

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE BAKKE DECISION!

March On Washington, D.C. April 15 — Rally In San Francisco April 29

SEE PAGE 1

Ang KATIPUNAN

Vol. V, No. 8

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National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



Despite Massive Fraud, Gov't Terrorism

SHAM ELECTIONS SPARK MASSIVE PROTESTS



In the face of violent government terrorism and intimidation, hundreds of thousands of Filipinos demonstrated against the regime on election eve. With massive fraud and violence, the regime claimed an election victory, but the opposition vowed to

continue the fight for democracy and an end to martial law. See editorial, page 2 and stories on pages 4 and 6. [AK photo]

Successful NPA Actions Net Guns From Regime



— see page 5

Two NPA fighters in the Mountain Province. In the U.S., the NPA's founding anniversary was recently celebrated. See page 12. [BMP photo]

Complaint Filed

Filipinos Charge Police with Racism

SAN FRANCISCO — "It's badge number —, so don't strain your slanty little eyeballs!"

This was just a sample of the racist treatment received by anti-martial law demonstrators from S.F. police officers as they picketed in front of the Philippine Consulate. The peaceful demonstration was staged April 5 to protest Marcos' election farce under martial law. However, the protestors were met with hostility, harassment, and racist slurs by the S.F. police which has resulted in the filing of a formal complaint with the S.F. Chief of Police and Mayor George Moscone.

The most blatant incident occurred when two officers intervened in favor of a notorious Marcos agent who was taking pictures only two feet away. One of the picket monitors attempted to explain how the pictures are used to intimidate those whose families are living under the repressive Marcos dictatorship. In a bullying manner, one of the officers screamed in her face, "Shut up, you're lucky we are letting you demonstrate here in the first place . . . you little grasshopper." continued on page 6



San Francisco police stop an anti-martial law delegation from entering Philippine consulate offices. [AK photo]

Int'l Protests Against RP Nuclear Reactor

see page 7

Interview With 4-H Trainee Expelled From Farm

see page 8

Honolulu Chinatown Residents Fight City's Maneuvers

see page 9

Zimbabwe Medical Drive Launched

see page 11

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Editorial

Massive Election Fraud Marcos Lost More Than He Gained

By THELMA DE GUZMAN — KDP National Executive Board

Capping the election farce as expected, Marcos has proclaimed the landslide victory of his New Society candidates for the Interim National Assembly amidst widespread reports of massive fraud and blatant cheating. In the same breath, as he claims this popular mandate from the polls, he has cracked down on the populace, arresting 600 people, six of the opposition candidates and putting the military on red alert for (to quote one of his generals) a "revolutionary situation."

The Marcos charade is over. Any democratic mask which the dictatorship may have affected this past month has slipped, revealing again for all to see its true ugly features.

On the surface, the events appear to be a victory for the regime. In reality, Marcos has lost more than he has gained. The election farce has proven to be too costly for him. It was a gamble he took that didn't pay off, leaving him in a considerably weaker position, both internationally and locally.

ELECTION—CONCESSION TO U.S. MASTERS

The election was essentially a concession to his U.S. benefactors who have grown apprehensive about the regime's failure to stabilize the country as a necessary climate for U.S. interests in the Philippines. Moreover, Marcos' international isolation as a human rights violator was a sore point for Pres. Carter's "human rights administration" which has increasingly been difficult to rationalize. At stake in the elections, therefore, was Marcos' ability to clean up his act and firm up his tottering regime by giving it an appearance of a strong popular foundation.

It was hoped that the elections with its semblance of some democratic participation and the legal shell of a national assembly would do the trick. However, this sophisticated scheme backfired, leaving the regime's image further tarnished. With the sham elections so thoroughly exposed, the cosmetic value of the National Assembly is now even questionable. As one U.S. official in Manila recently told a reliable source, the affair was a "disappointment."

The next period will be critical in the regime's lifespan. History has shown that the U.S. imperialists have had no qualms about shuffling puppets if it suits their interests. This is precisely what the dictator fears and it is within this context that Marcos' cleverly-staged protests against "foreign interference" can best be understood. This dictator will go down in Philippine

continued on page 6

AN APPEAL

SUPPORT THE ZIMBABWE MEDICAL DRIVE!

By BRUCE OCCENA — KDP National Executive Board

Today, progressive people the world over watch expectantly as the black masses on the southern tip of Africa mobilize to rid themselves, once and for all, from the scourge of racism and imperialist domination. This part of Africa has been long notorious for apartheid imposed by white "minority regimes" and the shameless brutalization of millions of black people into a subhuman level of existence.

Unfortunately, segregated schools and ghettos, lower wage rates for blacks, etc., are only the "tip of the iceberg." For over three centuries now, southern Africa has been ruthlessly plundered of its human, mineral and agricultural wealth. And who are the bandits responsible for this? None other than the "civilized" capitalist nations of Europe... England, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, etc. After World War II, the U.S. moved into the region in full force, and since then U.S. multinational corporations and banks have drained the lion's share of precious raw materials and profits from southern Africa.

However, in recent years, the movement spearheaded by black Africans, to put an end to this terrible situation has grown into an irreversible force enjoying widespread international support. In the face of this, it is only the most incorrigible and diehard racists, the like of Ian Smith and John Vorster, who still maintain the illusion that they can hold back these liberation movements, and maintain their racist minority regimes forever! But such blatant white supremacists are nothing but fools attempting to stop an approaching storm.

What makes them dangerous is not their own internal political strength, but rather the external backing they continue to receive from the U.S. and other European powers. It is these imperialist interests who stand the most to lose both economically and politically from the liberation of southern Africa. The popular resistance movements have accurately linked the struggles against racism to the struggle against imperialist domination. For this reason, the U.S. and European powers continue to provide all kinds of "indirect" economic, political, and military aid to the besieged racist regimes, while on the surface attempting to project to the world a neutral image.

As with the war in Indochina, the time is here for the people of the U.S. to distinguish ourselves clearly from the U.S. government, thereby exposing the reactionary role of the government and U.S. multi-nationals in propping up the racist regimes of southern Africa. Today, the focal point of the struggle is in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); tomorrow it could be in Namibia (Southwest Africa) or Azania (Republic of South Africa)... in all cases, our active and consistent support is important.

The Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe has launched a campaign in the United States to seek people's material support in order to purchase badly needed medical supplies for both the guerrilla fighters and the people in the liberated areas and border regions. They are attempting to raise over \$50,000 by June 1st. (See article page 11.)

The KDP has pledged to raise at least \$500 towards this campaign. We are confident we can raise this and much more with the assistance of progressive forces within the Filipino community in the U.S. We appeal to all of our friends and readers to be as generous as possible in assisting our brothers and sisters in Zimbabwe.

Within the next two months, the Ang KATIPUNAN will run a special series of articles on the conditions and people's struggles in Africa, with particular stress on southern Africa. Our members will also be approaching people in the community requesting donations for the Zimbabwe medical drive. In addition, we encourage all our readers to make a donation. It can be sent directly to the A.K., make checks out to KDP with the notation Zimbabwe Medical Drive.

The eventual victory of the people of southern Africa over racism and imperialist domination will mark a giant step forward for all humanity and a victory for all progressive people!

LONG LIVE ZIMBABWE!

Letters

The ANG KATIPUNAN encourages you to comment on issues of the day, particularly those affecting the Philippines and the Filipino community in the U.S.

Letters should be brief, double spaced, and with generous margins. Names are withheld only if requested and deemed necessary. Write to: Letters to the Editor, ANG KATIPUNAN, P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA 94623.

Letter Exposes 'Inhumane Treatment' Of Hawaii's Minorities

March 25, 1978

TO THE EDITOR:

Your coverage of the Chinatown situation here in Honolulu, especially the fine article (March 15-31) by Cathi Tactaquin, is especially well done, and eminently comparable to your skilled coverage of the Bakke decision controversy, the now-resolved Narciso-Perez case, and the 4-H trainee abuses.

As you know, Honolulu's Chinatown is 60 per cent Filipino, 90 per cent of whom are Ilocano-speaking. Many are single retired male plantation workers living on pitifully small pensions with no hope for cost of living adjustments and other benefits from the plantation owners they slaved so hard for.

An example would be a retiree who collects, say, \$200 in pension monthly and pays \$50 a month in rent. He can hardly afford to pay any more in rent, considering the exorbitantly high cost of food, etc., here. So, where is he to go if he is evicted?

Prominent here are a Mayor and a City Council, both of whom voice concern for Chinatown, but when it comes to the residents themselves, both turn a deaf ear to People Against Chinatown Eviction (PACE), saying, as City Council Chairperson Marilyn

Bornhorst said to me in a letter late last year: "... we will not necessarily accept PACE as the only spokesman for Chinatown. I am in contact with Catholic Social Services..." And so on.

One Councilman, Rudy Pacarro has founded a Chinatown Advisory Group, an establishment effort to counteract PACE's militancy and advocacy. One can safely assume the group's purpose is to make Chinatown into a concrete jungle (as Tactaquin says in her article, was done elsewhere in the Queen Emma and Kukui housing projects) by which a mint of money can be made at the expense of people whose only "crime" is wanting peace in the lifestyles they find comfort in.

This kind of inhumane treatment of minorities, especially Filipinos and Polynesians (Hawaiians, Samoans, etc.), prevails in Honolulu, despite Hawaii's storied reputation as a "paradise," because of the capitalist, competitive, co-optative ethic that so permeates this island state, making it victim to the multinational corporations (MNCs) prevalent here...

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Help sustain our effort to continue bringing the most up to date and important news coverage about developments in the Philippines and in the Filipino community here in the U.S.

Become a KATIPUNAN sustainer by pledging a monthly contribution to our modest effort to fight the Marcos dictatorship and defend the democratic rights of Filipinos in this country. Our bills are many and our resources are few, and we depend on our readership to continue publication.

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PHILIPPINE NEWS

Buod ng mga Balita

[NEWS SUMMARIES]

Marcos' Cronies Turn Forests Into Wasteland

Statistics from two Marcos institutions recently revealed a gloomy fact about present efforts to conserve Philippine forests: every three minutes, one hectare of forest is logged, while it takes one week or 167 hours to replant the same area.

Agham-Bayan, official newsletter of the Liga ng Agham para sa Bayan (National Science League), cites statistics from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) revealing that 170,000 trees are cut down every year while only 18,000 trees are planted. Another institution, the Department of Natural Resource, computed that 26,000 saplings are planted annually while 116,000 trees are cut down.

In 1967, 48 per cent or nearly one-half of the country was considered forest area. Last year, this area shrunk to a mere 30 per cent — diminishing by 18 per cent in a span of only 10 years.

Agham-Bayan scored the regime's duplicity in coping with this serious imbalance. "While exhibiting pretensions of concern like . . . requiring all citizens 10 years old and above to plant one tree a year for five consecutive years, the dictator has allowed big logging concessionaires to operate indiscriminately." □

Marcos Extends Military Draft

BMP — The "dirty little war" in Mindanao is taking a greater toll on the Philippine military than the regime has been willing to admit. This fact was strikingly revealed when Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos recently extended the period of emergency military service for 20 year old youths by another year.

This means that a 20 year old youth can be forced by the government to undergo military training and render compulsory military service for a continuous period of three years. This period can be extended indefinitely if, "the continued service beyond 18 months of a draftee is, in the opinion of the President of the Philippines, required for the good of the service." Refusal of the draft is an act punishable by order of a military court.

This is the effect of Presidential Decree No. 1226 signed last Oct. 25 at the height of the resurgence of the Mindanao-Sulu conflict. At the time, however, the controlled press reported only that Marcos had raised the compensation and allowances of the draftees to equal those of regular members of the armed forces.

The decree also indirectly recognized the use of draftees with only six months of military training behind them, for "combat operations." Prior to the issuance of the decree, the use of draftees in the Mindanao conflict was already common. Hundreds of 20 year old youths were killed in the hostilities.

Section 23 of the National Defense Act requires 20 year old youths to register for military training and service for a period of 18 consecutive months. This is to consist of military training for at least six months, and then assignment for duty in any service of the regular force for another 12 months.

Marcos amended this requirement on May 6, 1973 and then on Oct. 18, 1974, under Decree 567, which extended the "conscriptive period" of trainees into emergency military service from 12 to 18 months. This in effect extended the draft to two years from the original one and a half. This period in turn has been extended to three years under Decree 1226.

The draft for compulsory military service is "selective." So far only youths from poor families, mostly from the Visayan islands and the Ilocos regions, have been "selected" for military service and sent to combat.

This explains the feeble public outcry against the regime's policy of forcibly pressing freshly-trained soldiers into combat and the high rate of casualties which results. Families of draftees whose blood has been prematurely spilt are too poor to complain. □

Regime Bars Movie From Cannes Film Festival

BMP — The award-winning Filipino film "Insiang" has been barred from entry in this year's Cannes Film Festival in France on the grounds that it does not portray the "true" image of the Philippines today.

The ban was imposed by the Interim Board of Censors for Motion Pictures headed by Defense Undersecretary Carmelo Barbero.

"Insiang" depicts the poverty and misery among the urban poor and their daily struggle for existence.

The movie netted the Best Actress, Best Supporting Actor, and Best Supporting Actress Awards in the 1976 Filipino Film Festival. It was directed by Lino Brocka.

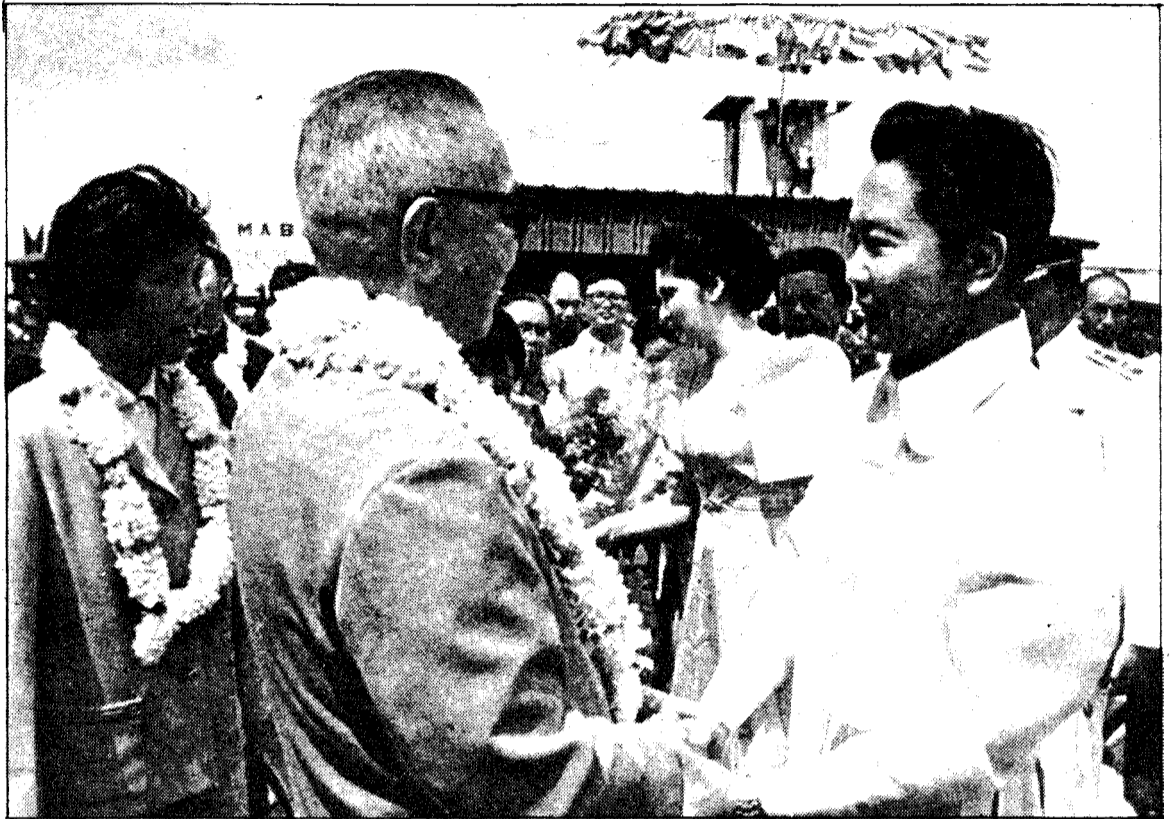
Cinema observers told BMP that the Interim Board of Censors' move fitted the regime's policy of whitewashing anything that tends to portray the seedy side of life under the "New Society."

"Insiang," the same observers said, was blacklisted because it contradicted Imelda Romualdez Marcos' claim of a "Manila reborn, cleaner, happier, with a people smiling a little more."

Commenting on the ban, movie columnist Joe Quirino suggested a forward be inserted in the movie "to please the censors," thusly: "This picture does not depict the true image of the Philippines." □

Scientific And Technical Cooperation

R.P.-China Sign Science Pact



Pres. Marcos welcomes Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and the Chinese delegation to Manila for their four-day visit.

MANILA — The Philippines and the People's Republic of China signed an agreement March 14, binding the two nations to scientific and technical cooperation for a period of two years.

The agreement which was signed by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo provides:

- Exchange of professionals and technicians for study, observation, and training in

scientific and technical fields.

- Mutual invitation of professionals and technicians to transfer scientific and technical knowledge and experience.

- Mutual supply of scientific and technical data as well as seeds, seedlings, specimens and similar materials for use in scientific experiments.

Both countries voiced their optimism on the benefits to be derived from the agreement.

The pact was the result of an official visit to Manila by

Chinese officials headed by Vice-Premier Li-Hsien Nien. In the course of their four-day visit, the Chinese delegation toured the International Rice Research Institute and the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines in Los Banos.

On the eve of his departure, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien extended an invitation to Pres. Marcos to visit Peking again in the near future. □

MNLF Anti-Government Offensive Continues

By VICTORIA LUNA

Despite intensified government repression in the Philippine south, the regime's policies have had no visible effect upon the fighters of the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), the military arm of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

The Marcos government has carefully suppressed all news about continuing BMA actions against the troops of Armed Forces of the Philippines. These include the killing of more than 1,000 troops between September and December of last year and shooting down of two government T-28 warplanes, one in Zamboanga del Sur and another in Jolo.

The BMA's latest victory occurred the last week of March when a rebel group in Lanao del Sur ambushed and killed 27 government troops. Among them was Lt. Col. Macabo Manadato, Assistant Provincial Commander of the region. According to informed sources, this latest coup belies the significance of the alleged surrender of Abdul Khayer Alonto. This ranking MNLF

leader from the area is purported to have received amnesty from the government last month along with 2,000 of his followers.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES — ANTI-CIVILIAN

Civilians, however, continue to suffer heavily as a result of the government's base denial activities against the MNLF.

According to *Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas* (BMP), the government has masked its ruthless actions to deprive the BMA fighters of food and medical supplies under the euphemism "Resource Control." This policy has been in effect in Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Sur, South Cotabato, the two Lanao provinces, and the rural areas of Maguindanao since the ambush last October of Gen. Teodulfo Bautista and 35 of his men by the BMA.

"Resource Control" means that each Moro family, regardless of size, is allowed to purchase only two kilos of rice and one-fourth kilo of sugar daily. A special military permit is required for any purchase over the quota. Medicine of

any kind, from aspirin to antibiotics may be purchased only with military clearance.

The policy has severely restricted relief operations among the refugees undertaken by the Red Cross and other welfare agencies.

CONTINUED MASSACRES

Meanwhile, BMP reports, malaria is on the upsurge in Basilan. With the only drugs available on the island locked in military warehouses, the civilian population has found it nearly impossible to achieve access to the vital medicine.

The most vicious of the government's anti-civilian policies, however, is the continuing wave of large-scale massacres which has intensified since last October. According to *Mahardika*, the information bulletin of the MNLF, over 2,000 civilians were killed in the one month following Bautista's death. Aggression against the civilian population, including the sexual molestation of Muslim women by government troops, *Mahardika* reports, has become an everyday feature of life in the south today. □

MASSIVE FRAUD, CORRUPTION MARK ELECTIONS



Thousands of Manila residents rallied against the Marcos dictatorship under LABAN banners. [AK photo]

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

Amidst mounting charges of massive fraud, Pre Marcos' party, KBL, swept the 165 elective positions in the interim Batasang Pambansa, Friday, April 7. While the long-predicted outcome was not surprising, many met with disbelief news that the opposition LABAN party failed to capture a single seat in the 21 contested positions allowed Metro-Manila. Reflecting popular skepticism, New York Times correspondent, Fox Butterfield, commented: "The government's large lead in the return was in striking contrast to the enormous and raucous opposition rally in Manila Thursday night (the eve of the election)."

MORE ELECTION NEWS SEE PAGE 4 AND 6 EDITORIAL PAGE 2

Earlier, opposition candidates were optimistic that they would capture 60 per cent of the vote based on random surveys. An independent tabulation conducted by the Manila Jaycees revealed that five opposition candidates were among the top 21 finishers.

Many felt that were it not for the massive fraud in ballot counting and harassment of voters, LABAN's victory was almost certain.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD

George MCP Cahin, a noted specialist in Southeast Asia from Cornell University, who observed the elections on behalf of the Ecumenical Council on Human Rights, personally witnessed irregularities in polling procedures. According to Cahin: "There were a hundred poll watchers in a precinct at one time, since each candidate is entitled to an observer. The majority, however, were government watchers, let in by barangay officials without asking them to present identification." When this was reported to the COMELEC, a Commissioner sanctioned the violation, asserting: "Anybody who is recognized by the barangay official may enter even without an I.D."

Cahin also reported the widespread incidence of "flying voters" (persons who vote more than once at different precincts); the existence of "phantom" polling places; and the instant registration of voters by mobile units on election day itself.

Meanwhile, opposition candidates have charged the pre-stuffing of ballot boxes and the non-canvassing of ballots in certain precincts. According to Fox Butterfield: "In the Manila suburb of Las Pinas where the opposition slate held a well-attended rally at the end of its campaign, the pro-Marcos mayor and some aides allegedly brought hundreds of ballots already marked for the Marcos slate in polling places." So brazen was the cheating, that even when Butterfield unexpectedly walked in on a vote tampering session: "... three guards seized me and pushed me down the stairs. The guards and a man who said he was from the Election Commission refused to give their names."

CAMPAIGN IRREGULARITIES

Despite indignant reaction to the alleged final results, the extensive fraud on election day was anticipated. For many, the corrupt conduct of the elections was the expected outcome of weeks of equally corrupt campaign practices on the part of the Kilusan ng Bayong Lipunan (KBL). However, the unexpected swing of public sympathy for the opposition LABAN party towards the critical end of the campaign, proved too risky for the wily dictator.

Although the Electoral Code and other election ground rules were designed to prevent a formidable opposition challenge, these measures still proved inade-

quate. Wasting no time, Marcos, as KBL campaign manager employed every trick in the book to fix the elections.

ANTI-AMERICAN DRUMBEATING

Hoping to sway nationalist feelings, Marcos launched his first attack on the opposition by asserting that they were backed by "foreign meddlers." Alluding to the U.S., Marcos cited Aquinos' reported ties with the CIA to smear the entire opposition slate.

This anti-American drum beating, however, proved ineffective. LABAN candidates Alex Boncayao, Trinidad Herrera, Jerry Barican, and Aquilino Pimental successfully rebutted Marcos' claims. Explaining their anti-imperialist platform which calls for the withdrawal of U.S. military bases, the nationalization of foreign-controlled strategic treaties with the U.S. and Japan, the LABAN candidates asked: "How can such a program be supported by the foreigners?" LABAN further asserted that if anyone is guilty of "mendicant puppetry" it had to be "the present administration which has gone out of its way to make the Philippines a paradise for foreign investors."

Despite the thorough exposure of Marcos' empty anti-Americanism, the dictator went ahead with a mock demonstration in front of the U.S. embassy shortly before the election.

ARSON AND TERRORISM

Resorting to his worn out tactic of fomenting violence and then crying "subversive," Marcos was not lacking in terrorist tactics. Three times in March, hand grenades were lobbed in KBL rallies in Davao City. Twice, these grenades turned out to be duds. On April 1, the KBL headquarters in Pasay City was reportedly bombed, while its premises were empty. On the same day, several KBL

candidates reported receiving threatening phone calls. All these incidents were conveniently blamed on "NPA" terrorists," reminiscent of the period prior to the declaration of martial law when Marcos whipped up a climate of fear to justify his use of emergency martial law powers.

On April 3, the worst act of terror yet struck Tondo residents. Fires consuming a large section of Tondo left 800 families homeless and P20 million property damage. Authorities blamed the disaster on careless children. The Tondo residents, however, know better and ascribe arson as the motive.

Members of the Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO) point out that the barrios razed, Kagitingan and Lukandula, were scheduled for demolition by the government in the next few months. These two barrios were also known to be hotbeds of dissent against martial law and its residents were among the most militant oppositionists to the First Lady's squatter eviction schemes. AK sources further confirmed the sighting of PC soldiers setting off small fires in the area shortly before the fires spread.

INTIMIDATION AND HARASSMENT

The student sector in particular was targeted for harassment over the past few weeks. At the University of the East, University of Santo Tomas, and the Far Eastern University, school administrators stopped students from distributing LABAN leaflets and recruiting campaign volunteers.

In various LABAN rallies, combined teams of police and barangay goons, attempted to disrupt and disperse crowds. At a Tondo rally, Lupita Aquino-Concio, sister of the imprisoned senator, was interrupted in her speech by a heckler who drew a pistol and fired into the air.

Despite these moves, turnouts at opposition rallies were consistently large.

KBL OVERKILL

Perhaps Marcos has only himself to blame for pushing more voters to LABAN's side. The proliferation of "Imelda" pictures on every conceivable item, from T-shirts to ball pens, merely fueled LABAN's powerful charge that the Marcos' were criminally wealthy and spent freely to buy influence.

According to observers, not a centavo was spared to buy votes. The electorate was bombarded by cheap entertainment shows, T.V. and radio political advertisements, free T-shirts and snacks, that the KBL campaign was soon re-named "KBL Overkill." Sickened by this raw display of political seduction, shoppers at one shopping center, requested for plain brown grocery bags, turning down fancy ones being distributed courtesy of KBL.

But of course, the overkill would not have been complete without the First Lady's tearjerker. Speaking before the Manila Lions Club, Imelda tearfully pleaded: "I am not here as a candidate for myself. I do not need any position to serve my country and people."

BRIBES AND PORKBARRELING

As the campaign reached homestreach, the Marcos' feverishly intensified their vote-buying schemes. A new high school and deeds to land were offered residents of Tondo. Government officials were promised an 80 to 90 per cent increase in salaries and workers were even promised the right to strike!

Inside informers revealed that P50-200 were disbursed weekly to barangay members working for the KBL. As for barangay captains who could guarantee a 100 per cent vote for Imelda, an all expense paid trip to Hong Kong awaited them.

Treated to this specter of rampant corruption, it is no wonder that many Filipinos have already guessed what was to take place during the grand finale. □



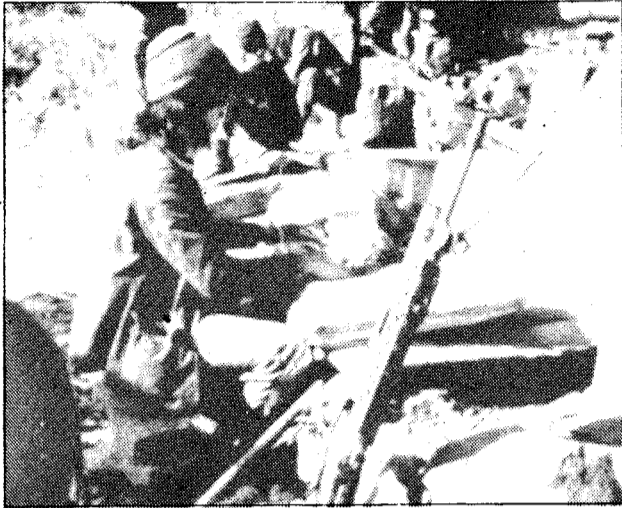
An evening cultural performance at a LABAN rally. [AK photo]

Pagbabalikwas



Two Successful Missions

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY SEIZE ARMS



The NPA continues to score impressive victories, both in small military encounters and in winning the support of the Filipino masses.

Two arms confiscation missions were successfully launched by the New People's Army in Hermosa, Bataan, and Monkayo, Davao del Norte early this year.

In barrio Mabiga, Hermosa, a 10 man NPA unit disarmed members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces last Jan. 4. Confiscated from Marcos militia men were two garand rifles, one carbine, one .45 caliber pistol and around 110 rounds of ammunition.

The entire operation lasted for three hours, without a single sign of resistance. At about 7 p.m., the NPA fighters arrested the local CHDF chief. Using him as cover, five people's guerrillas were able to secure entrance to the houses of the other CHDF

members and disarmed them. The rest of the NPA's stood guard.

Before leaving the barrio, the people's fighters conducted propaganda among the town peoples.

In Mankayo, Davao del Norte, the NPA raided the Sarmiento logging compound on Feb. 26. After a 30 minute battle which killed two security guards and one policeman, the NPA's occupied the compound and seized the firearms of the security force.

Hoping to engage PC reinforcement troops in battle, the NPA waited in the compound. However, no reinforcements came and the NPA fighters ended their seige.

These two incidents typify the main thrust of the NPA's military

strategy at the present time. Faced with an enemy that is militarily and numerically superior, the NPA concentrates on arms confiscation missions and selective ambushes on weaker and dispersed enemy forces.

The NPA also combines these actions with education drives among the people. Taking full advantage of the rare opportunity to occupy a rural town in enemy-controlled territory, the NPA organizes public meetings to explain their program to the people.

To carry off these daring missions, with precision, the NPA coordinates its actions with town supporters.

The rash of such well-executed raids forced the Marcos regime to conduct loyalty checks among Central and Northern Luzon officials last year. □

Faculty Group Denounces Militarization

BMP — A faculty group at the University of the Philippines has denounced the suppression of free exchange of ideas and militarization of the country's premier educational institution.

An open letter to Pres. Marcos, signed by the Committee Against Militarization cited instances of curtailment of student and faculty rights.

With regard to the students, the Committee denounced the forgotten promises of the Corpuz administration and the U.P. Board of Regents to allow the revival of the U.P. Student Council as well as representation of students in the university's policy-making bodies.

On the question of the autonomy of the university, the faculty committee cited the "anomalous" existence of the Philippine Center for Advanced Studies (PCAS) "PCAS is entirely autonomous existing apart from the UP community... which the community deploras," the letter said.

Secondly, PCAS' key personnel consist mainly of military personnel and "it is well-known fact that the CIA is behind this center for research," the letter continued, citing some personalities in PCAS as being "in the CIA payroll." □

RP Protests S. Africa Apartheid

BMP — The participation of two South African players in the 25th World Cup golf championship in Manila last Dec. 8-11 was protested by the Filipinos Against Apartheid and Racism.

The group demanded that the South African pro players, Gary Player and Hugh Baiocchi, be barred from participating in the tournament and expelled from the country. Instead of heeding the group, the Marcos regime which has hypocritically sided with progressive members of the United Nations in condemning South Africa for its racist policies, lionized the two.

In a lengthy statement, the groups said: "We can not sit down... these racists play under the banner of a country whose government serves the interests of little more than two million while condemning some 18 million blacks to untold misery, wanton injustice and violent death.

"... Filipinos remain in solidarity with all oppressed peoples in supporting the anti-racist, anti-colonialist, and anti-imperialist struggle of the Azanian people." □

gence of the movement in the region, the regime launched "Operation Kampupot" with 600 assault troops in the second half of June 1977. The enemy also undertook "civic action" to mask the mass arrests and harassments that it carried out.

The regime's dual tactics were frustrated because of the steadfast support of the masses for the Party and the People's Army, the report said. On the whole, the enemy ended up punching the air.

"The mass base remained intact. In fact, it was strengthened through the efforts of the Party and the People's Army. In the face of the enemy's base-denial campaign in Buhi, Camarines Sur, and in the border areas of Albay and Sorsogon, we succeeded in expanding political influence to many areas." □

A Tribute To Sison And Others

CPP Vows Stronger Resistance



Jose Ma. Sison after his recent arrest.

BMP — The Communist Party of the Philippines has vowed to carry out an even more determined struggle against the Marcos regime in tribute to Jose Ma. Sison and other revolutionaries held captive by the dictatorship. In a recent statement in *Ang Bayan*, official organ of the Communist Party, the CPP Central Committee acknowledged the important contributions of Sison, in "promoting and developing the Filipino people's revolutionary movement for national liberation and democracy."

Sison and four others were captured by military agents Nov. 10 in San Fernando, La Union, and have since been held incommunicado by the regime.

"Now more than ever before, the Party, the People's Army and the revolutionary mass movement are bigger and stronger and better developed," the CPP statement said. "The Filipino people are likewise determined to crush an exploitative and oppressive system."

The regime, the Central Committee noted, has proven itself incapable of leading the people. "Even other

groups upholding various class interests are rising up to openly oppose and resist the repressive and predatory U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

On the overall situation, the CPP pointed out that thousands of Party cadres "from the ranks of the masses" have been tempered in the heat of the struggle in the past several years.

"Their revolutionary practice is enriching the theory of revolution in the Philippines for the present period."

The CPP lauded the "revolutionary steadfastness of imprisoned cadres and members of the CPP as well as fighters of the New People's Army.

"As the fascist dictatorship becomes more vicious in its repression, all Communists accept the challenge to dedicate themselves entirely to our advance to victory."

The CPP statement traced the revitalization of the revolutionary movement to the early 1970's when Sison pioneered in the study of scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung Thought, and in researching into the history and fundamental problems of Philippine society.

Sison, the statement said, "led the patriotic movement of students and youth in those years, and founded the Kabataang Makabayan in 1964.

From there the mass struggles, "rose swiftly to new heights even as they broadened to involve the other sectors of the people."

Jose Ma. Sison, the Central Committee recalled, "personally conducted investigations as well as political and organizational work. Applying revolu-

tionary theory to the concrete practice of mass struggles, he drew significant lessons, and clearly saw the road that the Philippine revolutionary movement must take in this historical period," the CPP said.

"Proceeding from this analysis, and also because of the reactionary state's intensified harassment against his family and associates, Jose Ma. Sison withdrew from his open political activities and began working in the revolutionary underground."

This crucial development led to the reestablishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines on Dec. 26, 1968, and consequently, to the founding of the New People's Army on March 29, 1969.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP INCREASES AMID ENEMY SUPPRESSION DRIVE

Underscoring the CPP's continuing successes in expanding and consolidating its influence, the CPP regional branch in Bicol reported a 25 per cent increase in membership amidst a three-month "encirclement and suppression" drive by the Task Force Isarog during the latter half of 1977.

The *Ang Bayan* correspondent in the region said this and other gains were made when Party members and Red fighters of the New People's Army correctly assessed the situation, adopted remedial measures, and "turned a bad thing into a good thing."

Before this, the Marcos regime had been boasting that it had suppressed the revolutionary movement in the Bicol region.

But actually, alarmed by the resur-

Hundreds Arrested by the Regime Marcos Cracks Down on Opposition

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

Pres. Marcos has placed Metro-Manila under red alert and arrested 650 demonstrators following continued protest over the fraudulent April 7 elections. Among those arrested were former senators Lorenzo Tanada and Francisco Rodrigo, his son Soc. Rodrigo and former Constitutional Convention delegate Joker Arroyo and his wife, Ruby.

The massive round-up was conducted after a several thousand strong march wound up in Plaza Hernando, Tondo, Sunday, April 9. The march, which began in Quezon City, featured a mock funeral procession replete with coffins, to symbolize the rape of the elections. After a requiem mass at San Pablo de Apostol Church, troops moved in on the crowd and loaded the demonstrators on six passenger buses which they had commandeered.

According to AK sources, Sen. Jose Diokno who met with Tanada and several of those arrested said that thus far, 300 demonstrators have been released. Diokno estimated that at least 200 will remain in detention from two to three months. As for senator Tanada, the feisty 78-year old expects to be detained "indefinitely."

Tanada, a respected nationalist, anti-fascist stalwart, and campaign manager for the opposition LABAN party, had earlier declared: "If massive fraud is employed, we will not take it supinely." Commenting on the crackdown, Tanada said: "They gave us a short taste of freedom, but now the Marcos people will see that martial law is grossly enforced."

Diokno further reported that some 240 persons, mostly poll watchers for opposition, were arrested on election day. 200 were released the next day, confirming suspicions that the arrests were made to facilitate massive cheating in the canvassing of votes.

IN HIDING

Meanwhile, amidst Marcos threats to

charge the opposition with "libel," and possibly even graver offenses, reliable sources report that many of the LABAN candidates, including labor leader Alex Boncayao, squatter leader Trinidad Herrera, lawyer Jerry Barican, and Charito Planas have gone into hiding.

Earlier the home of Ms. Planas was raided on the suspicion that "She was harboring Communist guerrillas."

Government reports did not indicate whether guerrillas were found in Ms. Planas's home; however, a friend of Ms. Planas's who can hardly be described as a Communist guerrilla was taken in — Nena Quezon-Avancena, daughter of the late president.

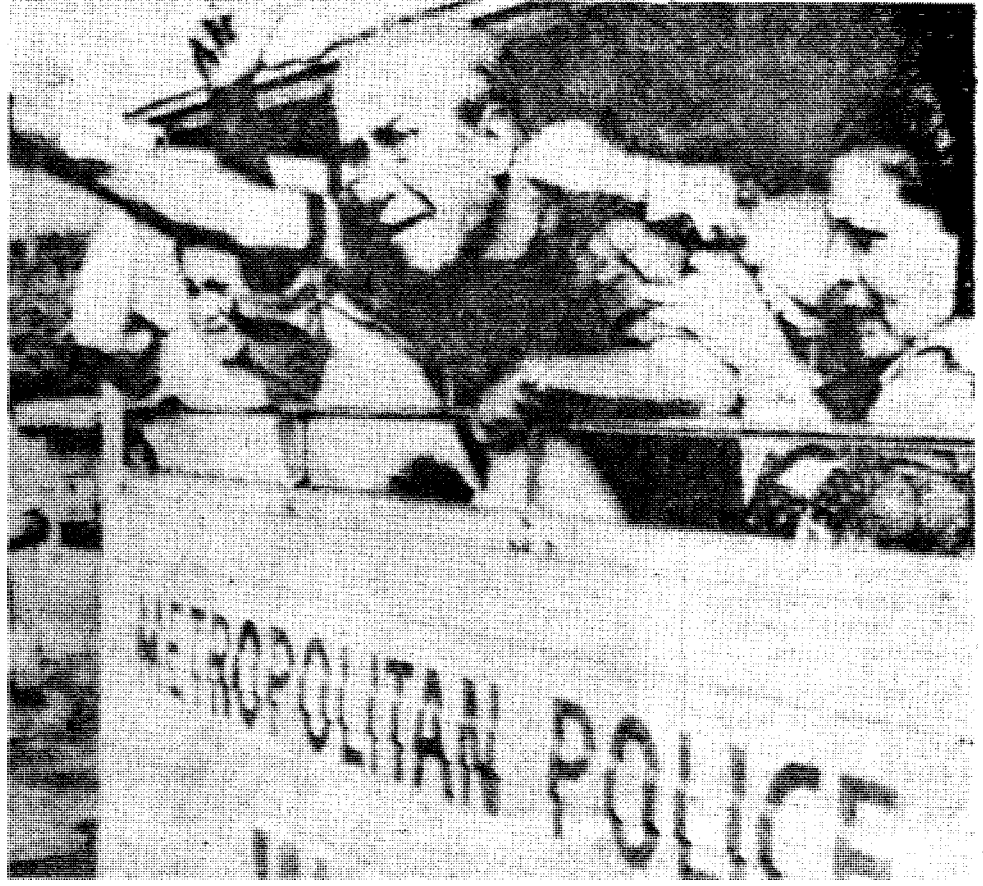
CRACKDOWN— SIGN OF DESPERATION

AK sources further report that the urban anti-fascist movement anticipated the crackdown long before it was launched. Only days before the election, Marcos signaled his intention to return to repressive measures because he claimed: "The opposition is now under the sway of the subversives."

Accustomed to Marcos' use of Red scare tactics whenever confronted by open defiance, activists and campaign organizers went underground before arresting parties could nab them.

That the crackdown is a desperate and hysterical reaction to the mass protests which have rocked Manila in recent weeks, is evident in Marcos' all too familiar use of the Communist bogey to suppress legitimate dissent. Recently, Brig. Gen. Fidel Ramos hysterically condemned the opposition campaign as "the handiwork of NPA's."

Whether the crackdown will succeed in putting the lid back on the pot of popular discontent, which dramatically overflowed on the eve of the election, remains to be seen. However, only two days after the election, the government was still broadcasting appeals to the general public to stay away from protest meetings. □



Opposition leader Lorenzo Tanada as he was taken away to jail by Marcos police.

The recent crackdown has shattered the regime's "return to normalcy" facade, revealing instead a desperate, agitated and unpopular dictatorship.

[UPI photo]

Marcos Loses...

(continued from page 2)

history as having sold the country wholesale to foreign interests, especially Americans, is now crying "foreign intervention" to save itself from the ire of its masters.

DEFEAT IN THE STREETS

However, it is within the country where the Marcos dictatorship suffered the most devastating blows. His victory at the polls was empty because of his defeat in the streets where hundreds of thousands of Filipinos unleashed their fury against his regime. Underestimating the breadth and the scope of the opposition to his rule, what had started out to be "legal exercise in futility" controlled by Marcos was transformed into its opposite — a powerful politicizing force that swelled the anti-dictatorship ranks. It was like a dam that broke which put the dictator on the run and panicked him into committing blunder after blunder out of desperation. Thus, the wily dictator who staged the elections for his own ends was outmaneuvered by the people's forces who saw through his scheme and forced him into a trap of his own making.

As one protestor said: "It was our elections, we won." It was indeed the people's elections where the masses boldness and creativity succeeded in loosening, even momentarily, the fascist deathgrip and precipitated a deepening of the regime's crisis. Marcos may have won the battle as he claims, but he already lost the war. □

S.F. Police...

(continued from front page)

After the officers returned to their squad car, parked right in front of the picket line, another monitor leaned out the car window to see the officer's badge number. Not only was the badge taken off (which is illegal when an officer is on duty) but the policeman rolled down the window and blasted, "It's badge number , so don't strain your slanty eyeballs."

The officer soon learned to regret what he had said, but not because he didn't mean it. A nearby newsreporter who overheard the remark approached the officer's superior and explained that he would have to quote it. The sergeant's first reaction was, "You heard nothing and you will quote nothing." But as the reporter turned away, the sergeant reprimanded the officer, shouting, "What the f— did you have to say that for?"

As the picket neared its end, the sergeant visibly anxious, approached the reporter demanding his press card. After ordering the reporter to repeat what he had heard, he walked away with a nervous laugh and said, "Oh, I thought you had something on us."

Someone in the crowd retorted, "You know we do."

The Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance who sponsored the picket commented on the incident saying, "In a city like San Francisco with so many minorities and a sizable amount of Asians, the police have often demonstrated their racism. This is an outrage that will be exposed in the community, to hopefully stymie further abusive actions. □

Thousands Demonstrate in 'Noise Offensive' The Night Marcos Trembled



Massive demonstrations supporting the LABAN opposition shook Manila on election eve.

[AK photo]

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

It was the most impressive show of opposition yet under martial law.

From teeming slum districts to the plush Makati villages, from soldiers barracks to political detention camps, from busy shopping centers to quiet streets, the Filipino people came out in their hundreds of thousands on the eve of the elections, Thursday, April 6, to sound off their protest against martial law. Although the protest was originally intended to last for only thirty minutes, the "noise offensive" lasted till well past midnight.

Meant as a pep rally to clinch the opposition LABAN party's campaign, the "noise offensive" instead was transformed into a genuine release of pent-up frustrations against martial law. Tens of thousands

lined the streets of Manila, stretching as far north as Caloocan and as far south as Pasay. Commuters honked their horns, housewives came out of their homes banging kitchen utensils, soldiers banged cans, restaurant patrons used their silverware and even kitchen help joined their customers in chanting "LABAN!"

Even for the participants of the rally the outpour was amazing and unexpected. Despite the fact that plans for the rally was spread by word of mouth, the poor communications network was more than offset by the contagious effect of the noise offensive.

As a trembling Marcos was trying to figure out what had happened and who was responsible, shouts of "laban kami" resounded in the air.

There were no terrorists, no conspiracies. The Filipino people had enough of martial law. □

Anti-Martial Law Front

AMLC Expose April 7 Farce

Election Denounced Nationwide



Members of the AMLC delegation [right] explain to the demonstrators how they were refused entry into the consulate building by the S.F. police. [AK photo]

AMLC Press Release

Pres. Marcos' much publicized April 7 election was met with strong criticism and opposition from both within and without the Philippines.

Several weeks prior to the elections, the Anti Martial Law Coalition (Philippines) flooded the Filipino communities in the U.S. with thousands of its news bulletin, TALIBA, denouncing the sham elections.

This campaign to denounce the elections culminated in the militant nationwide pickets staged April 5 in front of Philippine Consular offices.

Organized by the AMLC and the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) the pickets decried the April 7 election as "phony" and "Lutong Macoy" (cooked up by Marcos)

"Who believes that free and fair elections can be held under conditions of martial rule?" challenged Ms. Inday Refi at the picket outside the White House in Washington, D.C. In response, the demonstrators chanted, "Elections are a hoax, Marcos counts the votes!"

In New York, the Philippine cultural attache's response to the picket was an unsuccessful attempt to talk the demonstrators into believing that conditions in the homeland are "back to normal." But the more than 70 picketers countered his statement, citing the daily human rights violations in the country. "Only by lifting martial law and restoring civil liberties can normalization become a reality," remarked an AMLC member.

At the San Francisco picket, the Philippine consul twice rejected attempts by a delegation to meet with him. It was not the first time that the S.F. consul has refused to see anti-martial law delegations. In previous occasions, he had closed his office to AMLC delegates.

The delegation composed of members of the local anti-martial law alliance, the Bay Area FFP and clergy persons, was stopped at the lobby by the San Francisco police, preventing them from going up to the consul's office.

Sorcy Rocamora, Regional Coordinator of the Northern California Anti-Martial Law Alliances, criticized the S.F. police's interference, saying: "(You should) stop acting under orders from the Marcos dictatorship... This action very well proves the importation of martial law and the extension of the dictatorship in the U.S."

In a related development, Ms. Rocamora also criticized the police officers' provocations to harass and intimidate the pickets. The local alliance here plans to file a complaint against the S.F. Police Dept. (See related story on front page.)

Equally spirited pickets occurred in Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Guam, and some cities in Canada.

In all the pickets representatives of the Philippine government in the U.S. responded with intimidation and harassment tactics. Agents were taking pictures of the picketers in an attempt to scare them through blacklisting. But despite the scare tactics, the AMLC members and their supporters refused to be intimidated. The anti-martial law movement in the U.S. effectively exposed that the April 7 election could never disguise Marcos' "normalization" scheme. □

Concern Mounts Over RP Nuclear Reactor

APRIL 5 — The Coalition for a Nuclear-Free Philippines (CNFP) announced today that April 27 has been designated an "International Day of Protest against Nuclear Exports to the Philippines."

The protest reflects growing concern on the part of human rights activists, environmentalists, and members of the U.S. Congress over the \$1.1 billion Westinghouse nuclear plant currently under construction in the Philippines. The deal was financed by a \$644 million aid package from the U.S. government's Export-Import Bank (Eximbank).

Controversy over the plant exploded in February when the international press learned that most of the multimillion dollar construction and insurance contracts had been obtained by Herminio Disini, a relative of the Marcos family. Disini is also reported to have received from Westinghouse a commission estimated at five to forty million dollars.

Adding to the controversy are safety hazards which, environmentalists claim, accompany the plant. It is being constructed beside a major earthquake fault and near five volcanoes. Critics have also claimed that the reactor contains some 200 safety defects.

These irregularities led the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations under Rep. Clarence Long (D.-Md.) to open up hearings on the transaction last February. John L. Moore, President of Eximbank, provided only vague and inadequate answers to the committee's probe, prompting Long to schedule a second round of hearings for late this month.



Meanwhile, the Senate Subcommittee on International Finance under Adlai Stevenson III (D.-Ill.) during its regular hearings on Eximbank's activities scheduled for April 14, has called a witness from Westinghouse to explain the reactor deal.

ANTI-NUCLEAR COALITION FORMS

The CNFP formed in response to the revelations concerning both the hazards and irregularities of the R.P. government-Westinghouse transaction. Its members include Friends of the Earth (FOE), a widely respected international group of concerned environmentalists; People Against Nuclear Power (PANP); Friends of the Filipino People (FFP); the International Association of Filipino Patriots (IAFP) and the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines).

Demonstrators will assemble on April 27 in front of U.S. embassies, Philippine embassies, or Westinghouse offices. In Washington, D.C. the protest will take place in front of the Eximbank.

AMLC-FFP ACTIVITIES

Two member organizations of the CNFP, the FFP and the AMLC have organized a nationwide series of forums to bring the implications of the reactor issue to the Filipino community and concerned members of the broader American public. Forums on the East Coast are scheduled for April 28-30, while those on the West Coast will be held between April 21 and May 14.

The West Coast Forums will feature Peter Hayes, author of *Atoms for the Poor?*, a study of the impact of the Westinghouse plant on Philippine energy needs and founder of the Australian branch of Friends of the Earth. Hayes has been in the forefront of the movement to halt uranium mining in Australia. Speaking with Hayes will be a representative of the AMLC who will speak on the political and economic implications of the project for the Filipino people. □

CEP Testifies Before Congressional Committee

In its first series of hearings on U.S. aid to the Philippines since last year's Burke Amendment cut assistance by \$3.5 million, the House Subcommittee on International Operations April 6 heard testimony of the Congress Education Project (CEP). The CEP is a joint project of the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) and the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC).

Severina Rivera and David Looney, CEP staffers presented testimony advocating an end to the Military Assistance Program (MAP) and the International Education and Training Program (IMEP) in the Philippines.

Rivera and Looney pointed out that the MAP is slated to be phased out world-wide in 1978. The Philippines is one of only four countries continuing to receive aid under the program and, of those, the only one with a notoriously repressive record on human rights.

The CEP added:

- Grants of armored personnel carriers and patrolships given under this year's MAP aid are not used for protection from external attack but as tools of internal repression.

- Further MAP grants will only contribute to an already over-militarized society. Rivera and Looney revealed that the Armed Forces of the Philippines has swelled to 220,000 men and its military expenditures have increased 700 per cent since 1972.

- Pointing out the blurry distinction between the police and military in the Philippines, the CEP noted that continued aid and training violates Section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act which bans police aid.

Rivera and Looney concluded their testimony by pointing out that last year's Burke Amendment was a symbolic gesture designed to warn Marcos that the U.S. Congress would tie aid to his performance on human rights. "His responses, however, such as holding the World Peace Through Law Conference in Manila and putting on a show of elections, have been equally cosmetic," said Rivera.

For this reason, the CEP urged Congress to take truly substantive action this year to reduce U.S. aid. In connection with this request, Congressman Leo Ryan (D.-Cal.) recently informed CEP that he will introduce an amendment to reduce foreign assistance to Marcos in the House floor and requested information from the joint FFP-AMLC office. □

FILIPINO Community

TRAINEE TELLS HIS STORY:

Top-Notch Agricultural Student Expelled From Farm



Organized 4-H trainees were recently able to win substantial reforms in the 4-H training program. North Carolina trainees above discuss grievances. [AK photo]

By DAVID POLAND
AK Correspondent

Greg Vicente is a soft-spoken agricultural student from the Philippines. Selectively picked from the cream of the crop of agricultural students back home he has been part of the National 4-H Training Program in the U.S. for the past 10 months.

Recently Greg was kicked off his host farm in Santa Rosa, Calif. We asked Greg to recap some of his experiences during his stay in the U.S.

"My first days on the farm were good. I had brought many souvenirs for my host supervisor so he would know about the Philippines. But then came the work. Last summer I worked 12-13 hours a day, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., six days a week plus two hours on Sunday. Especially when there was trouble, I worked till 8 p.m. covering the sprinklers. I worked in an almond orchard, I had no companion, and lived in a one room shack next to the garage. For this, I received \$140 a month food and living allowance, \$55.70 of which is automatically deducted for my rent."

When I asked how much he has saved, he said, "In one year's time I saved about \$200."

"Do you think you were compensated by the training," I asked.

"NO WAY! Before I came here, there was a white guy working on the farm as the handyman, but when I came the host supervisor fired him. I became a handyman of sorts. I would do whatever the supervisor told me.

"In the Philippines we were shown movies about all the modern machinery we would be trained on, but I haven't seen anything yet except a tractor, and I already know how to run a tractor."

Exactly what kind of work did he do? "I was required to do a lot of spraying. I sprayed insect killers, almonds, grass around trees on the farm. From my previous knowledge of insecticides and pesticides I know they are dangerous, with long range implications on one's health. I asked the supervisor for the protection of a mask and uniform. You know what he said? They told me to put a towel on my face!"

I asked him if he could give his opinion as to why this had happened and what was the main interest of the 4-H Program.

He answered without hesitation "cheap labor." He further explained how he had arrived at this opinion.

"Some 4-H trainees visited me on the farm in Dec. 1977. They saw my experience and especially my undesirable facilities. One guy had to go to the bathroom and asked where the toilet was. I told them my toilet was outside. This shocked them and they wondered about the trouble it caused in the odd hours of the day or night. I told them I bear it but its especially hard in the rainy season from Dec. to Feb."

It seems the phrase bearing it summed up the view this quiet young man had of his own situation before the visit. It could be because prior to this he

felt that he was the only person unfortunate enough to have these kinds of problems. But by talking to his co-trainees Greg came to realize that this was a scene happening all over the U.S. to other trainees.

His tone began to change. "We want better living conditions, we want a financial statement of where our money is going, and we want a 48-hour work week. The 48-hour work is important to us because presently we work 50-60 hours a week with no training. This has got to change. Three months after I became active in fighting for these reforms, they confiscated our passports. My host farmer became more and more hostile. He condemned the length of my hair and he even condemned my food, saying the rice I cook was stinking!

Because I had dared to raise complaints over his head, my supervisor greatly resented me. I knew it was just a matter of time before I got kicked off the farm."

We asked Greg what had been the attitude of the Philippine government and whether they have been helping the Filipino trainees.

"In the last meeting, the representatives of the Philippine government were there. They promised a financial statement every six months, they promised that our passports would be returned, they made a lot of promises. Nothing has happened since then. We haven't heard a thing.

"These are people from private sectors, big people like Good Year, Shell. They come every year supposedly to 'inspect' the 4-H program. Their daily allowance, transportation and lodging, is even taken out of our wages. Can you imagine, they come here one month out of every year to visit the trainees — just to give us false promises."

Is there an appeal to the Filipino community that you want to make, I asked. "We are afraid that they won't give us the 48-hour work week because it means less money for the 4-H coordinator, his staff and the host farmer. We need community pressure to the National 4-H. If we are going to fight this alone it is useless. We are thinking of the future of other 4-H trainees, too." □



Greg Vicente, left, with other 4-H trainees. [AK photo]

Parties Disagree New FACLA Elections Delayed



Concerned FACLA members discuss recent developments in that organization's on-going election controversy.

By RAFAEL ORPILLA
AK Correspondent

LOS ANGELES — The power struggle over one of the largest Filipino organizations in the U.S. — FACLA — has again delayed the election of its officers.

Disagreements between the two parties, led by Bert Mendoza and Tony San Jose respectively, on election dates and interim leadership have resulted in the postponement of the new elections by Superior Court Judge Holmes.

The original elections of the Filipino American Community of Los Angeles [FACLA] were crippled three months ago by an unprecedented amount of irregularities which occurred. The court ordered the nullification of the scandal-ridden election and refused to honor San Jose's self-proclaimed victory [who was then incumbent president]. New elections were ordered by the court with all procedures requiring approval by Judge Holmes.

Subsequently, Mendoza who is vying for the presidential seat of FACLA, proposed that new elections be held April 30, 1978 to "allow people time to inform FACLA members of the new elections and procedures." He also proposed that members of the Board of Trustees whose terms have not expired, act as interim officers of FACLA.

San Jose, on the other hand, is insisting that the new election be held as early as April 16, in order to "get the election over with." The San Jose faction also objected to giving interim authority to the seven remaining Board of Trustees which would strip him of his "leadership" of FACLA. San Jose's term as president expired last Dec. 31.

Both positions have been submitted to the court and agreement by the two parties appears unlikely. In that case, it will again be up to the courts to rule on the proposals and set the date for the new elections.

Meanwhile, FACLA's 6,100 members are anxious to move to other important issues facing the Filipino community in Los Angeles. □

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Honolulu Chinatown Housing Struggle:

City Council Reneges On Housing Promise

UPDATE—As the Ang Katipunan went to press, we learned that the city council passed the amendment with PACE invited to join the advisory committee. PACE has not announced a decision to join at presstime.

By CATHI TACTAQUIN

HONOLULU — The City of Honolulu is trying to maneuver its way out of its promise to stop all Chinatown evictions.

The City Council is expected to pass an amendment which will seriously undermine an earlier anti-eviction resolution. That resolution made further urban renewal contingent on the development of an overall housing plan to meet the needs of Chinatown residents adversely affected by the city's development project.

The amendment introduced by Councilman Rudy Pacarro, withdraws any "guarantee" of city efforts to stop evictions. It also deletes an important clause which called for the city to meet with landlords to avoid any evictions pending the development of a Chinatown housing and storefront plan.

Pacarro has also called for the creation of a "Chinatown Citizen Advisory Committee" which would include the ILWU, the Downtown Improvement Association, Oahu Filipino Community Council and the Council of Downtown Honolulu Merchants. The body, on the whole would mainly represent the city and big



The City Council is attempting to isolate PACE which has wielded tenants and supporters into a powerful force.

business interests, while leaving PACE — representative of the Chinatown residents and small businesses — out completely.

The original resolution passed last July was a concession won during the confrontation lead by PACE against the City over the eviction of the Aloha Hotel. Hundreds of tenants and supporters barricaded themselves in the city-owned hotel to dramatize the

City's negligence in providing alternative housing.

The impact of the action resulted in PACE putting forward a progressive resolution, passed by the City Council word-for-word, and hailed as a "step forward" in the City's recognition of the housing problem, and of PACE.

However, now as two hotels and a pool hall face evictions within the next few months, the amendment will

withdraw what little "guarantee" existed to stop evictions in Chinatown. In fact, it waters down the original resolution to a vague and general statement that "low cost housing will be a basic aim of the City."

With the critical gains of the housing struggle at stake, PACE and supporters are moving quickly to expose the City's maneuvers, and press for implementation of the original resolution. □

Foreign Nurse Graduates Demand Rights

Nurses' Conference Set For May 6-7



The Second National Conference of the NAFL-FNG like the first will address the rights of nurses and focus in on the licensure exams.

NEW YORK — The numerous problems confronting the immigrant nurse will be the target of an upcoming Filipino nurses conference.

The Second National Conference of the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL) is scheduled for May 6-7 in New York City.

"After successfully addressing the major threat to FNGs — the deportation of nurses on H-1 visas who failed the State Board Nursing Exams — the Alliance is prepared to take on other aspects of the licensure problem" explained Aimee Cruz of the NAFL-FNG in a recent press release.

Those problems most frequently aired by the nurses include: 1) the need for an adequate adjustment period for newly arrived nurses to prepare for the exams; 2) the need for low-cost government sponsored review programs designed for FNGs; 3) the need to make the exam language more precise and less confusing in order to form more adequate gauge of competency.

The Alliance contends that without a more equitable exam system, foreign nurses will continue to be underemployed, and in some cases exploited with lower pay for the tasks they are asked to perform.

Other topics relating to nurses rights, basic civil

and legal rights, as well as other social and job-related problems faced by FNGs will also be taken up in the discussions.

The NAFL-FNG was formed last April 1977 in a conference attended by over 100 Filipino nurses and community leaders. Since its formation, the organization has pledged itself to the task of resolving the problems faced by foreign nurses in obtaining licensure to practice as registered nurses (R.N.S.) here in the U.S.

With the theme "Onward to More Victory" the conference is expected to rally together many members and supporters of NAFL local committees in more than eight cities in the U.S.

The second national conference will be held at the New York University Law School, Law Club Lounge. Hotel accommodations have been arranged by the Registration Team of the NAFL-FNG for those who will be coming from other states.

Registration fees will cover lodging at Hotel Tudor (East 42nd St. and 2nd Ave.) and cost of the printed materials for use at the conference: One night at hotel \$7.50; two nights \$15.00 and without hotel accommodations, \$5.00.

For further information and details, call Normita Amorado (201) 472-8570 or Tic Bunag (212) 639-2026. □

Budget Cuts Hit Cook County Hospital

CHICAGO — The Cook County Hospital is threatened with cutbacks in both patient services and employment of its hospital workers.

It was recently revealed that the Cook County Board plans to reduce the current \$186 million budget of this city hospital by \$10 million.

The reduction in the budget will result in the closing down of the extension of the hospital located at Cermak Road.

It is this hospital facility which has been providing health care to most Cook County State prisoners. As the only public hospital in the area its shut down may very well mean termination of health services to prisoner patients and other indigent patients.

The cutback also implies layoffs affecting some 500 hospital workers. Many of these workers are minorities such as Filipino, Thai, Latin American and Indian nurses.

This is not the first time that the Cook County Hospital has been threatened with budget reduction. Two years ago, during a strike led by its nurses, it was bared that the Board had plans to cut down on bed capacities. It could be that the recent development is an implementation of that idea.

Meanwhile, within Cook County, there are strong reactions against the cutback. A Committee to Save Cook County has been formed. Already, protest actions are being considered, targeting the Board of Supervisors to prevent it from carrying out the cutbacks. □

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DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

PROTEST SLATED FOR APRIL 15

Supreme Court Readies Bakke Decision



Last years Oct. 8 Anti-Bakke demonstration in Oakland. Massive protests have denounced the Bakke decision's attack on minority rights.

By VICTOR UNO

The legal battle over affirmative action programs for minorities and the concept of "reverse discrimination" will soon enter a new phase as a ruling by the Supreme Court on the controversial Bakke decision is expected at any time now.

The nation's highest court indicated that a decision would be issued in the spring when it heard the case last October. Recent actions by the Carter Administration, such as the order to review all guidelines for Federal affirmative action programs in light of the Bakke case, also indicate a decision will soon be forthcoming.

As the day of the decision approaches, some of the particular issues in the Bakke case were recently challenged by a member of the U.C. Davis medical school, the institution named in the suit. Paul Goodman, head of the Davis Faculty Union, Local 2023 of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), substantiated charges that the med. school did in fact discriminate against minority students, a key issue in the Bakke case.

In his suit, Allan Bakke, a white applicant to Davis, contended that the school's affirmative action program admitted "less qualified" minorities over his own application, a procedure Bakke said was unfair and constituted "reverse discrimination." In ruling in Bakke's favor, the California State Supreme Court noted that the University of California Regents, the defendants in Bakke's suit, failed to show that the school had a "pattern of discrimination" against minority students, a factor which would have an "important bearing on the constitutionality" of minority special admissions programs.

In a letter to the U.C. General Counsel Donald Reidhaar, Goodman stated that the University of California historically and systematically discriminated against minority students. Goodman noted that the Davis school:

- Never admitted a black applicant under regular admissions procedures,
- Tried to cut black admissions by routinely turning black applicants away from the regular admission program;
- Falsified minority admissions figures by including black foreign students in its affirmative action plan reports;
- Dean John Tupper violated regular admissions committee procedures to admit sons of prominent political or medical personages; and
- That the black students at the school were subjected to racial slurs and racist grading practices.

Goodman's letter was sent to every U.C. Regent, in addition to the American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP. The union president also offered to furnish the names of students and faculty who would back up his charges. Taking up Goodman's charges, the AFT University Council, a statewide organization of the union, issued a statement on the Bakke case:

"It is now up to University of California to talk to those whose names the Davis local is ready to provide, and to be sure that the U.S. Supreme court has the results before it hands down its decision."

NATIONWIDE ISSUE

The Goodman letter was yet another damaging blow to the merits of the Bakke suit, a case which is being watched by courts nationwide for a definitive ruling on the legal concept of "reverse discrimination." Literally hundreds of similar cases, affecting housing, education, employment and social services are pending in lower courts, awaiting the outcome of the Bakke case.

Already there have been lower court rulings attacking affirmative action programs and upholding the notion of "reverse discrimination." In Louisiana, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a lower court ruling that a white worker of Kaiser Alumimun Co. was a victim of "reverse discrimination." The worker contended that the affirmative action program at the chemical plant violated his rights because blacks with less seniority than whites were selected for skilled-jobs training.

Besides the legal battles over affirmative action and the "reverse discrimination" charge, there have been recent moves by educational institutions to limit minority enrollment. A number of colleges and universities have attempted to attack minority rights by enforcing stricter admissions policies or by limiting the involvement of community and student input.

In California, the Hastings School of Law, University of San Francisco and Boalt Law School have enacted policies which will curtail the number of minority students and staff. Hastings has been trying to curtail the amount of student input in admissions. Boalt has continued with discriminatory faculty hiring practices and USF recently attempted to cut the number of minority student enrollment by half.

At all three institutions, the response of the students were demonstrations, pickets, and student strikes, involving hundreds of persons. At USF, the administration was forced to back down from its proposals, and at Boalt and Hastings the fight to maintain minority input has continued.

Anti-Bakke organizers have targetted similar mass action as crucial in overturning the Bakke "reverse discrimination" charge. Protest has been scheduled for a Washington, D.C. national mobilization April 15, with localized build-up actions April 8 in Hawaii, Seattle, San Antonio, Chicago, Minneapolis and Detroit. A west coast mobilization is scheduled for April 29 in San Francisco.

Participating in the nationwide actions are the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision (NCOBD), The People's Alliance, the Black American Law Students Association, and the National Lawyers Guild. An earlier nation-wide teach-in sponsored by the NCOBD in February brought together hundreds of participants in local activities. □

Interview With NCOBD: 'Bakke Is A Step Backwards'

"Anything less than a complete overturning of the Bakke decision will be a dangerous step backwards"

So said anti-Bakke organizer Melinda Paras in a recent interview with the Ang Katipunan. Paras, staff coordinator for the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, talked about the significance of the case and the pending Supreme Court action.

"The Bakke decision, if upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, will have devastating effects on affirmative action programs nationwide. Not only will colleges and universities be adversely affected, but also programs to help minorities in employment and housing will be dismantled.

"Even if the court issues an evasive and murkey decision, which is very possible, the underlying issue of 'reverse discrimination' will remain. Already there are hundreds of Bakke-type cases nationwide which raise the same cry of 'reverse discrimination,' and a floodgate of similar suits would be opened with such a ruling.



Melinda Paras speaking at NCOBD rally last year: "We must organize against the 'reverse discrimination' myth."

"Only with a complete overturning of the Bakke decision will any progress be made for the country's minorities. And even with such a victory, the nation's progressive and anti-racist people will actually just be holding on to what limited reforms were begrudgingly implemented in the first place.

"What's at issue and what the Supreme Court has to decide is whether or not race is a valid criteria to use for special admissions programs, just as other criteria such as low income are used. Since racial discrimination is a day to day reality which adversely affects minority people in this country, we feel that race is a valid and necessary consideration to overcome years of unequal and racist treatment.

"In addition, the use of quotas has often been criticized, with some people saying that there should only be 'goals' towards ending racial inequality. But any affirmative action program without quotas is like a watchdog without teeth. Minority people need concrete action, a guarantee, rather than professed goals.

"Now some people may think that we've been crying 'wolf' when none existed, but there have already been indications that the high court will rule in Bakke's favor. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson recently revealed that Attorney General Griffin Bell "sent a letter to all Cabinet members requesting that in light of the impending Bakke decision, the Justice Dept. undertake an examination of all existing affirmative action programs throughout the government." Now, why undertake such an examination unless the Carter administration expected or had wind of a decision favorable to Bakke?

"We need to organize against the 'reverse discrimination' myth, show our common outrage against the Bakke decision by participating in anti-Bakke marches and rallies. A Supreme Court decision is expected any day now, and the NCOBD will be organizing actions at local Federal Buildings in cities where the NCOBD is active.

"It is especially important for people to join in the April 15 demonstration in Washington, D.C. and the April 29 protest in San Francisco. It's the only way the Supreme Court will know of our concern and our demand that the Bakke decision be overturned."

U.N. Troops Move In

Israel Continues Aggression In Lebanon

By JEANETTE LAZAM

Despite the presence of a 4000-man peace-keeping force mandated by the UN Security Council earlier this week, Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon continues.

Although Israel has begun complying with the UN's resolution by calling a ceasefire and allowing advanced UN units from France, Iran, Nepal, Norway, and Sweden to enter, the Begin government said it will not end its military presence until it has "firm guarantees" that Palestinian guerrillas will not return to the region.

As in its occupation of Arab lands in the Sinai, Gaza and West Bank, Israel is again trying to impose its own conditions to end its illegal land grab.

UN forces are now stationed in occupied areas to 'ensure' peace in the strife torn region, but sources in Washington report that their effectiveness in the situation has been impaired by the fact that the UN mandate does not spell out how withdrawal operations are to be carried out. Added to that vagueness, is also the fact that the UN forces are armed only with defensive weapons and are under orders to use them only for self-defense.

ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION ESCALATES

While UN forces try unsuccessfully

to restore peace and disengage Israeli troops, a steady onslaught of atrocities against Lebanese and Palestinian peoples has mounted.

Washington Post correspondent H. D.S. Greenway wrote from Bint Jbail, a devastated southern Lebanese village: "It is clear that the Israeli's have used the same tactic that the Americans used in Vietnam: concentrated and heavy firepower and air strikes to blow away all before them — be they enemies or civilians."

In addition to the mayhem inflicted by the Israeli firepower, grisly accounts were acknowledged to have been committed by the right-wing Lebanese militia men who moved in behind the Israeli advance. One particular appalling massacre took place at Khiam, a stronghold of the Palestinian and progressive Lebanese forces that fell on the first day of the invasion. There 70 men, women and children who had sought refuge in a mosque were slaughtered by the right-wing militia men.

At present, more than 260,000 refugees from the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon have streamed into Beirut, Sidon and other areas, are experiencing privation and suffering on an enormous scale. The refugees, approximately 200,000 of them Lebanese and the remainder Palestinian,



Effects of massive Israeli bombing on Uzal, Lebanon. It has also been revealed that the Israeli's dropped numerous American-made cluster bombs on civilian populations, inflicting thousands of casualties.

are crowded into hastily erected tent cities, mosques and apartments abandoned during the Lebanese civil war of 1976-1977. Relief measures have thus far been a totally inadequate response to the dire situation.

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION RESPONDS

Although the PLO has agreed to the ceasefire, Yasser Arafat, head of the guerrilla forces soundly stated that he had no intentions of withdrawing his troops so long as Israel maintained presence in Lebanon. Virtually the entire Palestinian fighting force has remained intact, despite the efforts of

the Israeli's to destroy the fighting capacity of the Palestinian resistance.

According to Palestinian report, as few as 2,000 guerrillas confronted the Israeli invasion, while some 6,000 regrouped north of the Litani River with their artillery pieces and heavy mortars.

One aspect of the situation that will confront Israel if it attempts to hold on directly or indirectly to southern Lebanon is the possibility of becoming bogged down in a protracted guerrilla war, one which the UN forces will also have to deal with if Israel continues its illegal occupation. □

Fiercest Battles In Six-Year War

Offensive Launched By Patriotic Front



Zimbabwe patriot's answer to Smith's "internal settlement" — more armed struggle.

By JEANETTE LAZAM

Responding to Ian Smith's "internal settlement" maneuvers, the Patriotic Front recently launched one of its biggest operations against the illegal white minority regime.

The offensive included as many as 600 fighters which engaged Smith's troops in fierce battles during the week of March 30. Penetrating two fronts along the country's southeast and northeast boundaries, the liberation troops were stymied in their advance only because of poor weather conditions.

Official press reports of the offensive were vague, especially since the Smith regime has maintained a strict censorship over any reports of anti-government activity. However, the regime did concede that its troops were active in border areas near Mozambique combatting guerrilla activity.

While engaging the white-regime's troops in battle, the Patriotic Front also distributed leaflets urging the Zimbabwe people to reject Smith's "internal settlement" efforts. Reports indicate that the guerrillas were able to skillfully outmaneuver government troops in conducting their recent offensive.

Only two weeks ago, the Smith regime concluded negotiations with three black moderates on a transitional government which was supposed to lead to black majority rule. The three moderates, drawn into the Smith government, are virtually powerless to enact substantive changes since the Smith regime maintains a powerful veto over any governmental actions.

The recent "internal settlement" efforts have mainly been aimed at winning both U.S. and British support, thereby undermining the Patriotic Front which has been waging a six-year war against the illegal rule of Ian Smith. However, international reaction to the Smith maneuvers has been one of overwhelming rejection, as embodied in a March 14 UN resolution which called the settlement "illegal and unacceptable".

In the face of massive international support for the Patriotic Front, the U.S. has been forced to withhold open support for Smith while recognizing the Front as an important factor in a genuine Zimbabwe settlement.

The Front has rejected negotiations with the Smith regime and has received the backing of four front-line African states — Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, and Mozambique, four countries which border Zimbabwe. □

\$50,000 BY JUNE 1

Zimbabwe Medical Drive Launched

A progressive movement in the U.S. has recently launched a Medical Drive Campaign to directly aid and assist the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

As the liberation struggle enters its sixth year, casualties among the Zimbabwe people and freedom fighters have increased, with the Smith regime launching increasingly vicious campaigns against the Patriotic Front and its supporters. Already in the first few months of this year, more casualties have been reported among the Zimbabwe people due to government repression than at any time previous in the war.

Medical supplies and money are urgently needed.

In addition, health care needs of over six million Zimbabweans are also in a critical state. Malnutrition, infant mortality, malaria, tuberculosis, various dysenteries, and childhood diseases are in epidemic proportions. At present, the ratio of doctors to serve the needs of the Zimbabwean people is highly disproportionate: for every 100,000 people there is only one doctor.

All of these public health problems could be eradicated through a vigorous campaign to wipe out intermediate hosts, (such as mosquitos and snails), proper diet, health education, and vaccination. Instead the Rhodesian government has chosen to withdraw what little health care service exists — thus aggravating the situation.

GOALS OF THE MEDICAL DRIVE CAMPAIGN

To offset this grave situation, the medical campaign has pledged to raise \$50,000 by June 1 that will enable the Patriotic Front to purchase much needed medical supplies. Greatly needed supplies include: penicillin, quinine to treat malaria, I.V. tubing, replacement of a mobile medical van that was destroyed during a recent attack by Rhodesian government troops, etc. In addition, textbooks, assorted first aid supplies, and other resources can be of great help to the Patriotic Front.

PATRIOTIC FRONT SERVES THE PEOPLE

Under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, of which the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) is a leading component, the masses of Zimbabwe have forged ahead despite the growing number of atrocities committed by the Rhodesian government.

Although victory is not immediate, they have successfully been able to establish a much needed health care, education, food preparation and legal system in liberated zones with emphasis on providing training, health education and service aimed at eventual self sufficiency.

The Patriotic Front now controls one third of the country which includes over two million people. In addition, the Front has established refugee camps located in the neighboring Mozambique and Botswana to assist Zimbabweans displaced by the Smith regime's anti-guerrilla campaigns.

A wide array of community and progressive groups have pledged support to the Zimbabwe Medical Drive, including the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP). □

Celebrations In U.S. And Canada

NPA's FOUNDING COMMEMORATED



Observance of the founding of the NPA like this one in Chicago [left] indicates the rising popularity of the people's army even here in the U.S. Cultural tableau of poetry, mime and songs [right] highlighted the evening of NPA celebration in Berkeley.

by DAVID POLAND
AK Correspondent

BERKELEY — "March 28, 1969, the date the New People's Army (NPA) was founded is truly a memorable day for the Filipino people. The NPA has been in the forefront of the struggle of Filipinos for national liberation, and your presence here is evidence of your solidarity with the Filipino people in that struggle."

With these remarks, Walden Bello opened the evening of celebration at La

Pena Cultural Center, April 2. Close to 300 people packed La Pena's hall, indicating the rising popularity of the NPA even here in the U.S. And the founding of the NPA was not only celebrated in Berkeley but also in San Francisco and other cities in the U.S. and Canada where the IAFP and KDP chapters exist.

In Berkeley, keynote speaker Mario Santos of the IAFP recounted the history and achievements as well as setbacks of the NPA, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philip-

pines. Summing up what the past nine years have meant for the NPA, Santos said that these years "have been eventful years, each one punctuated by the heroism and tactical brilliance which have enabled a handful of men and women in one province to expand to several thousands in 34 provinces."

The NPA has not had all gains during these years. The capture of its officers, Commander Dante and Victor Corpuz and CPP Chairman Jose Ma. Sison were serious and major setbacks to the struggle for national democracy.

Santos, however, spoke reassuringly of the ability of the NPA to surmount these setbacks and continue to surge forward. He said, "Our confidence is not based on wishful thinking or youthful bravado . . . It is based on the knowledge that the past decade of struggle has tempered a whole generation of leaders who are prepared to take on leadership tasks as the need arises. . . ."

And it was this experience of struggle and revolutionary sacrifice which was highlighted in a cultural presentation by the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP). A cultural tableau informed the audience as to the day to day work of the NPA.

Against a background of the steady beat of congo drums, the tableau of poetry, songs, narration and mime presented the emerging new culture, born out of the present struggle. The present tableau also portrayed the different sectors of the people in Philippine society that comprise the NPA — the workers, peasants, youth, clergy and women — and their role in changing society. Through the recital of the symbolic poem "Behold the Changing of the Guards," the tableau ended with high hopes that Dante and Victor Corpuz's capture will not hold back the Filipino people's burning desire to be free.

Cynthia Maglaya, another IAFP member, concluded the successful event with a call for support for the NPA and the Philippine struggle for national democracy.

Anderson Expose

Yamashita Treasures In Marcos' Coffers



By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

Remember the Golden Buddha? It was a three foot high, solid gold treasure found by booty hunter Rogelio Roxas in the Mountain Province in 1968. Within months of the discovery, the Golden Buddha became the center of a scandal involving no less than Dona Josefa Marcos, mother of the president, who reportedly had Roxas kidnapped and robbed of his find.

The scandal was prime political dirt for the Liberal Party which used the incident against Marcos in the 1968 presidential elections. Marcos doused rumors about the mysterious Buddha and dismissed Roxas' story as sheer fantasy; a tale as dubious as the existence of the legendary Yamashita treasures from whence the Buddha came.

Now, ten years later, evidence has surfaced suggesting that not only was Roxas' claim true, but a good portion of Yamashita treasures is stashed away

in Marcos' coffers. Syndicated U.S. columnist Jack Anderson, known for his exposure of Washington corruption, reported that the U.S. State Department has evidence that Mr. Marcos has maps to an estimated \$100 billion worth of World War II booty that the Japanese plundered in Asia and buried in the Philippines. Known as the Yamashita treasures, after the commanding general of the Japanese occupation forces, the loot is reportedly buried in the northern and southern ends of the Philippines.

In his April 4 and 5 columns Anderson reports Marcos formed a secret combine, known by the code name "Leber," to recover the fabulous booty. Participants in the venture have revealed that the dictator has no intention of returning the priceless treasures to the countries that own them. He allegedly has made arrangements to melt down the gold, change its chemical nature and sell it on the world market.

This fantastic story is told in approximately 1,000

pages of documents and 30 hours of tape recordings now in the possession of the State Department. But, because no U.S. laws appear to have been violated, the U.S. State Dept. has made no effort to confirm this story.

Anderson reports that he has listened to the tapes and examined the documents. Handwriting experts, formerly employed by the FBI confirmed the authenticity of the significant documents. According to the columnist it has been established beyond doubt that the Leber combine not only exists but has been trying to recover WW II booty. From sworn statements and confidential documents, Marcos has been linked to the group. One of his secret associates in Manila, former Ambassador to the U.S., Amelito Mutuc, admitted under close questioning that he was part of the Leber group. He admitted his involvement, but not the dictator's.

The document however makes it clear that Marcos dominates the Leber combine. He has 10 secret partners, two of whom are Japanese with the original maps.

Mutuc told associates that more than \$14 billion has already been removed from secret underground and undersea locations. He said the gold has been stored in a special warehouse near the Malacanang presidential palace in a basement vault inside Marcos' summer palace. Anderson's sources heard Mutuc's statement, and one source was even shown the vault in the presidential basement.

To disguise the origin of the precious metals, Marcos allegedly arranged in 1975 for the construction of a "laundering" facility near Malacanang. Apparently, precious metals have tell-tale "fingerprints" and an expert can determine in what part of the world the metals were mined.

The participants charge that Marcos has used government security forces, military divers and other personnel to help locate the plunder. He has also tightened his control over salvage permits to keep private divers away from the scuttled, treasure-laden ships.

Most of Anderson's sources, fearing for their lives, have asked not to be identified because . . . "He [Marcos] has sworn the other conspirators to secrecy, threatening to kill anyone who makes this story public." □