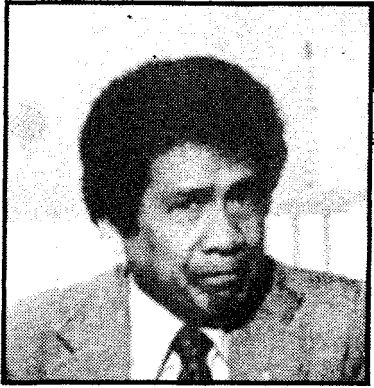


# BARUSO: SUSPECT IN SLAYINGS



Tony Baruso

By BEN OCAMPO  
Staff Writer

SEATTLE—In a startling development surrounding the June 1 murders of trade unionists Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes, police

arrested—then later released—Constantine (Tony) Baruso, president of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, Local 37.

Baruso is the registered owner of the gun police believe was used in the killings. An anonymous tip led police to the recovery of the weapon, leading to Baruso's July 13 arrest.

Apprehended at his home, Baruso was booked into King County jail for investigation of two counts of homicide and one count of conspiracy to commit murder. Bail was set at \$750,000.

However the Prosecutor's Office, claiming they could not meet a 72-hour deadline to file formal charges, subsequently released Baruso.

"The law required us to charge or release him in 72 hours," stated Deputy Prosecutor Joanne Maida. Maida felt there was insufficient evidence at this time, "the case is still proceeding and we are investigating more leads."

"Evidence of a common scheme or a plan is still being developed," she added.

## GUN LINKED TO SLAYINGS

According to the police, ballistics report showed the bullets which killed Viernes and Domingo are believed to have been fired from the .45 calibre automatic registered to the union president's name.

Continued on page 5

# Union Calls Trial Over Election Fraud

Special to the AK

SEATTLE—Constantine (Tony) Baruso, President of Cannery Workers Union Local 37, will be brought to a "union trial" for election fraud, starting the week of July 27.

Election fraud charges were filed against Baruso and Abe Cruz, Local 37 Executive Board member July 15 at an emergency session of the union's Executive Council.

## DID ELECTION TAKE PLACE?

The election, supposedly held between June 15-19 was to vote for regional representative to the ILWU International Executive

Board. Baruso was a candidate for this position.

According to the records of the International's office in San Francisco, Union Local 37 "officially" submitted all its 420 ballots allotted to them, based on the number of the Local's membership. Further investigation showed all the ballots were marked with the same pen and the same handwriting, with all 420 votes going to Baruso.

When questioned about the supposed election, Baruso claimed Abe Cruz conducted the proceedings. Cruz reported it was held on schedule in the union hall, after the dispatches the week of June 15-19.

Continued on page 5

# and KATIPUNAN

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos [KDP]

VOLUME VIII, No. 13

August 1-15, 1981

35¢

# MARCOS TO VISIT U.S. THIS FALL

By VICTORIA LUNA  
Staff Writer

Informed sources reveal that Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos will finally fulfill a long-cherished dream when he arrives in the U.S. for a visit this fall.

This time the Philippine dictator has no intention of covering by the back door waiting fruitlessly for an invitation to come in as he did in Hawaii last year.

The logic of current U.S.-R.P. relations dictates that next fall a relaxed, reassured and newly "re-elected" Ferdinand Marcos will saunter through the front door as a guest of state into the open arms of U.S. president Ronald Reagan.

For Ferdinand Marcos has received a new lease on life. Signed, sealed and hand-delivered by no less than U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Marcos' new start comes in the form of a statement of unconditional U.S. support for his repressive regime.

"In the great risks we face today, you are going to find America with you, not in a predominant way, not in a domineering way, but in a true partnership of equality and friendship," proclaimed Haig, toasting Marcos in Manila last June 18.

Haig had earlier proclaimed Marcos' controversial election landslide "a wonderful victory."

And if Haig's excesses were not enough to make the point, U.S. Vice President George Bush followed them up on July 7 with an inaugural toast to Marcos' "adherence to democratic principles and democratic processes."

## TAKING MARCOS OUT OF THE CLOSET

The message of the two visits was crystal clear: after years of publicly holding the unsavory dictatorship at arm's length while privately pumping in aid to shore it up, the U.S. has decided to end the charade. At long last, Ferdinand Marcos can come out of the closet to be openly recognized as

an indispensable U.S. ally.

## FOLLOWING MARCOS' SCRIPT

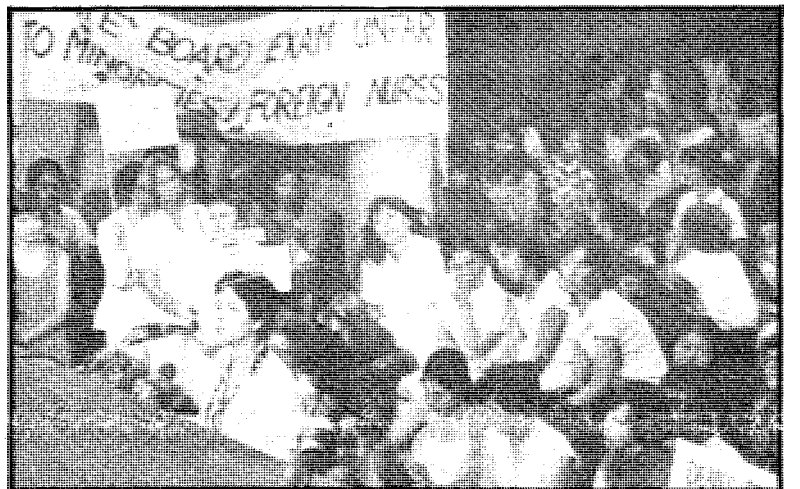
The Reagan administration is following Marcos' script in the *komedya* that began with the January "lifting" of martial law and culminated last month in Marcos' inauguration for a new six-year term.

This is not the first time that Marcos has performed a "normalization" exercise in hopes of winning the approval of the U.S. government. In the past all such attempts have failed miserably.

Marcos' latest "normalization" routine was more elaborate than previous efforts, but no more convincing. The nationwide boycott movement exposed it as a complete farce in the eyes of Filipinos and more sensitive members of the foreign press.

But the Reagan administration has reasons of its own for choosing

Continued on page 4



Battle of placard signs: Board of Registered Nursing-sponsored public hearings in Sacramento simmered with controversy between pro- and anti-exam groups. (AK Photo)

# Discrimination Charge Strengthened: Expert Finds Licensing Exam 'Not Valid'

By BEN OCAMPO  
Staff Writer

Applied Research Consultants, Inc.

SAN FRANCISCO—The battle for fair licensing for foreign nurses took a significant step forward when a recent report found the current licensure exam to be not valid and possibly not job-related.

The California State Board of Nursing, at their July 23 monthly meeting in San Diego, revealed that the State Board Test Pool Examination (SBTPE) violated the federal government's 1978 Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedure.

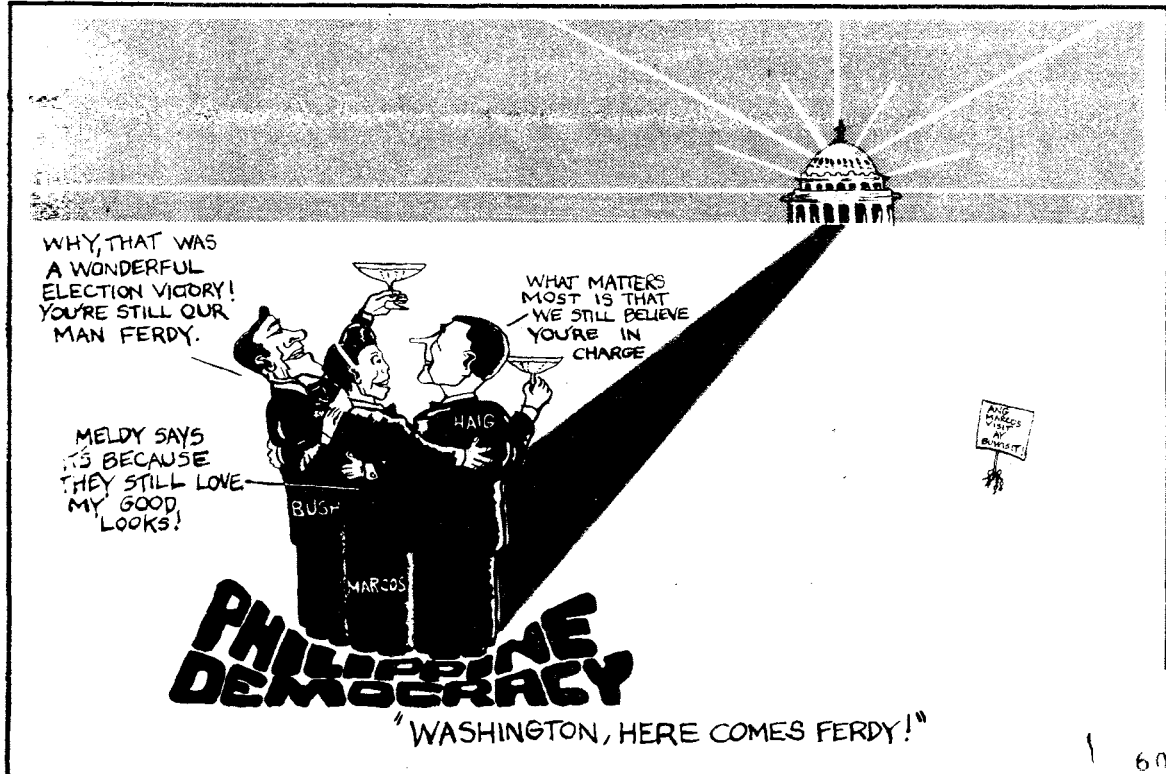
The study was conducted by Dr. Reginald A. Goodfellow, an industrial psychologist with the

"The outcome is a shot in the arm for us in the Board," remarked Jose Bernardo, 53, of the State Board of Nursing. "The Goodfellow report has given the Board that much more confidence, in the midst of a lot of negative things thrown at us."

The Goodfellow study was prompted by a report from the Department of Consumer Affairs in December, 1980, that the SBTPE "adversely impacts minorities and foreign-trained nurses." Included in the findings were the following:

\*the SBTPE did not measure entry-level skills;

Continued on page 6



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## UNCOVER ALL INTERESTS BEHIND SEATTLE MURDERS

The recent arrest of Alaska Cannery Workers Union Local 37 president Constantino (Tony) Baruso as a prime suspect in the June 1 murders of Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes came as no real surprise to many members of the community who are aware of the union's history and of the forces being challenged by the victims.

From the beginning of the cold-blooded murders, it was clear that larger interests lay behind the gunmen who pulled the trigger. The execution-style operation pointed to a contract killing, a fact verified among the streetwise elements of Seattle's Chinatown, as well as the city's police, news media and the larger Filipino community.

But who was behind the thugs? Who let out the contract? Whose interests were threatened by Silme and Gene and the union reform movement they led?

Clearly, the whole system of privilege and power exercised by the cannery foremen, compliant union officials—who more often than not identified their interests with that of the cannery instead of the union—was threatened by the institutional and democratic changes being sought by Silme, Gene and the reform movement. The "old guard" of the union officialdom acceded to and reinforced this system which used favoritism and bribery in the dispatching of jobs.

While these union officials profited greatly from the fees and bribes they demanded from workers in return for jobs, the corrupt foremen and their thugs also profited by exploiting the lucrative cannery gambling operations. Some foremen made a practice of taking fixed percentages of the gambling pot, in effect taking money straight out of the pockets of the cannery workers. Coercion—through job assignments or the physical abuse of their hired goons—placed many workers at the mercy of the cannery foremen.

By demanding a fair dispatch system, one based on seniority, the reform movement threatened this corrupt system. No more "fees" for jobs. No more thugs worming their way into the dispatch process to run the gambling operations. No more corruption.

While this challenge to a corrupt system was enough to motivate gangster elements to let out a contract, there are even larger interests which had a vested interest in stopping the reform movement.

The cannery industry was no idle observer of the internal struggles to reform the union. For years the industry negotiated "sweatheart" contracts with the union, never fearing that these would be enforced or that grievances would be filed. With the reform movement, the union began to train shop stewards in earnest, enforcing the contract, filing grievances and defending workers' rights.

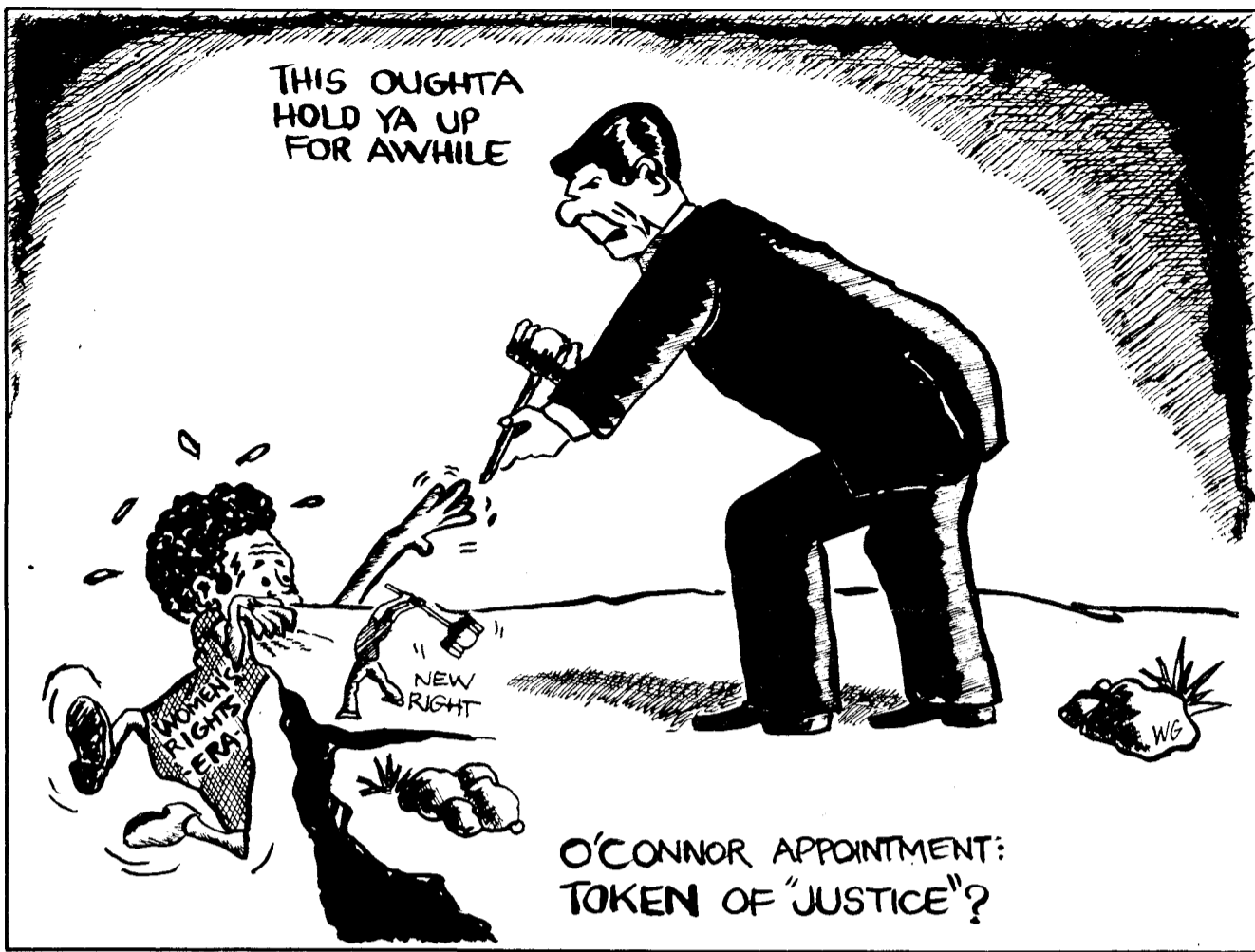
The reform movement was also out to organize the unorganized. Local 37 was becoming the center of an organizing drive to unionize all the canneries. Towards this effort, the ILWU international convention in Hawaii passed a major resolution committing its resources for the drive. It was just two weeks after this commitment was made that the men instrumental in passing the resolution were killed.

Finally, while the gangster elements and the cannery industry had large stakes in stopping Gene and Silme, there was one other powerful force which benefited from their deaths—the Marcos dictatorship.

While struggling as trade unionists to reform the union and organize the industry, Silme and Gene were also revolutionaries, members of the KDP. Fighting for the democratic rights of Filipinos in the U.S., Gene and Silme were also opposed to the Marcos dictatorship and supported the national democratic revolution in the Philippines.

Just this past March, Gene traveled to the Philippines, establishing ties with that country's progressive labor movement. Gene witnessed the exploitation and oppression of the Filipino people first hand, and was able to spend time with guerrillas of the New People's Army. Strengthened from the experience, Gene and Silme were instrumental in getting a resolution passed at the ILWU convention calling for the formation of a fact-finding team to investigate the condition of Philippine labor first hand. Gene and Selmi led the "floor fight" over the resolution which was opposed rabidly by pro-Marcos figures. The two criticized the regime and called for greater ties between the ILWU and the Philippine labor movement.

A development such as this in a union with a large Filipino membership could not have gone unnoticed by the dictatorship. Coming at a time when Marcos has legitimized his regime in the eyes of the Reagan administration and in light of his pending visit to the U.S. this fall, the dictatorship could not have been pleased



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Kakaibang Katapangan

(Alay para kay Gene at Silme na hindi ko man lang lubusang nakilala)

May kakaibang katapangan ang taong inaapi.  
Tulad ng lipi ni Macli-ing,  
pananagutan niya'y batas ng kasaysayan  
na nakatitik sa duguang aklat ng buhay —  
ang api'y balang araw  
hihirangin na bayani.

Katapangan,  
bunga ng pagaaral, pagsusuri at pagkilos,  
nananaig sa taong nais wasakin ang aninong  
nakakubli sa batas ng mga negosyanteng puti,  
sa bala ng mga higanteng kanyon.

Bawat pagbabagong nagaganap  
pawis, paghihirap at dugo ang katumbas.  
Unang araw ng Hunyo.  
Taong 1981.

Biglang naging saksi sa katotohanan  
ang bayang inibig: halakhak naging luha,  
pangkasalukuyan naging alaala  
galit namulat sa katapangan.

Hindi mapapawi ng panahon  
ang gunitang puno ng adhikain.  
Ito ang adhikaing papawi sa luha.  
Ito ang adhikaing bubuhay sa alaala.  
Ito ang adhikaing gagabay sa katapangang  
wawasak sa moog ng paghihirap.

Gatilyong bakal  
asahang sa kamay ng tampalasan muling ibibigay.  
Uhaw sa tagumpay ang ganitong paglaban —  
sa bawat kasamang mapaslang  
itatayo ng libo-libong may kakaibang katapangan  
ang bandilang kulay dugo.  
iwawagayway sa masukal pang kabundukan ng pakikihamak.

Sa likod ng ganitong katapangan  
ay mga butong pinanday sa kahirapan.  
mga pusong namulat sa pag-ibig  
na hindi mapagimbot,  
na hindi makasarili,  
na handang tahakin ang madugong landas  
ng pagtbago at kaunlaran.

May kakaibtan katapangan . . . .

Laya Ma. P. Castilla  
Seattle, WA

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with the ILWU resolution. The prospect of an ILWU investigating team meeting with oppositionist trade unionists in the Philippines could not have been pleasing. Surely there were no tears shed at Malacañang when Gene and Silme were killed, and given the dictatorship's ties to reactionaries in the union and the community, it is not unreasonable for people to speculate that the regime may have had a hand in the murders.

What started out as an ugly incident, an outrage and an attack on Local 37, now embroils "higher ups" who are very powerful indeed. The community must be vigilant in the uncovering of the forces behind the killings. The murders of Gene and Silme are being revealed to be more than the killing of two outstanding and incorruptible young men. Just as they were dauntless in

fighting for the reform movement in Local 37, so too must the community persevere in uncovering the truth behind their deaths and assure that justice is fully served. □

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# Filipino Mayors Attend U.C. Berkeley Seminar

BERKELEY, CA.—Twenty-two Filipino mayors expected this month to attend an obscure seminar at the University of California in this city, can expect more than the usual first-day seminar orientation.

The mayors represent Philippine cities participating in the Rural Services Center Project (RSCP), a joint U.S.-R.P. government program. The RSCP, aimed at developing local government centers, is sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

According to the Institute of Urban and Regional Development (IURD), organizer of the seminar, the objectives of the programs are "strengthening institutions of local government and improving management abilities at the local levels (so that) problems of poverty can better be addressed."

In this light, the IURD plans a month-long series of lectures to be delivered by local experts in the fields of city planning and management.

## NOT POLITICALLY NEUTRAL

A statement of the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN) and the Coalition Against the Marcos

Dictatorship (CAMD) disputes the IURD's assertion that the seminar is politically neutral.

"The mayors constitute a key sector of the political apparatus of the Marcos regime . . . its political implications cannot be evaded. The seminar will clearly contribute to the legitimization of the Marcos dictatorship."

## LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—LOCAL AUTONOMY?

While the stated goal is to decentralize government autonomy, the PSN stresses the nature of Philippine local governments. Incumbent local officials, they point out, have been installed via rigged elections.

The seminar comes at a time of increased U.S. recognition and support for the Marcos government. The seminar, claim the PSN and CAMD, fits into the concerted effort to build a better political image for the Marcos regime.

Through so-called decentralization, Marcos can tighten the infrastructure of his authoritarian regime, exercise more efficient control over a greater portion of the population and present a more attractive image to the international public.

## USAID AND COUNTERINSURGENCY

Financier and advisor to these programs has been USAID. Other AID programs are also part of the larger military and economic aid the Philippines receives from the United States. Both types of aid have been indispensable to the stability of the Marcos government.

USAID-funded programs have also long played the role of counterinsurgency training. Operation Phoenix in pre-1975 Vietnam was aimed at killing off National Liberation Front (NLF) forces.

In the Philippines, the Public Safety Program, financed and advised by USAID reorganized the police into a highly centralized force and was effectively used by the government in its various campaigns of repression.

Martin Landau, key lecturer at the mayors' seminar, has admitted to the counterinsurgency goals of the RSCP. Marcos, Landau was quoted, is very much interested in this goal. Not surprisingly, the mayors invited to attend the seminar all come from areas of intense activity by the New People's Army or Moro National Liberation Front.

## A FITTING WELCOME

"There has been a concerted campaign to build up the political image of the Marcos dictatorship. The success of this project will lay better groundwork for the coming of Marcos in October.

"These mayors deserve more than just workshop packets and technical lectures. We will give them a fitting welcome," promised a PSN member.

The planned welcome will be a 6 p.m. picket on the 31st of July when the mayors arrive at the Hotel Durant in Berkeley. □



Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, member of the opposition Mindanao Alliance: The Philippine Commission on Elections recently declared his 1980 election invalid. A storm of protest arose causing COMELEC to reverse its decision. Pimentel will be attending the conference with 22 other mayors. (Asiaweek)

## Operation June Bride:

# Crackdown on Metro-Manila Muslims

A wave of fear recently gripped the Muslim community in Metro-Manila when two Muslim boys were found murdered last May on the steps of a local mosque. The community's concern came in the face of a government crackdown on alleged Muslim terrorists in the city.

Concerned Muslim parents imposed an 8:00 pm curfew to protect their children from police harassment and arrests. Forty-eight Muslims, most of them young students, have already been reported missing, according to a Muslim community leader. Verified detained were 19 young men, allegedly for involvement in the June Bride Operation.

## NEW ASSASSINATION PLOT?

Military authorities say that Operation June Bride is the biggest and most elaborate of assassination plots yet hatched. Its goal, they say, was to create chaos to prevent the holding of the presidential election in June.

The scheme, the government reports continued, included at-

tempts on the lives of President Marcos, the First Lady Imelda, and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Other ranking government officials were reportedly on the hit list.

Metro-Manila schools, airports, radio stations, a cinema, a hotel, and a power plant were reportedly bomb targets, as well as selected polling places.

Operation June Bride reportedly involved three groups: the New People's Army (NPA), the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The military also pinpointed Jampiras, a secluded island off Sabah, as the training ground for Muslim terrorists. An undetermined number of these terrorists are already in Manila, they said.

## LEADERS NABBED, RAIDS CONDUCTED

Operation June Bride was uncovered May 23 when two alleged leaders, Alai Balindog and Curran Yasser Macapundag were arrested while "testing surveillance of the Malacanang area." The two are supposedly linked to

the Moro National Liberation Front. A few days later, 17 more were arrested in a series of raids.

Military officers theorized that MNLF leader Nur Misuari and ex-Senator Benigno Aquino plotted the assassination in a meeting held last year in Saudi Arabia.

Aquino, allegedly linked to the April 6 Liberation Movement, denied any involvement. He claimed his talks with Misuari were at the request of Marcos for negotiating a resumption of cease-fire talks between the government and the Muslim liberation leaders.

Some observers find the so-called plot less than convincing. "This (expose) is intended to strengthen the President's hand," commented one. "By diverting the focus from the large boycott movement against the election, the plot had served to rally people behind the president."

In the wake of the sweeping crackdown on the Muslim community in Metro Manila, regime authorities have suggested careful screening of all Muslim college applicants. □

# Buod ng mga Balita

## PRISONERS SUPPORT IRA HUNGER STRIKERS

On May 16, 1981, Filipino political detainees issued a statement in solidarity with Irish Republican Army (IRA) hunger strikers Bobby Sands and Francis Hughes.

"Sands and Hughes," their statement read, "laid down their lives for a peaceful struggle to regain recognition as political prisoners for some 400 IRA members in Maze Prison in Northern Ireland."

The detainees condemned the Thatcher government for "passing on the blame to Sands and Hughes for their sufferings and death because they are so-called convicts and terrorists."

Conditions of Filipino political detainees are not all that different from those of the IRA, the statement claimed. "Any political oppositionist is tainted as a terrorist and so the Marcos regime seeks to justify its own overwhelming violence against those who oppose them. □

## MARCOS 'SOFT' ON LABOR —Suter

George Suter, Jr., president of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, recently complained of "unwarranted government intervention in wage-setting." Suter was addressing the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in New York.

Suggesting that the Philippine government is "soft" on labor, Suter called for "a law with strict enforcement that would only allow strikes as an outcome of a deadlock on collective bargaining issues." The Philippine government promised to lift its eight-year ban on strikes last May, but so far has not moved.

Marcos has justified the strike ban by claiming that it is necessary to stop "subversion." Resistance sources claim, however, that the ban is needed to keep wages down in order to attract foreign investors.

With regard to wages, Suter criticized the Marcos government for conceding to labor. He added, "unnecessary government intervention discourages badly needed foreign and local investment."

Last May, Marcos hiked the minimum wage by ₱1 bringing it to ₱31 if the numerous "allowances" theoretically due to workers are paid. He did so in the face of widespread labor pressure to raise it by ₱15 or more. □

## FILIPINO SCHOLAR SALVAGED?

The Friends of Lerry Nofuente Committee has raised serious questions over the death of a Filipino intellectual activist found murdered last April.

Nofuente was a writer and scholar who did not allow his education and skills to insulate him from Philippine society. He wrote articles with wit and humor on colonial and feudal values as well as doing research on labor and the urban poor. At the time of his death, he was doing extensive work talking to workers and getting a first-hand account of their situation.

The writer's body was found in his car covered with over 30 stab wounds. He was last seen driving home from teaching the first day of summer classes at the University of the Philippines. Shortly before he was found dead, two strangers were seen getting into his car.

Nofuente's friends and relatives have raised the possibility that he might have been salvaged by the Marcos regime.

## U.S. SUES COCONUT INDUSTRY

The Philippine coconut oil industry faces serious legal trouble in an anti-trust suit filed by the U.S. Justice Department over the monopoly of coconut oil market. The *Asian Wall Street Journal* recently reported "suits against three Philippine-controlled U.S. concerns: Crown-Oil Corp., Granex Company USA, and Pan Pacific Commodities."

Pan Pacific is owned by United Coconut Mills Inc. (UNICOM). The controversial UNICOM was recently formed on the basis of presidential decrees aiming at centralizing the Philippine milling capacity. It currently controls roughly 90% of the country's coconut mills. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile chairs UNICOM whose financial arm United Coconut Planters Bank is headed by Philippine banker and Marcos crony, Eduardo M. Cojuangco.

The Justice Department case is based on testimony submitted before a grand jury that the three companies acted to withhold the coconut oil supplies from U.S. markets in order to boost prices.

Making things more uncomfortable for the Philippine coconut oil industry, a private action was filed last June by an American company which may be the first of many to embroil the Philippine coconut industry in costly and embarrassing litigation. □



The First Quarter Storm of 1970 witnessed rallies of thousands of students and other youth.

(AK Photo File)

# The Philippine Student Movement Gains Strength, Experience

By WICKS GEAGA  
Guest Writer

For the second time this year, President Ferdinand Marcos recently postponed the opening of schools in Metro-Manila.

Marcos blamed the "bad weather in many parts of the country." But the broad opposition denounced the action as a "clever attempt" to stave off an embarrassing demonstration during his upcoming inauguration.

For once, even Ferdinand Marcos was capable of telling the truth. "Troubled weather" indeed looms on his horizon. As the Philippine student movement awakens from its martial law-induced slumber, the dictator is guaranteed greater mass dissent, activism and more sleepless nights.

## TRADITION OF MILITANCY

The Philippine student movement is a major thorn in Ferdinand Marcos' side. The product of a long tradition of militancy, today's student movement is an important component of the progressive movement nationwide.

Members of the student movement do not see themselves as an elite, isolated portion of Philippine society. They identify their interests with those of the country's peasants and workers.

This was not always the case. In earlier years, the Philippine student movement restricted its interests to distinctly school-related issues.

## SUPPORTING ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Aside from one brief demonstration in the 1930s, the activist tradition began in the late 1950s

amidst the conservative atmosphere of the Cold War.

The burning issue of the day was academic freedom. After the appearance of a document titled "Peasant War in the Philippines" in a U.P. publication, the institution was charged with harboring leftist elements. The resulting inquisition of campus writers, faculty members and students by the Committee on Anti-Filipino Activities (CAFA) sparked spontaneous protests.

The halls of Congress were invaded as students demanded the termination of the investigations. Consequently, the CAFA's attempts to enforce the Anti-Subversion Law were thwarted. Thus was the students' first direct, but still isolated, confrontation with the state.

## ANTI-YANKEE FEVER

The following years witnessed a broadening of interests beyond academic-related issues. Anti-Yankee feeling grew directed against U.S. parity rights and the military bases in the Philippines. The unprovoked murders of Filipinos within the base areas by American military personnel triggered numerous demonstrations.

The feverish climate of anti-Americanism eventually gave rise to the *Kabataang Makabayan* (KM) or Nationalist Youth which quickly became a powerful force among the Filipino studentry.

The KM's formation in 1964 represented a significant growth in both the organization and political consciousness of the student movement. Leadership of the KM worked to broaden the scope of the student movement and to expand its influence beyond a few "radical" campuses. Gone were

the days when the sole concerns of students were student welfare and academic freedom.

Rallies against Philippine involvement with America's war of aggression in Vietnam, protests condemning the further Americanization of the educational system, actions demanding the removal of the U.S. military bases and other similar actions proliferated, as a swelling nationalism and anti-imperialist consciousness swept across the archipelago.

## FORGING TIES WITH THE MASSES

The students began to recognize the need to forge closer links with the broad masses of the Filipino people. During semestral and summer breaks, students went to the distressed areas of Luzon, to live and work with the rural peasants. While some romanticized the experience, most were sobered by the hard and brute facts of peasant life—the social reality of 70% of the country's citizens.

At this juncture, the momentum of the revolutionary movement that was enveloping the whole country seemed irreversible. In the universities and colleges, strikes were introduced. An endless list of demands was advanced with no meaningful response: autonomy for campus papers, reduction of educational fees, accounting of school profits, recall of Philippine troops in Vietnam, the termination of U.S. military bases, and the implementation of land reform.

## FIRST QUARTER STORM AND THE DILIMAN COMMUNE

This outpouring of student activism culminated in the First

Quarter Storm of 1970. Thousands of students, workers and peasants took to the streets, denouncing U.S. imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism as the three evils of Philippine society. Tens of thousands of demonstrators stormed the Presidential palace and the U.S. embassy, and battled with police.

In 1971, angered by another oil price increase, jeepney drivers and bus operators called a general strike which crippled the country's transportation. In sympathy, the students shut down and occupied the State University, barricading themselves inside for a week and a half and establishing what has come to be known as the "Diliman Commune."

## TEMPORARY RETREAT

The repeated student-led demonstrations provided Ferdinand Marcos with an ideal excuse to impose martial law on September 22, 1972.

For the mass-based student movement, the results were initially devastating. All militant student organizations were banned, and many student leaders jailed. Under the intense repression, the student resistance retreated into a period of enforced silence.

It was, however, a period of assessment and growth. As emphasis among resistance forces shifted to work among, peasants, workers, and urban poor, student militants working with these sectors gained invaluable experience.

## RENEWED ACTIVISM

It was thus a far more mature and well-grounded student movement which began once more to reassert itself in 1977, a move-

ment which more fully identified its interests with those of the oppressed masses of the Philippines.

The formation of the League of Filipino Students (LFS) on September 11, 1977, represented a major lesson in organization learned from mistakes of the earlier era and experience in working with other sectors. Representing 24 schools, the LFS provided the student movement with vital organizational muscle.

The second half of 1979 marked the rebirth of the student movement as a major force in the Philippine progressive movement. A tide of protest swept across several schools in Metro-Manila (including Araneta, Lyceum, Feati, Adamson, and Far Eastern and Marian College), protesting excessive tuition fee hikes, absence of democratic rights, and military harassment.

Other demonstrations went further, denouncing martial law and calling for national freedom and democracy.

May 1, 1980, International Workers' Day, represented a key event in the growth of the renewed student movement. Thirty thousand people, principally workers, attended a rally on that day at the Araneta Coliseum in Metro-Manila.

While speakers focused principally on worker demands, there was continued emphasis on the role the United States plays in subjugating the Filipino people.

A sizable delegation from the student sector lent its support to the workers' demands, symbolizing the degree to which the student movement today has come to see itself as an integral part of the overall movement to liberate the Philippine nation. □

## MARCOS VISIT . . .

Continued from page 1

to take this year's routine seriously. Those reasons include:

- a new U.S. assessment of the Philippine political scene;
- a move toward an offensive U.S. strategy worldwide; and
- a shift in the overall balance of forces in Southeast Asia

## REASSESSING PHILIPPINE POLITICS

In the past, U.S. policy makers have attempted to keep their Philippine options open. This has meant maintaining friendly ties with the elite opposition just in case a

cleaner looking figure might be found to head the Philippine government who would be just as willing as Marcos to serve U.S. interests.

But the Reagan administration has decided that Marcos has the elite opposition thoroughly whipped. Convinced that there are no longer any other options, Reagan and company find no reason not to throw their weight fully behind Marcos.

Strengthening their impulse to support the dictator is the growing strength of the Philippine left and the hysterical anti-communism

of the Reagan right.

In the New Right scheme of things, all progressive movements are part of a worldwide Soviet plot to destabilize the U.S. Never mind the fact that the Philippine revolutionary movement is roundly denounced by the Soviets and related parties all over the world. In Reagan's book, they are part of a Soviet-backed terrorist plot.

Marcos is particularly important to the Reaganites because of the strategic importance of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. These two installations are viewed as crucial by the Reagan administration as part of its global offensive strategy. (See related story, page 8.)

## ASEAN LINED UP BEHIND U.S.

Finally, after five years of uncertainty and instability, South-

east Asia is once more U.S. turf. Though the victory of the Vietnamese revolution seriously undermined U.S. prestige and authority, the U.S. has made effective use of the ongoing conflict in Kampuchea to turn the tables.

Painting Vietnam as a Soviet Trojan horse and the main threat in the region, the U.S. has managed to regain the once-battered confidence of the ASEAN nations—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines—to turn the bulk of southeast Asia back into a bastion of U.S. authority.

This could not have been accomplished without the eager cooperation of China. Beijing has thrown its weight behind the U.S. in whipping up a Red Scare aimed at Vietnam and the Soviet Union, backed the presence of U.S. bases and unofficially dropped support

for the revolutionary struggles in the region.

"The first offense against human rights is terrorism," Haig earnestly told Marcos—infamous for his human rights violations—in Manila.

"You can indeed be confident that there is a new America," he added.

Though State Department sources have yet to confirm the invitation, unofficial sources, such as the magazine *Asiaweek*, suggest that plans are already in the works.

Marcos recently received an invitation to attend the Summit meeting of the North-South Dialogue in Mexico City next October suggesting that he expects to be in North America at the time. Marcos's response to the invitation was that October promised to be a "very busy month." □

## Work of the Right, Marcos Agents?

# TASK FORCE OFFICE BURGLARIZED

Special to the AK

WASHINGTON, D.C. — An unlocked door. Papers strewn all over the floor. Filing cabinets and desk drawers pulled out. An open window.

This was the scene Tuesday morning, July 7, in the ground floor office of the Congress Task Force, located on 1322 Eighteenth Street in downtown Washington, D.C., just two blocks away from the Philippine Embassy.

The burglary took place between 8:00 the previous evening and 7:30 Tuesday morning. Police authorities who arrived at the scene indicated that other offices in the same building were also burglarized. Except for a portable T.V.-tape recorder, nothing of value was taken, although office files were thoroughly ransacked and left in shambles.

The break-in was discovered by Rodrigo Cruz of Casa El Salvador when he walked in Tuesday morning at 7:30. Casa El Salvador has been sharing the office with CTF since July 1, while looking for other quarters. The building landlord, James Dickson, has refused to renew their lease, forcing them to vacate their third floor office.

Also housed in the same building are the offices of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), the Palestine Solidarity Committee, Arab Cultural Center, and the National Network in Solidarity with Nicaragua.

### ALARM EXPRESSED OVER BURGLARY

News of the security break-in was viewed with suspicion and alarm by members of the progressive community, particularly in light of the growing atmosphere of repression under the Reagan administration.

"The fact that national offices active in political work have been broken in without a credible explanation, is reason enough to be concerned," stated Mario Velasquez of Casa El Salvador. Noting the increasing public awareness of U.S. foreign policy on El Salvador, he stated: "We are effectively posing a threat to them because of our organizing and propaganda efforts."

Walden Bello, Director of the joint Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN) and Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD) Congress Task Force (CTF), stated that "the break-in cannot

be taken lightly."

"CTF work has been very effective over the last six months, particularly in light of the World Bank exposé," remarked Bello. "Another equally damaging exposé is in the works and it is not inconceivable for them to try to stop our work," he continued.

### EFFORT TO HARASS OPPOSITION

Bello further noted that Marcos' slated state visit, the revival of extradition treaty negotiations, and the administration's emphasis on terrorism are "further indications of a well-orchestrated effort by the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship to harass and intimidate the opposition here in the U.S."

Meanwhile, police investigators are claiming that the break-in was part of a rash of juvenile crimes in the area. Detective Paul O'Brien of the Third District Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, cited this was the third burglary within the vicinity in the last three months. Although special patrols have been added, he said: "We can't really stop them until they are apprehended in the act."

Police could not, however, give adequate explanation as to why nothing of value was stolen, parti-

cularly since expensive electric typewriters, mimeo machines and telephone transcribing equipment were left untouched.

### PATTERN OF INCIDENTS

The CTF break-in is the latest of a series of incidents in the building, which included a fire of mysterious origin last year, damaging several offices, including FFP's (Friends of the Filipino People) quarters before it became the now-established PSN.

Since January when it moved into this building, CTF has been working closely with the Salvadoreans, co-sponsoring a forum in March, and in joining forces in a lightning picket at the Philippine Embassy last June.

In the last six months, with the heightening political activity around El Salvador, increasing numbers of volunteers trooped into CASA's office to provide logistical support. Upset by the activity, the landlord pressured the El Salvadorans to restrict the number of office staff or leave.

Unable to work out a mutually acceptable arrangement, the Salvadorans opted to relocate elsewhere.

Meanwhile, they have had difficulty in finding another office



Elinson

space. As a gesture of solidarity, CTF offered to share its facilities temporarily.

Elaine Elinson, National Coordinator of the Philippine Solidarity Network, upon learning of the break-in, remarked: "There are reasons why reactionaries would direct it at either group. At the same time, there is a strong possibility that the break-in was directed against both groups thereby killing two birds with one stone."

Both groups brought the case to the attention of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), and have called for the vigilance against incidents of a similar nature, especially during this period. □

# Murder Weapon . . .

Continued from page 1

Baruso reportedly bought the gun from a co-worker at the Boeing Company last February. According to his attorney, C.T. Hatten, shortly after Baruso acquired the gun from a friend who collects weapons, it was allegedly stolen from his car while he had dinner in the International District.

While the friend reported the sale of the weapon, Baruso never reported the theft to the police.

Following his arrest, Baruso appeared before King County Superior Court Judge John Ritchie,

who set the bail at \$750,000 after telling the union president's attorneys that he believes "there is sufficient evidence to hold Mr. Baruso."

Despite his release July 16, Baruso reportedly remains a prime suspect in the assassination of the union officials.

### VICTIMS NOTED UNION REFORMERS

The victims, Gene Viernes, union dispatcher and Silme Domingo, secretary-treasurer, both

29, were noted union reformers who threatened many of the corrupt practices in the union. Both were gunned down with a .45 caliber pistol in their Local 37 headquarters near Pioneer Square June 1.

Viernes died at the scene and Domingo died later at Harborview Medical Center. Prior to his death, Domingo gasped out to medics clues which led to the arrest of two suspects the following day.

Jaime Bulosan Ramil, 28 and

Pompeyo Benito Guloy, Jr., 23, were charged with aggravated first degree murder, with bail set at \$750,000 each. The charge carries the death penalty sentence, or life imprisonment without parole.

"It is possible there will be more arrests," said Police Lieutenant Robert Holter, acting head of the homicide unit. "I wouldn't like to say in a case like this that we are finished. Any number of persons could be involved in some way."

### SLAYINGS SPARK OUTRAGE

Baruso's arrest was the third in the investigation of the double murders which shocked and outraged the Seattle Filipino and labor communities.

Hailed as revolutionary heroes at their memorial services, Domingo and Viernes won their union posts on pledges that they would reform practices of "favoritism" in dispatching of workers to Alaska canneries, including bribes and "job buying." Under the banner of the Rank and File Committee, Viernes and Domingo were reportedly making "significant headways" in implementing the reforms when they were gunned down.

The two slain men were leaders of a reform slate of candidates which swept the 1980 election of the Filipino-dominated Alaska Cannery Workers Union Local 37, based in Seattle.

As prominent members of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP), Domingo and Viernes's concern for genuine democratic rights also led them to consistently denounce the Marcos dictatorship in the Philippines, and expressed open support for the guerrilla New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Certain sectors of the Seattle press and the Filipino community

strongly hinted the possibility of a tie-up between the Marcos regime and the slayings of the KDP activists.

Baruso, on the other hand, has been involved in union affairs since 1956 as a business agent and was seen by many as part of the union's "old guard." He assumed the union's leadership when local president Gene Navarro, Sr. died in 1975.

According to reports, Baruso, an avowedly pro-Marcos supporter, has been at odds with the union reforms in the past. Many were taken by surprise when he took credit for the reform policies of Domingo and Viernes after the killings.

Ironically, Baruso was the first to sign his name to a community appeal calling for assistance in "bringing to justice the killers of the slain leaders."

### COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE RENEW PLEDGE

While refusing to comment on Baruso's arrest "as that is out of our hands," the Committee for Justice for Domingo and Viernes—a community-wide coalition formed immediately after the incident—expressed its satisfaction for the "thorough investigation being pursued by the Prosecuting Attorney and the Police Department."

Joined by the broader Asian community, church leaders, labor unions, "and the public who condemn these wanton murders," Elaine Ko, Committee spokesperson reiterated the group's pledge to get to the bottom of these slayings.

The Committee has requested the prosecution not to seek the death penalty against Ramil and Guloy, because it believes that the real villains are "higher up," and to prevent the state from using the issue as a test case in implementing the controversial death penalty law. □

# FRAUD...

Continued from page 1

According to Terri Mast, the Executive member who filed the charges against the two, the dispatch team who works daily in the union office had no knowledge of any election taking place that week.

In addition, Mast said union members questioned by other executive Council members "cannot remember voting during that time."

### TRIAL PROCEEDING SET

A trial committee was appointed by the Executive Committee at the July 15 emergency meeting to initiate the proceedings against Baruso.

Meanwhile, Baruso announced at the July 22 Executive Council meeting he has no intention of resigning as president. According to Rank and File Committee spokesperson David Della, a petition now will be circulated throughout

the union membership to begin the recall procedure.

One hundred signatures are required to bring a referendum to recall a union official before a union membership meeting; a majority vote of the total membership is required to officially recall an elected official.

At a press conference later that day, Terri Mast stated: "This massive election fraud takes place at a time when our union is under tremendous strain. Such corruption only serves to weaken and demoralize the union, at a time when it must be strengthened and cleaned up."

### RANK AND FILE: 'RESIGN'

An "open appeal" published in the *Alaskero News*, newsletter of the union's Rank and File Committee, asked Baruso to voluntarily resign his position as president, "for the sake of strengthening the position and functioning of Local 37 in the difficult period we are passing through."

The appeal for his resignation came in the wake of election

fraud charges; his possible involvement in the June 1 murders of fellow union officials Gene Viernes and Silme Domingo; and the FBI investigation into Baruso's alleged involvement in bribery and organized gambling.

In a related development, Glenn Suson, Executive Board member and union organizer, reported the union lost the July 21 election in Cordova, Alaska, which would have allowed Local 37 to represent cannery workers in that area.

### SET BACK FOR UNION

Baruso's arrest in connection with the slaying of Viernes and Domingo on June 1, and the charges of fraudulent election had a "detrimental" effect on the Cordova elections, Suson stated.

"The industry is obviously using these scandals to step up their union busting tactics and opposed our organizing efforts," Suson remarked.

He added that the Cordova election was "a big loss for the union since it represented one of the largest concentration of non-union cannery workers in Alaska." □

# 'Neither Humanitarian Nor Voluntary': HAWAII'S REPATRIATION ACT DENOUNCED

By HELEN TORIBIO  
Hawaii Correspondent

HONOLULU—"The community should strongly protest the implementation of Act 276. It is inhuman, deceptive, and very racist," so said Atty. Leonor Tamoria, co-coordinator of the National Filipino Immigrant Rights Organization (NFIRO) in attacking Hawaii's repatriation bill.

Known as SB2536-80, SD2, the repatriation bill, introduced by Governor George Ariyoshi, was passed by the 1980 Hawaii State legislature. It authorizes the state to pay one-way airfare and "necessary ground fare" for elderly immigrants who wish to return to their homeland.

The law, conceived as a humanitarian act by sending elderly citizens and permanent residents back to their homelands to reunite with their families on a voluntary basis, is being implemented by the Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH).

"The act is neither humanitarian nor voluntary," Tamoria explained. "Its objective is to relieve the state of the responsibility over its elderly citizens."

"Paying their transportation to their homelands is less cost for the state than providing welfare to the elderly."

Tamoria also explained that the act affects many elderly men who were brought to Hawaii between 1906 and 1946 to work in the sugar and pineapple planta-

tions. Most of these elderly never married and were never able to build families because of the lack of Filipino women at that time.

She also explained that in implementing this act, no bilingual services are provided to explain the law to those elderly who have a limited understanding of the English language.

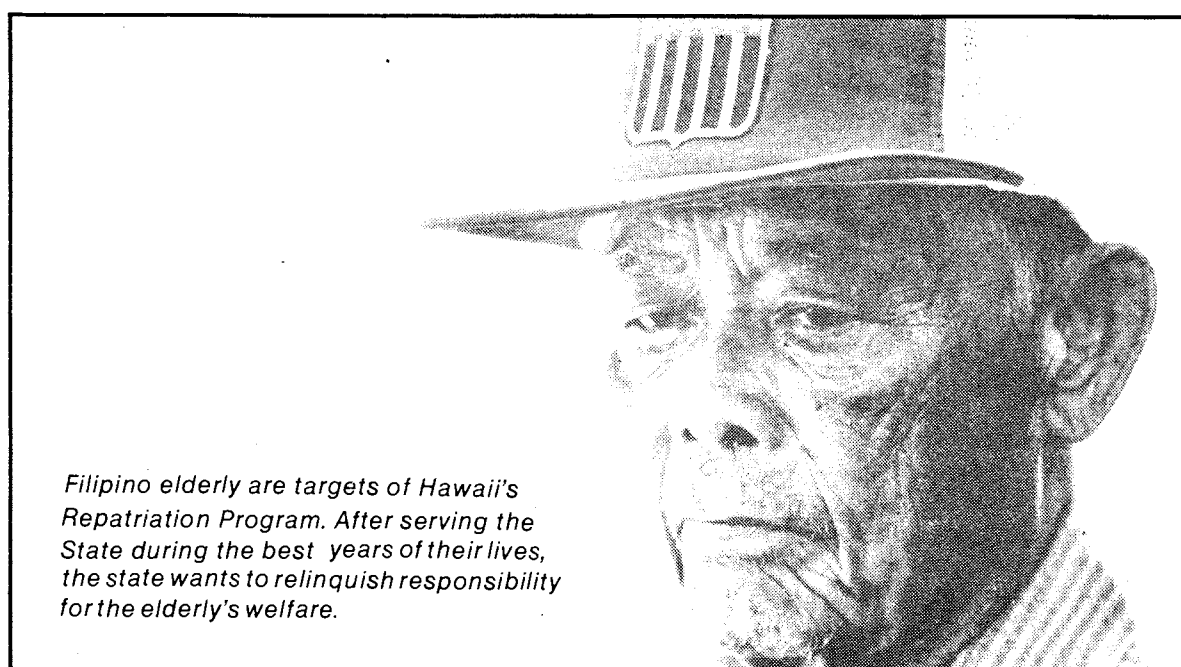
"No information is provided to explain the loss of welfare benefits should the elderly consider repatriation," added another lawyer of NFIRO, attorney Joe Florendo.

"Except for Social Security and pension benefits, all other forms of government assistance will be cut off from those who return to their homeland. Section 1 of the act states that elderly on fixed incomes from Social Security or pension benefits should be more than sufficient to support themselves in their home countries. This is something each one of them should know whenever they are offered to elect it," he explained.

Attorney Florendo also criticized the inability of the DSSH to assure the well-being of the elderly once they reach their destination. The DSSH also fails to assure the option of returning to the U.S., should the elderly decide not to stay in their homeland.

## MOCKERY OF 75th ANNIVERSARY EVENT

"It's ironic this act affects mostly Filipinos when this year, 1981, commemorates the 75th anniversary of the arrival of Fili-



*Filipino elderly are targets of Hawaii's Repatriation Program. After serving the State during the best years of their lives, the state wants to relinquish responsibility for the elderly's welfare.*

AK Photo

pinos to Hawaii," added Florendo.

"This act gets implemented in the midst of celebrations recognizing the valuable contributions of the elderly in building and developing Hawaii. Our senior citizens, in their younger days, built the plantation system that Hawaii's economy depended on." Florendo continued, "Frankly, I'm appalled at the way our governor and legislature show their 'appreciation' to retired workers."

## COMMUNITY PROTESTS ACT

Several community organizations belonging to the Inter-agency Council for Immigrant Services, such as the United Group of Homecare Operators

and the NFIRO recently held a press conference denouncing the implementation of the law.

These groups are planning to push for a repeal of the law in the 1982 legislative session. They also testified in a public hearing on the repatriation program in Honolulu on July 24.

Attorney Tamoria along with Ms. Sheila Foreman of the Mental Health Association of Hawaii and Dr. Agmata of the Dept. of Health are drafting a statement intended to clarify the repatriation law to the elderly in clearer terms.

## CORRUPTION IN PROGRAM EXPOSED

In a related development, agencies involved in the implementation of the repatriation

program were accused of corruption and misappropriating funds.

The agencies involved are the "Balikbahay" program headed by Fr. Felipe Neri, a principal lobbyist agency for the bill to get initiated in the state legislature, and another Philippine government agency. The report alleges that these agencies have been making huge amounts of money by siphoning SSI checks of the elderly into the *Balikbayan* program. In some instances the checks were in the names of deceased individuals.

"We are waiting for developments on this expose," said Maryjane Galvizo of the NIFRO. "If this is true, it clearly exposes the activities of Filipino community opportunists in our midst. □"

# Exam Found 'Not Valid' . . .

Continued from page 1

\*the methods used to develop the exam build in the bias and adverse impact against minorities;

\*the exam is not clear as to what it measures;

\*no evidence exists to support why there are five parts of the exam, or why these areas (medical, surgical, obstetric, psychiatric

and nursing of children) are tested.

"We in the Board decided to hire an independent body to do this study," remarked Bernardo, "to confirm our suspicion from the beginning that the exam did not meet the proper criteria."

## GROUPS HAIL REPORT

According to Luisa Blue, R.N.

and member of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 400, proof that the exam is not valid serves to "dismiss the claims of pro-SBTPE supporters that foreign-trained nurses are incompetent."

"Because they fail the exam does not mean they are incompetent to staff this city's hospitals; they have proven themselves well."

Together with a local coalition minority, civil rights and labor groups, the National Filipino Immigrant Rights Organization expressed optimism that the report will support their allegations that minority and foreign nurses have been unfairly excluded from practicing because "the test is racist and not job related."

Charges have been leveled that the Board is lowering standards for "incompetent foreign nurses" in the Board's attempt to minimize the adverse impact, particularly in light of the fact that it doubted the validity of the exam in the first place.

The California Nurses Association (CNA), an elite group of nurses who have consistently fired these charges against the Board, was conspicuously absent at the Board meeting where the results of the study were announced.

"No one from the CNA showed up," exclaimed Bernardo. "They usually attend our meetings *en masse* with their placards, except this time. I can understand why...they would have been put

to shame by this report!"

The report that the licensing exam is not valid comes in the midst of a brewing legal battle between the Deans and Directors of Baccalaureate and Higher Degree Nursing, and the State Board. The plaintiff, backed largely by the CNA, contends the Board does not have a right to extend interim permits to foreign nurses.

The case will also determine whether the permit extensions to foreign nurses who failed the February, 1981 exam, are valid.

"That the exam is determined to be not valid gives us ammo in the legal battle," stated Bernardo. "The judge has to recognize that experts arrived at this conclusion. Because we felt the exam was bad in the first place, we felt we had to take remedial steps, like giving nurses interim permits."

The hearing is set for August 10 at the San Francisco City Hall.

## EXAM ALSO NOT JOB-RELATED

Civil rights groups charged that the National League of Nursing which designed the test in the first place, did not develop a job-related test "nor is there any proof it attempted to do so."

Bill Tamayo, NFIRO Spokesperson and Asian Law Caucus attorney stated that the report was a big step in the struggle for fair licensure, and an end to the discrimination in the nursing profession.

"The impact on blacks and other minorities is devastating and needs to be remedied immediately," he commented.

While the Goodfellow report already indicated the exam is also "possibly not job-related," the study as to this aspect of the exam is expected to be completed by October 1.

## INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES

"Now that the exam is officially found to be invalid," said Tamayo, "the Board is compelled to seek remedial measures to minimize the adverse impact of the exam."

These measures include extending the interim permits of nurses to practice until "a fair, non-biased, job-related exam is available for them to take."

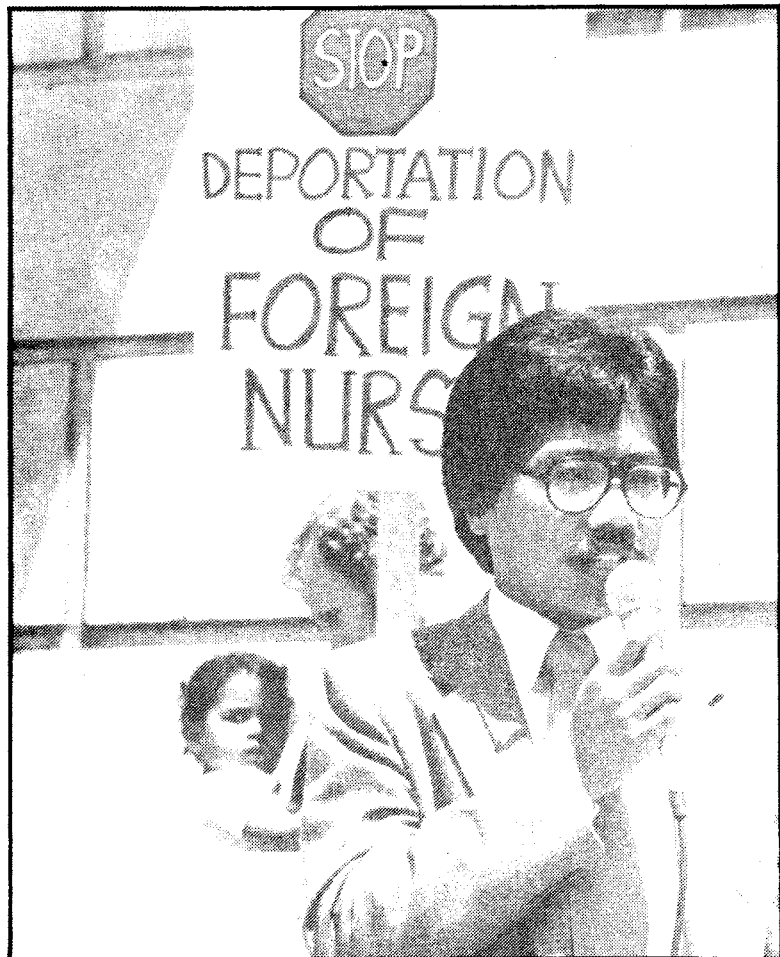
"The Board's responsibility now is to explore ways to give relief to thousands of nurses who have failed this exam because of its non-validity."

In a separate interview, Bernardo stated "the Board will begin to select panels who will investigate all five sections of the exam. We will do this as a remedial measure, until we implement the new test in 1983."

The replacement test, designed by McGraw Hill, is expected to be ready by February, 1983. Until then, the Board decided on July 23 to "adjust" examination scores to make them fair.

"It's going to be quite costly, but we see it as one way to provide equity," said Patty Majcher, President of the Board.

"We will make sure that the new test is designed in such a manner that it addresses the particular problems of nurses in the state of California," added Bernardo. □



Bill Tamayo, national spokesperson for NFIRO and lawyer for the Asian Law Caucus addresses supporters of the Board's proposal. (AK Photo)

# DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL NEWS

## Racism, Unemployment Behind Riots:

# Britain's Youth: Fighting an Oppressive System

By VINCE REYES  
Staff Writer

The aftermath of two weeks of rioting in Britain which rocked 30 towns and 20 neighborhoods in London left hundreds of people injured, thousands arrested and property damage in the millions of dollars. The devastation from looting and firebombing made cities look like replicas of WWII bombing raids.

More importantly, Britain's worst internal disorders in decades has dramatically exposed the country's social and economic policies which are taking their toll on the minority, immigrant and other working class sectors.

Clearly the rioting was an expression of anger and rebellion against the poverty and high unemployment experienced by youth which has intensified as a result of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's "monetarist" inflation fighting program which has resulted in the cutback of jobs and social services.

Since Thatcher came to power in 1979 the unemployment rate has doubled and is still rising. For teenage youth the jobless rate nationwide is 16%, in poor areas it rises to 20% and among blacks it is between 40—60%.

### DODGING THE BLAME

Although Thatcher admits these have been the worst days of her administration, the "Iron Lady" has refused to take responsibility for the problems.

Her response to the riots has been to support and equip the police with better riot gear, water cannons and plastic bullets. Tear gas was used for the first time inside Britain and the police were given a crash course in riot control techniques.

When visiting Toxteth, the black district of Liverpool, Thatcher said that "protection of the police must come first." She soon found herself dodging tomatoes and rolls of toilet paper as she was forced to run back to her bullet proofed Jaguar.

Thatcher has reduced the riots

to a simple "spree of naked greed" and poor discipline while ignoring the blatant racism and poverty her opponents pinpoint as the real problem.

### RACISM UP FRONT

It is indeed difficult to ignore that racist activity has been a leading factor provoking the outbreak of urban violence. Police harassment of blacks and Asians has significantly been on the rise. As one black Brixton youth stated "The police intimidate black people. They assume that you are a criminal. You can't walk out to buy some bread without getting stopped and searched."

The racism has intensified as many white youth, also unable to find work begin taking out their frustration on the minorities. In fact, the first outbreak of violence occurred in London's Southall District on July 4 when several hundred white youths belonging to a neo-fascist gang called the "Skinheads" sponsored a punk rock concert in the Asian community. Sympathetic to the extremist right-wing Nazi National Front, the Skinheads went on a rampage, attacking Asian owned stores.

The Asians, Indians and Pakistanis, angrily responded by pelting the whites with rocks and sticks. When the police arrived they began beating and arresting the Asian youth but escorted the Skinheads to another neighborhood where they immediately resumed their vandalism on the homes of Asian immigrants.

The Southall melee was a significant starting point for the rioting as Liverpool represents what was once a booming industrial area built on the shoulders of the slave trade. With the decline of Britain as a world power after World War II, Liverpool and cities like it have been slowly deteriorating. Many companies in the area have either moved or gone bankrupt.

The unemployment figures in the area show whites at 43% and blacks at 47%. The Liverpool city government, the city's biggest

employer, employs 22,000 workers yet only 169 of them are black.

### HISTORICAL TARGETS FOR HATRED

The British empire was created partly on the racist assumptions of Anglo-Saxon superiority. When the empire crumbled the British Commonwealth was formed largely to create the illusion that Britain still had a prominent role in the scheme of worldwide politics.

The Commonwealth opened the door to immigrants from its former colonies in India, Africa and the West Indies for several decades but immigrants soon found that racist conditioning in the "Mother Country" made the mainstream population view them as "wogs" or "niggers."

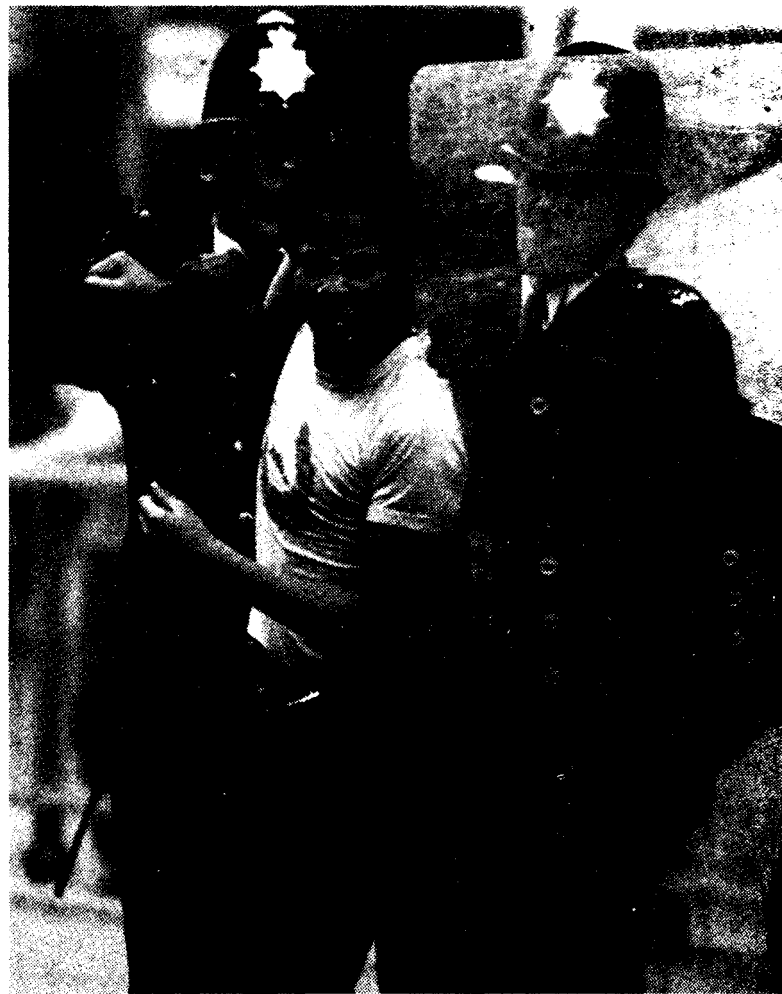
The new immigrants were subject to physical and social abuse. Their jobs and neighborhoods became demarcated along racial lines. The result has been the creation of an unstable stratum of the working class composed of blacks, Asians and recent immigrants.

### THATCHERISM = REAGANISM; U.S. NEXT?

"We take a similar view to solving the problems of the economy," Thatcher said of Ronald Reagan earlier this year. "He believes in sound money. I believe in sound money. He believes in industries being competitive; I believe in them being competitive . . . We really have enormous similarity of thought."

Essentially, Thatcher's economic policies are predicated on a capitalist "survival of the fittest" concept. Supposedly to control inflation, competition is encouraged to kill off ailing businesses. The emerging victors would theoretically be more stable and will eventually lead to a stronger and more productive economy overall.

In addition, to curb government spending which adds to inflation, cutbacks in social services occur to divert money into other priori-



Working class youth are hit hardest by economic crisis.

(Newsweek)

ties such as defense. This austere position however has one big drawback to the poor and working class sectors—massive unemployment.

Unemployment among British ghetto youth is 60%; in the U.S., 50%. Thatcher cut social services and accepts unemployment as a casualty to combat inflation; Reagan is doing the same. Now that the CETA programs are being drastically cut along with food stamps, Aid to Dependent Children, and Social Security, the unrest in Britain may well represent a spectre of renewed dissatisfaction among the inner cities in the U.S.

### RIOTS AND ROMANCE

Buckingham Palace, home of England's Royal Family is gravely concerned about its subjects' unrest more so because the riots are

terrifyingly close to the July 29 fairy tale wedding pageantry of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Set against a backdrop of rioting, continued tension in Ireland and over 11% of the Royal Family's subjects out of work, Lady Di will wear a \$63,000 ring of sapphires and diamonds and a \$20,000 gown spun by rare British silkworms. British taxpayers will continue to support their Royalty at a cost of \$46 million a year while Prince Charles alone is worth \$450 million.

While a select few will be worrying about what to wear to the wedding, which for the most part will celebrate the way England "used to be"—the tea party is already over for most of the population who are worrying about what effect unemployment and urban unrest will have on their lives. □

## U.S. Government on Trial:

# SWP Sues for Illegal Spying

By WALTER YONN  
Staff Writer

Final testimony has recently been heard in a \$40 million suit filed by the Socialist Workers' Party (SWP) against the U.S. government for illegal spying.

The twelve weeks of testimony heard SWP leaders explaining the party's program, FBI officials admitting regular break-ins, and a government informant revealing how he was blackmailed and recruited as an agent.

Under the auspices of the Political Rights Defense Fund the SWP suit has received thousands of dollars for their legal cost and endorsements from a wide spectrum of progressive organizations and national personalities.

### IMPORTANT CASE

The SWP trial offers an important lesson for those with political views contrary to those of the

U.S. government. The trial became a detailed examination of the relationship of dissident political opinions—especially those that see the need for a revolutionary change in U.S. society—to the government's police agencies.

The government witnesses made no effort to deny its use of burglary, infiltration, blackmail, and INS restriction and deportation. It also stated that whether the SWP was breaking laws or not was not the only reason to conduct these operations.

The arrogant posture of the government attorneys epitomized by the burglary of SWP offices on May 28 during the trial, can only be interpreted as strong signals of the rightward swing in government today.

### ROOSEVELT TO REAGAN

Government testimony revealed that covert operations against the SWP began under the Franklin

Delano Roosevelt administration and continues today.

Associate Deputy Attorney General Robert Keuch admitted that after nearly 40 years of surveillance the FBI has never found the SWP to be in violation of the law.

The government maintained, however, that under the broad powers of the presidency there falls the right to safeguard national security. According to Keuchs, this power enables the president to break all laws in the course of fulfilling that responsibility.

Arthur Green, an FBI agent assigned to the SWP admitted that he had participated in up to 90 burglaries of SWP offices between 1957 and 1960.

A suit in Chicago several years ago revealed that from 1948 to 1966, the police and the FBI had committed 500 illegal break-ins, many undetected. This, in addition to Green's testimony,

confirms that burglary is standard police procedure.

### INS AS A WEAPON

Glen Bertness, INS commissioner for enforcement, testified that SWP members and foreign visitors were special targets of the INS. Shortly after the trial started, the SWP was placed on a "proscribed" list.

Foreign members of these groups are subject to deportation based only on membership. Foreign visitors can be denied entrance to the U.S. if thought to be friends of the "proscribed" group.

Presently, Hariri—Vijeh, an Iranian SWP member is fighting deportation. She received notice several weeks after joining.

In 1979, SWP member Hector Marroquin, received his deportation notice. The INS accused him of participating in a bank robbery in his native Mexico. Hector was able to win the case by showing that at the time of the

robbery he was in a Texas hospital recovering from a broken leg and hip.

### VOORHIS AND SMITH ACT

Government witnesses and undercover agents tried to establish SWP's possible violation of the Voorhis and Smith Acts.

The Voorhis Act forbids the affiliation with international organizations that contradict U.S. government interest.

The Smith Act forbids membership in organizations that advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government by illegal means. Testimony by leading SWP members however, established SWP's conscious compliance with these laws while clearly establishing their strong disagreement with them.

Final summations in the trial will be heard this September. In the meantime the government has stepped up its operations against the organization. □

'Elite Democracy or Authoritarian Rule?'

# UNDERSTANDING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

By VICTORIA LUNA  
Staff Writer

Is there a pattern behind the twists and turns of American foreign policy? Does a common thread link the missionary democracy of John F. Kennedy, the Nixon/Kissinger "Peace with Honor" doctrine, Jimmy Carter's human rights diplomacy, and the anti-terrorist crusade of Ronald Reagan?

Does any logic underlie Reagan's foreign policy? Or is it a hodge-podge of uninformed and contradictory assumptions as commentators have claimed?

And where does the Philippines fit in Reagan's Cold War for the 1980s?

"Elite Democracy or Authoritarian Rule?" by Walden Bello and Elaine Elinson answers these questions and many more. Produced jointly by the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN) and the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD), this new pamphlet provides a framework to understand the history of U.S. foreign policy since World War II and in particular, U.S. policy toward the Philippines.

## KEEPING THE LID ON THE THIRD WORLD

While specific policies have shifted from administration to administration, the authors convincingly argue that the common problem faced by all has been the challenge posed to the U.S. by liberation struggles in Third World countries.

The aggressive role of the U.S. in Vietnam effectively put an end to the ideology of missionary democracy. Articulated under Truman and elaborated by John Kennedy, this justification for U.S. involvement abroad claimed the U.S. mission in the world was to spread western-style democracy everywhere.

As the war progressed, the "democracies" abroad had largely exposed themselves as unpopular autocratic regimes relying on military repression to rule. Elite U.S. backed democracies in Asia, Africa and Latin America grew increasingly autocratic and repressive. "Protecting democracy abroad" became an increasingly untenable justification for U.S. foreign intervention.

By the end of the war, many in the U.S. were concerned with the repressive character of Third World allies. The authors credit Jimmy Carter for sensing this concern, appropriating it and applying it selectively.

## PAVING THE WAY FOR REAGANISM

But Carter was also clever enough to tilt the concern away from Third World dictators, its original target, and redirect it at the Soviet Union. Dictators like Ferdinand Marcos were given mild verbal reprimands, while the flow of U.S. arms and aid continued.

The stage had thus been set. With the rise of Reagan's new militarism, the move toward unqualified support for Third World dictators was a less dramatic shift

than some commentators have suggested.

## COLD WAR IN THE 80'S

Cold War—1981 forecasts the possibility of several wars occurring simultaneously in different parts of the world and provides for U.S. participation.

Drumming up a new Red Scare, the Reagan administration has scrapped the Kennedy-Nixon-Carter policy of detente with the Soviet Union. Labeling progressive movements and leaders worldwide Soviet backed "terrorists," Reagan's militarists have found justification for a global offensive to insure U.S. supremacy. Third World dictators who oppose "terrorists" must thus be supported at all costs. The testing ground for the new offensive, claim Bello and Elinson, is likely to be Central America.

"But while Central America

China prove the authors' contention that Reagan, like his predecessors Carter and Nixon, intends to make full use of this new ally in his crusade against the Soviets and "terrorists" worldwide.

## MARCOS IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS

It is against this backdrop that the authors chose to view Ferdinand Marcos and the new warmth between his regime and the Reagan administration. For Ferdinand Marcos is not just any Third World dictator. History and geography provide him with a very special place in the hearts of Reagan and his military strategists.

Ferdinand Marcos guards not just a country crammed with U.S. investments and rich in raw materials. He acts as watchdog over two military bases which one conservative think tank characterizes as "simply irreplaceable."



has emerged as the symbolic test case in the New Diplomacy," suggest the authors, "its strategic priority is likely to be the Middle East." While rhetoric targets the Soviet Union as the reason behind a massive military build-up in the region, "the policy is equally, if not principally, directed at the progressive states of the Middle East."

The new policy toward Africa, the authors warn, demands friendlier relations with the apartheid South African regime. Meanwhile efforts are underway to destabilize Angola and other progressive states.

## THE CHINA CARD

Reagan forces, say Bello and Elinson, have particular reason to be happy with conditions in Asia.

Vietnam remains embroiled in Kampuchea. This provides a convenient target for anti-Communist rhetoric about the Red threat in Asia and justification for increased military aid to local dictators. The ASEAN block has emerged more staunchly pro-U.S. than ever. China has informally dropped aid to revolutionary movements in the area, and openly courts a strong U.S. presence in the area. Most importantly, there is the alliance between Washington and Beijing.

Alexander Haig's recent comments about selling weapons to

In light of Reagan's new offensive strategy, U.S. priorities in different parts of the globe are listed one by one. In each area, with the possible exception of Western Europe, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base figure prominently in the U.S. defense strategy.

"The Philippines," conclude Bello and Elinson, "is an exceedingly valuable piece of real estate."

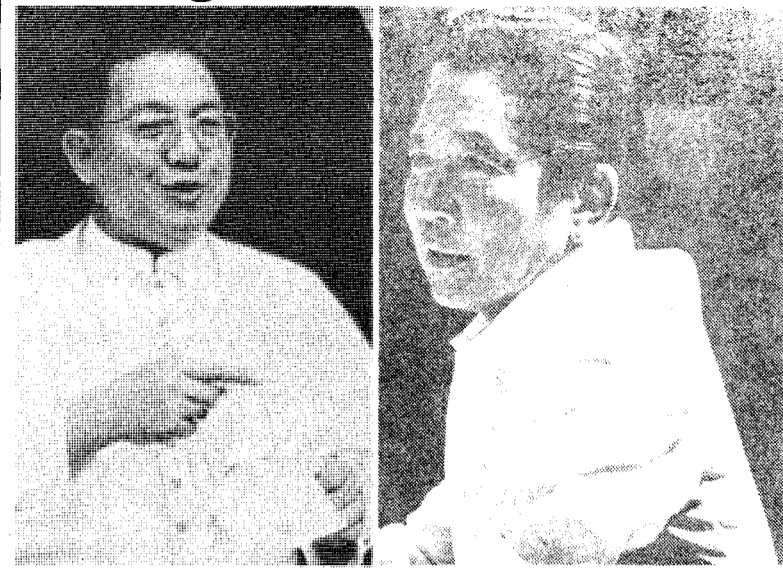
## BELLO PLANS SPEAKING TOUR

For the Philippine movement, "Elite Democracy or Authoritarian Rule," represents a vital contribution. Never before have the full international implications of U.S. support for Ferdinand Marcos been so clearly drawn. Nor has the relationship between authoritarianism in the Philippines and other countries been so thoroughly explored.

Unsnarling the often mystified complexities of U.S. foreign policy, the pamphlet provides important insights for the entire anti-interventionist movement in the U.S.

In an effort to share the pamphlet's insights as broadly as possible, the PSN and CAMD have planned a speaking tour by Bello. For further information regarding the tour or to order the \$2.00 pamphlet, readers may contact the Philippine Solidarity Network at P.O. Box 24737, Oakland, CA 94627. □

# Church and State Clash: Sin: 'Marcos Stifles Religious Freedom'



Sin

Marcos

The clash between Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and the country's highest prelate, Jaime Cardinal Sin, reached bitter heights last month.

In the most heated of exchanges to date, Sin charged the Marcos government with mounting a "deliberate, finely orchestrated campaign" to stifle religious freedom in the Philippines.

A series of news articles, based on presidential palace press releases, had accused the Manila archbishop of "political agitation."

## MARCOS ON "MORTAL SIN"

Sin, a few days before the June 16 presidential election, issued a pastoral letter which countered government efforts to bring the voting public to the polls. The cardinal's statement, distributed to all churches, criticized President Marcos for saying that failure to vote was a "mortal sin."

Sin's pastoral letter also added that should a citizen abstain from voting, "the state is bound to respect this honest decision of conscience and not impede its full exercise."

## NATIONWIDE T.V. REBUTTAL

A sharp reaction from the President came in the form of a nationally telecast rebuttal. While preferring to "keep the friendship of Cardinal Sin," Marcos attacked the "inconsistent" positions of the prelate. Marcos then read

another Sin pastoral letter, written ten years earlier, urging Catholics to vote, stating that "suffrage is not merely a right but a duty."

Continuing the exchange of church and government statements, Sin, in a letter to the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, urged the clergy to "speak out" against government attempts to discredit him.

Recalling the history of the German church, Sin claimed similarities of Marcos tactics to that of the Nazis as they rose to power.

"... the German bishops, except for two, chose to keep silent," Sin said. "You all know what happened."

## AMERICAN PRIEST DEPORTED

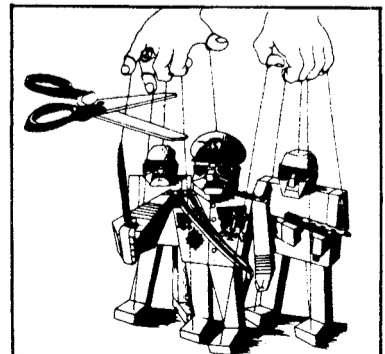
In a related development, Philippine immigration authorities ordered American Maryknoll priest Edward Shellito to leave the country June 27. The government accused Shellito of cooperating with the New People's Army.

Shellito denied the charge and claimed that his deportation was "just another example of the attack on church workers in the Philippines, a way of intimidating anyone doing work around social problems."

The government cited in particular Shellito's "preaching that Jesus was a rebel." In response, more than 100 priests refused to celebrate mass July 12. □

## Elite Democracy or Authoritarian Rule?

The crisis of the political regime of U.S. domination in the Philippines and the Third World from the Kennedy years to the Reagan era



by Walden Bello and Elaine Elinson

Published by the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN) and the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship (CAMD)

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