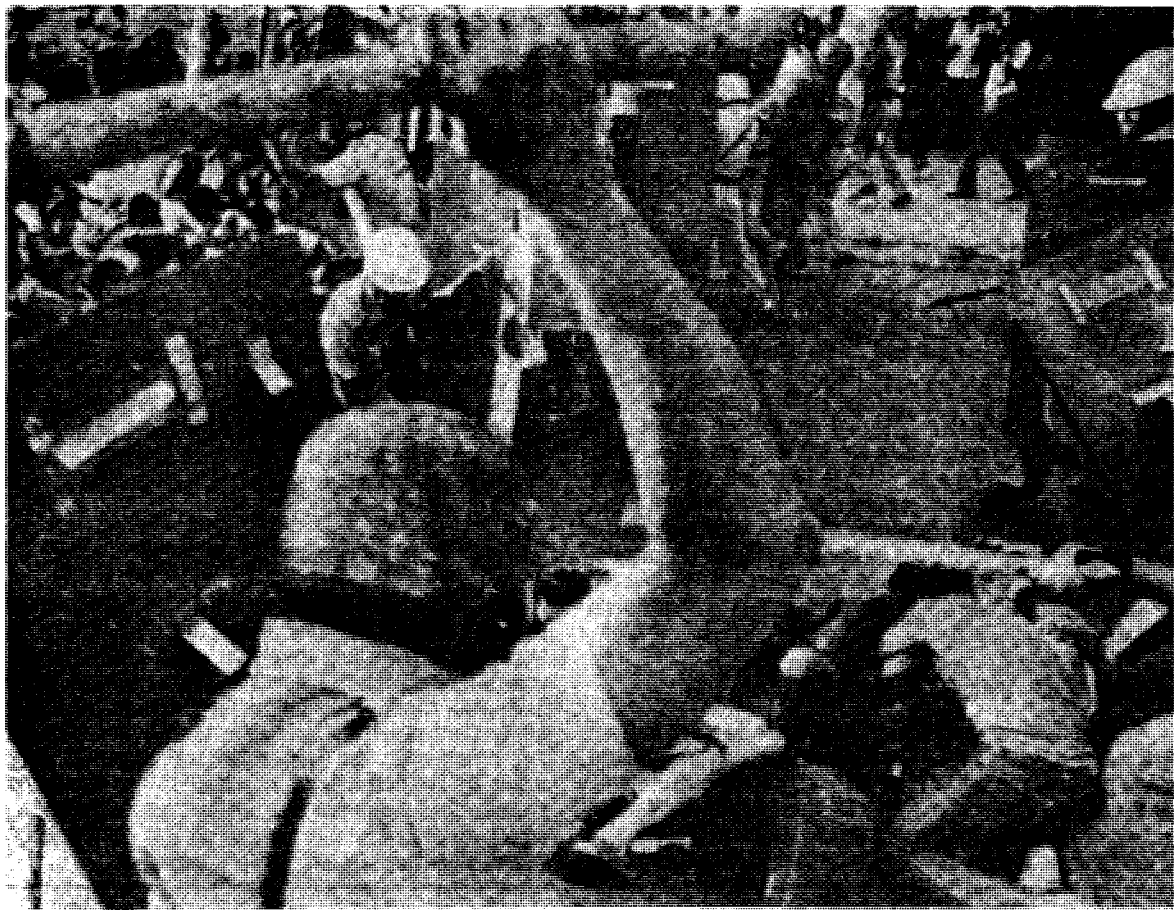


ang KATIPUNAN

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)

Volume VIII, No. 18

October 16-31, 1981 35c



Metro-Manila policemen aims blow at demonstrator during October demonstration. UPI Photo

SCORES INJURED IN MANILA RIOT

Five were arrested and scores injured when police blocked a student demonstration in downtown Manila, turning it into a riot October 7.

Fifteen-hundred students demonstrated at the National Press Club demanding a meeting with regime officials on the controversial government-sponsored Education Act.

When the meeting was denied, the students linked arms behind a banner calling "Dismantle the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship!" and

prepared to march to the center of the city.

Two hundred policemen armed with truncheons and revolvers blocked their way. The students, hurling rocks, refused to disperse. Police then charged the demonstrators, commandeering a jeep and a bus and chasing them several blocks.

The students regrouped once more but dispersed when police drew their guns and fired.

Scores were injured, among them five policemen. They in-

cluded Superintendent of Manila police, Col. Alfredo Yuson. Two were hospitalized, a boy and a policeman.

The demonstration was part of an ongoing campaign to oppose the Education Act which plans to drastically reorder the country's educational system. Critics claim the educational system will be molded to suit "the politics of the dictatorial regime and the labor needs of multinational corporations." □

SEATTLE GANGLER TO STAND TRIAL

Special to the AK

The second murder trial in connection with the June 1 slaying of two cannery union officials who were also leaders of the KDP will begin October 26.



Dictado, alleged Tulusan leader.

Fortunato "Tony" Dictado, 28, charged with two counts of aggravated first degree murder is currently detained at King County jail with bail set at \$750,000.

Dictado is the third person to stand trial for the murders of Alaska Cannery Workers Union Local 37 officials Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes.

On September 24, Jaime Bulosan Ramil and Pompeyo Benito Guloy were found guilty of the same charges and will be formally sentenced in a few weeks.

Under a new state law, automatic sentence for such a conviction is life imprisonment without parole.

DICTADO LINKED TO CONSPIRACY

While Dictado's trial date has been formally set for October 26, defense lawyer James Henry is expected to request for a continu-

ance at a pre-trial hearing October 19, which could postpone the trial to a later date.

The state maintains that Dictado was part of a conspiracy to murder Domingo and Viernes.

During the trial of Ramil and Guloy, the prosecution contended that Domingo, secretary-treasurer of the union and Viernes, dispatcher, were killed because their efforts to reform the union's dispatch system interfered with an illegal gambling enterprise.

The enterprise consisted of three interlocking interests: illegal gambling, union corruption and gangsterism.

Joanne Maida, deputy prosecuting attorney, stated that the Tulusan gang was the "enforcer" of the gambling enterprise, and that Dictado was the gangleader.

She also contended that as Tulusan "soldiers", Ramil and Gu-

Continued on page 6

Rendezvous with Marcos Denounced:

Angry Crowd 'Greets' Feinstein's Arrival

By V. VILLAPANDO
Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A tumultuous crowd "greeted" Mayor Diane Feinstein who arrived at the airport's Philippine Airlines terminal October 10, fresh from a four-nation, 20-day trade mission in Asia.

The crowd that gathered at the airport lobby however, wasn't exactly a welcoming party.

As Feinstein emerged from the plane flanked by her delegation, several placards appeared within a split second, and a huge banner which read, "A Genuine Sister City Relationship Supports Human Rights, Not Dictatorships," was unfurled.

Loudly chanting, "Mayor Feinstein you can't hide, we know you're on Marcos' side!" more than 100 Filipino San Franciscans

and supporters angrily protested the mayor's visit to the Malacañang Palace in the Philippines.

A newspaper photo printed in the San Francisco *Chronicle* October 8 showed Feinstein being toasted by President Marcos and his wife, Imelda.

The photo appeared above a news report of a riotous student demonstration in Manila.

Feinstein's entourage returned after establishing trade ties in Japan, Hong Kong, China, and the Philippines, all of which have sister-city relationships with San Francisco.

Visibly startled by the noisy but orderly picket, the mayor was whisked by uniformed security guards to a back-door exit.

"We are here to show the mayor that the San Francisco Filipino community is indignant, and that

Continued on page 6



Airport protest "welcomes" Feinstein.

AK/T. Rocamora

Nurses Fail Biased Exam, Lose Jobs See page 5



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EDITORIALS/OPINIONS

Extradition Treaty Endangers Everyone's Rights

It is not hard to see why Marcos has pushed for an extradition treaty with the U.S. He wants to go after political opponents abroad. He thinks the threat of extradition can intimidate into silence present and potential critics in the Filipino community. Beyond mere threats, a treaty would actually enable him to prosecute opponents for their political activities.

Despite disclaimers that the extradition treaty would not cover "political crimes," both Reagan and Marcos are looking at it as a political tool. Why else would Reagan officials describe the negotiations as "part of U.S. efforts to counteract international terrorism?" (By terrorism they mean to include, of course, opposition to such U.S. allies as the genocidal junta in El Salvador.) To Marcos the disclaimers pose no problems. After all, as the man who decreed that the crime of subversion is the act of "wittingly or unwittingly" undermining his government, he can define to his specifications what does and does not constitute a political crime.

What is sauce for Marcos is sauce for Reagan. Marcos' aim of stifling opposition from U.S. Filipinos fits perfectly with Reagan's determined policy of giving blanket support to "friendly dictators." The less criticisms there are of Marcos, the better for Reagan's foreign policy. In fact, Reagan and his rightwing friends have been looking for ways to help the likes of Marcos against their political opponents. The Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism and Subversion for example, has focused its investigation on "U.S.-based groups that support liberation movements abroad."

The extradition agreement now awaits Senate ratification. It must be opposed absolutely. An extradition treaty would be a threat to the right of U.S. Filipinos to voice their opposition to the Marcos regime. It would legalize the virtual extension of martial rule to the community here.

The civil liberties of U.S. Filipinos are supposed to be protected by the U.S. constitution. That Reagan is willing to go along with Marcos' attempt to erode the rights of one section of the U.S. population is a threat to the rights of all U.S. citizens, as any attempt to make constitutional guarantees selective is a danger to the whole constitutional process itself. That Reagan is not bothered by the broader implications of his cooperation with Marcos is not surprising. He is the same president who has proposed easing restrictions on the FBI's spying on political dissenters in this country.

Marcos has hailed the extradition agreement as a breakthrough in "establishing closer ties between the two governments." We think "collusion" is a more accurate term. If this collusion is not defeated, if this treaty is ratified, Filipinos may not be the only ones to pay the price. □

Reagan Wants to Tilt the Scales of Justice

Ronald Reagan's proposal on fighting crime have sent shudders through civil libertarian circles and brought cheers from the New Right. The proposals include reducing bail rights, pushing for capital punishment, and "sweeping revisions" in federal crime laws to redress the imbalance between the rights of the accused and the rights of the innocent."

It is "balancing the rights of the accused and the rights of the innocent"—that is the philosophical underpinning of all these proposals. It is this philosophy that makes the proposals a threat to civil liberties. With this philosophy, Reagan is revising the fundamental claim of the U.S. justice system that the accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Under Reagan's subtle revision, to be accused is close to being guilty.

Civil libertarians have always fought to uphold the presumption of innocence in order to prevent police encroachments on civil freedoms. For their efforts, the New Right including notably Reagan adviser Ed Meese, has attacked groups like the American Civil Liberties Union as "the criminals' lobby."

No one disagrees that citizens have to be protected from criminals. No one wants to be mugged, robbed, defrauded, raped, or murdered. To be victims of crime is one thing working people don't need in addition to their daily struggle for a living. But in demanding protection from crime, we must be alert to the manipulation of rightwing demagogues who want to take advantage of our valid need for protection to advance their campaign for "tougher laws" at the expense of civil and political liberties. □

YOU HAVE FEARLESSLY SAILED THE DEEPEST SEAS AND SCALED THE HIGHEST PRISON WALLS FOR FREEDOM, FREE ENTERPRISE, SUCCESS, LEVI'S JEANS...



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rich and Powerful

Ronald Reagan is the president of the rich and the powerful and Ferdinand Marcos is president of the rich and the powerful. That is why they support each other, it is as simple as that. The problem is how do we the poor and powerless, stop the rich and the powerful from running and ruining the world for us?

Babs Madarang
Hayward, CA

Elderly Farmworkers

I was deeply touched by the article on elderly Filipinos who are still working in California farms even though they are already in their 70s. What kind of society is this that imprisons a group of people to a life of hard work, that makes them spend their youth and everything just to end up with nothing but a few thousand dollars to their name?

P. L. Cabrera
Philadelphia, PA

I am Curious

My brother in Seattle has been forwarding to me clippings from the *Seattle Times* and the *Post Intelligencer* relating to the murders of Gene and Silme as the drama has unfolded in recent months. It is clearly a victory that Guloy and Ramil will now face life sentences with no possibility of parole. The charges brought against Dictado and his facing a trial for his role in the conspiracy are indications that justice will be pursued fully, against the gangsters. I am curious, though, why charges have not been brought against Baruso and an equally militant prosecution launched. It was not until I returned from the memorials and funerals in Seattle that public revelation of Baruso's gun being used as the murder weapon was made. To think that he actually presided over the community memorial for Silme and all that time acted like he was sincerely heartbroken.

Roberto Cruz
San Francisco, CA

Anxious

We aren't receiving *Ang Katipunan* in the office, but we are anxious to start getting it. So we would appreciate it if you could start sending it to us and bill us for a year's subscription. Good luck with the work you're doing.

Bill Christeson
Assistant, Church Coalition
for Human Rights in the
Philippines
Washington, D.C.

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PHILIPPINE NEWS

Right-Wing Paper Attacks CAMD's CTF



CTF's Walden Bello: Singled out by rightists. AK/T. Rocamora

Ronald Reagan's "favorite newspaper" recently singled out the Congress Task Force (CTF) of the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN) and the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD) in a rightwing attack on the media.

Human Events, a national conservative newsweekly, launched a fusillade in its September 5 issue against the *Wall Street Jour-*

nal for using "leftwing sources."

Singled out as "leftwing sources" were *Counterspy* and *Covert Action*, two progressive magazines which monitor U.S. intelligence activities abroad and the CTF, congressional lobbying arm of the CAMD and PSN.

Director Walden Bello and *Counterspy* editor John Kelly were

targetted directly for their role in a series of *Journal* exposés. Information provided by Bello Bank's and International Monetary Fund's gloomy views of the Philippine economy.

The weekly's September 5 issue contained an array of articles claiming to prove that the *Journal's* reporters have been "continuously spoon-fed information by far-left extremists some of whom . . . are dedicated enemies of the United States."

Among other things, the paper attacks the *Journal* for using these sources to discredit the State Department's El Salvador "White Paper." This document tried to paint the conflict in that country as a case of "Soviet and Cuban external subversion" rather than a civil war. Reagan officials later admitted that the "White Paper" was a fabrication.

The CTF expressed concern that the attack "appears to be part of an effort by the New Right to intimidate the establishment press from relying on progressive sources."

It linked the broadside with efforts by rightwing congressional leaders to insure passage of a bill that would ban the press from naming U.S. intelligence agents.

"That the *Wall Street Journal* felt compelled to reply in a defensive way to the charges of the weekly," added CTF, "is one indication that the drive to curtail journalistic freedom is having some effect." □

Swiss Group Hits Del Monte R.P. Operations

The exploitation of Filipino peasants by transnational agribusiness corporations is once again the subject of international concern.

This time the issue has come up in Switzerland, brought to the fore by the Declaration of Berne. Though new to Philippine-related issues, the Berne group has had much experience, having helped launch the successful Nestlé infant formula boycott.

The U.S.-based Del Monte Corporation, the largest food company in the Philippines and the number one exporter of Philippine pineapple and bananas, is one of the main targets of the Berne Declaration's current campaign, "Hunger is a Scandal." The Berne group hopes to educate Swiss consumers to the root causes of Third World hunger.

A DEL MONTE MONOPOLY

The canned pineapple on the shelves of two retailers that dominate the Swiss market—the Migros and the Coop supermarket chains—come directly from Del Monte's Philippine operations. Last year Migros imported approximately 2,500 tons of canned pineapple from the Philippines.

The Declaration of Berne launched seminars and distributed literature telling the story behind each can of pineapple on Migros' shelves. The group explained the way the transnational corpora-

tion forces smallholder peasants to sell their land and pays starvation wages to employees.

Migros, well aware of the Berne Declaration's success with its infant formula campaign, reacted immediately to save its profits. Peter Boesch, one of the executives of its Food Marketing Department, was dispatched to the Philippines where he met with executives of Del Monte, representatives of the Marcos regime and



the Swiss Ambassador to the Philippines.

Boesch's version of Del Monte's operations was played up in the Migros weekly newspaper upon his return to Switzerland. He followed up his defense of Del Monte with a television interview.

The Berne Declaration countered Migros' public relations drive with a press conference held last June 4. To a roomful of reporters from the major Swiss newspapers, a

Filipino from southern Mindanao, near Del Monte's base of operations, and Robin Broad, member of the Philippine Solidarity Network who had just returned from seven months in the Philippines shattered Boesch's credibility. Alongside documented cases of landgrabbing and first-hand accounts of workers' conditions, the two questioned the type of development brought to the Philippines by Del Monte.

SECOND LOWEST CALORIC INTAKE IN ASIA

"The critical question," noted Broad, "is the impact of a development model that is based on exported growth by transnational corporations like Del Monte rather than on peasants growing food crops for domestic consumption. For the first time in Philippine history, more land is devoted to export crops than to food crops."

"With this trend, the caloric intake of the average Filipino has plummeted since the imposition of martial law. It now stands as the second lowest in all Asia, next only to Bangla Desh."

Future action of the "Hunger is a Scandal" campaign against Del Monte will be coordinated with plantation and cannery workers in Del Monte's Philippine operations. Under serious consideration is a Swiss boycott of the canned pineapples on Migros' shelves. □

Buod ng mga Balita

By EMIL DE GUZMAN

IRANIAN STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE IN MANILA

Eighty-one Iranian students protesting the mass executions currently taking place in Iran were arrested in Manila by riot police late in September.

As 250 Iranians met at the Iranian Embassy in Manila's financial district to protest the policies of the Ayatollah Khomeini, they encountered 150 Khomeini supporters and violence ensued.

Police rushed in with high pressure water hoses to break up what quickly deteriorated into a riot. The 250 protesters refused, however, to disperse. They turned on the police and began throwing stones and battling with sticks in the heavy rain.

The pro-Khomeini students took refuge inside the embassy. The remaining anti-Khomeini forces regrouped several blocks away holding banners reading "Khomeini dictator!" and "Khomeini murderer!" □

'ILL-HEALTH' RUMORS PESTER MALACAÑANG

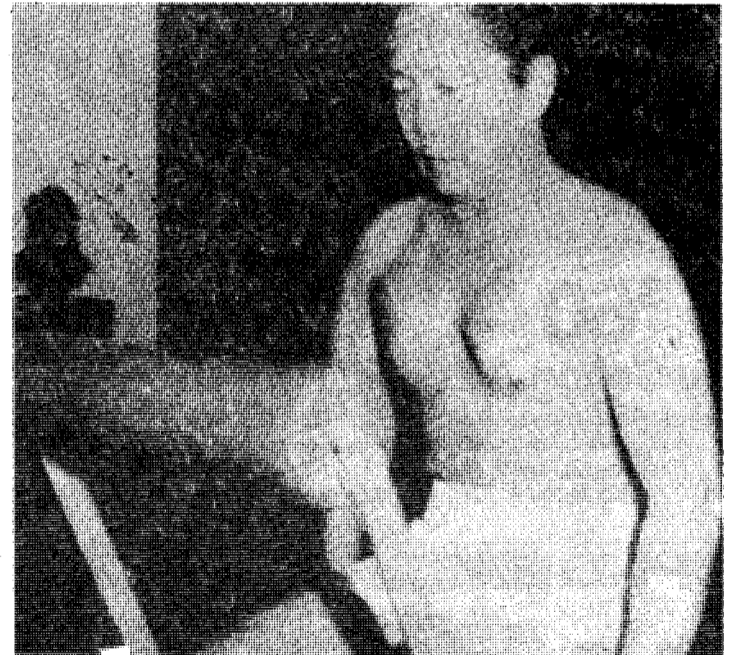
Photos showing President Ferdinand Marcos bare-chested and busy exercising appeared in Manila newspapers recently in response to a rumor that Marcos, long alleged by Manila's gossip mills to be ailing, had slipped into a coma.

The pictures are part of an official campaign to prove the president is as fit as ever. The rumors of Marcos' ill-health have continued to annoy Malacañang.

Sources in Manila claim that Marcos is suffering from a debilitating disease known popularly as Lupus for the wolf-like facial rash it produces in its earlier stages. The disease strikes and inflames various parts of the body but is particularly damaging to the kidneys.

One Manila source claims that the disease has advanced to a point where Marcos must undergo daily dialysis—implying that his kidneys have become totally non-functional. This information fuels speculation that his slated U.S. visit has medical as well as diplomatic reasons behind it.

U.S.-based sources claim that the New York townhouse and private New Jersey estate purchased by Imelda earlier this year are part of a plan to allow Marcos long-term medical care here. The elegant New York home is allegedly being converted into a mini-hospital stocked with equipment for use by U.S. medical specialists. Marcos is thus to convalesce in comfort without publicly revealing the true state of his health. □



Marcos exercising; part of a public relations ploy? (AP)

MINDANAO OPPOSITION LEADER 'SALVAGED'?

Parents and relatives of Benjamin de Vera, allegedly a leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in Mindanao, have expressed concern that their son may have been "salvaged." De Vera was arrested in June.

The family last heard from de Vera on his birthday, July 13, when he made a phone call from a Davao City military command post. Since that time, they have heard nothing of their son and fear the worst.

Together with the Task Force on Detainees, the de Vera family has launched a campaign of letters and telegrams to President Ferdinand Marcos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile demanding that the military produce their son.

In a related development, the Philippine military claims to have arrested three top leaders of the CPP in the island of Samar, an area which has seen some of the most intense fighting between the Marcos military and the New People's Army.

Romeo V. Calamaya, Renato Valeros and Benedicto Soco were captured in separate actions in Can-avid, Eastern Samar, Basesy, Western Samar and Tacloban City. □

Ma'am Has to Sell T-Shirts:

Teachers: Underpaid, Overworked and Angry

By NENE OJEDA
Staff Writer

When 12,500 public school teachers filed out of their Metro-Manila classrooms last December, it was not because Christmas vacation had started.

Pressed to the wall by their intolerable living conditions, Manila's teachers were holding a "silent demonstration."

Emptying 80% of the city's elementary and high schools, the December walkout was the largest and strongest statement of protest by public educators to date.

Discontent among public school teachers was not confined to Metro-Manila. Newspaper headlines of the past year have shown outbursts from disgruntled educators from Pampanga to Davao.

More recently, in August, the Philippines' 350,000 public school teachers threatened a nationwide sit-in if the government did not take measures to alleviate their sorry state. This was despite government warnings of civil service code violations if a walkout was staged.

LOWEST PAID GOVERNMENT WORKERS

But the teachers found that there was no other way to get their message across.

Minister of Education and Culture Onofre D. Corpus, admits that public school teachers are the lowest paid government workers. Those entrusted with the noble task of educating the nation's youth earn a monthly salary of ₱660 (\$85), far below what is earned by a Manila street cleaner or Metro-Manila Aide.

Paid a wage below the official



Double shifts mean twice as many children to discipline; papers to grade. (Asiaweek)

poverty-level, school teachers have been forced into sideline occupations. Tutoring, peddling consumer items such as T-shirts, books, tosinos and longganisa, selling insurance and memorial plans supplement their meagre incomes.

CLERK, ADMINISTRATOR, POLL-WATCHER

Teachers' woes do not end with poor pay. Faced in some areas with 290 pupils to cram into one classroom, a teacher often takes two or even three class shifts daily. This doubles the number of children to teach and discipline and the number of papers to grade.

On top of teaching, public educators are expected to perform clerical and administrative tasks. They are called on to carry out governmental duties such as plant-

ing for the "Green Revolution," counting for the census, encouraging and teaching birth control methods.

Finally, for each and every election, referendum or plebiscite, a teacher is forced to volunteer at least three days' time to act as poll watcher or vote counter.

PAY RAISE WOULD 'DISLOCATE' NATIONAL BUDGET

With the spiralling costs of recent years, it is little wonder that foremost in the teachers' demands is a wage increase. The 80% they demand would bring teachers' salaries to ₱1,200 a month.

The government insists that such an increase is out of the question. Spokesmen claim that granting the demand would "dis-

locate the national budget." The allotted ₱550 million education budget, claim recalcitrant officials, should suffice. Meanwhile, the military gets a whopping ₱1 billion.

Officially, the government claims that it sees the education of the young, the future backbone of the nation, as crucial in fulfilling its economic development goals.

The Philippines was willing to pay \$80 million in funds borrowed from the World Bank and other American creditors for a study of the Philippine education system in 1969.

"Reforms in the Philippine education system" are expected with a new World Bank loan of \$100 million. This loan has been slotted to revamp the public elementary school program.

But what of those who are expected to implement such prog-

rams: the teachers? "It is a settled policy that, for salary, we should never borrow," says Ferdinand Marcos.

MAÑANA APPROACH TO WAGES

"As soon as we can [spare] the funds, we'll give priority to the teachers," Marcos added. His suggested compromise of a 36% pay hike would bring public school teachers' wages to ₱904 (\$115) a month. This move averted a threatened August sit-in.

A truce has thus been struck, but most teachers remain skeptical. The government has been known to "forget" such promises.

Teachers' cost-of-living allowances still have to be implemented although a Presidential Act guarantees automatic payment. Clothing allowances have been uncollected for almost two years as well as the promised 13th month Christmas bonus from 1978.

Thus despite government restrictions on unionization of public employees, school teachers have organized in a determined effort to fight for their rights and an improvement in the Philippine educational system.

They are buoyed by the upsurge of student activism and, in particular, the recent boycott movement.

With the imminent passage of the Educational Act of 1980, the Philippine government can expect protests coming, not only from the students, but from their instructors as well. □

NEXT ISSUE: The Philippine Educational Act of 1980, The World Bank and the Student Movement.

The Summit FM is Going to:

What's Happening in Cancun?

By NANCY ROCAMORA
Staff Writer

When Ferdinand Marcos goes to Cancun, Mexico for the North-South Summit October 22-23, he will serve as spokesman for the ASEAN nations and the so-called "middle-income developing nations" of Asia.

But to whom will he speak and about what? Why are 22 heads of state gathering this month? Just what is going on in Cancun?

THE RICH GET RICHER

The International Meeting on Cooperation and Development is supposedly an attempt to address the widening gap between rich and poor nations.

The rich nations have become aware of the threat this gap poses to them. Revolutionary movements insist that it is a direct product of the exploitation of the developing nations by the developed ones.

Many of those movements have, in fact, succeeded in popularizing the demand that poor nations establish independence from the "imperialist orbit."

In the late 1970s, a worried Robert McNamara, then President of the World Bank, asked former German Chancellor Willy Brandt to undertake a study on the international economic system

and how to appease the restive peoples of poor nations. What gave this particular urgency was the spreading influence of national liberation movements in various developing nations that have traditionally been dominated by the big capitalist powers.

The Brandt commission published its report in February 1980. Among its recommendations, it called for a summit meeting of heads of state selected "to ensure fair representation of major world groupings."

Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo and Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kriesky quickly embraced the idea. The result was Cancun.

CASTRO EXCLUDED

The 22 leaders invited to attend the Cancun Summit represent eight industrialized countries, the so-called North: Austria, Canada, France, West Germany, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.

The 14 developing countries, the so-called South, include Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Guyana, India, the Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Aside from China and Yugoslavia, none of the socialist countries will be present. Cuba's Fidel Castro, current Chairman of the

non-aligned nations, requested an invitation to attend but was rebuffed when U.S. President Ronald Reagan threatened to boycott if Castro were invited.

The Soviet Union was invited but declined blaming the problems of the developing nations on the domination of the world economic system by U.S. imperialism.

REAGAN COOL; THATCHER RELUCTANT

While Kriesky and Lopez Portillo look forward to the meeting with optimism, few other participants share their feelings. Marcos has announced publicly that he expects little from the Summit. Reagan has shown little enthusiasm, insisting that the greatest favor the U.S. can do the international economic system is to put its own economy in order.

Britain's Margaret Thatcher has been the most reluctant to participate. Britain is in no position, she claims, to provide new aid to foreign countries.

In response to demands from the North, the meeting this month will not follow an agenda. Foreign ministers of the 22 countries meeting in Cancun August 2, agreed, however, to focus discussion on five general areas: cooperation and development; world agriculture and food security; energy; international trade; and monetary and financial questions.

The developing nations have been lobbying for a New International Economic Order since the concept was introduced into the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. But those represented at Cancun will essentially be asking for modest adjustments in the existing system to provide them larger amounts of aid from the developed nations, not for any fundamental restructuring of the world economic order.

NO MOOD FOR CONCESSIONS

Even their modest demands for better trade terms, aid to develop food resources and liberalization of the financial system are likely to elicit little sympathy from the developed nations.

Thatcher's coolness and Reagan's emphasis on taking care of the U.S. economy reflect a growing crisis in the developed countries which allows little room for concessions to the developing countries.

Even if the North were in a generous frame of mind, people in countries like the Philippines would be unlikely to benefit much from any aid.

Questions of building up food resources have figured prominently in discussions over North-South issues. But Ferdinand Marcos' economic policy has steadily converted agricultural land, which

might produce cheap food, into export crop lands planted to bananas, pineapples, coconut, or sugar.

CENUINE RESTRUCTURING

"The mood is not alive with optimism," writes Alan Riding in the *New York Times*. "... The road to Cancun is littered with exhausted rhetoric, broken pledges, and failed strategies."

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of the North-South dialogue have kept their expectations low. They hope simply that the lines of communication between 22 heads of state can be opened and maintained.

Meanwhile more and more inhabitants of the South have come to conclude that the only way to genuinely restructure the existing international economic order is to pull out of it altogether—or to pull out of that portion dominated by the U.S. and its allies.

The fundamental goal of revolutionary movements in Latin America, Africa and Asia is precisely that. Movements such as that led by the National Democratic Front in the Philippines believe that breaking away from this exploitative international system is the only way to an economic development capable of answering their own peoples' needs. □

FILIPINO COMMUNITY NEWS

Tests Still Biased Despite Revision:

Filipino Nurses Lose Jobs After Failing Exams

By V. VILLAPANDO
Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—Angry Filipina nurses here denounced the licensing exam as discriminatory, despite claims by the licensing board that "it took appropriate measures to make it more fair to minority and foreign-trained nurses."

Filipina nurses from the Laguna Honda Hospital reported that of the 49 Filipinos who took the exam, 43 failed.

At a forum sponsored by the National Filipino Immigrant Rights Organization (NFIRO), October 2, the nurses said all those who failed are being terminated from their jobs as RNs as of October 6. Because they failed the exam, their interim permits to practice as RNs expired effective October 1.

"This is totally unfair," cried one disgusted nurse from Laguna Honda. "We have been practicing as interim permit RNs for about a year now, and if we were incompetent, they should have fired us a long time ago."

"Because of this stupid exam, we'll be out in the streets looking for work. Now, we have no choice, but to accept jobs as NAs (nurses' aides) or as orderlies, if they are available. It's really humiliating."

"This is really shocking," said Bill Tamayo, staff attorney for the Asian Law Caucus and the NFIRO national coordinator. "Whatever adjustments the Board may have made may prove inadequate in making the exam fair. If close to 90 percent failed in one hospital alone, the failure rate for foreign nurses must be as devastating as before."

EXAM'S CONTROVERSIAL HISTORY

The controversy over fair li-



Barbara Brustaar, BRN Executive Secretary surrounded by anxious nurses.

censing has been brewing for some time. In California, a coalition of minority, civil rights and labor groups consistently charged that minority and foreign graduate nurses have been unfairly excluded from practicing as RNs because the SBTPE (State Board Test Pool Examination) is "racist and not job related".

A report by the California Department of Consumer Affairs in January this year gave strength to these charges. The report ruled that the SBTPE "adversely impacts"—meaning discriminates—Blacks, Hispanics, Asian and Filipino nurses, both U.S. and foreign-trained.

A disproportionate number of minorities fail the exam, compared to white U.S.-trained nurses.

The Consumer Affairs study said that 77 percent of U.S.-trained nurses pass, compared to 11 percent of foreign-trained. Of

the U.S.-trained who pass, 85 percent are whites.

Consequently, the Board decided not to announce the final results of the February exam, until a validity study could be completed.

However, those nurses who received scores above the 350 passing mark were informed in April, 1981 that they passed the exam and were issued licenses to practice as registered nurses.

Those who scored below 350 were given interim permits good until October 1, 1981, the deadline for determining the exam's validity.

A study conducted by Dr. Reginald Goodfellow, an industrial psychologist with the Applied Research Consultants, Inc. backed the Consumer Affairs findings. Goodfellow said the exam violated the federal government's 1978 Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedure.

He concluded that the exam did not measure entry-level skills and was not clear as to what it measures. There is also no logical explanation as to why there are five parts to the exam (medical, surgical, obstetric, psychiatric, and pediatric).

Based on this commissioned study, the Board also withheld announcing the results of the July exam until "remedial measures are taken to ensure fairness in scoring."

Interim permits were also given to nurses who took the July exam, valid until October 1, 1981.

'REVISED' EXAM RESULTS NO DIFFERENT

The Board finally released the results of the February and July exams during the first week of October. However, "the same percentage of foreign-trained and minority nurses may have failed the revised exams," NFIRO speculated.

"This puts into question whether the Board has indeed accomplished its goal of making the exam fair for everyone," remarked Luisa Blue, R.N. and Executive Boardmember of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 400.

"Believe it or not, we tried very hard," argued Board member Jose Bernardo at the NFIRO-sponsored forum.

Together with BRN Executive Secretary Barbara Brustaar, Bernardo reviewed the Board's actions in re-evaluating the February and July exams "to make them fair."

A 30-member panel was carefully selected from 500 applicants. It eliminated questions considered "irrelevant." For the July exam, the panel totally eliminated the psychiatry section because it was "not job-related."

Despite the adjustment in scoring the exams, Brustaar aired her own doubts.

For example, she said, of the fair nursing experts who tried to answer questions in one of the five areas of the exam, "you'd expect they would come up with correct answers right? Wrong!"

There may still be problems with the exam, Brustaar acknowledged, "but we cannot anticipate everything in advance."

The Board hopes to maintain the same panel to make further adjustments until 1983, when they introduce a new exam developed by MacGraw-Hill.

"This makes us very angry and frustrated," an irate Laguna Honda nurse remarked. "While the Board experiments, we are the ones on the losing end. Don't they understand it's a question of survival for us?"

H-1 NURSES DEPORTABLE

Tamayo noted the prospects for H-1 nurses who failed remain even dimmer.

"All those nurses on H-1 visas are subject to deportation, even if they practise as Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs)." H-1 visas are extended only to practising registered nurses.

"Those who think they can go to the INS to get their status renewed, are likely to be arrested and deported. They should contact NFIRO for help," Tamayo added.

Out of some 9,000 H-1 foreign nurses brought into the U.S. annually under hospital contracts, approximately 6,000 are Filipinos who are licensed professionals in their home country.

These nurses have passed a rigorous screening test before coming to the U.S. Many have been practising RNs for years. □

A Touchy Subject:

Parents, Teachers Deal With Kids' Racism

By Jessica Ordon
Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—"I don't like Jimmy, he's Black!" "Chinese are chinks!" "He's a flip!"

Innocent utterances from young children at play? Yes and no.

"We experienced some name-calling in our center that we felt was a red signal," explained Joyce Thornton, day care teacher at this city's St. Patrick's Day Care Center.

Serving mostly low-income minority families, the school—located in San Francisco's South of Market area—has a multi-racial and bicultural program.

"The children are pretty young—ages 3 to 6—and we thought we should explore ways to help these youngsters in correcting their ideas."

How do racist attitudes get formed among small children? Where does it come from? Is it the school? The parents? The T.V.?

With the 'red signal' becoming more and more evident, the center decided to hold a workshop

for parents last September to discuss racism and prejudice among their children.

"It's a very touchy subject," admitted Joyce who herself is fairly new at the center. "We brought parents and teachers together. We wanted people to be as open as possible, so we divided groups to share experiences and attitudes."

In one of the workshop groups, Joyce said one parent admitted his own 'unconscious attitudes'.

For instance, "when driving on the freeway and if annoyed by another driver who is Chinese, Black or another ethnic group, he will often fault the bad driver in a racist way."

"Like many of us," continued Joyce, "he would like to go beyond seeing people that way, but he knows it is hard for him to change. In fact, we all felt that it is hard for all of us as adults to change."

"So we try to keep these kinds of attitudes from the minds of our children. Their impressions of race are just forming, so we felt we can help them form positive attitudes about different people."

Sometimes, explained Joyce,



School children in an integrated setting.

parents and teachers send out messages to children that they are not aware of because of this, "we should be aware of how we come across our kids."

"There has to be honesty in our response. Children are very smart. They can pick up a lot of things, whether we know it or not."

Does racism begin at home? Can children be kept from learning racist attitudes?

"We are just beginning for ourselves to discuss these ideas," said Sonia del Mundo, parent of two children. "It is very difficult for a parent to deal with children saying racist things."

"For example, one day we

were walking home. I live in the Western Addition area off Haight Street. We passed one of our neighbors who tried to get our attention.

"Then my daughter shouted loudly, 'Mommy, your Black friend is coming, Mommy!' This startled our neighbor and I was so embarrassed.

"I scolded my daughter. But I know she is not conscious of her words. However, in time she will become conscious and through my constant reminders, she should know how to be more sensitive."

Lally Tamayo, a parent and workshop participant said, "We all know that racism exists. Like I told another parent, racism is here with us. Should we live with it? No, let's fight it!"

Enthusied by the workshop's success, Lally added, "We will continue our workshop on this topic. We will carry on our discussions that so far have been successful, considering how difficult the subject is."

"Last time, we had a 95 percent parent attendance. The room was filled, and we thought it was very encouraging!" □

U.S.-R.P. Agree on Extradition Treaty

WASHINGTON, D.C. — An agreement on an extradition treaty was reached September 22 between the Philippines and the United States, indicative of the growing cooperation between the two countries, especially under the Reagan administration.

While both countries claimed the treaty would provide for "more effective cooperation in their fight against crime," opposition groups viewed this latest development as a move to curb the activities of the U.S.-based opponents of the Marcos regime.

According to local sources, the treaty is in line with President Reagan's policy of launching "an all-out war against crime and international terrorism."

Details of the treaty's provisions have not yet been released because the U.S. Senate still has to ratify the agreement. However, the treaty purportedly does not cover political offenses.

Some Filipinos in the U.S. remained cynical. "What would prevent Marcos from fabricating criminal charges and documentation for persons that he wants extradited for whatever reason?" asked Cathi Tactaquin of the KDP.

Senator Alan Cranston from California was also cynical and warned the U.S. government to be on guard against attempts by Marcos to use the extradition treaty on leaders of the democratic opposition who have sought

refuge in the U.S.

"I have communicated to the Reagan administration my deep concern," Cranston stated, "that any extradition treaty must contain ironclad safeguards against political abuses by the Philippine authorities."

'STOOL PIGEON' TO 'NAME' NAMES

In a related development, an American "self-confessed terrorist" has reportedly left Manila to testify before a U.S. grand jury on alleged terrorist activities of U.S.-based opposition leaders.

Victor Burns Lovely, who was implicated in the wave of bombings that rocked Metro-Manila last



Extradition: Sign of growing cooperation between Marcos and Reagan. (AK File Photo)

year, turned state witness after the Philippine government charged him with subversion.

Lovely will reportedly testify in the grand jury proceedings against 16 Filipinos in California who are facing criminal charges for assisting in "terrorist activities" in the Philippines.

He already implicated former

Senator Benigno Aquino who allegedly sent him on a "top secret mission" to carry out a bombing spree in Manila. The bombings, Lovely said, were actually carried out by members of the April 6 Liberation Movement trained in Arizona by the Movement for a Free Philippines headed up by ex-Senator Raul Manglapus. □



Marcos and Imelda wine and dine Feinstein at Malacañang.

AP Photo

FEINSTEIN . . .

Continued from page 1

we cannot be duped by her double-talk," remarked an anonymous Wilma Cadorna, spokesperson for the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD), San Francisco chapter.

PRE-DEPARTURE CONTROVERSY

Prior to the mayor's departure September 21, a joint Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN)-CAMD delegation tried to meet with Feinstein "to appraise her on the economic, political and human rights situation in the Philippines."

The mayor however, refused, claiming lack of time, but assured them that her trip was "purely economic and cultural," and "non-political."

"This is a people-to-people mission," insisted the mayor prior to her trip, "and it is a city enterprise to promote San Francisco as a gateway city and port."

"It is difficult to interpret her trip as non-political," charged PSN's Hilary Crosby at the airport picket, "when she is photographed clinking glasses with the notorious dictator."

While she was feted by the Marcoses, Crosby continued, 1,500 Manila students—protesting

the deteriorating economic conditions and continuing U.S. support for the dictatorship—were brutally clubbed by Manila police forces.

"We wanted her to at least take concern for the people of Manila whose lives the sister city relationship is supposed to improve and upgrade," Crosby stated.

'I SAW PROGRESS IN MANILA'

In an interview with this reporter upon her arrival, the mayor aired her impressions of the Philippines.

"I would have to say—and I'm not going to get in the politics of it," Feinstein emphasized, "I saw a great deal of progress in Manila and in the Philippines."

"Both the President and the First Lady took a great deal of their time. Mrs. Marcos took us on a bus around the city, and showed what some of the changes have been on what they're trying to do for the people."

Asked about her impression of the protest that greeted her arrival, Feinstein remarked:

"I can't comment on the people out there with picket signs. I know what I saw, and what I saw was progress, and there's no one in this room who was with me who would differ with that."

At this point, her entourage

uniformly nodded their heads and said, "Yes."

"I believe there's a lot of people all over with a lot of wrong information, and one of the things we have are a lot of critics," the mayor concluded, obviously referring to the airport picket.

FEINSTEIN— A 'MARCOS PUPPET'?

"Already, she sounds like a Marcos official," said Cadorna. "It is obvious from her statements that the mayor herself wants to give credibility to the Marcos regime."

"If she was sincere in getting an all-sided picture of Marcos' track record, she should have heeded our suggestions that she also visit Manila prisons where many political prisoners are detained, or go to Tondo—the biggest slum area in the world."

"If there's anyone misinformed, it is Mayor Feinstein," continued Cadorna.

Large numbers of Filipinos who were at the airport to see their relatives off to the Philippines, took leaflets on the Feinstein protest, and joined picketers in the chanting.

"It is obvious from this protest," remarked Crosby, "that the Filipino community will keep the mayor in mind, when election time comes around." □

GANGSTER . . .

Continued from page 1

loy carried out the murders on orders from Dictado.

The alleged gangleader was arrested September 1, two weeks after he testified at the convicted defendants' trial that he had "nothing to do with the double murders."

However, testimony from a key state witness and a cannery foreman directly implicated Dictado in the slayings.

Robert San Pablo testified that on two separate occasions, Dictado said he was going to "get rid of Viernes," since Viernes refused to dispatch his boys to Alaska.

San Pablo also said that Dictado and Union President Constantine "Tony" Baruso, 53, tried to extort money from him for gambling commissions. Baruso still remains a suspect in the murders.

However, San Pablo said he ended gambling this year in his Billingham cannery.

When he failed to pay, one of Dictado's 'soldiers', Boy Pilay, delivered a message to San Pablo, ordering him to pay Dictado \$1,500 or else the Tulisan leader would shoot him. "He's gonna kill me."

And one more thing, he's gonna blow up my car," said San Pablo.

Several prosecution witnesses also testified at Ramil and Guloy's trial that a car identical to Dictado's black Trans-Am, was seen speeding from the union hall after the murders on June 1.

'TIP OF THE ICEBERG'

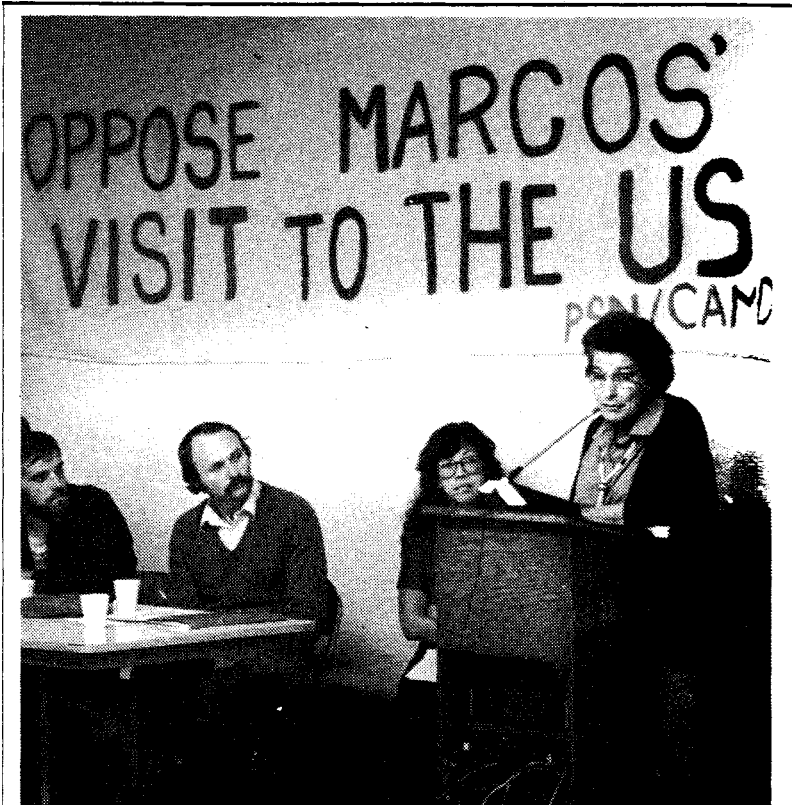
Elaine Ko, co-chairperson of the Committee for Justice for Domingo and Viernes, reiterated Maida's statement that the trial of Ramil and Guloy represented the 'tip of the iceberg'.

Ko stated that with this conviction, "we hit the most immediate level of the murder conspiracy, but we need to expose the rest of the iceberg."

"We are now approaching a new stage in our work with the arrest and trial of Dictado, which indicates that we are beginning to find out who may have arranged and planned the murders."

"As the layers of this conspiracy are slowly unpeeled, we must continue our vigilance to encourage more information to come forward."

In closing, Ko stressed that "continued community support will be key in insuring that we get full justice." □



The San Francisco PSN/CAMD-sponsored forum, part of nationwide teach-ins on the impending Marcos visit, featured Berkeley City Councilor Florence McDonald (far right) September 26. Protests will be organized by the National Committee Against the Marcos State Visit.

AK/T. Rocamora

DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. Edgy Over Sadat's Death

By VINCE REYES
Staff Writer

In Lebanon, Libya and Palestinian refugee camps surrounding Israel, thousands of people took to the streets, jubilantly chanting slogans for freedom as the roar of gunfire punctuated the air like exclamation points over their voices. The occasion: the death of Anwar Sadat. The Egyptian President was assassinated October 6 while reviewing a military parade in Cairo.

While the Western world mourned a "man of peace," the Arab world rejoiced at the death of a man they consider a traitor to Arab justice and a collaborator with Zionism. The world was stunned as Libya's Col. Moammar Khadafy called for celebration and Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini called on the Egyptian people to rise up and revolt. However the jubilant reaction to Sadat's death is not without warrant in light of problems which mire the awesome political mosaic of the Middle East.

PEACE FOR WHOM?

Sadat who took over the reins of Egypt after the death of Gen. Abdel Nasser in 1970 broke ranks with Arab unity in 1977 when he, visited Israel to work out a bilateral peace plan. In 1967, Egypt had been victim to Israel's aggressive military policies which seized Eastern sections of its territory. The hostile borders between Egypt and Israel were sites of endless skirmishes. In October 1973 Sadat led the Middle East War which blazed a bloody path across the Suez canal to regain lost territory. Sadat proclaimed the war a "glorious Arab victory."

In 1976, after winning the Egyptian Parliament's monimation for another six year term Sadat vowed to liberate all Arab lands previously seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East War and to establish a "Palestinian entity." 1977 was therefore a complete turnaround, much to the disgust of Egypt's Arab neighbors.

Sadat's visit to Israel to meet his adversaries resulted in the Camp David accords in 1979. For his efforts, Sadat was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and the



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, shortly before his October 6 assassination. AP Photo

reputation "man of peace." While Sadat was praised by Western nations his actions drew outrage and criticism from the Arab countries who looked at his actions as a surrender to Zionism.

When Sadat signed Camp David, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which has gained legitimacy as the representative of the Palestinian people was excluded from the negotiations. To Arabs in the region, signing papers without a solution to the Palestinian question was a stab in the back.

Sadat's reputation as a peacemaker made headlines yet Israel's attacks on Palestinians continued. Arab countries had to stand guard

on their borders as Israel launched attack after attack on the Palestinians driving them further into Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. Israel's expansionist policies, superficially based on the Zionist philosophy of reclamation of holy lands, threatened to strike at any time. It was clear that Sadat secured peace only for Egypt.

FROM NASSER TO SADAT

Prior to Sadat, Nasser's ties with the Soviet Union were well pronounced as large amounts of economic aid poured in to rescue a failing economy. The building of the Aswan Dam which fertilized large desert areas is a consequence of Soviet aid. The U.S. previously

turned down Nasser's request for aid because of his socialist/nationalist orientation.

When Sadat came to power, the tables began to turn on their northern ally. Within three years after taking office, Sadat began to dismantle Nasser's socialist economic policies, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisors, smashed a leftist revolt and began turning Egypt's orientation away from the Soviet Union and towards the U.S. The U.S. dangled economic aid packages before Sadat which led to opening the door to Western capital and products into Egypt.

Sadat's 1977 economic liberalization policies invited the likes of Coca-Cola, Ford Motor Co., and other large corporations to set up shop in the land of pyramids.

LINING UP ALLIES

Key in the U.S.'s strategy for the mideast has been the stabilization of Israel as the main guardian that keeps the Palestinians in check. The PLO's struggle to rid the region of U.S. imperialism, regain Palestine from Israel and return the oil-rich lands to the Arabs is the U.S. government's greatest concern.

Underneath Reagan's ideological curtain of anti-Sovietism, which also covers Asia and Africa, lies a very real interest in keeping U.S. business and military interests intact. The multi-billion dollar oil industry is no small source of revenue that fuels the U.S. interest in the region.

However, ever since the U.S.'s loss of Iran in 1978 its pro-Israel, anti-Soviet strategy in the region

has been on shaky ground. Israel, its staunchest ally, sometimes becomes a problem because of Begin's independent muscle flexing. Although Jordan and Saudi Arabia remain close to the U.S., there still remains the consensus among the Arab league nations that Israel poses a danger to their national and religious sovereignty.

While the anti-Soviet Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt have been close to the U.S. They still feel a serious threat from Israel. Thus, regardless of their hostilities with Syria, Iraq, and Libya they could not break free completely from an anti-Israel alliance.

Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab front only served to isolate Sadat but did not create the chain reaction the U.S. hoped for. Jordan and Saudi Arabia remained nominally within the anti-Israel front. The "loss of Iran" has made the building of an anti-Soviet Arab front even more pressing for the U.S.

U.S. SHIFTS STRATEGY

The controversial AWACS sale issue reflects the Reagan administration's recognition that it cannot put all its eggs in Israel if it hopes to build an anti-Soviet front. AWACS is a way of courting Saudi Arabia. This subtle shift in U.S. Mid-East strategy is making Israel nervous and concerned that its importance to the U.S. is diminishing.

Sadat's death is therefore a severe blow to the U.S. Its nervousness over which direction Egypt will go under Hosni Mubarak can hardly be concealed. It is even more pressing for Reagan to give Saudi Arabia the AWACS in order to secure its allegiance. Meanwhile, it has to constantly make sure Sadat's successor will carry on his policies. Thus, it had to send three former U.S. presidents to Sadat's funeral to stress this diplomatic point.

The militant anti-Israel Arab Front, on the other hand, is happy that Sadat is now buried in the desert—all but three Arab league countries sent delegations to his funeral (the pro-Western Sudan, Somalia, and Oman). Syria's state radio captured the prevailing spirit over most of the Middle East when it proclaimed, "The traitor is buried forever!" □



Reagan sending off Ford, Nixon and Carter to Sadat's funeral. All four presidents sought to link the future of Egypt with U.S. interests in the Middle East. AP Photo

Members of the National Committee to Oppose the Marcos Visit (PARTIAL LIST)

Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General; Benigno Aquino, ex-Philippine senator; Rep. Harold Washington (D-IL); Rep. Walter Fauntroy (D-Washington, D.C.); Florence McDonald, City Council, Berkeley; John George, Alameda County Board of Supervisors; Danny Davis, Alderman, City of Chicago; Rene Cruz, National Coordinator, CAMD; George Wald, Harvard University; Richard Falk, Princeton University; Mel Rothenberg, University of Chicago; Frances Moore Lappe, Institute for Food and Policy Studies; Walden Bello, Director, Congress Task Force, CAMD/PSN; Richard Barnet, Co-Director, Institute for Policy Studies; Philip Frazer, Editor-in-Chief, Multinational Monitor; Mario Velasquez, Frente Democratico Revolucionario; Elaine Elinson, National Coordinator, PSN; Don Luce, Clergy and Lay Concern; Harvey Cox, Harvard Divinity School; Gretchen Eick, Co-coordinator, Inter-Religious Task Force on Foreign and Military Policy; Richard Rothschild, Associate Editor, Multinational Monitor; Rev. Lloyd Wake, Glide Memorial Church, San Francisco; Robert Albern, Unitarian Church, Washington, D.C.; Diane Passmore, National Network in Solidarity with Nicaragua; Cathi Tactaquin, Union of Democratic Filipinos

(KDP); Geline Avila, Committee Against the Marcos Dictatorship; Heidi Traver, National Coordinator, Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador; Leonard Weinglass, lawyer for Chicago-7; Richard Kessler, Center for Strategy and International Studies; Joel Rocamora, Philippine Solidarity Network; Richard Grossman, Environmentalists for Full Employment; Bill Goodfellow, Deputy Director, Center for International Policy; John Kelley, Editor, CounterSpy; Christine Araneta, International Association of Filipino Patriots; Phil Wheaton, Director, Ecumenical Program for Inter-American Communication and Action; Ed Gerlock, Honolulu Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines; Fr. Gigi Cocquio, Honolulu Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines; Louis Meyers, Director, Black Institute for Law and Justice, Chicago; Joe Collins, Institute for Food and Development Policy; Fr. Tom Payton, Maryknoll, Peace and Justice Concern—National Federation of Priest Council; Allan Miller, University of California, Berkeley; Dorothy Friesen, SINAPSES; Arjun Makajani, Energy Specialist; Edward Palmer, Coalition in Solidarity with South Africa; Ann Schwartz, National Anti-Imperialist Activist Network; Patricia Perkins, As-

sociate Editor, Multinational Monitor; Brady Tyson, Professor of International Relations, American University; Mitch Snyder, Community of Creative Non-Violence; Kenneth Cinn, Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy; Robert Halper, Unitarian Universalist Church, Washington, D.C. Office; Dr. Quentin Young, Chicago; Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD), Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN); Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP); International Association of Filipino Patriots (IAFP); Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador; People's Anti-War Mobilization; Southeast Asia Resource Center; D.C. All People's Congress; National Anti-Racist Organizing Committee; Washington Peace Center; South Africa Organizing Committee (SAOC); Washington Area—CARD; Ecumenical Program for Inter-American Communication and Action; National Anti-Imperialist Activist network; Moslem Student Society; Network in Solidarity with the Guatemalan People; Chicago American Friends Service Committee; Institute for Food and Development Policy; Church Committee for Human Rights in Asia.

*Organizational Affiliation for Identification Purposes Only



Evacuees whose homes are near the center leave for a day's work in the fields. Bo Zawadsky

Military-Backed Fanatics Terrorize Mindanao

Special to the AK and Philippine Liberation Courier

Shortly before his "re-election" June 12, Ferdinand Marcos made a promise: he would destroy the Communist menace once and for all.

Since then, people of the Mt. Malindang area of Western Mindanao have been victims of a particularly grisly form of counterinsurgency warfare—a form which may yet prove to be a model for military operations elsewhere.

This form of counterinsurgency is not conducted directly by Marcos' troops but by fanatic religious sects backed by military authorities. In this area embracing Misamis Occidental, Zamboanga del Sur and Norte, a wave of massacres aimed against New People's Army supporters has been carried out by the notorious Rock Christ, the 4KK and the Civilian Home Defense Forces. With these groups doing the "dirty job" the military authorities are given a clean cover from charges of abuse.

Connie Clark and Bo Zawadsky, members of the Philippine Solidarity Network visited the site of the massacres. Here is their report:

It is harvest time for the small farmers around Mt. Malindang. The corn must be gathered as quickly as possible and taken to market in Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur.

But most of the fields lie idle. For in the latter part of August, there were mass evacuations from all the mountain barrios to the neighboring towns to escape the atrocities of the Rock Christ, the 4KK and the CHDF. 25 people were killed in August alone and much of the region has been declared a free fire zone.

Many of the dreaded Rock Christ, a fundamentalist group based in Ozamis City, are also members of the CHDF and therefore armed by the military. But the residents of the area claim that the link to the government is far more direct.

Rock Christ leader, Col. Ayoy Bulase, is a military reservist who receives arms directly from the Philippine Constabulary, (PC), in Dipolog, Zamboanga del Sur. Local political leaders such as

the mayor of Tudela, Misamis Occidental, are known to be supporters. On one occasion, the fanatics were joined by the barrio captain of Tuno, Tudela, site of one of the massacres.

The Rock Christ, 4KK and other fanatic groups blame the NPA for the phenomenal turnout (8,000) at the June 12 boycott rally in Molave, Zamboanga del Sur and for the high percentage of voters who boycotted the election. Word has it that the Rock Christ has launched its own operation labeled "Mission to Kill."

The fanatics hope to eliminate the NPA's base by grotesquely murdering subversives and suspects, burning barrios, and in general sowing fear among the tribal people and settlers.

CHOICE: EVACUATE OR BE CONSIDERED "SUSPECT"

Approximately 6,000 people have left their homes. Those remaining in the barrios are assumed "suspects" and are dealt with accordingly by the Rock Christ.

The only people remaining in the mountains are the loggers of the Rudy Luna logging concession. Many of the workers are Rock Christ members. The manager in the Josefina area is himself a member of Rock Christ.

Five hundred people, mainly Subanons have moved into Josefina from eight outlying barrios and sitios. They occupy relatives' homes in the poblacion, the parish convent as well as cottages used by nuns atop a nearby hill.

FIELDS ABANDONED TO ROCK CHRIST

As we approached it right before the military-imposed 7:30 curfew, the nuns' settlement looked like a concentration camp, with lanterns rigged up as floodlights, guards posted, tents set up in the yard, and people everywhere.

We soon learned that the military posted a death threat in town, warning the sisters to quit meddling if they did not want to be next on the list. Apprehension was high but the sisters, distributing the nightly rations of rice, were making the best of the situation. They were happy to have visitors.

"Most important for the people now is to gather the crops, their sole means of survival,"

they told us. But only the few whose fields are nearby are able to venture out each morning, returning by late afternoon. Many live three to four hours away from Josefina. They are forced to abandon their fields to the Rock Christ who confiscate the corn.

GOVERNMENT DISINTEREST

The sisters have gone to the "Airborne", troops positioned in Josefina since June, to seek assistance in curtailing the Rock Christ. But the military claims its hands are tied. The Airborne's official jurisdiction is conveniently Zamboanga del Sur. Most of the Rock Christ atrocities occur in Misamis Occidental.

Government ministries are equally unresponsive. The Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), was ordered to send 14 sacks of relief rice but only eight were delivered.

The mayor of Josefina requested additional relief but in typical Catch-22 fashion, the MSSD replied that it would dispense more rations only to evacuees who returned to their barrios. The mayor and sisters were appalled: a massacre of 10 people had taken place just one week before, and the evacuees were terrified at the idea of moving back to their homes.

The evacuees know and can identify the murderers involved

FM Threatens to Re-Impose Martial Law

By NENE OJEDA
Staff Writer

"The subversives are infiltrating labor and student groups," warned Ferdinand Marcos on September 29. With that, Marcos threatened to reimpose martial law for the first time since he "lifted" it last January 17.

The warning is consistent with the mood of intensified repression throughout the country since Marcos' June 16 election.

Immediately following the June exercise, Marcos issued a public pledge to wipe out the New People's Army (NPA) and to do away with subversion once and for all.

To prove he meant his point, Marcos installed secret service chief Gen. Fabian Ver at the helm of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). Ver, with his let's-get-the-dissidents attitude, remains on top of the Presidential Security Guard and the National Intelligence and Security Agency.

STEPPED UP COUNTERINSURGENCY

Reports from various parts of the country reveal that counterinsurgency efforts have indeed stepped up.

While fanatic groups terrorize the mountain folk in western Mindanao for the military (see story, below), sources in Samar report that the regime is using planes and tanks against the NPA there.

Meanwhile, Ver, immediately after his appointment in August, announced a campaign to purge the military of unreliable elements. A high defection rate among discontented soldiers had been reported. At the same time, he announced a campaign to upgrade wages in the military.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

No one has been immune to the intensified repression. Last month, an American Maryknoll priest was deported for his alleged subversion. His crime consisted of serving on a human rights committee in Davao City.

Marcos has carefully prepared his justification for more repression. As early as August, he "complained" of communist infiltration of the student and labor movements to a visiting aide to U.S. Senator Ted Kennedy.

The irony of the latest threat is that few in Manila would claim to detect much difference with the "lifting" of martial law.

The mass movements of students, workers, teachers, religious, and others have grown bolder. But they have been dealt with harshly by the Metrocom, Constabulary and police.

Those students beaten and shot at by police during the October 6 Manila demonstration (see story, page 1) may wonder just what Marcos has in mind for them when he "re-imposes" martial law. □

in the massacres. Maximo Laure, barrio captain of Tuno, was directly involved in the killings at barrios Tuno and Lajud. Immediately after the August 25 massacre, the case was reported to the PC and to the mayor of Tudela.

No action has been taken, however, nor has there been a promise of action. No charges can be filed against Laure. As a government official, he cannot be prosecuted unless it is approved by Malacanang.

"OUR PROBLEM IS NOT THE NPA..."

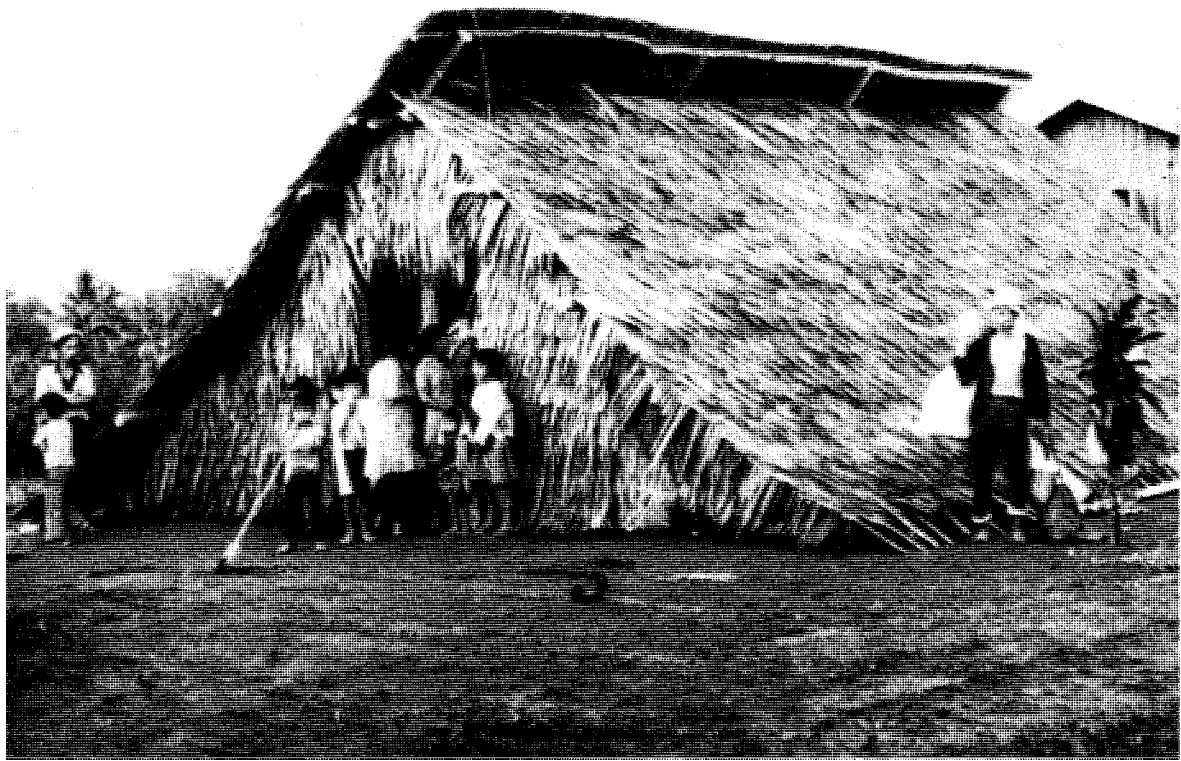
Rock Christ leaders boast that this group cannot be apprehended because the military approves of their behavior. When a group of Rock Christ entered the poblacion of Josefina and began abusing

people, the Airborne jailed them only to allow them to "escape" the next morning.

"Our problem is not the NPA," commented one Josefina evacuee. "Our problem is with the military and the fanatics. The people who are here to protect us are our enemies."

The use of paramilitary units, unofficially sanctioned by the government has been extremely effective in creating the atmosphere of terror necessary for counterinsurgency operations. Mindanao teems with fanatical sects that have become an integral part of counterinsurgency.

The recent emphasis on militarization and Marcos' election pledge suggest that the Mt. Malindang massacres are only the beginning. □



Housing facility for evacuees in Josefina; 6,000 in area have left their homes. Bo Zawadsky