



MARCOS U.S. SPY RING EXPOSED



A retired Military Intelligence officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Bonifacio Gillego has come out with an exposé on the spy network of the Marcos Dictatorship in the United States. Mr. Gillego has previously exposed the fake war medals of Mr. Marcos.

In this new exposé Gillego names--from the all-powerful General Fabian Ver (chief of the National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA) and chief of staff of the AFP on leave until acquitted for his alleged involvement in the assassination of Benigno Aquino) to the AFP officers assigned as diplomatic officials to Philippine embassies, consulates and missions; and now addressed as just "Mr."

The Gillego report says that these "civilian" agents conduct both overt and covert operations against its enemies in the U.S. To cite some such activities: the disappearance and liquidation of Primitivo Mijares, author of The Conjugal Dictatorship of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos; the assassination attempt on Raul Manglapus, founder of the Movement for a Free Philippines; thefts and burglaries in some houses belonging to anti-Marcos groups.

A partial list of the Washington, D.C. agents, according to the 1984 Diplomatic List, follows:

Brig. Gen. Angel G. Kanapi, Defense Attaché; Capt. Domingo F. Tucay, Naval Attaché; Col. Melchor P. Rosales, Air Attaché; Lt. Col. Ramon P. Maddela, Army Attaché; Lt. Col. Narciso L. Abaya, Asst. Army Attaché; and Capt. Alfredo T. Romualdez, Asst. Naval Attaché.

The Marcos spies, says the Report, are allowed unhampered activity by the FBI because they are regarded as very "friendly."

The covert component of the Marcos spy ring here is still classified. Other diplomatic personnel include:

Mr. Marciano Paynor, third secretary in Washington, D.C., HQ of the network; Philippine Military Academy (PMA), class 1971; Administrative Asst. M/Sgt Marciano P. Almado, listed in the U.S. State Department's Diplomatic Mission roster of February 1985;

Adm. Asst. Mr. Domingo B. Annani, one of Bongbong Marcos' bodyguards; Mr. Ed. Mendigo, consular asst. in San Francisco Consulate; really a lieut. colonel in the AFP, serial 0-5477; Mr. Thompson C. Lantion, consul in Los Angeles, PMA class 1968; and Mr. Julian Antolin, Jr., really a lt. colonel, now attaché to the Philippine Mission to the United Nations.

Mr. Gillego assumes full responsibility for his exposé and is prepared, he says, to pay the price for it, whatever it may be.

Please note PAG-ASA's new address:

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FANATICAL SECTS MILITARIZED

Some 38 fanatical "christian" sects are being deployed officially to Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Laguna and the Bicol provinces to do the dirtiest, most inhuman jobs of the Philippine military.

It began in the mid-70s with the "christian" Ilagas under Toothpick, who terrorized the Muslims of the Moro National Liberation Front. Now there are the anti-BCC Ilagas under Bucay Manero, who was arrested for the carnage of Fr. Favalli in April, 1985. Last August the 4Ks (Philippine Democratic Missionary Church) massacred 11 farmers in towns of Misamis Occidental. Then the Tadtad in Northern Mindanao terrorized 136 persons, killing them and burning their houses.

In 1982 the Rural Reformist Movement went on a beheading spree in their "holy war" against Visayan settlers in Calinan, Davao. More, the Rock Christ left a whole bottle of Muslim ears in Midsalip. The Sagrado Corazon Señor of Bukidnon are known for chopping up their victims; it is believed that eating parts of their victims gives them invulnerability.

Mr. Marcos himself has said that these "christian" sects are heavily armed and trained as a paramilitary arm of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF). Marcos said to visiting CIA chief William Casey that "these cults have proven very useful in the counter-insurgency drive."

Altho the ostensible rationale for the massacres is to fight "communism," the real reason is landgrabbing and extortion. Many founders of these sects are ex-military officers; and sects like the Iлага and the Lost Command serve as security guards for MNCs like Guthrie Palm Oil in Agusan.

Ideological infiltration is channeled through the mass media, like the "Club 700" of TV, World Vision and the Campus Crusade for Christ--all funded and run by U.S. interests in the psywar against people's movements for self-determination and their basic right to life.

MORE JOURNALISTS "SALVAGED"



The death toll of Filipino journalists rose to 18 from January to August 1985. A partial list of murdered newsmen and radio announcers in the provinces follows:

1) LARRY OLIVARES, 23, radio announcer for DWHB in Baguio: stabbed to death on July 2; 2) EDDIE SUEDE, of DYFM Radio Bombo, and 3) NOEL TELIDO, radio reporter-trainee: both killed by unidentified gunmen in a restaurant; 4) BERNARD NAVARETTE, lawyer and part-time commentator for DZXE in Vigan, Ilocos Sur: shot in the back minutes after his broadcast on June 28;

5) NOVEN MENESES, associate editor of the weekly Tarlac Profile and part-time commentator for DZXD: shot dead by a Philippine Constabulary trooper, on June 24; 6) MANUEL JULIAN, 28, columnist for the San Pedro Express: killed by a gunman inside a movie theater in Davao, June 2; 7) NOBOKODONOSOR VELEZ, 47, commentator for labor-run DYLA in Cebu: killed by six gunmen while watching a beauty contest in which his daughter was competing;

8) VICENTE VILLORDON, also of DYLA: shot in December 1984 by unknown assailants as he was leaving work; 9) CHARLIE ABERILLA, 64, radio commentator in Iligan, Mindanao: murdered on April 29; 10) WALTER SEBRENIO, reporter of the weekly Handiong, in Calabanga, Camarines Sur: killed by a Constabulary soldier on Nov. 18, 1984.

The Vigilantes Council, a network of investigative reporters headed by former National Press Club president Macario Vicencio and Ruth Batuigas, has fanned out to the provinces to monitor law enforcement agencies which are trying to apprehend the killers of the provincial newsmen. (cf. CPJ Update, July/August 1985)

PEASANTS TO STRIKE OCTOBER 21

October 21, 1985 is the 13th anniversary of the Marcos fake land reform program. On this day half a million Filipino peasants and farmworkers, supported by another 2 million sympathizers will participate in a nationwide strike, which will climax the Peasants' Campaign Against Poverty and Hunger.

The campaign/strike is spearheaded by the KMP (Kilusang Magbubukid sa Pilipinas: Filipino Peasants' Movement), an archipelago-wide alliance of peasants' organizations. The strike will take the form of work stoppages on coconut farms, a halt to trading activities by peasants and farmworkers, and refusal to sell rice from farmlands to unscrupulous middlemen.

In concrete terms, KMP demands include 1) lower prices for rice, fertilizers and pesticides; 2) lower interest rates on farm credits; 3) increase in copra prices; 4) implementation of genuine agro-industrialization and true land reform; and 5) an end to militarization in the countryside.

The Campaign expects to expose the relation between poverty and hunger on the one hand, and the systematic exploitation of the peasants by foreign multinationals through the institutionalized help of the IRRI (International Rice Research Institute), on the other. The IRRI has developed high-yielding rice varieties, which however require vast amounts of synthetic fertilizers produced by the MNCs. The palay also needs expensive pesticides, like those sold by Japanese TNCs, that poison the carabaos, which are then conveniently replaced by Japanese hand tractors. Besides, peasants and fishermen also suffer from the pollution of rivers from toxic wastes dumped by factories, killing rice plants and marine life.

On top of these exploitative practices, intensified militarization in the countryside against Filipinos who demand only their rights to land and livelihood claims the lives of people, the majority of whom are peasants.



Through their Campaign, the peasants want to call the attention of the nation and the Marcos government to the plight of the people, showing that the main cause of their impoverization and hunger is the intensifying monopoly and control of land and agricultural production by the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

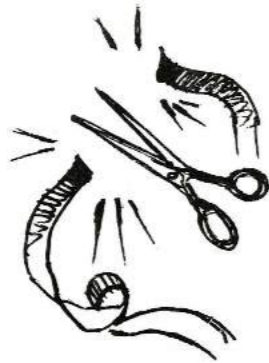
They refer in particular to the deceptive program of BAIDS (Balanced Agro-Industrial Development Strategy), which allows agribusiness corporations as high as 60% equity ownership in lands, grants usurious rates of 35% to 45% in rural bank credits, increases fertilizer prices to 120%, raises rice prices, decreases the price of copra, and perpetuates monopoly control of sugar and coconut exports.

In this way, the impoverishment of peasants and farmworkers, who comprise over 70% of the population, results in the starvation and hunger of people in a country of abundant resources.

The Filipino peasants are also raising this issue internationally during the time frame of the Campaign: from October 1985 to February 1986.



FILIPINO IMMIGRANTS SPEAK OUT



When the Philippine Center for Immigrant Rights (PHILCIR) was launched on September 7, 1985 in New York City, three Filipino immigrants shared their experiences.

Dr. Felipe Chua, cardiac surgeon and president-elect of the Association of Philippine Practicing Physicians in America (APPPA), revealed that, as the oldest of 13 children, he struggled for years to send money back home out of his monthly salary of \$300 plus the \$1.50 a day from his second full-time job. On his experiences as a minority physician, he noted that although foreign medical graduates are much needed in the U.S., they are perceived as a threat by mainstream doctors, who lobby for legislation to restrict FMG presence here. Speaking on culture, he urged Filipinos to blend with this society without losing our heritage, values and identity. He recommended the efforts of PHILCIR to afford legal, educational and organizational services to the Filipino immigrant community.

Miss Divina Nacis, RN, shared her story of victimization by nurse recruitment agencies. After being ripped of almost \$2,000, she and her group of nurses were met with the shock of having no jobs ready for them, the scare of not having enough money to pay unjust debts, the threat of deportation, the uncertainty of passing the board exams, and the anxiety of having their contract terminated.

She overcame all these difficulties with the help of PHILCIR and the knowledge that she and other immigrants have rights and can assert them together in an organized manner.

Bonifacio Gillego, of the Movement for a Free Philippines, spoke as a representative of a "new species of Filipino immigrants"--the political asylee, born in the aftermath of Martial Law imposed by Marcos in 1972.

He said, among other things, "A mixed breed, we were driven out of the Philippines as politicians, traditional and new; businessmen whose properties were sequestered by Marcos; artists, journalists and writers who refuse to prostitute their profession; students, labor leaders, priest and religious who have chosen voluntary exile. We have one thing incommon: we're all accused of having committed a crime against the national security of the state and the public order."

He used to serve the ruthless government Intelligence Service and was officially known as a "communist specialist"; since his escape from the Philippines, "specialist" was dropped and he is now just a "communist."

Mr Gillego said that although it is difficult for Filipino refugees to get political asylum (while 78% of all Soviet refugees are accepted, only 10.5% of Filipinos are), he offers his help to Filipinos with political asylum problems.

PAG-ASA JOINS NORTH STAR FUND FESTIVAL



At the Community Festival sponsored by North Star Fund, held Sept. 28 at PS 118, Manhattan, to celebrate grassroots organizing in New York City, PAG-ASA organized a booth offering Filipino cuisine. The members also displayed a photo exhibit on Philippine history; the Philippine Revolution against Spain and the Philippine-American War, as well as the present Marcos dictatorship. Articles made by Filipino political detainees and literature on Filipinos in the U.S. were sold to the public.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST

MARCOS HIDDEN WEALTH DENOUNCED



A peaceful but militant 13th anniversary of Martial Law in the Philippines was commemorated with an International Day of Protest against the U.S.-backed Marcos Dictatorship on September 20 on 5th Avenue at 46th Street, across from the Philippine Consulate.

Passers-by stopped to see a street play featuring Mother Philippines (Inang Bayan) being abused by masked characters representing Marcos, Imelda, the Philippine Military, Reagan and the IMF. The crimes of the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship (including ill-gotten properties) and the U.S. role in the plunder and murder of the Filipino people were clearly delineated by speakers.

The demo/rally, with almost 200 participants, ended with a candlelight procession around a black coffin and a prayer for the resurrection of the Philippines. Chants, gongs, guitar music, community singing of Bayang Magiliw and Bayan Ko, together with militant songs, enlivened the event.

The rally was also highlighted by speeches from such solidarity groups as All Peoples' Congress, the Church's Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines, Mobilization for Survival, and the Chinese Progressive Association.

Participating Filipino groups included the Alliance for Philippine Concerns, Benigno Aguino Memorial Society, KAPATID, Filipino Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, PAG-ASA, Philippine Support Committee, and Philippine Workers Support Committee.

In the same demo the Marcos hidden wealth was exposed and denounced thus:

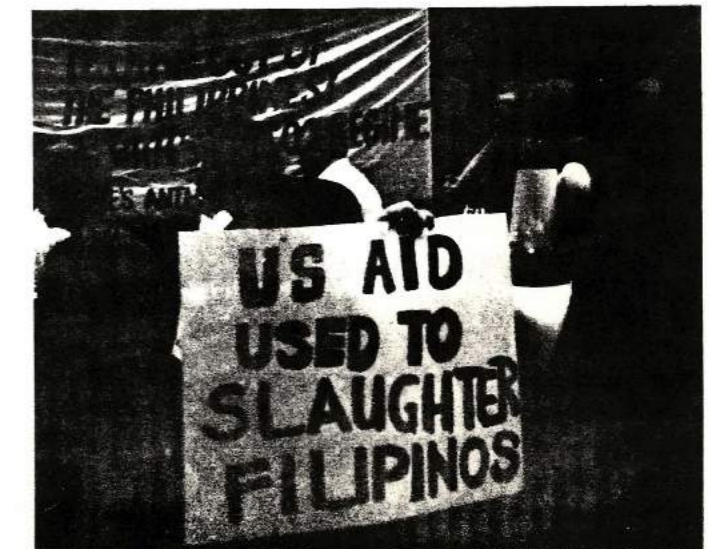
In Manhattan alone, it was revealed, these are some of the ill-gotten properties of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos, held in the name of cronies and front corporations:

- 1) The Crown Building on 5th Avenue at 57th St., valued at \$51 million;
- 2) 3 condominiums in the Olympic Tower Building on 5th Avenue;
- 3) Herald Center, a shopping mall located at 34th Street, between Gimbels and Macy's, costing at least \$200 million;
- 4) a 6-story townhouse at 13 East 66th Street, costing \$85 million;
- and 5) a highrise commercial building on 7th Avenue at 57th Street, valued at \$104 million.

And elsewhere: 1) the Lindenmere Estate in Long Island, N.Y., worth \$19 million; and 2) mansions in London, Rome, Beverly Hills in Los Angeles; and three condominiums in San Francisco; as well as two estates in Honolulu--all worth around a total of a billion dollars.

This plunder of the Filipino people's wealth, it was noted, is made possible by U.S. tax dollars that pay for the propping up of the corrupt, brutal and dehumanized Marcos military regime.

The call is for an end to U.S. aid to the Marcos dictatorship; a halt to U.S. intervention in the Philippines; and support for the Filipino people's struggle for self-determination.





INFOS: A REPORT

Ruth Harris, chairperson of the Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines (CCHRP), was one of 22 North American delegates out of some 78 foreign participants in the International Forum for Solidarity with Mindanao (INFOS), held in Davao on September 7-21, 1985. The Forum was organized by 17 social development agencies and people's alliances to raise international awareness of the Philippine reality and win support for the Filipino people's struggle for self-determination. Some 26 countries sent delegates.

On the economy she reported that:

The Philippines is the 15th biggest food-producing nation and, before martial law, Filipinos were among the best-fed people in Asia. Yet today, 7 out of 10 children are malnourished. If the poverty line is gauged by 2 meals a day (rice and vegetables), one set of clothing a year, a 6th-grade level of schooling, and \$1.50 a day for an average family of six, then 80% of the people are below this poverty line.

Land is vital for the economy: but 52% of the land is in the hands of MNCs; 23% is held by the government, and 25% by the people. Thus, cash crops are not for the people but for export. Out of the \$150 million U.S. investment the \$1.3 billion profit is totally repatriated. Marcos alone owns 359 major corporations. Under his rule, the Philippines, with a \$40 billion foreign debt, is now the 7th most debt-ridden country in the world.

On the political situation she said: Marcos has a security guard of five battalions; and the escalation of militarization is overwhelming. Among other things, too: Presidential Decree 1707 has created the National Service Law (NSL), which calls on all Filipinos, 10 years and above, to render military service, thereby institutionalizing

military intervention in the educational system--an act prohibited by the constitutional provision of civilian supremacy and the right and duty of parents in rearing their children.

Torture of political detainees is standard operating procedure; and the use of chemical warfare against the people and guerrillas has begun.

Particular targets of military murders are lawyers, journalists, priests and pastors, and Christian lay workers, who are defending the human rights of the people, especially workers and peasants in the basic Christian communities.

Revolutionary forces are growing to confront the U.S.-supported dictatorship. Concerned about Subic and Clark Bases in the face of Filipino anti-Americanism, the U.S., which propagandizes the people's struggle as being "communist," is expected to intervene directly. It has not only sent "Special Operations Forces" to reinforce the 15,000 strong U.S. forces in the bases, but has begun to use the Church as an ideological arm. It has now a Church Desk at the U.S. Embassy, whose personnel visit Catholic and Protestant churches twice a week. U.S. fundamentalist electronic personalities like Jerry Falwell have gone to Manila. It also has been implementing the Banzer Plan, which works to discredit, arrest and kill BCC church personnel. Even CIA chief William Casey has paid his respects to Malacañang.

The Catholic bishops, on the other hand, are officially withdrawing their support for the BCCs, where people are theologically reflecting on the political situation and are democratizing the structure of the church. Feeling threatened by this development, the bishops have organized alternative basic ecclesial communities that do not deal with social change but with a domesticating liturgy.



The mandate the foreign delegates received from INFOS was a call for U.S. people to thwart the likelihood of direct U.S. intervention in the Philippines, whose economic and political reality, it is remarked, is like that of Guatemala.

Pledging solidarity with the Filipino people together with the other delegates, Harris said, "This means that all of us should become part of the historical movement to end suffering from injustice everywhere; to stand with those who are oppressed, to stand beside them in the struggle, to fight with them. It is this solidarity that is the strongest sign of new life, of new community in the world today."

"SAVE FR. ROMANO!"

Fr. Luis Hechanova, president of the Association of Major Religious Superiors of Men in the Philippines (AMRSMP) and vice-provincial of the Redemptorists in the country, spoke to a group of Filipino and American friends in New York City on October 3, 1985, in order to ask them to pressure Ferdinand Marcos into surfacing Fr. Rudy Romano, CSSR, who was seen abducted by armed soldiers in civilian clothes on July 11, and a lay church worker, Levi Ybanez, also kidnapped.

Fr. Rudy incurred the ire of the military because of his human rights activities in favor of workers in Cebu strikes. Meetings with Marcos and Defense Secretary Ponce Enrile, as well as international letter-writing campaigns from such countries as Ireland and Australia, have been sustained, but so far there are no results. Yet there is serious ground to believe that Fr. Rudy is still alive, though probably tortured.

The kidnapping is a concretization of the military boast: "Kill a priest or minister and you scare thousands of people." Added to killing are mutilation and cannibalism, which terrorize people, especially in the basic Christian communities.



Church and international pressure, says Fr. Hechanova, can lead to freedom for detainees, as it did in the case of Australian priest Brian Gore and Fr. Niall O'Brien from Ireland, together with Filipino Fr. Vicente Dangan and their six lay church workers, who had been accused of murdering the mayor of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental. The Irish school children's letter campaign to pressure President Reagan to persuade Marcos led Reagan to urge Marcos, through Jeane Kirkpatrick, to release the "Negros Nine."

The unusual attack on the clergy, says Fr. Hechanova, is explainable by the adoption of the ideology of National Security. The State is the new god, the idol in whose name any crime can be committed against people who are defending their basic right to life.

For Marcos and the military, National Security is the ultimate value, and is institutionalized by Amendment Six, which gives Marcos absolute power over the life of citizens by means of Presidential Detention Action (PDA).

In turn, the National Security Doctrine was originally formulated by the U.S. government in 1948 to protect its world economic and geopolitical interests. Marcos has become such a U.S. follower that, in order to save Fr. Romano, Levi Ybanez and other political detainees, Filipinos and their friends must have recourse to the U.S. government authorities to pressure their "ally" Marcos.

The call is "Save Father Romano and Levi Ybanez!"

RENDEZ-VOUS WITH KMU



An evening of solidarity with the Philippine Labor struggle will be held on October 15, 1985 at 6:00 p.m., at the office of District 65, at 13 Astor Place, Manhattan.

Guest speaker is Bobby Ortaliz, vice-chairman of the KMU (Kilusang Mayo Uno: May 1st Movement), who will also present a new film on the recent labor strike in the Philippines.

Two speakers will represent U.S. labor unions as they pledge solidarity with the Filipino people's struggle for freedom, justice and democracy: Kathy Andrade, education director of ILGWU, 23-25, and chairperson of Hispanic Women, CLUW; and Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer, District 65, UAW.

The event is sponsored by the New York City Film Club and the Philippine Workers Support Committee. For more information, call (212) 533-6515.



Bobby Ortaliz will also meet with the Filipino community on October 10 at the UN Church Center, to discuss why sugar workers in Negros are starving and the role of the Marcos sugar monopoly, plus the steps BAYAN (New Patriotic Alliance) is taking to involve people in obtaining their rights to life. Sponsors are PAG-ASA, KAPATID and the Philippine Health and Medical Campaign.

Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney-general, will play host to the forum and reception for Bobby Ortaliz, president of the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW) of the Philippines on October 16, 1985 at the Church Center for the United Nations, 777 U.N. Plaza.

The Forum focuses on Political Repression in the Philippines. Mr. Ortaliz, who is also vice-chair of the Philippine Labor Federation, an affiliate of the KMU, a center for genuine labor unions, will project the perspective of labor.

Two North American speakers will respond to the Philippine call for solidarity: Ruth Harris, chairperson of the Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines, who has just come as a participant in the International Forum on Solidarity with Mindanao; and Dan Meyers, civil rights lawyer who took part in the activities of the KMU in Manila and the provinces.

Endorses of the Forum include the National Conference of Black Lawyers the Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines, National Lawyers Guild, NY Chapter; Gerald Horne, president NCBL; Filipino Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; and Philippine Workers Support Committee.

PAG-ASA

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