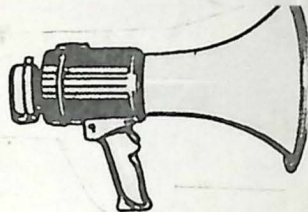


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TINIG

Voice of Filipinos



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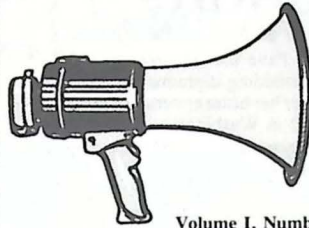
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Townfolk
now feel
'nuclear
crunch' (Page 4)

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TINIG

Voice of Filipinos

Volume 1, Number 3 Toronto Aug. 16-Sept. 15, 1978

After Washington embarrassment she will not attend CNE

Mrs. Marcos castigated by American lawmakers

TORONTO — Picture a well-coiffured and elaborately dressed Mrs. Imelda Marcos "unsmiling and looking grim" as she left a rough two-hour session with hard-fisted American congressmen in Washington D.C.

Deeply wounded by her failure to charm the critical American lawmakers, will she dare fly to Toronto for the centennial celebration of the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE) from August 16 to September 4, 1978?

A corporate official of CNE was reported to have given a deep sigh of relief over the fact that Mrs. Marcos was "definitely" not accepting the CNE invitation to her as a representative of the Philippines, this year's "featured country" during the exhibition.

For the CNE, it will be a big load off its chest if Mrs. Marcos does not really come.

The CNE has been receiving angry letters of protest against the invitation it had issued to Mrs. Marcos. By "pro-

ocol" or CNE tradition, the head of state of a featured country is invited as a matter of procedure.

But as admitted by Ms. Shirley Hughes, CNE corporate secretary, Mrs. Marcos was invited upon the request of the Republic of the Philippines.

The CNE corporate official — who was reported to have said that Mrs. Marcos was definitely not coming — sounded very candid.

But members of the anti-martial law movement in Canada are not taking any chances.

The International Association of Filipino Patriots (IAFP, Toronto) and the Canada-Philippines Friendship (Page 2)



JUST IN CASE Imelda still comes, Filipino human right workers continue to prepare placards of protest.

Fear of Marcos' persecution

Maceda seeks asylum in U.S. after escape

Special to Tinig

WASHINGTON D.C. — Another one out.

And the latest to drop out of line was former Senator Ernesto Maceda who recently pulled another "great escape" from the huge prison camp that is the Philippines today.

A factotum of sort to Mr. Marcos before he rose to presidency in 1965, Mr. Maceda sought political asylum in the United States after braving the high

seas in a get-away sailboat.

His dash to freedom was clinched after he was able to transfer to a cargo ship bound for Hongkong.

Before Mr. Maceda, there were other prominent dissenting Filipino politicians who were able to flee from the repressive Marcos regime and found a ready political haven in the United States.

(Page 2)

Picket, U.S. solons

(From page 1)

Society (CPFS) have already mounted placards of protests, ready for pickup at a moment's notice.

The "red alert" remains hoisted and a number of Filipinos and Canadian organizations, among them the Canada Asia Working Group, have been advised to be available for an instant demonstration should Mrs. Marco still come.

Uranium sale tieup

Intertwined with the still-possible Mrs. Marcos visit is the sale of Canadian uranium for the Philippines' "ignominious" Westinghouse nuclear plant now under construction in Morong, Bataan.

The Massachusetts-based Union of Concerned Citizens said in a report to Prime Minister Ferdinand Marcos that the Morong nuclear plant faces possible volcanic hazards and that the Westinghouse plant has some 200 unresolved problems of safeguards.

In a reply to a query of the IAFP, A. Douglas Small, director for Pacific affairs division of the department of external affairs, said that "there are no commercial prospects now or in the foreseeable future for sale of Canadian uranium to the Philippines."

But Mr. Douglas said that "if uranium were ever exported to that country it would be covered by very strict Canadian nuclear safeguards."

That particular statement was interpreted by an IAFP spokesman as an indication that Canada has left the door ajar for a uranium negotiation with the Philippines at a more propitious time.

Diplomatic slap on the face

With this gathering storm of protest in Toronto, Imelda-watchers are bet-

ting that the Philippines' First Lady will no longer have the courage to risk another resounding diplomatic slap on the face after her bitter experience at the Capital Hill in Washington.

Aside from a modest-sized group of demonstrators which met her, she had to face a group of American lawmakers who asked her pointed questions

Unable to wiggle out of the straightforward queries from the U.S. congressmen, Mrs. Marcos was reported to be shouting at several instances.

Her personal wealth — which qualified her for membership in the club of the 10 richest women in the world — came under the microscopic eyes of the lawmakers.

Confronted with the issue of tortures of political prisoners in the Philippines, Mrs. Marcos face reportedly turned sad then put on a mask of innocence as she said that she didn't know about it.

Bases of mutual interest?

The state department-arranged Capital Hill dialogue inevitably led to the issue of American bases in the Philippines, a tool for blackmail of Prime Minister Marcos.

Mrs. Marcos reportedly said that the bases are of "mutual interest to the Philippines and the U.S."

While Mrs. Marcos was attempting in vain to put a veneer on the Marcos dictatorship before the eyes of lawmakers, demonstrators outside, led by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC) and the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) continued to mill around.

Charito Planas, a foremost Marcos critic who escaped recently from the Philippines, issued a statement challenging Mrs. Marcos to a debate.

But apparently, Mrs. Marcos could take only one debacle in a day.

Maceda escapes

(From page 1)

Because of the sanctuary the U.S. was giving Filipino political refugees, the strained relationship between the White House and Malacanang is getting to be more untenable.

In the cases of some escapees like imprisoned tycoon Eugenio Lopez, Jr. and Sergio Osmena, Jr., son of one-time presidential aspirant against Mr. Marcos, there were persistent speculations that the CIA took a direct hand.

Charito Planas, an opposition candidate in the rigged election in the Philippines last April, was able to elude arrest and also escaped by boat and finally landed in the U.S.

But it is believed that Charito's escape was made through the usual channel with the help of sympathetic forces in the Philippines.

Overshadowed by Mr. Maceda's spectacular "defection" was a similar defection to the U.S. of Joselito Azurin, who was acting chief of the Philippine embassy in Australia.

That locally-charted route of escape have also been used by other dependable nationalists but very little has been said about it up to this time to protect those behind it back home.

He's in blacklist

A politician known for being physically well-groomed, Maceda, one-time executive secretary of Mr. Marcos, said he surreptitiously left the country to "escape prosecution".

He said that like other Filipinos in the opposition, he has been included in the ever-lengthening "blacklist" of those who would not ordinarily be allowed to leave the country.

He was therefore left with no choice but to risk life and limb by taking a route that was fraught with dangers posed by naval patrols and pirates alike.

The complete breakaway of former senator Maceda from Mr. Marcos was not as jolting as the surprise ending of O. Henry's stories.

As early as 1970, Mr. Maceda was among the "fallen political angels" as far as Mrs. Imelda Marcos was concerned.

He became Presidential Assistant on Community Development, Secretary of Commerce and had other juicy positions in the government. In fact, he was one of one or two Nacionalista candidates who survived in 1971 senatorial elections, a clear political Waterloo for Mr. Marcos.

POINT BLANK

Nana Sepa's new venture hits hard poor people

By V. R. DeLeon

Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos has gone into more business. She now heads the Malayan Integrated Corp. which is financed by both the World Bank and a Japanese Company. They will industrialize Cebu City.

To do this, 60,000 fishermen, laborers, market vendors and stevedores — their wives, children and parents will be evicted out of their homes. Carbon, Ermita, Pasil, Alaska, Barrio Luz Lorega, San Miguel, Hippodromo, Sambag 1, Villagonza and Opra will be bulldozed to make way for the Malayan Integrated. Dona Josefa's son has issued a Letter of Instruction No. 555 to support just such a "clean-up" operation.

Surely, the dictatorship that participated in the Vancouver 1975 Habitat Conference for the right to decent shelter has something for the displaced poor? Dona Josefa and Son, the World Bank and the Japanese Co. will drop these 60,000 men, women and children in the 50-hectare interior of Canduman, Mandaue.

Where there are no houses, no water, no electricity.

To suppress any protest, the military will transport the 60,000 cebuanos. Maybe by balloon. No, seriously! The Philippine Air Force is building a \$1.25 million dirigible 46 meters in length, to be filled with either helium or hydrogen. In the absence of these gases, hot air might do.

In which case, PAF Maj. Gen. Samuel Sarmiento and his men will take several days to blow into the dirigible. Will it fly?

Nobody will know till next year. But we know what happened to the German dirigible, the Hindenberg. How about the helium and hydrogen? Maybe the U.S. and Germany will send Sarmiento some.

Hot air is no problem. The dictatorship is full of it.

Not only balloon-building is being encouraged by the dictatorship. Last

EDITORIAL

We should clarify 'non-political'!

Picture a big event in the Filipino community in Toronto. Picture popular Filipino organizers righteously claiming that there is "nothing political about this event".

Then picture greater-than-lifesize photos of Dictator Marcos and his family prominently displayed in the exhibition booths and "Barangay Democracy" extolled.

That is not political?

Then take an issue of an excuse for a newspaper always breathing its last, with its prominent announcement "non-political, non-sectarian". Then read all the news that have been culled from the Philippine News Bulletin that the Philippine embassy in Ottawa supplies so generously to its official mouthpiece in Toronto.

"Non-political" has assumed a new meaning with some misguided Filipinos in Toronto. It seems that to them, "non-political" means the absence of opposition.

If there is the presence of "anti-martial law elements", that would be tagged "political". But if Marcos' "tuta" are the honored guests extolling the virtues of martial law tyranny, that, to them, would be safely tagged "non-political".

There seems to be something gravely wrong with these definitions.

It is a known fact that most kinds of opposition against the Marcos regime are to put it mildly, not allowed in the Philippines. The only kind of opposition that the powers smile upon, is the window-dressing kind, to impress Marcos' American donors who will be quick to defend the presence of a quasi

democratic opposition even under present conditions, in order to justify continued American aid.

It would be unfortunate, nay, tragic, if the freedom-loving Filipinos in Toronto would be subject to the same repressive measures against open opposition to dictatorship as their more daring counterparts at home. It would specially be unfortunate considering that we now live in a freer society here.

Our leaders and organizers and other influential members of the community would do well to ponder this subject. It would do well for them to ask themselves if, unwittingly, they assist in the suppression of the human and political rights of their friends and relatives in the Philippines, by enthusiastically closing the door to martial law opposition in Toronto while on the other hand welcoming with open arms all the be-guilements of propaganda handed to them in glossy paper by blind bearers of tyranny.

Some people drive themselves hoarse trying to justify the "non-political nature" of government promotional activities that they avidly endorse. It takes but a clear mind and a clean heart, to see what kind of contribution that makes to the welfare of all Filipinos at home and abroad.

Let us not, for the sake of our personal interests, for our businesses, for our "prestige" in the community, assist in hiding the stink and the gangrene of Marcos tyranny in order to show the "best face" to the "puti". That is neither honest nor commendable.

Besides the stink and the gangrene will take its toll.

— Fely Cusipag

July, the Metrocom awarded Lt. Col. Rolando Abadilla a bronze Cross for being an "outstanding lawman" and therefore encouraged everyone to follow his example.

And what is Abadilla an example of? He is named as a prime torturer by political prisoners. Repeatedly.

When homicidal maniacs are made Metrocom's Finest by bronze awards, it is time to question not only Abadilla's sanity but the sanity of those who employ the likes of Abadilla.



PICKET VS. BASES in U.S. transmits message to Mrs. Marcos

Ripe palay bulldozed, 'suso' disappears

As nuclear plant is constructed farmers, fishermen feel crunch

MORONG, Bataan — As giant equipment monstrosously scoop out earth to lay the foundation for the \$1.5 billion nuclear plant out at Napot Point, the townfolk here start to feel the painful side effects of a project that threatens their very existence.

The hardships many of them are encountering and the fears which bother them in their sleep surfaced during a recent exchange of views between the people here and four visiting bishops.

The bishops — John Gerry (Australia), Gregory Young (Singapore), Jesus Varela (Ozamis, Misamis occidental) and Celso Guevarra (Bataan) — came here recently to feel the pulse of the people.

The result of the free-wheeling dialogue was reported in detail by the ICHTHYS — a publication of the Association of Major Religious Superiors

in the Philippines (AMRSP) — in its July 7, 1978 issue.

The four bishops had frank discussions with farmers, fishermen, workers at the nuclear plant site, teachers, government employees, young people and housewives.

At this stage, it is clear that the earth-moving and construction activities at Napot point about seven miles from here — are exacting their toll on farmers and fishermen. Ricefields buried under, 'suso' disappears

Ricefields buried under
"When it rains, great portions of ricefields are covered by earth-filling carried down from the construction site. This doubles the back-aching work and reduces the harvest of the farmer," the ICHTHYS reported.

If not loose earth, water floods the

ricefields. This is because earth eroded from the plant site fill the streams and thus redirect the course of water to the fields.

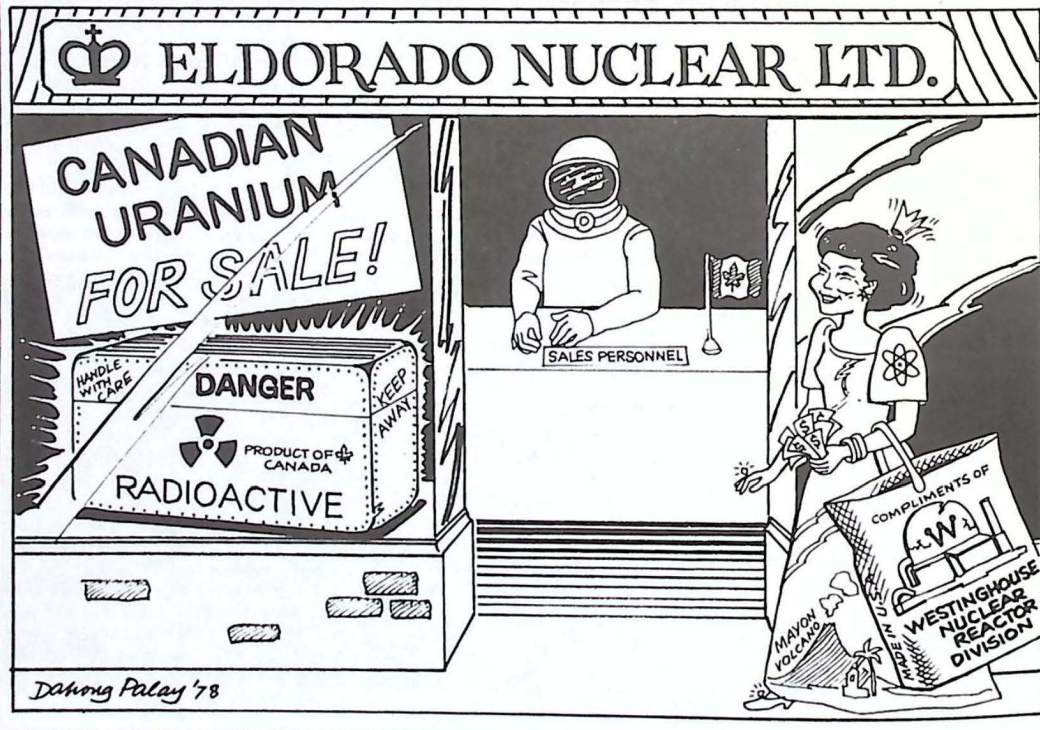
But what alarms the farmers more is what happens tomorrow: their fields will get parched. Already suffering from inadequate irrigation especially during the dry season, the fields can run dry as water is sucked in by the nuclear plant.

Many of the people here are also finding it difficult to turn to the sea for a sure source of food that can keep their pot boiling. In certain areas which the National Power Corporation (NPC) has declared as restricted zones, the people can no longer gather "suso", often a supplement to their rice-and-fish fare.

Earthfilling eroded from the plant site makes the water muddy, forcing

[Continued on next page]

PHILIPPINES' FIRST LADY ON A DEADLY SHOPPING SPREE



bangus fingerlings to go elsewhere. This threatens to whittle down earnings from fingerlings which account for two-thirds of municipal income.

The booming sound of construction is an invitation that makes some farmers put down their plow and make fishermen hang their nets. Thus, rice production and local fishing lose some of their best hands.

Compared to what they usually earn by farming and fishing, the wages novice construction workers from this area make look very tempting.

Many get P1.12 (about 16 cents) per hour on a daily basis.

The more skilled ones draw P2.50 per hour plus P4 a day living allowance, three meals plus bus service or a total of \$4 a day.

Bishop John Gerry from Australia saw how this pittance appears meaningless in the long-range view; sensing the rise of a "real tension between the advantages of wages now against building up something that could spoil their own future."

Residents aware of earthquake and tidal wave dangers

The people of Morong are being bombarded by the government with big propaganda about the benefits of the nuclear plant. Naturally, the possible harm and damages are left out.

True to form, the military has been trying to scare people who speak out against the project. But the voice of protest is difficult to seal even in an airtight cell of suppression.

Many people here are very much aware of the grave concern expressed by the Massachusetts-based Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) and American Rep. Clarence D. Long.

They have seen the frightening prospect of a nuclear plant endangering the lives of people because of some 200 unresolved safety issues.

They have heard also about the volcanic hazards the nuclear plant faces. This fear was in their hearts even before the USC said so with scientific authority.

The people of Morong have seen earthquakes and tidal waves.

Once, Mrs. Rosario Albayalde visited the NPC to impress upon officials of the dangers of earthquakes and tidal waves.

A haughty and cynical NPC official asked her: "Do you have a record of tidal waves and strong earthquakes in Morong — are you sure?"

Mrs. Albayalde replied: "We have. In fact, I was among those who gave aid to victims of tidal waves in Mabayo."

To the people here, the volcanic hazard is visual. Mt. Natib casts an ominous shadow they cannot ignore.

Imprisoned reporter gives fellow newsman a piece of his mind

MANILA — He used to drive a snazzy sports car, the assistant business editor of the now defunct Manila Times.

He has long ago traded that sports car for another passion — the liberation of the Filipino people from poverty and exploitation.

In a letter dated June 26, 1978 addressed to Apolonio Batalla, editorial writer of the Bulletin Today, Ocampo clarifies some points in connection with Batalla's column entitled "Some men of conviction".

While appreciating Batalla's attempt to picture "subversives and dissidents" not as a menace to society, but as "men of conviction" and "highly-motivated individuals... interested in improving the lives of the people", Ocampo, writing from Camp Bicutan where he has been detained since the middle of 1976, stresses such men's dedication not to mere reforms but to the eradication of the evil conditions that perpetrate suffering and impoverishment.

"It is not the presence of a hard-core that is the essential threat to political stability, but the concrete conditions of social inequalities and the exploitation and suppression arising therefrom that breed instability. A "hard core" can be wiped out at any given time, but new ones with vast following will arise because the conditions remain for dissidence to persist," Ocampo writes.

But Mrs. Albayalde has reasons to suspect that the planners behind the nuclear project appear not to have given a lot of thought over Mt. Natib.

This was apparently based on what four men told her a week after she went to the NPC office. The men were supposed to study if Mt. Natib was once active. They needed an escort to go there.

The men said they had been in the area six months ago but only after construction of the nuclear plant site had begun.

"They said they should have been here six years ago... before construction began," Mrs. Albayalde was quoted by ICHTHYS as having said.

The risk of radiation may be some-



Refuting Marcos' calls for the extirpation of the roots of rebellion, Ocampo doubts whose interests are served in the process: "We are inclined to believe that his regime essentially serves the interests of foreigners — principally U.S. — and their local cohorts. For how explain the president's persistent adherence to an economic policy opening wide the country's natural and human resources to unbridled exploitation by foreign capital, amid the rhetoric of "nationalism", "national sovereignty", "independence" and "self-reliance"; How explain the dying out of independent Filipino capitalists and their absorption as either junior partners or employees of giant foreign firms? How explain the minuscule, nay insulting, one peso increase in the daily minimum wage"?

The dilemma of the Marcos regime, according to Ocampo, is that it tries "to achieve political stability on the basis of social instability".

thing some people here cannot clearly grasp as yet but many are beginning to see it more concretely.

"Why was the housing for the employees of the nuclear plant placed in Bagac — 16 Kilometers away from the plant by car. It must be really dangerous. We in the town proper are about seven kilometers away," a resident in the town said.

For the moment, what is real is that many farmers have lost their crops and fruit trees as the army of bulldozers and other earth-moving equipment advance in the area.

They were told that compensation was coming to them. But that was more than a year ago and they have not seen even the shadow of a check.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ATROCITIES

Political detainees want self-managed catering

Water lack, unsatisfactory food make Bicutan prisoners restive

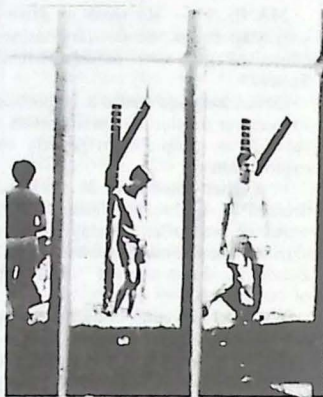
MANILA — A plush golf course for military bigwigs is being constructed inside Camp Bicutan. Soon sprinklers will be installed to keep the grass a sprightly green.

In the meantime, political prisoners in this detention camp are suffering an acute shortage of water. The main water pump which is supposed to supply their basic needs for sanitation and hygiene has gone unrepaired for the last four months.

The detainees have to depend on fire truck delivery of water or they wait for rain. The shortage has caused a rise in gastro-intestinal cases in the camp.

Food is another problem and lately 35 new detainees have started rejecting the food served to them by private caterers. The detainees want the implementation of a food self-management system which had been officially agreed upon between Deputy Minister Carmelo Barbero and Bicutan political detainees last August 1976.

Last June 22, 86 political detainees of the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center were transferred to smaller and cramped quarters despite protests made



to secretary Jose Crisol.

Among them, Edgar Maranan, former instructor of political science at the University of the Philippines, was awarded recently the first prize in Pilipino poetry by Dr. Lucrecia Kasilag, president of the Cultural center of the Philippines. The award was publicized in the Daily Express of July 5, 1978, without mentioning that

Edgar is still confined in Bicutan.

Also among them is Roger Posadas, doctor in physics and former chairman of the department of physics of the University of the Philippines. Posadas was arrested on January 12, 1976 and subjected to torture in the hands of Lt. Rodolfo Aguinaldo of the 5th CSU for 70 days in a safehouse.

Despite President Marcos' statement during the opening of the 1978 National Science and Technology Week and the 20th anniversary of the National Science and Development Board purporting to extol men of science as "both the means and the end of the development effort", no move has been made to release Dr. Posadas.

In the meanwhile, "salvaging" — a term to describe the arbitrary arrest, torture and murder of civilians suspected of "subversion" — continues unabated. One of the latest known cases is that of Antonio Narciso, 24 years old. Narciso, who is from Barrio Balakbak in Mabalacat, Pampanga, was apprehended, mauled and subsequently killed by BSDU men last July 5, 1978.

Violence mars tranquility

Cagayan's 'Pugot' highlanders helpless victims of injustice

Tuguegarao — Cagayan Valley is a lovely place dotted with hills and fringed with white-rimmed beaches, but the loveliness is marred by violence, injustice and oppression.

In the mountains live a friendly if shy people, the negritos who are locally called "Pugots". Their simple lives are now being threatened by lowlanders that the Pugots call "Ilocanos".

The lowlanders are coming up the mountains and fencing off pieces of land — long considered ancestral lands by the Pugots. They come armed with papers of ownership and without so much ado drive away the Pugots.

This has caused mounting friction that has resulted in the arrest of highlanders. There is the case of six Pugots who have been languishing in the Tuguegarao provincial jail on charges of frustrated murder and illegal possession of firearms.

It all started when an Ilocano, Gerardo Padua, came to the Pugots' territory, showed his papers of ownership and fenced off four hectares of land. He brought his cows along and converted the area into pasture land. The cows, however, would stray to the fields of the Pugots trampling down their crops.

Their repeated complaints were unheeded by Padua and an altercation ensued. The charge of possession of firearms and frustrated murder came about after Padua suffered a two-inch wound in the buttocks which he claimed was caused by the Pugot's arrow.

So far no trial has been scheduled since their arrest in July 1977. The municipal judge who conducted the preliminary investigation and their de officio lawyer, both are known to be prejudiced against them. In fact the judge has been accused formally of prejudice against the Pugots.

'Hanggang' pier

G.I. babies cheaper by dozens, abortions rampant in Olongapo

OLONGAPO, Zambales — "Carmen walks the streets after the bar closes. She didn't have any customer tonight and she is hungry. She approaches a man on the street and goes home with him. Later, she reveals that she is six months pregnant but keeps working so that she can afford an abortion.

She has two children at home, the sons of American sailors. The pain in her stomach grows daily and she is beginning to panic. Carmen is 19."

In his report to ICHTHYS, Newton Allen reveals another dark aspect of the American military presence in the Philippines — prostitution in Olongapo City alongside Subic Bay.

American Servicemen on their R & R demand sexual services. Carmen among many young girls supply the bodies for the dollars and a possible G.I. husband — their ticket to America.

The results of this flesh market is staggering. Every month 30 Amerasian babies are registered. Many newborn are not registered. Most mothers are abandoned by servicemen once the tour of duty ends.

Children as young as 3 or 4 are sent out to beg in the street to augment the sparse family income.

Many Amerasians stay out of school because their physical traits — black skin, light hair or blue eyes invite taunts such as, "Your mother is a whore!"

When there is no way to support them, the children are sold to wealthy families in Manila. The obsession



G.I. Baby with mother

among these families to acquire light-skinned children with high-bridged noses provide a market for the sale or rent of Olongapo Amerasians.

Because children are unwanted as they become a nuisance in the hooking business, many pregnant hostesses abort for a price. Abortion is illegal in the Philippines, a Catholic-dominated country, and yet a doctor reports an

average of 5 abortions a week; not including abortions by midwives and other pseudopractitioners.

Paul Moselina who did a study of the hostess lifestyle by working in nightclubs himself shows the entertainment industry as the controlling hub of the town.

"80% of the owners are Chinese whose nightclubs are registered through Filipino "dummies". The owners are often civic leaders. One establishment, the New Jolo, is owned by the past president of Olongapo Lion's Club. If you try and change the system you run up against the power structure."

Of the 200,000 residents of Olongapo, 16,000 are prostitutes — one of every 12 residents. From them spring thousands of illegitimate Amerasians.

Everyday as many as 15 marriage licenses are applied for. Still the most common arrangement is for serviceman and local girl to live common-law. After his tour, the girl is often abandoned. There is also an agreement between U.S. and local officials to reduce marriages.

Still the young women from the most economically depressed areas of Samar and Leyte migrate to Olongapo in search of the colonial dream of netting a G.I. to live in America happily ever after. A few succeed. Those left behind grow older.

Some don't grow older than 50. Drugs and alcohol kill them off before their time. Others are debased into performing lewd acts in so-called "entertainment pits". Some have daughters who follow their lifestyle and will support them.

"Where do you go when the ships sail home?", asks Newton Allen. A hard question to answer. But whatever the answer, it has got to be better than a birthright of drugs, abandonment, and prostitution for the women of Olongapo and their children.

TINIG

is published monthly through contributions from sympathizers of the anti-martial law movement. Tinig succeeds "Siklab", a monthly political newsletter which published for two years.

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Sulyap Balita

Si Imelda 'napahiya'

"Dinikdik" si Mrs. Marcos ng mga U.S. congressmen tungkol sa mga isyu ng human rights, American bases sa Pilipinas at iba pa. Kaya malamang na dahil ayaw niyang muling mapahiya, di na siya pupunta sa CNE upang iwasan ang naghihintay na protesta.

Si Maceda 'bumaligtad'

Ang dating senador at kanang kamay ni Marcos, si Ernie Maceda, ay tumakas sa Philipinas sakay ng isang bangka at humingi ng asylum sa U.S. 60,000 mangingisda matatapon

Dahil sa isang malaking negosyong itatayo ni Mrs. Josefa Edralin Marcos, ina ng diktador, mapapatalsik ang 60,000 mga mangingisda at iba pang mga tao sa isang lugar sa Cebu, ayon sa column na "Point Blank".

Ano ang 'non-political'

Ang tanong ng editoryal na English: ang ibig bang sabihin ng "non-political" sa mga organisasyong Pilipino sa Toronto ay wala lamang "anti-marital" law (pero puwede ang mga "pro"?) Sino nasasaktan dahil sa nuclear?

Habang sinisimulang itayo ang controversial na nuclear plant sa Morong, Bataan, marami ng mga magsasaka at mangingisda ang nakakaramdam na ng paghihirap.

Tinig mula sa kulungan

Ang nakakulong na respetadong peryodistang si Satur Ocampo ay nakipagpalitan ng kuro-kuro sa isang columnist ng "New Society".

Pakaing caterer tinanggihan ng mga nakulong

Tinanggihan ng mga political prisoner sa Bicutan ang pagkain galing sa caterer bilang protesta sa kakulangang ng tubig at sa di nila pagkakaroon ng sarili nilang pamamahala ng pagluluto. Mga igorot inaapi

Ang mga "Pugot" sa bundok — mga igorot sa Cagayan — ay sinasamantala ng mga taga labas. Ang ilan sa kanila ay nakakulong.



Dumarami ang mga G.I. baby

Dumarami ang mga G.I. babies sa Olongapo. Gayun din ang abortion.

EDITORIAL

Sa consulate: tayo ang 'amo'

Di Katakatakang makarinig tayo ng malalalim na buntong-hininga ng pasasalamat sa maraming mga Pilipino dito sa Toronto: sa wakas ay dininig din ang hiling. Di Katakatakang makarinig tayo ng malalalim na buntong-hininga ng pasasalamat sa maraming mga Pilipino dito sa Toronto: sa wakas ay dininig din ang hiling nilang magkaroon ng sariling consulate dito.

Tayo ba ay dapat magpa-misa at patunugin ang lahat ng mga kampana sa mga simbahan dito dahil sa pagdating ng kauna-unahang Konsul para sa Toronto, si Consul Leovigildo Anolin at ang ilan pang mga malalaki't maliit na mga opisyaales at empleyado?

Kung ating iisipin ang mga karaniwang nagagawang kabutihan ng isang konsulada sa mga tao nilang sakop na nasa ibang bayan, ay dapat pa nga tayong magpa-litson at kumuha ng banda.

Biro mo, di na kailangan pang pumunta sa Philippine embassy sa Ottawa kung kailangang ipabago ang ating mga passport. At iyong mga hindi pa Canadian citizen na nagkakaroon ng problema sa Canadian government ay mas malapit ang matatakbuhan.

Magandang isipin, ano po?

Pero isipin natin kung bakit sa tinagal-tagal ng panahon at sa patuloy na paglaki ng pugad ng mga Pilipino sa Toronto, ay ngayon lang tayo binigyan ng consulate dito.

Ang unang Pilipinong konsulada dito sa Canada ay sa Vancouver umusbong. Tila doon unang nagsiksikan ang mga unang Pilipino dito kaya doon itinayo ang kauna-unahang consulate. Bukod pa dito ay naroroon pa ang dahilan ng mabuting geographical location ng Vancouver. Ang 'ika nga, puwede kang dumura sa kabilang panig at para ka nang dumura sa California na tutuon ang pinagkukumpulan ng ating mga kabalat na stateside.

Pero nang tumagal ay nalipat ang sentro ng Filipino community sa Toronto. Walang hinto ang pag-ayos ng mga Pilipino dito sa Toronto mula sa iba't ibang panig ng mundo, mula Pilipinas, hanggang sa United States at Europe.

Ang sabi nga parang langgam na ang mga Pilipino sa Toronto sa dami, pero ang problema noong nakaraan ay tila hindi marunong ng arithmetic ang ating gobyerno sa Pilipinas: 25,000 mga Pilipino ang mayroon sa Toronto, kaya tama nang magpadala ng isa o dalawang tao ang embassy sa Ottawa para magseserbisyo sa mga taga rito kung kailan nila masumpungan. Tatal naman, nagbabayad sila ng mga taxes, kaya kunting pakita namang may pakinabang din sila sa panginoon nila sa malakanyang.

Kaya kung tutuusin ay nindi natin kailangang humalik sa paa ng sino mang Pontio Pilato para magpasalamat sa pagkakaroon natin ng consulate sa Toronto. Matagal ng obligasyon nilang pagsilbihan tayo. Matagal na silang may atraso sa atin kaya kailangang doblehin nila ang kanilang pagseserbisyo.

Iyan ang dapat na maliwanagan ng mga opisyaales at mga empleyado ng bagong consulate dito sa Toronto. Ang "amo" nila ay ang mga Pilipino dito at higit sa lahat ay ang bansang Pilipinas — hindi ang Mag-asawang Diktador sa Malakanyang.

At sana ay huwag silang maging kasangkapan ng pananakot, pang-aapi gaya ng madalas mangyari sa ilalim ng Martial Law sa Pilipinas.

Sila rin. Madali silang mapasama sa mga markadong dapat matapon sa kangkungan ng kasaysayan.

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(News Flash)

The Toronto Star

THE TORONTO STAR, Fri., Aug. 18, 1978 *A15

Dictator's wife invited

Filipinos protest to CNE

By JOE SERGE
Star staff writer

A slick Filipino cultural show at the Canadian National Exhibition Grandstand Aug. 31, featuring the Philippines' top singing star, Pilita Corrales, may be marred by demonstrations if Imelda Marcos, wife of the president of the Philippines, accepts a CNE invitation.

The Philippines is the featured country in this year's exhibition. The cultural show includes a New York-based folk dance troupe and Filipino singers brought to Canada by the Philippine government.

Miss Corrales, a superstar in her homeland, is called Asia's Queen of Songs and enjoys an international reputation. She sings in English, Spanish and Taga-

log, the Filipino native language.

Traditionally, the CNE invites the head of state of a featured country. In this case, however, at the request of the Philippine embassy, the invitation was extended to the wife of Ferdinand Marcos. Marcos has been criticized for several years for his crack-down on all opposition and for holding political prisoners in the Philippines.

Many individuals and groups both within and outside Metro's Filipino community — estimated at 28,000 — have written letters of protest to the CNE board of

directors and government leaders.

The Canadian Council of Churches, in a letter to the CNE, urged cancellation of the invitation.

"Her presence would be an affront to the many Canadians, Filipinos and others who are concerned about the erosion of human rights in the world today . . . she is closely identified with her husband's policies and is an embodiment of all that is abhorrent in the Philippine situation today," the council said.

Now Mrs. Marcos apparently has decided against coming to the exhibition.

Shirley Hughes, corporate secretary at the CNE, said, "We're certainly not expecting her."

But some Metro Filipinos opposed to the Marcos regime say she could easily show up at the last minute. A spokesman for the Philippine Trade Commission in Toronto, responsible for the show's production, said that office has heard both that she'll come and that she won't.

But an embassy spokesman in Ottawa said in a telephone interview yesterday that Mrs. Marcos "will definitely not be going" to the exhibition.