

Ang KATIPUNAN

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National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



Nurses, Supporters Await Judge's Ruling

NARCISO-PEREZ RELEASED ON BAIL

Story on page 8



Esther Simpson, of the Chicago Support Group; Jun Narciso, P.I.'s brother, and Ludy Patel of Michael Keeso Hospital display the petitions signed by 30,000 supporters across the country. This impressive demonstration of support for the two nurses was presented to Judge Pratt Nov. 2, when the motion for a mistrial and

acquittal was heard. A decision is expected at the end of Nov. Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez recently returned home on \$75,000 bail after 90 days of psychiatric testing at the Women's Federal Penitentiary in Virginia. If the conviction is not overturned, the two may face life imprisonment. [AK photos]

MOST ARRESTS SINCE MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Marcos Unleashes Crackdown

By BERNARD WIDEMAN
New Asia News Agency, Nov. 4, 1977

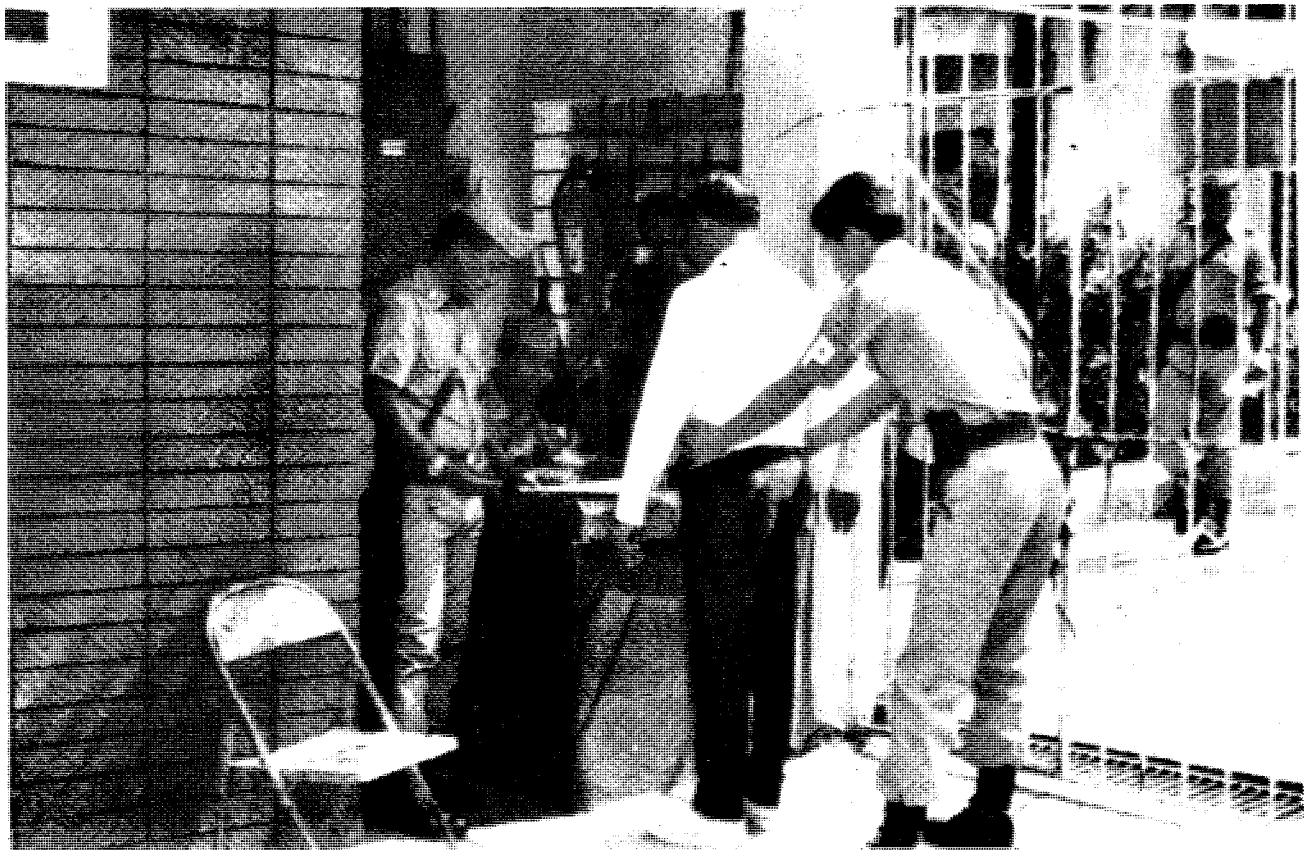
MANILA (NAN) — The room was a small cubicle with three desks and a half dozen folding chairs. On one wall was a large poster of a blonde nude. From time to time, young men with beer bellies and pistols tucked into their waistbands came in or out with reports marked "Secret" or "Confidential."

It was one of the offices of Manila's military intelligence. Various called M-2 (intelligence division of the Metrocom-Metropolitan Command), MIU (Military Intelligence Unit), and MISG (Military Intelligence and Security Group), this office, and the others in the barbed-wire enclosed compound, is where the military plots its tactics against those who do not support martial law. It was in this complex of offices where Trinidad Herrera was interrogated and tortured last April. The intelligence complex is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Rolando Abadilla, who has cited numerous times for having abused political prisoners.

GIVE UP YOUR SON

On this particular day, Oct. 26, a gently-smiling lieutenant in civilian clothes was sitting behind one of the desks. He spoke softly to the old lady sitting opposite him, "Are you ready to give up your son?"

She didn't answer because she was hard of hearing. Instead, her son's lawyer asked for the warrant of arrest. It was stamped "secret," dated Oct. 17 and signed by Defense Sec. Juan Ponce Enrile. It ordered the arrest of Behn Cervantes on



charges that "he may have committed, is committing, or is about to commit acts tending to undermine national security and public order." Specifically, it noted that he had taken part in political seminars on March 12 and May 1, and that he was "active in cultural presentations."

(continued on page 10)

Detainee being frisked prior to incarceration and interrogation. Scores have been arrested by regime over last four months.

Behind Bautista's 'Murder'—AFP Slaughter 700 Civilians

see page 6

More Killings in Lucena Reported see page 3

Newsom Takes U.S. Post in R.P. see page 4

Blue Cross Workers Reject Latest Offer see page 8

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Editorial

You Can Imprison a Revolutionary-- But Not the Revolutionary Movement



*Our movement
is the mortal creature with a head,
that dies when severed at a neck
It is a living organism
that grows and multiplies
by fission and by fusion
It is the most potent and
consequently the most
The movement is not a harvest of seeds
It is a living plant that bears branches and fruit
Pick its fruit and it grows again
Our leaders are the fruit of a plant
Whose seed was among the people
The people are a rich soil
What does not grow among the people?
And in this climate of heat
that is a revolutionary period
will not the fruits be in profusion?
— A Philippine Revolutionary, 1968*

Joint Statement of the International Association of Filipino Patriots [IAFP]
and the Union of Democratic Filipinos [KDP]

Jose Maria Sison has been captured by the fascist Marcos dictatorship. Known as Amado Guerrero, chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Sison is the foremost revolutionary leader in the Philippines today. For the last 10 years, he has been number one on the regime's wanted list, the most hated—and feared—enemy of the Marcos government. He gained this distinction because he both articulated and translated into action the Filipino people's desire for social revolution and national independence. With his persistence, revolutionary convictions and tenacity in struggle, Sison has, more than any other Filipino, turned into a living reality in the Philippines the historic truth that the masses, and the masses alone, are the true makers of history.

His contributions to the development of the Filipino people's democratic revolution have been profound and far-reaching. Prior to his going underground in 1967, Sison was in the forefront of the progressive nationalist movement, instrumental in building patriotic organizations like MAN (Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism). Respected for his uncompromising and penetrating view of Philippine history, Sison became a leading proponent of the anti-imperialist analysis and strategy for Philippine society, which later came to be known as the National Democratic Program.

As founder of the militant youth mass organization, KM [Kabataang Makabayan or Nationalist Youth], he exposed before the eyes of the nation the role of U.S. imperialism as the main obstacle towards the country's development, stripping bare its interlocking interests with the feudal landlords and the Filipino capitalists. He played a leading role in mobilizing the broad masses of Filipino people against these evils, organizing protests and demonstrations around popular issues like U.S. bases in the Philippines and U.S. stranglehold of Philippine economy.

However, his most serious crime, from the point of view of the U.S. imperialist and its local reactionary allies was the role he played in the rectification and re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in 1968. Prior to its reestablishment, the CPP, under the corrupt and opportunist leadership of the Lava-Tarucs, had lost the influence and prestige which it gained during the anti-Japanese struggle in the 1930s.

As chairman of the reestablished Party, Sison undertook a comprehensive class analysis and strategy for revolution, which is contained in the historic document **Philippine Society and Revolution** (PSR). Before the fascist coup in 1972, PSR became the most carefully read and discussed book in the Philippines.

Along with Dante and other Filipino revolutionaries, Sison was responsible for regrouping and reorienting the people's army, the Huks, which had degenerated into banditry. Today, under the leadership of the re-established CPP, the New People's Army (NPA) has transformed the political situation dramatically in the countryside. From a small and poorly-armed band operating in one province, the NPA has expanded to thousands of guerrillas operating in all regions of the country, enjoying wide popular support, striking terror into the hearts of the despotic landlords and frustrating the regime's army.

More recently, Sison has made his latest theoretical contribution to the Philippine revolution with his brilliant analysis of Philippine economic, political, cultural, and geographical conditions in his **Specific Characteristics of Our People's War**. Summing up the accumulated experience of the NPA in the last five years since martial law, this work adds to the developing body of revolutionary theory in the Philippines. It is of special significance in illuminating the revolutionary movements fighting imperialism in a small, archipelagic countries, with no friendly borders, like the Philippines.

With his vast contributions to the Filipino people's movement, is it any wonder then that the dictator Marcos did not sleep a wink in his efforts to hound and capture his mortal enemy?

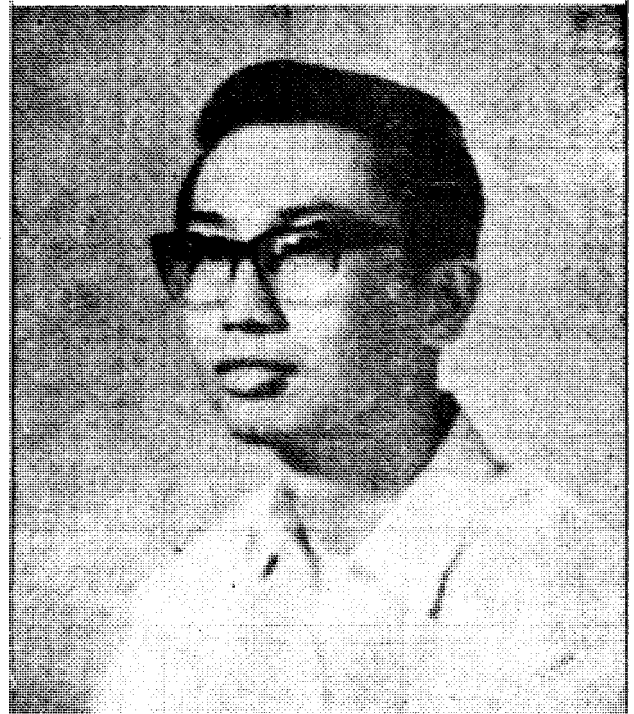
Despite Sison's arrest, the regime will find that it will not be able to breathe any easier. No doubt Marcos will once again proclaim that he has broken the back of the revolution, just as he did upon the capture of Commander Dante, Victor Corpus, and Jose Luneta, top members of the CPP. But like a man who cried wolf once too often, none will take this claim seriously. The Filipino masses have seen that with every arrest, the CPP, the NPA, and the resistance movement in general replenishes its ranks, grows larger, stronger and more organized than before, inflicting heavier blows on the fascist forces. For every people's soldier it murders, ten more arise; for every activist it captures, twenty more take the place.

So too with the capture of Sison. Although his captivity will cause a dislocation in the leading circles of the revolutionary movement, the movement itself will continue to advance. And this is because of Sison's theoretical contributions and organizational skills which have provided the proper orientation and forged the collective leadership necessary for the revolution to continue and expand. The movement will survive and thrive for it has taken deep root among the masses. We, in the KDP, are confident that it cannot be otherwise.

Over the last five years, the CPP has steadily gained influence and prestige as it increasingly proves itself to be the vanguard force in leading the Filipino people in their long struggle for genuine independence and democracy. This is an undeniable fact, attested to by all patriotic Filipinos from all walks of life, communists

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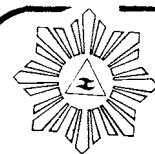
REGIME ARRESTS JOSE MA. SISON



Jose Maria Sison, chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), was arrested by troops of the Marcos dictatorship Nov. 10. Popularly known as Amado Guerrero, the Party leader was seized in San Fernando City, La Union province, located some 200 miles north of Manila.

Also captured with Sison was his wife and three other persons. Official announcement of the arrest was delayed by the regime until Nov. 19, when Pres. Marcos called a news conference in Manila to break the news. Official reports of Sison's arrest had circulated earlier that week and had also reported that the CPP chairman had suffered torture at the hands of the government.

Leading the government campaign to capture Sison was Gen. Romeo Gatan, who was also responsible for last year's capture of New People's Army (NPA) head Bernabe Buscayno, known as Commander Dante. Sison, who had been underground for the past 10 years, was viewed as such a threat to the regime that his capture or death carried a P250,000 reward (\$45,000). □



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Buod ng mga Balita
(Gist of the News)

Black Market in 'GI' Babies

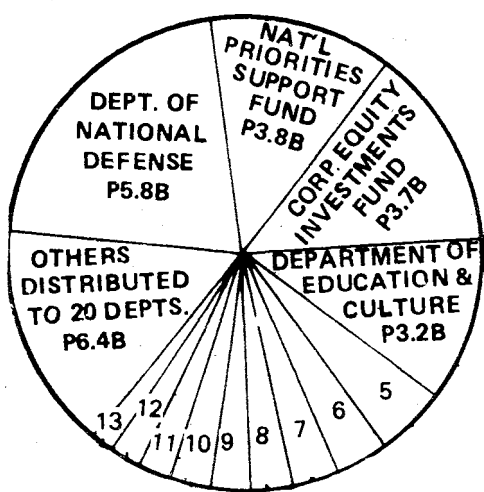
A thriving market in babies, mostly born out of wedlock between Filipina mothers and American servicemen was reported recently. According to the **Bulletin Today**, abandoned GI babies in Angeles City, home of the huge U.S. Clark Air Base, were being sold to many childless couples for as little as 150 pesos each.

The Department of Social services said the penalty for selling or abandoning children to other people for cash is one-month imprisonment or 200 pesos fine, or both at the court's discretion.

The Department's offices in Angeles City said a reception and study center has been set up in the town to receive abandoned, neglected, or dependent children and to conduct investigations of their cases and take appropriate action.

No statistics are available on the number of racially-mixed babies being peddled in Angeles. (Agence France Presse). □

National Budget Approved, Military Gets Increase



The defense department enjoys the lion's share of the new national government budget for 1978. Defense is allotted P5.84 billion or over 20 per cent of the whole budget while the Department of Education and Culture has P3.19 and Health P1 billion.

Pres. Marcos recently approved a P28.6 billion government budget, appropriating P5.8 billion for military spending. The allocation represents the biggest item of the budget or 20 per cent of total government spending, up by two per cent over last year's 18 per cent.

The enlargement of military spending runs counter to government plans to cut defense expenditures by eight per cent in 1981 and is another manifestation of the regime's inescapable military crisis.

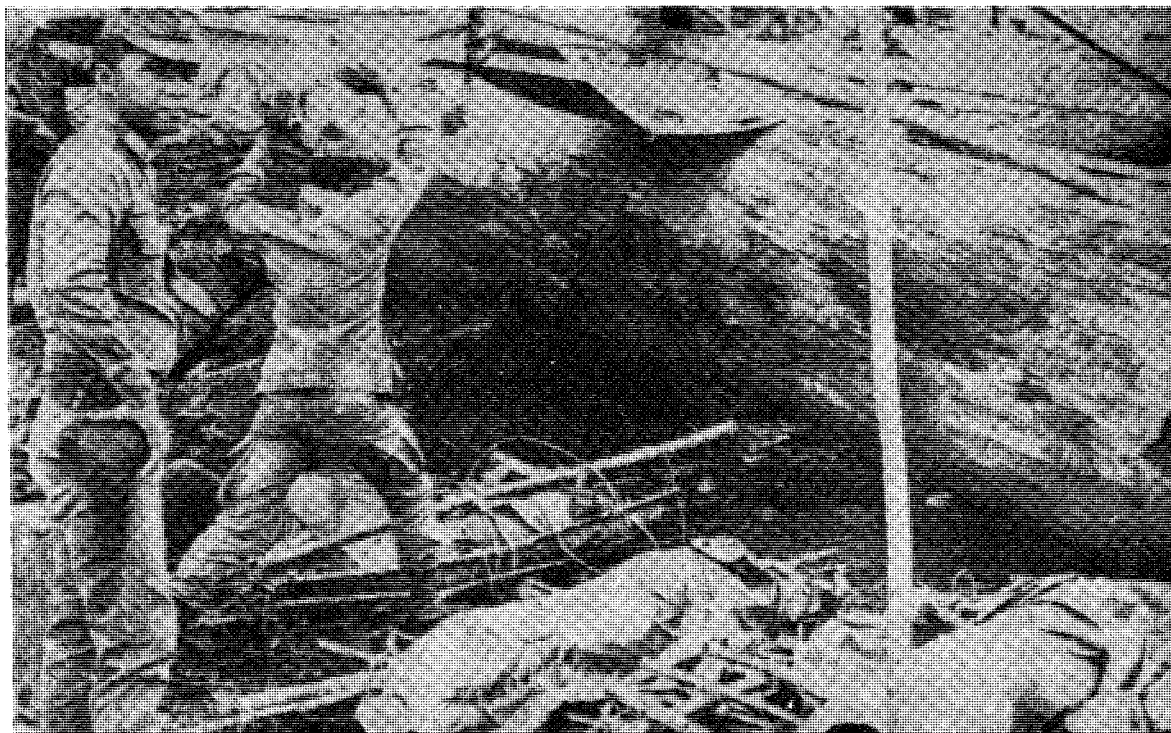
Other top items of the budget include the National Priorities Support Fund which adjusts and finances government spending for inflation and the Corporation Equity Investment Fund, which is meant to boost lagging private investment. □

Hotel Fire Kills 42

Candles lit during a power blackout may have caused the fire that swept through the Hotel Filipinas on Nov. 14, killing 42 persons, mostly tourists from the U.S., Canada, Japan, and Europe. Fire Marshall, Francisco Agudon predicted a toll of at least 50 dead. He said firemen had seen bodies in the burned-out shell as they battled the fire. An estimated 188 persons were registered in the hotel, a four-building complex. Hotel owner, Jose Cobarrubias, said all but 100 of the rooms were gutted.

The fire was reportedly fanned by typhoon winds, which caused the power blackout. □

**KIN OF MISSING DETAINEES HARRASSED
GOV'T MASSACRE IN LUCENA**



Casualties in a PC-NPA encounter in 1972. Even non-combatants are now subject to the Army's annihilationist policy.

Lucena City continues to be the death capital of the Southern Tagalog region. According to informed sources, two women were publicly executed, gang-land style in the marketplace last October. Soldiers sprayed the victims with bullets, oblivious to the presence and safety of shoppers. A month earlier, seven bodies of missing political prisoners were recovered from a common grave in Lucena City Public Cemetery. Military reports claimed that the seven were members of the New People's Army, and were killed in a clash in Mauban, Quezon (see **Ang Katipunan**, Nov. 1-15).

Meanwhile, relatives of the five other missing prisoners have met harrassments and deception in their search for the bodies or whereabouts of their missing relatives.

It is feared that the other five still unaccounted for, may have suffered the same fate. Recent reports reaching **Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas (BMP)**, however, said that one of the women in the group, Jessica Sales of the University of the Philippines, Los Banos, was spotted somewhere in Manila in the custody of military operatives. The report has yet to be confirmed.

Should the information be

accurate, the chances are, the five may still be alive and hidden in military "safe-houses." Other sources, however, take the dimmer view that they were also killed.

Reporting on the incident, **Ang Bayan**, official publication of the Communist Party of the Philippines said: "The latest barbarity of the Marcos regime gives undeniable proof that it has launched a massacre policy in a desperate effort to stem the tide of the revolutionary movement." In the Southern Tagalog region in particular, shoot-to-kill orders face arrested or captured "subversives." □

**Barrio Youth Victim--
Torture then Murder**

On Oct. 25, Renato Drasan of Barrio Pallagao, Baggao, Cagayan became the latest victim of the Marcos military's policy to torture and murder suspected subversives. Drasan and the Bulay brothers of the same barrio, were arrested and severely tortured by members of the 20th Infantry Division of the Philippine Army on Oct. 24. The object of their arrest was to make them

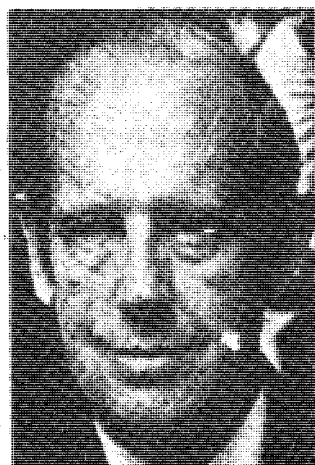
admit to the murder of three landowners who were killed a year before. Concerned citizens of the barrio marched to the military camp the next day to inquire about the youths. By then, however, Drasan was already dead, bearing signs of torture, such as Armalite marks on his buttocks and forehead. Meanwhile, the Bulay brothers were forced to admit the crimes and signed a

prepared confession.

For a year now, Bo. Pallagao has been terrorized by the military to flush out NPA fighters and their supporters. Last March 20 houses were burned by suspected military arsonists, in an attempt to relocate barrio folk and deprive the NPA of a base area. The barrio and its surrounding areas are known to be a "hot bed" of resistance to martial law rule. □

BASE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR ARRIVES



New U.S. Ambassador David Newsom begins negotiations on bases, mutual defense, and economic relations. [PN photo]

The much-awaited new U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, David Newsom, was sworn in last Oct. 26, and departed immediately for Manila to prepare for renewed talks between the Philippine and U.S. governments.

Newsom, 59, a native of Richmond, California, has been with the State Department since 1947. He served as Ambassador to Libya from 1965 to 1969, then was named Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. He stepped down from that position in 1974 when then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger accused

tiations broke down last year, when Marcos rejected a five-year \$1 billion military and economic aid package. Marcos was said to be holding out for a pure rental agreement.

R.P. COMMANDERS FOR U.S. BASES

The two panels reached a preliminary agreement to install Philippine commanders on all U.S. military bases and to delineate sections used exclusively by American forces from those used by Filipinos.

Negotiations have not yet dealt with the more delicate

him of not being tough enough on the Russians in Africa. After that, he was appointed Ambassador to Indonesia from 1974 to 1977.

Experience in another ASEAN country with a military regime may prove useful to the new Ambassador to the R.P. He is faced with the task of negotiating agreements on U.S. bases, mutual defense and economic relations.

Negotiating teams, headed respectively by Ambassador Newsom and Philippine Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile, last Nov. 16 resumed talks on the U.S. bases. Nego-

matter of the amount and form of U.S. compensation. The group also plans to discuss renewal of the mutual defense pact between the two countries and the setting up of a Defense Consulative System. Further talks are planned on replacing the lapsed Laurel-Langley economic agreement.

The low-key Newsom is expected to be more effective at convincing his Philippine counterparts to embrace U.S. proposals than the flashy and abrasive Sullivan whose manner often alienated Marcos' officials in spite of their essential agreement on policies. □

National Minorities Victimized

LANDGRABBING, OPPRESSION IN SOUTH ON RISE

Adapted from BMP

While the Muslim Filipinos in Mindanao fight a Vietnam-type war against the Marcos authoritarian government, cruel exploitation and oppression of cultural minorities and barely-disguised theft of their ancestral lands continue unabated in that region.

In the forefront of landgrabbing activities are big agro-industrial corporations like the Philippine Packing Corp., the Bukidnon Sugar Corp., the Menzi Corp., U.P. Basilan Land Grant Corp., and B.F. Goodrich Co.

Participating in the rapacious grabbing of lands are ranchers, like the Bueno Ranch which is owned by a Marcos crony, timber companies such as the Calinan Timber Co. and industrial firms like the Kawasaki Steel Corp.

The Presidential Assistant on National Minorities (PANAMIN), while pretending to champion cultural minority rights, actually smooths the path of the exploitative interests, bribes tribal leaders and their followers to accept settlement in reservations and attempts to divide and create animosities among the different cultural minority groups.

Another tool of the government in exploiting the southern minorities has been the Masagana 99 program. Hundreds of Muslim farmers—like their Christian counterparts—have been cajoled into signing up for huge loans, of which they have received only a small percentage. Many face imprisonment for failing to pay amortization.

MINORITIES AIR GRIEVANCES

A broad group representing 17 major cultural communities of Mindanao and Sulu, in an effort to define their common grievances and solve them together, last year called attention to the "ever-growing number of landless poor" in the region,



No minority group is free from PANAMIN influence: southern minority group with PANAMIN-donated radio [left] [Weber/Chronicle photo]. Manda Elizalde visits T'bolis [right] [National Geographic photo]

citing:

- Oppression by the Bukidnon Sugar Company of the Manobos in Paitan.
- Manipulation of the Klagans in Malungon, South Cotabato by affiliates of the Davao Sugar Central.
- Landgrabbing by Philippine Packing Corp. in San Roque, Sumilao, Bukidnon of the farmlands of both native Bukidnons and lowland settlers.
- The exploitation of the Menzi Corp., U.P. Basilan Land Grant Corp. and B.F. Goodrich Co. of the native Yakans and lowland employees on the island of Basilan.
- The dispossession of the inhabitants of Villaneuva, Misamis Oriental and the projected pollution of Macahala Bay by the Kawasaki Steel Corp.

GOVERNMENT ABUSES

Different members of minority groups testified personally to government abuses.

Agustin Mningula, a Tiruray from Upi, North Cotabato: "There are 49 barrios in Upi but one half of these are abandoned. Barrios Lebac, Tran and

Pandang are no-man's land. Civilians are scared to go back to their lands for assurance of security by the military is unstable."

Coy Macarban, Maguindanao from Pagadian City: "The Masagana 99 is a big problem. The government is "masagana" but the people 'na 99." (Masagana — bountiful; 99 — cheated).

Raymundo Cerdan, Ata delegate from Tagum, Davao del Norte: "There are five tribes in Tagum . . . They barely reach the minimum standard of living and hardly can they have three full meals a day."

Piang Albar, Tausug Muslim from Jolo: "The one big problem is the unnecessary presence of the military which causes tension among the people. They abuse Christians and Muslims to their hearts' content. The military men confine themselves in towns where there are no rebels. They don't dare go out of town."

As the minorities testify, the so-called Land of Promise, Mindanao, has been turned into a land of death and devastation for its original inhabitants by the Marcos regime. □

FIRST HAND ACCOUNT

San Francisco Chronicle Confirms FM Regime Crisis



San Francisco Chronicle correspondent Tom Weber has confirmed the growing crisis of the Marcos regime. Above, MNLF fighters stand ready against the latest Marcos offensive.

In an exclusive series of first-hand reports on the Philippines, the San Francisco Chronicle confirms an undeniable reality—the Marcos regime is sinking ever more deeply into crisis.

Written by Chronicle foreign correspondent, Tom Weber—in the past an open supporter of Marcos' "smiling martial law"—the series discusses the MNLF struggle for autonomy and the New People's Army's fight for national liberation.

Weber reports that the Marcos regime "will crumble 'within 18 months'" unless "he [Marcos] can come up with a big supply of money and military hardware to combat both the MNLF and the NPA." Weber emphasizes that, "This is not speculation: it comes from loyal Marcos supporters in both the government and the military."

Weber notes that the most serious crisis at present is the regime's conflict with the MNLF, and he quotes Marcos' admission that as many as

50,000 civilians have been killed in the five years the war has been going on.

The Philippine government, says Weber, "is using nearly 60 per cent of its total military force [against the MNLF] and it still cannot stop the rebels. It is no longer a secret," he adds, "that the government in 1973 lost most of its graduating class from the Philippine Military Academy. The MNLF wiped them out along with between 10,000 and 20,000 military regulars."

"THIS IS ANOTHER VIETNAM"

Marcos and his generals insist that they have both the MNLF and the NPA on the run, "but a member of the intelligence community told me that Manila had already lost the south and the National Liberation Front, along with the New People's Army, has taken over control of large areas in Mindanao, . . . When I told him of the optimism

expressed by both the military and the government in Manila, he said: 'Bullshit. This is another Vietnam.'"

Weber also debunks government claims that "no war or revolution is going on here," saying, "I found that all I had to do was board any southbound plane at the Manila airport and after an hour, land anywhere I could and find myself right in the middle of a savage civil war." In Samar, adds Weber, the NPA "controls the roads and the barrios."

Describing his Mindanao tour with a five-man Egyptian fact-finding team, Weber says "Our first stop was Tawi-Tawi. There were 18 of us on tour and we were welcomed by 23 jeeps with four men in each one armed with side arms and machine guns and were escorted into town with a tank in front and one behind our procession. The area surrounding the airport was pocked with shell holes. It looked as though we landed in the middle of a war."

"EVERY AREA IS HOSTILE TERRITORY"

"How can this be?" Weber asked Marcos during a Malacanang interview. The answer: "Every area is already hostile territory. You never know when you will be attacked."

During that same interview, Marcos revealed his utter disdain for Muslim Filipinos, saying, "These people who are fighting in the MNLF may not even understand Islam. Let us be frank about it. They talk about Islam, but that is a lot of hogwash."

During another interview, Tham Manjoorsa, aide to the MNLF's Chairman, Nur Misuari, insisted that there are 5.5 million Muslims in the Philippines as opposed to the government figure of 2.2 million. "This is statistical genocide," he adds.

Abdurasat Asani, director of the MNLF's foreign relations, closed the interview with a comment on Marcos' New Society:

"The New Society of President Marcos has broken one kind of oligarchy and built another. That is our view, and in fact, he has not only built another but has turned it into a dictatorship that controls not only the people themselves but also the wealth of the nation without respect for the democratic rights of the Filipino people." □

Mindanao Agribusiness—Part II

FARMWORKERS 'TREATED LIKE PRISONERS'



Del Monte workers suffer harsh working conditions and work for as little as \$1.50 a day.

This is the second installment in a three-part series on the oppressive conditions of agricultural workers on the giant pineapple and banana plantations which have come to dominate much of Mindanao. In the last section, the two authors, who recently returned from a visit to Mindanao, described the inhuman working conditions of laborers in the pineapple plantations and canneries operated by Del Monte in Bukidnon. — Editor

By FRANCES FORD LAPPE and
ELEANOR McCALLIE

While Marcos talks of redistributing land to tenants, what we learned is that the control of the land in the Philippines is moving in the opposite direction — toward greater concentration. The recent banana boom in southern Mindanao tells the story.

U.S. investors in banana production are Del Monte, which is the largest, Dole and Chiquita (United Fruit Co.). Beginning in the late 1960's, these corporations sought out wealthy Filipino landowners willing to shift to banana production to supply the lucrative Japanese market. (One banana in Japan costs 25¢.)

In contrast to its pineapple operations, for which the corporation runs its own plantations, for banana production Del Monte simply contracts with a local producer. The corporation supplies everything: credit, packing house, technical and managerial advice, marketing. The Filipino producer manages the land and the labor. But in order to meet the production contracts offered by the multinationals, the producers have had to acquire more and more land.

INTIMIDATION TACTICS

The tactics used in amassing more land were quite simple. If they rented land, banana contractors merely told the tenants to get off. Independent farmers were offered from \$50 to \$70 per hectare per year for the use of their land. A payment was

given to the poor peasant farmer in a lump sum — in advance. Then, after the advance had been spent, the would-be banana producer returned to say that the advance payment had really been a loan. And this loan was now due with interest. The intimidated peasant, too poor to repay, was forced to sell his land for very little.

Through such methods, 22 plantations, eight of them contracted to Del Monte, have together amassed 56,000 acres of prime agricultural land to produce bananas. The irony is that this land is now overproducing — so much so that 30 or 40 per cent of the bananas produced are actually dumped to avoid glutting the market and lowering prices.

This same land, now producing for export and for discard, used to grow coconut, corn, abaca and rice, mostly for local consumption.

The contract growers also persuaded the small holders to give up their land by offering them a "better life" as plantation workers. Actually, only a small percentage of the displaced farmers have found plantation jobs. Many struggle to survive as pedicab drivers, stevedores and in other low-wage, insecure jobs.

"BETTER LIFE" — A MYTH

And the "better life" promised by the contract growers turned out to be survival and no more. The living conditions of the banana workers appeared much worse than those of Del Monte's pineapple workers we saw up north in the model plantation, Camp Philips. For those lucky enough to get housing, it turned out to be barracks with bunks stacked three high, or attached, crowded bungalows.

Managers, of course, enjoy attractive homes and other amenities like a club house, tennis courts, a pleasant noon-time meal overlooking the plantation.

Wages for workers average about \$1.50 a day but to supply a family of six people with sufficient rice

would require one-half to two-thirds of a day's wage. Such meager wages add up to about one per cent of the retail price of a banana in Japan.

The workers have no control over their hours. When the bananas are ready to be picked, work goes on until the job is done. That can mean 12 to 16 hours a day for more than a week at a time. On the other hand, when the fruit is not ready, the workers must sit and wait, earning nothing.

HAZARDS TO THE WORKER — PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL

On one Del Monte-contracted plantation we visited, the packing house workers were paid on a team piece-work basis. The more boxes of bananas your team packs, the more money you each receive. Such piece work schemes put workers under tremendous speed pressure and alienate them from each other. The slower workers are mercilessly taunted: "Watch out for the cobwebs! Your bananas are ripening!" are some of the jibes directed at the less speedy. Some cannot endure the psychological strain, we were told.

Others cannot endure the physical work load. Two men must lift about 10 tons of bananas in a day. A worker applying pesticides in the fields must carry a 40 kilo tank on his back through the hot and humid fields.

The banana growers depend on heavy use of pesticides because one manager told us, "The Japs eat with their eyes. We all know the bananas don't taste good; but that doesn't matter to the Japs," he said.

But to produce this blemish-free fruit means exposing workers to continuous hazards. We talked with one pregnant packing house worker who showed us a large lesion on her leg, caused by being accidentally sprayed by a fellow worker.

FOR WORKERS — LIFE IS LIKE A PRISON

The life of the worker, indebted constantly to the company store for food, with no union representation, with no control over hours or wages, appeared to us to be hardly better than that of a prisoner. But the total control of the company of the worker came home to us in an incident in a clinic on a plantation that contracts with Del Monte. The nurse in charge bragged to us that the clinic had completed 100 vasectomies.

When we expressed surprise, given the cultural attitudes against sterilization, she explained further. "Oh, I am not alone in this. I have the help of the personnel manager." Clearly, the implication was that the hiring officer "advises" a vasectomy as a condition of continued employment.

The control over the workers appeared total, like that of a prison, but we did not believe, until we saw with our own eyes, that prisoners, literally, are used as workers on at least one plantation. □

NEXT ISSUE: THE MULTINATIONAL AGRIBUSINESS VS. THE FILIPINO PEOPLE

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PANAMIN EXPOSED:

Minorities Used as Counter-Insurgency Force

Tom Weber of the San Francisco Chronicle recently interviewed Roque C. Reyes, the No. 2 man in the PANAMIN [Presidential Assistance on National Minorities] hierarchy. His exclusive interview appeared in the Nov. 17 issue of the Chronicle, and confirmed PANAMIN's role in converting minority groups into counter-insurgency forces like the Montagnards in Vietnam and Laos in the CIA's private army. Below are excerpts from the interview. — Editor.

Reyes: . . . the armed people we have in all the [PANAMIN] settlements are under direct control of the Philippine constabulary. There are the para-military units organized to help defend the country.

Q: How does PANAMIN work with those people?

Reyes: The purpose of PANAMIN is to check on the loyalty of the cultural minorities.

Q: In other words, you are a policing organization?

Reyes: Yes, and if they pass, we submit their names to the constabulary for integrating into para-military units. Those minorities who pass our loyalty check are permitted to participate in the government's fight against subversive elements.

Q: And they are part of a communications network with direct radio contact to PANAMIN headquarters?

Reyes: Yes. They can reach Manila. They have strong sending sets. That is part of the national effort to maintain peace and order.

Q: Were you connected with the armed forces?

Reyes: Yes, I am a veteran of World War II. After the war, I actively participated in the fight against the Huk guerillas (sic) . . . then I organized the intelligence network in the entire area.

Q: And now you are assistance to Elizalde [PANAMIN's chief]. And you are continuing your work here.

Reyes: Right. □

REGIME STARVES PEASANT TO DEATH



This peasant was murdered by a landowner in 1970. The violence perpetrated on the peasantry is a daily occurrence and extends as well to cruel and degrading punishment in Marcos' jails.

Leon Nagayos, a 19-year old farmer from Buguias Benguet, paid the ultimate price for fighting for the interests of poor peasants like himself on April, 1977. Nagayas died from the deteriorating effects of starvation — the punishment meted him for sympathizing with the NPA. Arrested twice, Nagayos was first picked up on November 1976 and later released. On Feb. 5, 1977, he was rearrested in connection with charges of illegal possession of firearms and serving a courier for the NPA. Members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) brought him to Abatan (Buguias) PC Command. He was later transferred to Camp Holmes, La Trinidad, where he was detained until his release on March 2, 1977.

A certain Sgt. Saliwan and his group started to abuse Nagayos immediately upon his arrest. His maltreatment did not stop with time. Even when he was in Camp Holmes, he was forced to work daily building terraces and doing other heavy manual tasks. While being made to do this work, he was also being fed with the least amount of food. He had as a usual breakfast, one small piece of pandesal (bun) and if lucky, a small ration of rice was given him for lunch and supper.

During the times he had nothing to eat, he would somehow procure uncooked sayote (a vegetable) to munch away his hunger.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DEATH

Coming in a strong man, he got out of detention a dying man. He was bed-ridden, suffering severe abdominal pains and vomiting greenish liquid (bile). Three days after his release, he was brought to Sinipsip, Buguias to a certain Dr. Laid who claimed that Nagayo's recovery was bleak. Leon was then brought to an Abatan clinic where a certain Dr. Bugnosen diagnosed the illness as deformed lungs and liver disease. He advised the family to take Leon home as the chances for survival were so little. The doctor further surmised that Leon's gall bladder must have ruptured, thus the green liquid that Leon was vomiting.

A month later, Leon died after much suffering.

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE

The family of Leon is now in a quandry as to how to pay off all the debts they incurred during his illness and death. Leon's wife owes her landlord P650 for hospital bills while his mother borrowed an estimated P5,000 for his funeral expenses. The family's financial hardships is aggravated by the fact that they rely on camote (sweet potato) farming for their livelihood. The fact that the land they till is owned by a landlord who is also their main creditor makes matters even worse. Hence Marjorie, Leon's wife is in dire need for donations or interest-free loans from friends and sympathizers. This way, the family can be freed of the excessive interest that their landlord demands of the debts they have incurred.

Help may be coursed though: Rev. Patricio Guyguyon, Lourdes Church, Kisad Road No. 2, Baguio City, Philippines; or to P.O. Box 55, Baguio City, Philippines. □

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT :

Bautista Death -- Retaliation for Civilian Massacre

New Asia News correspondent, Peter Leynes, in his Oct. 28 release, reveals that Gen. Teodulfo Bautista, massacred last Oct. 10 with 34 of his men by a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) group under Commander Usman Sali, was killed in retaliation for the murder of more than 300 Muslim women and children.

The official government story on Bautista's death is that he was lured into a trap, unarmed under the pretext that Sali and his men intended to "go over to the government side." A mission of peace, the story goes, was treacherously converted into a bloody death scene.

Given the tight controls over the press and the restriction of foreign correspondents to Zamboanga City, it was possible for the regime to keep its version circulating, though even the *Far Eastern Economic Review* speculated that the whole story had not been told.

Leynes reports that just a few days before the Bautista killing, more than 300 Muslim women and children, mostly relatives of MNLF fighters, were rounded up on Jolo Island by members of the "Lost Command" and massacred. The "Lost Command" is para-military units staffed by convicted criminals and notorious hoodlums which are not given full military status but are directed by the local military commanders. Among those killed in the massacre were the wife and children of Usman Sali. The Philippine military commander in charge of Jolo was Gen. Teodulfo Bautista.

The MNLF attack on Bautista, according to the report, was anything but a peace mission led astray. Most of the 34 men were killed in a night-time retaliatory MNLF commando raid and, according to Leynes' source, most were killed as

they slept without their pants — an embarrassing fact that the military could not bring itself to reveal to the public.

The military reacted to Bautista's death by unleashing another massacre upon the Muslim community, this time killing 400 more civilians. In the government actions, over 700 civilians were killed, in MNLF retaliatory raids, one general and 34 government troops died. By charging the MNLF with "treachery" the regime is trying to coverup its massacres and atrocities against the Moro people. □

Karagatan Case

23 DETAINEES REJECT MARCOS 'JUSTICE'



Political prisoners Victor Corpus and Fernando Tayag, have refused to participate in martial law "justice."

Expressing contempt for the martial law "Judicial system," 23 political prisoners refused to attend their mock trial before Military Commission No. 1 late last month. Their decision was relayed as the court opened session at Fort Bonifacio to resume the hearing of the 23 on charges of subversion.

These 23, along with 70 others who are not in military custody, are charged with alleged firearms smuggling activities for the Communist Party of the Philippines. The charges stem from the 1972 "Karagatan Case," when the government claimed to have discovered a shipment of arms from China directed to the New People's Army.

The respondents in the "Karagatan case" include most of the well-known figures in the National Democratic Movement from 1970 to 1972. Among those currently standing trial, Saturnino Ocampo, a leading progressive journalist, was president of the National Press Club at that time; Julius Fortuna was national spokesman of the Movement for a Democratic Philippines; Temario Rivera was a popular professor at the University of the Philippines; and Bonifacio Illagan, a Kabataang Makabayan member, was a leading figure in nationalist culture work.

Since that time, the "Karagatan Case" has become a catch-all for all prominent activists the regime arrests. The remaining 19 respondents in the current trial are Peter Mutuc, Jose Luneta, Robert Azarcon, Manuel Tiongson, Fernando Tayag, Joaquin Rivera, Eduardo Lingat, Hermengildo Garcia, Wirifredo Hilao, Teodoro Ramirez, Achilles Simon, Domingo Luneta, Delfin Delica, Edgardo Maranan, Maxima Luneta-Esquerra, Anacleto Ocampo, Francisco Luneta, and Ernesto Luneta.

By refusing to participate in martial law "justice," the 23 political prisoners are bringing their resistance to the Marcos regime into the most repressive of the government's institutions — its jails. □

Statement by KDP, IAFP

(continued from page 2)

and non-communists alike. The CPP has been strengthened, tested, and steeled through hardships. Even the arrest of the chairman will not shake its foundation.

The earlier capture of Commander Dante proves that the NPA can no longer be dispersed and demoralized the way the Huks were thrown into confusion after similar losses. Likewise, Sison's incarceration will not give Marcos respite from the mounting armed struggle.

The arrest of Sison is a great blow. However, the Philippine revolution has and will continue to become steeled through such blows.

Many of the country's most heroic and selfless revolutionary patriots have already made the supreme sacrifice of their lives for the revolution. Many others, like Dante, Jose Luneta are languishing in fascist prisons.

Their crime? Marcos and his cohorts call it "subversion." We term it genuine patriotism. These courageous men and women who have dared to side with the toiling masses, who dared to take up arms to confront the arrogant landlords and imperialists are the genuine patriots. Sison now joins this distinguished group composing some of the finest sons and daughters of the Filipino people.

The fascist Marcos can pack his prisons and torture chambers — it will not save his unpopular and tottering dictatorship! Others will continue to take the place of those who have fallen. Others will step forward to pick up the work and responsibility of those imprisoned.

And with the inevitable victory of the revolutionary movement, these patriots, Jose Maria Sison and others like him, will be eventually freed!

FILIPINO COMMUNITY

INCUMBENT CHARGED AS UNDEMOCRATIC

Controversy Shadows FACLA Elections

Hmm....no more points to be made?
LET'S pass the motion!



Will this year's FACLA election be a repeat of last year's performance, where charges of widespread vote buying and registration buying abounded? Incumbent San Jose has been charged with financial irregularities and undemocratic practices, and a Committee of Concerned Members has been formed to oppose his reelection bid.

By JAIME GEAGA
AK Correspondent

As the Dec. 4 Filipino-American Community of L.A., Inc. (FACLA) election draws near, the three presidential candidates, Dominic Juntilla and incumbent San Jose, are stepping up their election campaign.

Of the three candidates, San Jose, who has expressed his desire to be re-elected, is the most controversial figure. San Jose and his past one-year administration have been targets of severe criticisms from both within and without FACLA.

A major issue in the coming election is for the restoration of democratic processes within FACLA to allow the full and active participation of members in organizational affairs. San Jose's administration has been charged with violations of democracy within the organization. There have been several instances of major decisions made and actions taken by the incumbent without prior approval of the general membership and even the governing board itself.

Of equal importance is the issue of the elimination of corrupt practices which San Jose is also being charged with. Last year, San Jose's election as president was questioned by observers and members because of the prevalence of corrupt practices. And this year's electoral democracy is again threatened with widespread vote and registration buying. As of the Oct. 31 deadline, 6,159 members had registered as opposed to the estimated 2,000 last year.

QUEEN CONTEST ANOMALIES

San Jose still faces serious questioning regarding the financial mismanagement of FACLA's Queen Contest, an annual fundraiser.

During a Sept. general assembly meeting, an investigating committee was formed to look into the matter because no full financial report on the expenses and proceeds had yet been submitted. No FACLA member, except San Jose's appointed Queen Contest Committee, thoroughly knew of the expenses incurred for the project.

What has alarmed the members was the discrepancy between the financial reports submitted to the local Social Service Department and the record of the FACLA treasury.

Unable to get the cooperation of the Queen Contest Committee to provide the funds' accounting, the investigating committee brought the matter before the Board of Trustees. Notices to respond to the problem have already been sent twice to San Jose, yet no responses have been received to date.

MARCOS MEDDLING IN FACLA ELECTION

Another cause of uproar in this year's FACLA election is the active interference of the Marcos dictatorship in FACLA affairs.

Philippine Consul Armando Fernandez has openly expressed full support of San Jose's re-election bid. He has also been conducting door-to-door canvassing of votes for the incumbent.

Witnesses say that Fernandez has even resorted to harrasing the other candidates' supporters and has mobilized the consular employees to campaign for San Jose. This act by the consul has been criticized by community members as open violation of the Philippine foreign service regulation.

There is widespread assumption that Marcos is San Jose's financial backer. Thus, observers speculate that this year's huge election spending is due to the generous flow of money from the Marcos regime.

MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZES OPPOSITION

Members who have expressed dissatisfaction over San Jose's administration, have formed the Committee of Concerned Members. The committee recently issued the FACLA Report No. 1 which exposes and opposes the incumbent's reelection bid.

At present, the committee demands that San Jose acknowledge accountability for his errors in his administration and encourages members to vote against his reelection.

The outcome of this year's FACLA election is crucial to the life of the Filipino community which composes a major percentage of the L.A. population. And FACLA is one organized force that has aimed to work for the interest of the Filipino community. □

SAN JOSE, MARCOS TIES CHARGED

Soon after his 1976 election, San Jose went to Manila where he was supposed to have "negotiated" with Marcos the establishment and funding of the \$20 million Philippine Center in L.A. The Center is planned to house the Philippine Consulate, a penthouse, bank offices and other business offices. The center proposal has also been a controversy among FACLA members, many of whom have said that the project is Marcos' way of controlling the reins of their organization's affairs. □

HAWAII CHINATOWN
HOUSING CRISIS

PACE Launches 'Stop Eviction Ordinance' Drive

By MOITACAZON
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU, Ha. — On Oct. 29, 1977, the People Against Chinatown Eviction (PACE) kicked off a campaign for a "stop eviction ordinance" with a march and rally in the Chinatown community here.

Seventy-five tenants and supporters rallied to publicize their continued fight to stop evictions. Chanting "Evictions Out, Ordinance In," the group marched through Chinatown and made stops in front of each building facing eviction.

The march concluded at the Aloha Hotel with a speech explaining the stop eviction ordinance being put forward by the PACE organization. If passed, they said, "the ordinance would stop all evictions until more housing and storefronts are available under an overall plan agreed to by PACE and the City."

Specifically, no rent increases above five per cent of the annual rent can be made while this ordinance is in effect. If any residents are relocated, replacement housing must conform to the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1970 which requires the housing to be decent, safe, and sanitary; available to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, or sex; as accessible to churches, recreation, and transportation as the old housing was; as accessible to places of work as the old housing was; and available at affordable prices.

It will also forbid the Dept. of Building and Construction to give permits for tearing down or altering a building to anyone who has evicted a tenant or business while this ordinance is in effect.

Overseeing the provisions of the ordinance will be the Dept. of Housing and Community Development with the help of the Corporation Counsel and Chief of Police.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE AND CONCRETE ACTION

What prompted PACE to put forward the ordinance was the increased shortage of housing for low income tenants and small businesses in Honolulu as a whole, increased threats of evictions and rent increases by the landlords, and a current state of emergency in the housing and storefront market in Chinatown.

Furthermore, the ordinance is intended to mandate the City to fulfill its commitments made to the people of Chinatown in a July 20, 1977 resolution. At that time, massive pressure resulted in the City Council promising to halt all evictions until short and long range plans for housing and storefronts in Chinatown are agreed to by PACE and the City. The City also agreed to provide low cost housing and storefronts to the people at rates they can afford and to provide permanent relocation for residents and businesses who have been forced to leave.

Since that time, however, no concrete action has been taken by the City to implement the resolution.

PACE has issued a call for support of the new ordinance in order to pressure passage by the City Council. "Then," says PACE, "politicians, developers, and other bigwigs will have a harder time trying to evict Chinatown people. It will help Chinatown people fight attempts by the City to push them aside for urban renewal."

People are urged to attend a public hearing on the "Stop Eviction Ordinance" at the City Council meeting on Nov. 30 (Wed.), at 7:00 p.m. at Honolulu Hale. "If many people show up and support the ordinance, we have a better chance of making the Council serve the people's interest instead of the interests of developers, banks, and large corporations," stated PACE. □

NARCISO AND PEREZ CASE

NURSES FREE PENDING COURT RULING



P.I. Narciso's family [left-right] P.I.'s father, brother Jun, mother and Jun's wife boxing the signed petitions for new trial. [AKphoto]

DETROIT — After spending six weeks at a federal women's penitentiary, convicted nurses P.I. Narciso and Leonie Perez were released at 9:00 a.m., Nov. 5, on \$75,000 bail.

Under Judge Philip Pratt's orders, the two nurses were sent to the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, West Virginia for psychological and psychiatric evaluation. While there, the women were "treated like any other prisoners," remarked prison warden Carson Markley.

"We had no problems with them, They were very nice," Markley commented.

Pratt said that his September decision to have P.I. and Leonie undergo a series of psychological and psychiatric tests was based on "the nature and complexities of the case."

Observers and supporters of the two women believe otherwise. In its press release, the

Chicago Support Group for Narciso and Perez (CSG-NP) stated that Pratt's act resulted from "public pressure which recognizes these nurses to be completely innocent. The judge is hesitant to dispense a sentence because the jury's 'guilty' verdict contradicts not only the upstanding moral character of these dedicated nurses but the hard facts of the case."

On Nov. 2, Pratt heard arguments for and against defense motions for acquittal, mistrial, and new trial. The speculation is that Pratt will decide on these motions within a month.

Pratt is now reviewing the result of the two nurses' tests, which is said to be favorable. Observers and supporters hope that the result will influence Pratt's decision on the fate of P.I. and Leonie.

Expressed P.I. upon arrival in Detroit, "I am so glad to be back . . . There's no place like home." □

Understaffing Charged

U.C. MEDICAL WORKERS PROTEST CONDITIONS

Employees of the University of California are charging that the U.C. San Francisco hospitals are dangerously understaffed, and present hazardous health and safety conditions. This has resulted in numerous injuries to U.C. patients and workers alike.

Understaffing has become acute in recent months, as department heads are being advised by the administration to cut back on their budgets. U.C. has also recently discovered a shortage of several million dollars in its funding for current construction projects. The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSME) Local 1650, a union at the Medical Center, is challenging the U.C. administration to explain publicly the reason for the budget cuts, and to state where the funds are going.

U.C.'s personnel policies compound the problem. Workers who develop leg or back injuries and request transfers to less strenuous jobs are routinely threatened with dismissal and often fired.

In many departments workers are expected to work extra hours and refused overtime pay.

In several departments where workers are mostly low-paid and minorities [including Filipinos], many people have worked every weekend regularly for years, despite legitimate protests about the destructive effects on their family life, and especially on their children.

Job related stress has caused a high turnover rate among nurses, who must often choose between coming to work ill or feeling they've abandoned their patients and co-workers. The widespread use of temporary nurses to cover up for tight staffing means that half the nurses on a given floor may be completely unfamiliar with the floor's patients, procedures and supplies.

Poor antiseptic controls have led to outbreaks of infection among both patients and staff.

There are continual delays in getting x-rays and other diagnostic and laboratory tests done, and further delays in getting reports back to the medical staff, all due to understaffing.

The low morale and work overload created by these conditions also affect the quality of patient care.

These and other charges will be presented by workers at Moffitt and U.C. Hospitals before the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH). The union has requested a public meeting with the JCAH on Tues., Nov. 22, from noon to 2 p.m. at Toland Hall in U.C. Hospital. This will be part of the bi-annual accreditation survey which certifies hospitals to receive Medicare funds and to grant credit to residents and interns.

Farm workers and most state employees have recently won the legal right to collective bargaining. U.C. workers still lack this right or any protective labor legislation. The chancellor of U.C., a most partial party, is the final arbiter of all grievances. □

Press release by AFSME local 1650 □

LONGER STRIKE FORESEEN

Blue Cross Workers Reject Offer



Blue Cross workers staged a mass rally, denouncing the company's rejection of the employers' demands. The Blue Cross strike enters its seventh week and is predicted to last longer. [The 29er photo]

By NORMA DE LEON

OAKLAND — At an employees' meeting, Nov. 16, an overwhelming no-vote of 761-14 rejected Blue Cross management's proposed agreement that would have meant serious losses to over 1,000 striking employees.

Some 800 strikers met at Goodman Hall, Jack London Square, to discuss and vote on the management's proposed settlement package. The strikers' major disagreements with the offer included provisions for an open shop, pay cuts in shift differentials, continuation of company subcontracting, and no amnesty clause, all of which are aimed at undermining the union and unity among the workers.

The Blue Cross management wants union membership to be voluntary, an open-shop proposal. But one striker who spoke against this provision, said that what the employees demand is mandatory union membership. He explained that "a voluntary membership would cause a split among the workers. This is a divisive tactic by management. Whatever benefits the union achieves all employees are entitled to."

The company proposal also attacked worker's wages. Presently, swing shift employees receive ten per cent premium while graveyard shift's get 15 per cent premium. In the settlement offer, however, the swing and the graveyard shifts would get only a 45 cents and 55 cents premium, amounts which are actually less than the 10 per cent premium that both shifts are getting now without a union.

Strikers, many of whom are minorities (Filipinos, blacks, Chicanos, Chinese) have demanded the elimination of the subcontracting policy of the management, a policy which threatens the worker's

job security. Through hiring employment agencies' temporary help, management has been assured of more profits by paying temporary help with cheaper wages. These temporary workers are also denied benefits which permanents get.

NO AMNESTY CLAUSE

But what decided the landslide rejection of the company offer was the absence of any "amnesty clause" in the proposed settlement. The "amnesty clause" guarantees that no strike organizer or striker will be terminated after the strike is over. Already, management is keeping a blacklist of organizers and active picketeers who may be targets of reprisals.

Several workers among the 800 present at the meeting took turns in denouncing the onerous management's offer. It was evident that as the voting hour neared, the already highly agitated employees were sure of what to vote — a decisive and overwhelming NO.

One outraged Filipino organizer, Res Salvapieterra, took the microphone and displaying a copy of the proposal, told the angry crowd, "This is what we should do with this!" Whereupon he ripped apart the proposed agreement. "A no-vote will win us this strike!"

The overwhelming defeat of the management's partial settlement package is a clear indication of the unity and seriousness of the workers in dealing with their employers. Despite a predicted longer strike (the strike enters its seventh week as of press date), the employees have not waived in their commitment to win their demands.

No one could have expressed this sentiment better than one striker himself: "Christmas is coming. We may have to go broke a little longer. But, surely, we'll get more later." □

CESAR CHAVEZ WORKING WITH FM REGIME

By SAM BAYANI
AK Correspondent

DELANO, CA — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and United Farmworker (UFW) President Cesar Chavez are now cooperating in what appears to be a campaign to "win the hearts and minds" of Filipino farmworkers.

According to Delano residents, Chavez recently brought the Philippine consul-general, his wife, and two doctors to Agbayani Village, the communal residence of retired farmworkers. The two doctors seemed the advance party of a contingent which will be dispensing medical services to farmworkers in the Village and labor camps in the Delano area.

Philip Vera Cruz, former second Vice-President of the UFW voiced skepticism towards the "Missionary character" of the medical team. Cruz believes that the doctors are being paid big salaries by the Marcos regime. "Medical services here are provided by volunteers. The head of the clinic, who is leaving made only \$5 a day," Cruz noted, "and these consulate doctors don't seem like the type who would be content with survival wages."

"The irony of this 'humanitarian' move by Marcos is the severe shortage of medical care available to the people in the Philippines. On the other hand, the role of the union is to secure adequate medical facilities and benefits from the huge farms which reap profits off of the farmworkers," Cruz added.

The sending of a "medical mission" is apparently being supplemented by periodic visits of government sponsored entertainers. The most recent was that by a troupe headed by the current Miss Philippines.

Many retired farmworkers, however, are complaining that the \$4.00 admission fee charged by the troupe was too steep for them. One Agbayani resident said, "At that price the show wasn't worth it . . . I was recently in Los Angeles where I saw a Lawrence Welk show for free."

OPPOSITION VOICED BY DELANO COALITION

To counter these efforts of the Marcos government to establish a beach-head in the Delano community, the Delano Coalition for Democracy in the Philippines, a local anti-martial law group is sponsoring a cultural evening to expose the real character of the Marcos dictatorship.

In particular, the forum will be used to raise funds for political prisoners in the Philippines. According to the organizers, the program will be held Dec. 17, will feature a speaker from the Human Rights Investigating Mission recently sent to the Philippines, and singing groups rendering Filipino Christmas Carols.

The Delano Coalition, of which Vera Cruz is a member, is also pressing the Dept. of Labor's Office of Farmworkers to investigate Pilipino Bayanihan, a pro-martial law group headed by Andy Imutan. Imutan, who arranged for the UFW's President's trip to the Philippines, allegedly misused federal funds to promote the Marcos government in the United States.

Meanwhile, the negative reaction of church groups to the Chavez visit continues to deepen. Rev. John Perryman of San Francisco who is head of Northern California Ecumenical Peace Council, recently stated that "Our support for Chavez' union has to be tied to our support for human rights around the world."

The Anti-Martial Law Coalition passed a resolution at its fourth annual Conference in Chicago on Oct. 29-30, which reiterated the Coalition's intent "to have a private meeting Cesar Chavez and to demand that Mr. Chavez retract his statements of support for the Marcos government. In the interests of both the farmworkers' movement and the anti-martial law movement, we hope that he will accept these conditions and make peace with those fighting for social justice in the Philippines." □

BERKELEY, CALIF.

U.C. Admissions Change Hurts Minorities

Despite strong opposition from minority groups, the University of California Regents voted Oct. 21, 1977 to upgrade the admissions requirements for entering students in fall quarter 1979.

At issue is the increased emphasis put on SAT (Standard Aptitude Test) scores for freshmen which will make it harder for minorities to enter U.C. Studies have shown that minorities generally perform poorly on SATs because the tests are designed in favor of students benefitting from white middle-class social values and emphasizes fluency in English.

U.C. officials, however, claim that the impact of the change will be "trivial" and will not decrease the number of minorities gaining entry into the University. Instead, they contend that their only intention is to "send out the message" to elementary and secondary teachers to better prepare their students in basic academic skills.

Others who opposed the new changes included Gov. Brown, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally and Assembly Speaker, Leo McCarthy. Gov. Brown stated that he does not believe that computerized test scores are the way to select who should go to the University. □

YPSILANTE, MICH.

Warner Bros. to Make Movie of Narciso-Perez Case

Michigan's Ypsilante Press reported that the Warner Bros. Studios has expressed plans to make a television movie or a motion picture of the Narciso-Perez case.

Barry Meyer, vice-president of WBTV Studio business affairs, said that it is the "intriguing" nature of the case that has caught his interest. What viewers would find "intriguing" is the crime motive which the prosecution has failed to establish in the course of Narciso and Perez's trial, Meyer said. "Who knows, it might make a more unique dramatization if there was no apparent motive."

WB studio officials are now studying the estimated three-pound heavy newspaper clippings on the case which Meyer ordered and paid \$133.00 for. If indeed a motion picture was made, supporters hope that the case would be presented as one of blatant discrimination against two minorities railroaded by a biased American judicial system. Supporters also expressed their apprehension that the planned film would be another sensationalized adaptation of the case like Robert Wilcox's paperback "The Mysterious Deaths at Ann Arbor." (See AK, Vol. IV, No. 9 for a review of Wilcox's book.) □

CHICAGO, ILL.

Pharmacy Board Exam Eligibility Requirements Met

Illinois Filipino pharmacists now stand a better chance of taking the Pharmacy Board exam. At a public hearing held last month in Springfield, board chairman, D. Martin Blake, assured representatives of the Philippine Pharmacy Association in Illinois (PPAI) of the relaxation on eligibility requirements for the examination. He said that test applicants' official transcripts and other needed documents will now be sufficient in lieu of the apprenticeship training rigidly required in the past. Also, apprenticeship training taken outside of Illinois will now be honored.

Dr. Blake further informed the PPAI representatives that pharmacists' experiences gained since the acquirement of a license, could now be applied to the

NEWSSCOPE

3,000 hour experience requirement.

The 24 PPAI members attended the public hearing to air their grievances and criticisms of the old stricter eligibility rules which had previously limited, if not barred, foreign pharmacists from taking the tests. □

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Filipino WW II Veterans Win Naturalization Case

Sixty-eight Filipino World War II veterans recently won their case to become naturalized American citizens.

These veterans' case started two years ago when they filed their naturalization petitions with San Francisco's District Court Judge Charles B. Renfrew. Renfrew granted a favorable decision, saying that Filipinos were American nationals prior to July 4, 1946. The Philippines was a U.S. colony before that date when the U.S. government "granted independence."

In 1976, however, the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) blocked the Renfrew decision by appealing the case before San Francisco's Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeal hearing was then set for Dec. 12, 1977.

But the Solicitor-General's Office in Washington, D.C. recently favored the veterans by ordering the INS to retract its appeal and grant the petitioners naturalization.

The 68 Filipino veterans will take oath together as soon as the Court of Appeals closes their case. An INS official said that other Filipino veterans who may be affected by the Renfrew decision should file individual petitions. □

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Worker's Rights Forum Held

Knowing your rights as workers, uniting with other oppressed workers, and the need for workers' organizations was the message given at a workers' rights forum held at St. Mary's Church Nov. 19.

The educational and cultural program by the Concerned Filipinos of the East Bay featured a panel of Filipino labor leaders, including Philip Vera Cruz, former Vice President of the United Farmworkers Union; Aba Ramos of the ILWU; and Res Salvatierra of the Blue Cross strikers.

"Filipinos have a very rich history of struggle in fighting for our rights," explained Vera Cruz, "We have learned that with numbers and organization we have power. But we must use our brains to keep us from remaining as slaves and demand our right to work, to live and to better ourselves." He emphasized that equality will never be a reality until we change our philosophy of life from "we got to get the other man's money" to "no one starving and no billionaires."

Elaborating on this idea, Aba Ramos spoke of how workers sell their labor to the bosses, but it is the workers who create all forms of value from the food we eat, to the buildings we live and work in. "But the bosses only buy our labor when he can make a profit off it. That's why there is high unemployment."

Res Salvatierra of the Blue Cross Strike reminded the audience that we shouldn't take for granted what we have today stating, "The 8 hour work day and all of our benefits were accomplished through the strength of the labor movement, not by Congress, and surely not out of the goodness of the bosses." He stressed that workers should form or join unions and that it is also critical that the unions be democratic; that the rank and file workers are involved in the developing of tactics, strategy and publicity.

In the open discussion, those present agreed on the importance of sharing what they had learned with the rest of the community, particularly new immigrants who may not be aware of their rights as workers in this country. □

DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

RAMIFICATIONS OF BAKKE DECISION RULING

'Reverse Discrimination' Suits Abound

By JEANETTE LAZAM

While the Federal Supreme Court reads a decision on the controversial Bakke case, a wave of apprehension has already begun to grip the nation in what some describe as, "the chilling effect of the Bakke ruling."

Although the Supreme Court ruling is not expected until mid-spring, the effect the Bakke case presently has on affirmative action programs, represents a serious attack on minorities and women.

A great concern among many is the growing number of 'reverse discrimination' cases now flooding the lower courts. It is estimated that 1,200 cases have been filed and are pending awaiting outcome of the Bakke case.

According to Ray Otaki, National Coordinator of the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke

Decision (NCOBD), "Bakke's success in having his case upheld at the California State Supreme Court level has opened the doors to more 'reverse discrimination' suits."

Dr. Joseph Watson, a provost of Third College, a minority oriented school at U.C. San Diego, further explains the impact of these cases and the dangerous implications of the Bakke ruling.

"If the Supreme Court goes along with the California Supreme Court to uphold Bakke's claim," Watson contends, "then it will give the impression there is something innately inferior about minority students."

He further states that, "If the case wins, minority students that have entered the university in the past, could be labelled as 'unqualified' applicants which justify Bakke's argument that he was turned down for less qualified applicants."

The U.C. Regents have also taken action recently

which will adversely affect the number of minority students eligible to enroll in the U.C. system.

In what Ms. Virna Canson, West Coast Regional Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), describes as, "the faculty response to the Bakke suit" and the "next phase in the dismantling of Affirmative Action," the U.C. Regents decided to re-vamp the entire admissions policy for all incoming freshmen, making admission to any U.C. campus tougher than ever before and adversely affecting Blacks and other minorities in disproportionate numbers.

In the past, students entering U.C. were judged mainly on their high school grade point average, and secondarily, on their college test scores. Under the proposed policy, greater emphasis would be given to college test scores. For those that do not score high enough according to the new standard, it would mean they would be unable to enter the university.

Black and Hispanic students who generally come from lower income areas and attend poorer staffed and equipped schools, score lower on such tests. As a result of the Regents' action, their numbers in the U.C. system will be greatly diminished.

SHAH'S U.S. VISIT DENOUNCED



Thousands of demonstrators rallied Nov. 15 in Washington, D.C. to denounce the Shah of Iran's arrival for talks with Pres. Jimmy Carter. Wearing masks to protect their identities from the repressive Iranian regime, demonstrators battled with pro-Shah forces as police attacked the crowd with truncheon and tear gas.

The Shah's arrival was effectively disrupted as both the Shah and Pres. Carter gagged on clouds of tear gas which drifted over the White House ceremonies from the demonstration. Another demonstration in San Francisco was also staged in protest of the Shah's visit. □

MARCOS CRACKDOWN ...

(continued from front page)

Mr. Cervantes is dramatist in residence at the state-run University of the Philippines (UP) and it is his job to be "active in cultural presentations." His last presentation, performed in September and titled "A Mass for the People," championed the overthrow of the feudal and foreign-controlled society. It played for weeks to sell-out crowds. The author of the play, Bonifacio Ilagan has also been arrested.

BIGGEST ROUND-UP SINCE MARTIAL LAW

In addition to the arrest of Mr. Cervantes, Sec. Enrile also commanded the arrest of 140 others on the same general charges. This made it the largest group of persons ordered arrested on political

charges since the early days of martial law five years ago.

The current round-up of "subversives" actually began just prior to the fifth anniversary of martial law, Sept. 23rd. Thirty four were picked up at that time. After the anti-martial law demonstration that marked the anniversary itself, 108 others were picked up. In subsequent days another dozen. And now, the 141 including Behn.

GOAL—INTIMIDATE NATION

Just before he turned himself in to the intelligence authorities, I asked Mr. Cervantes what he saw as the reasons for the military's current round of arrests; "This is an intimidatory step—to pick up members of representative

sectors of society. Students have been taken in; labor leaders have been taken in; religious leaders have been taken in. So they [military] are trying to take in representatives from each sector to intimidate the whole country. What they're really saying is that, we're not going to tolerate much more this new wave of activism that seems to be sweeping the country at the moment."

Prior to Cervantes' arrest, military intelligence agents raided his house on Oct. 20th. He wasn't home. Waking up his aged mother at 10:30 p.m., the authorities searched his room. In addition to confiscating programs of plays he has directed, they also confiscated a small banner on which was written: "Marcos Hitler, Dictador, Tuta." His mother told me: "When I saw them pick up that small banner, I said to them, that belongs to me." □

EMPLOYMENT HAS ITS SHARE OF BAKKE-TYPE SUITS

Over the past two years, since the California State Supreme Court's ruling on Bakke, the area of employment has also suffered some serious setbacks in affirmative action hiring as a result of numerous 'reverse discrimination' suits.

In 1976, affirmative action and the use of quotas was ruled as unconstitutional in a small town in Louisiana. This case of Weber vs. Kaiser Aluminum centered around an affirmative action program for on-the-job-training (OJT) to increase the small number of Black workers in skilled positions at a local factory.

The program required that positions open for OJT be filled at a one-to-one ratio of Black to white workers based on seniority. In each case, white workers with higher seniority were by-passed for Blacks. The contention in the case was if the quota system were not in effect, more white workers would have been selected for the OJT.

The court invalidated the affirmative action program in spite of the fact that 40 per cent of the population of that town were Black, while only 14.8 per cent of the total work force was Black, and only 2.2 per cent of the skilled craft positions were Black.

In another, 1976 case, this one known as Cramer vs. Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), "the attack on affirmative action was extended to women," according to the National Lawyers Guild publication, 'Affirmative Action in Crisis.' In an attempt to comply with Executive Order 11246 and respective state mandates for past discrimination against women, VCU hired two female instructors over any male applicants.

This action was ruled as unconstitutional; a violation of both the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution and Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

In both the Weber and Cramer cases, the alleged quota systems were ruled unconstitutional, and in both cases the affirmative action programs were rendered virtually useless.

Numerous other Bakke-type cases are now before the courts, charging 'reverse discrimination' in education and employment. California's Bakke decision is the only case to reach the U.S. Supreme Court, and it stands in the forefront of numerous other court cases.

The issues in the Bakke case are now showing themselves to encompass more than the issue of one program for minorities at the U.C. Davis Medical School. As more and more 'reverse discrimination' cases are filed, the negative effects of the Bakke case are being felt nationwide. □

NICARAGUAN DICTATOR UNDER SEIGE

Fight to Overthrow Somoza

By FRANK MAUROVICH
Pacific News Service

OCTOBER 31 — Two prominent Nicaraguans living in the United States, both accused by President Anastasio Somoza of plotting to set up a Marxist government for the strife-ridden Central American country, say that the 41-year-old Somoza dynasty is toppling under "unprecedented public opposition."

Catholic priest Miguel d'Escoto of New York and architect Casimiro Sotelo of California said charges that they are planning any provisional government are "premature." They also denied that guerrilla fighters aim to impose a Marxist regime in Nicaragua, or that the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) has a Cuba connection. The FSLN renewed operations against government troops two weeks ago.

In separate interviews with Pacific News Service, Sotelo and d'Escoto said the guerrillas aim to establish democracy after toppling the "military dictatorship," as they called the Somoza regime. They said the present government has such broad-based opposition now that only United States military aid is keeping it in power. Both predicted an all-out civil war.

"I have always been a great believer in non-violent protest and civil disobedience to bring about necessary social and political change," d'Escoto said. "But I have to agree with the FSLN that that is not a real option under circumstances in Nicaragua today."

The two men described the FSLN named after Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino, who fought against the 20-year presence of U.S. Marines in Nicaragua 50 years ago — as a tightly knit (about 1,000 members), well-organized, well-armed fighting force determined to wage "prolonged popular war."

Although refusing to divulge names, the two Nicaraguans acknowledged they had been in recent contact with FSLN leaders. "The FSLN has been active for 16 years," Sotelo said, "but what is unprecedented is the growing public opposition of church, labor and political groups."

The priest, currently director of communications for the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America (Maryknoll Fathers), said Church-trained peasant and student groups as well as a newly formed coalition of businessmen and politicians are among Somoza opponents. The coalition, called the Democratic Union of Liberation, is led by Pedro Chamorro, publisher of *La Prensa*, the nation's leading newspaper.

Sotelo, son of a former congressman, and d'Escoto, son of a veteran diplomat, were accused along with 10 other well-known Nicaraguans of being part of a Marxist plot to overthrow the government, after an appeal by the 12 was published in *La Prensa*, calling on "all conscientious Nicaraguans" to unite in opposition to "the repressive forces of the dynastic government."

The statement, which included the signatures of wealthy and conservative businessmen, educators and lawyers as well as of two clergymen, stated that "a solution that will guarantee a permanent and lasting peace cannot be achieved without the participation of the FSLN."

According to d'Escoto, many prominent Nicaraguans, including a senator and four congressmen, endorsed the statement, published three days after the FSLN launched attacks against National Guard troops near the Costa Rica border in the south, the Honduran border in the north and Managua, the capital.

"The reaction has shaken Somoza to the roots,"



the 44-year-old missionary claimed, "because there was no indication before of such broadly based support for the Sandinista movement."

Sotelo estimates that over 90 percent of the two million population in the country is opposed to the present government. He says that Somoza appears in public rarely, and then only speaks from behind a thick, bullet-proof window.

In an interview in his Foster City, Ca. home, Sotelo insisted that the Somoza regime could not survive without U.S. aid and approval.

Sotelo pointed out that, according to congressional testimony, the U.S. has provided more than \$20 million in military aid to Nicaragua in the past 15 years, making that country the largest per capita recipient in Central America.

In August the U.S. Congress approved an additional \$3.1 million in military assistance, despite protests citing the testimony of Nicaragua's Catholic bishops and Amnesty International of flagrant human rights abuses by the Somoza regime.

Sotelo credits the U.S. Nicaraguan community — some 25,000 in the San Francisco area alone — with giving moral and even material support to the FSLN.

The mid-October FSLN offensive was apparently timed to take advantage of such international protests as well as a reported internal struggle within the regime for a successor to the 51-year-old leader, who was hospitalized in July with a serious heart ailment.

The leading contenders for the presidency, which has been in the Somoza family since the general's father seized power in 1936, are Somoza's 27-year-old son, also named Anastasio, and his brother-in-law, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa.

At stake is a vast fortune, since the Somoza family controls the Nicaraguan economy as tightly as it controls the politics.

"The FSLN is committed to end this oppressive condition of our nation as a family estate," Sotelo said. □

WORLD IN FOCUS

ISRAEL ATTACKS CIVILIANS IN LEBANON

Israeli warplanes carried out a series of savage attacks against unarmed civilian populations in southern Lebanon Nov. 9, resulting in the deaths of over 100 persons. The unprovoked attacks by U.S.-made Skyhawk and Phantom jets began in the early dawn, devastating Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages in Biut Jbeil, Tyre and Haziye.

Israeli chief of staff Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur said "the results of the bombings were good," and that the targets were "purely terrorist bases . . . all out of civilian presence." Numerous journalists and correspondents in Lebanon contradicted the Israeli claim, with the UPI reporting whole villages of women, children and elderly men leveled in the raids.

International outrage over the Israeli aggression later forced Prime Minister Menahem Begin to issue a statement that "if news reports are correct, we regret it very deeply." However the Israeli head of state refused to "apologize for the operation itself." The U.S. openly defended Israel, claiming the raids were justified as "retaliation" for alleged shelling of Israeli border settlements. □

U.S. VEToes ANTI- SOUTH AFRICA ACTIONS

The U.S., along with Britain and France, cast U.N. Security Council vetoes last Oct. 31 blocking broad economic sanctions against the apartheid South African regime. The anti-Pretoria resolution had been sponsored by the African U.N. nations and was proposed in the wake of the Oct. 19 crackdown by the Vorster government.

U.S. spokesman Andrew Young cast the veto, claiming the resolution was "unwise tactics." Four other strong resolutions against South Africa were also vetoed by combined votes of five Western powers — the U.S., France, Britain, West Germany and Canada.

The U.N. vetoes reflected the Western powers huge economic stake in the apartheid regime. U.S. corporations have \$1.5 billion invested in South Africa and U.S. banks have \$3 billion in loans to the regime. Britain has an estimated \$5 to \$7 billion invested while France has a \$1.2 billion contract to build two nuclear reactors near Capetown. Trade between Britain and Pretoria totalled \$2.3 billion last year and for the U.S. the figure was also over \$2 billion.

The U.S. and other Western powers eventually assented to a six month U.N. arms embargo against the Vorster regime. This move, however, was seen as largely symbolic, having little effect on the apartheid government. □

SOMALIA EXPELS RUSSIANS; WELCOMES U.S.

Renouncing a 1974 treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Somalia government of Pres. Siad Barre announced Nov. 13 that the Soviet Navy and other personnel were being expelled from the country. The Barre government also broke diplomatic relations with Cuba and ordered all Cuban personnel to leave.

Behind the Somalia's action has been USSR support for the Ethiopian regime in the Ogaden desert war. The Ogaden is a territory claimed by the Ethiopian junta but is a land largely inhabited by Somali people and has been largely controlled by the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) since last May. Somalia, which has long laid claim to the territory, charged the Soviet Union and Cuba of being involved in the actions threatening Somalia's borders.

Since 1969, Somalia has been one of the Soviet Union's chief allies in East Africa, receiving vast quantities of Soviet military and technical aid. In return, the Soviets gained the strategic use of the Berbera naval port — containing dry dock, missile storage facilities and an airbase — which gave the Soviets access to the Indian Ocean.

While kicking out the USSR, Somalia has apparently opened the door to U.S. aid, receiving a U.S. congressional delegation only five days after ordering the Soviets out. The delegation — the highest level official visit from the U.S. in 10 years — was headed by Rep. Melvin Price (D-IL) and consisted of the entire U.S. House Armed Forces Services Committee. Direct U.S. military aid for Somalia was on the agenda for discussion, and the delegation reportedly received a "cordial welcome." □

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National Tribute to Philippine National Hero

ANDRES BONIFACIO—His Courage is a Beacon to Us All

Andres Bonifacio
November 30, 1863 — May 10, 1897
Philippine National Hero

On November 30, Filipinos will recall the memory of Andres Bonifacio and his continuing historical relevance to the present. A great hero of the working class, Bonifacio led the secret society of the Katipunan and mobilized patriotic forces that generated the Philippine Revolution of 1896 — the revolution which smashed Spanish colonialism throughout the Philippines.

According to Jose Maria Sison in his speech before the founding Congress of the Kabataang Makabayan in 1964:

“Andres Bonifacio was the uncompromising leader who was not only inspired by the Propaganda Movement but was also ready to act in concert with the Filipino people in armed struggle against tyranny the moment peaceful and legal struggle reached the white wall of futility.”

Thus, Andres Bonifacio, today, stands as a model of revolutionary militance among the Filipinos, his national courage is a beacon to all.

It is in this spirit that the observance of his birthdate November 30, 1863, will be celebrated nationwide. Two programs will be held, one for the Filipino community and another for the American public. In both events, the film, “This bloody, Blundering Business” will be previewed. The 30-minute film exposes the truth behind the Philippine-American War of 1899 and the subsequent forcible annexation of the Philippines by the U.S. Our readers and friends are invited to attend the following locations in their respective cities:

Los Angeles: For Filipino Community
Mount Hollywood Congregational Church
4607 Prospect Avenue
Saturday, Dec. 10 at 7:30 p.m.
For Broader American Public
People's College of Law, Annex 2

228 West 7th Street
Friday, Dec. 9 at 7:30 p.m.

San Diego: For Filipino Community
(Site not yet set, call 479-9891 for more information.)

For Broader American Public
Council Chambers Aztec Center
San Diego State University
Monday, Dec. 6 at 7 p.m.

San Francisco Bay Area: December 17
(Details not finalized yet; call David Pollard at 863-4123 for particulars)

Sacramento: Details not set yet; call Marlene Pedragoza for particulars at 451-6860

Seattle: For Filipino Community
414 8th Avenue South, International District
Saturday, Dec. 3 at 7:30 p.m.

For Broader American Public
Ethnic Cultural Center Theater, U. of Wash.
37th and Brooklyn NE
Friday, Dec. 2 at 7:30 p.m.

Chicago: For Filipino Community
Christian Fellowship Church
910 W. Sheridan
Saturday, Dec. 3 at 3 p.m.

For Broader American Public
Same site on
Sunday, Dec. 4 at 7 p.m.

Philadelphia: For Filipino Community
Tabernacle Church
3700 Chestnut Street
Saturday, Dec. 3 at 7 p.m.

For Broader American Public
Same site and time on
Sunday, Dec. 4

New York: For Filipino Community
225 E45th Street
Sunday, Dec. 4 at 2 p.m.
For Broader American Public
U.N. Church Center, 11th floor
777 U.N. Plaza
Saturday, Dec. 3 at 1 p.m.

On the Anti-Martial Law Front**MINISTER HITS
MARCOS GIFT TO TUFTS**

MEDFORD, Mass. — A former professor at the Union Theological Seminary in Dasmariñas, Cavite, expressed shock over the news that Tufts University received a \$1 million gift from the Marcos regime.

“We visited a public provincial elementary school with thirty pupils and only three desks, only two years ago. The Philippines can little afford to send money abroad when it cannot meet its own needs,” wrote Rev. Eugene Hessel to Tufts University President, Burton C. Hallowell, in protest of the gift.

Reverend Hessel who was in the Philippines for 23 years pointed out that, “The deprivation of civil liberties is only one part of the story. Worse is the general suffering of the people.” He also wrote Hallowell that we will be willing to submit further data regarding the Marcos regime.

Tufts University was the recipient of a generous \$1.5 million donation by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his family, October 26, for which Imelda Marcos was personally given a “Citation of Distinction” by Hallowell. The donation will be used to create the Ferdinand Marcos Chair for East Asian and Pacific Studies in the university's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. The money will also be used to finance professorship training and three scholarships per year.

Seventy-nine faculty members signed a petition to protest the huge donation of “‘blood money’ ill-obtained from the Filipino people. We find it ironic that Tufts University, an institution purportedly committed to humane values, would accept money from the family of dictator . . . a source of shame to the university . . . a shameful perversion of the goals and ethics of educators,” declared the faculty in their petition.

Meanwhile, Rev. Hessel, in reference to Mrs. Marcos, also noted that a Marcos cabinet member, a close friend of the Hessels, remarked that “Imelda must have her own way regardless” of reason. □

AMLC LAUNCHES CAROLING CAMPAIGN

SAN FRANCISCO — “Carolers will go from house to house of supporters and sympathizers once again this Christmas season, to raise the much needed aid for families of thousands of political detainees in the Philippines,” announced Ruby Howing of the Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance which is coordinating this year's Christmas Caroling Campaign.

These detainees, many of whom are breadwinners of families, have been languishing in jails, leaving their spouses and children fending for themselves for their day-to-day survival,” continued Ms. Howing.

This year's caroling campaign is one of the resolutions passed during the Oct. 29-30 National Conference of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC — Philippines) held in Chicago. All of the 18 member organizations and local anti-martial law alliances from the U.S. and Canada will participate.

The campaign will be capped by ecumenical services to be held in the respective areas of each alliance.

This campaign has also been seen as a means to expose the fascist character of the Marcos dictatorship through its treatment of political prisoners.

Readers and sympathizers are encouraged to contact their local Anti-Martial Law Alliances and invite the carolers to their homes this season.

Contact the following person in your area for more information on the caroling campaign:

Washington, D.C.: Inday Refi (202) 462-3836; **New York:** Noni Refi (212) 898-5673; **Philadelphia Alliance:** Armin Alforque (212) 474-2405; **Vancouver:** Bobby Verona (604) 274-2603; **San Diego Alliance:** John Foz (714) 231-1464 (w); **Toronto-Canada Philippine Society:** Fely Cusipag (416) 276-3267; **Delano Alliance:** Debra Vollmer (805) 725-5680; **Bay Area:** Sorcy Rocamora (415) 222-0925; **Chicago:** Eddie Escultura (312) 327-2452; **Los Angeles:** Carmen Ojeda (213) 660-5349; **Seattle Alliance:** Nes Aquino or Stephanie Brown (206) 723-5277; **Honolulu:** Arlene (808) 847-0901. □

**POLITICAL DETAINEES
WHO ARE THEY? WHY ARE THEY DETAINED?**

For the most part those under detention are those “suspected activists,” union organizers, “suspected subversives,” suspected members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) or its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), those suspected of giving food or other assistance to the NPA (particularly farmers in the rural areas) or those suspected to be involved in alleged assassination plots against the President.

To date only a small number have actually been publicly charged while the others simply remain detained without knowing the charges against them. Meanwhile, their relatives working for their release are referred from one military office to another in a taxing runaround.

Political detainees come from every sector of Philippine society. Opposition party members, former congressmen, delegates to the Constitutional Convention, farmers, workers, students, professionals, media people, slum dwellers,

priests, pastors and sisters have been numbered among those detained for various lengths of time.

Those who are subjected to physical and/or psychological maltreatment are usually those suspected of subversion or of membership in the Communist Party of the Philippines, or those believed to have information concerning the activities or whereabouts of others.

In the rural areas there is greater likelihood for detainees to be shot to death on the spot while being arrested by drunken soldiers or by “non-organic intelligence units of the military, subject only to the NISA.” Demands by the private sector for the punishment of the “non-organic personnel” have never been fruitful. The military usually claims no jurisdiction or claims they cannot locate accused persons. □

Excerpted from **Political Detainees in the Philippines**, Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, Manila, March 31, 1976.