reports a sharp decline in other kinds of purchases. His store, which had been running 15 percent ahead of last year in total volume, now finds sales down 10 percent from a year ago.

The miners are on a wildcat strike that has just about halted coal production at union mines in Kentucky and West Virginia and has spread into Ohio and Virginia with more than 60,000 miners staying off work.

Already, the strike has seen an eruption of gun fire and fist fights, the halting and emptying of railroad trains carrying scab coal, the burning of railroad bridges and one key railroad tunnel.

Behind the mounting violence is a dispute not

over wages but a broad range of medical services for union coal miners in one of the country's most dangerous occupations.

Traditionally, the miner's welfare card and its instant access to the best hospitals and best surgery had been the one bright symbol of achievement for the coal miner.

With the sharp curtailment of medical benefits by administrators of the United Mine Workers health and welfare fund, the coal miner has had to take a substantial step backward in a living standard that already lags behind that of other industrial workers in the country.

Here in eastern Kentucky, it is painfully obvious that the lot of the mountain family has not improved as coal has prospered.

In a little headwaters valley of the Kentucky River near here known as Rockhouse Creek — a 10-mile stretch that produces at least five thousand tons of coal per day — several hundred people live in circumstances that present one of the greatest contrasts between natural resources wealth and human poverty that exists anywhere.

Within that 10-mile stretch Bethlehem Steel Co. has a huge coal mining operation, and there are large mines owned by South-East Coal Co. and Marlow Coal Co., plus a dozen or so smaller "truck" mines and several strip mines. At today's values, some \$1 million in coal goes out of this valley every week.

It is certainly a conservative estimate to say that this small area has contributed over \$1 billion worth of minerals to the U.S. economy, more than \$1 mil-

lion worth for every man, woman and child resident there.

It is an equally obvious fact that little of that money has found its way into the pockets of local residents. While they may own their homes, the mineral wealth was purchased or taken away from their grandparents at the turn of the century for little or nothing.

Typical housing here consists of two and three-room tarpaper shacks and second-hand trailers located on piles of coal waste, without running water, without toilets, but with outhouses sitting directly over the creek. The hillsides were denuded of growth long ago by burning slag heaps from underground coal mines. Growth has been swept away from other hills under strip mine debris.

Bored teenagers collect at the doorways of small country stores, along the bridges and roadways, obviously with nothing to do but stare at passing automobiles.

One suspects that in another couple of decades they will be sitting in chairs now occupied by their parents on the front porches of the creek — all too many men emaciated from black lung disease, or with missing arms or legs, or hunched over with broken backs, their wives' faces reflecting a lifetime of despair.

The Appalachian resident is going the way of the American Indian — stripped of natural wealth, his coal and timber and gas and other valuables taken from him — but with his day-to-day welfare regulated and controlled by a myriad of public agencies. □



## 13 YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS END

## U.S.-Panama Agree on New Treaty



"Panama is sovereign in the Canal Zone," from flag riots of 1964.

[AK file photo]

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

On Aug. 10, the U.S. and Panama announced that "an agreement in principle" had been reached on the future status of the Panama Canal.

The tentative agreement, which has yet to be ratified by both the U.S. Senate and the Panamanian National Assembly, was the end result of 13 years of negotiations. In the new agreement, the U.S. was forced to renounce the 1903 treaty which gave the U.S. jurisdiction over the canal zone "in perpetuity" — forever. Thus, according to the new treaty, by the year 2000, control of the 533 square mile Canal Zone will be in the hands of Panama, and most of the 12,000 U.S. troops and 40,000 U.S. civilians presently in the zone will be withdrawn.

For the Panamanian people, U.S. control and occupation of the canal has been a constant reminder that their country suffered under an insidious form of colonialism. Within the ten-mile wide zone, which cuts Panama in two, the Panamanian people had no say over what went on there, a different language was spoken and a different flag was flown over that part of their country.

It was an incident over a flag that sparked the talks for a new U.S.-Panama treaty. Thirteen years ago, American high school youths in the Canal Zone arrogantly raised the U.S. flag over Balboa High, refusing to let Panamanian students fly Panama's flag along side it.

The incident sparked days of rioting which involved all of Panama City. By the end of the violence, 21 Panamanian students had been killed by U.S. troops, and over 500 persons were injured. Talks were then begun between Panama and Pres. Lyndon Johnson for a new treaty, but no headway was made until the government of Panama's Brigadier Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera pressed for the latest treaty.

Besides the withdrawal of U.S. personnel and control over the next 23 years, the new treaty also calls for increased U.S. payment for use of the canal. While the U.S. presently pays \$2.3 million for the canal's use, the new treaty stipulates annual payments between \$40 and \$50 million, in addition to \$10 million for the canal's operation. Washington has also promised to increase both military and economic aid to Panama through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

## U.S. RIGHT TO DEFEND CANAL

While Panama was able to make substantial gains in the new treaty, Washington was also able to secure some concessions from the Torrijos government which will guarantee continued U.S. presence in Panama.

Until the year 2000, the U.S. will continue to maintain military forces in the Canal Zone, and will be primarily responsible for the "protection and defense" of the canal. The U.S. is also given access to all "lands and waters necessary for the canal's defense," and the U.S. is given the right to station troops outside the zone if necessary.

After the year 2000, the U.S. will have the "permanent right" to "defend the neutrality" of the canal from any attack or threat of attack. U.S. warships will have free reign within the canal, maintaining the right to transit without conditions for an indefinite period of time.

While there exists some sentiment in Panama opposed to these provisions favorable to the U.S., the majority sentiment at this time supports the

new treaty, especially since the old 1903 treaty provided for U.S. control over the zone "as if it were sovereign." General Omar Torrijos has even declared himself ready to come to Washington, if necessary, to sign the new agreement.

## STRONG U.S. OPPOSITION TO TREATY

The manner in which the U.S. first obtained rights to control the canal laid the groundwork for many present day misconceptions about U.S. "ownership" of the canal. These misconceptions, often abetted by conservative and jingoist forces, have generated a certain amount of popular opposition to the new agreement.

While many Americans view the canal as "sovereign U.S. territory," which the U.S. bought from Panama in 1903, this view has been debunked as a distortion of history and a misreading of U.S.-Panama relations. Even Ellsworth Bunker, the main U.S. negotiator with Panama, was forced to give the following explanation: "Contrary to the belief of many Americans, the U.S. did not purchase the Canal Zone for \$10 million in 1903. Rather, the money we gave Panama then was in return for the rights which Panama granted us by treaty."

"We bought Louisiana; we bought Alaska. In Panama, we bought not territory, but rights. It is clear that under this law we do not have sovereignty in Panama."

Despite even these efforts by the Carter Administration to explain the context of the new treaty, there exists substantial opposition to the agreement, and the ability of the treaty to gain a two-thirds vote for ratification is in question. Immediately after announcing the proposed treaty, conservative Senators and right-wing lobbying groups began a campaign to stop senate ratification.

The American Conservative Union launched into a sensationalized newspaper advertising campaign, mostly in the South, to stop the treaty. In Jackson, Miss., the Conservative Union ad read: "There is no Panama Canal. There is an American Canal at Panama. Don't let President Carter give it away."

Senator Strom Thurmond (Rep.-S.C.), chairman of the Conservative Union's Panama Canal Task Force, further elaborated on the canal as "U.S. property."

"I think we cannot afford to let other people take our property, and I think we'd have to take whatever reasonable steps are necessary to protect the property of the people of this country."

Similar opposition to the treaty was echoed by 5,000 Veterans of Foreign Wars delegates at their national convention in Minneapolis. In California, the conservative ex-governor Ronald Reagan and his Citizens for the Republic announced his opposition to the treaty.

Opponents to the treaty have also been raising jingoist threats in opposition to the new treaty. "Would you go to war to keep it?" asked Sen. Thurmond rhetorically. He argued that since it was U.S. "property," it would be necessary to fight to preserve U.S. control. In addition, Thurmond promised a Senate filibuster to stop Senate ratification.

Despite these threats, some conservatives have been won over to the treaty, especially since the new agreement provides U.S. rights to "defend" the canal. Among these people are California's conservative senator S.I. Hayakawa. □

WORLD  
IN FOCUSU.S.-BRITAIN HOLD  
TALKS ON RHODESIA

During the week of Aug. 14, the U.S., Britain and South Africa held talks in London over the current situation in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The Rev. Bishop Muzorewa — a black Rhodesian "moderate" — was also drawn into the meetings which eventually issued an "Anglo-American plan for southern Rhodesia."

The announced plan, which made no provisions for dismantling the racist Ian Smith army nor provided any concrete steps to transfer power to the Zimbabwean people, was quickly denounced by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The Patriotic Front, which has been leading the armed fight against the Smith government and has been recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people, was not involved in the London talks. Tanzania's president Julius Nyerere also rejected the latest plan, saying, "There is no opportunity now to achieve a settlement in Zimbabwe in a peaceful, constitutional way."

Bishop Muzorewa, the "black nationalist" present at the talks, has been the main candidate backed by the U.S., Britain and South Africa to take over the government when the Smith regime collapses. Muzorewa opposes the use of arms in the fight against the present white-minority government, and has often attacked the Patriotic Front for atrocities often committed by Smith's own soldiers against the Zimbabwe people. Recently, the secretary-general of Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) resigned, denouncing the UANC as "a divisive force among the people of Zimbabwe." □

ISRAEL ESCALATES  
WEST BANK OCCUPATION

In two major policy decisions made during the week of Aug. 22, Israel further expanded its role in the occupation of the Arab West Bank and Gaza Strip territories. The government of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin first announced the extension of Israeli social service to the inhabitants of the occupied territories. Three days after this announcement, the Begin government then gave approval to three new Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

In an attempt to justify the extension of social service, the Begin government claimed its motives were purely "humanitarian" and would benefit the Arab residents in the occupied territories. As to the establishment of the new settlements, Begin claimed that such moves were justified as part of Israel's "minor border rectifications."

The extension of social service, however, has been attacked as a further Israeli attempt to consolidate its hold over the occupied territories. Besides plans for extending health, educational and welfare services, Israel is also planning to extend water, electrical and communications systems. The new Israeli plans are expected to cost the Begin government tens of millions of dollars, and when accompanied by the new settlements, the latest Israeli plans have been denounced as moves to annex the occupied territories. Said Arab Mayor Bassam Shakar of Nablus, "This is the beginning of our annihilation. Israel's aim is political, not humanitarian." □

CHILE 'ABOLISHES'  
REPRESSIVE POLICE GROUP

In an attempt to launder their blood-stained image abroad, the fascist Chile junta "abolished" the infamous Chilean secret police organization, DINA. The move, seen as a cosmetic measure to lessen domestic and international condemnation of the junta's blatant human rights violations, was announced by the military dictator Gen. Augusto Pinochet on August 12.

The announcement coincided with the arrival in Chile of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, Terence Toddman. While the regime attempted to gain political mileage with the "dissolution" of DINA, the hypocrisy of the junta was revealed when it was announced that a new intelligence organization would be formed, the National Information Center (CNI). The CNI will carry out the same activities as the DINA, with only minor and insignificant changes.

The junta's gross violations of human rights was exemplified by the DINA which arrested, tortured, and killed thousands of Chilean patriots. Massive repression continues in Chile despite the "abolishment" of DINA. During Toddman's visit, some 30 women attempted to present him with a list of 500 persons who disappeared and were feared to have been killed by the junta. Toddman ignored the women, as police attacked the delegation and arrested eight of the women. □

## Military Denies Access to Detention Centers

# AMLC - FFP Team Visits 'Safehouse'

(continued from front page)

the Second National Conference of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition in November, 1975 which called for dispatching a group to investigate the conditions of political prisoners in the Philippines. After two previous attempts to send the team in January and May, 1977, which aborted because of difficulties in matching the schedules of team members, the perfect opportunity presented itself with Marcos' international human rights conference. During such a conference, it was realized, the regime would be forced to be at its best behavior and could ill-afford the scandal which would result from harrasing or expelling human rights investigators. Moreover, by registering as delegates to the conference, the team members could both protect themselves as well as raise the question of human rights violations in the Philippines within a forum which would otherwise sweep the issue under the rug.

A three-part plan was devised by the Coalition and the FFP which combined both an exposure of the conference as a sham and using it to the advantage of the human rights mission.

The first part consisted of sending a packet of materials detailing human rights violations in the Philippines to hundreds of members of the World Association of Lawyers and the World Peace Through Law Conference—two organizations which were co-sponsoring the conference. A cover letter by Prof. Richard Falk of Princeton University, a noted international law specialist, asked recipients to protest the holding of a human rights meeting in a place notorious for human rights violations.

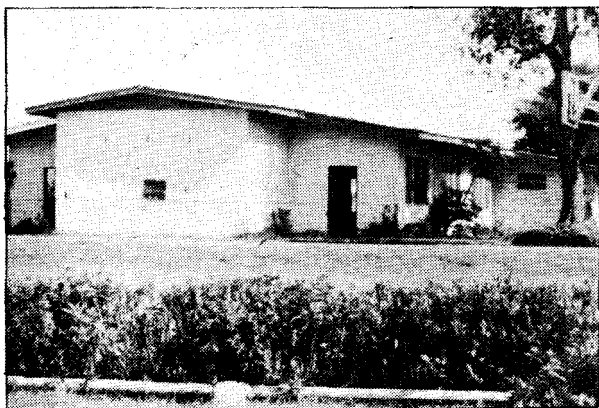
The second part was the formation of an investigating team, which would arrive in Manila a week before the conference to gather data on the human rights situation with the assistance of civil liberties groups in the Philippines. Aside from Clark, the following individuals composed this team: Don Luce, co-director of Clergy and Laity Concerned in New York City, who had helped expose the tiger cages in Con Son Penitentiary in south Vietnam during the Vietnam War; John Caughlan, a prominent defender of civil rights causes in Seattle and a member of that city's chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild; Tom Miller of the California Rural Legal Assistance Office, a San Francisco lawyer who has been active in reuniting Vietnamese children brought over to the United States by the notorious "babylift" in 1975 with their real parents; Deborah Kauffman, head of the Human Rights Committee of the World Association of Law Students and a member of Amnesty International; and Nhu Miller, a former anti-war activist.

The third component of the plan was assembling a number of sympathetic delegates to the conference who, although not part of the investigating team, would raise the issue of human rights violations in the Philippines within the conference itself. These consisted of Peter Weiss, an associate of the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York City and a former leading critic of the Vietnam War and Lenox Hinds of the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

After intense briefing by members of the FFP and AMLC in San Francisco and New York, most members of the investigating team departed during the week of August 14. The following is a brief chronology of their activities in the Philippines.

### INVESTIGATING HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

August 16-20. Upon arrival in Manila, Luce, Caughlan, the Millers and Kauffman achieve contact with civil liberties groups. Aside from interviewing ex-detainees like Trinidad Herrera, the recently tortured head of Tondo slum-dwellers, they witness the trial of Lieutenants Eduardo Matillano and Prudencio Regis, Herrera's torturers. The investigating team members are also



"Safehouse" in San Francisco del Monte visited by team. Waiting military officers gave conflicting explanations on use of safehouse. [AMLC photo]

brought to Tondo, where they talk with organizers of Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO), one of the most militant slum-dwellers' organizations which has suffered many attacks from the martial law government. Together with the members of the women's division of the Association of Major Religious Superiors, the team helps map out a plan for a "counter-conference" on human



rights to be held in the next week at St. Theresa's College in Manila, to which delegates to the official conference would be invited.

August 21, Sunday. A few hours after his arrival, Ramsey Clark delivers his explosive conference at the Ramada Inn, utilizing data gathered by the team the previous week. Tom Miller, handing out notices of the press conference at the Convention Center's press room, is ordered out by Marcos security men. After the press conference, Clark and the entire investigating team have dinner with Jose Diokno, ex-senator and head of the Civil Liberties Union.

August 22, Monday. Clark, Kauffman, Luce and Caughlan attempt to see Juan Ponce Enrile, Secretary of National Defense, to gain entry to 5th CSU, one of most notorious detention centers. They are referred to Jose Crisol, Undersecretary of Defense, who, obviously instructed from above, refuses permission. By being persistent, however, they end up forcing Crisol to give them pictures of detention camps and allowing them to read classified documents on Presidential Decrees 59 and 60, which define jurisdiction of military courts. Upon being reminded by an aide that he was handing over classified documents, the embarrassed Crisol retrieves the documents. After the visit, Clark remarks, "Never underestimate the stupidity of the military."

That afternoon, at the Office of Task Force Detainees (TFD) at Santa Formacion, the team interviews a number of ex-detainees who have been tortured, among them a certain "Dolores" and Vilma Riopay. The latter, a social worker, had been picked up on July 17 in negros Oriental and tortured for about 10 days, in a military detention center in Cebu City. Peter Weiss later recounted that "she was obviously in a catatonic state after her experience." This might have included rape and other forms of sexual abuse.

At a press conference that evening at the Ramada Inn, Clark reacted to Marcos' promised "relaxation of martial law" with the remark, "I have to see it to believe it... it does not satisfy me as to past wrongs... I'm sure he has made the delegates to the conference happy, but what will he do when they leave the Philippines?" He also invited the foreign correspondents to join him in visiting a government safehouse (torture center) the next morning.

August 23, Tuesday. At 7:30 a.m., Clark, Luce and Tom Miller, together with two Japanese correspondents, head for the safehouse in San Francisco del Monte, the location of which has been pointed out by a source in the movement. They are followed all too obviously by a car filled with security agents photographing their every move. Upon arrival at the safehouse, they find the military waiting for them. They are detained by a corporal who also strips them of their cameras.

Clark tells the corporal, "I understand that you interrogate civilians and military men here." To which the corporal said, "Yes." Clark repeats the same question to a lieutenant who joins them. The answer this time is, "No... we only interrogate military people here." Then, a captain arrives, and asked the same question by Clark, he answers, "No. We do not interrogate anybody here."

They are nervously released by the captain and grudgingly allowed to inspect the house. According to the team, the hour they were detained and prevented from entering the premises allowed the military to "clean up" the place. Apparently however, the military is not very efficient, for the team found a number of small iron bars near a stove, which could have been used for burning the soles of feet—a standard technique—and a number of batteries being charged in a small hut near the main house which might have been used for electric shock (see accompanying photo).

Clark leaves that afternoon and heads for Thailand. Meanwhile, at the human rights conference, Weiss and Caughlan are raising the issue of human rights violations in the Philippines. At the panel, "Implementation of International Safeguards for Human Rights," Weiss demands that copies of the International Commission of

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Ramsey Clark [top left] tours Tondo with guide; [right] battery-charged "electric shock" generators being readied for use. Joint AMLC-FFP team made this discovery while checking safehouse surroundings. [AMLC photo]

## NEW FBI HEAD ...

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was denounced by the presiding judge when it was discovered that FBI agents had bugged the private meeting room of defense attorneys and were caught in the act of listening in on one of the defense meetings.

In a number of government prosecuted trials across the country, there have been repeated incidents of the FBI consciously withholding important information, and in some instances, altering evidence to benefit the government's case. This has occurred not only in the trials of AIM and other political activists, but also in cases not viewed as political in nature, such as the government's prosecution of two Filipino nurses for the poisoning of Veterans Administration patients in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

In the case of the two nurses, Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez, the FBI first harassed the two women in an attempt to extract a confession. When the two nurses refused to confess to the crime, the FBI kept important information from the defense attorneys, again in violation of court orders. The actions of the FBI in this case were seen as a contributing factor in the nurses' recent conviction.

### CARTER PROMISES REFORMS

Given the recent uproar over FBI abuses, Pres. Carter had promised to appoint a new FBI director who would reform the agency and provide better "moral leadership" for the agency. With the recent appointment of Frank Johnson, one wonders what sort of reforms Carter has in mind for the agency.

When first taking office, Carter and Attorney General Bell vowed to prosecute any FBI personnel for acts of illegal spying conducted in previous years. However, just five days after Carter announced Johnson's appointment, Bell decided to drop the prosecution of a high-ranking New York FBI agent who was responsible for conducting numerous illegal acts. The agent, John Morley, was in charge of New York's "Squad 47" and directed a number of covert actions against unsuspecting and innocent citizens.

Like most of the Carter Administration's actions, the recent Johnson appointment will most likely affect only the style of leadership now to be exerted in the FBI. Similar to the administration's promises to prosecute FBI abuses, there is more rhetoric than substance to the talk. The FBI, as an agency designed to promote the interests of the ruling powers, will most likely continue to abuse the rights of innocent persons, despite claims by Carter to the contrary. □