

U.S. Senate to Ratify Treaty Soon:

Extradition: A Dangerous Political Weapon

By NANCY F. ROCAMORA
Staff Writer

"Support for repression abroad inevitably leads to repression at home," says Walden Bello, newly-elected Co-Coordinator of the Committee Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD).

Bello was referring to the newly drafted extradition treaty between the United States and the Philippines scheduled for U.S. Senate ratification some time in January.

The treaty purports to cover only criminal activity. Its Article III expressly states that it does not cover political offenses.

But the impact of the treaty on the Filipino community will be distinctly political.

A CHILLING EFFECT ON THE COMMUNITY

"People won't bother to read the fine print," commented Bello.

He is referring to the likely effect of the treaty on a communi-

ty already intimidated by martial rule at home. Bello points out that the mere suggestion that one is legally subject to extradition for what the regime defines as a crime will dampen the community's willingness to express opposition.

Marcos, Bello says, continues to make laws by decree and can define political acts as mere criminal activity to suit his purpose of squelching opposition.

To send an additional chill down the community's collective

spine, the treaty will allow the Philippine government to request extradition for crimes committed *outside* the country.

Article I, section 2 states, "With respect to an offense committed outside the territory of the requesting State, the Requested State shall grant extradition . . . if . . . the person sought is a national of the Requesting State, and that State has jurisdiction to try that person."

Thus, anytime the Philippine

government claims to have evidence that a person here has done something that is considered a crime in the Philippines, that person is subject to extradition.

OPEN TO INTERPRETATION

An appendix to the treaty lists 42 crimes covered. Some of them are clearly criminal such as murder, manslaughter and rape. Others, however, are broadly enough de-

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ANG KATIPUNAN

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CAMD National Conference 1981



Activists from all over the U.S. and Canada confer on 1982 strategy against Marcos regime and Reagan's "interventionist" policies. SEE REPORT ON PAGE 7. (AK Photo)

Baruso Kicked Out of Union Seat

SPECIAL TO THE AK

SEATTLE- Constantine "Tony" Baruso, ILWU Local 37 President-Business Manager was removed from office by a special referendum of 1,200 cannery union members December 4.

Sixty five percent of the union's membership mailed in their secret ballots.

According to the union's constitution, Baruso will be replaced by the union Vice President, Nemesio Domingo Sr. Nemesio is the father of Silme Domingo, the union officer who was murdered along with the dispatcher, Gene Viernes, last June.

"The local can now look forward to a new period with the recall of Baruso," stated Dave Della, union spokesperson. "We are confident that the new leadership is in a better position to reunite our membership and strengthen our union."

Della added that the period since the murders of Domingo and Viernes has been damaging for Local 37. "It was for the good of the union, and the good of the membership that Baruso was removed from the office," he said.

BARUSO'S DEMISE FOLLOWS MURDERS

Efforts to remove Baruso from office began in August, when the Rank and File Committee within Local 37 circulated a petition to initiate the recall election. The petition carrying over 250 signatures was submitted November 4, thereby launching the 30-day



Tony Baruso

referendum vote.

According to the *Alaskero News*, a Rank and File Committee newsletter, there were a number of factors which justified Baruso's removal, including his possible involvement in the murders of Domingo and Viernes.

Baruso was arrested on July 13 as a suspect in the murder, and his gun was determined as the murder weapon. Although never formally charged, he still remains a suspect.

The *Alaskero News* stated that, "This, in conjunction with his dismal record in carrying out the work of his office, blatant attempts to intimidate the membership, his suspected practices of bribery, now under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and his suspected bribe taking, all contributed to the suspicion that Baruso is unable to fulfill his responsibilities as president."

Under the union's constitution,

Continued on page 8

Despite Witness' Refusal to Testify:

Probe of FM Foes Here to Go On

By VENNY VILLAPANDO
Staff Writer

A confessed anti-Marcos "bomber" brought to the U.S. as a state witness in grand jury proceedings suddenly changed his mind and refused to testify.

Victor Burns Lovely, 35, who spent 14 months in jail in the Philippines, initially promised to testify before a U.S. grand jury set to prosecute Marcos foes operating in this country.

Offered immunity through the Federal Witness Protection Program, Lovely was brought secretly to the U.S. by FBI agents where he was expected to name his U.S.-based conspirators before the grand jury.

Upon his arrival September 28, Lovely made a sudden turn-about which changed the scenario considerably. He immediately



Victor Burns Lovely

hired a lawyer, walked out of the Federal Witness Protection Program, and on November 23, Lovely refused to divulge information to the grand jury.

SPECULATIONS RIPEN

Consequently, he was slapped with contempt of court charges

which could send him to prison for 18 months here.

The reason for Lovely's turn-about is the subject of much speculation. An observer close to Lovely told a *San Francisco Chronicle* reporter:

"Victor spent more than a year in a Marcos jail. He knew there was no way of getting out. So he told the FBI that he would cooperate with them if they brought him back to the U.S.

"Once in the U.S. the feds had nothing on him. So what could they hold on him? This was his way of coming home. I guess you could say he duped the feds!"

This contradicted San Francisco-based FBI agent William Neumann's speculation that Lovely refused to testify because he "feared for his physical safety from those who may be indicted."

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EDITORIALS/OPINIONS

The Seattle Consulate's Award to Baruso

Who do you know would give an award to someone who owned the gun used in the murders of union reformers and anti-Marcos activists Gene Viernes and Silme Domingo, someone who is now target of Federal investigations for interstate racketeering, who has been brought up on charges for faking an entire ILWU Local 37 election to its International Executive Board, and who has been caught demanding \$1,500 in payment for "fixing" a foreman's job for a union member?

There's not too many places this man, Constantine "Tony" Baruso, can go for a medal. Except the Philippine Consulate. The Consulate in Seattle gave Baruso an award for "outstanding service to the Filipino community" at a recent Caballeros de Dimasalang convention. It did not matter to the consulate that Baruso has become such an embarrassment even to many of his conservative colleagues he could not even get elected to the Dimasalang post he ran for.

The Consulate's award expresses utter contempt for the membership of Local 37 who were so outraged by Baruso's "outstanding service" they kicked him out of his post as Union President and Business Manager in a recent referendum.

Why did the Consulate give Baruso an award? Aside from being a strong reactionary voice in the community, Baruso is also a loyal supporter of the Marcos dictatorship. He goes home frequently to be received by the dictator himself. He does outstanding work for Marcos in the community.

That the Consulate highly approves of Baruso's corrupt practices and his opposition to the cannery workers' struggle for a stronger, more democratic union that could wrest a better deal for working people is not surprising. That it commends Baruso's record of keeping the Filipino community under backward political leadership is not surprising.

All Philippine Consulates are an extension of the Marcos dictatorship. Their political aims and visions are therefore those of a regime that is hostile to the rights of workers, hostile to the enemies of corruption, and hostile to the spread of political awareness against injustice and exploitation. This is the vision that guides the Consulates' work within the Filipino community.

It is not unfair to speculate that the Seattle Consulate greeted the deaths of our two activists, who worked against Baruso and his ilk, with glee rather than sorrow. It might as well have given plaques of appreciation to their convicted murderers. □

Of 'Madmen' and Foreign Policy

There is visible popular skepticism over Ronald Reagan's claim that Libya's Khaddafi has let loose squads of hitmen who are now headed for the White House. Even voices from the Capitol now assert that these are theatrics aimed at diverting the public from the economic bad news.

But there is another area where the hit men caper has its usefulness. Foreign policy—war. They are synonymous nowadays. Breaking the Vietnam syndrome, the widespread American fear of "sending the boys" to a war of intervention in foreign lands, is an important ideological goal of the Reagan administration. It cannot stamp out wars of national liberation if it cannot send the Marines. It is therefore trying to set a political precedent that can make direct military intervention acceptable to the American people.

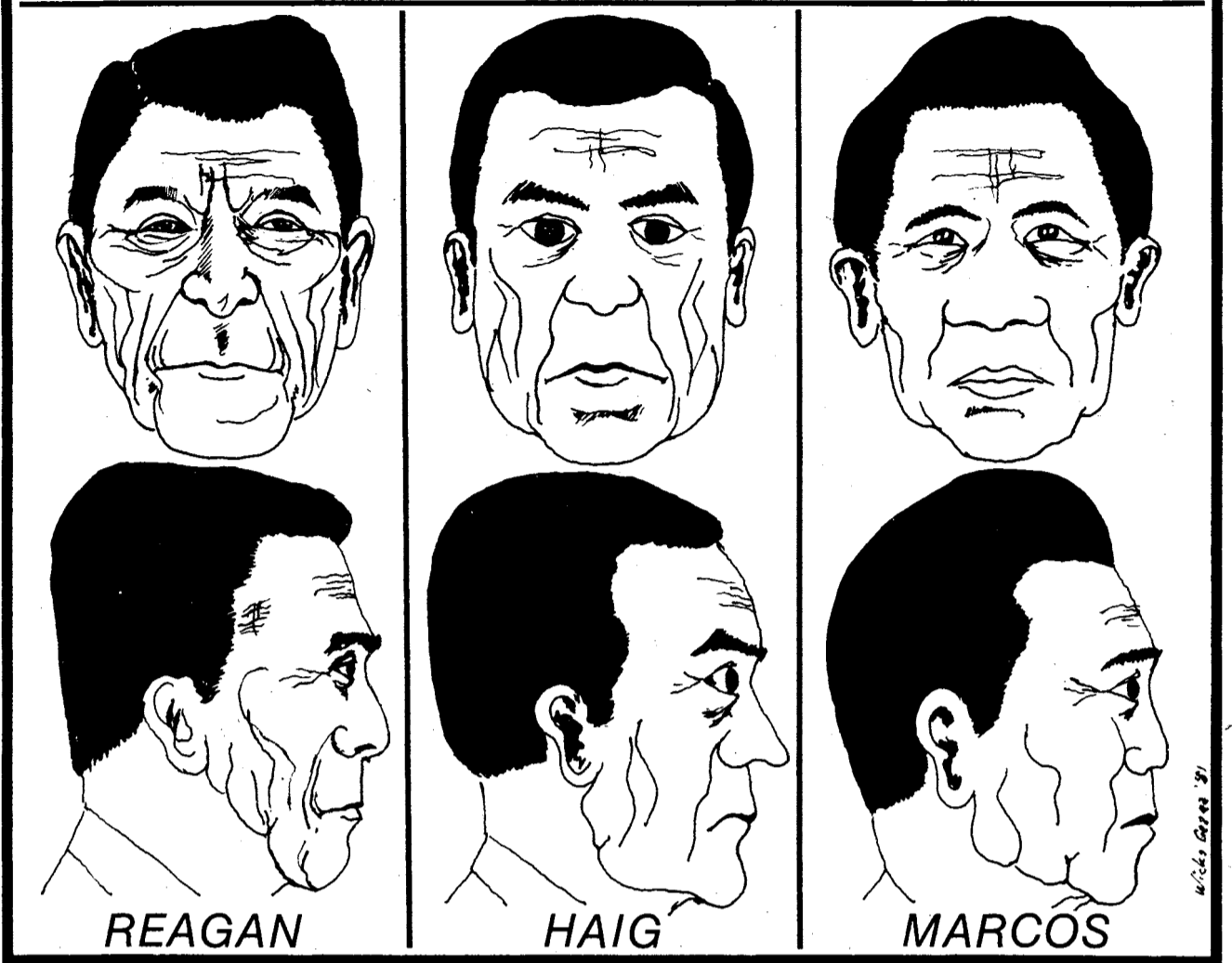
That is why Alexander Haig keeps beating the war drums over Central America and the Caribbean. But it is still not easy to convince the Americans that "the boys" should be sent to Nicaragua, El Salvador or Cuba. Perhaps additional options should be staked out for setting the precedent for military intervention?

Madmen. If Reagan can paint the foreign enemy as a madman, it just might do the trick. It has been difficult to paint Castro, the Sandinistas, and the Salvadoran guerrillas as lunatics. But Americans welcomed Khomeini's hostages with yellow ribbons didn't they? Had Carter's rescue commandos succeeded they would have been welcomed back with ticker tape parades.

So why not pick on Khaddafi? His "political eccentricities" have not endeared him to the western press. Americans just might believe that he is mad enough to attempt to kill their president. Would they not think it necessary to launch decisive measures against this "madman?" Even perhaps, sending the Marines to the shores of Tripoli. So Reagan, Haig, et al. continue talking intervention in Central America. Is this belly-aching against Khaddafi another way of softening up the

CONFIDENTIAL

HIT SQUAD ON THE LOOSE, REPORTEDLY ARMED WITH EXTRADITION TREATY; TARGET—POLITICAL OPPONENTS OF MARCOS REGIME AND OTHER POLITICAL DISSIDENTS.



LETTERS

When Is He Coming?

I was among the people who received leaflets about President Marcos' visit to the Reagan White House. You bet I will be out there protesting. The way I see it, Marcos is only one of the many fascist friends America is feeding around the world. It's part of America's policy so that it can stop the revolutions that are shrinking its fields of exploitation. It was announced that Marcos' visit has been postponed early next year. Do you have any more information as to when he is coming?

H. V. Morton
Washington, D.C.

(No further info so far. But there is speculation his visit might be timed for the signing of an extradition treaty between the U.S. and the Philippine Senate ratification of the treaty might start at the end of January—Ed.)

Two Down, Who's Next?

The conviction of the murderers of Gene Viernes and Silme Domingo is good news. If you ask me, these

public for foreign intervention?

The Reagan administration knows what it wants and is exercising all its rational faculties figuring out how to get it. But its carefully laid out plans for military intervention abroad could place the American people at war with peoples who are fighting for their national liberation and independence, peoples with basically the same aspirations for peace and progress as any worker in this country. Now from our point of view, would not that be insane? □

After the Holidays, the Extradition Treaty

Ang Katipunan, now a 12-page monthly will break for the holidays. We will be back in the middle of January 1981. But something else is happening then. The U.S. Senate will begin its sessions. Part of its agenda will be

criminals should rot in jail. But I think you should dig deeper into the crime because it stinks of big money and big political interests. Now that two gangsters have been convicted, who's next? You know, the trail might lead to Malacañang or some Boardroom in Alaska. Dig it up anyway.

"Ross" Galante
Portland, OR

He Deserved It

Prime Minister Cesar Virata deserved what he got in New York City when his speech was disrupted by anti-Marcos protesters. Technocrats like him have been going around as if they are less of a criminal than Marcos just because they are "economic experts," not politicians. They are as responsible for the impoverishment of our country as Marcos. For their services they are also rewarded with comforts. I am glad the activists did not let him get away with his apolitical pose.

E. S.
New York, NY

Hands Off

Following the article "Washington

Threatens a Wider Conflict (in Central America)," I doubt whether the U.S. can successfully invade Cuba even if it tried. The Cubans are very united and I am not sure the United States is willing to collide with Soviet Russia who is a close friend of Cuba. It is Russia's threat of retaliation that is keeping America's hands off Cuba. Good work, keep it up.

Ruben de Jesus
Baltimore, MD

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the ratification of an extradition treaty with the Marcos dictatorship.

AK has editorialized quite a few times against this threat to the democratic rights of the Filipino minority here. We pledge to be in the thick of the fight against this treaty. Over the holidays, the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship together with other non-interventionists, anti-imperialists, and civil libertarians will begin organizing a campaign against it.

We call on our readers to support and join the fight against this attempt by the Reagan-Marcos alliance to erode the Constitutional rights of the Filipino community and the U.S. public. During the holidays, make room for participation in local anti-extradition treaty activities. Give meaningful financial gifts to those organizing the fight, including *Ang Katipunan*. You are our only *ninongs* and *ninangs*.

Have a good holiday season to all of you, our readers and here's hoping many of you will take part in the good fight ahead of us. □

PHILIPPINE NEWS

Troops Massacre 45 in Samar



Salvage victim in one of military's previous raids. (AK File)

Adapted from SOLIDARIDAD

The following is taken from a special report by the Komite Han Katawhan Para sa Hustisya ug Kamurayaw—People's Committee for Justice and Peace.—Ed.

Residents of Barrio Sag-od, Las Navas, Northern Samar, were still asleep that early morning of September 15, 1981.

They were awakened by shouts of the Special Forces-Integrated Civilian Home Defense Force (SF-ICHDF) ordering them to assemble for a meeting.

This meeting was to end some hours later with 45 townsfolk dead and Bo. Sag-od a no-man's land.

Young and old alike were gathered by the government troops who knocked at their houses with armalite butts. The 18 SF-ICHDF men were headed by a certain

Commander Brown.

Men, women and children were to fall in line. The men were separated and the women and children were led by two troopers across the river near the barrio. The barrio men remained.

DISTANT GUNFIRE

Some distance from the barrio, two women attempted to escape. One made it while the other fainted in sheer fright. The rest continued the march. Automatic gunfire was heard from a distance. These shots, survivors later found out, killed the barrio men.

The group came to rest while their escorts waited for the other troopers. The march continued until they reached a narrow trail which like a small ditch.

Four women slipped quietly away when the group started compressing to pass the trail. One of them, a pregnant mother, ma-

naged to take her two children.

In a forested area, a kilometer away from the barrio, the group stopped. The women and children were then divided into two groups and positioned squatting parallel and facing each other.

INTERROGATION THEN GUNFIRE

The women were questioned on the whereabouts of a *Kumander* Racel, purportedly an NPA leader. Because they did not know what their captors were talking about, the women could not answer.

Children were then ordered to separate from their mothers. Many cried and were allowed to stay. Others were forcibly dragged away.

The SFICHDF began firing immediately at the women and the remaining children. Toddlers and infants, one a four-month old still sucking her mother's breast, were killed with their mothers.

One 41-year-old woman named Rita pretended to be hit and fell beside her already-wounded mother. The second volley wounded her and hit the older woman's head.

The firing ceased and everything was deathly quiet. Rita's two children ran toward her, crying. Despite her wounds, Rita dragged herself and the two children back to the barrio. There they found the menfolk piled on top of each other.

Thirteen other children who survived the massacre by falling flat when the shooting began, ran

Continued on page 12

Hunger Strike Frees Three Political Prisoners

Three political prisoners were released from Bagong Diwa Detention Center in Bicutan, Rizal after November 22 as a result of a hunger strike.

Ten detainees from Bicutan had launched an indefinite fast on November 3 to protest government inaction on detainees' grievances. Alejandro Carpeso and Antonio Liao were among the ten whose sympathy fast was triggered by the collapse of three other detainees on a similar hunger strike.

Nicanor Bautista, last of three released, along with Benjamin Divinaflor and Ariel Olalia started

their hunger strike October 5. The three were demanding a clarification of their status as prisoners. Although detained as long as five years, they face no formal charges in court.

Church reports early in November claimed Bautista and Divinaflor were already weak and Olalia bedridden as a result of hunger.

COINCIDED WITH RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Launched exactly one year after a successful hunger strike won the release of over 100 political prisoners, this year's hunger fast

was also timed to coincide with the 24th International Conference of the Red Cross held November 7-14 in Manila.

The ICRC is a Geneva-based organization which aids victims of armed conflict. It has recently been concerned with human rights and political prisoners.

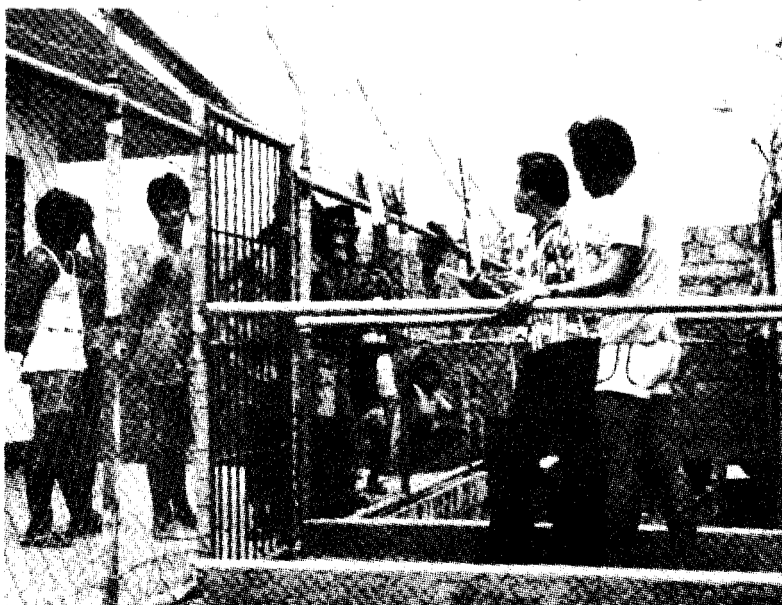
In an open letter to the international body of 1,000 delegates and President Ferdinand Marcos, the fasting detainees listed their demands and plight as:

- Immediate release of all political prisoners without formal charges and those who deserve to be freed on humanitarian grounds.

- Ten prisoners have been in detention for as long as six years without formal charges. Two women, eight-month pregnant Juliet de Lima-Sison and nursing mother Milagros Lumabi have been detained in unhealthy and unsafe prison conditions. Congenital and physical ailments of several prisoners have also been aggravated and no preventive medical attention has been provided.

- Immediate and absolute end to the practice of solitary confinement and the transfer of long-isolated political prisoners to regular detention.

Bernabe Buscayno, Jose Ma. and Juliet de Lima Sison have been in isolation since their arrest six years ago. Hernan Traviña



Bicutan prisoners receive visitors in earlier years; hunger strike demanded broader visiting rights. (WIN Magazine)

Reagan Official Claims Human Rights Improved

"There has been an expansion of individual rights in the Philippines, beginning before the lifting of martial law... We believe the Filipino people have reacted favorably to the new developments and have been eager to exercise their rights."

This judgment on the state of human rights in the Philippines came from Daniel O'Donahue, Acting Assistant Secretary of State of the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

O'Donahue was speaking at hearings held November by the Human Rights and Asia-Pacific Affairs Sub-Committees of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee. The session was called to determine whether the Philippines should continue to receive U.S. foreign aid.

O'Donahue's statement came as no surprise in light of the Reagan administration's open endorsement of the Marcos regime.

The Reagan administration also recently instructed U.S. representatives to the World Bank and Asian Development Bank to vote for all Philippine development loans "in recognition of (human rights) improvements and in expectation that such trends will continue." The Carter administration's policy had been to abstain.

"DIPLOMATIC DIALOGUE" STRATEGY

U.S. law prohibits sending foreign aid to any country which consistently violates human rights. This law, though applied only rationally, has enabled the U.S., in a few cases, to use withdrawal of aid as a diplomatic lever over human rights conditions.

But even Jimmy Carter's "human rights" administration lobbied strongly against using this technique against the Philippines. O'Donahue reiterated Reagan's attitude toward the human rights issue.

"We place stress on traditional diplomatic dialogue as being generally a more effective means of promoting human rights," he said. "We believe this issue can best be approached on the basis of friendly relations grounded in confidence in the United States commitment."

EMPHASIS ON DEFENSE

Throughout his testimony, O'Donahue's main theme was the central thrust of Reagan's foreign policy: "defense." He placed heavy emphasis on "the

threat of Soviet intrusion in Southeast Asia" and reiterated "our desire to work closely with our friends and allies like the Philippines to enhance mutual security."

The U.S. military bases in the Philippines, according to the State Department spokesman, are thus

"crucial to enabling us to maintain our forces in the Western Pacific, and maintain our military preserves in the Indian Ocean and beyond."

SUPPORT FOR WORLD BANK—IMF PROPOSALS

A secondary area of concern for O'Donahue was the worsening condition of the Philippine economy. This, he told the committee, was "a major source of political instability in the near term."

Here O'Donahue put the administration on record in support of reforms for the Philippine economy being pushed by the World



Marcos votes in recent election; U.S. government buys Marcos' normalization. (FEER)

Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The World Bank-IMF proposals include the lowering of tariffs, *de facto* devaluation of the Philippine peso and increased tax collection.

Observers here and in the Philippines fear that the reforms, currently being implemented by Marcos, will in fact worsen conditions by driving all but the biggest of companies out of business.

The State Department spokesman however claimed, "We believe that the planned gradual application of all three, after all will create some political difficulties that are transitory, manageable and worth the pain."

Also testifying at the hearings were Professor Carl Lande of the University of Kansas; former Philippine Senator Benigno Aquino and Rev. Ralph Kroes, a Maryknoll missionary. □

and Lumabi, who was arrested with her newborn son, have been in isolation in the Maximum Security Unit cells for over a year.

- Immediate dismantling of all remaining tribunals and transfer of cases to civilian courts.

Several cases involving political prisoners remain in military courts that supposedly have been phased out after the lifting of martial law. This technicality continues to deny political prisoners civilian rights such as bail.

- Immediate restoration of detainees' rights and privileges enjoyed before the lifting of martial law and the improvement of detention conditions.

Although Bicutan now holds only 18 political prisoners security has become tighter. Prisoners are prevented from visiting one another's quarters and are separated into two compounds by barbed wire fences and padlocked gates.

Political prisoners, unlike convicted prisoners, are denied visitation rights other than immediate family members.

These demands for "moral and legal" rights were signed by the 13 fasting detainees including: Fidel V. Agcaoili, Romeo R. Bitangcor, Antonio S. Buragay, Sixto S. Carlos, Jr., Jose E. Luneta, Rene Marciano, Satur Ocampo, and Baltazar Pinguel. □

Buod ng mga Balita

60,000 FILIPINOS EMPLOYED AS SEAMEN ABROAD

As jobs disappear for Filipinos at home, Philippine government policy has been encouraging people to seek jobs abroad.

Recent statistics reveal that 60,000 Filipinos now work as seamen for companies around the world. Filipinos are now the largest nationality among merchant seamen abroad.

The Philippine government's drive to export labor has a dual purpose. One the one hand, it eases the country's unemployment pressures. Government statistics alone claim that 200,000 workers were laid off in the first half of 1981. Statistics from the government are known to underrate such figures.

Secondly, wages remitted by overseas workers supply the government with desperately needed foreign exchange, mostly going to pay foreign debts.

The Philippine press has repeatedly reported the exploitation and cheating of workers by unscrupulous recruiters and contractors. The workers also complain of demeaning working conditions. □

KILLER TYPHOON RIPS LUZON

Luzon was battered by super-typhoon Irma November 24, creating an estimated one-half billion pesos in damages. The death toll as of the end of November was 204 and is still climbing. Scores of people were reported missing while 70,000 were left homeless.

Close to two million cavans of *palay* worth ₱72 million were destroyed in the central Luzon region. Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan were hardest hit with 90% losses in unharvested rice.

Stricken areas were reported along the coastal regions. Storm surges slammed against shallow coastal basins. The surges were whipped up by strong winds causing sea water to pile onto the coast lands and slowly flow back. □

U.S. BACKS ASIAN AND PACIFIC MILITARY ALLIANCE

Ranking army generals and commanders of 17 Asian and Pacific countries attended the 5th Annual Pacific Armies Management Seminar in Manila from November 16-19.

The four-day conference was held, spokesmen said, to alleviate the slump in "communications, understanding, and cooperation" since American withdrawal from Vietnam.

Watchers of the Reagan administration's foreign policy note that meetings such as this reflect the U.S. military strategy of "regionalization," or the development of close coordination between the military arms of governments close to the U.S.. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) consisting of the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore, has become an increasingly important focus for military coordination between the U.S. and its Asian allies. □

PC SAYS NPA NOW A BIGGER THREAT IN ZAMBOANGA

In a recent *Washington Post* article, Philippine government and military officials revealed that they now consider the NPA a greater long-term military threat than the MNLF in Zamboanga.

"Armed forces are being redeployed to deal with the New People's Army (NPA) in view of the declining strength of the Moslem rebels," said Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, head of the Philippine Military Southern Command.

"Unlike the Moslem rebels," he added, "the NPA strategy avoids battles with the military unless mounting an ambush or raid with superior numbers against a specific target."

The NPA cannot be defeated by conventional military means, Castro told the *Post*. "The only way to defeat them is to win over their mass base."

"Winning over," for the Philippine military, has often meant mass evacuation of villagers in the region to Vietnam-style "strategic hamlets."

Gen. Castro's claim that the Moro National Liberation Front's strength is declining has not been substantiated, however. □

Crony Quarrel Enters Phase II:

Coco War Heats Up, Imelda Joins Fray

By NANCY F. ROCAMORA
Staff Writer

The small-scale war raging between factions of Marcos' ruling coalition over the issue of coconuts has moved to a new and more vitriolic stage, confirming speculations that there is more to the conflict than meets the eye.

The issue under debate remains the coconut levy—that percentage of his profit each coconut farmer pays the government when he makes a copra sale.

The levy theoretically serves a twofold purpose: it is both to provide a coconut farmers' benefit fund and support the domestic price of copra.

It is common knowledge, however, that levy funds—money that should belong to the government—were actually used to build the Enrile-Cojuangco coconut empires.

Levy money deposited in the privately-owned United Coconut Planters' Bank (UCPB), of which the two are President and Board Chairman, were used to create its subsidiary, UNICOM, United Coconut Oil Mills, Inc. UNICOM directly controls 95% of the country's coconut milling capacity.

VIRATA KO'D

"Phase I" of the conflict pitted the technocrat camp, headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, against the coconut empire led by presidential cronies Eduardo Cojuangco and Defense Minister Juan Ponce-Enrile. Virata hoped that removing the levy would allow "free market forces" to determine copra prices.

Marcos complied and removed the levy. One month later, under heavy pressure from UNICOM, he reimposed it. The pressure had been most direct—UNICOM simply stopped buying copra and the price plunged (see *AK*, Vol. VIII, No. 15).

This victory let the newly installed technocrats and the world know that the cronies cannot be treated lightly. Despite efforts to comply with the World Bank's order that high-level corruption be brought to tolerable limits following Marcos' re-election, the crony system is alive and well.

PHASE II BEGINS

But the issue did not disappear when the cronies won "Phase I" handily. It continues to flare in Philippine headlines.

With Virata temporarily knocked out, the assault on UNICOM is now being led by *Batasang Pambansa* member and former senator Emmanuel Pelaez.

Pelaez, a coconut farmer him-



Coconuts: country's top export. Inset: Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, coconut baron.

(FEER)

self, has managed to dig up a good deal of dirt on the Cojuangco/Enrile empire. Some samples:

- ₱8.5 billion in levy money has been collected over the past eight years. The money has been used to subsidize coconut prices only since late last August. Why then, was there a ₱40 million deficit when the fund used for price supports was audited this summer?

- Why, ask Pelaez, did the UCPB agree to pay 12% interest on a deposit of levy money made to it by its subsidiary UNICOM, when it pays no interest to anyone else? Does that have anything to do with the fact that UNICOM's president and board chairman get a straight 1% each of its pre-tax profits? Wouldn't interest on a deposit read as profit for the company?

- The fund is allegedly used to benefit farmers by providing them with better strains of coconuts. Why is it that when 24,000 seednuts were delivered to a town in Pelaez' district, only 9,000 of them were any good? Why did they come from a farm owned by Cojuangco? And why were they delivered in an Air Force C-130 jet?

FIRST LADY—A SUSPECT

The continuing debate has led to speculation that more powerful interests have joined the fray with Pelaez acting merely as frontman. Given Marcos' prompt reaffirmation of the crony system during Phase I of the conflict, the only force powerful enough to keep the issue alive would have to be another highly favored crony.

Speculation hovers around none

other than the First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos as the most likely center of the anti-Cojuangco/Enrile pole. Her historic enmity with the Defense Minister makes her the most likely choice.

The conflict between the First Lady and Enrile dates back to 1975 when Enrile, at Marcos' behest, engineered a purge of allegedly inefficient or potentially disloyal government officials. Among the heads that rolled were a large number of Imelda loyalists.

PASSING THE HOT POTATO

Mrs. Marcos, with her ongoing interest in presidential succession, has ample cause to dislike Enrile. Aside from herself, he is the only crony actually holding a particularly powerful post. He officially heads the Philippine military.

Marcos himself has indirectly confirmed that the conflict is principally a political one between adversaries "roughly equal in political weight," in the words of the *Asian Wall Street Journal's* Andy McCue.

Rather than rule on the issue which seemed to have been resolved only two months ago, he has passed the hot potato to Deputy Prime Minister Jose Roño. Roño is to set up a special committee to hear the pros and cons of the issue.

Western correspondents see Roño as Marcos' chief political troubleshooter, but one who has little knowledge of economic issues. Roño himself seems to know the delicate interests entangled in the issue.

His committee, he says, will merely make recommendations on the matter. It will then pass the ball back to Marcos for a decision. □

U.S. Lets FM Firm Off the Hook

In what amounts to a mere slap-on-the-wrist, the Justice Department agreed to settle a civil suit against three Philippine coconut oil importers early this month.

The three companies, Crown Oil Corp., Granex Company, U.S.A., and Pan Pacific Commodities, simply agreed to refrain from fixing prices and withholding coconut oil supplies from U.S. markets. No penalties were involved.

The three were sued last Feb-

ruary 21 for conspiring to create artificial shortages to boost coconut oil prices in a scheme branded "COCOPEC," after the oil cartel, (see *AK* Vol. VIII, No. 13 and No. 19).

U.S. sales amount to \$360 million. Coconut oil is used in soaps, specialized bakery shortening, cosmetics, and perfumes.

The Philippine supplier to the companies is UNICOM (United Coconut Mills, Inc. which also owns Pan Pacific. The controversial UNICOM was formed as

a result of presidential decrees aimed at Marcos centralizing the control of all coconut mills in the country. Roughly 95% of all mills are under UNICOM's control.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is UNICOM's chairman while Marcos crony Eduardo M. Cojuangco heads the financial arm, the United Coconut Planters Bank. Marcos himself wields personal control over the industry and issues decrees to suit whatever the monopoly needs. □



NPA guerrillas stocking up on rice.

(AK File)



Sergio Osmeña and Eugenio Lopez, Jr. after their escape from prison; Gerardo Roxas. (FEER)

Worried Over Polarization:

FM Wants a Stronger 'Opposition'

By NANCY ROCAMORA
Staff Writer

"There is a need for an opposition, especially when the majority party is very powerful," commented Ferdinand Marcos to the *Washington Post's* William Branigan late last month.

This call for a viable legal opposition has become an increasingly prominent theme in Marcos' recent speeches.

The Philippine strongman is not alone in his concern. The Western media, since Marcos' June 12 reelection, has shown an almost obsessive preoccupation with the apparent deterioration of the "moderate"—or pro-American—opposition.

POLARIZATION

Not surprisingly, members of this disappearing force in Philippine politics express equal alarm.

"We're slowly being edged out of the picture," says ex-Senator Gerardo Roxas. "If we are unable to bring about peaceful change, then the confrontation will be not between Marcos and the democratic opposition, but between Marcos and the Left."

The polarization of Philippine politics has become vividly apparent to observers of every political stripe.

Some attribute it to the "moderates'" inability to organize. Also, by some twist of logic, some blame the "moderates'" demise on their participation in the well-organized boycott of the June 12 election. Others claim that Marcos has simply grown too powerful.

REAGAN VINDICATES LEFT POSITION

But the roots of the phenomenon lie deep within the fabric of Philippine politics.

It has never been easy maintaining an anti-Marcos, pro-U.S. position in the Philippines. The country plays host to huge U.S. military installations and substantial investments significantly impact its people's economic and political life. These interests explain why U.S. aid has increased since the declaration of martial law.

The Carter administration's arms-length treatment of Marcos and its alleged concern for human rights, however, left some room for a nebulously defined group of politicians and professionals to maneuver. They hoped that through American intercession, Marcos would be replaced with a less brutal, but still pro-U.S. figure.

Ronald Reagan changed all that. With his full embrace of Marcos, he has left the pro-U.S. oppositionists with no political future to hope for.

Casting aside all pretense of

concern for human rights, Reagan has vindicated the position the Left has held all along: the only way to be genuinely anti-Marcos is to be anti-U.S. as well.

"MODERATES"—NOT A UNIFORM GROUP

Even Ferdinand Marcos, while revelling in his new-found acceptability in Washington, realizes that one of the unwanted implications of Reagan's policy is the projection of the Left as the only viable opposition to his regime. This explains the otherwise inexplicable phenomenon of a dictator who until now, has treated all opponents ruthlessly, calling for a reconciliation with his bitter critics even to the point of encouraging them to become a "stronger opposition."

Questions remain as to just what Marcos means by "opposition" and how successful he will be in enticing the "moderates".

Surely any Marcos-defined opposition is likely to be a tame one, an in-house club willing to participate in electoral politics but refraining from excessive boat-rocking.

The President's success in winning over anyone is likely to be uneven. For the individuals falling under the "moderate" label are politically far from uniform. Subtle, yet important differences will affect the way in which various strains within the "moderate" ranks react to the current process of polarization.

NO SUBSTANTIAL DISAGREEMENT

Most susceptible to the appeal for "critical collaboration" are those who have been politically disenfranchised by the dictatorship but have managed to hang onto their economic power. These politicians fear the Left far more than they fear Marcos.

Within this group are the Roxases, and the Laurels of Batangas. The latter have already run for office under martial law and have acted as opposition forces within Marcos' *Batasang Pambansa*.

These politicians are staunchly pro-U.S. and have no substantial disagreement with Marcos' economic policies.

LESS LIKELY TO COOPERATE

A second strain similarly fears the Left more than it fears Marcos but has been much more deeply embittered by the martial law experience. This includes factions like the once-powerful Lopez family and its allies who have lost not only political power, but substantial chunks of their fortunes as well.

Bitterness and a desire to win back what has been taken from

them leads this group to an open identification with sporadic terrorist activities which have been conducted by the "Light-a-Fire" and "April 6 Liberation" movements.

While deeply embittered by Reagan's support for Marcos, this group will not hesitate to embrace U.S. sponsorship should that option become a possibility once again.

The third strand among the "moderates" is least likely to cooperate with Marcos. Composed chiefly of professionals, this group benefits little if at all from U.S. domination of the Philippine economy. Nationalism is its guiding ideology, differentiating it from the pro-Americanism of the first two.

With relatively little to lose from a change in the *status quo* this group is less militantly anti-communist and more likely to cooperate at some point with the National Democratic movement and the Communist Party of the Philippines.

RELISHING A RECENT VICTORY

Reagan's endorsement of Marcos has simply shattered the fragile alliance between three politically differing strains of opposition forces once symbolized by the United Democratic Opposition (UNIDO).

Meanwhile, Marcos and his "normalized" government now face the serious problem of the absence of a "moderate buffer" to the growing National Democratic Left. But for now, aside from calling his rivals to get their act together, he is not expected to give them better incentives. His invitation to Washington has been a long time coming. He is expected to relish that victory to the bone before seriously considering what scraps he can throw his rivals. □



Illegal demonstration in 1978: It's just between Marcos and the left now.

(AK File)

R.P. Industrial Projects in Trouble

Ferdinand Marcos' New Republic is off to an inauspicious start on the industrial front.

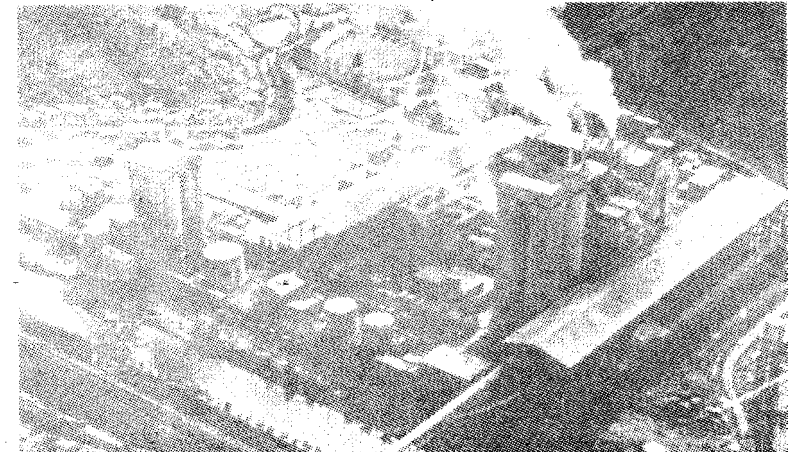
Three key industrial projects, joint ventures between foreign multinationals and local Philippine companies, have run aground. In all cases, the multinationals appear to be losing their initial enthusiasm.

Observers speculate that international investors may be viewing investing in heavy industries in the Philippines as an unpromising venture, particularly during a period of recession.

This chill most likely contributes to the multinationals' lack of resolve in settling differences with their Philippine partners. These bickerings are apparently the immediate reason why the projects have ground to a halt.

IMELDA WANTS IT IN HER TURF

The first project, an aluminum smelter planned by Reynolds International of the U.S. and the Philippine National Development Com-



Kawasaki sintering plant, the only recent example of heavy industry financed by foreign investors. (AK File Photo)

pany, was to begin producing 140,000 tons of aluminum per year by 1984.

A key stumbling block for the project has been the dispute between Reynolds and the Philippine government over the location of the plant.

Reynolds would like to build in Misamis Occidental where it hopes to make use of cheap hydroelectric energy.

Philippine officials, however, advocate Leyte, home of First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos. Leyte, they claim, offers plenty of geothermal energy and bauxite deposits are just a stone's throw away in Samar.

To date, the differences remain unresolved and their project is frozen.

NO OIL, NO DICE

The second project, a diesel engine manufacturing plant to be built with Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nunberg (MAN), was to have been operative by next year.

Rumors have it that problems spring from disagreements over money matters between MAN and its exclusive distributor in the Philippines, Delta Motors of the Silverio group, a group controlled by a Marcos crony.

Finally, components of a petrochemical plant to be finished in 1982 by USI Far East of Taiwan, Hercules Far East of the U.S., and the Philippine National Oil Co. are also now in trouble.

USI and Hercules doubt that the Philippines can count on a steady stream of oil, an obvious component of any petrochemical plant.

FM'S INDUSTRIALIZATION PLAN THREATENED

All three projects were part of Marcos' 10 top priorities for in-

dustrialization in the Philippines.

Many observers were skeptical over Marcos' plan from the start. Foreign multinationals have consistently avoided investing in heavy industry in the Philippines, preferring to put their money in light to medium projects oriented toward export. The World Bank, for instance, has consistently discouraged ventures in heavy industry.

Japan's Kawasaki with its iron sintering plant in Mindanao has been the only exception in recent years.

Kawasaki chose the Philippines only after the militant Japanese anti-pollution movement demanded that a similar plant in Japan be shut down because of severe injuries the plant's by-products had caused the local population. □

FILIPINO COMMUNITY NEWS

The Reunification of Immigrant Families:

After Years of Separation, Joy is Mixed With Pain

By JESSICA ORDONA
San Francisco Correspondent

Whole family units of recent Filipino immigrants are becoming a more familiar sight in churches, marketplaces or in moviehouses frequented by the community. Filipino kids now growing up as Fil-Ams are often seen clutching their *lola's* hand in parks or bus stops.

These are signs of "reunification," the re-glueing of original units of parents, married children, in-laws, and grandchildren first broken up by the legal process for immigration to the U.S.

What is not immediately visible among the reunited families now doing their weekend shopping in Chinatown are the long years spent in anticipating the "final reunion." Just becoming visible are the strains reunited families now experience in the new country.

'WE ARE NOW TOGETHER'

"The happiest day of my life was when my mother and younger sister arrived two months ago," sighed Connie Legaspi, a 26-year-old immigrant who herself arrived barely two years ago.

Connie has been sharing an apartment with her father and older brother. Together, they pooled their savings to pay for the mother and sister's plane fares to the States.

"I was glad especially for my father, because he has not been with my mother for such a long time," said Connie who noticed a quick change "for the better" in her father's disposition since she arrived.

"Be very thankful we are now together," Connie's father would tell her repeatedly.

Like many other Filipino families, Connie's family isn't quite fully reunited. She still has a married brother and sister in the Philippines who may never make it here at all.



Newly-arrived immigrants reuniting with families in America.

(AK Photo)

"We feel bad they can't join us since they're already married, and it's harder to petition for them," noted Connie, "so we just send them money regularly to help them cope in the Philippines."

YEARS OF LONG WAIT

"The Filipino immigrant family today may have undergone an average of 10 to 12 years of separation before they're finally reunited," said immigration lawyer Bill Tamayo of the Asian Law Caucus and national co-ordinator of the National Filipino Immigrant Rights Organization (NFIRO).

Immigrants who came in 1965 through the third preference (those who have professional skills), applied for their U.S. citizenship after five years of stay, explained Tamayo. Soon after, they petition for their parents as "immediate relatives" which is not subject to numerical limitation and thus, approval comes relatively faster.

After a wait of two to three years, the parents arrive as permanent residents who in turn, petition

for their unmarried sons and daughters under the second preference category. "Visa approval for this preference usually takes about three to four years," continued Tamayo.

If Connie's parents petition for her married brother and sister it could take them 10 to 11 years. "Five years for the parents to get U.S. citizenship, five to six more to get the married son and daughter through the fourth preference," Tamayo explained.

"Keep in mind however," he continued, "the fact that petition approval doesn't mean one can immediately pack his bags and wait for the next plane to the States. Waiting for an interview appointment, then a visa number from the U.S. Embassy in the Philippines, can add another full year to his wait."

PARENTS SACRIFICE MOST

Petitioned parents of naturalized immigrants have become the quickest route to an immigration status for the rest of the family.

"Over half of those flooding

the U.S. Embassy in Manila every day are probably over 60 years of age," said Cynthia Maglaya, community services worker at the Oakland-based Filipino Immigrant Services

"They are the key link in the family chain. They have to make the sacrifice for the whole family, while the majority of them personally would rather stay in the Philippines."

ADJUSTMENT 'PAINFUL'

Assuming this responsibility hasn't been easy for many parents.

"The adjustment for older people is extremely much more difficult and painful," explained Maglaya who in her work has come across cases involving elderly immigrants.

"I really did not want to leave," 66-year-old Mrs. Javier confided, "but when I began to feel we could hardly buy our own food, I knew we had to leave the country. Why do you think families come to America? Because they cannot eat anymore at home (*wala nang makain*)."

In fact, one of Mrs. Javier's

sons encouraged her to go because "things aren't going to get any better."

"So now I am here," said Mrs. Javier matter-of-factly. "I've been here for four years, and brought over my remaining son and daughter last year."

She intimated her husband has always been depressed since his arrival. "He cannot adjust here. He wants to go home. I will follow him in two years, but right now I have to stay. Both my son and his wife work, and I have to take care of my two small grandchildren."

In some of his legal cases, Tamayo has become familiar with some of the problems of elderlies like the Javiers.

"I've seen cases where parents just leave and end up living in hotels," he stated. "Some of them have become 'captives' of their children and feel compelled to babysit or do household chores to 'earn their keep,' so to speak. Fights erupt constantly because the children who have taken them in are having a hard time making ends meet."

New problems, both culturally and economically, also confront families who have "successfully reunited."

In the traditional patriarchal family, the father is the most important breadwinner—if not the sole breadwinner. But here, almost every adult member of the immigrant family has to work. For the elderly immigrant *tatang* (father), age becomes a barrier in finding jobs. Feeling unproductive and completely dependent, is the common source of depression for the petitioned father.

As Connie ponders over her father's 'lectures' to be thankful for being reunited in America, she is no longer so sure what they should be grateful for. Now that they may be facing profound problems they have never encountered before. □

Intrigue in Hawaii:

RP Consul Fails to Sabotage Play

HAWAII—Frantic efforts by the Philippine Consulate in Honolulu to sabotage the recently concluded *Ti Mangyuna* tour failed and served to discredit the Consul instead.

Consul General Trinidad Alconcel tried to organize a boycott of the well-reviewed play, because its main sponsor, the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP) is "anti-Philippine Government" (i.e., anti-Marcos).

For its main maneuver, the consulate tried to split the play's support committee in each island. The support committees are a statewide network giving logistical support for the play's tour. The committees were comprised of the Mayor's Advisory Councils on the 75th anniversary, different Filipino Councils, the ILWU, and several individuals.

These committees however, included individuals who were Pro-Marcos, or associated with consulate circles. Alconcel called on

these individuals, pressuring them to withdraw their support for the play.

KDP AND CAST LASH BACK

"Seeing the initial success and enthusiastic response of the community for *Ti Mangyuna*," said Ermena Vinluan, art director, "the consulate must have felt threatened."

She added, "KDP's developing ties with the community statewide was probably too much for the consulate. They chose the issue of stopping KDP and CHRP-Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines from distributing literature criticising the Marcos regime as an excuse to undermine this whole production."

The Oahu Support Committee and the play's cast issued a strongly worded statement:

"It is an outrage that despite the significance of the play's theme and content, the Philippine Consulate has asked people and organiza-

tions to withdraw support...and discourage attendance. We consider these actions to be an insult to the noble and courageous Filipino immigrants whose experiences were depicted in the play."

The statement denounced the consulate for "suppressing the free expressions of opposing opinions in the Filipino community." It said further that the actions were "an insult to members of the community who have the right to decide what they want to read and know about the Philippines."

INTRIGUES ON EACH ISLAND

The issue first came up when consulate friends Sentenciano Bueno and Pepito Ragasa, prominent members of the Maui and Lanai support committees, asked KDP to refrain from inserting its local newsletter, *Ti Progresibo*, into the souvenir programs.

Bueno and Ragasa said they did not wish "to give the impression that they were anti-Marcos."

Ragasa, an ILWU officer on Maui, attended Marcos' inauguration in Manila last July.

A compromise was reached allowing KDP and CHRP to have literature tables in the lobby.

Molokai proved to be tougher for Alconcel. Upon receiving his call to withdraw support, Juan Trinidad, ILWU unit chairman publicly criticized the consulate's sabotage attempt in his speech at the play's opening.

In Kauai, Alconcel almost succeeded. Alconcel wrote a letter to Kauai County Mayor Eduardo Malapit, a well-known Marcos supporter, charging the KDP of "using the play to air its anti-Marcos politics."

Under pressure from Alconcel, Malapit and Alfred Lardizabal, a member of Malapit's cabinet, the Kauai Filipino Community Council threatened to boycott the play a few days before its scheduled performance.

In the interest of the Kauai community who anticipated the

play, KDP and the *Ti Mangyuna*, cast agreed not to distribute the literature, so long as signs advertising their availability could be posted.

Despite the watchful eyes of pro-Marcos members of the Council, many people flocked to get their copies of *Ti-Progresibo* and CHRP literature. Quite a few expressed anger at the actions of the consulate.

"This recent attempt by the consulate to manipulate the Filipino community in Hawaii has opened the eyes of many people about the undemocratic role it plays in our community," commented Socy Rocamora, co-coordinator of CHRP.

If anything, the controversy whipped up by Alconcel only served to draw media interest in *Ti Mangyuna*.

An article in the *Honolulu Advertiser* quoted Vinluan as saying that despite the controversy, "the play can stand on its own. It's very powerful." □

CAMD National Conference:

Activists Study Reagan-Marcos Alliance

The significance and impact of the Reagan-Marcos alliance was the burning issue at the Eighth National Conference of the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD), held in New York over the Thanksgiving weekend.

Sounding the theme of the conference, outgoing National Coordinator Rene Cruz asserted, "Reagan's aggressive support for Marcos must be viewed in the context of the deepening global struggle between the United States, on the one hand, and liberation movements and revolutionary states on the other."

The 75 delegates from the 12 chapters of CAMD (formerly the Anti-Martial Law Coalition) in the U.S. and Canada elected Geline Avila and Walden Bello as National Co-coordinators, replacing Cruz, who declined to run for another term to take up other tasks in the progressive-movement.

Taking up the theme sounded by Cruz, Elaine Elinson, National Coordinator of the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN), asserted, "What we see unfolding in the Philippines is but one component of an overall, multi-faceted strategy."

This strategy, she continued, consisted of supporting repressive right-wing regimes in the Third World, creating a climate for intervention against national liberation movements, destabilizing socialist governments like Cuba, Vietnam and Poland and embarking on a massive militarization drive.

Assessing the impact of Reagan's military diplomacy on the Philippines, Walden Bello, director of the Congress Task Force, remarked that Reagan's open endorsement of Marcos "represents a definitive confirmation of a development that was already evident in the last years of Jimmy Carter: that the United States can find no alternative to Marcos as a figure who can hold together a pro-U.S. system of authoritarian control that has been consolidated in the last nine years. No longer saddled with Carter's human rights rhetoric, which he felt was undermining him, Marcos has seen his position temporarily strengthened vis-a-vis the whole opposition."

STRATEGICALLY WEAKENED

But while Marcos has been temporarily fortified, according

to Bello, "From a strategic, long-term perspective, his position has, in fact, eroded. He might have won one battle, but his overall position has taken a turn for the worse."

To support his contention, Bello pointed to a number of factors eroding Marcos' position, among which were the continuing economic crisis, the increasing alienation of national industrialists, conflicts within the "ruling coalition" sparked by the installation of the "World Bank Cabinet," and the continuing expansion of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the New People's Army (NPA).

NDF: THE MAIN OPPOSITION FORCE

The emergence of the NDF and NPA as the most effective forces within the opposition sparked much discussion among the

delegates. Noting the recent spate of articles on the NPA and NDF in the U.S. press, which call attention to the left as the strategic threat to Marcos, Therese Rodriguez of New York commented, "We can expect more and more anti-communist attacks on the opposition. We can also expect that some elements in the opposition will feel more pressure to conciliate the United States and take the line that the U.S. must stop supporting Marcos 'because he is directing people to the Communists.' This tendency must be opposed at all costs."

Fely Cusipag of Toronto remarked, "CAMD's stand is clear. We must defend the NDF, not only as a legitimate part of the opposition, but as the principal force in the opposition."

MORE ATTEMPTS AT INTIMIDATION

The regime's moves within the Filipino community in North America were the subject of the talk of Geline Avila of the CAMD national staff. According to Avila, "We must expect several thrusts in the regime's approach to the community. First, it will try to project an image of stability—that is, tell the community that 'you may not like us, but we're here to stay.'"

"Second, we expect Marcos' mouthpieces to engage in more anti-communist attacks on the opposition. These attacks will be aimed, not only at inflaming old prejudices but at warning the community that associating with ac-

tivists will bring them under surveillance of the FBI and CIA.

"Finally, the regime will increase its efforts to directly intimidate the community. And its most powerful weapon will be the Extradition Treaty that is about to be ratified by the U.S. Senate."

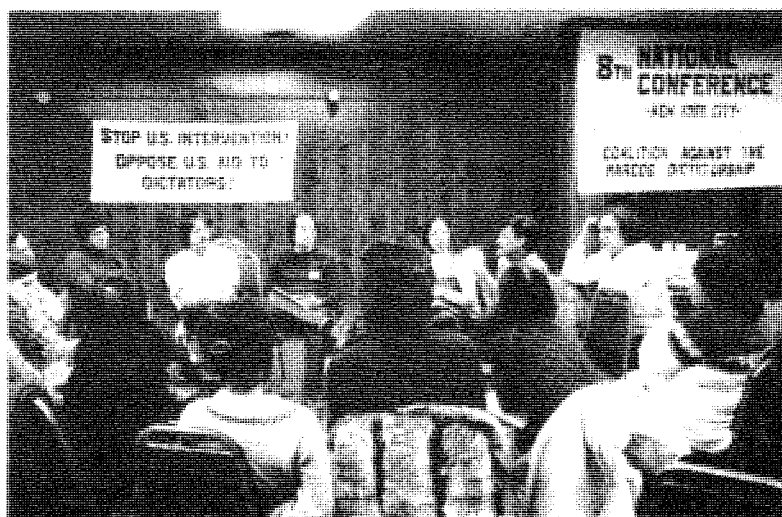
BATTLING THE EXTRADITION TREATY

In the discussion of the Extradition Treaty, it was pointed out that while the treaty appears to cover only criminal activities, its purpose is mainly political—to instill fear in the community.

"Many people won't even bother to consult the specifics of the law," and Chicago's Eddie Escultura. "They'll just assume that participating in protest actions might make them liable to extradition."

The conference unanimously agreed to launch a campaign against the treaty, in addition to continuing the campaign against the rescheduled visit of Marcos and the political prisoners campaign.

In closing the conference, outgoing coordinator Cruz stated, "The challenge of building an effective movement against the dictatorship has made us evolve from the loose network we were when AMLC was founded in Chicago in 1974 to a very cohesive body with a common political perspective and common methods of work. I have no doubt that these assets will enable us to meet the difficult challenges of the year ahead." □



CAMD workshop takes up "international context of Reagan's support for Marcos." (AK Photo)

City, Hospital Hit for Anti-Alien Moves

By V. Villapando

SAN FRANCISCO—Minority workers and patients at San Francisco General Hospital were the target of two discriminatory directives from the city and the hospital management recently. The directives are a troubling indication of the anti-alien sentiment fast becoming prevalent across the country.

In one incident, the City Collector's Office threatened to "report to the immigration authorities" patients who were delinquent in paying their bills to the hospital.

In another incident, lab workers, in the same hospital, were ordered to "speak English only."

SFGH—A 'MINORITY' HOSPITAL

Managed by the City and County of San Francisco, SFGH has a 300-plus hospital bed capacity, and is the only hospital that "doesn't refuse medical care to anybody that walks through its emergency doors."

Given the huge immigrant population in San Francisco, a large number of the hospital's patients are minorities, many of whom can barely manage to pay their bills.

The city's populous immigrant communities are also reflected in the hospital's staffing. A large portion of its workers—from nurses and lab workers, to orderlies and

janitors—are comprised of recent immigrants, notably Filipinos.

INS THREAT POSED TO PATIENTS

The first controversy came to light when the San Francisco Interns and Residents Association (SFIRA) stumbled across a form letter, issued by the City Collector's Office to SFGH patients delinquent in hospital payments.

"Essentially, the letter threatened patients that if they didn't pay their bills, they would be reported to the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service)," stated Marcia Peterzell, SFIRA Executive Director.

Denouncing the move as racist, SFIRA finally wrote to the tax collector's office to formally register their protest.

It can only be racist, Peterzell lashed, because letters were reportedly issued only to those patients with foreign-sounding names.

"In other words they won't send a 'Brown,' or 'Smith' or 'Jones' a letter like that," Peterzell cited. "They sent it to people with names like 'Gonzales.'"

"The other implication," she continued, is that undocumented people in this country cannot obtain medical care."

It started to make sense to SFGH physicians, Peterzell stated, when their patients were not returning for follow-up treatments.

"We don't know exactly how many were not returning, but there

was a significant number that we thought we had to take action on it."

Peterzell reported that they got a letter recently from Thad Brown, the City Tax Collector, indicating that the letter in question had been discontinued, "immediately after it had been brought to our attention that it invoked unusual psychological hardship upon its recipients."

Brown also noted that the staff at SFGH was informed of this action and its discontinuance.

"It seemed the Latino community got very angry and they had a big meeting at SFGH," remarked William Quong, Director of the Delinquent Revenue whose signature appeared in the controversial form letter.

"Then a Spanish newspaper

called me up and we talked about it. Then the interns and residents association got in on it, then the social workers."

"We got so much flak on it that we just quit," stated Quong.

'SPEAK ENGLISH' DECRIED

In a separate incident, another controversy erupted when lab workers at the hospital were ordered to speak English only, "to maintain the high level of professionalism and competence" in the labs.

In a directive issued by its former director, Myron Polycove, in October this year, "failure to comply with this policy may result in corrective action."

Union representatives decried the policy, and an American Fe-

deration of State and County Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Union statement, read:

"For the third time in one and a half years, management is trying to impose an 'English only' directive on workers at SFGH. To add insult to injury, staff in the labs have been directed to speak English only *except* when acting (out of classification, of course) as an interpreter. This is a racist attack on employees' civil rights—the right to free speech."

The real problem in the labs, continued the AFSCME statement, is not speaking Tagalog or Spanish, but is *understaffing* and *underfunding*.

Out of some 120 employees in the lab, an estimated 80% are minorities most of whom are Tagalog-speaking.

The present controversy is further complicated by the fact that while lab workers are situated at the SFGH building, they are actually employed by the University of California Medical Center whom SFGH contracted with for lab facilities.

"Last year, when the English only issue came up at SFGH, the Civil Service Commission ruled it illegal," stated Ellen Shaffer, a ward clerk at U.C. Medical Center and president of the union local.

"Lab management is claiming that since lab workers are technically U.C. employees and are not employed by SFGH, they are not covered by the Civil Service Commission." □



Filipino laboratory technician in a San Francisco hospital. (AK)

'Basta Isteysayd'

Consumerism, Filipino Style

By ANNATESS ARANETA
Staff Writer

Linda Maglaya who works in San Francisco's financial district, puts it in psychological terms.

"A friend of mine goes shopping whenever she feels depressed. She feels good about spending all her money on a lot of stuff. Spending is like an outlet. Even if people work hard for their money, spending it fills a need."

"But American society is built that way," remarked Lourdes Bernal, a recently arrived immigrant. "It's a consumer-oriented society!"

True enough, Filipinos who come to the U.S. cannot escape the consumerist syndrome. The sophistication of advertising captivates them just as it has directed the purse strings of the rest of American society. It is no exaggeration that many weekends are planned in pursuit of white sales, whatever-Day sales, etc.

In advertisements, people don't see the product, as much as they see the "improved person" they could be. The subtle, but effective messages of advertisements are "You too, can be rich, glamorous, accepted, envied, etc. if you buy this product."

"I probably buy what I see in

magazines," admits Cielo Sugay. "Of course, it's all unconscious on my part."

COLONIAL, 'STATESIDE' MENTALITY

But the consumerism of many Filipinos is fed not only by the mechanisms of American society but by particular historical and cultural influences as well. The neo-colonial domination of the Philippines by the United States has definite effects on the socio-psychological make-up of Filipinos.

The "stateside obsession," or colonial mentality—cultural influence of U.S. imperialism—is profoundly ingrained in the tastes, values, and aspirations of the people, especially from the middle and upper classes in the urban areas.

"In the Philippines, I didn't want to use Beautifont (a local cosmetic brand)," says Maya Subido, a cured window shopper. "I would buy Max Factor or Revlon (imported brands). That was the mentality among my peers."

"Imported is equated with 'high class,'" comments Rowena Gorrez, an art student. "And many Filipinos tend to buy for status."

Once in the United States, Fili-

pinos want to compensate for a sense of deprivation fostered by Philippine society, where the rich are ostentatious of their wealth, and the poor are painfully aware of their wants and needs.

"In the U.S., you tend to get the things you never had before," remarked Cielo.

This newly-acquired "status" is of course something to be shared with the more unfortunate folks back home. It certainly makes folks happy that they have an occasional source of goods that are usually not accessible.

SHARING THE 'WEALTH'

The San Francisco Airport, during summer vacation or holidays, is packed with Filipinos bound for home with massive amounts of "padala" and "pasa-lubong" (greeting gifts).

"I don't expect to come home with very much," said Thelma Khan minutes before she boarded her plane. "All the things in my luggage are for relatives in the Philippines. I had to pay money for the extra weight."

Lourdes Bernal relates, "When my titas (aunts) order things from here, like cooking gadgets or make-up, they specify which ones they

want. They look for specific brands."

When the "Made in the U.S.A." label loses its magic, brand names, signature items (e.g. Sasson, Calvin Klein pants) and price tags do the luring.

"The things I send back home are designer things, because that's what they (in the Philippines) look for," elaborates Cielo. "They would rather get items made here or in Europe rather than made in Asia."

"In my workplace," Linda observes, "almost every Filipina has a Gucci bag, or hopes to buy one. A Gucci bag costs from \$300 to \$400 and people are still buying it."

"They would buy designer brands even if such goods are unreasonably expensive, just so they could be 'in,'" adds Cielo.

Where do many Filipinos get such buying power?

Leave it to the good old American credit system to give people a false sense of their capacity as consumers. It's easy to live beyond your means with the convenience of plastic credit cards, or the accessibility of loans. But the illusion catches up with some Filipinos who find themselves deep in debt.

What furthers the illusion is the common mistake many Filipinos make of comparing their economic situation in the U.S. to the one they had in the Philippines. They believe that they have actually moved up to a higher class because they earn and can spend relatively more than in the Philippines.

MOVING UP?

What has actually transpired is that they have moved to a higher standard of living, much of it the fruit of U.S. exploitation and domination of poorer countries like the Philippines.

But economically and sociologically, they have moved to the U.S. working class, a class composed of 80% of the U.S. population whose sole means of livelihood is to sell their labor power for wages.

Within this class, immigrants generally are in the lower rungs, held there by social prejudices against their race and national origins. But it takes a while before Filipino immigrants become aware of their actual class and social status. The same social influences that give rise to consumerism Filipino-style are the blinders that foster stubborn illusions. □



Extradition . . .

Continued from page 1
fined to be subject to interpretation.

One is subject to extradition, for example, for violating custom laws or inciting to riot.

Article II adds that anything else not listed in the appendix is covered as long as it is considered an offense in both countries.

Finally, extradition can be granted not just for committing a crime, but for "conspiring in, attempting, or participating in the commission of an offense, or for being an accessory after the fact."

USEFUL REPRESSIVE TOOL

Given the political drift to the right in the United States, Geline Avila, Co-Coordinator of the CAMD with Bello, points out the treaty will be a useful repressive tool for the U.S. government in years to come. She cites the tra-

dition of massive clampdowns on aliens during periods of economic crisis and political hysteria.

During the Palmer Raids of 1918, hundreds of immigrants sympathetic to the Russian revolution were rounded up and deported, some of them naturalized U.S. citizens. After World War II, attempts were made to deport militant union organizers and political activists among whom were Filipino leaders of what is now the ILWU Local 37 in Seattle.

The treaty can provide the U.S. with a convenient legal excuse to clamp down on the political activities of the immigrant community in the United States.

STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF U.S. SUPPORT TO DATE

Finally, adds Elaine Elinson, Coordinator of the Philippine Solidarity Network, the treaty will inevitably justify heightened sur-

veillance of the anti-Marcos movement by both Philippine and U.S. intelligence. At any suggestion by the Marcos government of "criminal" activity, the FBI will feel free to investigate members of the opposition. This is likely to have a highly intimidating effect.

Evidence of a trend is already apparent. The Marcos regime in the last several months has actively attempted to link the opposition with criminal activity.

U.S. intelligence on the other hand, has been granted new flexibility with Reagan's executive order allowing the CIA to surveil domestic political activities.

In other words, the treaty represents a blow aimed jointly by the U.S. and Philippine governments at the entire anti-Marcos movement in the United States. It represents a deadly sample of Ronald Reagan's all-out support for the Marcos dictatorship. □

Baruso . . .

Continued from page 1

Baruso can appeal the election results through the ILWU, the parent organization. He has not been available for comment, and according to sources, Baruso is out of town.

CONNECTION WITH MARCOS

The recall election was Baruso's second defeat in a month in his attempt for leadership in the Filipino community.

Last Thanksgiving, Baruso made an unsuccessful bid to run for Grand Master of Caballeros de Dimasalang, a Filipino fraternal organization.

Tony Garcia of San Francisco, and other Dimasalang members attributed Baruso's loss to "The effects of the recent publicity over the shootings." Garcia also said that "the younger Filipinos voted against Baruso as a protest against the Marcos regime in the Philippines. They saw Baruso as closely

associated with Marcos."

AGAINST POPULAR OPINION, CONSULATE AWARDS BARUSO

Ironically, during the Dimasalang convention, the Philippine Consulate presented Baruso with an award for "outstanding leadership in the Filipino community." For many, it was only a confirmation of Baruso's close ties with the Philippine government.

Cindy Domingo, sister of Silme Domingo, who witnessed the presentation said, "Obviously, the consulate likes the political role Baruso has been playing in the community. Why else would they present an award to someone who is being suspected in a murder, who is being investigated as a participant in interstate gambling by the FBI, and one who is being removed from his union office? I'm sure we haven't heard the last of Baruso yet, especially if he is being backed by Marcos." □

Caroling for a Good Political Cause

If there are carolers going around your neighborhood this holidays, check them out! They may be your local CAMD (Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship) Christmas carolers. Ask them over to your house because they have a special message of good cheer, i.e. that CAMD will be around a long time to continue the anti-dictatorship, anti-U.S. intervention work that has been going strong since Marcos declared martial rule in the Philippines. They will also update you on the latest developments in the Philippines, and solicit your generous support. Support the CAMD. Invite their carolers to your house. In your local area, call:

- Los Angeles: Greg (213) 283-3466
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- San Francisco: Raddie (415) 239-4721
- Seattle: Ia (206) 725-4368
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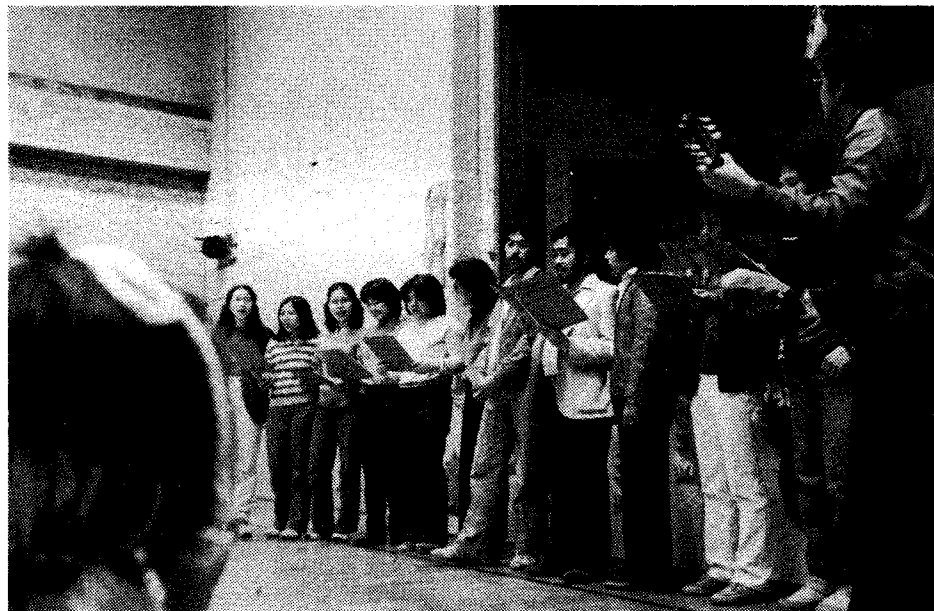
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Probe of FM Foes Here . . .

Continued from page 1

Despite Lovely's refusal to testify before the grand jury, an assistant U.S. Attorney disclosed November 25 an investigation into American-based foes of the Marcos regime will continue.

U.S. TO CONTINUE PROBE

"The investigation has been going on for some time, and it is continuing," remarked U.S. Attorney William Farmer.

Farmer claimed that "the grand jury is not investigating political beliefs here."

According to Farmer, he wanted to enforce U.S. laws against groups "organizing and training here to perpetrate acts of violence in foreign countries" friendly to the U.S.

MARCOS STAKES HIGH

"There will be no action or comment from the government until I receive an official version of the hearing," stated President Ferdinand Marcos upon learning of Lovely's sudden turnabout.

Embarrassed by the bombing of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) convention held in Manila October 19 last year, Marcos authorized the release of an "Affidavit of Confession" signed by Lovely.

Lovely was detained following his arrest on September 6, 1980 when an explosion took place at a YMCA hotel in Manila in which he was critically injured, losing his right arm, vision to one eye and his sense of hearing.

In the alleged confession issued after the ASTA bombing, Lovely gave details on the bombings in

Manila; anti-Marcos organizations in the U.S.; training in the U.S. in urban guerrilla warfare, explosives, demolitions and firearms; how these operations are funded. He implicated leaders of the U.S.-based opposition movement involved in a "grand conspiracy to violently overthrow the Marcos regime."

On the strength of Lovely's confession contained in a 21-page affidavit, Marcos ordered the arrest of some 30 persons, a majority of whom are residing in the United States. Among those issued an Arrest, Search and Seizure Order (ASSO) were Steve

Psinakis, Raul Manglapus, former senator Benigno Aquino, and inexplicably Rene Cruz and Alan Constantino of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP) whose relations with the Psinakis group can be described as "chilly."

Observers then indicated the Lovely confession was a calculated move aimed at "putting the lid on Marcos opponents in the U.S.," in the absence of an extradition treaty between the two countries.

"He can't arrest me here, really," Aquino said last year, when negotiations on the extradition treaty were temporarily shelved.

(See story on extradition treaty, page 1.)

U.S. ENTERS SCENARIO

Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Manila in June 1981 followed by Vice-President George Bush in July 1981 publicly acknowledged the Reagan administration's support of the Marcos regime during the latter's presidential inauguration.

In a joint communique issued mid-August following the visits, it specified an agreement to an extradition treaty with provisions for:

1. Retroactive coverage of prior alleged crimes including attempts

on the life of the president or any member of his family;

2. Illegal use of guns and explosives; and

3. An announcement of closer cooperation between the two governments in matters dealing with offenses against the state.

PART OF U.S.-MARCOS SCHEME

On the strength of the Reagan administration's "avowed" support for Marcos, Haig—during his Manila visit in June—reportedly promised Marcos that with Lovely's testimony, U.S. officials would be able to prosecute in the U.S. the dictator's opponents who are supporting "Philippine insurgents."

Consequently, Lovely was released from a Philippine detention center and whisked to the U.S. by federal agents last September. Jose Lauchengco, Lovely's lawyer denounced this move against his client, citing an "irregularity."

"In the Philippines," explained Lauchengco, "Lovely was under criminal proceedings. Charges were pending against him—in fact, those proceedings had begun. In the midst of those proceedings, the Philippine government interrupts and send Lovely to the U.S. in the absence of an extradition treaty, or anything that is proper under the law. That was an irregularity."

"A country does not suspend a criminal proceeding just to send someone outside the country to testify somewhere else. That is an irregularity," cried Lauchengco. □

Lawyer Fears for Lovely's Safety

In a recent telephone interview, Jose Y. Lauchengco, the Los Angeles-based lawyer Victor Burns Lovely, Jr. retained shortly after he arrived in the U.S., expressed concern over his client's personal safety.

"There is no question that Lovely's life is now in jeopardy. He can be assassinated, kidnapped or returned to the Philippines. And that was why I did not want him to be in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

"The one danger I was afraid of if he was to remain under that (protection) program was that if there was some agreement between the U.S. and Philippine governments, he could be spirited back (to the Philippines) before I even

know what the hell happened!

"Now, the reason I wanted to compel disclosures of any agreement was so I could ferret that out, and as I told you, the court did not grant that.

"In fact, during the proceedings last Monday (November 23), I made mention to the court to compel Secretary (Alexander) Haig to appear before the court to be subjected to a cross-examination by me on the agreement which he had with Marcos regarding Mr. Lovely."

LOVELY'S TESTIMONY CRUCIAL

How do you think the U.S. government will pursue its case against Marcos opponents here,

when Lovely flatly refused to testify?

"Well, they would probably do it through an independent investigation, but the most troublesome aspect here is that I believe so much of the government's case against any and all of those people (anti-Marcos) are derived from the testimony given by Lovely while he was in the Philippines under coercion!

"So there is a flaming issue, an 'ulcerous' issue here, whether or not this evidence—rightfully or ought to be—used by the U.S. government in proceeding their case against anybody, since the evidence was obtained through coercion by a foreign government." □

Honduras: A U.S. Base for Counterinsurgency in Central America

By VINCE REYES
Staff Writer

The Reagan Administration's threats of military intervention and economic sanctions against Central American liberation movements were strengthened with the recent election of a staunchly pro-Western civilian president in Honduras.

Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, 53, the conservative head of the Liberal Party and a two-term legislative deputy captured 54% of the November 28 popular vote. Approximately 83% of the 1.5 million eligible voters went to the polls.

The election itself signifies an important development as the Liberals will be returning to power for the first time in 18 years since they were ousted in a military coup in 1963. The army has ruled since, except for an 18-month civilian administration which also ended in a coup.

The on-again-off-again elections were largely the result of pressure from the old Carter administration that was put on former president Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia. However after Reagan assumed the presidency, Garcia reportedly felt that Washington would accept the perpetuation of his military rule because of the unstable political situation in Central America. Garcia's efforts to stay in office were countered in mid-November when the Superior Council of the Armed Forces determined that the elections should proceed as scheduled.

IN THE ARMY'S SHADOW

After enjoying almost 20 years of iron-fisted rule the army is still certain to remain a dominant political force in the country with Paz contending for the number one military slot. Last month, the leading presidential candidates agreed to leave all questions of national security in the hands of the army and to grant the Superior Council of the Armed Forces veto power over any cabinet appointments.

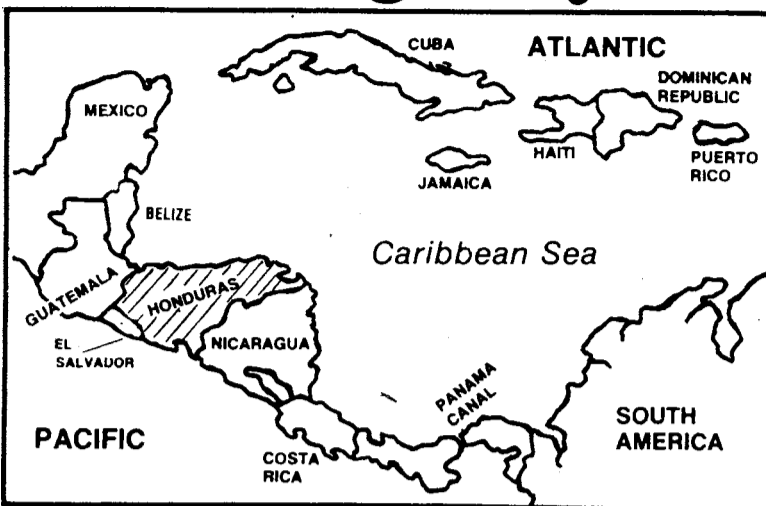
Furthermore Suazo Cordova also agreed that he would not investigate any reports of corruption in the present government and the armed forces. This decision came on the heels of a scandal linking President Gen. Paz to illegal real estate deals.

STAUNCH ALLY OF WASHINGTON

All political parties accused each other of fraud during the election process. Zuñiga Agustinus of the rival National Party went so far as to accuse Suazo Cordova of receiving campaign funds from the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and from Libya's Moammar Khadafy.

However, Suazo Cordova's pre-election statements belie speculations that he may have received support from outside sources opposed to increased U.S. militarization in the region.

Suazo Cordova emphasized the need for the U.S. to continue its military role in Central America, passionately stating that "countries such as El Salvador and Honduras have military agreements with the U.S. and have asked for



Honduran president Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova.

military aid because they feel threatened by forces trying to sow chaos and anarchy . . . If El Salvador falls to these subversive forces it could continue with Guatemala and end with us!"

When Cordova was asked by a Mexican journalist his opinion of Reagan's threatening attitude towards leftist governments in the region, he rhetorically remarked, "What attitude have you taken toward the intervention of international communism that has moved arms toward El Salvador?"

U.S. WATCHDOG

The election of a civilian fits neatly into the U.S. foreign policy plans for the region. Washington's handing of \$10 million in military aid for 1982 over to a civilian looks much better than handing it over to a military dictatorship.

Honduras borders Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua where the growing tide of revolution poses a threat to U.S. business and political interests. In October the Honduran Army officially conducted "war exercises" with U.S. and Venezuelan advisors in the Caribbean off the Honduran coast.

The operation called "Halcon Vista," simulated search and intervention operations to train Hondurans in air and sea tactics. The "war games" involved an estimated 150 Hondurans, 130 U.S. Marines and an undetermined number of Venezuelans.

The exercises caused alarm in Nicaragua where the maneuvers were viewed as a cover for the possible military invasion of their country.

U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Jack Robert Binns attempted to cloud the issue, stating that "The U.S. is not planning to convert Honduras into a gendarme to stabilize the social and economic problems of Central America . . . This is an absurd belief propagated by insurgents who oppose the democratic system that prevails in my country and in the Free World."

However Binns gave a more definitive description of the Reagan Administration's plans by stating the U.S. "is helping Honduras to maintain respect for the territory of this country, so that it will not be used as a departure point for illegal arms trafficking to the Salvadoran and Guatemalan revolutionaries."

HONDURAN OPPOSITION HITS WASHINGTON'S PLANS

Various political and grassroots

organizations within Honduras see the Honduran armed forces as servicing U.S. interests within the region. They claim that the U.S. may soon build a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca, from which the U.S. could cut any supply lines to the Salvadoran liberation forces and act against Nicaragua.

The *Washington Post* (9/3/81) reported that 54 U.S. military advisers arrived in Honduras between July and December 1980 to provide four to six month courses in rural counterinsurgency. Sixteen more advisers were sent in a rotating program last January of this year.

In September, a group of U.S. military advisers were attacked by the Lorenzo Zelaya brigade of the Cinconero guerrilla movement which claimed: "From this moment on, war is declared against the North American imperialism that is influencing the internal politics of the Central American countries. The Yankees are directly responsible for the repression in Central America and preparing Honduras for spying, kidnappings and attacks on the Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas and a surprise attack and invasion of Nicaragua."

RIGHTWING CONSOLIDATION

The cooperation of rightwing forces across borders is most evident with the allowing of attacks on Sandinista outposts from inside Honduran territory and the participation of Honduran troops along with Salvadoran forces against refugees fleeing into Honduras. More than 40,000 refugees have crossed into Honduras to escape political violence in El Salvador and Guatemala.

In addition, leftists have been the target of kidnappings and death threats from rightwing para-military organizations such as the Mano Blanca and the Movimiento Anti-Comunista Hondureño (MACHO). These groups are believed to have close links with Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Somocista ultra-rightwing organizations.

Leftist factions are strengthening in Honduras to support the struggles in El Salvador but more importantly to present a challenge to the brutality of the Honduran military. Opposition to the military has mainly been from the Frente Popular Contra la Represion (FDR) which was formed at the end of May by five major trade unions. The army has answered with increased violence and counterinsurgency tactics. Ac-

cording to university sources the military now holds about 80 political prisoners.

During the elections, a leftist alliance of political parties formed the Frente Patriótico Hondureño (FPH) and were allowed to participate in the elections. However they were constantly harassed, persecuted and even jailed by government security forces.

TENUOUS OUTLOOK

The future of the new administration appears tenuous since a possibly recalcitrant military will not just want to "go back to the

barracks" after 18 years of ruling the country. A coup is suspected of being on the drawing board to haunt the new civilian government.

Suazo Cordova also has to deal with a severe social and economic crisis. A banana-producing country which has a 48% illiterary rate in a population of 3.7 million, Honduras is the second poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. Its gross national product is expected to decline between 2 and 3% by the end of this month. Experts blame this on an excess of export production, lack of foreign credit and a drop in investment confidence from other countries because of Honduras' location in the midst of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Foreign banks will also be reluctant to invest in a new government.

U.S. backing and its appeasement of various political forces may be the decisive factor in keeping Honduras above water. The motivation appears, however, not to be for the good of the Hondurans but more for the sake of U.S. foreign policy and its need for a base for counterinsurgency operations. □

Green Light to CIA Domestic Spying

Signing an executive order on December 4, President Reagan greatly expanded the spying powers of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Increased surveillance and deception of U.S. citizens by the spy agency, as well as increased infiltration of domestic groups, was sanctioned by the executive order.

Civil liberties groups criticized the action, saying that the new rules would further erode the Constitutional rights of U.S. citizens. Many of the safeguards imposed on the spy agency under previous administrations are now significantly weakened.

CIA RESTRICTIONS 'UNNECESSARY'

Labeling the limitations placed on the CIA under the Ford and Carter administrations as "de-meaning and unnecessarily restrictive," White House Counsel Edwin Meese as well as CIA and Department of Justice representatives hailed Reagan's actions.

The broader powers of the CIA uphold Reagan's campaign promise to "revitalize America's intelligence system." Referring to efforts since the Vietnam War to curtail the activities of the CIA, Reagan rationalized that "Contrary to a distorted image that emerged during the last decade, there is no inherent conflict between the intelligence community and the rights of our citizens."

The executive order calls for the establishment of a White House Intelligence Oversight Board to guard against illegal intelligence activities to "protect the rights of American citizens." The changes from the Carter policies are as follows:

- The restoration of authority

for the CIA to conduct covert operations within the U.S. as long as they do not affect U.S. policies, politics or news media.

• As under the Carter administration, the CIA is allowed to infiltrate U.S. organizations. However the restrictions placed on the agency over this infiltration have been lifted and the U.S. public does not now know the circumstances under which CIA infiltration is allowed. In addition the main targets are those groups primarily composed of aliens and suspected of acting on behalf of foreign powers.

• American citizens, suspected of working for a foreign power are now targeted to be "shadowed" when working or travelling abroad. Also corporations will be monitored for foreign intelligence information that cannot be ascertained by other means.

REAGAN WANTED MORE

A coalition of over 100 community and public interest groups criticized Reagan's executive order, a move which expands CIA powers but requires no Congressional approval. These groups believe there should be public input into orders which infringe upon First Amendment rights.

Public controversy had already been created earlier and was a factor which affected the final draft of the executive order. Reagan's earlier proposals called for even less restrictions on the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

According to the American Civil Liberties Union, these changes would have given spy agencies the right to "infiltrate and influence the activities of U.S. organizations." The present orders are not that far off from doing just that. □

Arms Talks, Peace Demos in Europe:

Who is Really to Blame for the Nuclear Danger?

By VINCE REYES
Staff Writer

Throughout Europe literally millions of people have taken to the streets to protest the stockpiling of nuclear arms in their countries and are calling for disarmament.

Over the past few months demonstrations have involved hundreds of thousands: Bonn, 250,000; London, 250,000; Madrid, 500,000; Athens, 400,000. Scarcely a week goes by in Europe without a massive anti-war rally taking place.

The revitalized peace movement in Europe was triggered by growing popular fears that the region could be possibly used as the arena for a "limited" nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Reminiscent of the anti-Vietnam war movement in the U.S. but on an even larger scale—the sentiment in Europe once again targets the U.S. government. In a London march in November, placards carried slogans as "U.S.A.—Traitors of the Human Race," "Uncle Sam Wants You for Nuclear Waste," "Europe is not Reagan's to Sacrifice." There was also a mock Statue of Liberty clenching a nuclear missile in her fist.

Factions within the peace movement are split as to who the main aggressor is—the U.S., the Soviet Union or both. However it is clear that the European anti-war movement developed in response to the U.S.'s refusal to seek arms limitations, its talk of limited nuclear war in Europe and Reagan's decision to build the neutron bomb.

EUROPE—A NUCLEAR WAREHOUSE

Western Europeans probably feel the threat of nuclear war more keenly than anyone else in the world today. With U.S.-controlled nuclear missiles along their borders to strike at the Soviet Union, a confrontation between the two powers could mean the annihilation of Europe and eventually the rest of the world.

Despite the massive protests, Washington has dismissed the anti-nuclear movement as a minority viewpoint. "We feel this will not impact on our policies," said Presidential adviser Edwin Meese reasserting that the U.S. will follow the course agreed on by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1979 to deploy nuclear weapons even while pursuing talks with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

Vice President George Bush also denounced the demonstrations saying that the Soviet build-up, not U.S. nuclear weapons is the danger to peace.

But it was President Ronald Reagan himself who stunned Europeans last October by saying that he could envision a nuclear exchange that would be limited to Europe.

PEACE TALKS UNDERWAY

Nuclear arms limitation talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union opened November 30 in Geneva, Switzerland and are likely to become a long process which

may prove to be inconclusive given Reagan's hardline bargaining position which consistently alleges that the Soviets have a 6-to-1 nuclear advantage in Europe (3,825 Soviet missiles and planes vs. 560 U.S.-NATO aircraft).

Embellishing the need to accelerate the arms race, Secretary of State Alexander Haig has repeatedly stated "the U.S. cannot accept recent patterns of Soviet international behavior," criticizing Moscow's support for national liberation struggles in Africa and Central America.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has made general statements suggesting that the U.S. is not interested in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union until the foundations of Reagan's unprecedented peacetime military build-up are laid. Weinberger unflinchingly stated the U.S. will enter Geneva's talks from a position of "as much strength as possible."

The U.S. is participating in the talks because of the insistence of its NATO allies. The talks are part of their agreement permitting the installation of 572 new medium range nuclear missiles in their countries in 1983.

WHAT'S AT STAKE?

Why has Europe become the dumping ground for lethal weaponry? Europe represents not just geographical boundaries with the Soviet Union. More importantly Europe represents the closest lines of demarcation between socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the advanced capitalist countries of the West. It is where the two contending social systems—capitalism and socialism—that rule the world come face to face with each other most dramatically.

superiority as a leverage in defending its political and economic interests as a world power. Its threat to use atomic weapons has been mainly against the so-called threat of communism.

During the Korean War, General Douglas MacArthur suggested the use of the A-bomb on North Korea and China. During the 1954 Geneva Convention which decided the fate of colonialism in Indochina, the shadow of U.S. nuclear weapons darkened socialist hopes for decisive victory in the region.

Similarly, during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, U.S. nuclear supremacy over the Soviet Union forced the latter to back off from giving more powerful military aid to Castro.

In sum, the U.S. has used its nuclear superiority like a guillotine over the head of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Anytime the Soviets, who represented the main socialist power in the world attempted to intervene to support the cause of socialism—the U.S. threatened nuclear blackmail.

During the "Cold War" of the 50s the U.S. began stockpiling missiles throughout Western Europe telling its Free Enterprise allies that it was necessary in order to keep "Soviet expansion" checked.

SOVIETS ON THE DEFENSIVE

Realizing how dangerously real the U.S. threat was, the Soviet Union was forced into the arms race—despite the extreme difficulties it had to face in rebuilding a country and an economy devastated by World War II.

In an interview in the West

duction and industrialization should have been the highest priorities, the Soviets have been forced, at great sacrifice, to re-tool their resources in order to defend the very system they were building.

PARITY WITH THE U.S. ACHIEVED

The Soviet Union has been able to reach relative equality in nuclear strength. In recent years, this parity has helped alter the political balance of forces. No longer can the U.S. wield its nuclear blackmail freely. Political analysts in fact, claim that much of the U.S. hesitance to go "all out" against Cuba, Vietnam and liberation movements in Africa comes from the fear of a confrontation with the Soviet Union, which is now capable of nuclear retaliation.

Brezhnev confirmed in *Der Spiegel* that "approximate parity" exists between NATO and the Soviet Union in medium-range nuclear arms. He stated NATO had 986 medium-range weapons compared with 975 Soviet nuclear arms. Brezhnev, however, pointed out that NATO arsenals are continually upgraded. "These data show unmistakably that the fuss made by NATO about 'unacceptable superiority' of the Soviet Union in medium-range weapons and the 'necessity of rearmament' is without foundation," he said.

U.S. WANTS TO BREAK PARITY

To justify the build-up of more arms that could break this parity, the U.S. now paints the Soviets as having achieved "nuclear superiority." The Reagan administration televised missile comparison charts and released a new booklet entitled "Soviet Military

for first-strike capability.

Thus when Reagan proposed his "Zero-option" plan for removing medium-range missiles from Europe, it was regarded as a propaganda ploy by Moscow and by many leaders of the peace movement in Europe. Most critics of the zero-option plan believe it was designed to give Reagan's military build up a less dangerous appearance. Brezhnev raised the stakes on Reagan by calling for an even larger reduction in arms—which Washington has been ignoring.

Washington's plan essentially calls for the USSR to dismantle their existing weapons system. In return, the U.S. will pledge not to deploy an *additional* system that is not yet installed and is now being met with European opposition.

Reagan's dramatics in stating that his plan is a "historic step" in which the U.S. and the Soviet Union "could together substantially reduce the dread threat of nuclear war which hangs over the people of Europe," have not impressed the marching Europeans. It is popularly understood that in essence, the U.S. is demanding that the Soviet Union unilaterally disarm itself without any comparable reduction for the U.S.

Brezhnev has stated that if the U.S. is serious about equitable arms reduction the Soviets "would be prepared to make reductions not of dozens but of hundreds of individual weapons of this class. I repeat—hundreds of units."

WHAT RONNIE REALLY WANTS

Even with the Soviet's attempts to negotiate for serious proposals, the talks in Geneva may turn up empty given Reagan's military plans which appear as though they are cast in cement.

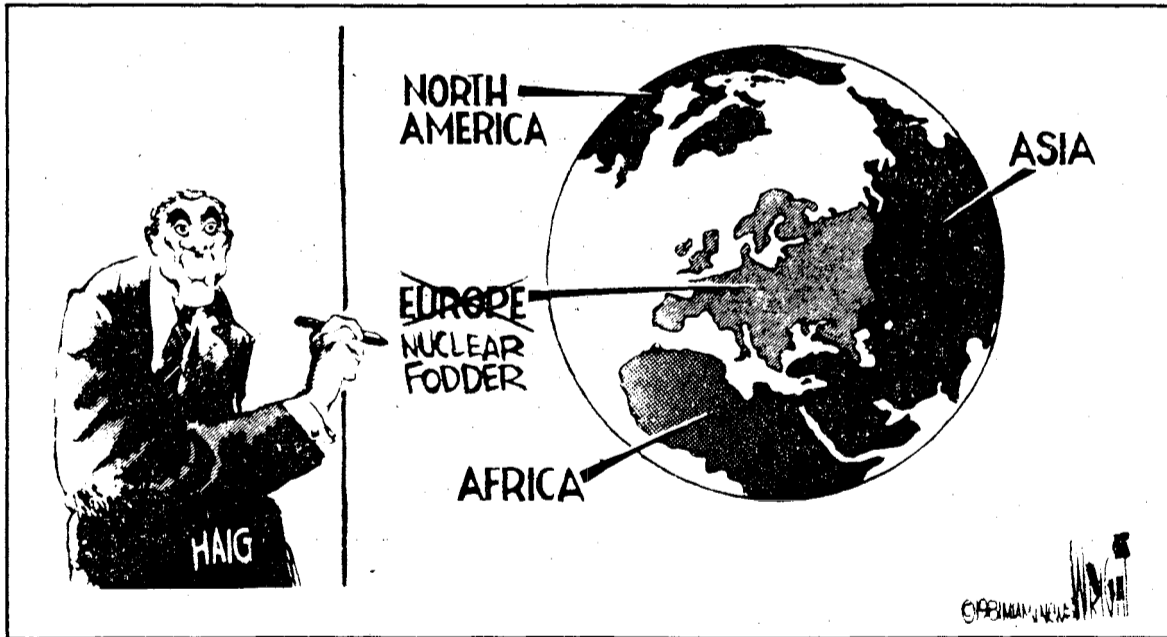
On the day Reagan made his zero-option plan public, the House passed his exorbitantly high \$197.4 billion military budget and the final approval for the building of the MX missile. This is only the first step in his five-year, \$1.5 trillion arms program. Never in the history of the U.S. has there been such a large military build-up during peacetime.

Reagan's strategy at this time seems to make proposals which the Soviet Union cannot accept and to continue to sell the concept of Soviet nuclear superiority in an attempt to rush negotiations and approval for the delivery of U.S. weapons to Europe.

Reagan's nuclear arms course is making the line between the life and death of millions of people even thinner and raises serious doubts whether "peace" is really on the U.S. agenda. It is no wonder that Europeans are protesting in such large numbers.

The new anti-war movement is an indication that people do not want to be sacrificed for the sake of one country's desperate desire to establish superiority over another.

As to who is so desperate as to keep on fueling the nuclear arms race might best be answered by Brezhnev who said: "Only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging a victor from it." □



The so-called "arms race" began after World War II when the U.S. embarked on a frenzy of nuclear arms production. From then on, billions of dollars would be spent designing and producing the ultimate doomsday weapon. Many historians doubted that the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were principally aimed at making an already mortally wounded Japan surrender. These explosions were seen more as signals to the Soviet Union and the growing socialist camp that capitalism, headed by the U.S. can wipe them off the face of the earth.

Nuclear blackmail became the key ingredient in U.S. foreign policy. The U.S. has, since World War II, always used its nuclear

German newsweekly *Der Spiegel* last month, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev recalled that since the 1950s the U.S. has deployed nuclear weapons in Western Europe on the mainland, on aircraft carriers and on offshore missile sites capable of striking the interior of the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev asked how the Soviet Union could "watch impartially" as it became surrounded by U.S. and NATO nuclear arms. Brezhnev explained that "The USSR had to build weapons to defend itself, not to threaten anybody, Europe least of all."

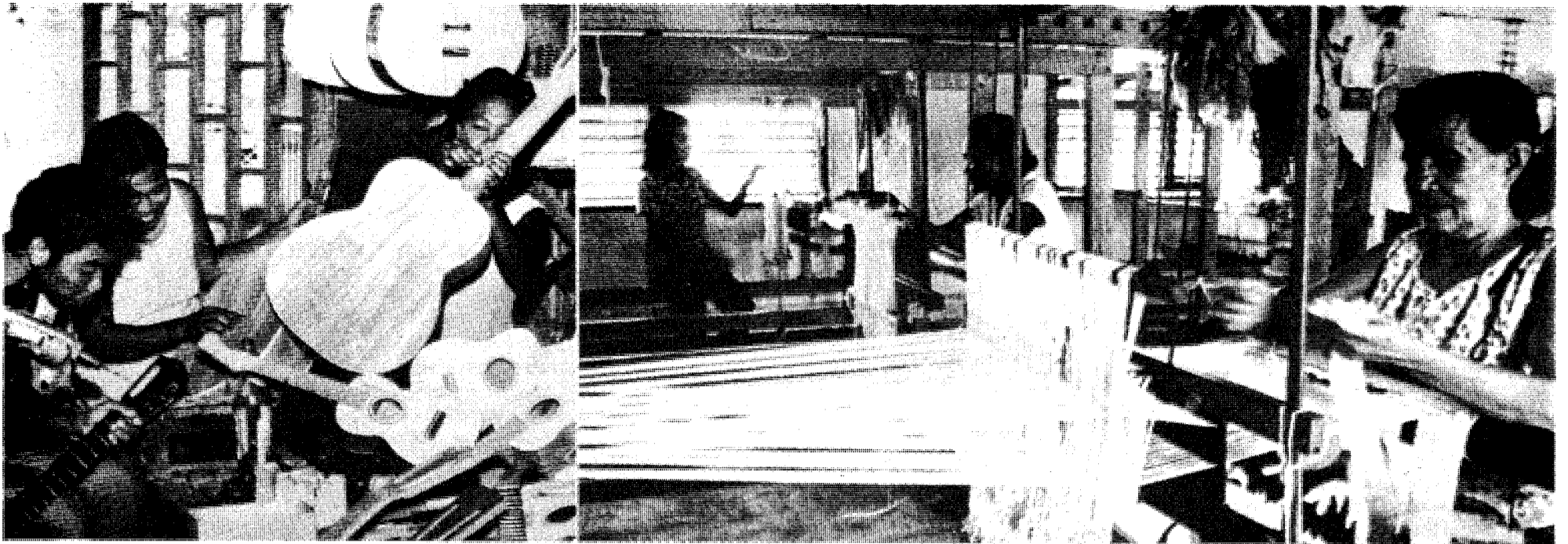
From the Soviet point of view, the production of non-essential armaments went against the grain of their economy. While food pro-

Power" emphasizing the need for a U.S. military build-up.

However, the *New York Times* criticized the Pentagon study saying it contains "No new information, no conclusions, no systematic comparison with American forces, only the impression of relentless and almost overwhelming Soviet military power."

Brezhnev, adding to his claim that the Soviets are taking a defensive posture towards war, reiterated "Our military doctrine has a defensive character. It excludes preventive wars and the concept of 'first strike.'" On the U.S. side, Reagan's new arms package which includes the MX missile, the B-1 bomber and a new command, control and communications systems are designed

The 'KKK': Marcos' Newest Cure-All



Rural folk engaged in cottage industries; KKK livelihood program emphasizes handicraft production, most of it for export.

(Philippines Today)

By NENE OJEDA
Staff Writer

"R.P. on the Right Track with KKK." "P1 Billion Set for KKK." "Youth Urged to Join the KKK."

The initials KKK splashed across Philippine papers seven days a week do not stand for the secret organization of 1896 which overthrew the Spanish colonial government.

This KKK stands for the latest grand project of the Marcos regime, the *Kilusang Kaunlaran at Kabuhayan* or Movement for Livelihood and Progress.

Under the guidance of First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos, this latest project is supposed to "spur economic and social development" through home and community industries particularly in the rural areas.

By providing new sources of income and "raising standards of living in rural areas," the KKK promises no less than to "free" rural residents from the clutches of backwardness and poverty, something that the highly touted land reform and Masagana 99 were obviously not able to accomplish.

WORLD BANK PRESCRIPTION

The ambitious KKK presents itself as the answer to the World Bank's call for the establishment of "poverty-alleviation programs."

How does the KKK propose to alleviate poverty?

The core of the KKK is a plan to help fund the establishment of small private "industries" throughout the country. The government expects to establish at least one production unit in each of the country's 1,500 municipalities.

P1 billion of the national budget has been set aside to fund the project. Roughly a third of this will be loaned without collateral.

NOT A DOLE-OUT

The KKK, regime spokesmen insist, will not be a dole-out scheme. The government is to provide only technical help, marketing and financial assistance to KKK borrowers. Projects are to remain "strictly private enterprise."

Aside from enriching the individuals who set up these enterprises, the government, applying Reaganomic "trickle-down" logic, claims that it will benefit the populace as a whole. At least 250,000 new jobs are expected to be generated annually by KKK projects. Production units are to

vary according to local resources and markets.

SPECIAL ATTENTION: COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

While some of the prospective projects focus on the daily needs of people in nearby areas—fisheries, livestock, fruit and vegetable production for farms near urban centers—the main thrust of the program, however, is handicraft production, much of it for export.

A recent KKK "coup," widely hailed in the local media, consists of a contract with an American toy chain to produce 200,000 wooden Christmas decorations and one million Easter baskets.

This project will provide 700 households with P15 a day, according to the First Lady whose Ministry of Human Settlements acts as the key agency for the KKK.

A coordinating center in Manila has been set up to monitor production and evaluate market demands. The center will also assist in securing foreign markets for these products.

OTHER VENTURES, OTHER SECTORS

But the KKK has already grown well beyond the confines of its initial definition. In the effort to "alleviate poverty" nationwide, in rural and in urban areas, numerous other projects have been included within its scope.

KKK slum clearance plans have been initiated in cities. The youth have been urged "involve themselves" in the *Kabataan ng KKK's* formal and non-formal training projects.

Given some P5 million through an Executive Order, the country's youth are to be diverted from still-present "subversive elements" to engage in "more productive activities."

Soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines have been ordered to engage in agricultural ventures in areas to which they are assigned.

Even overseas workers, who bring in P45 million annually, are being approached to participate in KKK-sponsored projects. Many, according to Labor Minister Blas Ople, already privately invest their earnings in *sari-sari* stores or jeepneys. This cash, he explains, should be tapped into much more profitable ventures.

NAME THAT MOVEMENT

The "multi-faceted KKK" has only begun to take shape but it has already attracted numerous

critical barbs. Some observers believe that "KKK" started out merely as an innovative name which became a thought-out plan only much later.

The increasing variety and scope of KKK projects has led editors of one Manila daily to brand the national effort a "tag-on activity under which all existing government programs are going to be lumped."

Many see it as an opportunity for the First Lady to consolidate her areas of influence by shifting individual "livelihood programs" of other ministries into her own Ministry of Human Settlements.

Other critics say the build-up given the KKK is aimed at impressing the World Bank which is now practically the caretaker of

the country's economy.

A CONVENTIONAL PORK BARREL

In spite of the project's goal of improving the livelihood of the rural poor, its character insures that it is unlikely to have any major impact on the nation's poor peasantry.

KKK loans will go to people who are already capable or near-capable of launching private enterprises.

If anything, the KKK will increase the number and wealth of the rural upper peasantry or urban petty entrepreneur.

Like a conventional pork barrel, the project may help Marcos strengthen his power base in the nation's small towns.

Meanwhile, the rural poor who can only hope to benefit via the few jobs generated will have to settle for even less.

A recent move by the Ministry of Labor aims to lower minimum wages in rural areas to encourage the establishment of light and medium industries outside Manila.

The KKK programs will also not systematically address key aspects of rural life such as access to drinking water, adequate sanitation, education, and medical services.

With the projected decrease in wages, those employed in KKK projects may find themselves manufacturing cheerful Christmas ornaments for export while not earning enough to buy an adequate Christmas dinner. □



Farmers in the fields; the poorest will not be touched by 'program, in fact rural wages may decline according to Ministry of Labor. (New Philippines)

Massacre . . .

Continued from page 3

back to the barrio. A 13-year-old boy managed to run to the town of Las Navas to tell the people of the tragedy that had just occurred in Bo. Sag-od.

SURVIVORS' CONDITIONS

Other barrio folks of Bo. Sag-od survived because they had stayed in their farms while others were not informed of the "meeting."

Bo. Sag-od is now only populated by domestic animals. The survivors cannot go back because the SF-ICHDF are still guarding the place.

Barrio houses have been turned inside out and looted for valuables. Domestic animals have been slaughtered by the government soldiers.

One farmer attempted to slip through the tight perimeter security but was shot at by the SF-ICHDF.

BARRIOFOLKS' APPEAL

Survivors of the Bo. Sag-od massacre are now appealing to the citizens of the New Republic to look into what happened in

their barrio and to protest against the militarization of Samar.

The SF-ICHDF has been notorious for their harassment of barrio folk. The Special Forces have been issuing passes to Las Navas farmers who gather rattan as another source of income. The SF personnel would only let them gather rattan on the condition the farmers sell the product to them at prices they dictate. Sometimes they don't pay for the rattan at all.

The SF-ICHDF was also responsible for the beheading of peasants gathering rattan near the barrio of Las Navas. Their lopped-off heads were placed in a sack and floated down the Catibig River. □