

Ang

# KATIPUNAN

October 1-15, 1973

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15 cents

## Editorial

### INTRODUCING Ang KATIPUNAN

The first issue of Ang Katipunan newspaper emerges at a time when there is a rapidly growing Filipino Community in the United States. A diverse community composed to recent immigrants, as well as manongs who came to America in the late 1920's, and Filipino American youth who grew up here.

What links us all is our day to day experiences as a Filipino minority in the U.S. and our links, both cultural and emotional, to the Philippines.

In addition, these times are characterized by great social and political unrest and upheavals; most clearly within the Philippines and increasingly so, within American society itself.

### Filipino Movement

Such discontent is not surprising for it stems from the all too obvious corruption, injustice, and poverty that surrounds the people. In the Philippines we have the dictator Marcos and the martial law regime, riddled with the "Golden Buddha" scandal and the like. In the U.S., there's Nixon and the Watergate scandals. In the Philippines, the 400 families who don't work are the ones who rule. While in the U.S., 400 top corporations and banks decide the basic government policies.

As Filipinos in America we are deeply affected by the problems facing both Philippine and U.S. society. It is not surprising then, that in recent years, a progressive, Filipino movement is developing here and growing stronger with each passing day. Ang Katipunan newspaper sees itself as making an important contribution to the further development of this Filipino movement in America.

Ang Katipunan will publish twice a month. And strive to provide clear and factual reporting on a broad range of news and events of interest to the progressive Filipino community across the country.

Ang Katipunan newspaper sees itself as being part of the same partisan tradition that characterized the original Katipunan organization which led the 1896 struggle for freedom and independence against Spanish colonialism and later the U.S. occupation.

### Union

After 75 years it is clear that the goals of the original Katipunan have still not been realized. The Philippines today suffer under the Marcos dictatorship backed up and dominated by U.S. imperialist interests. Here in the U.S., Filipinos still face discrimination as an ethnic and racial minority and are deprived of many democratic rights. In addition, we daily face common problems along side the working people of America.

Katipunan means union — the union of the Filipino people in their struggle for freedom and justice. So long as injustice continues, the struggle continues. So long as the struggle continues, the banner of the Katipunan must be carried.

It is in this long honored tradition that Ang Katipunan newspaper pledges to carry this banner . . . to be honest in its news coverage . . . and to be partisan to the interests and immediate needs of the people, both in the homeland and here in America.



## Rice Crisis Deepens!

The rice shortage in the Philippines is at crisis level. It is the worst since the Japanese invasion of the Philippines during World War II. The crisis is expected to last, according to government sources, until mid-October, when the 1973 crop is expected to be harvested. Yet this projection remains grim, because the upcoming harvest has been negatively affected by the floods and drought of last year, and will not be able to cover up for even the present shortage of rice.

There is an estimated shortage of 500,000 tons of rice. However, only 164,000 tons of rice has been imported from Thailand, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China, leaving almost two thirds of needed rice unaccounted for. No more rice will be imported because Marcos does not want to lessen its dollar reserves.

The price of rice per ganta has increased by 400% since June. A ganta of low-quality unpolished rice, which used to cost P 2.00, now would cost P 8.00. Rice is scarce to find in the market and is being rationed to the people at 5 gantas per family per week.

### Hoarding, Blackmarket, Pilas, and Rice Riots

A cavan of rice which used to cost P 30 in 1967 (P 40-50 in 1970), now costs P 126-150 per cavan. Also, whoever is caught possessing more than one cavan at one time is subject to arrest and persecution. Yet there are reports of high ranking government and military officials hoarding rice.

### More U.S. Military Aid to Marcos Gov't

The Marcos government is expecting to receive some \$22.3 million in military assistance money from the U.S. government this year. The aid is composed of \$19.3 million for the "security assistance material program" and \$3 million in forward military sales credit for the "counter-insurgency efforts of the Philippine Armed Forces."

This was learned in Washington, D.C., recently, even as the U.S. Congress passed the lowest foreign aid budget since 1946 as part of the "Cold War" between Capitol Hill and the White House.

However, members of the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP), who have been lobbying against further military aid to the Marcos regime, report that the U.S. government does not seem to have changed its

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The cheaply priced, high-quality rice from the People's Republic of China is reportedly being sold to the blackmarket, and then resold at almost twice its original price.

Rice queues (pilas) have lengthened over the past months. Once, curfew had to be lifted in Quezon City because the rice queues were so

### PEOPLE'S UNREST GROWS OVER

RICE SHORTAGE — see page 2

long, the rationing had to extend through the night. Violence, hunger and food riots are becoming widespread and common, especially in the Mindanao region which is in the midst of military conflict.

### Marcos' Reply:

#### Sacrifice and Eat Corn!

In response to the people's hunger, Marcos has come up with Masagana 99, Palayan ng Bayan, and Green Revolution. All these programs are designed to make the small farmers and peasants dependent on foreign manufactured pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers at very high production costs (P 1,000 per planting season). Many peasant associations and former cooperatives have denounced these programs as being unrealistic, far flung schemes.

More recently, the Marcos regime has been less subtle in admitting the existence of a rice crisis. Marcos has appealed to the "people's sense of sacrifice and patriotism" to eat camote and corn! Imelda has suggested to the people that they substitute green leafy vegetables for carbohydrates. Teodoro Valencia, long time pro-Marcos bootlicking columnist, has a different idea: People who have no rice should substitute protein foods such as meat for their rice!

With the high cost of prices in the Philippines, meat has already gone from most people's diets. All these "suggestions" from the government are supposed to deliver the people from the present crisis. Meanwhile, the people's hunger grows, and so does their anger.

Ang Katipunan  
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People Driven By Desperation

# Army Causes Rice Riots

Food riots and violence has spread to different parts of the country over the past three months of the intense rice crisis. As the Marcos regime belatedly admits the existence of an "emergency," there are reports of rice riots caused by the shortage, as well as the rationing and long rice queues (pilas) in which people are being forced to stand for hours.

Administrator Jesus Tanchanco of the National Grains Authority (NGA), partially confirmed reports of the outbreak of violence, when he admitted in a radio interview that the NGA trucks (rolling stores) had to flee "because the people were mobbing them."

Reports of Disturbances

-On Libertad St. Pasay City, fist fights broke out among tired and desperate people who had waited all afternoon in a pila on Aug. 9.

-In Imus, Cavite, a rice dealer was killed by a group of people when he refused to sell his last few sacks of rice.

-In Pandacan, Manila, a man who had stood in a pila all morning and afternoon, run amuck when the NGA truck left before he could buy his rice.

-In Caloocan City, a PC soldier guarding a rolling NGA store, was knifed and killed when he started hitting an unruly crowd with the butt of his rifle. The people consequently confiscated the rice and distributed in among themselves.

TONDO TROUBLE

-In Tondo, Manila, three persons were killed in a free-for-all, which broke out when a group of slum dwellers stormed a rice store.

-In San Pedro, Laguna, a rice dealer was stabbed and killed by a man when he jacked up the price of rice and refused to lower it. The man later surrendered to the police and tearfully admitted that he committed the crime because "my family has nothing to eat."

-In Tondo, Manila a man who had been

waiting for several hours in the rice queue, burst out in anger when a PC soldier arrogantly cocked the butt of his rifle at the man's face. The man seized the soldier's rifle and cocked it at the soldier's face, while bystanders encircled the two so that other patrolling PC soldiers would not witness the scene. The man returned the rifle, while the PC soldier backed away - badly shaken.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE

-In Dalahican, Province of Lucena, a warehouse containing several hundred sacks of rice was discovered empty one morning in August.

-In Bay, Laguna, a group of people allegedly entered a ricemill and collected all the unmilled rice. The next day when the owner discovered the loss, he did not report it to the authorities. According to him, he could not blame the people for seizing his harvest "because of the hardness of these times."

Other pathetic incidents have occurred because of the scarcity and expensiveness of rice and other prime commodities.

-In Balintawak, Quezon City, the seam of a rice sack unexpectedly burst open. The police hurried to contain the crowd from trying to salvage the spilled grain. While they were doing so, one man was able to slip through and scooped up rice with his shoes since they were the only containers he could use. He was spotted fleeing by a PC soldier and was ordered to return. He tearfully emptied the contents of his shoes into the rice sack.

-An old man was reported to have entered the Santa Cruz Church and here ate up all the communal hosts. He later told the priest "Please bear with me father, I have not eaten in three days."

These are only a few of the reports telling of the sufferings of the people caused by the rice crisis. These incidents are never reported in the *Daily Express* or any other government-controlled media.

*This article, written by ANG KATIPUNAN Philippine News writer Ma. Flor Sepulveda, is based on a wide range of information and reports from various sources. These include dispatches of the Free Philippines News Service (an independent news agency operating secretly in the Philippines,) the LIBERATION NEWS, Talibang Bayan, and other.*



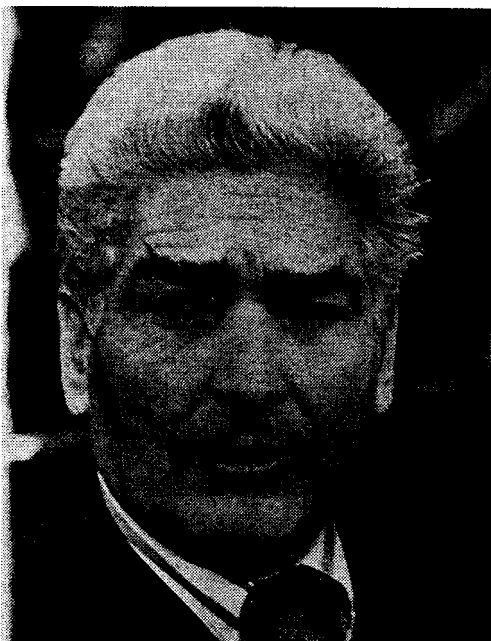
defense pacts. However, impartial R.P. watchers consider it more to be a result of the extraordinary privileges that have been granted to U.S. military forces and business interests in the Philippines since martial law was declared.

The U.S. military presently maintains over twenty military bases on Philippines territory; including Clark Air Force Base which is the largest U.S. Air Force base outside the mainland. These are staffed by nearly 20,000 armed forces service men.

**"TELL US WHAT YOU WANT, WE'LL MAKE THE LAWS YOU NEED."**

Furthermore, U.S. businessmen have never had it so good since the President proclaimed martial law last year. While calling for so-called "renegotiation of treaties governing R.P.-U.S. relations" Marcos has also overturned a Supreme Court ruling issued in April 1972, declaring the so-called Parity Amendment null and void after mid-1974. The ruling would have required all "private agricultural land" and other property acquired by Americans under the Parity Rights to be given up and returned to the Philippines and her citizens. Now, Parity is extended indefinitely! (The amendment to the 1946 Constitution gives Americans equal rights with Filipinos to exploit and own natural resources and public utilities).

After overturning the ruling, President Marcos told a gathering of U.S. businessmen in Manila, "You just tell us what you want, we'll make the laws that you need." (U.S. News and World Report, Oct. 1972).



*William Sullivan, new U.S. ambassador to the Philippines says the U.S. will continue "to honor its commitments to the Philippines." He is former ambassador to Laos and responsible for U.S. bombing there.*

## U.S Aid to Marcos...

*(continued from front page)*

policy of assisting Marcos, but has in fact maintained past levels of military and technical aid. NCRCLP observers have commented that the U.S. government "should take into account the fact that there is no longer a democratic government in existence in the Philippines, but rather a one-man military dictatorship."

TAX MONEY TO DICTATORSHIPS

Earlier this year, California Senator Alan Cranston had called for a halt to further assistance to the Marcos dictatorship. Cranston pointed out how millions of dollars in American tax money has been going to various dictatorships all over the world, such as the ones in Greece, S. Korea, S. Vietnam, the Philippines and others. In a speech entitled "Repression in the Philippines" he said it was anomalous that all petty dictators (such as Marcos) seem to have to do is to proclaim their fervent stand of anti-communism and the U.S. will come running with guns and money.

Government-controlled newspapers in Manila claim that the continuing aid program is merely a part of various R.P.-U.S. mutual



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# AQUINO TURNS THE TABLES

MANILA (BMP) — Former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. rejected August 27 his trial by a military tribunal as an "unconscionable mockery."

Aquino said his withdrawal from the trial was "an act of protest against the structures of injustice that brought us here" and "also an act of faith in the ultimate victory of right over wrong, of good over evil."

The former opposition leader read a prepared statement before the military tribunal that was to have started hearing the first charge against him filed by the military — illegal possession of firearms. The other charges are subversion and murder.

The Marcos regime suppressed publication of Aquino's statement in the state-controlled media. (We are publishing excerpts below.—Ed.)

Aquino's withdrawal came after his lawyers failed to get relief from the Supreme Court, which heard their petition last Sunday, August 26, questioning the jurisdiction of the



FORMER Sen. Lorenzo M. Tanada and Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

military tribunal over the cases against Aquino.

The Supreme Court lamely asked the military to postpone the trial for one week to give the court time to study the petition.

The truth, however, was that the Supreme Court was rendered impotent by the Marcos martial law regime to decide on the petition which questioned the constitutionality of the Presidential decree forming the military tribunals.

## U.S. Filipinos Indignant—

### Aquino Faces "Kangaroo Court"

SAN FRANCISCO — Concerned Filipinos and Americans have been reacting quietly but with apparent indignation at reports reaching the U.S. that former Senator Benigno S. Aquino is being subjected to trial by military tribunal, on the triple charges of subversion, murder and illegal possession of firearms.

Opinions expressed privately have it that the military tribunal presently investigating and trying the former Liberal Party secretary general is nothing but a "kangaroo court" that President Marcos has set up to humiliate and frame a former political opponent.

It should be recalled that Aquino was responsible for exposing various activities and schemes of the President prior to martial law. This includes among other things, Aquino's expose (one week before martial law was declared) of Operation Plan Sagittarius, the blueprint for Marcos military takeover of Philippine constitutional processes.

American press coverage of how Aquino turned the first day of his trial into an eloquent appeal for justice and effective criticism of the Marcos martial law regime, also drew the attention of Filipinos and Americans alike.

Following are selected excerpts from Aquino's opening statement at the trial, which were reportedly circulating all over Manila just minutes after the start of the trial despite strict governmental precautions and censorship:

August 27, 1973

*"For the last eleven months, I have been separated from my wife and my children, deprived of freedom and my basic liberties. For the last six months, I have been in almost complete solitary confinement. I have suffered terrible loneliness and endured many indignities. I have had a lot of time to think and pray, and my desolation has purged me of all hatred, bitterness and rancor.*

*"That despots should resort to the old device of bogus plots and fake conspiracies to convict their opponents is as old as recorded history. . . .*

*"Mr. Marcos has grabbed almost unlimited power because he claims the democratic methods bequeathed to us by our heroes and Founding Fathers have become ineffective. He has embarked on the ambitious program of fashioning a 'new society' where the people must be held together with military discipline and led as if they were a bunch of sheep, too stupid and too blind to be allowed to proceed in the direction of their choice. . . .*

*"I believe that the Filipino people will respond to the call to greatness not by coercion but by persuasion, not by intimidation but through the ways of freedom.*

*"I understand my lawyers have stated before the Supreme Court why a Military Tribunal cannot assume jurisdiction over criminal cases against civilians in times of peace. The whole civilized world recoils at the thought of civilians being dragged before the military courts and tried as ordinary criminals. . . .*

*"Some people suggest that I beg for mercy. But this I cannot in conscience do. I would rather die on my feet with my honor than live on bended knees in shame.*

*"I have therefore decided not to participate in these proceedings: first, because this ritual is an unconscionable mockery; second because every part of my being — my heart and mind and soul — yes every part of my being is against any form of dictatorship. I agree we must have public order and national discipline, if the country is to move forward. But peace and order without freedom is nothing more than slavery. Discipline without justice is merely another name for oppression. I believe we can have lasting peace and prosperity only if we build a social order based on freedom and justice.*

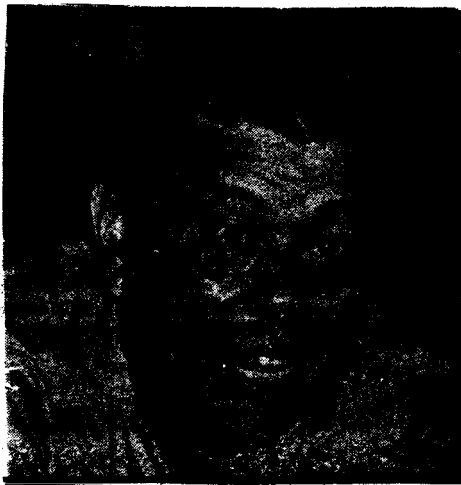
*"Mother Philippines once again has been led back to her dark dungeon in chains. Her sons and daughters lie prostrate and defenseless, ruled by decrees and governed by the hated law of the mighty, namely, might makes right.*

*"I have chosen to follow my conscience and accept the tyrant's revenge."*

BENIGNO S. AQUINO

## DIOKNO IS ILL:

# COURT BARS TREATMENT IN U.S.



Jose W.

Diokno

MANILA (BMP) — Former Senator Jose W. Diokno who is sick and needs to be taken to the United States for treatment, has not received relief from the Supreme Court since June 29 when his lawyers filed a petition for habeas corpus.

In that petition filed through former Senator Lorenzo M. Tanada, Mrs. Carmen I. Diokno demanded that the Marcos martial law regime either release her husband or file charges against him.

Up to now, the Marcos regime has not informed Diokno of any charge against him nor has there been any public announcement on the matter.

However, military sources told the BMP correspondent that subversion charges are being prepared against Diokno in connection with his being chairman of the Movement of Concerned Citizens for Civil Liberties (MCCCL). (This was a broad coalition of various democratic and civil libertarian organizations opposing President Marcos' dictatorial tendencies before martial law was declared.—Ed.)

If the military files charges against Diokno, the petition before the Supreme Court will become moot.

### Diokno's Medical Condition Urgent!

Mrs. Diokno stressed the urgency of a decision by the court on her petition, pointing out that her husband is sick and needs to be brought to the U.S. for treatment.

She presented a letter from Dr. Denton A. Cooley, who performed a cardiovascular operation on Diokno last year. In his letter, Cooley says that Diokno must be returned to the U.S. for "further evaluation of his condition," and that "such examinations are vital to the patient's health and long term recuperation."

Mrs. Diokno revealed that her husband has lost 25 pounds and 7½ inches from his waistline, and that his skin had acquired a "yellowish orange tint."

### Diokno Family Without Real Income

Besides calling attention to her husband's urgent need for medical attention, Mrs. Diokno described the life of her husband and his family since his arrest last September 23, 1972. She cited in particular Diokno's confinement for one month in a dungeon-like cell at Fort Magsaysay in Laur, Nueva Ecija.

She also pointed out that Diokno's law office — the family's chief source of income — has been closed. His house on M.H. del Pilar St. in Manila is about to be foreclosed and the present Diokno residence is up for sale.

Tanada said in a brief submitted to the court: "We refuse to believe that this court, by its silence and inaction, is giving implicit sanction to this cruel and inhuman punishment. We refuse to believe that under our legal system a grave injustice such as this is without remedy."

Diokno's fight before the Supreme Court started last January 19, when he filed a petition for mandamus, asking the court to order the military to restore his right to confer with counsel which had been taken away that month.

Before this initial petition could be heard by the court, the military deprived Diokno of the right to be visited by his family and took away all his personal belongings.

On March 12, Diokno was flown by helicopter with Aquino from Fort Bonifacio to Fort Magsaysay, Diokno and Aquino were confined in separate small rooms that were heavily boarded up, except for small openings to allow some air. They were not permitted to go out and talk with each other, and were denied reading or writing materials.

On April 6, the Supreme Court ordered the secretary of national defense to allow visits by Diokno's family. By virtue of this order, Diokno and Aquino were returned to Fort Bonifacio, but still in solitary confinement. Family visits were allowed three times a week.

A motion for reconsideration of the April 6 order was filed by the defense department. It is still pending.

Diokno's family fears that he may be transferred again at any time to another less accessible and harsh concentration camp, Mrs. Diokno said.

# Mula sa atin...

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATES HILAO CASE

Amnesty International, an international agency concerned about the welfare of political prisoners incarcerated by governments of different countries around the world, filed an inquiry to the Department of National Defense about the "outcome" of their "investigation," surrounding the rape, torture and death of national democratic activist, Liliosa Hilao.

Amnesty International, upon learning about the torture and killing of Liliosa Hilao by PC agents last April, has written to Sec. of National Defense Juan Ponce Enrile, through their secretary general, Martin Ennals.

The Department of National Defense has not come up to any conclusive findings even if the Hilao family has submitted to the DND, notarized statements identifying a PC. Lt. Arthur Castillo as the main perpetrator of the crime.

To this date, Castillo is still free and within the fold of the Philippine Constabulary.

## IMEE URGES PRESSMEN TO GO TO THE PHILIPPINES

Princeton freshman Maria Imelda (Imee) Marcos, eldest daughter of the Philippine First Couple, recently told the U.S. press that critics of the Marcos regime should go to the Philippines to see the many changes brought by martial law. Some people reacted by asking, "Then what are all the three Marcos children doing abroad, studying at the world's most posh schools. Are they too good for Philippine colleges and high schools?"

## MARINES BUILDING UP FROM 1,000 TO 6,000 TROOPS

The Philippine Marines, the Navy's main fighting force and the AFP reserve, will build up its forces by at least 5,000 new troops.

A Marine officer said the original Marine Brigade of 1,000 men had suffered heavy casualties in the Sulu-Lanao-Zamboanga area where it had been deployed against the Muslim revolutionary fighters.

To speed up recruitment, the Marine command has lowered the physical and "mental" entrance requirements for enlistment, the source said.

## DETAINEES GO ON HUNGER STRIKE TO PROTEST ABUSES

Fort Bonifacio, Rizal — Some 130 political prisoners and other detainees at the Ipil Reception Center (IRC) here went on a hunger strike last July 16 to protest the inhuman treatment of six fellow prisoners.

Camp authorities finally gave in after the prisoners demonstrated their unity by continuously refusing food rations if the six were not returned to quarters.

The protest of the IRC detainees also spread to other detention centers — including those at Camp Crame in Quezon City — where political prisoners supported the demand that the six be returned to quarters.

The six were involved in a fight last July 15 with two non-political prisoners, who are said to be favored by some of the guards. The six were then beaten by prison guards and locked outdoors in wire cages. The prison protest was triggered when the six were transferred away from the eyes and ears of their fellow detainees.



Reporter Paul Steveken at Miambung town, Island of Jolo, Sulu province, with Muslim Guerrillas.  
(Photo: PNS)

# GUERRILLA WARFARE SPREADS

Various reports, principally Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas (BMP) and Liberation, confirm word that guerrilla warfare is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. Many Filipinos opposed to the Marcos dictatorship are taking up arms.

However, the Marcos controlled press has given top priority to hiding such news. But the facts stand out and the number of government casualties belie claims that, "all is peaceful in the New Society."

Over the past few months the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) has been averaging 200 death claims per month from families of military men killed in battle. (This does not even include recent recruits who are not covered by the insurance plan.)

## Guerrilla Squads in Over Half the Provinces

There is still heavy fighting throughout Mindanao between government forces and Muslim revolutionaries. This is particularly true in Cotabato, Zamboanga (del Norte & Sur) and Sulu, where the Muslim fighters control many towns and regions and the Philippine Marines are sustaining their heaviest losses.

Marcos, while trying to beef up the Manila armed forces, is also concentrating on training a Muslim mercenary force of 400 men on the island of Sulu. It is questionable however if the strategy of "Muslim fight Muslim" will be at all successful. For example on the island of Basilan BMP reports that there are 500 young Muslim guerrillas who call themselves the "Green Guards." They are led by Abdul Camliam, a former official in Zamboanga City Hall. The guerrillas have put forth 6 demands, among them, the lifting of martial law; withdrawal of all AFP troops from Muslim regions and return of firearms to Muslim citizens. To date, they have much support from the people and control most of the island, successfully keeping the AFP restricted to the town.

Elsewhere there are also indications of growing opposition to the martial law dictatorship from other Filipino minorities. In the Igorot areas of northern Luzon the Cardillera Revolutionary Council has been formed with the purpose of organizing the mountain peoples to oppose any cooperation with the Marcos government.

Meanwhile reports have it that the New People's Army (NPA) continued to expand its guerrilla fighting throughout the country, with squads now operating in over half of the provinces! This is stretching the government troops thinner and thinner. In desperation the AFP is mounting harassment, intimidation and at times murder against innocent barrio folk.

The NPA still maintains strong bases in regions of Isabela, Cagayan and Mountain provinces. Also guerrilla units are reported

actively operating in Tarlac, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Bataan, where the peasantry has a long revolutionary tradition.

## People Harassed, Tortured in Marcos's "Suppression Campaign" Against Guerrillas

One report from barrio Paraisa, Tarlac tells of the brutal massacre of 3 young activists a few months ago. They were resting in a nipa hut after having conducted secret political discussions with the barrio people. An "informer" told the PC, who "shot first and asked questions later," killing in cold blood 3 of the 5 activists. The PC later claimed the dead to be NPA guerrillas. Such fascist acts however only increase the hatred that the people have for the Marcos dictatorship.

In the Bicol region guerrilla war is spreading rapidly. In July and August the government admitted to 28 casualties at the hands of the NPA. 24 PC died in one skirmish on July 27 in barrio Lakin, Matnog, Sorsogon. (The NPA slipped out of an "encirclement" leaving 2 PC teams shooting at each other for an hour). Another 4 government troops died in an ambush near Tabaso, Albay.



All summer the Marcos regime has attempted a "suppression campaign" in this region, directed against those suspected of "feeding the NPA." This is especially true in areas bordering the Bulusan mountains, where reports indicate there is strong support for the NPA and revolutionary land reform has already been implemented.

BMP also reports increased NPA activity in the Visayas in particular on the island of Panay. Reports say that the word spreading among the people is that there are already "thousands of NPA guerrillas in the hills." The AFP has sent 2 battalions into the mountains bordering areas of Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique. They are taking harsh measures against those people suspected of supporting the NPA. For example, all those over 15 years must now carry ID resident cards, mountain barrio families can only buy one ganta of rice and tin of salt at a time, relatives of suspected NPA fighters are being detained and sometimes tortured.

## Third Far West Filipino Convention

# Filipinos Call for Unity

SAN JOSE, CALIF. — On August 24-26, about 200 Filipinos, mostly youth who were born or raised here in America, gathered for a 3-day weekend Convention to discuss important issues and raise questions that affect the Filipino Movement. Throughout the weekend, workshops were held on: Senior Citizens, Youth, Education, Affirmative Action and the Pinay. All of the workshops were productive in general, and within each, the summed-up experiences and the lessons learned from the struggles of the different groups were exchanged. Also, one evening was given for an NCRCLP cultural performance and panel presentation on Martial Law in the Philippines. This was a mass education on the history, political situation leading up to martial law and the repressive conditions of the people now under Marcos' "New Society."

On the final day resolutions were brought forward and a high level of unity was reached with the delegates. All the resolutions were passed unanimously and enthusiastically by the Assembly.

### Summary of Resolutions

**SENIOR CITIZENS:** The experience of Filipinos in America, especially those who came in the 20's and 30's, is a chronicle of racial injustices, hardships and exploitation. It is also one of tremendous courage, perseverance, and struggle against injustices. We should honor our Filipino pioneers and work alongside them, especially the single manongs, for better housing, recreation and social services suited to their needs. We also reaffirm our support of the International Hotel (SF) which has militantly fought

these last 4 years for decent, low cost housing, especially for the elderly.

**YOUTH:** Young people are an active and vital source in society. They are the most eager to learn and least conservative in their thinking. We should struggle to involve them in youth programs that are soundly oriented to serve the people. Also, these activities should help them understand the basic problems that Filipino people face, both here and in the Philippines.

**EDUCATION:** Filipino Studies must be progressive and point out the roots of our problems, both here and in the Philippines. Only from this perspective can Filipino Studies be relevant and be at the service of the people. Filipino Studies should also expand and reach all levels of education.

**PINAY:** We should organize in order to participate on equal footing and we must struggle for the liberation and full participation of women in the Movement. All brothers and sisters should study sexism and struggle to combat sexist tendencies which divide us from each other and fragment the Movement.

**AFFIRMATIVE ACTION:** In the censuses of the Federal are classified as Spanish surnamed, Oriental, or "other," and as such, we do not receive full government funding for projects as Filipinos. Therefore, Filipinos should be classified as Filipinos. It was further approved that the Filipino Voters League (SF) should work principally, along with the Task Force of the Convention, to accomplish this task.

**MARTIAL LAW:** The Marcos martial law regime has deprived the Filipino people of their basic rights and civil liberties. There are 10,000 political prisoners languishing in jails now. A genocidal war has been launched throughout the country, and in particular, in the South against the oppressed Muslim minority. President Marcos has continued his rule unconstitutionally and has extended his dictatorship



Much of the manpower to put on the Convention came from young Filipinos in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Here are some of them setting up for the coffee break.

abroad to Americans and Filipinos who oppose his regime. We therefore:

- (1) oppose martial law;
- (2) call for the restoration of civil liberties;
- (3) demand the release of all political prisoners;
- (4) demand that the U.S. stop all its aid to the Marcos dictatorship;
- (5) militantly oppose any act of the U.S. government that is a move of intervention, aggression or interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines.

Also, a special solidarity resolution was passed to support the United Farm Workers Union and assist in the Union's building of Agbayani Village, a retirement village for single, elderly farmworkers. This Village, which is being built by volunteer labor, should be completed by Spring and will house many Filipino farmworkers.

### After Three Years: Gaining a Perspective

The Third Far West Filipino Convention brought together young activists from almost every Filipino community here on the West Coast. Delegates came from as far north as Seattle, Washington, down to San Diego at the southern tip of California. All the delegates are active in their communities. There were those who work on college campuses in Ethnic Studies programs or with student clubs in high schools or colleges. Many are active in their communities working with Senior Citizens in housing struggles and with youth in education and recreation programs. Some are involved in the Farm Workers Movement and are active in the UFW Union. Others are in government related social services or city/state education departments where they have been able to develop programs for their respective communities. Almost all are active in the Anti-Martial Law Movement.

Three years ago when the First Far West Filipino Convention was held in Seattle, Washington, the Filipino Movement was just beginning. Most Filipinos were just beginning to learn the true history of the Philippines, especially of the 1898 Philippine Revolution and U.S. government involvement in our country that robbed us of our real freedom. Also, the history of Filipinos here in America had never been taught to us in our U.S. history books. So, much of what we now understand has only come through years of study, research and working with our own people in the community. The First Convention marked the beginning of a whole period of rapid development for many Filipinos here on the West Coast. Over this short period of time, hundreds have become involved in the Movement. Many struggles have taken place and are still continuing: struggles for better housing, more employment opportunities, Filipino Studies, youth programs and educating ourselves and other people about the true situation in the Philippines.

In this process of mass struggles, a distinct Filipino Movement has emerged. Many Filipinos have had rich experiences and gained a political understanding of the roots of our problems. The resolutions passed at the Third Far West Filipino Convention is a reflection of these understandings and a clear indication of the development and progressive trend of the Filipino Movement.

## MFP National Convention

Filipino Freedom Fighters (reportedly a "centrist" organization opposing martial law in the Philippines).

### Officers Elected

During the elections, former Senator Raul S. Manglapus was unanimously chosen by the delegates to head the organization as its National President. In the past few months, Manglapus has been touring the United States, delivering speeches castigating the martial law regime of President Marcos, and establishing chapters of the MFP.

The other MFP officers were also elected unanimously: Dr. Renato Roxas, Executive Vice-President; Jose Fuentesilla, Secretary General; and Dr. Alfredo Arriola, Treasurer.

Regional representatives were also elected: Antonio Valte and former Constitutional Convention delegate Heherson Alvarez (East Coast); Marc Crudo and Dr. Norberto Protugal (Mid-USA); as well as Antonio Garcia and Ruperto S. Baliao (West Coast). Baliao was to be replaced as soon as someone from the Hawaii MFP accepted the position.

### Manglapus Assails U.S. Involvement

In his acceptance speech before the Convention, Senator Manglapus spoke about the significance of the formation of the MFP just a few blocks from the White House, "where it all began 75 years ago," meaning U.S. involvement in the Philippines. He told the delegates how President McKinley's decision to annex the Philippines at the turn of the century laid the basis for U.S. penetration of that country.

On the question of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, Manglapus said that he had formerly supported their retention on the grounds that they were there to protect Philippine democracy. "But when martial law

(continued on page 7)



Former Senator Raul S. Manglapus was elected National President of the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP) at the new organization's founding Convention held last September 22 in Washington D.C. MFP is another addition to the growing ranks of the anti-Martial Law Movement.

### Special to ANG KATIPUNAN

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Another addition to the growing ranks of the anti-martial law movement was established here with the founding of the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP) last September 22 at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Former Senator Raul S. Manglapus headed the roster of 75 delegates and observers from 11 states.

Highlights of the Convention included the ratification of the MFP constitution, election of officers, the speech of MFP national president-elect Raul S. Manglapus, and a discussion around MFP support for the

# One Year Later: A Look Back

The early afternoon drizzle did not keep very many people away. Some 30,000 individuals showed up to attend the rally in defense of civil liberties and democratic rights being sponsored by the Movement of Concerned Citizens for Civil Liberties (MCCCL) at Plaza Miranda, in the heart of Manila on that day, Thursday, September 21, 1972.

Unknown to them all, President Ferdinand Marcos was secretly signing Proclamation 1081, DECLARING MARTIAL LAW OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY, even as speakers at the rally called upon the whole people to unite around the banner of preserving and protecting their duly constituted democratic rights and civil liberties.

The rally ended peacefully and well, just as its organizers planned and hoped it would. No one suspected anything. Thursday turned into Friday, and the humdrum of city life at the Plaza and other public places went on as usual. Friday night. A blue squad car of the Metropolitan Command rushed from the Presidential Palace in Manila at around 8:00 p.m. to Army GHQ at Camp Crame in Quezon City, 10 miles away. The aide carried an order from President Marcos to Brigadier General Fidel Ramos, chief of the Philippine Constabulary, and to all the Armed Forces of the Philippines: "Implement Operation Plan Sagittarius contingent upon Proclamation 1081!"

An executive order from the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: martial law was then in effect throughout the whole country!

A few terse phone calls to operations commanders, a hurried meeting with his staff, a quick review of the executive order and Fidel Ramos had set the ball rolling. Army trucks loaded with men slid ominously out of Camp Crame, being dispatched to strategic points all over the city: the main MERALCO electric power station just 2 miles away, newspaper offices and television stations, radio broadcast centers, schools, and others.

Constabulary cars followed, majors and first lieutenants clutching heftily on hurriedly xeroxed warrants of arrest, fanning out to many districts to make their catch. They would return hours later with an assortment of people: senators, congressmen, labor leaders, student

activists, priests, nuns, professionals, editors, publishers, columnists, newspaper reporters, radio announcers, and a sprinkling of mistaken identities. The people whom President Marcos placed in the category of "communist conspirators."

Senator Jose W. Diokno, chairman of the MCCCL and a revered parliamentarian walked into the Officers Gym of Camp Crame-turned detention center, joking with his arresting officer. There with him were the other "communist conspirators:" Senator Benigno S. Aquino, erstwhile general secretary of the Opposition Liberal Party and archcritic of the President; Joaquin P. Roces, editor and publisher of the Manila Times, the largest English language daily in Asia and honored member of both the Asian and World Press Foundations. Congressman Ramon Mitra, House Minority Floor Leader; Soc Rodrigo, Luis Mauricio, Armando Doronilla, Teodoro Locsin, and many, many others. Some of the lessers, some of greater public renown than even these. And in the deepening night, thousands, in Manila and all over the country, were being arrested by a military gone out of its head with power. This time the common *tao*, the dedicated patriots, civil libertarians who for several years now had launched a viable campaign to arouse the people to a great nationalist and democratic cause. These were Marcos' important targets, the activists, the people's real heroes whose aim it was to rid the Philippines forever of foreign and local exploiters — the biggest of whom was Marcos himself.

Marcos called them "communist conspirators." Whatever this means, they were some of the country's finest men and women.

Saturday, September 23, the President spoke to the nation. He announced the declaration of martial law, and outlined his program of "reform," his blueprint for a "new Society."

Since those fateful days, these are the achievements of Marcos: Congress has been abolished, the Judiciary stripped of its powers, 8,000 political prisoners languish in concentration camps, unbridled foreign exploitation of the economy has been encouraged, and for the benefit of the foreign mass media that they may sing the praises of the New Society, a few cleaner streets and plenty of empty words.

## THOUSANDS JOIN PROTESTS IN U.S.

### San Diego

SAN DIEGO — NO MORE VIETNAM! Approximately 125 marchers walked a 3-mile route through the heart of Downtown to a rally in Balboa Park. Four brothers led the march carrying a coffin draped with the Philippine flag; this represented the death of civil liberties in the Philippines. Mass leafleting generated a lot of support and the march was strongly supported by student organizations from San Diego State. An estimated 7,000 people viewed the actual march; it was also given coverage on prime time news.



### Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — A mock funeral was held to mourn one year of the death of civil liberties in the Philippines. 40 people in 7 cars passed through Wilshire Blvd., where TIME, NEWSWEEK, HERALD EXAMINER, and UPI are located so that the influential media in the country would realize, and let it be known that even if democracy is dead in the Philippines, the fight for its restoration is very much alive! The procession ended in front of the Philippine Consulate, where a spokesman made our demands to the Consulate while demonstrators passed out literature.

### San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — The largest public demonstration protesting one year of martial law was held in the Bay Area. This demonstration was sponsored by the

September 22 Coalition and brought people together from San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Santa Rosa, San Jose, and other cities in the Bay Area. About 300 people in a very spirited manner marched through Central City (SF's district with the highest concentration of Filipinos) and up to Union Square in the heart of San Francisco. The march ended with a 2-hour rally at Union Square where speakers from the Union of Vietnamese, Filipino Forum, NCRCLP and Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP) addressed an even larger audience of 500. Patriotic songs and satirical skits on Marcos and his "New Society" were presented. Spirit and enthusiasm built steadily and the chanting of the crowd, the rousing speeches and all the singing filled the Square. Thanks to a good sound system, our voices resounded as far as 2 blocks from the Square!

The rally ended with a rousing speech calling for the unity of all anti-Marcos, anti-Martial Law forces.

### New York

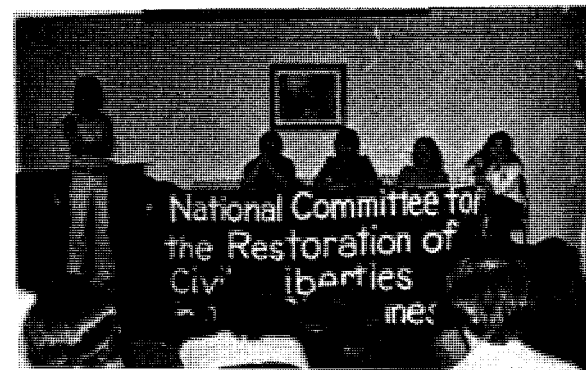
NEW YORK — A solemn ceremony dedicated to Lilia Hilao was held at St. Paul the Apostle Church to commemorate the death of civil liberties after one year of martial law in the Philippines. Around 50 people gathered and messages of solidarity were delivered by sympathetic groups. Patriotic songs were sung, including one song composed by a Filipino, which exhorted the people to rise against injustice.

The same night, the U.P. Alumni Association sponsored a gathering to discuss the benefits of new American investments in the Philippines. The guest speaker was an American researcher who had recently visited the country at the invitation of the Philippine government. The speaker engaged in a lively 2-hour discussion with members of the audience and the conclusions reached were: Although the inflow of U.S. investments would result in better statistics (higher GNP), it was not necessarily good for the people since it really benefits only a few. Clean streets and better customs service — this is not the question: Are the people being taken care of? Actually, this is the last consideration of

the government. Because of the success and enthusiasm this gathering generated, UP Alumni will continue to hold regular monthly gatherings from now on.

### Chicago

EVANSTON — A seminar and cultural presentation was held in a community center here in Evanston, Illinois, in observance of the first year of martial law in the Philippines. Representatives from the NCRCLP chapters in Madison, Wisconsin, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois, also attended. 4 position papers were taken up to clarify some of the major issues of the Marcos government: Repression under Martial Law; Conditions of the Filipino masses; Land Reform; and Muslim War. A slide show on the pre-martial law conditions in the Philippines and a cultural presentation highlighted the event.



PHILADELPHIA — "Let freedom ring in the Philippines." A noontime public protest was held in front of the Independence Hall National Shrine, home of the Liberty Bell, marking the first anniversary of martial law under Mr. Marcos, as well as resistance to his regime. Dr. Richard Deats, author of 2 books on the Philippines, and other speakers, detailed the Philippine crisis and the grave possibility of another Vietnam-like involvement for the U.S. Huge banners called for an end to U.S. aid to Marcos and freedom for all political prisoners. An effigy of the dictator (Marcos-Hitler) with a rope around the neck of helpless peasant child (Democracy) symbolized the death of democracy under the regime.

# FARMWORKERS HOLD NATIONAL CONVENTION



FRESNO, CALIF. — For 3 long and intense days, Sept. 21-23, 352 delegates of the United Farm Workers Union came together and adopted a 110-page constitution, elected national officers and debated resolutions submitted by some 60,000 farmworkers they represented.

Labor leaders, politicians, and churchmen addressed the Convention and messages of support from hundreds of locals, ministries, churches, political leaders and organizations were received.

Delegates to the First Constitutional Convention of the UFW Union came from Ranches, Field Offices, Boycott Offices and Administrative Units. 90% were farmworkers and organizers from 6 states — Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Texas and Washington. Delegates from the Boycott Offices made up the remaining 10%. Each delegate had one vote, but for Union election, roll call votes were taken based on the number of members who are on the ranch or office.

## Constitution

The major work of the Convention was the adoption of the Constitution which had been prepared by the Union's Executive Board. For years the work of building the Union was carried forward in the spirit of struggle and trust in leadership. No formal guidelines, rights and responsibilities had been written.

However, since 1965 the Union has grown in size and complexity; its day-to-day struggles are broad and take place on many

fronts. It was then very important that the Union explicitly state the rights and obligations of its members and its leadership, create proper organizational structures and insure clear democratic channels from the members to the leadership and back. All this is needed to insure the Union's ability to operate effectively and democratically.

The Constitution established the leadership structure in the Union for national officers who retain a great deal of power over Union strategy. Cesar Chavez was unanimously elected President in an emotional affirmation of the leadership he has provided since the Union's creation in 1965. In addition: Dolores Huerta, first exec. v-president; Gilbert Padilla, treasurer; Philip Veracruz, second exec. v-president; and Pete Velasco, third exec. v-president.

However, the Ranch Communities are the basic unit of the Union. Here the members live and work together on a day-to-day basis, elect their own leadership and retain much control over their own affairs. The exact rights and responsibilities of the Ranch communities and the relationship to the national leadership has yet to be fully clarified. This question, along with others concerning internal democracy and aspects of policy which affect the members day to day were heavily debated. These questions were not fully resolved, but discussions will continue within the Union and become clearer as the Union begins to apply its new understandings into practice.

## Solidarity Resolutions

A number of resolutions relating to domestic and international struggles were passed at the Convention. Among those approved were expressions of solidarity with the labor struggles of the South African workers, the Paris strikers, the U.S. Southern woodcutters and the Filipino people's struggle to defeat the Marcos regime. A particularly sharp resolution condemned the recent military coup in Chile.

The Convention was a good forum for broad, democratic discussion and struggle. It has clearly set the basis for advancing the effectiveness of the Union because it has most clearly strengthened the Union's membership in their understanding of the Union and their participation within it.

## MFP National Convention... *(continued from page 5)*

was declared," he said, "democracy was raped right under the very noses of the U.S. military bases in Clark Field and Subic Bay." He denounced the "awful military and economic presence" of the U.S. in the Philippines and demanded that the U.S. cut off aid for the Marcos dictatorship.

### Constitution Affirms Strategic Program

One surprise to observers in the Convention was the fact that the so-called Manglapus "Five Point Proposal" to the Armed Forces of the Philippines was not mentioned in the discussions. Prior to the Convention, Manglapus had proposed that the AFP seize power after December 30, 1973 (when Marcos' term under the 1935 Constitution ends) and pave the way for the peaceful return of constitutional rule.

However, the MFP Constitution in its preamble did establish as the organization's strategic goal the creation of "a social order in the Philippines where the individual person's civil liberties are given substantial respect and where there is a sharing of goods, and where true community is fostered."

Another objective stated in the Constitution was for the MFP "to continue to work even if martial law is lifted, for civil liberties, true democracy, and social and economic equality in the Philippines."

Most of the delegates present made it

known that they would not be satisfied simply with the restoration of the pre-martial law system in the Philippines. As one delegate from Chicago said, "Even if Raul Manglapus himself becomes president of the Philippines after martial law, but if basic reforms don't happen, MFP should turn against him."

The most controversial issue that confronted the Convention was on the question of extending official MFP support for the Filipino Freedom Fighters (FFF), a "centrist" coalition in the Philippines which had circulated an open letter to President Marcos pleading with him to step down by December 30, 1973. Manglapus and Charlie Avila, the MFP special projects committee chairmen, both explained that they knew who the members of the FFF were, but that they could not divulge the names of the people behind the group composed of nationalist-businessmen on the grounds of security. Opposition to the proposal came from Dr. Norberto Portugal from Detroit who wanted the MFP to check first with the American Embassy in the Philippines or with the CIA to verify whether the FFF was in any way connected with the Communists.

Several MFP delegates pointed out that the U.S. Embassy and the CIA both support President Marcos and martial law and "as far as they're concerned, anyone opposed to martial law is a communist." Manglapus asked

# America in Turmoil

## AGNEW RESIGNS — NIXON'S SACRIFICIAL GOAT?

Spiro Agnew resigned on Oct. 10, after pleading "no contest" (meaning that he is guilty but will not challenge the charges made against him). Agnew was charged with a single count of tax evasion and encouraged undercover kickback practices while still governor of Maryland. Agnew, as evidence from the Dept. of Internal Revenue pointed out, received cash payments from contractors who in exchange received lucrative state contracts. Agnew has received \$50,000 from the contractors and accepted these payments even when already elected vice president. Agnew was fined \$10,000 and was sentenced to three years probation. Ten weeks ago, Agnew dismissed the charges as being "damned lies." Ten weeks later, he quickly stepped down from office, without a full investigation and court trial. Agnew's resignation is another exposure of the bankruptcy of the Nixon administration.

The Nixon administration has been widely discredited by the American people. Only in the past six months, he has changed his staff (who were involved in the Watergate scandal) and more recently has changed Agnew, in favor of Rep. Gerald Ford. During the last election, Nixon and Agnew ran on a "law and order," anti-crime platform. This hypocrisy is being revealed to the American people with every exposure in the Watergate investigation and with every payola charge. Agnew's quick resignation from office without a court trial may be very well interpreted, as a futile means of prevent another smear from being marked on the Nixon administration. However, it is widely known, that throughout Nixon's political career, he has illegally received generous campaign "contributions." And with every exposure of his corruption in the past, he has managed to worm himself out of being charged.

With this record, it is hard for Nixon to fool the people into believing that he is an innocent party amidst the Watergate scandal. Therefore, whatever attempts he makes to salvage the credibility of his administration, all his efforts are in vain.

## RALLY FOR PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

An estimate 1,500 people participated in a demonstration Sept. 24 in front of the United Nations to demand independence for the U.S. colony of Puerto Rico. The actions demand that: (1) the UN General Assembly discuss and approve the resolution of its Decolonization Committee which calls for self-determination for Puerto Rico. (2) That the U.S. stop all plans for the construction of the "superport" in Puerto Rico. (3) That the U.S. free all its Puerto Rican political prisoners.

Dr. Portugal to trust him and not the U.S. Embassy nor the CIA. Portugal acceded to Manglapus' request and withdrew his opposition.

In the past, the MFP had been conducting joint efforts with other anti-martial law groups, specifically the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines. The Convention affirmed generally the continuance of such collaborative work.

### Unity

An important keynote pointed out towards the end of the Convention was the need to cooperate and unite with other groups in the U.S. opposed to martial law in the Philippines. MFP delegates directed the officers of the organization to work with other organizations.

# Chile: People Face Severe Repression

## U.S. Backed Coup



On September 11, the democratically elected government of Marxist Salvador Allende was toppled by a right wing coup. The coup was planned and implemented by the right wing Chilean capitalists.

The Allende government was legally elected 3 years ago under the Unidad Popular or Popular Unity Coalition, which enjoyed the overwhelming support from the Chilean workers and peasants. The Popular Unity pledged to bring Chile to socialism. Under the Allende government, unemployment was being eradicated, wages rose by 30%, and the peasantry had acquired land. Opposition to Popular Unity came mostly from Chilean capitalists, right-wing professionals and small businessmen.

Major foreign corporations were nationalized, for example the copper mines of Anaconda and the utilities of ITT. The past three years were ones of difficult struggle, but the people of Chile were finally realizing some of the democratic rights denied them by prior governments.

### Allende Defeated After 3 Hour Battle

Early on the morning of Sept. 11, the Army, Navy, and the Air Force generals began what is proving to be the bloodiest coup in the history of Latin America. After hearing reports of the developing coup, Allende rushed to the presidential palace to try to avert it. The Army and National Police units, by this time, had surrounded the palace. An ultimatum was issued to Allende and his supporters, to give up or die.

In response, Allende began to broadcast to the Chilean people that his resignation was being demanded by the military junta. "I will not leave La Moneda. I will not resign from my post and I will defend with my life the authority given to me by the people," declared Allende.

A three hour gun battle ensued, before the palace was captured by the junta forces. Salvador Allende, who fought with an automatic rifle, lay in a puddle of blood on the carpet of his office, a steel helmet still on his head. The Chilean Chief of State, leader of his people in developing socialism, died between 1:50 and 2:15 of September 11, 1973.

The military junta secretly buried the body of Allende, and attempted to belittle Allende's death by saying that he committed suicide. However, statements from exiled Allende aides say that after Allende was wounded, a junta officer, Captain Gallardo, entered and murdered Allende.

### Repression by the Junta

The Chilean workers responded immediately with resistance against the junta. Fighting against the fascist coup was and still is widespread. Students and workers resisted with sniper fire against the fascist troops, and attacks against military patrols and stations. It is reported that the workers entrenched themselves in many factories and fought

furiously against the troops that are trying to take them.

Angered by the people's resistance, the junta is resorting to the most fascist atrocities, such as leveling the factories by bombing and napalming them with fighting workers inside. Anyone resisting the government will be shot on sight. Throughout the country the Chilean Air Force was machinegunning streets and buildings in Vietnam style. (All the military equipments used are supplied by the U.S.)

At least 10,000 people have been killed and estimates from journalists put it as high as 30,000! The junta, however, reports that there have been only 476 people killed. But no one believes this. It has been exposed that the junta has initiated a plan called "Plan Jakarta" (after the Bloody 1965 Indonesia coup) for the elimination of all suspected Marxists. What this boils down to is the organized murder of people loyal to the Popular Unity government.

### Mounting Evidence Exposes U.S. Involvement

Initially, the U.S. State Department denied any knowledge of the coup. However, evidence is mounting to implicate covert U.S. participation in the coup. For example, Ambassador National Davis went home to Washington for consultations and instructions Sept. 9, just two days before the coup.

In addition, it has been exposed that the CIA spent \$400,000 for "covert propaganda" against the Allende government, according to Senate ITT hearings. Of 16 people in the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, at least 7 were known CIA agents, according to *Who's Who in the CIA*. Reports from Chile indicate that agents served as intermediaries between the right wing Chileans and the Chilean military. This was derived from Tom Streithors of NBC news, who said that he was informed of such "liaison work" on the part of the CIA.

### Chilean People Continue

#### Resistance Against the Coup

Resistance is still continuing in Chile while soldiers conduct thorough house searches in an effort to suppress any resistance movement from developing. Aire Hoytink, a Dutch diplomat was quoted as saying, "There are still daily fierce fire exchanges between soldiers and the supporters of the late President Allende. In daytime it is rather quiet, but at night when the curfew starts, the shooting frays start again." Massive international support for the Chilean people's struggle against the junta have occurred, with strong condemnation of the fascist coup.

### American People Protest Coup

In the U.S. thousands protested nationwide the overthrow of Allende. Demonstrations occurred in all the major cities. Shouts of "Viva Chile" and "U.S. hands off Chile," and "Restore the People's government of Chile" rang during demonstrations.

The largest of the demonstrations was in New York, where about 1000 people demonstrated at the ITT building. The United

## World in Focus

### NEW MIDDLE EAST WAR

The 1973 resumption of the Middle East war is part of a long standing conflict between the Zionist state of Israel and the Arab people of Palestine. Israel was established in 1949 in violation of the national rights of the Palestinians, who had occupied that land for thousands of years.

The idea of Israel was originally developed by European and U.S. imperialists along with right-wing Jewish forces. The purpose was to establish a "junior-partner" in the Middle East to protect imperialist oil interests there.

The idea of Israel was originally defend the rights of the Palestinians and have fought Israel many times over the past 20 years. In the meantime, Israel has been built up, militarily and economically, by the U.S. (the United States gives more military assistance to Israel than any other country outside of S. Vietnam).

Consequently, Israel has become increasingly aggressive, to the point where in 1967 Israel seized the whole Sinai peninsula from Egypt and the Golan Heights from Syria, as well as, land from Jordan. This is under the arrogant pretext that Israel needed a "defense perimeter"!

The present fighting is to regain these lands. It was clear Israel would never return the stolen lands without a fight. To date, Israel has withstood strong international protest and defied UN resolutions demanding it pull back to pre-67 ceasefire lines. Although reports of fighting are scattered, it is clear the Arab forces are much better prepared than in '67.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union which is supposedly backing the Arabs, is in fact protecting its own oil interests and influence in the area. Consequently, the Soviet Union is not providing the kinds of resolute support really needed by the Arabs, nor is the Soviet Union supporting the struggle of the Palestinians which is the crux of the whole problem in the Middle East.

### NON-ALIGNED NATIONS CONFERENCE

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries occurred on Sept. 9 in Algiers. 76 states and governments from Asia, Africa and Latin America participated in this historic event.

The Conference concluded that the unity and cooperation among "poor" and non-aligned nations is becoming a powerful force in opposing imperialism, colonialism and the military and political hegemony of the big "superpowers."

On the question of "superpowers," there was some disagreement, but it was clear that the majority of the delegates considered the Soviet Union to be a superpower that seeks hegemony and control of smaller and poorer countries.

The overall tone, however, of the Conference was one of militant unity. The delegates maintained that poor and non-aligned nations must be guaranteed equal footing in settling international problems; that countries should rely primarily on their own people to develop their countries; that non-aligned nations should support each other in gaining economic and political independence.

In addition, the Conference adopted many resolutions in support of various people's struggles against colonialism, racism and neo-colonialism.

Nations building saw an all night vigil and demonstrations of 500 persons.

It's not likely that the American people will want to support another Latin American military dictatorship. People will not stand for another Vietnam — anywhere!