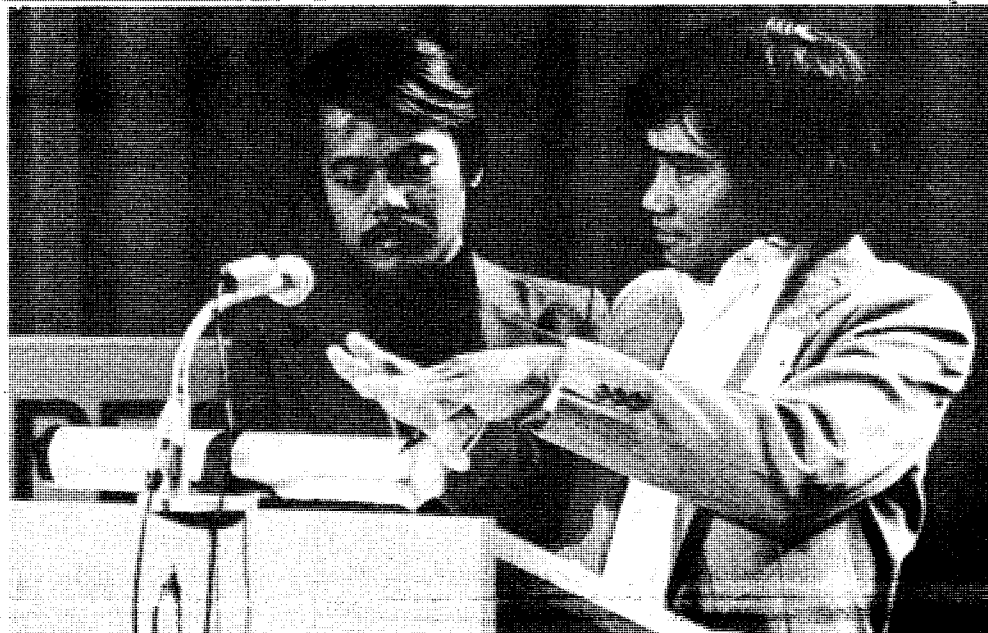


World Tribunal Condemns Marcos



(Above) Representative of Tinggian minority addresses jury at Permanent Peoples' Tribunal. (Below, left) NDF spokesperson



Luis Jalandoni concludes NDF presentation. (Below, right) Hatimil Hassan and Abdurasad Asani present the MNLF case.

The Permanent People's Tribunal (PPT) last November 3 condemned the Marcos government for "blatant abuses of state power."

The judgement, rendered after three days of hearings in Antwerp, Belgium, added that the regime "is deprived

of legitimate standing as a government in international society and lacks the competence to act on behalf of the Filipino or Bangsa Moro peoples."

The tribunal also "... affirmed as a matter of legal right that the National Demo-

cratic Front (NDF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), enjoy legal status in international society.

They are empowered ... to enforce the rights of their peoples, by armed struggle if necessary ... [They] are recognized as enjoying the inter-

national status of being legitimate representatives of their respective peoples."

The Permanent People's Tribunal

The Permanent People's Tribunal is an international legal body established fol-

lowing the historic Algiers Declaration of the Rights of Peoples of July 1976. The declaration proceedings and decisions of the PPT are grounded on established principles of international law.

Continued on page 6

Probe of Opposition Here:

U.S. PLEDGES MORE HELP FOR MARCOS

U.S. officials last November 14 pledged continued aid to the Philippine government in its efforts to prosecute U.S. residents allegedly connected with the recent wave of bombings in Manila.

The pledge was backed by the announcement that Michael Abbell, Director of the Office of International Affairs, had been appointed liaison between the U.S. Department of Justice and the Philippine government.

This information, contained in a letter written by U.S. Ambassador to the Philippine Richard Murphy, was released in Washington following a threatened diplomatic protest by the Philippine government.

Murphy's letter outlined Abbell's mission saying that he would consult regularly with Philippine authorities and review immigration policies to

avoid allowing "known terrorists" into the U.S.

FBI Investigation

This latest action follows the logic of the FBI's action last month when the Marcos regime released a list of 30 persons wanted in connection with the bombings. Twenty-two were U.S. residents allegedly pinpointed by Philippine government witness Victor Burns Lovely.

At that time, U.S. authorities agreed to investigate the U.S. residents to determine whether, in their opposition to the Marcos regime, they had violated any U.S. laws.

Both ex-Senator Benigno Aquino, currently living in Cambridge, MA, and ex-Congressman Raul Daza, now living in Los Angeles, were subsequently questioned by the FBI.

Continued on page 5

The Reagan Elections:



Bad News for Pinoys . . .

See Editorial on page 2
Commentary on page 11

Detainees on Hunger Strike . . .

Leaders Transferred to Security Unit . . Support Urged

See page 3

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ARE YOU READY FOR REAGAN?

If times are already hard for minorities, the country's president-elect and his rightwing backers want to make them even harder. They are guided by the profound belief that minorities are a burden to "the hardworking white people" who supposedly made "this great country what it is."

Reagan's program—aimed smack against the interests of minorities—includes opposition to affirmative action in jobs and education, no public spending for job creation and social programs, support for fascist regimes like Marcos', and so on. Very impressive, if you happen to be a middle class white, a racist of a multinational corporation.

Such a presidency will provide the legal expression and implementation for some of the fascist sentiments and schemes of the hooded Klans, the fire-breathing moral and religious bigots, and the war-happy jingoists. Therefore, these abominable forces will enjoy increasing power and legitimacy even though they themselves may not be in office. The political climate will certainly become even more chillingly conservative.

This climate will in turn encourage the reassertion of political backwardness and conservatism within the Filipino community—views that have been facing a serious challenge from a growing progressive movement.

The conservatives in our community, always eager to ingratiate themselves with powers-that-be, will of course take to the right's born-again "Americanism" as if they had all been reared on apple pie. The Consulate's CONPUSO, the "accomplished" professionals of CFAC (which backed Reagan so that Filipinos "can have a place in his administration") and the more reactionary among the community councils will surely propagate their don't-rock-the-boat-be-a-good-minority ideology with renewed vigor and arrogance.

The Filipino community must take serious note of these danger signals. Our community must be prepared to unite with other minorities in defense of our common interests against the looming rightwing offensives spearheaded by no less than the land's highest office. We must persist with our newly-acquired abilities to fight for our democratic rights and confront the opportunism and backwardness of the community's conservative camp with even more determination.

All progressive Filipinos must stand their ground and brace up for harder struggles ahead. If there is ever a time for more Filipinos to shed their political passivity and join the progressive movement for equality and democratic rights, that time is now. □

Learning from Bonifacio

November 30 marks the 117th birth anniversary of the great revolutionary leader Andres Bonifacio. But it is the lesson of his death in the hands of the *ilustrados* within the movement that keeps imposing itself in these modern times.

Bonifacio represented the interest of the poor and working masses to pursue the revolution against Spain without let-up. But the propertied and educated *ilustrados* led by Emilio Aguinaldo—concerned only with gaining concessions from the enemy and with protecting their narrow interests—ousted him from leadership during the treacherous Tejeros Convention.

These *ilustrados* murdered Bonifacio and eventually compromised with Spain in the Pact of Biak-na-Bato. Later on, Aguinaldo and his cohorts would sell out the revolution to the new U.S. colonizers, over and above the fierce determination of the masses to defend their nation. The interest of the elite prevailed over that of the masses, and the cause of independence was lost.

Today's movement against the U.S.-sponsored Marcos dictatorship, the sequel to that unfinished revolution, should learn from Bonifacio's experience.

On the one hand, Filipinos should realize that Marcos stands out as the ugliest present-day example of the puppetry of the modern Filipino elite to U.S. imperialist interests. The struggle against his regime must be waged without let-up—true to Bonifacio's unrelenting, working class spirit.

On the other hand, "big names" from the same elite have aligned themselves with the people's movement by articulating popular grievances and aspirations. Learning from Bonifacio, the people must guard their interests zealously while welcoming all those who profess allegiance to the cause. Everyone must be judged by their *unswerving* dedication to the attainment of *genuine national independence and genuine freedom*. □



THE REAL ALTERNATIVE: NATIONAL DEMOCRACY

(Third in a Series)

"What should replace Marcos?" This question is beginning to weigh heavily on people's minds as more and more of them come to the realization that the Marcos regime has to be overthrown.

Among opposition forces, some propose what is essentially a reformed version of the pre-martial law social and government order. This proposal is loosely referred to by its proponents either as "liberal democracy" or "democratic socialism."

Though bankrupt in its analysis and logic, "liberal democracy" has some credibility due mainly to the "big names" of the political leaders who propose it. The forces behind the recent bombings are also identified with this proposal.

On the other hand, the National Democratic Program stands in opposition to both Marcos and to a return to the pre-martial law social and political order. Ang Katipunan will explain the Ten-Point Program of the National Democratic Front (NDF), an alternative that has already become a living force in the Philippines today.

—Editor

3. Fight for the re-establishment of all democratic rights of the people, such as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, movement, religious belief, and the right to due process.

In the absence of democratic rights and basic freedoms, all sectors of Philippine society should assert such rights in

order to reclaim them. Upon the victory of the National Democratic Revolution, these rights will be guaranteed. This is essentially what the third point of the National Democratic Program calls for.

The third point calls for resistance against fascism at every level. It also rallies people against schemes of repression and deception so characteristically used under martial law.

Through the years, the very conditions of martial rule have validated this call. Where there is suppression of the press, underground circulars proliferate.

Where there is no freedom of assembly and association, slumdweller associations, labor unions, student body organizations and other groupings have formed and rebounded with every attempt of the regime to squelch them.

The regime's persecution of progressive church members has only given impetus for further participation in the resistance among the clergy. Many sectors have come out in response to this call.

Workers have demanded increases in wages and restoration of the right to strike. Students have demanded the right to student governments, have protested tuition hikes, and condemned restrictive educational policies.

Teachers have protested low and delayed salaries. Peasants and agricultural workers have organized on a variety of

issues and opposed violation of human rights. National minorities such as the Muslims and Igorots have long been fighting to keep their lands.

Even in jails, political prisoners fight for better conditions, the right to due process, and oppose violation of their dignity as people despite torture and humiliation.

Yet the struggle to regain basic freedom does not mean advocating a return to the system prior to martial law. Even before martial law, the formal rights and freedoms of the people were in reality, hollow. The National Democratic program stands for the attainment of genuine democracy.

However, genuine democracy cannot be attained without freeing the country from the control of U.S. imperialism.

As long as imperialism and its elite allies dominate the country and run its affairs in accordance only with their greed for wealth, they will always see the need to repress the awakening Filipino people.

As long as the contradiction between U.S. imperialism on the one hand and the Filipino people on the other, remains, U.S. imperialism will see to the replacement of one repressive regime by another in response to the people's demand for freedom, justice, prosperity, and independence.

Only the National Democratic revolution can defeat imperialism and assure genuine rights and freedom for the Filipino people. □

From the Editor:

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT

Dear Readers and Friends:

As we announced last issue, the *Ang Katipunan* finds itself in a precarious position.

Rising production costs—the result of rising inflation—have hit the newspaper hard. Along with the general U.S. public, we are seeking ways to survive these difficult times.

We have already taken some measures to insure the continued publication of the newspaper. The shorter 12-page issue should be obvious to our long-time readers, and until January the paper will appear every three weeks. With the new year, however, we will return to our regular bi-weekly schedule, although with a reduction in the number of pages.

These changes are being done only with the greatest reluctance. We feel that in these difficult times, what the community needs is more news coverage of our struggles, not less. Our efforts to continue as the progressive newspaper of the Filipino community must, and will be, redoubled.

To our readers, we urge your criticism, suggestions and continued support. Pass the *Ang Katipunan* on to friends. Take out a subscription. Send a monetary pledge or donations to help sustain your newspaper in these difficult times.

Rene Cruz
Editor

Hunger Strike Continues . . .

Detainees Ill, Transferred to Solitary Confinement

An urgent message from the Philippine Task Force on Detainees (TFD) reveals that two hunger-striking detainees are seriously ill while two others have been removed from Bicutan Detention Center.

Carmelo Z. Barbero, Deputy Minister of Defense, has accused Satur Ocampo and Jose (Pepe) Luneta, both imprisoned since 1975, of masterminding the hunger strike. The two were transported to Fort Bonifacio.

Observers here remark that the last time prisoners were removed from Bicutan during a hunger strike, they were placed in Bonifacio's Military Security Unit in solitary confinement.

Meanwhile, the TDF expressed serious concern over the health of Father Pepito "Paets" Bernardo (See story on page 4) and Hermie Atienza, both of whom are ill as a result of their protracted hunger strike.

Demand: Increase in Food Budget

The detainees began their strike with a week-long fast late last September in an effort to improve their rapidly deteriorating living conditions. Specific demands were an increase in their daily food budget from ₱4 (53¢) to ₱8 (\$1.06) per person. They further protested continued detention without formal charges, bail or fair trial.

The detainees swore at the time to launch a full hunger strike if their demands were not met within the week.

A similar 14-day strike at Bicutan in 1976 won the release of two nursing mothers.

AMLC Responds

Members of the Toronto Anti-Martial Law Alliance (AMLA) were quick to respond to the TFD's message. Ocampo's Toronto-based adopt-a-prisoner group has already cabled President Marcos and launched a telegram campaign demanding transfer of Ocampo back to Bicutan.

The Toronto group has also contacted Ocampo's Amnesty International groups in France and Germany. At the same time they have informed the Montreal AMLA of Atienza's condition. Montreal has "adopted" Atienza.

The AMLC National in the United States urges all concerned to send telegrams to Marcos and Sec. of Defense Enrile demanding the following:

1. Ocampo and Luneta be returned to Bicutan Detention Center;
2. Atienza and Bernardo receive immediate medical attention;
3. All demands of the striking detainees be met. □

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First Prize—13" Color TV
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Lillian Galledo

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We have provided you with the most in-depth news coverage and analysis of the struggle against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship in the Philippines. We have shared with you the ups and downs of the struggle for our rights here in the U.S. . . the taste of people's victory with the Narciso-Perez case and Dr. Alona defense case . . . the looming deportation of H-1 nurses . . . the various immigrant rights activities that affect us as a growing minority in the U.S.

We have worked hard through the *Ang Katipunan* to voice out the progressive feelings of our community.

We are confident that we have fulfilled that responsibility over the years.

We would like to serve the community even more in the coming years, when a progressive community newspaper can be very useful in the fight for our rights as a minority. What hinders us from serving you better are our growing financial obligations. We need your support. Send us your donations. Be monthly sustainers. Subscribe. Renew.

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Buod ng mga Balita

Priest Arrested for Carrying Slide Projector

The Episcopal Commission on Tribal Filipinos (ECTF) recently revealed that one of their board members, Father Pepito Bernardo, arrested on September 26 for carrying a slide projector, was transferred October 12 to Bicutan in Metro-Manila.

Father Bernardo, known as Paets or Fr. Pites, was serving at the time as a priest of the diocese of Cabanatuan. He was arrested by elements of the Integrated National Police of Ilagan, Isabela. Inquiries with the military reveal that Fr. Bernardo will be detained indefinitely on unspecified charges of "probable subversion."

Fr. Bernardo was accosted on the evening of September 26 for allegedly carrying "subversive materials." His arresting officer, a Pat. Asuncion, claimed that slide projectors are banned in the area. Once brought to police headquarters, he was searched and printed materials concerning tribal Filipinos and matters of interest to the ECTF were found.

The next day, he was turned over to Bishop Miguel Puruganan under whose authority he remained until October 12. Under the Bishop's protests, he was then transferred to Metro Manila.

Devoted to the Dumagats

Paets Bernardo, 29, has devoted much of his career as a priest to serving tribal Filipinos. From 1975 to 1977, he worked closely with the Dumagats of Eastern Luzon, among the poorest of tribal minorities.

Not only did Fr. Bernardo assist them in learning to read and write, he helped them understand the nature of their oppression from the middlemen who buy their rattan and the soldiers who rape and abuse their women.

The arrest of this committed young priest has been strongly protested by the religious community of Ilagan. Several accompanied him to Bicutan to insure his well-being. The ECTF requests that letters be sent demanding his release to:

Honorable Juan Ponce Enrile
Minister of National Defense
Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines

His Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin
Chairman, Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
375 Arzobispo Street
Intramuros, Manila, Philippines

Most Reverend Pedro Magugat
Chairman, ECTF
Rm. 15, CAP Building, 372 Cabildo Street
Intramuros, Manila, Philippines

Meanwhile, here in the U.S., the Anti-Martial Law Coalition National Office has sent protest letters and is asking all its supporters in the country and in Canada to do the same, a staff member of the group announced. □

Bill Seeks to Erase Remnants of Pre-M.L. Courts

A bill currently under discussion by the Interim Batasang Pambansa proposes to deal the final, formal blow to what remains of the country's pre-martial law judiciary system. The bill was filed by members of President Marcos' cabinet.

The proposed changes seek to abolish all that remains of the judicial structure below the Supreme Court. Each court—Appellate, Court of First Instance, Juvenile, Circuit, and Court of Domestic Relations—is to be replaced by a "new institution." The *Sandigan-Bayan*, a post-martial law creation, will of course remain.

On September 22, 1972, all of the country's judges were required to submit their resignations to the President to be held for action upon his discretion. Since that time, an effort to remake the judiciary system in the image of Marcos' New Society has seen increasing prominence of military tribunals and *baranggay* courts, directly under the auspices of New Society local leaders. □



ang KATIPUNAN

Ang Katipunan (AK) is the national newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP) and is published as a non-profit educational and informational service geared towards covering issues affecting the Filipino community in the U.S. Published bi-weekly except in January and July when monthly, the AK is produced cooperatively by the AK staff. Basic subscription rates are \$7.50

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In Honor of 7th Anniversary:

IMELDA PLANS HAWAII VISIT



Imelda visits Canada: Oppositionists plan protest for Hawaii visit similar to April protest of Marcos visit.

By Victoria Luna

The Marcos regime, having staged one major event in its effort to win over the Filipino community of Hawaii, has decided to do it again.

Following its limited success in playing upon a combination of regionalism, nationalism and a fiesta spirit for the President's visit last April, the regime plans to send no less than Imelda to Hawaii this December.

The occasion for Mrs. Marcos' visit is a significant one. On December 20, the Filipino norities such as the Muslims year-long celebration marking the 75th anniversary of its arrival in Hawaii.

Although the celebration was initiated by members of the community, it has received funds and a stamp of approval from the state itself, whose governor, George Ariyoshi, is a close personal friend of the Marcos family.

Ex-Officio Role

The event promises to be a lavish one. The opening ceremony will take place at the Iolani Palace, former dwelling place of Hawaiian royalty. Other events on Imelda's calendar will include a state dinner, a Filipino community dinner and an ecumenical service.

The Philippine consulate has played a low-key but important role in planning the event. As *ex-officio* members of the planning committee, its employees have established counterpart committees in the Philippines to supply art and artifact exhibits and to provide trade programs sponsored by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce.

"We don't intend to take Imelda's visit sitting down," commented Dean Alegado of KDP. "We hope, together with the Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines, to hold a major protest similar

to our action during Marcos' April visit."

Learning from the Marcos Visit

"In fact," he added, "we are counting on the Anti-Martial Law Coalition to help us try to stop it altogether through a telegram campaign from all parts of the country urging that Imelda's state invitation be retracted."

Although anti-martial law forces suspect that regime supporters will promote a fiesta spirit, blurring the political issues and labeling the opposition "killjoys," there is a note of optimism in their planning for Imelda's visit.

"We learned a thing or two from the Marcos visit," commented Alegado. "If we can't stop it altogether, we are looking forward to Imelda's arrival as an excellent opportunity to expose once more the criminal nature of the Marcos regime." □

R.P. ANTI-IMPERIALIST RESOURCE CENTER EMERGES

Belated reports from the Philippines reveal the founding of a Nationalist Resource Center.

The Komite Para sa Pag-sulong ng Pambansang Kasarinlan (KPPK—Nationalist Resource Center) will coordinate all campaigns and activities of various organizations geared against foreign domination in the Philippines.

Set up on June 12 of this year by the Anti-Imperialist Youth Committee (AIYC) and some church groups, the KPPK came out with a "Nationalist Manifesto" circulated in pamphlet form. The manifesto pinpoints American imperialism as the biggest obstacle to the country's progress.

Scope of Domination

The manifesto documented ways in which U.S. imperialism dominates aspects of Philippine society with the collaboration of the ruling elite.

Key imperialist control over strategic parts of the economy, says the paper, results in the underdevelopment of the country and the thwarting of industrial growth.

U.S. imperialism has also nurtured Philippine depen-

dence on loans so that it could control the economy further.

The KPPK paper says that the militarization of the Philippines serves the purpose of preserving foreign control. It is thus no accident that martial law was declared when political unrest and the expiration of the Laurel-Langley agreement threatened the continued existence of foreign investments in the country.

The KPPK blames U.S. imperialism for the continued violation of people's rights and suppression of their aspirations under Marcos. Such suppression has also been directed toward national minorities such as the Muslims and Kalingas.

The KPPK asserts that the Philippines is bound like a partner to U.S. aggression abroad because it houses two of the most important U.S. military bases outside the mainland U.S.A.

Nine Demands

The KPPK also puts forward nine concrete demands:

1. Nationalize all foreign-controlled industries and corporations;
2. Dismantle U.S. bases in the Philippines;

3. Abrogate all unequal Philippine treaties with Japan and the U.S.;

4. End all loans from imperialist-controlled banks and governments;

5. Nationalize and democratize education;

6. Restore all civil liberties, free all political prisoners, and stop militarization;

7. Implement a genuine land reform program;

8. Respect the right to self determination and democracy of the Moro people, the Igorots and all other cultural minorities; and

9. Implement a free foreign policy.

A focus of KPPK will be to initiate study circles and symposia on the issue of U.S. imperialism. The KPPK also plans to provide interested groups with reading and reference materials on specific issues and problems relating to imperialism.

But one of the most important functions of KPPK would be to coordinate and bring together the activities of various anti-imperialist organizations that now exist in the Philippines. □

Update on Manila Bombings:

ARRESTS LEAD TO "CONFESSIONS"

Three months have passed since the first in a series of bombings rocked Manila. Despite arrests and alleged confessions, identity of the April 6 Liberation Movement remains a mystery.

The plot thickened with the arrest and "tearful" confession of a New York Philippine Tourism Office employee.

Doris N. Baffrey admitted to having planted the bomb which exploded at the 50th Annual American Tourist Agencies Association (ASTA) Convention, October 19.

She said that she had been recruited as a courier and was told that "it was only a firecracker and no one will get hurt."

Baffrey's arrest was announced in a nationwide television report made by Marcos himself. He also said that 15 other persons have been arrested in connection with the bombings although names were not disclosed.

Salonga Jailed

Confirmed arrested, however, is former Senator Jovito Salonga. A known Marcos critic, Salonga was served warrant at a Manila hospital where he was being treated for asthma. This ailment, family spokespersons said, was aggravated by the 1971 bombing of the Liberal Party's "miting de avance" where Sa-

longa sustained deep chest wounds.

Salonga has since been arrested and detained in the same cell where Benigno Aquino spent 7-½ years prior to his release.

Focus Overseas

The overseas oppositionists' involvement, however, appear to be the main focus of major suspects' confessions. Victor Burns Lovely signed a 21-page testimony implicating many Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP) personalities.

Lovely was arrested along with two brothers after a bomb he was rigging prematurely exploded. His testimony was offered as a state witness, and was thereby granted immunity.

Denial of Involvement

Lovely's statement includes a purported guerrilla training program conducted in the Arizona desert. It was supposedly under the direct guidance of Steve Psinakis, a San Francisco businessman and his brother-in-law, Eugenio Lopez, Jr.

U.S.-based oppositionists denied involvement and support of the bombings. They comprise a majority of Marcos' "wanted" list which Marcos expanded to include non-MFP leaders like Rene Cruz and

Alan Constantino of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition.

Commenting on the Arrest, Search and Seizure Orders (ASSOs) issued by Marcos, Aquino, now at a Harvard residency, said: "He can't really arrest me here, really." Negotiations on the extradition treaty seem temporarily shelved.

Set Back by 10 Years

While the bombing may have "rattled" Marcos into issuing ASSOs, its reverberation is felt many times over by the country's No. 3 dollar-earning industry.

Cancellation of the ASTA convention was not only a P5 million down the drain for the Philippine government, it was, more importantly, a loss of tourists who won't risk life and limb for the cheapest hotel rates in Asia.

The April 6 Liberation Movement's motives for the ASTA bombing do not enjoy the support of the stronger national democratic movement. But it did score some damage on the government-sponsored programs.

Tourism official Gregorio Araneta has been quoted by the *Far Eastern Economic Review* as saying that the bombings will set back the tourism industry by another 10 years. □

Mafia-Style?

Hitmen Rumors Plague Community

The Filipino community has reacted with growing unease to the most recent spate of rumors concerning the Marcos regime.

Beginning several weeks ago, stories began to circulate alleging that mafia-style "hitmen" have been sent to the U.S. to wipe out anti-martial law personalities.

Though some have found the rumors credible, observers have remarked that the Marcos regime itself has been known to spread politically-motivated rumors within the

overseas community. In particular, they point out, the timing of this recent rumor is to be noted.

A Familiar Pattern

The hitmen story follows two recent important moves by the regime directed at the Filipino community in the U.S. The first—the announcement of a 30-person arrest list, including 20 U.S. residents; the second—the push for an extradition treaty with the U.S.

Regarded in this light, the

hitmen rumor begins to appear as just one more element in a pattern all too familiar to observers of martial law: control of the overseas community via fear.

"There is a remote possibility that the rumor is true," commented one observer. "But the Marcos regime is fairly sophisticated. Experiences of other countries, such as Pinochet's Chile, have demonstrated that this method of dealing with the overseas opposition tends to create more trouble than it is worth." □

Probe of Opposition . . .

Continued from page 1

The FBI sought to ascertain whether the suspects had violated either the Armed Export Control Act or the Neutrality Act. The long-dormant Neutrality Act prohibits U.S. residents from engaging in "subversive activities" against other countries.

Push for Extradition Treaty

As the Marcos government handed its wanted list to Washington, it began agitating once more for an extradition treaty with the U.S. The implications were clear: the regime wanted the opposition figures to be deported to the Philippines for trial.

While the U.S. State Department has yet to respond to this demand, response from the Filipino community was immediate.

Within one week of Marcos' announcement, 250 telegrams poured into the White House opposing the treaty and asking for a halt in the FBI investigations. Telegrams came from members of the community called to emergency meetings by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC) as well as from its church-based and other liberal supporters.

"Fighting for our Rights"

The AMLC announced its

determination to fight the extradition treaty and the investigation.

In the words of Aimee Cruz, East Coast AMLC Coordinator, "We are fighting for two different, yet closely related reasons. We are protecting our democratic rights to express our opposition to the Marcos government, and, at the same time, we are refusing to allow the climate of fear under martial law to be extended to our community here."

Both Aquino and Daza have indicated to Ms. Cruz their willingness to participate in the AMLC's efforts to oppose the treaty. □

Terror Graves Unearthed

For the sugar town of Kabankalan, Negros, September 16 marked the gruesome re-appearance of seven peasants, missing after the PC arrested them at a wedding party six months earlier. Sugar cane ready for harvest covered two graves: one of four bodies, their heads bashed in; another of three, squatting and gagged, buried alive.

Three of the seven were active in a local Catholic association which was organized by a local priest to protect his parishioners from lawless elements and government abuse.

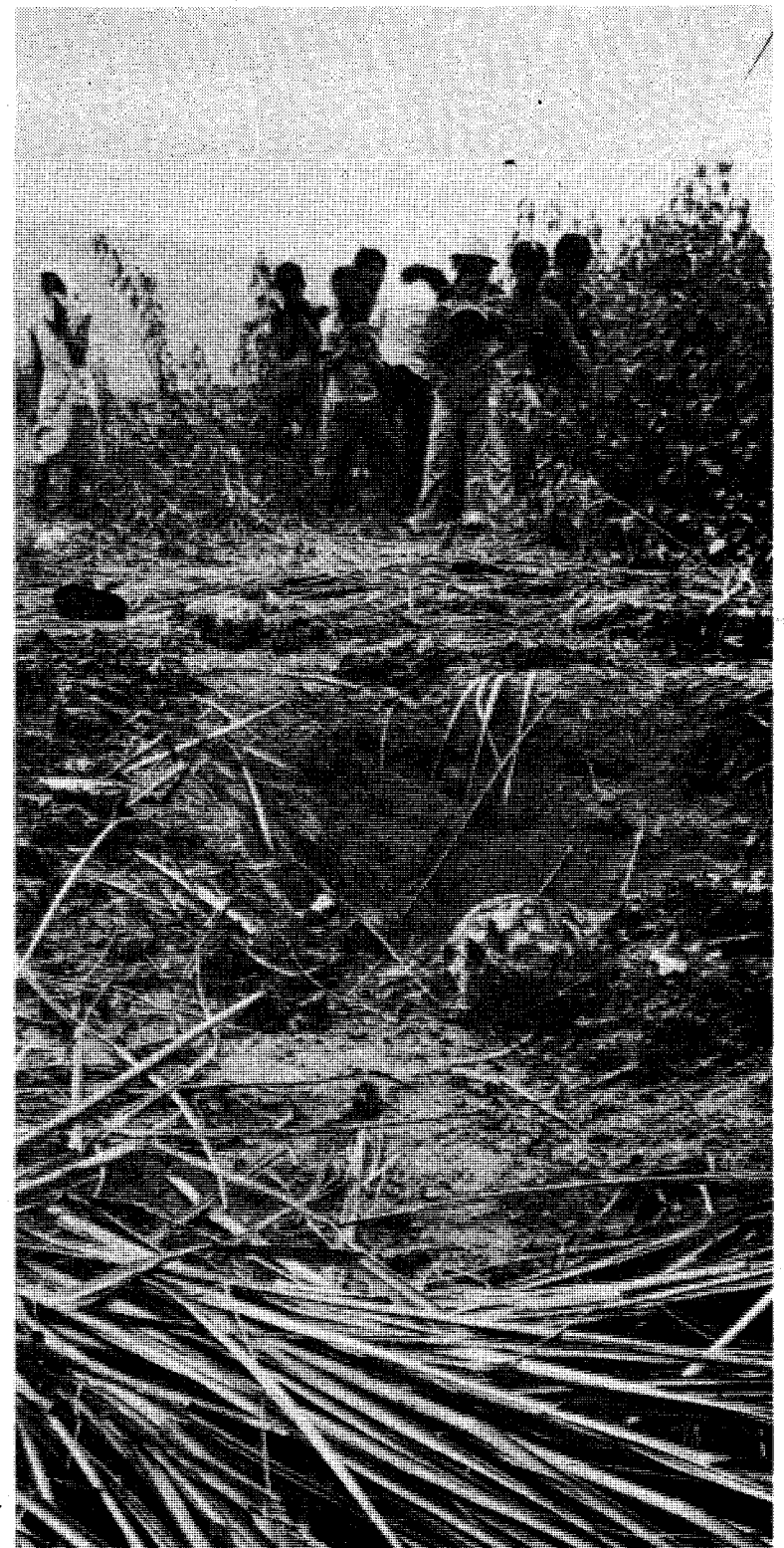
Two lay leaders of the same association, German Moleta

vate armies and the Philippine Army.

However, mass indignation over the discovery of Moleta's and Garsales' graves proved effective. Prodded by the townspeople's assertiveness, Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich went to Manila and demanded and got the removal of the PC chief for the province. Soldiers accused of terrorizing the barrio were also removed.

Meanwhile, former Kabankalan mayor Pablo Sola, whose family plantation yielded the bodies was subsequently arrested along with three aides and 15 soldiers.

These arrests were touted as largely due to the peace



Decaying bodies of seven farmers missing since April of this year were found in the back of former mayor's house in Kabankalan. (Alihani Photo)

and Alex Garsales, had disappeared Easter Sunday, only to be found five weeks later as decaying corpses in a shallow grave. (See AK, Vol. VI, No. 13.)

In Bacolod, the sugar barons or the *hacenderos* virtually own the land and the law. Efforts of townsfolk to come together, to protect themselves from exploitation and abuse of the landowners, are often met with severe repression with the aid of pri-

efforts of a young PC officer, Capt. Robileto Comilang. His mission was "to bring peace and order . . . by conciliation rather than force."

However, Sola was released and offered refuge at the PC compound nearby Bacolod. The "peaceful" officer is due to leave for advanced military police training in the U.S. next year. An atmosphere of watchfulness now permeates the town. □

Tribunal Condemns Marcos . . .

Continued from page 1

The appeal for a hearing on the Marcos regime was presented by the NDF and the MNLF and accepted by the PPT in Bologna, Italy, on June 24, 1979. Ten jurors were then selected from a list of 50 internationally recognized legal experts and civil rights personalities who compose the PPT.

The ten included: Sergio Mendes Arceo, Archbishop of Cuernavaca, Mexico; Richard Baumlin, legal expert and member of the Swiss parliament; Harvey Cox, Professor of Theology at Harvard University; Richard Falk, Professor of International Law at Princeton University; and George Wald, Professor of Biology at Harvard University and Nobel Prize Winner, who served as president of the jury.

NDF Testimony

Witnesses from various social sectors represented by the NDF provided some of the high points of the proceedings. Particularly effective was Victoria de los Reyes, a member of the New People's Army, who presented a devastating description of landlord abuses and militarization in her home province.

Wada Taw-il, a tribal Filipino from Northern Luzon, gave a thorough account of the disastrous effects of government "development" projects on the Kalinga and Tingguian peoples.

Perla Silangan, a representative of the student sector, described the militarization of the Philippine educational system over the last eight years.

Government manipulation of the mass media and of popular culture was exposed in detail by Salud Torres, a former employee of the government's Ministry of Public Information.

Antonio de la Cruz, a Manila union leader, explained the deteriorating conditions of workers under martial law.

The condition of Filipino women was the subject of the second testimony by Perla Silangan. "Our sister workers are exploited as cheap labor relative to men workers. Their wages . . . are generally lower than those of men."

International Support Imperative

Luis Jalandoni, NDF spokesperson concluded the NDF section of the Tribunal.

He noted that, while the NDF adheres to the principle of self-reliance, "We find it an imperative nevertheless to seek international support and solidarity in the face of increasing assistance given by U.S. imperialism to the Marcos dictatorial regime . . . The effect of a positive verdict on the Filipino people cannot be underestimated . . . Especially as we intensify



Dr. Walden Bello presents an overview of the political conditions in the Philippines to PPT jury. Belgian choir entertains during cultural evening: International support flooded tribunal from all quarters. (KSP)

our efforts to bring the struggle to a higher level of the strategic defensive, the proceedings here are an added blow to U.S. imperialism."

MNLF Testimony

Following the NDF witnesses were MNLF representatives Abdurasad Asani, Hatimil Hassan and Parouk Hussin.

Asani traced the historical basis for the Moro people's

right to self-determination from Spanish colonialism, to the period of American colonial rule, to the current neo-colonial regime.

Asani expressed the MNLF's deep appreciation for NDF recognition of the Moro people's right to self-determination. The MNLF, Asani said, is not now a member of the NDF. "Whether or not it will become a member of the NDF in the future will be the sub-

ject of negotiations at a higher level."

Evidence of U.S. Role

The genocidal proportions of the military campaigns being waged by the Marcos regime against the Moro people was outlined by Parouk Hussin. "More than 100,000 innocent Moro lives, mostly children, women and the aged, have already perished Hussin also documented

U.S. participation in the war by presenting as evidence parts of an American-supplied F-86 Sabre jet shot down over Mindanao and the charred plaque of a V-150 commando mini-tank. This testimony provided one of the most dramatic points of the trial.

"A Very Thorough Indictment"

Reports on the economic repression of the Filipino and the Moro peoples were given by Dr. Joel Rocamora of the Southeast Asia Resource Center in Berkeley, California.

Dr. Walden Bello of the University of California at Berkeley delivered a report on the political repression of the Filipino people.

Both Bello and Rocamora are members of the North American-based International Association of Filipino Patriots.

By the Tribunal's end, the jurors had been presented with about 3,000 pages of personal testimony, basic reports, political positions and supporting documents.

In the words of Tribunal President George Wald, "We have here a very thorough indictment of the Marcos regime and U.S. complicity."

Outpouring of Solidarity

A tremendous outpouring of solidarity from all over the world greeted the Tribunal.

Apart from 8,000 petition signatures from the Philippines, some 500 messages of solidarity from labor, political, social, feminist, and cultural organizations were received.

Among them came messages from the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (U.S.), the Pan-African Congress of Azania (South Africa), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Chile, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, and the Sinn Fein (Ireland), and many others.

Finally, messages came from the New People's Army, the Christians for National Liberation, and other member organizations of the NDF.

"The NPA," read its message, "wishes to express its profound gratitude for the keen interest you have shown in our life-and-death struggle against the brutal, corrupt and puppet Marcos clique and its U.S. imperialist masters.

"Your sincere support for this just and noble cause lightens our hearts and further strengthens our determination to carry on the fight no matter what the sacrifices may be.

"May our unity and friendship continue to flourish! May the solidarity and material support among our people and the peoples of the world continue to grow strong and bear more magnificent fruits!" □

Judgement on the Appeals of the Filipino People and the Bangsa Moro People (EXCERPTS)

The Tribunal finds that the Marcos regime by its reliance on "permanent" martial law and numerous blatant abuses of state power is deprived of legitimate standing as a government in international society and lacks the competence to act on behalf of the Filipino or Bangsa Moro peoples.

The Tribunal finds that treaties and agreements imposed by the United States on the Philippines, admittedly with the complicity of successive Philippine governments, are null and void as "unequal treaties," and that all obligations incurred under them should cease forthwith.

The Tribunal condemns in the most rigorous terms the programme of displacement and physical extinction that is now being waged by the Marcos regime against the Bangsa Moro people . . . the cumulative effect of this programme has been the commission of the crime of genocide.

The Tribunal condemns, also the United States government for its role in sustaining supporting and encouraging the Marcos regime to act on behalf of its economic and global strategic interests in violation of the rights of the Filipino and Bangsa Moro peoples and calls upon it . . . to respect from now on the full sovereignty of the country, including the status of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the Moro National Front (MNL) as legitimate representatives of their respective peoples.

The Tribunal, in this regard, calls on world public opinion to be especially vigilant of possible attempts of the United States government to replace the Marcos dictatorship with another dependent, neo-

colonial regime . . .

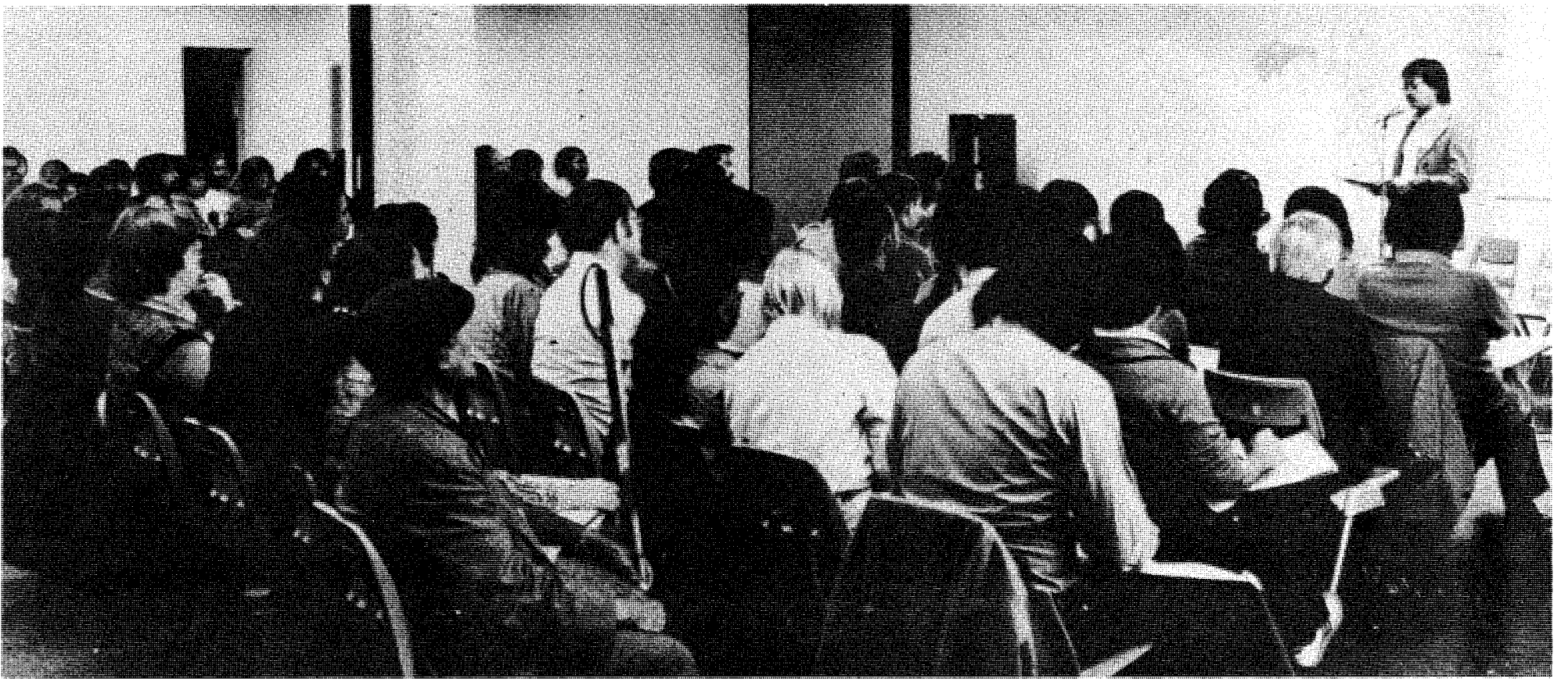
The Tribunal concludes that the armed struggle between the Marcos regime and the Filipino and Bangsa Moro peoples qualifies in international law as a condition of belligerency and that, accordingly, the parties should respect fully the provisions of the Geneva Conventions on the laws of war, an observation made necessary by the numerous atrocities committed by the Marcos soldiers over the years.

The Tribunal calls upon world public opinion, progressive governments, organizations and individuals to lend their support to the struggle of the Filipino and Bangsa Moro peoples to achieve national self-determination, liberation from the Marcos regime and the neo-colonial system of repression. □

RESISTANCE ABROAD

AMLC Bares One-Year Plan:

MARCOS, "TUTAS" TO BE HIT HARDER



Rene Cruz, AMLC National Coordinator addresses general session of AMLC conference. Serious discussions (right) ensued over summations and plans. Enthusiastic delegates (left) welcomed the one-year plan. (AK Photos)

Their morale obviously high, some 125 organizers and supporters of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition discussed the group's strategy at its 7th National Conference at Fort Mason, San Francisco October 31-November 2.

The delegates came from Chicago, New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, San Jose, Honolulu, Seattle, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, and the San Francisco-Bay Area.

Rene Cruz, re-elected National Coordinator by the conference said that the gathering was one of the biggest and "reflected the growth in the AMLC's base this past year."

The conference focused its attention on an analysis of the Filipino community and how the Marcos regime, through its consulates tries to win its loyalty. Participants targetted the "conservative camp" composed of groups such as CONPUSO and traditional community councils as the consulates' main base of support.

But if the community cannot be swayed by "presidential achievement awards, cocktail parties, hollow calls

to unity or even pretenses of supporting the community against discrimination," the regime will use intimidation to get the community in line, the conference concluded. Marcos' recent call for an extradition treaty with the U.S. was cited as an example of how the regime tries to extend the climate of martial law to the community abroad.

We must vigorously fight any extradition treaty. To oppose Marcos' repressive rule is a democratic right of every Filipino living here and must be defended," Cruz, tagged by Marcos as one of 30 he wants arrested for the recent bombings, stressed.

U.S., Marcos, Resistance Analyzed

Other political presentations were made by Romy Capulong, ex-LABAN leader; Aimee Cruz, KDP and former national coordinator of the NAFL-FNG; and Elaine Elinson, national coordinator of the newly-founded Philippine Solidarity Network (formerly FFP).

Capulong offered a perspective on the recent bombings by characterizing them as signs of a serious split in

the Philippine ruling class. He traced the history of this elite and warned the conference of the consistent behavior of political leaders from this class: "They can articulate the grievances and aspirations of the lower classes but as their forebears, the *illustrados*, have shown, they will use the people's revolutionary movement as mere bargaining leverage to gain self-serving concessions from the people's enemy."

Cruz, explaining the National Democratic program to the conference, traced the link between this alternative and the Katipunan revolution of 1896. She described the present movement symbolized by the New People's Army as a "continuation of the unfinished revolution against foreign domination and domestic oppression."

Elinson explained that martial rule as a form of government is not unique to the Philippines but is an "international phenomenon." She said that in an increasingly desperate bid to protect its economic and military interests from the growing national liberation movements, the U.S. has caused the re-

placement of formal democracy with rightwing dictatorship in many countries it dominates.

One-Year Plan of Action

The conference assessed that 1981 will be even more difficult for Marcos. This is due to the continuing economic crisis, combined with increasing violence even from his political rivals within the elite class and the determination of the NPA and the MNLF to push their strategy of prolonged guerrilla warfare. However, the U.S. "will continue its support" for Marcos because of the increased importance the U.S. bases now hold in light of the U.S. "warlike foreign policy." Only in the face of extreme political instability in the Philippines will the U.S. decide to replace Marcos, the conference concluded.

Based on this assessment, the AMLC vowed to improve its educational and agitational programs such as forums, speaking tours and other projects that have provided updates on the situation in the Philippines. It also set its sight on "fighting Marcos' on-

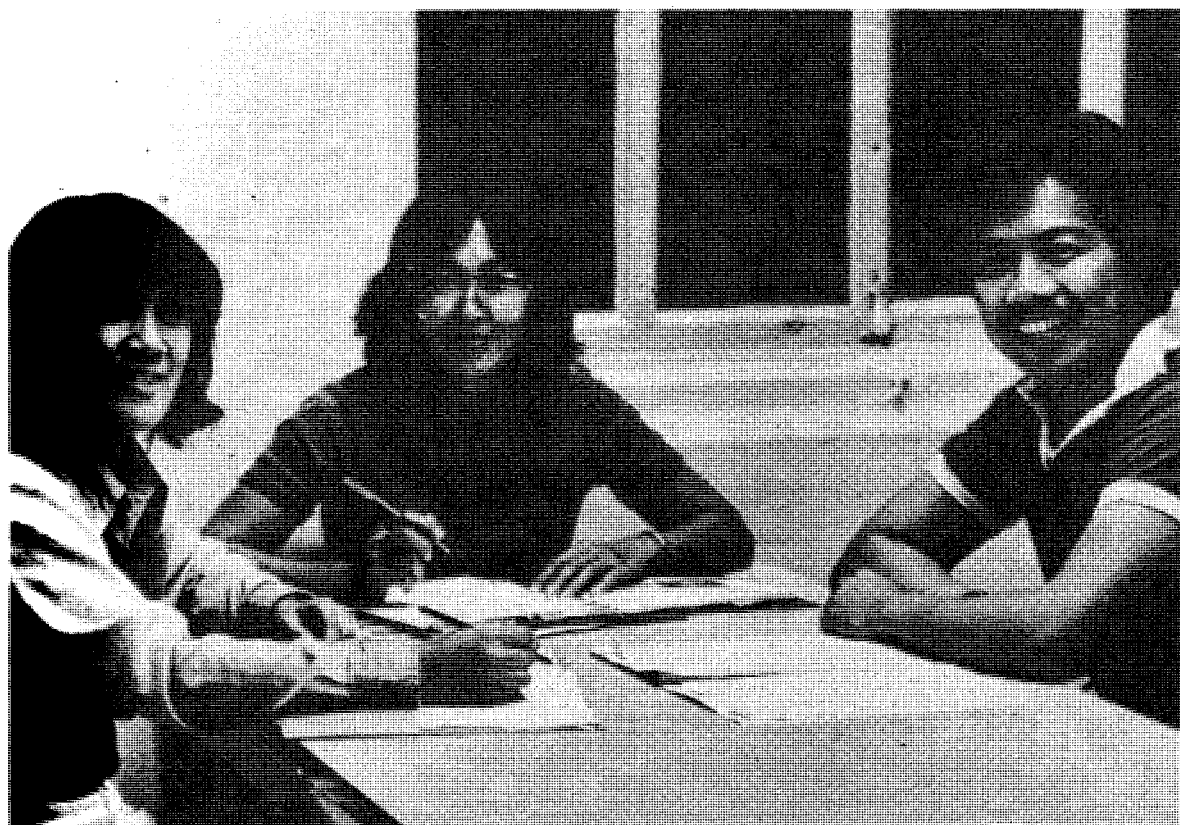
going attempts to control the Filipinos abroad," based on the conference's analytical discussions of the community.

New plans mapped out by the conference for 1981 also include a campaign to mobilize the community against an extradition treaty and the FBI investigation of opposition forces, Christmas caroling to raise funds for the AMLC, an educational campaign to expose martial law's effects on the immigration of Philippine labor to the Middle East, Canada, the U.S., etc., a campaign to expose the "tentacles" of the regime in the U.S. and Canada, and possible speaking tours of student and labor leaders from the Philippines.

An AMLC church liaison committee was also set up including Ruth Prudente, Jon Melegrito, Cynthia Bonta, and Sr. Caridad Guidote to act as resource for various church human rights circles. Maric Hermoso and Pablo Valdez were accredited as the AMLC's representatives to the labor unions in the Bay Area. Aimee Cruz was elected East Coast Regional Coordinator. □

FILIPINO COMMUNITY NEWS

Nat'l Immigrant Rights Confab Set



(L-R) Marline Pedragoza, Lillian Galedo and Bill Tamayo—members of the National Task Force—work out last minute details of national conference in San Francisco. (AK Photo)

SAN FRANCISCO—Growing anti-alien sentiments will be the focus of discussion for 50 delegates at the first national conference of the National Task Force for the Defense of Immigrant Rights, Nov. 22 and 23, in San Francisco, CA.

The observation of increasing attacks against the foreign born led to the Task Force's

formation in 1979.

With the theme, "Forward in the Defense of Immigrant Rights," the two-day conference will focus on the varied attacks that immigrants have faced since the economic downturn of the post-Vietnam era.

The delegates from seven local chapters nationwide will

also summarize their past year's work and study the trends of more blatant anti-alien policies and laws from the legislative, judicial and executive levels of government. This trend is expected to grow with the recent election of a very conservative federal administration.

According to conference

organizers, the two-day gathering will be an important historical event for the Filipino community. "It is probably the first formally organized national conference on the rights of Filipino immigrants to be held in the U.S. Not since the 1930's has there been any conscious effort to address the rights of Filipino immigrants on such a scale," said Lillian Galedo, staff member of the National Task Force.

"Aside from the direct INS attacks like SSI exclusion threats, or blatant sweeps and raids through work places in search of undocumented workers, immigrants are also being attacked more all-sidedly with cutbacks to bilingual programs which were aimed at easing the integration process of immigrants. Legislative initiatives on the state and federal level are made to deny aliens the right to tax-supported public benefits which they, as taxpayers, also contribute to," she added. Galedo also noted that some workplaces have discriminatory "English only" policies.

The conference will also decide on a one-year plan and will formalize a national immigrant rights organization to replace the task force for-

ation that has been operating for the past year.

Attorney Bill Tamayo, also a staff member of the national Task Force said their work in the past year confirmed the Task Force's initial view that the immigrant community is consistently attacked in periods of economic crisis.

He also added that the conference will be an educational and consolidating experience for the many Filipinos who have stepped forward to take up the defense of immigrants.

"This is a growing phenomenon not only in the Filipino community, but in other immigrant communities—Latino, Vietnamese—as well," he said. "We have to begin to look at the question of immigrant rights not only as Filipinos, but be concerned with the plight of other immigrants also. The history of struggle of immigrants in this country is very much linked to the history of struggle against racism.

"The conference will be a working conference. We will have to decide our principles of unity, goals, objectives, organizational structure and national leadership. It will be a lot of work, but well worth the effort."

N. Y. Nurses Form New Group

NEW YORK—An enthusiastic group of Filipino nurses announced the formation of a "nurses association of a new type" at an acquaintance party in Manhattan, Oct. 25.

"The existing Filipino nurses organizations have failed to address and act on the issues and problems faced by Filipino nurses here in New York," stated Gabi Villanueva, R.N., a member of the organizing committee of the FNL and a nurse working at the Orthopedic Institute, in his welcome and opening remarks.

"Our plan," he told some 50 nurses and supporters attending the event, "is to decisively move and organize activities that will satisfy nurses' professional, educational, social and cultural needs."

Nurses to Profit from FNL Goals

According to its brochure, this plan includes sponsoring forums that will analyze and comment on the problems of understaffing, acute nurse shortages, low wages, and the question of unionizing.

FNL will also hold seminars and workshops on continuing education; review classes for the unlicensed, and orientation programs for the newly-

arrived.

"Wholesome and inexpensive" social activities, such as potluck dinners, bowling nights, picnics and film showings, will be promoted while the FNL will veer away from lavish hotel balls and expensive parties.

Lydia Liongson, R.N., another member of the coordinating committee, cited an example of the benefits that nurses will get by joining the FNL by sharing her experience as a newly arrived nurse.

She noted that the strong support she received from other members of the FNL assisted her in her difficult adjustment period. "It was so good to feel the strength of an organization behind me, particularly from fellow Filipinos."

Amy Besa, National Coordinator of the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG), congratulated the group and extended the NAFL's strong support.

She emphasized "the need to join hands to continue the fight against discriminatory licensure procedures" that prevent thousands of Filipino nurses from successfully integrating into the U.S. nursing



Members of Filipino Nurses League at launching of a new-type nurses' organization. (AK Photo)

profession.

A program of songs, skits and dances followed. Nene Apostol, Jojo Cortes and Carlo Padua rendered a medley of songs from kundimans to Broadway hits.

Liongson and her husband, Roy Branch, a "husband and wife team" from the Orthopedic Institute, wrote and per-

formed several vignettes in the life of a Filipino nurse desperately trying to understand the intricacies of a foreign culture in the struggle to keep her job.

Other members of the coordinating committee are: Epi Cruz, R.N., Maimonides Hospital (Brooklyn); Rosalyn Vilar, R.N. Hospital for Joint Diseases (Manhattan); Prima

Lejarde, R.N., Elmhurst Hospital (Queens); Roy Branch, Lita Torres and Romy Dorotan.

The committee announced a forum with Mrs. Minda Luz Quesada on the status of the nursing profession in the Philippines. Mrs. Quesada is the former president of the Philippine Nurses Association and Editor-in-Chief of the *Philippine Journal of Nursing*.

Bi-lingual Education Cutbacks:

PARENTS, BOARD IN BITTER FIGHT

Special to the
ANG KATIPUNAN

SAN DIEGO — Parents and community members of the Sweetwater Union High School District recently charged the District School Board with discrimination in the cutback of services in special education.

The charge was lodged in a legal complaint filed with the Office of Civil Rights.

In the last few years, positions such as Specialists in Math Reading, ESL and Lau (bilingual / bicultural) programs have been eliminated. A total of 12 positions have been cutback.

The School Board's recent decision to eliminate three more positions from the district's Office Of Compensatory Education/Bilingual Education prompted a community group—known as the Committee for Quality Education—to resort to legal action.

Minority Students' Rights Threatened

According to members of the committee, the entire issue is particularly alarming, since 52% of the 24,000 pupils in the District are minority students, 40% of whom are Spanish-speaking. They also project that in the next two years, the District's minority population will increase to 60%.

The community group also revealed that out of 2,000 Filipino students, 219 of them need special English proficiency classes.

Of these pupils, a large number are being "socially passed" on to 11th and 12th grades, while their reading capability is at the first or second grade.

Some of these students, and many more Mexican pupils, they claim, have been placed in special education



Bi-lingual education cutbacks are "serious violations of minority students' rights to equal educational opportunity." (AK Photo)

classes for the mentally retarded. Interestingly enough, the School District has one of the lowest scholastic achievement levels in the entire U.S., with the highest drop-out rate in the country to match.

Community Presses Its Demands

Nearly 300 of the Committee's members dramatically packed the October 9th Board meeting with placards saying "We Demand Quality Education!" They pressed the following demands:

1) That the District reinstate the three positions;

2) Make a commitment to maintain and expand services and investigate the possibilities of reinstating other positions; and

3) Conduct a fiscal and program audit of the District's educational programs in general.

At the confrontation, Vince Reyes, member of the San Diego Filipinos for Immigrant Rights and one of the spokespersons of the Committee remarked: "At this point, we have lost confidence in the Board management, because they have consistently contributed to the trend of cutting back greatly needed services.

"While budget limitations are a strong factor, this does not necessitate a step backwards in a time when it is imperative that we move forward to provide an increase in the quality of education," he added.

The Committee warned that if their demands are not met, they will file a class action suit against the District. In addition, they would begin a recall campaign targeting those School Board members whom they felt responsible for the District's "mismanagement, insensitivity and discrimination" toward programs for minorities and disadvantaged students.

However, the Board refused to act on the demands, prompting the Committee to formally file the legal complaint with the Office of Civil Rights. Reyes expects that office "will uncover serious violations of students' rights to equal educational opportunity."

Protest Plans Mapped Out

Future plans for the Committee for Quality Education include a massive education campaign in the community via their recall campaign. The Committee is also adamant

in their stand that the quality of education in the District can be most effective "with a School Board willing to co-operate and include community and parental concerns into their decision-making process."

Background of the Controversy

The issue began last spring when the School Board decided in an executive session to eliminate a multi-cultural and a bilingual specialist position, plus the special projects coordinator, in preparation for the renewal of the District's funding by the Office of Bilingual Education for the fiscal year.

The Board decided without consulting the Consolidated District Advisory Group (CDAC) which is composed of District parents who are mandated to participate in the preparation of new proposals. When the advisory group learned of the Board's plans, they refused to approve the proposal prompting an investigation by the State Board of Education in Sacramento.

In August, an investigator met with the CDAC revealing

that if the Board's proposal passed, the Sweetwater Union High School District would have the smallest staffed bilingual education program in the entire state. Its office would have only a director and one specialist without any support staff to implement programs.

According to committee members, however, the investigation and its findings appeared to have no effect at all. When school resumed last September, the three individuals removed were assigned posts outside the office.

Nena Rattermanis, one of the specialists who were transferred, stated that "it is difficult to understand what the real commitment of the District is to bilingual and multi-cultural education."

Stan Levenson, Coordinator of special projects, stated that "without special programs, we are dooming children to failure and will perhaps make them suffer irreparable damage to their educational attainment."

Consistent History of Discriminatory Practices

The District has had a history of parent/community struggles. In 1977, the District was found not complying with the Statewide Lau Plan. After an investigation of the Office of Civil Rights, it was found in violation of Title VI for failure to provide adequate educational services to ensure non and limited English speaking students instructional programs to provide them with equal opportunity to the District's programs. The District was then required to develop and implement a specific compliance plan to eliminate existing discriminatory practices. The protestors indicated that the recent issue would be no different. □

Racist Actions Rise:

Seattle Filipinos Hit Cross-Burning

SEATTLE—The Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc. (FSCI) protested the growing trend of racist attacks in this city through a letter to the *Seattle Times* and the *Seattle Post Intelligencer*.

The letter was unanimously endorsed by its officers. Such action was prompted by a cross burning that occurred in the Central District, a black neighborhood, on Oct. 30, at the front gate of Mrs. Ellissia Leffall, an elderly black woman.

Leffall, a nurse, has lived at her house for over 23 years. She stated, "I thought the Klan was a thing of the past; not something that could exist today."

Leffall found the cross covered with partly burned rags, as she was about to leave for work at 6:00 a.m. that morning. She is a nurse at Virginia Mason Hospital, where she has worked for 17 years.

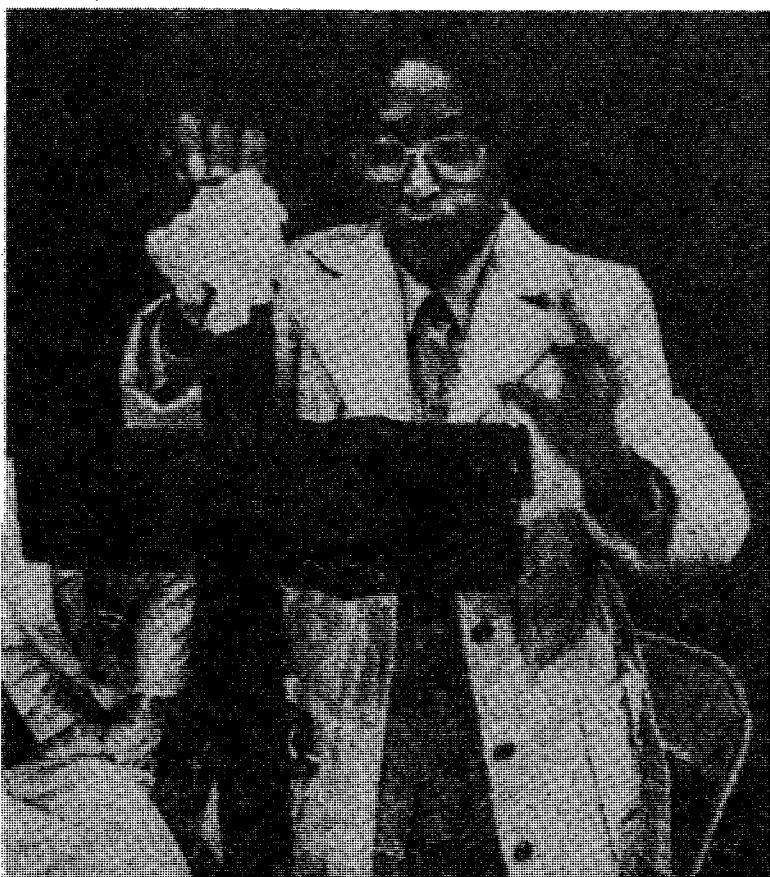
Oppose all Racist Attacks against Minorities!

Jacqueline Agtuca, an officer of FSCI and a member of the Seattle Anti-Klan Network, had urged the Filipino Council to respond to the incident.

"There is an alarming trend in the activities of the Ku Klux Klan nationwide. There is also a rise of Klan mentality among whites who may not be KKK members themselves," Agtuca stated.

She added that these activities and attitudes have grave implications for all minorities, including the Filipino community. "We should not only condemn such actions, but protest the growing police indifference towards complaints of minorities."

Agtuca was referring to the harassment which Mrs. Leffall and the neighborhood have consistently experienced. They live next to an exclusive upper-class white neighborhood in an area



Mrs. Leffall: "I thought the Klan was a thing of the past . . ."

where speculators are reportedly interested in building condominiums.

Agtuca also indicated that a civil lawsuit charging police brutality will soon be filed by Lynora Cale, a young black woman brutalized by two police officers who were conducting a "routine" traffic investigation.

Other cases she mentioned were the beating of Wardell Dixon, a black man, by Klan members; the opposition of the police guild to suspending three drunken off-duty police officers who used the middle of a black neighborhood as a firing range; and the four-month old struggle of the black community against the building of a police precinct station in the middle of their neighborhood.

"Although there is no evidence that the cross burning was the work of the Klan itself, it at least indicates the Klan mentality," Agtuca said. □

*Racist Textbooks in California Schools:***BOARD AXES REVIEW PROCESS**

In a move many fear will encourage the further proliferation of racist school textbooks, the California State Board of Education relaxed the legal compliance reviews of textbook materials for the state's public schools.

The Board's decision, based on the recommendations made last September by its Curriculum Frameworks and Instructional Materials Unit calls for reducing the legal compliance review of "supplementary materials" from 100% to 25%.

This means 75% of public school textbook materials submitted to the state will be automatically given its stamp of approval. The decision also exempts school library books and trade books from any legal compliance review from now on.

Minorities Up in Arms

"It is very disappointing," says Ms. Gloria Borris from

the Asian American for Community Involvement. "This move comes when almost none of the adopted textbooks in California complies with the Education Code. Now the burden is again on us—to fight for the accurate portrayal of minorities in textbooks," she added.

Minority communities and women's groups immediately protested the decision. Attempts were made to speak against the decision in the CSBE meeting held November 14 in Sacramento but only four out of several speakers from different groups and organizations were allowed to speak.

"It was an empty gesture from the Board to listen to the speakers," says Maxie Villones from the Ethnic Studies Department of the University of California, Davis. "The Board's arrogance indicates the state's desire to lessen its responsibility in providing

quality education for the people. Minorities, whites and women should have equal rights to quality education, and quality education includes the opportunities to develop the self-esteem and self-respect of minority children," Ms. Villones added.

A History of Struggle Against the CSBE

In 1976, a similar battle was waged by the Far West Convention Education Task Force against the CSBE regarding racist textbook materials. The FWCETF battled legal compliance panels, publishers, and the Board, by demanding that several history and social science textbooks reviewed by the Task Force be removed from the high school curriculum.

These textbooks were found to be only portraying American society as predominantly white, middle-class, Christian,

and male. Portrayals and histories of minorities and women were inaccurate, full of distortions, demeaning, and at best, omitted.

Ms. Lillian Galedo, member of the FWCETF and now a national staff member of the National Task Force for the Defense of Filipino Immigrant Rights says: "It was a difficult battle. Only two of the several books we studied, reviewed, and recommended for removal in the curriculum were dropped. The history of this country is a history of immigration and immigrants. Thus, the content and process of education should accurately portray the cultural and racial diversity of U.S. society."

Galedo also indicated that the state has chosen *not* to enforce compliance with the argument that if the code was strictly adhered to, there would be no materials available to instruct children with. Thus,

the dependency on supplementary materials.

Adding Insult to Injury

"But if supplementary materials were supposed to fill the void and deficiencies found in basic textbooks, why reduce their legal compliance status too?" queried Miss Borris after the hearing.

"If they should shoulder the burden of legal compliance for inadequate basic texts, they should therefore be totally reviewed!"

"The decision of the board is not only an insult to minorities and women but an added injury to the victims of existing racial problems in U.S. society. If there is anything that the Board should do, it is to increase its effort to ensure that the complete and accurate histories of minority peoples and women are taught in schools," she added. □

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DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL NEWS

An Analysis of the Reagan Presidency:

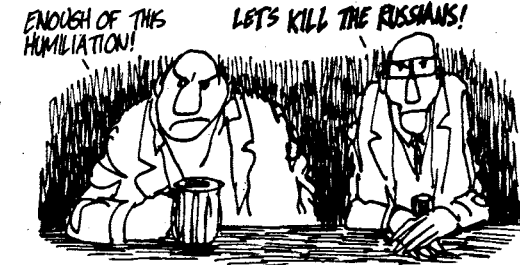
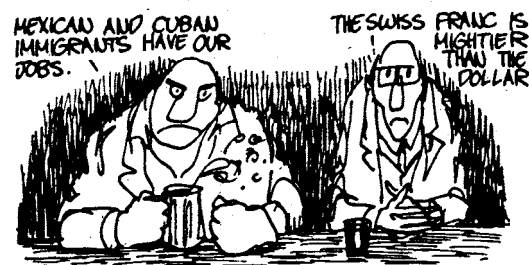
From Hollywood... Bad News for Pinoys

By Walter Yonn

Ronald Reagan has captured the presidency and the Republican Party has captured the Senate. Reagan and his rightwing constituency have come to power with a much-publicized platform whose racist and anti-foreign tone earned the official endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan. How will the Reagan presidency and the rise of the right wing affect the Filipino community?

The Filipino community is first of all an immigrant community. In the past several years, Filipinos have immigrated to the U.S. at an annual rate of nearly 35,000. At this rate, Filipinos will certainly catch the attention of the rightwing who has made it clear that in economic hard times, "real Americans" shouldn't have to compete with "foreigners" for jobs. Under the new administration there will most likely be more restrictions on immigration.

A particular target will be



the elderly Filipinos. This is because they have no value on the labor market and they serve as a key link for the subsequent petitioning of more family members such as sons and daughters.

Minority youths, including Filipinos, usually add to the family income or support themselves through school by working various jobs. Reagan's proposal to lower the

minimum wage for young people "to encourage employers to hire" will open up youth labor for more exploitation and drop young people's earning capacities.

While Reagan will call for a reduction of immigrants he will move to strengthen U.S. support of dictatorial regimes such as Marcos'. Ironically, such dictators aggravate the deteriorating economic and

political conditions that are the basic causes for the phenomenal exodus abroad of people seeking better opportunities and political conditions.

The Filipino community is also a minority community that has faced the historical problem of racism and discrimination. Because of this discrimination the community has been denied ac-

cess to more skilled and better paying jobs.

Reagan stands firmly against federal programs such as affirmative action, which reserves employment positions for minorities. Reagan would also be against federally-funded programs to assist the unemployed and underemployed, such as the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA).

Reagan proposes to reduce taxes by 10% each year over a three-year period, benefiting mainly the wealthy. At the same time he proposes to use larger portions of the remaining revenues to build up the military. This will only mean severe cuts in social programs. Specifically this will affect public clinics, senior citizens programs, child-care, public transportation, public schools, and low- and moderate-income housing projects.

For the Filipinos, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Blacks, and other minorities, Reagan's presidency is definitely not a blessing. There are only harder times ahead which call for harder struggles. □

Change is Everywhere... Zimbabwe Rebuilds

By Anne Meier and Jeanne Raisler

How are the government and people of Zimbabwe meeting the challenge of creating a new society?

This is the Time recently interviewed two representatives of Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Prosper Takawira just returned from a two-month visit home to Zimbabwe. Tembedza Chigovanyika heads the Bay Area chapter of ZANU. This is the Time can be reached at P.O. Box 11376, San Francisco, CA 94101.

Prosper, you grew up under the old Rhodesian regime, and just now you've been back for a family visit for the first time since the liberation. Could you tell us about your return?

I was witness to many things: change is everywhere. The most immediate difference you see is one line in the shops; there are no longer different queues for whites and Africans at the baker's. People can go everywhere for shopping, entertainment. Segregation is being ended in the most important areas, too. People are getting access to formerly restricted housing, jobs, health care, and education.

What are some of the changes that have benefitted the people since independence, especially in the major areas you have mentioned?

You can find more Africans in all kinds of jobs. And they are moving from clerical to administrative positions in places like the post office and banks. White employees are not fired, but as the country recovers from the war, new jobs are added and responsible positions are taken by Africans. The new Parliament has created a minimum wage of \$75 per month—this generally means doubling the average per-

son's wages. For the time being, rents in the townships have been frozen, say at \$20 per month, while somebody used to make \$40 and now gets \$75. People have got more money to spend on food and other needs. African teachers and other professionals now get as much as whites, but they are a small group. Across the board, though, the new general pay scales can't match former white ones enforced by exploitation.

Health services are now free for the average person, and health care is being extended to areas where people couldn't get it before. The government has started a program to train village health workers and build district clinics. Education, which Africans used to have to pay for, will be free for everyone. The schools are integrated, as are all services. Africans, including my sister, have been able for the first time to take apartments in the cities close to their jobs.

How are the white settlers in Zimbabwe reacting to the changes? Are the white people staying in the country? Is a multiracial society really possible?

Some whites left during and immediately after the war. But the policy of the new government has been to encourage whites to remain. Skilled whites' expertise is important to the development of Zimbabwe's economy and the government has not cut their salaries. They have not experienced the vengeance from Africans that the racist regime falsely predicted. Yes, there can be a multi-racial society. The war was bitter, but our enemies were not simply whites. You couldn't define our enemy by skin color. White settlers who want to make a go of it are trying to accept changes.

Changes in people's attitudes take time, but under the new conditions old ideas are breaking down.

What challenges does Zimbabwe face, and what are the goals of the ZANU government in this period?

ZANU's program is to transform the society and economy to a socialist one. The first steps are being taken. On the job, workers' rights are being entrenched and protected. Workers' committees are being formed in each business to resolve differences between management and employees. Workers are protected from being fired without good reason. Disputes can be appealed to the Ministry of Labor. The key thing is that the government is backing the workers in these issues, and actual exercise of power by the people is beginning.

Democratic elections are being held in November for local district councils to be responsible for development and reconstruction—roadbuilding, housing, and other local needs. People now have direct access to the political process. On all levels there is movement to bring power to the people.

The major areas of attention for the government in this stage are political consolidation, the security of the people and the country, and resettlement of the many refugees of the war—which includes questions of land, food, and jobs.

What are some of the difficulties at this time? The U.S. press has been reporting lots of violence, and sometimes the reports here make it sound as if Prime Minister Mugabe isn't going to really break with the foreign economic domination of Zimbabwe, and re-

turn the wealth of the country to its people.

There are major restrictions in Zimbabwe's constitution, and the Lancaster House agreement protected the white settlers and foreign investment as they developed under colonialism. We had to make some compromises which were not favorable to us. The government is limited in seizing the land or the assets of companies. During the constitutional talks, the British and U.S. promised aid for us to buy back private land, but they haven't come through on their pledge.

We see the constitution as transitional for the purposes of stabilizing the economy and our security—we will have the votes to abandon it when it is no longer needed. The risk of scrapping it now is a devastating economic and military attack, especially by South Africa. Stability gives us the opportunity to consolidate the government politically. Ultimately, our nation's well-being depends on the socialist mode, but we want to avoid biting off more than we can chew. Our strategy is to isolate our enemies one by one. We are now isolating the old colonial structure. Later we will be taking on the neo-colonialist and their allies.

As for the western media, it belittles the depth of the revolution in Zimbabwe. They try to split the alliance between progressive forces internationally by painting Mugabe as a reformist only, that being in power has made him change, that western influence has not lost out. The press here totally misrepresents Zimbabwe and our programs. There are still some terrorist incidents; there are lots of guns. But in the months since the government was installed, attacks have declined dramati-

cally. Things inside Zimbabwe were not so unsettled as they sound here when I read the newspaper.

What is the government's approach to large foreign corporations which operate in Zimbabwe, such as Union Carbide from the U.S., or Anglo-American, the South African company?

To challenge the multinationals now would be just rhetoric. We need to stabilize basic production in Zimbabwe to counter South Africa—which wants to prove that Zimbabwe cannot work, for instance, in food production.

The government does place restrictions on the corporations—minimum wage laws, no racial discrimination, unions, workers' councils, limitations on the export of profits. Basically, ZANU rejects the current economic structure. It is incompatible with our politics and the long-term well-being of the country and the people.

What about international pressure against changes toward socialism in Zimbabwe?

Zimbabwe must move forward very carefully because too much internal dispute or confusion gives South Africa an excuse to move in. We feel the U.S. is moving to the right and will be much freer in its support of South African designs on the region. The U.S., particularly under Reagan, wants the whole Southern African region in a position where South Africa can dictate the terms of what goes.

Finally, no matter how difficult it may be, Zimbabwe is committed to the liberation of the whole region, for we cannot completely achieve our goals without the liberation of South Africa and Namibia. □

STATUS REPORT:

NPA IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Where does the New People's Army stand in year 1980? Even the Marcos regime, while downplaying the significance of the people's revolutionary movement and its armed wing, acknowledges that the NPA has grown.

The following report on the current state of the NPA is reprinted from the Communist Party's *Ang Bayan*.

- We have come a long way from the time we started out with a few men and arms in several towns of Tarlac and Pampanga in 1969. We passed the stage of establishing our initial fronts and guerrilla forces, and of extending armed struggle to the strategic parts of the archipelago. We have fulfilled the basic requisites for the steadfast and faster advance of guerrilla warfare all over the country, in almost all the regions outside Manila-Rizal.

- We now have 26 guerrilla fronts in 11 regions outside Manila-Rizal. Among these, 13 are relatively large, covering from 12 to 33 towns; six are medium-sized, covering from eight to 11 towns; and seven are relatively small. Among the latter, six cover from five to seven towns, while a newly opened one extends over three towns.

- Our guerrilla fronts are well positioned in strategic parts of the archipelago. There are four in northern Luzon, seven in central Luzon, two in southern Luzon, seven in the Visayas, and six in Mindanao. Altogether, they cover a total of 4,000 barrios in 300 towns, in 40 provinces.

- Our guerrilla fronts are firmly established not only in mountainous and hilly areas, but also on the plains and in coastal areas; in many places



The NPA in Samar: In the last four years the number of NPA guerrillas increased by 100%. (Alihani Photo)

they extend to town centers and cities. This represents a great advance from the previous condition when most of our fronts were limited to mountainous and remote areas. At present, we are able to effectively combine the advantages of favorable terrain with the advantages of areas with bigger populations and access to communication

lines, for the rapid advance of guerrilla warfare and the revolutionary mass movement.

- Most of our guerrilla fronts are becoming consolidated as a result of the spread and development of mass organizations, the building and strengthening of the Party organization, the expansion of our guerrilla forces, advances in various types of

mass campaigns, and the annihilation of the enemy troops and informers. Guerrilla bases and selected areas within extensive guerrilla zones have been established or are being established. Although often they are small, our guerrilla bases are reliable operational centers and rear areas for political and military work. From these, the surrounding guerrilla zones are systematically consolidated.

- All our guerrilla fronts have passed through and withstood enemy campaigns and operations. Many have withstood two or more large enemy campaigns involving 1,000 up to 7,000 fascist troops and lasting several months and even years. Of the present guerrilla fronts, five were established before martial law was imposed, 15 in 1973-75, and six from 1977 to early 1979.

- The forces of the people's army have reached company strength in most of our guerrilla fronts. In advanced fronts, if we so desire, we can concentrate up to two companies of full-time guerrillas. In relatively weak guerrilla fronts, our forces make up at least one guerrilla platoon in each front. In general, however, our guerrilla forces are usually spread out in squads and platoons.

- In the last four years, the number of full-time guerrillas increased by 100 percent, while high-powered rifles increased by 200 percent. Our guerrilla forces are again rapidly increasing in size and strength. From 1973 to 1976, there was a slower increase in firepower, although the number of fighters in the people's army continued to grow. This was the result of losses sustained

due to large enemy campaigns, and to errors due mainly to lack of experience. Another important reason was our decision to hold back military operations in many newly opened fronts in order to attend to the more decisive task of arousing and organizing the people.

- At present, our guerrilla forces are able to give more and more time and attention to training, planning, and launching military operations. Many units are gradually being freed from the heavy responsibilities entailed by work in the barrios and localities. Full-fledged guerrilla units which can carry out more frequent and relatively large military operations are now being formed. Last year alone, tactical offensives were launched in 14 of our guerrilla fronts.

- Our guerrilla fronts have a combined population of more than 10 million. We effectively reach more than half of the people here, and they support the revolutionary movement in various ways. The core of this mass base consists of some 40,000 mass activists and some 800,000 active members of the revolutionary mass organizations.

- We have a long way to go in our people's war. Nevertheless, our revolutionary armed struggle is already an important force playing a decisive role in the fulfillment of the Filipino people's national and democratic aspirations. Although it cannot as yet shake the enemy's entire power structure, our armed struggle is already weakening him, intensifying his crisis, making it harder for him to build up strength, and blocking some of his major schemes. □

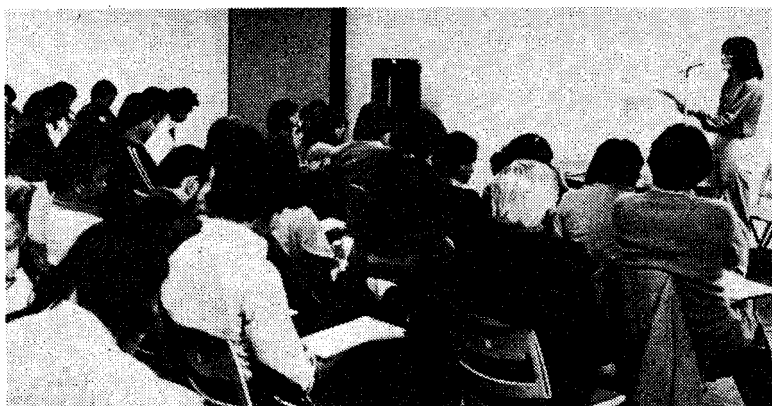
New Philippine Support Group Forms

BERKELEY — Twenty-five delegates of the former Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) from seven major cities met on October 31 to launch the Philippine Solidarity Network (PSN).

The new nationwide organization "opposes U.S. intervention in the Philippines and supports the struggle of the Filipino people for freedom and democracy."

According to Elaine Elinson, the PSN national coordinator, the group was founded for two reasons:

"First," she explained, "recognizing that the U.S. is moving rapidly into a period of increasing militarization and forceful domination of Third World countries, we see the need for a strong solidarity organization to oppose U.S. intervention in the Philippines. With the upcoming presidency of the hawkish Ronald Reagan, it is certain that we will see an even more aggressive defense of U.S.



Elaine Elinson, National Coordinator of newly-formed Philippine Support Network addresses recent AMLC conference. (AK Photo)

corporate and military interests in the Philippines and throughout the world.

"Secondly, because of serious division in the past year and a half in the former FFP, we feel the need to launch a new organization with a clear political purpose in order to meet our goals," she added.

Challenging Current Political Realities

The FFP was formed in

1973 as an immediate response to the imposition of martial law in the Philippines. Over the years, it conducted major campaigns directed at both the U.S. government and the broader public—on political prisoners, U.S. aid to Marcos, U.S. bases in the Philippines, etc.

As U.S. foreign policy began to shift to a more openly aggressive posture, and U.S. support for the Marcos dictatorship further consolidat-

ed with the signing of the renegotiated U.S.-Philippine Bases Agreement in Jan. 1979, the FFP had to re-examine its activities and goals to meet the challenge of current political realities.

Opposing Right-Wing Militarism

Recognizing this turn to the right, the founding statement of the Philippine Solidarity Network explains the importance of solidarity work, especially in this period:

"The turn toward a more militaristic policy abroad has been accompanied by an upsurge in right-wing jingoism at home. In the U.S., we are witnessing a return to cold war hysteria fostered by the ruling elite. War and aggressive 'patriotism' have always been used as a traditional antidote by a troubled elite to defuse domestic crises.

"We believe that the American people must develop a broad movement to oppose

rising U.S. militarism. We believe that the U.S. and Filipino people share a solidarity of interests because we confront the same oppressive system. We also believe that the movement in solidarity with the Philippines can build its strength by linking up with the progressive concerns of the American people and lending them an international perspective."

Labor Team Forming

Following the tradition of the former FFP, the PSN will be launching major educational campaigns. It is gathering labor resolutions condemning U.S. support of the Marcos dictatorship.

In connection with this project, the PSN is forming a labor team which will link up with the labor movement in the Philippines in January to investigate labor conditions.

PSN chapters are currently exerting pressure on the Marcos government to release political prisoners. □