

SEPTEMBER 22, 1981
SPECIAL ISSUE

SEE SPECIAL
REPORT INSIDE
ON THE
9th ANNIVERSARY OF
ONE-MAN RULE

MARCOS VISIT CONFIRMED

The most recent issue of the respected *Far Eastern Economic Review* confirms speculation that Ferdinand Marcos will come to the U.S. this October.

The *Review* reports that Marcos will arrive in the U.S. after attending the North-South Conference in Mexico City October 22. The *Review's* sources claim, however, that it is not yet certain whether the trip will be a formal state visit or an unofficial one.

The reason behind the U.S. State Department's vacillation is allegedly fear of the U.S.-based anti-Marcos movement. The Reagan administration does not want a state visit which will turn into

an embarrassment.

State visits by other ASEAN leaders have already been announced. But opposition to Indonesia's Suharto and Thailand's Prem Tinsulanond in the U.S. is not widespread, eliminating the potential for embarrassment.

The State Department's vacillation combined with reports emanating from San Jose, California suggest a possible Marcos alternative if he cannot come to the U.S. as a guest of state.

Sources in San Jose where Marcos has strong supporters within the Filipino community, claim that the Philippine president plans to visit there.

Some observers suggest that Marcos may choose to avoid large cities where he has been exposed thoroughly by the anti-Marcos movement and has minimal support within the Filipino community. He may choose instead to visit smaller towns where his supporters are influential.

This, however, would be highly embarrassing to the regime and serve as an admission of defeat.

The Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship and the Philippine Solidarity Network have issued a call for nationwide protest to the dictator's visit no matter what the State Department ultimately decides. □

ang KATIPUNAN

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)

VOLUME VIII, No. 16

September 16-30, 1981 35c

Gang Leader Arrested

Decision Near in Seattle Murder Trial

Special to the AK

SEATTLE—As the trial of Jaime Bulosan Ramil, 29 and Pompeyo Benito Guloy, Jr., 22, for the murder of union leaders Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes, both 29, entered its sixth week, four major developments supported the prosecution's case:

*Local 37 president Constantine (Tony) Baruso, 53, also a suspect in the case, invoked the 5th Amendment 109 times at the witness stand.

*The validity of Silme Domingo's dying declaration identifying both Ramil and Guloy as the assailants was backed by medical experts, his family, and firemen who came to his aid.

*A secret witness placed Ramil and Guloy at the scene of the crime moments after the shooting.

*Fortunato (Tony) Dictado, 28,

Tulisan gangleader was arrested and charged with two counts of aggravated murder.

Some 50 witnesses have taken the stand as the prosecution rested its case the week of Sept. 7.

CONSPIRACY THEORY BOLSTERED

According to trial observers, while these developments further bolstered the state's case against Ramil and Guloy, the witnesses also backed the prosecution's conspiracy theory implicating both Dictado and Baruso in the slayings of the two Local 37 union officials.

Deputy Prosecutor Joanne Maida contends that Domingo, secretary-treasurer of the union, and Gene Viernes, dispatcher, were killed because their efforts to reform the union's hiring practices interfered with certain gam-

bling interests. This directly linked Baruso and Dictado to the murder.

SECRET WITNESS TAKES STAND

In the final phase of presenting its witnesses, the prosecution produced another secret witness September 8, who testified he spotted the defendants shortly after seeing one of the two victims, Silme Domingo, slumped on the sidewalk in front of the union office building.

Jaime Malabo, an 18-year old high school student, told the jurors he was driving to the union hall to find out whether his mother had been dispatched to one of the Alaska canneries.

Malabo said he knew the defendants and also Domingo through union activities. There can be no mistake, he said, that the three

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Convention delegate waits for panel presentation. AK Photo

FWC HITS MARCOS, REAGAN AND WAR

By ANNATESS ARANETA
Staff Writer

For the first time in many years the Filipino People's Far West Convention (FWC) formally criticized the Marcos government and called on Filipinos "not to be used as pawns" in legitimizing the regime during his scheduled U.S. visit this fall.

Two hundred delegates gathered at Seattle University September 4-6 for the FWC's 11th annual meeting, passed a resolution noting that "President Marcos, by holding lavish community gatherings may try to use the community in the U.S. to show that he has the support of Filipinos."

The convention also encouraged participation in protest activities being prepared for the visit by groups such as the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship.

A delegate noted that opposition to Marcos has been an "undeclared consensus for a number of conventions now, and the Philippine Conditions workshop has been one of the best attended," but workshop leaders did not push for formal resolution in previous years to accommodate the fear of some delegates.

Los Angeles' Bernardo Albano, who advocates "hearing the other side" said, "I am in full agreement with the resolution. It's a

Continued on page 8



Tony Dictado, third man arrested in the murders of Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes is alleged leader of "Tulisan" gang. (AK Photo)

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EDITORIALS/OPINIONS

NO FRIEND OF LABOR,
NO FRIEND OF PEACE

Last September 1, thousands of workers in New York turned their Labor Day parade into a stinging rebuke of President Reagan who was in the city to present an \$85 million check for a controversial highway project.

The protesting Labor Day celebrants had every right to be angry. Reagan is currently leading the most dramatic attack on workers and their living conditions in years. The U.S. Labor Department revealed that as of July, the real wages of U.S. workers have fallen by 2.9% over the past year. These figures represented the sharpest decline in over 25 years.

Blacks and other minorities are bearing the main burden of this onslaught against workers' standard of living, reflected in the astounding official figure of over 50% unemployment for Black youths. While the Reagan administration expresses "concern" over this figure, such utterances ring hollow when the racially selective nature of his cuts are exposed.

Reagan's plan includes slashing CETA funds by over 90%, cutting federal housing by 35%, reducing the food stamp program by 25%, cutting welfare by 11%, and easing restrictions on federal affirmative action programs. In all these cuts, the disproportionate number of people affected are Blacks and other minorities.

His other anti-labor actions include the cutting of several key occupational health and safety protections, the attempt to break a public workers' union, and the efforts to undermine the Davis-Bacon Act which has benefitted unions in federal contract work.

While assaulting labor and workers' living standards, Reagan is also pursuing almost frantic war preparations, pumping massive amounts of money into the defense budget. This turn towards war was recently underscored by the incidents over North Korea and the Libyan coast involving U.S. planes. Both incidents reflect Reagan's new style of "gunboat diplomacy." With the deployment of the MX missile and the production of the ghastly neutron bomb, Reagan is raising the threat to world peace on a dangerously new level.

Opposition to Reagan is mounting. Organized labor, for the first time in almost three decades has called for a national protest demonstration on September 19. It is hoped that this action will touch off other forms of opposition to Reagan's policies. What is clearly needed today is a popular movement that will challenge his attacks on working people and minorities as well as his drive to subvert world peace. □

What's In Store
for Juan Immigrant?

The Filipino community is growing very rapidly. Already Filipinos are the largest Asian minority group in California and while the Chinese community remains the largest U.S. Asian population, Filipinos show the largest growth rate, according to the 1980 census. Current official estimates putting Filipinos at 750,000 may only be a reflection of a larger figure—perhaps close to one million. This U.S. Filipino population is still being augmented by 30,000 to 40,000 new immigrants a year. The massiveness of Filipino immigration to the U.S. alone is of course, a telling indictment of the worsening economic, social and political state of affairs in the homeland.

While the expansion of the community is staggering, the statistics on this community's conditions are sobering. For example: 1) Only 0.9% of Filipino men earn \$10,000 or more for every one who is a college graduate while 2.4% of other U.S. men earn \$10,000 or more for every one that is a college graduate. Of all Filipino men, 15% are college graduates, compared to the national male average of 13%. 2) Twenty-seven percent of Filipino women are college graduates (more than in any group) but 56% have an income less than \$4,000. 3) Of all Filipino households, 28% live in overcrowded conditions. 4) Filipino families are receiving welfare at a ratio equal to the national average.

These data should dispel notions that Filipinos are an "exceptional minority" whose "professional skills" and higher education have somehow prevented them from experiencing the difficulties faced by other minorities. After the initial "immigrant's binge" with previously unreachable "stateside" goods becoming suddenly accessible—the *kayod* of daily life and the pressure to prove that one is as capable as anyone else assert themselves as hard facts.

There is no stronger barrier to the improvement of the Filipino minority's conditions than national and racial discrimination. The community is integrating into a society which assumes that one's thick accent or "strange" culture is a sure mark of one's inferior capacities. Even



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Gene and Silme,
From Wapato

I would like to subscribe to your paper, *Ang Katipunan*. I am enclosing a check for \$12.50 for the paper, plus a \$10 donation for the incurred expenses in response to Gene Viernes' and Silme Domingo's tragic slayings.

Judy Inay
Wapato, WA

He's Not Welcome
Here

If Marcos is really coming for a state visit in the fall, I hope he falls flat on his face before protests from both the Filipino and broader American community. The way I see it, there is no essential difference between him and other Third World puppet dictators of U.S. imperialism like Chun Do Hwan of South Korea, Pinochet of Chile or Duarte of El Salvador. To welcome him here would be a mockery of the true meaning of democracy. Not only must we not welcome Marcos; we must condemn Pres. Reagan's all-out support for this tyrant, for he uses American taxpayers' money to aid Marcos and exploit the Filipino people. No welcome to dictators!

Juan G. Frivaldo
San Francisco, CA

P.S. Wicks Geaga's editorial cartoons are terrific. They reflect good politics coupled with attention-getting, detail-conscious creativity. Right on, Wicks!

Salvador Morano
Long Beach, CA

Accounts Must Be
Settled

The killing of Iranian President Ali Rajai and his Prime Minister Bahonar should be clear warning to the Marcos dictatorship. The 60,000 Marcos threw into military stockades will be hard to forget by their relatives and friends. Nor the 150 persons "salvaged," those arrested but whose bodies were never found. Nor the thousands tortured.

The mysterious killings of Congressman Lingad, Assemblyman Nalundasan, newspaperman Tibo Mijares, the bombings of Plaza Miranda and Davao Cathedral, the burning of Jolo and many, many others will eventually have to be accounted for. As governor of Sorsogon, I was a victim of three assassination attempts by Marcos soldiers and leaders. In the second ambush, two of my companions in the car were shot dead beside me, three of us were seriously wounded. My body is marked with five scars.

Juan G. Frivaldo
San Francisco, CA

It Can Happen to Us

It is good that you wrote about the rounding up of Japanese Americans during the Second World War. I have been following the hearings by reading newspaper reports and I am disgusted not only by Senator Hayakawa's betrayal of his own ancestry but also by the testimony of rabid white racists and flag-waving American patriots. They argue that the jailing of thousands of innocent American citizens who happened to be of Japanese origin was perfectly in order because so-called national security was at stake. This can happen to our immigrant community, this can happen to us.

Boy Dalisay
San Jose, CA

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U.S.-born Filipino-Americans face the prevalent assumption that by virtue of their brown skin and different physical features "they must not be from here" and hence, cannot be equal to other Americans.

The Filipino exodus is headed straight into this seriously flawed social setting. Furthermore, the road to equality is not getting any smoother. Social programs that have aided minorities such as affirmative action, bilingual education, CETA, etc.—all gained by the civil rights movement led by the Black community—are being dramatically cut. This assault is accompanied by renewed assertions of white supremacy and American national superiority by groups such as the Klan, the Birchers and the moral majority.

This increasingly hostile climate will heighten the

largely immigrant community's insecurities and will tend to make it recoil into a passive acceptance of its conditions. But non-involvement will not make things any better.

Thus, the challenge facing progressive Filipino leaders is to make the community realize that there simply is no way to equality other than to cast timidity aside, organize, and participate in political action. There is no lack of other communities that are in the same boat, with whom Filipinos who are concerned about their present and future in America can join forces. The Filipino minority has not been visible as a political and social force despite its ever increasing size. Now is the time to emerge from the shadows. □

FILIPINO COMMUNITY NEWS

Play Depicts Filipino Labor Struggles in Hawaii

HONOLULU, HI—How will Hawaii's Filipino community learn about the labor struggles waged by the early Filipino plantation workers?

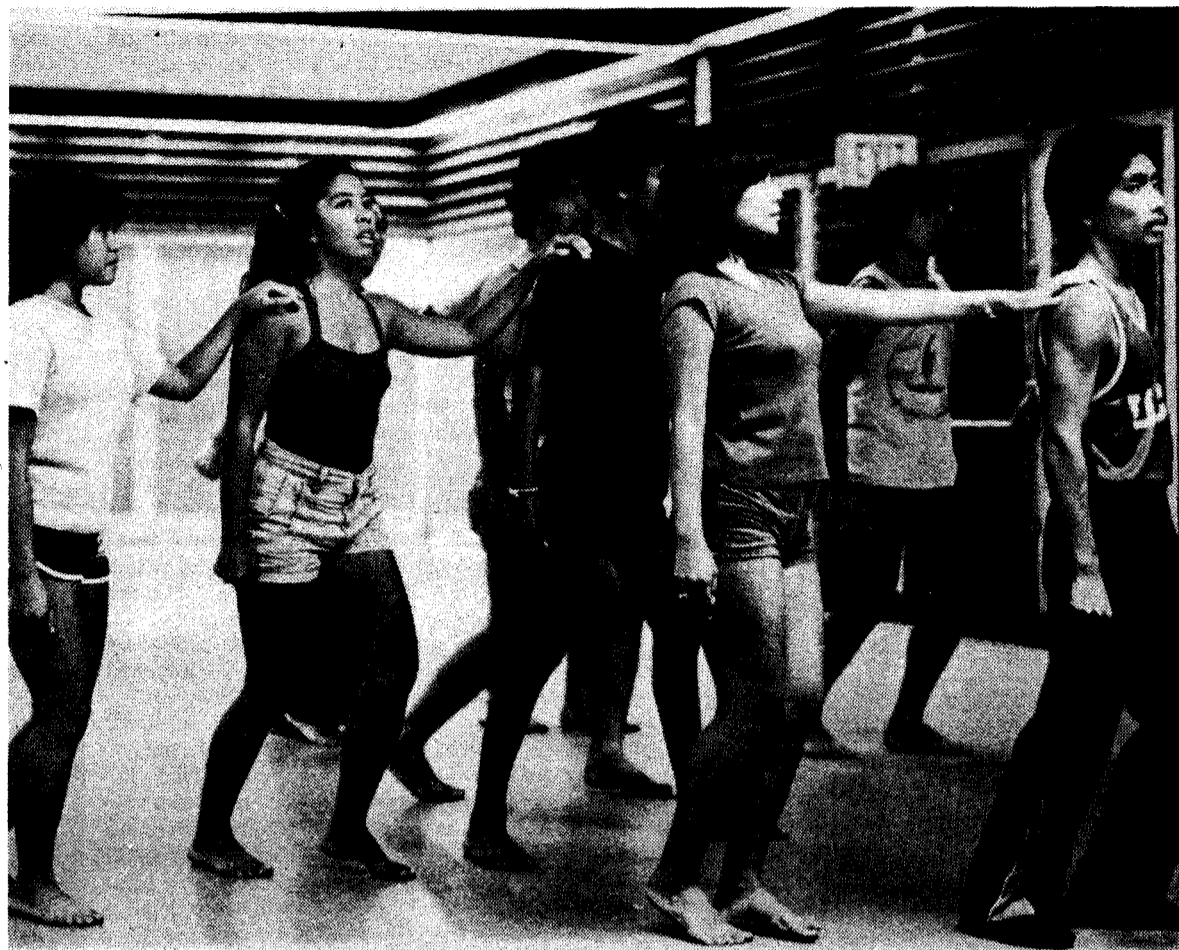
"Ti Mangyuna: Those Who Led the Way," is a play depicting the lives of Filipino workers brought to Hawaii in the early 1900s. As a major contribution to the events commemorating the 75th anniversary of the arrival of Filipinos in Hawaii, the play will bring alive this often forgotten history to thousands of Hawaii's residents.

Such a popular presentation of a people's history is needed to counter widespread distortions of the Filipino experience in Hawaii. For beneath the seemingly idyllic rural plantation settings of 1900 Hawaii, there seethed a discontent and frustration from broken promises and shattered dreams.

Labor organizing and unionization were the expressions of this bitter struggle between Filipino workers and the plantation system. *Ti Mangyuna* unfolds this drama through the story of the *Vibora Luzviminda*, the secret Filipino union that led the 1937 strike in Hawaii. This struggle, primarily of Filipino plantation workers, helped forge unity with workers of other nationalities and planted the seeds for the formation of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) in Hawaii.

COMMUNITY UNDERTAKING

"We view this play as a community effort," said Helen Tori-



The cast of *Ti Mangyuna* rehearses a scene from the play.

bio, co-coordinator of the *Ti Mangyuna* Support Committee of Oahu.

"After all, the project is essentially about the history of our community, history which not very many Filipinos know about today," Toribio added.

Among the community organizations around the state enthusiastically supporting the play are: the 75th Anniversary Commission,

United Filipino Community Council, National Filipino Immigrant Rights Organization (NFIRO) Hawaii, and Sariling Gawa Youth Organization.

The most active support comes from the 25,000-member ILWU Local 142, whose rank-and-file is largely Filipino. Considered the biggest ILWU local in the whole country, Local 142 officials are working closely with organizers

of the theater production in coordinating the tour of the play in islands where many sugar and pineapple plantation communities still exist.

Keeping to its tradition of developing local talent, Sining Bayan recruited the actors from the Hawaii Filipino community. Playing the lead characters are Joe Florendo, an attorney and co-coordinator of the NFIRO;

and Teresa Ozoa, an English instructor. Others in the cast include high school and college students, social workers, laborers, and office workers.

TOUR NEEDS FUNDING

Funding for *Ti Mangyuna* is partially provided by grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and Arts, and the Cooke Foundation.

The most valuable contributions by far, are the in-kind donations by the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), the cast, the ILWU, and community people who give their time, energy and talents to the play. Additional funds are being solicited from a tax-deductible patron drive.

A special grant from the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities (HCH) will sponsor discussions around the play's content.

"Through the HCH discussions, we hope to generate interest in the community about our history and spark discussion about social changes in Hawaii," Toribio explained.

Toribio said the tour, estimated to reach 6,000 people, "attempts to revive the progressive tradition of the Filipino community and the need to continue that tradition."

The play opens October 3 at the Farrington High School Auditorium in Kalihi, Oahu, followed by 13 performances in the islands of Kauai, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai. □

Interim Permits for Nurses Still Stand

Nurses practicing on interim permits can continue to do so, despite a cloudy August 26 intended court decision issued in San Francisco.

The intended decision, yet to be finalized by Judge Jay Pfothenhour, did not reverse the California Board of Registered Nursing's (BRN) action extending the interim permits after the February 1981 licensure exams. Yet the judge criticized actions of both the defendants and plaintiffs in the case.

On one hand, Pfothenhour's judgement stated that the defendants, the BRN, acted outside the parameters of the law by extending interim permits and ignoring test results. On the other hand, he invalidated the stand of the plaintiffs, the Deans and Directors of Baccalaureate and Higher Degree Programs, in bringing suit against the Board.

The plaintiffs, according to Judge Pfothenhour, are not parties "beneficially interested" in the case. "No harm or damage will result to any plaintiff from the action of the Board" read the intended decision.

Pfothenhour claims he would have moved on a writ of mandate to reverse the Board's action had it been patients who filed the suit. To date, no patient complaint has



Biased nursing exams have become the target of protests.

been made. In addition, claims by the Deans and Directors as well as the California Nurses Association that the permittees are incompetent as nurses based on their failure of the licensure exam have yet to be proven.

ORIGINS OF LAWSUIT

The Deans and Directors sued

the Board following the Board's decision to suspend finalization of test results and extend interim permits of examinees who scored lower than 350 in the February exam. The extension is good until October 1, 1981.

Based on an "adverse impact" report issued by the Department of Consumer Affairs in Decem-

ber 1980, the Board said it could not fail any nurse until the exam was proven to be valid and job-related.

Meanwhile, the Board set up special committees to study the exam. One study, the Goodfellow report, found the exam "not valid," noting it was unclear what the exam tested. Results on another study on job-relatedness of the exam will be issued in October.

"The recent validity study which stated that the exam is not valid supports our case that the exam is not a good measure of these nurses' competence," noted Charlotte Fishman of the Immigration Law Clinic.

WEAK ARGUMENTS

The court considered speculative the arguments put forth by Lorraine Williams of San Jose Hospital, that hospitals would suffer by having so-called "incompetent nurses." The court established that no harm was done to patient care, and if hospitals did not want to have interim permittees work their wards, hospitals could pursue other alternatives.

Another weak argument forwarded by a plaintiff, Fay Bowers, dean of San Jose State School of

Nursing, was that "students have to observe interim permittees and may learn from bad example." The court found her statements to be based on presumptions and established that no harm was really done to the nursing curriculum.

CASE SKIRTS POLITICAL ISSUES

Bill Tamayo, an Asian Law Caucus attorney in the case, feels that although the issue of the Board not being within bounds of the statutes to extend interim permits was clarified, "the decision skirts the issue of the Board's right to exercise measures to uphold public policy against discrimination.

"Approximately 510 nurses in California stand to lose their permits, and deportation of many H-1 nurses could have followed immediately had the Board not taken action," explained Tamayo.

A final court decision will be released by the end of September. It may not be the same as the intended decision.

Meanwhile, the controversy over the discriminatory licensure exam will be reaching new heights by October when the job-relatedness study of the exam is issued. □

Filipino Warehousemen Face Company Harassment

By JESSICA ORDONA
San Francisco Correspondent

OAKLAND—While no formal charges have been filed against them, Filipino workers suspected of theft recently underwent various forms of company harassment, forcing many of them to resign out of fear and intimidation.

The incident occurred inside the Army and Navy Exchange Service, a company that services U.S. military bases all over the world. Some \$10,000 worth of warehouse goods were allegedly stolen last July and Filipino workers were targeted for investigation.

Of the 700 employed by the company, 200 are Filipinos many of whom work as warehousemen.

Despite the firing of two non-Filipino security guards who were caught breaking in the warehouse a week after the alleged incident, 14 Filipino workers were summarily rounded up by security forces from their homes and work-

sites without warrants and formal charges.

FILIPINOS 'GRILLED'

"In the middle of the day, I was picked up and questioned by the chief of security," stated one Filipino warehouseman who resigned as a result of this experience.

"I was grilled for eight hours straight. I was given no food, no break and no chance to protect my rights. My paycheck is also being withheld until the case is resolved."

"You Filipinos stick like glue," remarked the same chief security officer to another Filipino worker who also resigned last month. His paychecks, amounting to about \$1,400, are being withheld by management, not to be returned "until the case is fully resolved."

"I was implicated because I, as well as others, admitted to buying a car stereo and speakers stolen from the warehouse," related another Filipino worker whose apartment was ransacked in an effort

to find stolen goods.

"I chose to resign because termination is bad for my record. They promised they would help me if I returned the items back to them. After I did, what did they do? They threatened to deport me instead, and up to now, they're still withholding my paychecks!"

UNION CRIES FOUL

Rob Williamson, chief union steward of the American Federation of Government Employees, (AFGE), Local 1157 believed the security department's investigation "violated the rights of the employees."

"I couldn't understand what was going on. These are not people that don't come to work. They don't have any disciplinary problems, they're workers."

"If someone is in fact a thief, we don't care if you fire him. But, if you don't know he is a thief and you push him around and intimidate him until he ultimately resigns, then we just can't have

stuff like that happen. This is our position."

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE COMPANY

In the effort to resolve the problem of warehouse break-ins, the union has encouraged employee cooperation in supplying information that may assist the investigation.

But with the company one has to draw the line, Williamson added. He explained that with these incidents the company wanted to fingerprint everyone in the warehouse.

"We told them that we could not allow that," Williamson emphasized.

"We explained that we have to make sure that the rights of workers are protected."

"We often try to work things out, but we are forced to go outside to the Federal Labor Relations Authority and the National Labor Relations Board, groups that are supposed to be able to force compliance to federal regulations."

HEAVY TASK FOR THE UNION

The AFGE is currently trying to pursue legal means to correct the alleged injustices. For those workers who resigned, the union is trying to get them reinstated and their paychecks released.

Williamson stated, "I know that the company here is wrong, but it is a matter of proving it. As a union for federal government employees we are restricted. We have no right to strike."

But in spite of the limitations, "because this issue has been a blatant violation of people's rights, many Filipinos have come to us and are interested in joining our union," Williamson added.

In the case of Filipinos and other foreign nationals in the union has realized that "because they are immigrants and non-citizens they are easily intimidated."

But as Williamson declared in conclusion, "I don't care where you are from, a person has basic human and civil rights." □

Poor Wages, Working Conditions

Canada's Domestic Workers Fight for Rights

Special to the AK

VANCOUVER, CANADA—Every year, literally thousands of immigrants come to this country hoping for an opportunity to make a decent living as a domestic worker. However scores of these workers, almost all of them women, find themselves victims of abusive employers who subject them to low wages and poor working conditions.

Tasiana Caberos was one such worker when she arrived in this city on June 12, 1980. With a one year contract to work as a live-in domestic worker for a local Filipino couple, her stay became a bitter and frustrating experience.

LOW PAY, ILLEGAL EMPLOYER ACTIONS

Only after fleeing from her employer's house this past June 18 was she able to air her grievances. Filing a complaint against her employer with the Labor Standards Board in Vancouver, Tasiana reported how she had

been underpaid and subjected to very oppressive working conditions by her employer.

From July 15, 1980 to April 30, 1981 Tasiana reported that she was paid a mere \$100 as a monthly salary. British Columbia salary regulations for domestic workers state \$350 as the minimum monthly salary for that period. Regulations were changed in May, 1981, raising the minimum salary for domestics to \$450 a month.

Tasiana said that every payday, her employer wrote her a check for \$350. The employer would then accompany Tasiana to the bank and after she cashed the check, her employer would then take back \$250.

Tasiana conceded to this illegal scheme, fearing that if she didn't, her employer would have her deported or at least arrested by the police.

She further complained to the Board that she has not been paid for her work from May until June 18.

Tasiana's work day started at



Domestics in Canada won't put up with exploitation.

(Balita Photo)

5 a.m. every day and would last until her employers' bed time. Although British Columbia regulations for domestic workers allow two days off a week, Tasiana was lucky if her employer allowed her a few hours off on Saturdays.

CONSULATE REFUSES TO HELP

After Tasiana fled her employer's home, her belongings, including the necessary documents for her stay in Canada, were turned over to the Philippine Consulate by her employer.

Upon learning of this, Tasiana immediately called the Philippine Consulate to get back her belongings but was refused. For two weeks Tasiana pleaded with Consul Peralta to release her belongings but was rebuffed until a legal counsel from the Richmond Crisis Center accompanied her to the Consular office.

According to the legal counsel, Consul Peralta displayed an "uncooperative" stance towards Tasiana's plight. Although Consul Peralta conceded that his possession of Tasiana's belongings was an "act of confiscation," he nevertheless refused to account for why he failed to return them sooner.

HUNDREDS VICTIMIZED

Tasiana's story is but one example of the oppressive plight of foreign domestic workers in Canada.

Hundreds of other similar

cases go unreported either because the domestic does not know where to seek help or is too intimidated, fearing employer retaliation. Since their visa hinges on their being employed, a termination of employment could mean immediate deportation.

Every year thousands of immigrant women enter Canada on temporary employment authorizations to work as domestic workers: live-in baby sitters, housekeepers, maids, companions, etc. In 1980 alone 11,555 such immigrants came to Canada. A majority of these women come from the Philippines and Jamaica. Others are from countries in Western Europe.

Foreign domestic workers in Canada are not afforded the same rights that Canadian or permanent resident immigrant workers may have. Their minimum pay for example is merely half of the basic minimum wage for other workers.

Domestic workers are also not covered by the 8-hour law, vacation pay and overtime compensation are not afforded them. Regulations covering foreign domestic workers are by no means uniform; each province of Canada has its own set of regulations.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS

The oppressive plight of foreign domestic workers in Canada has caused many progressive groups

such as the Labor Advocacy and Research Association in Vancouver and the Intercede in Toronto to raise an outcry.

On June 8, eight groups and a coalition which included Intercede, LARA, the Ad Hoc Committee of Filipino Domestics for Permanent Landed Status and the Association of Filipino Patriots went to Ottawa, seat of the federal government, to meet with Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

In this meeting, recommendations were presented by the eight groups to Axworthy to allow foreign domestic workers to gain permanent resident status. Axworthy announced that he would make his decision by this fall.

Currently, a nationwide campaign is being undertaken to put pressure on Axworthy's office to allow domestics to gain landed immigrant status. The Ad Hoc Committee of Filipino Domestics in Toronto and the IAFP have brought this campaign into Toronto's Filipino community.

Fely Cusipag, IAFP spokesperson in Toronto announced that they are asking individuals and organizations in the community to sign the petitions and attend educational forums on the plight of domestic workers.

Likewise in Vancouver, the Committee for the Advancement of the Rights of Domestic Workers and the IAFP chapter in this city are undertaking the same campaign. □

Racist Ruling on Domestics Denounced

Filipino domestic workers in Canada are planning to picket the office of Minister of Immigration, Lloyd Axworthy, in Ottawa.

After promising the domestics easier access to stable immigration statuses, Axworthy imposed a regulation granting landed status only to those who have had "formal training" in their line of work. While his regulation benefits nannies and housekeepers from Europe, it easily excludes Filipino domestics (numbering 6,000) and those from the Caribbean.

Domestics maintain their working visas by renewing employment contracts annually. Their employment authorization however, could be jeopardized by an unfair, exploitative or

vindictive employer (see adjoining story).

The picket is being organized by the Toronto-based Ad Hoc Committee for Landed Status in Toronto. The committee has denounced "the racism explicit in the regulation." It is demanding landed immigrant status for all domestics regardless of training.

Along with the picket, a forum will be held in Vancouver. Several domestics and concerned community people are expected to attend.

Cenen Bagon, one of the organizers, said, "One of the difficulties of organizing domestics has been the individualized nature of their jobs. But once organized, they feel strong and know that it's the only way to go." □

September 22 Protests

Teach-ins to Mark 9th Year of Martial Rule



Rene Cruz

The anniversary of martial law will be marked with protests throughout the U.S. and Canada again this year—despite the sham lifting of Marcos' military rule in January.

The Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD) and the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN) announced that protest actions are being planned in 11 North American cities: Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Montreal, Sacramento, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, Vancouver, New York, and Washington, D.C.

In addition to pickets at Philippine Consulates on September 22, the highlight of this year's protests will be mass educational

teach-ins exposing the continued repression in the Philippines despite the lifting and focusing on increased U.S. support for Marcos as a major part of President Reagan's foreign policy.

REPRESSION CONTINUES AND WORSENS

Rene Cruz, CAMD National Coordinator explained, "Marcos has simply given a new name to his repressive regime.

"Repression of the Filipino people has continued and intensified: torture and salvaging has increased; freedom of speech, press and assembly remain illegal; poverty has intensified.

"If they thought that changing the name of martial law would prevent the protests, they are sorely mistaken. The protests will not stop until Marcos' rule has ended," Cruz said.

'MR. MARCOS GOES TO WASHINGTON'

The teach-ins, jointly sponsored by CAMD and PSN are the main events of this year's protests. A varied program of speakers, slide shows, and cultural presentations

will target Reagan's "open embrace" of Marcos and the implication of this policy has for the Philippines and for people in the U.S.

A new slide show, "Mr. Marcos Goes to Washington," will be premiered at the teach-in, tracing the build-up of Marcos' proposed state visit to the U.S. this fall. With photographs from recently arrived visitors to the Philippines, the slide show links the leak of the World Bank memo, the election of Ronald Reagan, the "normalization" scheme of Marcos and the massive protests of the boycott movement to the call for opposition to the Marcos visit.

Panel discussions will include speakers on the Philippines and Southeast Asia, El Salvador, and U.S. foreign policy.

U.S. INTERVENTION

According to Elaine Elinson, National Coordinator of PSN, "It is vital to understand the role that the Reagan administration has chosen for Marcos in the grand scheme of U.S. foreign policy.

In 1980 military assistance to

the Marcos dictatorship totaled \$158 million. In addition, another \$928.5 million in loans went to the Philippines. It is anticipated that the Philippines will be getting \$100 million per year for the next five years," Elinson said.

Directly following Marcos' "victory" in the June presidential election, U.S. Vice President George Bush stated, "We stand by you sir. We love your adherence to democratic principles and democratic processes, we won't leave you in isolation."

"The panel will show what this new, open support for Marcos means for U.S. military build-up around the globe and the consequences of domestic cutbacks on social services for people in the U.S.," Elinson concluded.

APPEAL FOR ACTION

The teach-ins will also feature photo displays, literature tables, food sales, and cultural presentations.

The September 22 events will inform and mobilize supporters to oppose the Marcos visit later this fall.

Local CAMD and PSN chap-



Elaine Elinson

ters are gathering thousands of signatures on petitions to Congress to protest the visit.

Cruz encouraged all those opposed to repression in the Philippines to participate in the September 22 protests, adding "We must take action against efforts of the Reagan administration to legitimize the Marcos dictatorship. We will not sit quietly by while U.S. tax dollars are being used to torture and murder the Filipino people."

SEE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS ON PAGE 8

Phil. Mayor Fights World Bank in D.C.

By WALDEN F. BELLO
Congress Task Force

An opposition mayor and outspoken critic of the Marcos regime stunned World Bank officials when he strongly argued against a Marcos-endorsed bank project.

Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel, Jr., the controversial, outspoken opposition mayor of Cagayan de Oro City brought his case against the World Bank to Washington, D.C. on August 31, 1981.

Pimentel's target was a Bank-financed project which seeks to "upgrade" slum-dwellers' residential sites and rent them to their

occupants. The mayor told Bank officials that he wanted his city released from its obligation to sink \$60 million into the project, which is being implemented by the Bank and the National Housing Authority (NHA).

'ONEROUS CONTRACT'

"Cagayan de Oro has an annual budget of only ₱30 million," Pimentel told the Bank. "The terms of the contract are clearly onerous, since we have so many other needs to fill than paying for a project that is meant to benefit a small number of residents.

"The project was initiated in

1978, before Pimentel and his opposition slate were elected to office in the January 1980 local elections.

Pimentel also warned the Bank officials that the project will ultimately displace its supposed beneficiaries, who will end up paying ₱120-130 a month for the upgraded sites.

"Many of these poor people," he asserted, "even now default on the ₱15-20 a month that they pay the landowners. How does the Bank expect them to afford the ₱120 monthly payments? I don't want to be placed in the position of having to evict them when they default."

Among the high-level Bank officers Pimentel confronted in two two-hour long conferences were Steven O'Brien, head of the Bank's Philippine program; Inder Sud, chief of the Urban Projects' East Asia division; and Amin Ramadan of the East Asia Programs staff.

Pimentel was accompanied by John Kavanaugh, an economist with the United Nations in Geneva; Matthew Rothschild, associate editor of the *Multinational Monitor*; and Julio Sanchez, the mayor's administrative assistant. The meetings with the World Bank were arranged by the Congress Task Force.

THREATS ISSUED BY WORLD BANK

At a press conference the next day, September 1, Pimentel told about 40 reporters and the World Bank staffers that Bank official Inder Sud had made the threat that other World Bank urban projects in Cagayan de Oro would be "affected" by his opposition to the slum-upgrading effort.

"I don't care what they do," Pimentel asserted defiantly. "They cannot silence my opposition. If any World Bank project goes against the interests of the people of Cagayan de Oro, I will oppose it."

refusing to leave their hotel rooms, fearing the demonstrators "might explode a bomb."

A disguised PSN member ferreted a basketful of fortune cookies to the banquet hall. As one mayor broke a cookie in half, he was stunned by the inscription, which read: "Marcos, Hitler, Diktador, Tuta!"

For two hours, the mayors stared at each other nervously, as chants of "Marcos Mayors, Philippine Traitors!" reverberated through the windows.

Tensions mounted when the demonstration ended, with some mayors anticipating demonstrators "would storm the hotel."

"These mayors have been so distant for so long they can't imagine that militant but peaceful demonstrations are possible!" declared CAMD National Coordinator Rene Cruz.

"Because we consistently hounded them at every opportunity we could get," Cruz remarked, "these mayors will see for themselves that the anti-dictatorship movement is very much alive and well in the states!" □

PROTEST MARS MAYORS' 'GRADUATION'

BERKELEY—A rousing protest by anti-Marcos groups marred the visiting Filipino mayors' August 28 graduation banquet.

Sponsored by the University of California's Institute of Urban and Regional Development, the USAID (Agency for International Development) -financed seminar was attended by 22 mayors.

At the graduation banquet held in their honor at the Durant Hotel where they were billeted, the mayors were visibly irked by picketers representing the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN), the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD), and the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP).

Chanting "As you eat your second course, how many prisoners taken by force?" the demonstrators put a damper on the event. Visibly upset, the mayors glared at the demonstrators through huge glass windows.

A tense atmosphere immediately set in, with the mayors' wives



Aquilino Pimentel at a press conference after meeting with World Bank officials. (CTF Photo)

The Philippine mayor also informed the press that Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos recently used his opposition to the project as one of the excuses to oust Pimentel from office in July 1981. Gen. Gaudencio Tobias, head of the National Housing Authority (NHA), had earlier recommended that Pimentel be expelled for opposing the project.

Marcos backed down, however, and reinstated Pimentel when 10,000 citizens of Cagayan de Oro staged the biggest demonstration in the history of the city in support of the man elected to office with 75% of the votes cast in the local elections of 1980.

"Maybe, the World Bank also wanted to see me ousted," he remarked.

PROJECT REEXAMINED

In response to Pimentel's charges, the Bank officials admitted that they had no updated figures on the costs and other economic impacts of the project. They also promised the mayor that the project would be subjected to thorough review.

"We have embarked on something that looked quite good three or four years ago," conceded Philippine program chief Steven

O'Brien. "Since then, a number of things have changed, like increased costs of land and materials—all of which have produced a set of circumstances which we now have to reconsider... we should reexamine our basic assumptions and current facts for anticipating costs and benefits. If the project is too expensive, then we should scale down costs."

He concluded, "We should be on the side of rationality not politics."

East Asia staffer Amin Ramadan also promised that all of Pimentel's suggestions and assertions would be communicated forcefully by the Bank to the National Housing Authority, which the mayor accused of turning a deaf ear to him.

In addition to meeting with the World Bank and holding the press conference, Pimentel also presented his case at a televised meeting with congressional aides, church lobbyists, and human rights activists on August 31, and at a Filipino community forum on August 29. The well-attended events were co-sponsored by the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN), Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD), and the Congress Task Force (CTF). □

'We had dreams . . .'

Manongs Still Toil as Farmworkers

By BECKY VILLONES
San Jose Correspondent

Seventy-one year old Victor Buancanan of Walnut Creek breathed heavily as he descended the steps of the twenty-foot ladder leaned against an old and gnarled pear tree.

Straining from the weight of the bag bulging with pears, Manong Victor finally planted his feet on the ground. "Another bin filled," he smiled to himself. "Five today...not bad for an old-timer like me," he said proudly.

Calling it a day, Manong Victor gathered his things and plodded slowly toward his car, looking every day of his seventy-one years.

Victor Buancanan is one of thousands of elderly Filipinos, still toiling in back-breaking labor among the agricultural fields of California's Central Valley.

Sitting on the rickety bench made by one of the manongs, I look at the smiling faces around me. Their stories tell me of the deep scars they have in their hearts from the sufferings they have endured.

POOR LIVING CONDITIONS

They live in broken-down houses, in old camps on the ran-

ches, in run-down motel rooms. Some can barely walk. Some are sick and most of the time, these manongs are very lonely. They depend on each other for help, company and camaraderie.

Fidel Samson, 80 years old and nearly blind complained, "The medfly keeps me from working. We don't pack grapes anymore. Everything from Lodi goes to the winery."

Prior to grape picking, Manong Fidel picked pears at Dorsey Ranch in Walnut Grove.

Hobbling around the communal kitchen, he leaned over the sink where he scaled a fish for lunch. "If we don't work tomorrow, then I will go to the *sabong*. Maybe my rooster will win!" he said with a twinkle in his eyes.

Many of these manongs spend their free time in cockfights, fishing, occasional trips to Reno, gardening and playing cards. They socialize with each other, reminiscing the old days and collectively discuss the problems of survival.

Guillermo Cuenca, 92, said, "Most of us get only \$250 to \$350 pension. We pay \$100 for a room, and the little we have left we try to live on. So we work as long as our bodies aren't sick."

Seventy-year old Perto Gum-agay who came to California in



Elderly manongs, many in their 70s and 80s, continue to work California's farmlands.

1926, nurtured a life-long dream of marrying and having his own children. With a pained expression on his face, he shared his story:

"I went home to Siquijor five years ago to find a wife. I married a young lady there, which made me very happy.

"I came back to Walnut Grove to prepare for her arrival. Then I got letters from her saying she cannot come to the USA.

"I sent her money regularly, but I was getting worried. Then, I went back to Siquijor to fetch her, only to find she has another man."

The anguish he suffered has added many years to his

face, and the pain was reflected in his eyes.

"Maybe I am lucky I have no wife," he rationalized, "because I'm too old to work all the time. But it is lonely without a family and children."

I looked around the rooming house they call home, the communal living room with bare furnishings—a few old metal chairs and scarred pots and pans.

"I'm glad you came," said Paulino Ganub of Walnut Grove, who looked every bit of his ninety years. "No one comes to see us. I get scared sometimes, because bad men come here and beat me up and steal my money. Flores

tries to help, but he is also very old."

BROKEN DREAMS

Domingo Manticahon, a 65-year old resident of Isleton leaned back in his chair and frowned as he remembered his early days in California.

Yes, in day," he said to me, "we were so many—the young Pinoy who came to this country in the 20's and 30's. Most of us were about 16 to 20 years old. And oh, the big dreams we brought with us from the Philippines! Some came to go to school, like me. Many more came to earn money to help their poor families back home.

"But life in America was no dream. We worked, we sweated, we bled but we could only earn little money. Why did I leave everything I loved to suffer in this place called America?"

Despite their enormous contributions in building California's multi-billion dollar agribusiness industry, these elderly pioneers remain all but forgotten in the backroads of the Central Valley. They exist as a living testament to the system which for years condemned them to a meager existence, and which even today, continues to oppress them. □

Murder Trial . . .

Continued from page 1

were the people he recognized as he drove in front of the union headquarters.

"I saw Silme in front sitting up, holding his stomach. He was on the sidewalk and he was yelling for help," Malabo told the jurors. He then saw Guloy and Ramil shortly after that.

"I was going to honk but I decided not to because they were walking kind of fast," Malabo stated. "But I don't know if they saw me. Ben (Guloy) was carrying a bag."

Malabo said he was driving about five miles per hour and kept going but looked in his rear view mirror.

"Jimmy and Ben were crossing the street to go to Jimmy's car," he stated. "I saw Silme still there. He looked at me and he was yelling at me. I could see his face. I couldn't hear him because the windows were rolled up and the radio was on. Then, I saw two firemen coming up and Silme reel back and I saw a lot of blood.

"I was scared. I thought, 'Oh no, there's something going on here!'"

Malabo then went to a friend's house and told him what he had seen, mentioning Ramil and Guloy.

"They told me to shut my mouth. They are scared, and I am scared, too."

Defense attorneys Tony Meyers and James Grubb tried to discredit Malabo's statements, by linking him with a supposedly rival Filipino gang, the Unggoy (Monkeys).

Malabo contended he never heard of Unggoy or Tulisan until he read a recent news account about the groups. But he conceded that two friends promised to

provide him protection if he told police what he had seen on the day of the murders.

He refused to disclose addresses of friends and relatives he talked to because he feared for their safety.

"I don't want my mom to...I don't want somebody to go down and talk to her about me and

prosecution's "missing link."

According to firefighter Frank Urpman, Domingo was still conscious and coherent in his speech despite his critical condition. When Urpman asked who shot him, Domingo replied: "Jim Ramil and Ben Guloy."

Urpman spelled the names phonetically on a piece of paper



Cindy Domingo updates FWC delegates on the Seattle murder trial. "Maybe do something to her," he said.

DYING DECLARATION BACKED

Malabo, being the only witness, other than the dying Domingo, who placed Ramil and Guloy at the scene of the crime minutes after the shooting, provides the

(Ben Galloy and Jim Rammo) maintained under intense cross-examination that he heard the names correctly as those of the accused.

Defense attorneys maintained that Domingo's dying declaration was inadmissible due to his "deteriorating mental and physical condition." They concluded that

Domingo therefore identified the wrong people.

However, medical personnel and family members repeatedly emphasized that Domingo was "alert and conscious" during the three times he identified the defendants.

TULISAN LEADER CHARGED

Meanwhile, the alleged head of a Seattle gang known as Tulisan was arrested September 1 and accused of causing the union leaders' death "with premeditated intent."

Fortunato L. "Tony" Dictado, 28, is being held at King County Jail on charges of two counts of aggravated murder. Bail was set at \$750,000.

According to the court documents, Dictado had "an explosive argument with Viernes over new union dispatch policies to Alaska. The seniority policy would have barred most Tulisan members. Dictado then threatened to kill Viernes.

Maida said that Ramil informed Robert San Pablo, foreman of a Dillingham cannery, the day before the shootings, that "Tony (Dictado) is going to kill Viernes tomorrow."

Sgt. Don Cameron of the Seattle police homicide unit said authorities do not believe Dictado pulled the trigger, but that he arranged the shootings.

Prosecution witnesses are being kept in protective custody because of their fear of Dictado. Maida said Dictado has threatened to kill San Pablo and has bragged that he shot a certain Jessie Barber in 1979, and Rudy Nazario, former union dispatcher, this year.

The Committee for Justice for Domingo and Viernes stated Dictado's arrest may lead to new witnesses coming forward with more information, since his arrest weakens the atmosphere of intim-

idation encouraged by gangsters.

BARUSO TAKES FIFTH

Also strengthening the prosecution's conspiracy theory was Baruso's formal testimony.

Earlier vowing to "clear my name in the courtroom," Baruso invoked the fifth amendment 109 times as he took the stand. This further sparked suspicion about his involvement in the murders.

Even with the question, "Mr. Baruso, are you a member of Local 37?", Baruso replied: "I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of self-incrimination."

"While taking the fifth amendment does not mean a reflection of guilt," stated Committee for Justice spokesperson Elaine Ko, "Baruso has failed to clear anything up as to his possible involvement in the murders."

"His silence is an indication that he is hiding something and is therefore blocking our efforts in finding justice in this case," Ko added.

The defense began presenting their alibi witnesses September 10, and a jury verdict is expected the week of September 14.

Meanwhile, support for the Committee for Justice continued to gain momentum.

Over 200 community people attended the September 11 trial update and cultural evening sponsored by the Committee.

Cindy Domingo, sister of slain union activist Silme and Steering Committee member, urged supporters to continue their vigilance in getting to the bottom of the murders.

"While we have accomplished much in the period following the slayings," Domingo noted, "and we feel optimistic of the outcome of the trial, we must prepare to continue and expand our justice efforts."

"In fact, our tasks are not over, they have just begun. We will not rest until full justice is served," she concluded. □

DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. OKs Invasion by S. Africa

Angola Defends Its Borders

By VINCE REYES
Staff Writer

Since late July, the apartheid government of South Africa has launched a massive attack on Angola, the proportions of which rival the 1975-76 invasion.

Barely reported in the Western press, the fighting escalated August 23 when South Africa launched air and heavy artillery strikes over the entire southern zone of Angola, targetting military posts in Xangongo.

Two days later, ground troops supported by tanks, helicopters and air support invaded Kunene province, threatening to take control over the entire southern region. Pretoria is now concentrating an attack on Juila, a key transportation center which links up the southeast and western portions of Angola.

Casualties have been high as scores of civilians have been killed or wounded by napalm, fragmentation and chemical bombs. The Angolan government has appealed from its capitol of Luanda to all humanitarian organizations, support groups and the United Nations Disability Relief Fund to assist the tens of thousands of refugees suffering from the invasion.

Angola has also called upon the Organization of African States (OAS) to help defeat the South African invaders. Meanwhile, Luanda has received messages of indignation and solidarity from all over the world condemning Pretoria's actions.

Although South Africa claims it is beginning to withdraw its forces back into Namibia after



South African troop carriers press toward attack on Xangongo.

(Guardian Photo)

their 120 mile penetration, Angolan Defense Minister Col. Pedro Maria Tonha stated,

"We are continuing to consolidate our position; we shall continue to fight. They are continuing to bomb our positions."

U.S. VETOS
U.N. RESOLUTION

Giving Pretoria the green light to proceed in its attack, the U.S. killed an Aug. 31 resolution by the United Nations Security Council which would have condemned South Africa's invasion and its use of Namibia to launch the attack. The resolution also demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Pretoria's troops.

"The U.S. veto," stated Angolan delegate Elsieo de Figuerido, "can be seen by Africa and the third world as nothing short of support for South Africa's racism, South Africa's flouting of UN resolutions, South Africa's disregard for human dignity and life."

Charles Lichenstein, the acting U.S. delegate declared that "The U.S. had to vote against the resolution because it places blame solely on South Africa for the escalation of violence." Lichenstein tried to blame "foreign combat forces in Angola, particularly the large Cuban force, and the provision of Soviet originated arms to SWAPO."

SWAPO, the South West

African People's Organization, is recognized by the United Nation's as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Trying to portray SWAPO as a "terrorist" organization, the U.S. State Department said South Africa's invasion must be understood "in the context" of SWAPO's attacks into Namibia from Angola. However it has been the South African government and not SWAPO which continues an illegal armed occupation of Namibia, contrary to U.N. resolutions on the territory. SWAPO's military actions have been recognized as a legitimate response to an illegal South African occupation.

For its part, Cuba has extended

military assistance to Angola since 1975, in response to an invasion by Pretoria in that year. Since that time, Cuba has maintained fraternal relations with Luanda, and no Cuban troops have been reported in the latest fighting.

U.S. ALLIES WITH
SOUTH AFRICA

In August, a major U.S. policy speech delivered by Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker outlined Washington's position of openly allying with the apartheid regime:

"The Reagan administration," stated Crocker, "has no intention of destabilizing South Africa in order to curry favor elsewhere."

He further explained that the administration would maintain "neutrality" on issues arising between blacks and whites. At the risk of alienating black Africa, the U.S. would "build a more constructive relationship with South Africa, one based on shared interests, persuasion and improved communication."

The U.S. veto of the UN resolution condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola was the clearest manifestation of this new alliance. Closer to home, the White House refused to condemn apartheid and allowed the South African rugby team, the Springboks, into the U.S. for a tour.

In New Zealand, massive protests denounced the rugby team's presence in that country. The Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour (SART) promised massive U.S. protests to denounce South Africa's apartheid regime. □

Angola's Revolution

After Victory—More Struggles

Angola shares the same history of most African nations, having had its natural resources pillaged and its population decimated by Western colonization and the slave trade.

The Portugese who ruled Angola for nearly 500 years put the population to work at the most menial backbreaking jobs with little or no pay in order to export precious crops and minerals out of the country for Portugal's profit.

The abysmal poverty created under colonial oppression led to a largely illiterate population, high infant mortality, rampant disease and starvation. Uprisings and organized movements for independence were met with brutal force as people were hunted, imprisoned and executed for opposing Portugal's colonial rule.

Like other African nations, Angola became part of the anti-colonial movement which swept the continent after World War II.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led the liberation struggle from 1956. After almost 20 years of political and military struggle, independence was won in November of 1975.

This struggle for independence was bitterly contested as rival groups—the CIA-backed FNLA

and the South African-supported UNITA—took up arms against the MPLA. When the fledgling Angolan republic was invaded by South African troops, Cuba sent volunteers to aid the embattled MPLA.

The U.S., emerging from the Vietnam War and Watergate, could only watch in dismay as the South African invasion was crushed. Cuba, for its role, gained prestige internationally in helping to defeat the apartheid

regime and the CIA-backed mercenaries.

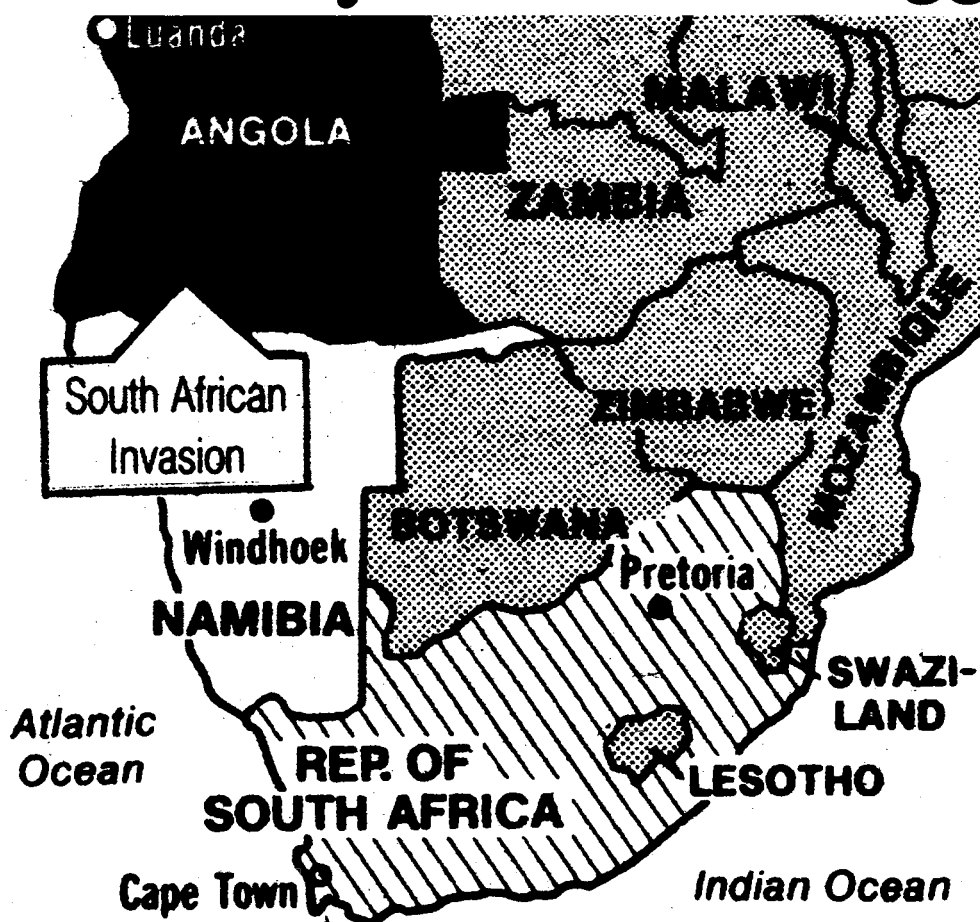
While disposing of colonial rule and securing independence was a monumental task, maintaining that freedom has been an even keener challenge.

Since the first hour of its successful revolution, Angola has had to defend its southern border from constant attacks by South African troops and their mercenaries.

Pretoria, internationally notorious for its apartheid rule with only 1 million whites dominating 20 million black Africans, is increasingly threatened by the presence of independent black African nations on its borders. To the racist government, these countries serve to inspire the black South African population to seek majority rule.

South Africa's unrelenting attacks on Angola and its continued occupation of Namibia are Pretoria's warning to any internal liberation movement.

Angola, while trying to overcome centuries of colonialism, continues to see its struggle as part of the African people's fight for liberation. Fraternal relations with the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) which is fighting South Africa's occupation of Namibia, have led to numerous armed clashes with Pretoria's troops. The latest invasion of Angola by South Africa is a continuing of that conflict, one now openly fueled by the Reagan administration. □



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FWC HITS MARCOS, REAGAN AND WAR . . .



Ade Domingo

"Cultural night's" cast and FWC organizers sing "Solidarity Forever" at curtain call.

(AK Photo)

Continued from page 1

good resolution."

The FWC has become an educational institution which provides active Filipinos political updates and enables them to "exchange notes on the struggle of the Filipino community for equality.

FRESH CHANGES

The anti-Marcos resolution was only one of many new things that marked this year's gathering. Panels and floor discussion dominated the event, instead of the more dispersed workshops that prevailed in previous years.

Panels ranged from "The Changing Face of the Filipino Community: Today's Political Priorities" to the effects of "Reaganomics" on the minorities which was addressed by Dr. Pio de Cano and housing leader Bob Cruz, among others.

Other community leaders such as Atty. Bill Tamayo and Local 37's David Della addressed such issues as "Filipinos and Labor" and the defense of immigrant rights as an "anti-racist struggle." Also notable in the panels was the presence of representatives from the

Salvadoran and Black communities and anti-war groups.

"I like the new format," said Josefina Villones, a regular FWC participant from Sacramento. "It is educational and keeps people alert."

WAR AND CUTBACKS

Keynote speaker, Elaine Ko, a prominent Seattle housing rights activist set a tone which would run like a thread throughout the panels and the three-day discussions. Ko noted the emphasis on defense spending by the Reagan administration, and scored its impact on the poor and minorities in the U.S.

"The U.S. government cannot build up for wars abroad without tightening things at home both politically and economically, she explained. "Cutbacks on social programs in the name of social austerity are highly racialized," Ko stated. "They do not hit us all equally. Minorities are disproportionately hit the hardest."

CAMD Congress Task Force director Walden Bello, speaking on U.S. foreign policy and its significance to U.S. Filipinos,

cited El Salvador as a "test-case for Reagan's "aggressive warmongering abroad."

Supporting the El Salvador struggle brings us that much closer to victory in the Philippines. If U.S. intervention is defeated in one part of the world, intervention in other parts of the world will weaken," he emphasized.

Dr. Edwin Almirol, prominent academician said that the Filipino experience in America is a history of "being excluded." Rene Cruz, *Ang Katipunan* editor who joined Almirol in the panel "The Changing Face of the Filipino Community," said this discrimination is going to "grow worse now that Reagan is aiming his social austerity program directly at minorities."

TRIBUTE TO SLAIN UNION LEADERS

The Seattle convention was dedicated to Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes who were murdered in their Local 37 office June 1 as their efforts to reform the graft-ridden union was picking up steam.

Ade Domingo, Silme's mother and co-coordinator of the con-

vention said, "I am here to do what Gene and Silme started . . . the last discussion I had with Silme was about the FWC."

The Art and Literature workshop sponsored a resolution granting the slain leaders the Carlos Bulosan Award for their research and writing on the history of labor organizing in the Alaskan canneries. The convention also endorsed the work of the Committee for Justice for the slain activists.

A multi-media presentation, "Tagapaglikha" drew some 150 additional people during the convention's "cultural night."

A slideshow poignantly depicted Filipino immigration and labor organizing in Seattle. It ended on the reform movement led by Viernes and Domingo as pictures of their activities flashed on screen. Moved, the audience stood up and sang "Solidarity Forever," a popular union song. It would be sung several times during the convention.

'EDUCATIONAL AND ENTERTAINING'

This year's participants praised the Seattle organizers for "a truly

mind-broadening time," as one delegate put it. "Not to mention the excellent accommodations, salmon dinners and all, for a reasonable fee."

Dyna Jaidando, designer of this year's convention logo and a new participant said "It was educational as well as entertaining."

Denise Palicte, an FWC veteran said "People are taking the convention and its accomplishments more seriously. I'm excited about the next convention. I believe most of the L.A. delegates will get involved." Los Angeles was voted the site for next year's gathering.

Several endorsements were read to the delegates. One from Washington governor John Spellman also declared the convention weekend "Filipino - American Days." Arlene Oki from Mayor Charles Royer's Office read the proclamation. Messages of support came from the Church Council of Seattle and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) international office. □

CAMD-PSN PROTEST ACTIVITIES

Schedule

- Come to the teach-in
- Join the picket
- Sign the Protest Petition
- Circulate a Protest Statement
- Send in a financial donation
- Write a letter to your local paper condemning the proposed Marcos state visit

For more information, contact your local CAMD or PSN chapter:

CHICAGO

TEACH-IN: Sept. 26, 7p.m.
606 S. Ashland (Church)

Speakers:

Speakers: Dr. Quintin Young; Congressman Harok Washington; Eddie Escultura, KDP; Donny Davis Counselor; Leo Constantino, MFP.

PICKET: Sept. 22

Philippine Consulate

For more info: (313) 989-4566/Eddie or Chibu

NEW YORK

TEACH-IN: Sept. 27, 1-5 p.m.

Washington Square Church

PICKET: Sept. 22

For more info: (212) 429-1550/Armin
565-7539/Andy

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TEACH-IN: Oct. 3, 1-6 p.m.

PICKET: Sept. 22, 12 noon

DuPont Circle (near Philippine Consulate Offices)

For more info call: (301) 933-5239/Jon; 797-9704/Cathi

SEATTLE

For more info: (206) 725-4368/Leni; 323-2614/Lee

SAN FRANCISCO

TEACH-IN: Sept. 26, 2-6 p.m.

St. Anthony Church/Army and Folsom Sts.

PICKET: Sept. 22, 12 noon

Philippine Consulate

447 Sutter Street

For more info: (415) 239-4721/Wilma; 621-2493/Hilary

SACRAMENTO:

TEACH-IN: Sept. 26, 12-5 p.m.

PICKET: Sept.

For more info: (916) 965-4736/Cyn; 428-4415

LOS ANGELES:

For more info: (213) 613-1519/Greg

HAWAII:

For more info: (808) 948-6915/Dean

MONTREAL, CANADA

For more info: (514) 342-3982/Pierre

TORONTO, CANADA

For more info: (416) 535-8550/Ging

VANCOUVER, CANADA

For more info: (604) 235-0408/Cenen