



TANOD

Publication of the National Resource Center on
Political Prisoners in the Philippines
(Project of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition—Philippines)

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DECEMBER 1978

FREE

SEPT. 21 PROTEST MARKED BY ARRESTS

Twenty three persons, mostly students in the Metro Manila area, were arrested by the Integrated National Police (INP) on September 21, the sixth anniversary of Martial Law in the Philippines. Picked up in Luneta Park and Rizal Avenue, they were allegedly participants of what the police call a "lightning rally" demanding the lifting of Martial Law.

"ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY"

Local officials claimed that those arrested were guilty of "illegal assembly"; yet not one of them have been formally charged or brought to court. Those apprehended, including five women college freshmen, reported that police randomly seized groups of young people in the general vicinity. Many were apparently shoppers or plain bystanders on the streets who were enjoying the "holiday" declared by Marcos.

UPCAS STUDENTS DENOUNCE ARRESTS

Four days after the arrest, the Arts and Sciences Student Council of the University of the Philippines issued an official statement decrying the action as "military harassment and a gross violation of democratic rights and civil liberties...an outstanding characteristic of the regime."

In demanding "immediate unequivocal and unconditional release," the UP statement assailed the actions of as follows:

"We uphold the right of every Filipino to peacefully assemble and air out grievances to effect constructive changes in society. We firmly believe that the protest actions are part of the full exercise of academic freedom so essential to the existence of a free university. We protest



The 6th Anniversary of martial law was marked by nationwide protests. Students assemble before lightning demonstration.

the use of brute force by the military in their response to the Sept. 21 mass action; the indiscriminate and arbitrary arrests and manhandling of our fellow students and several innocent bystanders."

The Student Council went on to urge students and teachers to organize around the issue, asking for volunteers to make posters and distribute position papers on campus and in classrooms.

In seeming anticipation for further protest, ten of the 23 detainees were released on Sept. 28 from the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center. Yet the Student Council recognizes a valuable lesson gained in the struggle: "Our human rights were never granted or given to us by anybody, but were struggled for and asserted by us, and that the price for the maintenance of these rights and liberties is firm unity and constant vigilance." •

Marcos' Stance on Human Rights Rebuffed

Marcos' latest stand on human rights was rebuffed by the International Law Conference held in Manila on August 28, 1978. During his keynote address, Marcos claimed that violations of human rights within a country are matters of domestic concern. By asserting domestic jurisdiction on the issue of human rights, international scrutiny and action is questioned.

This posture was refuted by the ILA in its human rights resolution drafted and approved at the end of its conference.

The ILA resolution asserts "that the protection of human rights is a matter of international concern; that the claim that violations of human rights within the country are matters of domestic concern and hence, may not be

subject to international appraisal is unfounded in international law."

Likewise, the resolution adds "that actions (including the making of allegations), consistent with the principles of the UN charter, taken in respect of violations of internationally recognized rights, are not violations of state sovereignty."

In his speech, Marcos told foreign governments and international organizations to leave his Martial Law government alone in dealing with human rights violations. He further claimed that no government can assume moral superiority over any other government with regard to human rights questions. To emphasize this point, Marcos

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Violence -- A Way of Life Under Martial Law

People in the countryside are coming to realize that indiscriminate violence has become a way of life in the Philippines. Yet the situation is not fostered by the criminal element or imbalanced fanatic groups, so much as the law enforcers of the Marcos regime itself. The military, strong arm of the dictatorship, is presently terrorizing the smaller towns and villages throughout the country, victimizing innocents with unauthorized arrests, detainment, and senseless brutality.

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD VICTIM

One such victim is 15 year old Ronnie Rabut, a fourth year seminarian from Sultan Kudarat, Cotabato. As Ronnie was leaving a theater, he was attacked by Pvt. Valeriano Advincula and Pvt. Antonio Aballa of the 19th Infantry Battalion (IB). The two enlisted men stabbed Ronnie in a corner of the movie house, but were apprehended by police before they could escape.

The rector of the seminary, Fr. de la Cruz, followed up on the case, only to find that local authorities had been relieved of responsibility for the crime by the Military Police (MP). Furthermore, the military report, differed greatly from the original, omitting the confession of Advincula. Shortly afterward, the two enlisted men were released from the custody of the MP on an order from their battalion. Meanwhile, Ronnie remains bedridden after several weeks in critical condition.

An instance such as this defies logic as well as humanity. Surely the intent of Martial Law supposedly to maintain order through authoritarian rule is called into serious question. Martial law has merely wrested violence from individual offenders and has institutionalized it through the military. A uniform now justifies violent crime, and the present administration apparently feels that even a pathological whim of its lowest enlisted man can supercede the lives and well-being of innocent civilians.

RESISTANCE TO MILITARY ABUSE

But resistance from the victimized communities grows in the heat of terror. On Oct. 16, 153 people from fourteen sitios in Sipalay, Negros Occidental traveled to Bacolod to air their grievances. These barrio residents journeyed 250 kilometers on foot and by bus to protest the wave of military harassment they have experienced since September. The sitios have been plagued by unauthorized arrests and detention, beating and torture, even wanton looting and destruction of property.

Not only were the pleas of the pilgrims ignored by the higher authorities in Bacolod City, harassment in these areas increased.

The military hierarchy may be seen therefore, as an accomplice of the Marcos brand of oppression. The abuse of power is then justified by claiming that the victims of harassment are involved in alleged subversive activity. Under Martial Law, this type of rationale is valid, even without the evidence. •



NILO TAYAG TRANSFERRED



Prominent student leader Nilo Tayag was transferred to the Bilibid Prisons in Muntinlupa, from the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center last November 24. Previous to this, Tayag was sentenced to 12-14 years imprisonment for the violation of R.A. 1700 or the anti-subversion act.

Tayag was arrested in San Pablo, Laguna in 1970. He was convicted of subversion by a lower court but this conviction was later overturned by the Pampanga Court of First Instance which questioned the constitutionality of the Anti-subversion Law. Tayag however was not released from prison. His case was being appealed before the Supreme Court at the time Martial Law was declared. On Nov. 8, after spending a total of eight years in prison, Tayag was sentenced by a military commission on the same charges.

During the trial, Tayag was made to choose between pleading "not guilty," present a defense and receive a life sentence or to plead "guilty" and receive the 12-14 year sentence. Being that there was in reality no choice at all, Tayag pleaded guilty.

His transfer to the Bilibid Prisons came as a surprise to his family who expressed their concern about his transfer from a detention camp of political prisoners to a regular prison. Furthermore, the prisons are far from Manila so that his relatives find it more difficult to visit him. •

Cotabato Muslims Harrassed

Many evacuees from Cotabato fled to the capital city after their homes were burned and their relatives and neighbors massacred by elements of the Philippine Army (PA) and the Citizens Home Defense Unit (CHDF). They have settled in Campo Muslim in an area known as the "market place."

These slum sections are occupied by approximately a thousand families. Their houses are tiny box structures made of second hand plywood and corrugated iron sheeting. Campo Muslim residents have public water pumps and electricity for those who can pay, others have to get their water from the dirty river which flows nearby. At night they

have to use gas lamps.

The main concern of these refugees is the continual "military operations" that occur twice a month in their areas. These operations consist of zoning checks and sudden raids conducted by elements of the 39th Infantry Battalion and the CHDF. On Sept. 16, all the men were lined up on the street and their residence certificates were examined one by one.

LETTER OF PROTEST UNHEEDED

A letter addressed to Gen. Delfin Castro was written by Christian lay workers in the Muslim section to express their grievance. The letter

PETITION CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

The International Committee to Save the Life of Jose Ma. Sison is presently involved in a petition campaign asking President Marcos to stop the torture of Sison, to transfer him from his isolation cell to regular detention, to transfer his case from a military court to a civilian court and to grant his immediate release if these conditions cannot be met.

Knowing the repercussions of the accusation against Sison, the Committee was formed to pressure Marcos into granting human treatment and civil rights to this famous poet, historian and writer. Those interested in joining the campaign can write directly to Marcos (address in on the last page of this issue of TANOD). For more information regarding the Committee and their campaigns write to: The Committee to Save Life of Jose Ma. Sison, P.O. 24737, Oakland, CA 94623. •

NEGRITO BOY MAKES APPEAL

August 8, 1978
Floridablanca, Pampanga

To anyone who can help,

My father is Parham Santos who is detained at Camp Olivas, Pampanga. With him are Kuya Orling, Esting and Ben. They were taken one night by the military. I want to ask your help so that my father can be released. There is no one to provide for us. I have seven brothers and sisters and my mother has just given birth. My older brother who is 12 years old is supporting the family. He is getting very thin from working so hard. Our field is left idle because there is no one to work on it. We want our father to come home to us. We are all saddened by his absence.

Thank you very much.

Bonifacio Santos

The above letter is a translation of the original, written by 11-year-old Bonifacio in the local dialect. On the night of August 2, members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces arrested Parham Santos, Esting Apang, Ben Santos, and Orling Santos. All of them are ethnic minorities belonging to the Negrito tribe. All four are breadwinners and their prolonged detention would deprive their families of the means by which to survive. •

pointed out that the early morning hours are vital to the market sellers in Campo Muslim, that many lost hours of work during the busiest part of the day. Students also missed classes, and some, their mid-term examinations.

The letter states: "We believe that you are one with us in the vision we share with Prime Minister Marcos - a people who live in an atmosphere of freedom and not of fear."

But two weeks later, another raid was perpetrated. Three young Muslim men were detained and beaten for several hours while being questioned. They were later released. •

Textile Workers on Strike



PD 823 illegalized the right to strike. Without this weapon, workers have no protection against management.

Business has been making ample use of the Marcos regime in squelching the efforts of workers to better their living conditions, and it is obvious that the sympathy of the government lies with management, not the workers.

The Eastern Textile Workers' Union has learned this fact the hard way. On August 17, 40 members of that Union were arrested and incarcerated in Meycauayan, Bulacan. These workers declared a strike because of unfair labor practices.

The workers initially declared a slow down of production on August 7, then decided to stop work altogether when plant supervisors arbitrarily confiscated their time cards. In calling the strike, workers cited the absence of the "grievance machinery" between management and employees. A specific demand asked for proper disciplinary

action against one foreman for maltreating a factory worker on duty. The demands were brought to the attention of management several times without success.

The union has vigorously denounced the crackdown on those workers arrested and also protested their dismissal as unjust and arbitrary. An open letter by the union notes that the warrants of arrest signed and issued by the municipal judge were illegal because they were not approved by the Minister of Labor, who according to law must sign all such warrants issued to workers.

But these complaints have fallen on deaf ears. Eastern Textile Mills had already started hiring new workers to replace those detained. Worker exploitation is a breeze when the government is on the management's side. •

INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE FACILITATES RELEASE

Reports of releases from Bicutan Rehabilitation Center shows that international pressure has facilitated the release of political prisoners. An estimated 18 prisoners were ordered released from this detention camp, two of whom are adopted prisoners of Amnesty International (AI) groups.

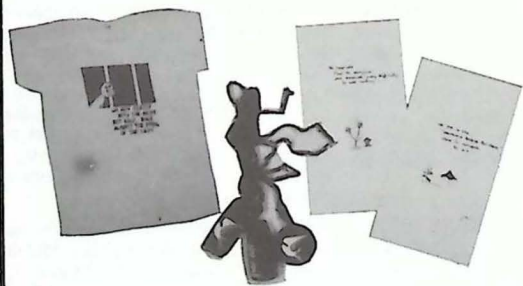
Dr. Rogelio Posadas, the only nuclear physicist in the Philippines and one-time chairman of the state university's Physics department was released on Sept. 30. Posadas, who was severely tortured, was adopted by the AI group in Garden City, New York. The AI group, aside from sending letters to various Philippine officials regarding the case of Posadas, also solicited support from various scientists from all over the world to pressure for his release.

Another AI group, this time in Los Angeles, has gained the release of Danilo Ocampo. Ocampo, former UP student and father of one child, has been detained over the past three years without formal charges.

Others released were Ester Ceniza-Isberto, Evelyn Sarmiento, Antonio Tayco and Erlinda Taruc-Co. Ester and Evelyn were caught with alleged CPP chairman Jose Ma. Sison in San Fernando, La Union late last year. Ester's husband Ramon is still detained at Bicutan and is a respondent in the case of "People of the Philippines vs. Jose Ma. Sison, et. al."

Tayco was caught before the declaration of Martial Law and has been in prison for the past six years. Both are facing charges of subversion and are required to attend hearings conducted by the Military Commissions. •

DETAINEES PRODUCTS FOR SALE



Political prisoners in the Philippines, despite incarceration, have found ways by which they could earn income to support their families and help newly released detainees. Detainees have made such products as these T-shirts with various designs, bone and ceramic pendants and all-occasion greeting cards. All are for sale through the NRCPP. Help support the self-reliance projects of political detainees. Orders will be sent upon payment.

I would like to order:

- ☐ T-shirt/s at \$5.00
- ☐ Pendant/s at \$2.50
- ☐ All-occasion card/s at \$0.75

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ENRILE ORDERS WIPE-OUT CAMPAIGN



Ifugao rice terraces: part of the heritage which will be destroyed by the waters of the Chico River Dam. Igorots hold mass meeting to discuss problems.



In October of this year, Minister of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile flew to his home province of Cagayan where he called a meeting of government and military officials of Region II (see map). During the conference, Enrile stated that the New People's Army was to be wiped out from the region because they were the main cause of unrest and disorder, especially in Igorot territories such as Kalinga-Apayao.

Calling the Kalingas "fiercely stubborn highland natives" and alleged supporters of the NPA, Enrile has found a convenient justification for military harassment in the area.

THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM

Enrile's policy is the latest in a series of attempts by the government to relocate the Igorots to resettlement areas. The multi-million Chico River Basin Dam Project of the government has been met with resistance from the ethnic minorities who refused to leave their lands for practical as well as religious reasons. The Igorots have for centuries, carved the mountains of the Cordillera Range into rice terraces. Particularly because the people live, thrive on a subsistence agricultural economy, relocation would mean economic instability to them.

The Igorots believe in animism and ancestral worship. To them, relocation would mean certain death because their ancestors would be covered with the waters of the Chico River once the hydroelectric dams are built. The Igorots, seeing that the government places more value on "development and economic schemes" over their survival as an indigenous people, have taken their destiny into

their hands. On several occasions, surveyors at dam sites were met by spear-wielding tribesmen. Other times construction equipment was destroyed.

Attempts to pacify the people by bribing them with monetary and educational benefits proved futile. Military harassment is the final resort.

PARISH PRIEST MAULED

Last October, Fr. Madriaga, the 42 year old parish priest of Tabuk, Kalinga Apayao was mauled by two Phil. Constabulary officials. The priest was clubbed with rifle butts in front of members of his congregation, his cries for mercy were unheeded so that at present he suffers deep wounds on the head and shoulders. A Lt. Clodualdo Tusi of the 60th PC Battalion was identified as one of the assailants. Because of nationwide indignation, Maj. Gen. Fidel Ramos ordered the imprisonment of Tusi, who is also facing charges for murder and kidnapping.

At present there are thirty one detainees in military camps throughout the Region. A countless number have served several days or weeks in detention camps while a few have never been heard of again and are believed to have been "salvaged" (secretly murdered) by the military.

THE DEATH OF A PEOPLE

If the policy of Enrile is carried through, the Igorot people shall be wiped out completely. They have resolved, during meetings of the council of elders, that they shall fight for their lands. Despite their crude weapons such as spears and arrows, the Igorots shall face the military forces. They know that staying on their lands will mean death, but leaving would ultimately mean the same thing. •

CATEEL MASSACRE

Missionary Fears For Life

"For me it is dangerous. I could be 'home' for Christmas, for not keeping silence, but we have to stand for the truth," wrote Fr. Frank Taney, a survivor of the Cateel massacre, to his family in the U.S. By 'home,' Fr. Taney did not mean back to his native Geneva New York; instead, he implied 'home' to his Creator.

What made Fr. Taney, a Maryknoll missionary stationed in Davao Oriental for nearly 20 years, anticipate such an occurrence?

On the morning of Sept. 2, a Parent Teachers Association meeting was called in the small bamboo schoolhouse of Bo. Hulid, Cateel, Davao Oriental. Twenty-three participants, mostly youngsters and their parents, gathered to discuss how to use the P300 they had raised for school improvements.

At around noontime, 10 Philippine Constabulary troopers burst in shouting "Lie down, no one moves" while simultaneously firing their M-16 rifles. Within seconds, seven were killed and five seriously injured. One survivor who dared to plead with the marauding troopers, "We have no fault!" during the volley of fire, suffered a shattered jaw. The senseless tragedy was later traced to an informer who alleged that NPA's were attending the meeting.

THE COVER-UP BEGINS

The next day, two army helicopters flew into Cateel, bearing Colonels de Guzman and Minalo. They expressed their regrets over the incident and gave the town's mayor P1,000 for the victims and a promise of more to follow. During discussions with the Mayor, Col. de Guzman claimed it was their (PC) policy "to win the war not with bullets, but to win the rebels' hearts and minds by good

deeds."

Two days later, de Guzman and Minalo returned, this time with General Navarro. A crowd was called before the schoolhouse during which the General spoke of his sorrow at this "sad happening," and said that "we cannot really blame anyone."

While "blaming" no one, the general tacitly accepted responsibility by compensating survivors with cash awards ranging from P300 to 2,000. Fr. Taney asked for guarantees that the tragedy not be repeated. The crowd was then asked to disperse, many still feeling a cloud of fear hovering over them.

WORDS BUT NOT DEEDS

As anticipated, the military brass' apologetic stance was merely meant to pacify the indignant residents of Cateel. Military authorities were bent on suppressing the news of the massacre and preventing an impartial investigation.

"7 DIE IN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE TOWN HALL" blared the *Mindanao Daily Mirror*, and "7 TERRORISTS KILLED," claimed the *Times-Journal*. Fr. Taney and other village officials drafted an account of the incident and sent it to the *San Pedro Express*, a newspaper that boasts "All the news that fit to print without fear or favor" in its masthead.

The reporter who picked up the story was threatened with imprisonment and the story was censored before publication. On the front page of the Sept. 26 issue of the *Express*, a large space was left blank with just a small announcement from the editors saying that the story had been censored by the government just before press time.

Is it any wonder then that Fr. Taney should feel he might be 'home' before Christmas? •

states from certain obligations "in times of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, 'expressly provides no derogation from the following: the inherent right to life (Article 6), prohibition against torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 7), prohibition against slavery (Article 8), prohibition against imprisonment merely on the ground of inability to fulfill a contractual obligation (Article 11).

In addition, the Covenant assures continued recognition of the rights of the accused even in times of emergency, 'no derogation being allowable.' In short, under martial law, the right to due process should never be suspended.

RAMPANT VIOLATIONS

The practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment has become an outstanding feature of the martial law regime under Marcos! The Amnesty International has shown in its earlier findings that the Philippine Martial Law Government violated the UN Covenant charter on Civil and Political Rights. Likewise, documentations of the Task Force: Detainees of the Philippines shows that torture has been practiced all through the six years of martial law.

As for due process, this is practically non-existent, particularly since "crimes against national security and public order" are triable only by military courts. No less than Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee has called for the abolition of these military courts, saying their proceedings are bereft of due process. •

MARCOS' HUMAN RIGHTS ...

continued from front page

stated that "foreign observers" or "interventionists" must not simply poke their inquiring noses or point their accusing fingers at every human rights violation.

Marcos cited Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter as his excuse to ward off criticisms and accusations of human rights violations. This article contains the clause on domestic jurisdiction. It has been invoked by leaders of such nations as South Africa and by some UN member states to refuse investigation of allegations concerning violations of human rights.

It seems that Marcos has joined other unpopular state leaders who would rather week shelter on a technicality to escape condemnations. More likely Marcos has invoked Article 2 to justify continued human rights violations for as long as these are dealt with in accordance with domestic policy; in the case of the Philippines, martial law.

UN COVENANT VIOLATIONS CITED

Besides refuting Marcos' domestic jurisdiction posture on questions of human rights, the ILA resolution also put him to task about his martial law government's suspension of rights recognized as non-suspendable by Article 4 of the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This Covenant was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1966 but entered into force only on March 26, 1976 with 40 signatory states, including the Philippines.

The covenant, although allowing for derogation by

NRC Launches Petition Campaign

On July 15, a petition for the general and unconditional amnesty of all political prisoners was handed to Prime Minister Marcos by the KAPATID (Association for the Release and Amnesty of Political Detainees). The KAPATID is an organization of friends and relatives of political prisoners. Their petitions which was backed by 1,200 signatories, asked Marcos to broaden the scope of Presidential Decree 1429 which granted amnesty to imprisoned supporters and members of last election's opposition LABAN Party. KAPATID stated that the conditions of amnesty under PD 1429 were still partial and conditional.

At present, KAPATID continues to solicit signatures for their unconditional amnesty petition. Already, they have gone to schools, church groups and even the Interim National Assembly to ask for support.

The NRCPP, believing that the overseas Filipinos and sympathetic Americans are a sector concerned with the human rights situation in the Philippines, has decided to lend support to the KAPATID, by launching a similar campaign. This campaign, which shall last until March, will gather signatures in support of the appeal for general and unconditional amnesty of all political prisoners in the Philippines. All those interested in joining the campaign should write to NRC for details. (See page 8) •



Relatives of detainees at Bicutan Rehabilitation Center are active in the KAPATID campaign.

NRC'S First Anniversary

The National Resource Center on Political Prisoners in the Philippines was formed in November of last year. Its main goal was to demand for the respect of human rights and civil liberties in the Philippines. Since the violation of human rights is concretely portrayed in the torture and incarceration of political prisoners, the NRC has concentrated its efforts in trying to curb the abuse of power by the government's military forces at the same time facilitate in the release of political prisoners and their humane treatment while in detention.

In the course of time, the work of the NRC has expanded and with it many groups and individuals have come

forward to help carry out its goals. Without this support, NRC would not have lasted so long. But the work is far from over. The Marcos government has stepped up repression all over the Philippines and many innocent people have become victims of military abuse. For this reason, NRC calls upon all concerned people to continue to actively support its various campaigns.

On the last page of this issue, there is a box which we hope all readers will answer. NRC is looking forward to your reply. We hope that we can all work together towards attaining genuine rights in the Philippines. •

TANOD

TANOD draws its information from Political Prisoners Update and Quarterly, publications of the Task Force on Detainees, and various documentation and profile provided by concerned groups in the Philippines.

Should you have access to any information which would be helpful in promoting the cause of political prisoners, please share with us.

Since President Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines in 1972, over 60,000 persons have been arrested for political reasons. Brutal torture has been applied to these political prisoners systematically. Many have died in detention. Others have simply "disappeared"—later to be found dead.

The judicial system within which political detainees are tried is that of the military tribunal—described as "a mockery" by prominent U.S. civil rights attorney John Caughlan and as a "farce" by one reputable International Commission of Jurists observer. "Justice" is delivered by Marcos-appointed judges whose very employment depends on compliance with the will of the President.

In light of these consistent and widespread violations of

internationally recognized human rights which have shown no sign of subsidence although now universally acknowledged by respected non-governmental organizations such as Amnesty International, it has become crucial to widely publicize the patterns and victims of repression in the Philippines and to initiate campaigns aimed at preventing further human rights violations.

TANOD, the monthly bulletin of the National Resource Center on Political Prisoners in the Philippines is responding to this need to monitor, inform the general public on, and challenge martial law policy with regard to political dissent. TANOD, or "to watch," broadly suggests vigilance and the protection of life in a community where just law is inoperative.

The National Resource Center on Political Prisoners in the Philippines was created during the October 1977 conference of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition. The NRCPP is committed to generating support for Philippine prisoners through letter writing and telegram campaigns directed at the Marcos regime; fundraisers for prisoners and their families; and the dissemination of literature publicizing their plight. •

HELP A PRISONER • WRITE A LETTER

CAMPAIGN TARGETS MILITARY ABUSES

In response to appeals of political prisoners for assistance in calling attention to, and immediate action on, their grievances and demands, the NRCPP will be launching letter writing campaigns to intercede on their behalf.

SAMPLE LETTER

Salutation,

I have learned that before and during September 21, students and workers have been jailed for protesting the violations of human rights and civil liberties in the Philippines. I believe in the validity of their demand especially since the action the military took against them attests to this.

Rampant military abuse has characterized the Martial Law government in the Philippines. The continuing harassment of Muslim refugees in Campo Muslim; the incarceration of four Negrito Tribesmen in Camp Olivas and the mauling of parish priest, Fr. Mariaga of Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao are only a few among the many atrocities committed against the tribal Filipinos. Even the struggle for survival of the Igorot people in Northern Luzon has been met with brute force instead of compassion.

In light of these conditions, I urge your office to take action on the following demands:

1. Grant general and unconditional amnesty to all political prisoners.
2. Pull out all military troops in Igorot and Muslim territories.
3. Curb the abuse of power of your military.

Sincerely Yours,

Whom to Write

The NRCPPP recommends that letters, or copies of letters be furnished to the following officials:

Pres. Ferdinand Marcos
Malacanang Palace, Manila
Philippines

Mr. Juan Ponce Enrile
Department of National Defense
Camp Aguinaldo, Manila
Philippines

Major-General Fidel Ramos
Headquarters of the
Philippine Constabulary
Camp Crame, Quezon City
Philippines

Mr. Carmelo Barbero
Department of National Defense
Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Philippines

Mr. Jose Crisol
Office of Detainee Affairs
Department of National Defense
Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Philippines

In the U.S., we recommend that copies of your letters be furnished to your representative in Congress and:

Ms. Pat Derian
Office of Human Rights, Rm. 7802
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Below is a list of NRC campaigns that you may want to join. If you fill up the form and send it to us, NRC shall be glad to furnish you with background information on the campaigns as well as other materials that you may need in order to participate in any of its activities. Please send the form to NRCPP, P.O. Box 27118, Oakland, CA 94602.

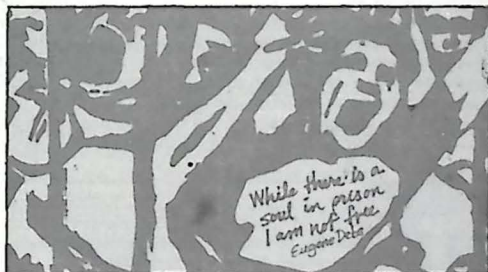
I would like to:

- ☐ receive background material on NRC and its various campaigns
- ☐ receive regular issues of TANOD and other NRCPP publications
- ☐ donate to NRC
- ☐ join the letter-writing campaign
- ☐ adopt-a-prisoner from the Philippines
- ☐ solicit signatures for the petition campaign.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Organization: _____ Phone No.: _____



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