

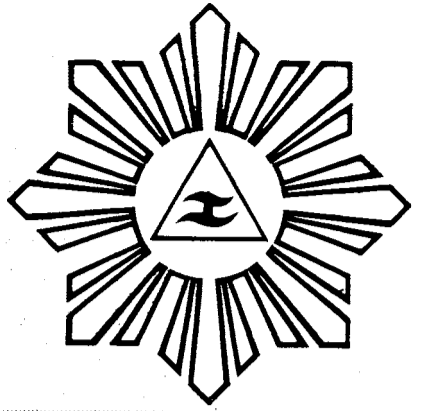
Ang KATIPUNAN

Volume 3, Number 11

Nov. 17-Nov. 30, 1976

25c

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



Anti-Martial Law Movement:

U.S., CANADA GROUPS SET CONFERENCE

see page 7

ETTA ROSALES:

Another Victim of Marcos' Prisons

see page 5

In San Francisco:

POLICE ASSAULT ANTI-MARCOS DELEGATION



Ric Focamore, shown a day after the assault, was severely injured. His right eye was swollen shut, requiring nine stitches. AK photo

see page 7

U.S.-R.P. Bases

U.S. FOOTHOLD STILL INTACT

see page 4

University of Hawaii:

Ethnic Studies Faces Shut Down



Students, Community
Unite to Defend Eth-
nic Studies.

Charlene Cuaresma of
Operation Manong [right]
gives testimony on Ethnic
Studies at public hearing
held last Oct. 20 at UH.

AK photo

By SHERRY VALPARAISO

HONOLULU—The administration of the University of Hawaii (UH) has made recent moves to eliminate the Ethnic Studies Program (ESP), but they're being met with widespread opposition and talk of demonstrations and strikes from students and community supporters.

Douglas Yamamura made public its review of the ESP and the plans to abolish it on the basis that "the faculty's qualifications are in question and that it is not well-integrated with other programs at UH." The review will be forwarded to UH President, Fujio Matsuda who will make the final decision on the program at the end of the month.

ESP POSITION

Quick to respond to the review, the ESP and their supporters organized the Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies and denounced the review, saying that the document which was prepared by Vice Chancellor Geoffrey Ashton contained many factual errors.

In an interview with the *Ang Katipunan*, Davianna McGregor-Alegado, Acting Director of ESP for the past three years, explained their position. "We will demand that the administration:

- Hold off any decision on the program until after

the holiday break when the students will be around so that the administration is answerable to its students;

- Accept testimonies made at a public hearing concerning Ethnic Studies Oct. 20, as input in the recommendations to Pres. Matsuda.

- Meet with the Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies to discuss the ESP.

"What is at stake," said Ms. McGregor-Alegado, "is the right to have Ethnic Studies, not only at UH, but throughout Hawaii. Before they make a final decision on the future of the program, it is important that they obtain input from the students, faculty, and community whom it purports to serve."

She explained how the UH administration has continually displayed its disregard for the popular demand that the ES Program be made permanent in the University. According to her, the administration, including, Manoa Chancellor Yamamura, UH President Matsuda and the members of the UH Board of Regents were asked to attend the public hearing on Ethnic Studies. Not one attended.

HEARING EXPOSES ISSUE

As part of its effort to build pressure against the UH administration's threats to abolish the ESP, a

(continued on page 6)

For Reporting the Truth:

NEWSMAN BARRED FROM R.P.

By VICTORIA LUNA

Pres. Ferdinand Marcos once again demonstrated his absolute disregard for the ethics of professional news reporting last Nov. 2 by denying Associated Press Manila Bureau Chief, Arnold Zeitlin, re-entry to the Philippines. This latest move on the part of Marcos represents his most vicious attack yet on the international press corps.

AP president Keith Fuller said "This isn't the first time, and it won't be the last time that a journalist is penalized for coverage displeasing to those in authority. Zeitlin denies the accusations about his work and about his playing a role other than a journalist."

Relations between Zeitlin and the Marcos regime have been less than cordial since February, 1974, when Marcos blamed Zeitlin's coverage of the siege of Jolo for the sudden worsening of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the oil-rich Arab governments. The regime had been attempting to keep the Jolo incident quiet until Zeitlin's syndicated stories, starting on Feb. 10, revealed the extent of the fighting.

The immediate result was that Philippine status with the oil exporters slipped from its "super-friendly" privileged position, and charges for its

30,000-barrel daily requirement rose from \$8.50 a barrel to \$11.65. The additional cost was \$90,000 a day — no small sum.

Rather than blame his sudden unpopularity with the Arabs on his own decision to bomb and strafe Jolo, Marcos chose Zeitlin as a scapegoat. On Feb. 20, 1974, Foreign Sec. Carlos P. Romulo sent a top secret cable to the foreign ministers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, urging them to disregard the reports on the Jolo fighting because they were false, having been filed by a "suspected Jew,"

(continued on page 3)

ANG KATIPUNAN
P.O. Box 23644
Oakland, CA 94623

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 3383
OAKLAND, CA

4720ASIA01 11077
ASIAN-AMERICAN STUDIES
3405 DWINELLE HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
BERKELEY CA 94720

Address Correction Requested



KDP is a mass organization based in the U.S. and is committed primarily to the struggle for the basic and long-term needs of the Filipino people, both in the Philippines and here in America.

Because of this, KDP supports the struggle of the Filipino people against the Marcos dictatorship and pledges to help build a broad-based movement among Filipinos in the U.S. to oppose martial law.

However, KDP sees that the root cause of all the misery and poverty in the Philippines is the imperialist control, exercised principally by the U.S., over the economy and politics of the country. The Filipino people can solve this basic problem only through long and difficult revolutionary struggle for a truly genuine democratic and independent Philippines.

Here in the U.S., KDP is committed to struggling for the democratic rights of the Filipino minority. Katipunan views the racial and national discrimination experienced by the Filipino people, as part of and stemming from, the monopoly capitalist system in the U.S. KDP members understand that the U.S. government is in fact, not democratic, but in the hands of a tiny minority of monopoly industrialists and bankers.

KDP sees that the people of the U.S. also need fundamental, revolutionary change to solve the basic ills that plague American society. The Katipunan understands that the working class must firmly control the government before it can rightfully be termed a government "of the people and for the people."

KDP sees that greater numbers of Filipinos are coming to these same political understandings. KDP is an organization open to all who agree with our political programme. In addition, KDP is committed to working in close cooperation with all progressive Filipinos to build a strong Filipino people's movement in America.

KATIPUNAN NG MGA DEMOKRATIKONG PILIPINO PUBLISHER

TRINITY ORDONA EDITOR

SAMUEL P. BAYANI ASSOCIATE EDITOR

SECTIONS:

PHILIPPINE

MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA SAMUEL P. BAYANI VICTORIA LUNA

FILIPINO COMMUNITY

SHERRY VALPARAISO FRANCISCO OCAMPO TRINITY ORDONA

DOMESTIC/INTERNATIONAL

VICTOR UNO ROMY DE LA PAZ

CIRCULATION

POLLY PARKS

CORRESPONDENTS IN:

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SEATTLE, BAY AREA, PHILADELPHIA, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO and HAWAII

Published in Oakland, California Bulk Rate Postage Paid in Oakland

moving?

Don't miss the next issues of the Ang KATIPUNAN; fill out the address box below and let us know your new address.

The Ang KATIPUNAN is your newspaper

It speaks of the Filipino People's problems and demands

It fights for the interests of the Filipino Community

JOIN US, SUBSCRIBE NOW!

SUBSCRIBING MOVING

Rates: Individual \$ 5 Institution \$ 7 Outside U.S. \$ 10

NAME (Please Print or Use Typewriter)

ADDRESS Street

City State Zip Code

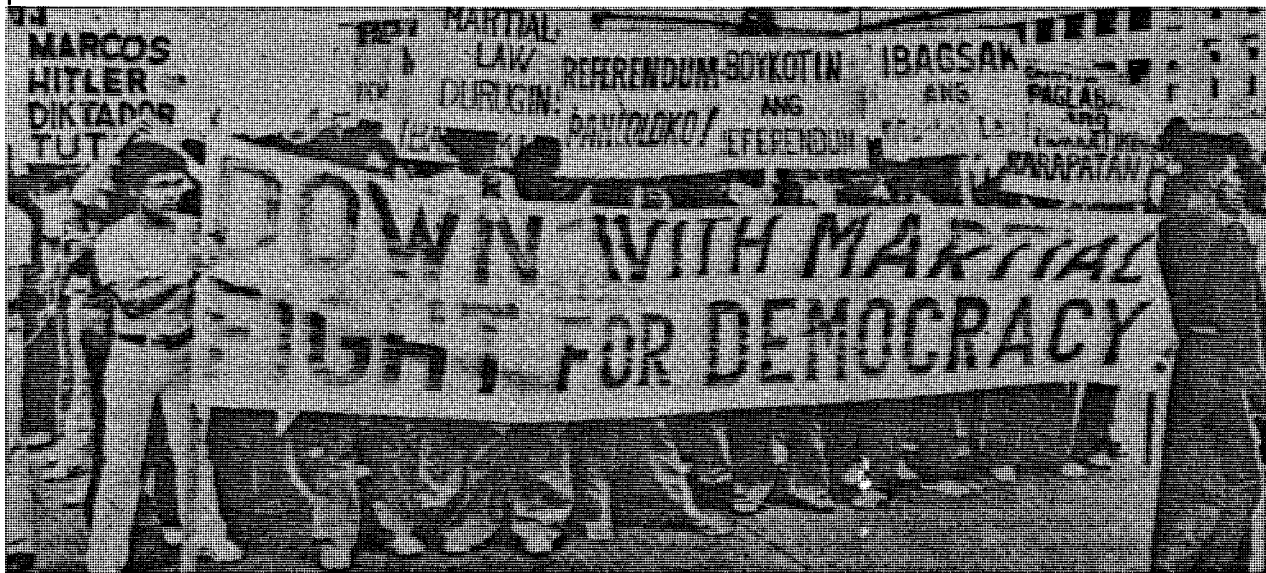
Make check or money order payable Ang Katipunan.

CLIP & MAIL TO: ANG KATIPUNAN - PO BOX 23644, Oakland, CA 94623

EDITORIAL

Lessons from Oct. 12 Rally

Revolution Surges Forward



The following is a partial reprint of a statement on the Oct. 12 demonstration in Plaza Miranda attended by 12,000 people. Unprecedented in militance, the lessons of Oct. 10 will be a constant source of inspiration. — Editor

October 10, 1976. 12,000 demonstrators, pushing their way through the police and barangay blockades, marched on Plaza Miranda and defied four years of armed suppression of the Filipino people. 12,000 workers, urban poor, students, teachers, nuns and priests and other patriotic citizens marched together to denounce the unbridled tyranny and oppression under the dictatorial rule of Marcos

THE REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENT IS GROWING

The Filipino people will long remember Oct. 10, 1976. The largest and most militant demonstration that we have held in this year of great protests against the dictatorship. Nov. 23, Dec. 6, May 1, June 5, Oct. 3, Oct. 10 — each time we have grown bigger and bigger, stronger and stronger, more and more courageous, more and more united. The 80 militant strikes waged by more than 100,000 workers since Oct. 1975 and the struggles of the urban poor against eviction have provided the momentum for the present rising tide of the revolutionary mass movement in the city and the base for a broad anti-fascist, anti-imperialist united front.

For four years, every means of dissent was denied us. For four years, we have experienced a terrible economic crisis and were prevented from organizing to defend and improve our livelihood. For four years, we silenced our burning anger when the fascist troops of the dictator raided and looted homes, dragged thousands into detention camps and brutally tortured those who resisted fascist abuses.

But this year, step by step, we have found ways to express our anger and our indignation against this most hated of regimes in the history of our people. In our demonstrations, we have shouted our fierce desire for freedom and democracy.

We had no illusions about the true character of the Marcos regime — violent and repressive. We did not expect that the fascist police would allow us to march, as we desired, straight to the gates of the dictator's stronghold in Malacanang. But we persisted in marching to Malacanang, just as we persisted in demonstrating despite every repression. We want to rouse the revolutionary spirit of all the freedom-loving Filipinos who are not yet actively resisting the dictatorship. We want to show the enemy that we are not afraid of their threats, that we are ready to confront their brute force and that we are willing to sacrifice for the sake of our cause.

THE PEOPLE SEE NEED FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

Before, we were not prepared for the reality of a fascist dictatorship and did not know what to do, how and where we would act. But we have learned much from the open struggles of this year.

Step by step, we are overcoming the very repressive conditions under martial rule and finding better, more concentrated forms of resistance. More and more among those who are exploited and oppressed, among those desiring a just society, are rising forward to lead the struggle and carry it through to victory. More and more are learning that united, determined, collective mass struggles harm and are feared most by the dictatorship. More and more are discovering that

the highest form of struggle against a regime whose power rests on a huge apparatus of armed repression is armed struggle, armed revolution.

Our revolutionary experiences in the city this past year have taught us where are the weakest and most vulnerable points of the dictatorship in a place where its power is concentrated. We have found strikes, marches, demonstrations, barricades as effective weapons against the fascist regime

These collective and militant forms of struggle reverberate through the lives of millions of people, raise their revolutionary spirit and stir them into action.

Oct. 10 has given us a glimpse of the powerful flow of the mass movement that will overwhelm the fascist dictatorship in the near future. The day is not far when the regime will be rocked by successive demonstrations several times greater in strength and in number. The dictator will find his economic system completely paralyzed by general strikes of millions of workers. His area of effective control will be reduced by the gradual encirclement of the cities from the countryside in the protracted people's war waged by the New People's Army.

In the cities, the main arena of our struggle will be the streets and the factories. The salvo of the strike movement will thunder across the communities and the universities. The workers will walk out of their factories, call the students out of their classrooms and draw them into the very heart of the people's struggle. They will go to the communities of the urban poor to transform them into revolutionary bases for protest and rear areas. They will stir the priests and the intellectuals to use their forums to express the sentiments of the people. And all of them will gather in the streets, march on the very stronghold of the dictator and demand that he answer for his crimes.

This may happen again and again. And until the reactionary army is totally smashed by the people's army, a new fascist dictator may simply replace the old fascist dictator.

WHAT THE PEOPLE MUST DO AFTER OCT. 10

Such are the lessons of Oct. 10. The revolutionary mass movement in the city, led by the workers, is growing even more in strength and in determination. The fascist dictatorship is being exposed in all its barbarity and is afraid of the militant unity of the people. Wracked by a severe economic and political crisis, it is unable to stop the unrest and resistance against its rule.

In the face of the violence of the fascist dictatorship, the need for armed struggle has become more immediate and more compelling to more and more citizens. Not only do the people see the need for higher forms of struggle — but they have already glimpsed the bright victory that lies ahead.

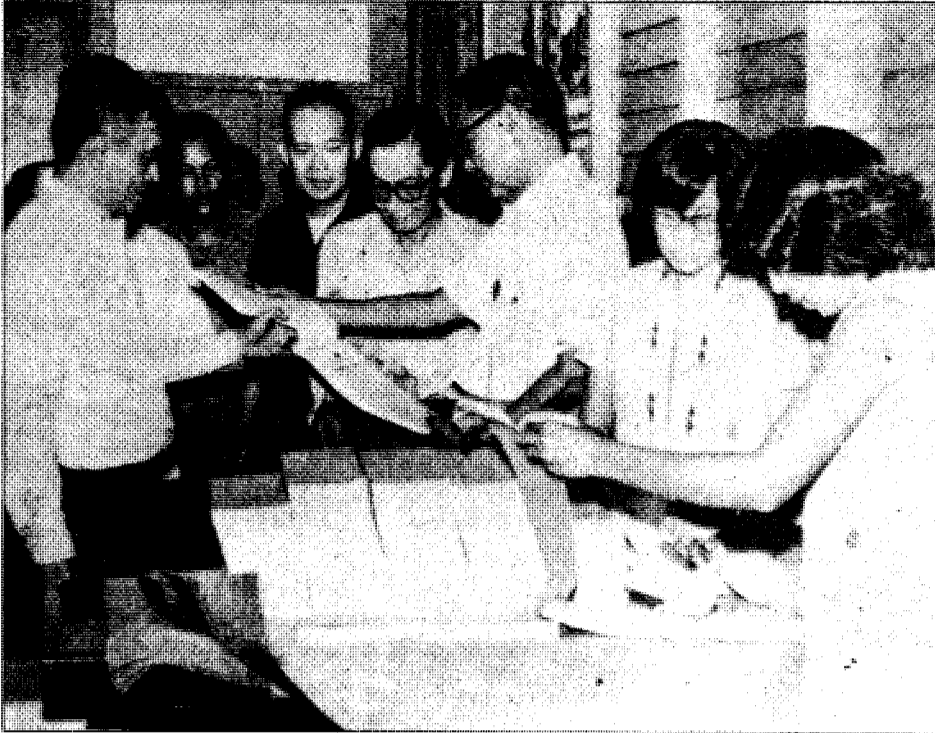
What must we do to bring this victory nearer our grasp and closer to realization? The broad masses of the Filipino people must rise and organize themselves. The revolutionary underground must expand even more and strengthen itself. Not only thousands but hundreds of thousands must join the underground to prepare the Filipino people in the armed resistance against the enemy.

Even more resolutely, even more boldly, we must arouse, mobilize and organize the broad masses to fight the fascist dictatorship in every way they can and in every place. Let the lessons of Oct. 10 reverberate through the entire nation and inspire even more militant and determined struggles against the dictatorship!

The Preparatory Commission for a National Democratic Front [NDF]

Oct. 16 Referendum Results:

Marcos Claims '98% Support' (again)



Election officials [right] examine the ballots for the Oct. 16 referendum, which was again marked by widespread fraud. Only pencils were allowed in the voting and it was not uncommon to see officials erasing the "no" votes and replacing them with "yes."

AK file photo

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

Hardly had 25 per cent of the Oct. 16 referendum votes been counted, when the regime confidently announced the 98 per cent of the electorate endorsed the continuation of martial law and approved the amendments to the 1973 constitution.

While Mr. Marcos was understandably eager to show the world that his is a popular regime, the premature announcement of the referendum results lend credibility to the oppositions' charge that the outcome was pre-determined.

News reports on how the voting was conducted confirms this allegation. Harvey Stockwin of the Far Eastern Economic Review (FEER) reported: "A *baranggay* worker in the recent referendum was found erasing 'no' votes and replacing them with 'yes.' This practice was probably widespread since only pencils instead of pens was provided. Despite an earlier promise to make ballots available in major dialects, only English ballots were printed. In view of the vast majority's illiteracy in English, manipulation by poll officials was much easier. The absence of private polling booths reinforces this probability."

Perhaps the most revealing evidence that the results were rigged was the outcome of voting in two major camps, Bicutan and Camp Crame. The detainees who are incarcerated because of their staunch opposition to the regime, supposedly voted overwhelmingly in favor of martial law.

PROPAGANDA TACTIC BACKFIRES

Despite the dictatorship's elevation over the massive voter turn-out and the "overwhelming endorsement of martial law," many felt that the referendum did not give Marcos' tarnished image the polishing it needed. Marcos, who has expressed

irritation over his regime's repressive reputation abroad, had hoped that the referendum would reverse this stigma and project a semblance of democracy.

The referendum, in fact, was carefully timed to coincide with the International Monetary Fund-World Bank conference in Manila last month to impress the delegates that the dictatorship enjoys popular backing. The token concessions to the opposition such as a 21-day "free-speech and debate period," were all part of the dictatorship's image-dressing scheme.

But no sooner had Marcos announced his intentions to stage a referendum when the same foreign press that he is attempting to court, perceived the farcical character of the referendum. A correspondent for the Economist (9/18/76) explained Marcos' motives for staging the referendum: "What he wants is an indefinite mandate for his own rule, and what Mr. Marcos wants, Mr. Marcos gets."

Another correspondent described the free speech and debate period as an exercise in sycophancy while another described the depth of free debate as nothing but "uninterrupted paeans to the virtues of martial law." Acknowledging the referendum's failure as a propaganda tactic on the international front, the regime bitterly denounced the foreign press as "muckrackers."

RESULTS DISCREDITED

Internally, the referendum was regarded as another contemptible act of the dictatorship to make the Filipino people party to Marcos's power-prolonging schemes. This view was held much more broadly than the Marcos press made it out to

(continued on back page)

Barred from R.P. ...

(continued from front page)

Arnold Zeitlin. The Middle Eastern governments failed to see the connection between Zeitlin's not only "suspected" but actual Jewishness and his reports of Marcos' genocidal war against Philippine Muslims.

Eighteen days later, the journalist was summoned to appear at a hearing before Marcos' instrument of press control at that time, the Media Advisory Council (MAC). Zeitlin refused, sending a letter to the MAC pointing out that it had no jurisdiction over the Associated Press and that the A.P. did not recognize the Council.

Since then, government hostility toward Zeitlin has remained, though kept in check. It broke through once again during the recent Vancouver Habitat conference when First Lady Imelda Marcos, during an interview, blamed all unfavorable coverage of the Philippines on "Arnold Zeitlin, that CIA-agent who writes for UPI (sic)."

THE LAST STRAW

No doubt the last straw for Marcos was Zeitlin's coverage of preparations for the IMF-World Bank conference in Manila for the Pacific Stars and Stripes. The AP Chief wrote the most comprehensive and searing critique published by the major press services. Zeitlin pointed out that the Philippine government, by spending \$440 million "to make a favorable impression on the decision

makers of the World Bank and the IMF" was using more than the \$372 million the Philippines received from the World Bank and other aid-giving sources in 1974. "Philippine hospitality has threatened to overwhelm the conference. 'It was all I could do to stop them from serving free beer in the press room,' said one World Bank official. 'We don't want a circus.'"

The journalist then enumerated a number of image-freshening moves the regime was undertaking, including relocating squatters in garbage dumps "over a great deal of resistance"; "sanitizing" Manila of security risks, creating the pseudo-legislature, the Batasang Bayan; speeding up trials before military tribunals; cleaning up detention centers; and spending at least \$2,000,000 to buy favorable articles about the meeting and the Philippines. He points out that, since martial law was declared, the Philippines has borrowed at least \$1.7 billion from the IMF and Eurodollar market, "making it the biggest borrower in Southeast Asia after Indonesia. The meeting will give lenders a chance to see what has happened to their money."

ACHILLES HEEL

The truth has always been Pres. Marcos' "Achilles heel" and he has been most successful inside the country in maintaining a rigid control over the media. Through intimidation, outright confiscation, censorship, and cronyism, he has managed to keep the domestic press docilely singing his praises. At the beginning of the martial law regime, he attempted to use some of the same

Claims Belied

Detainees Boycott Oct. 16 Referendum

By VICTORIA LUNA

Contrary to reports by the Marcos regime that "even detainees voted overwhelming support for President Marcos," political prisoners in the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center and Camp Crame Stockade boycotted the Oct. 16 referendum. A summary of their statement supporting the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines (CLUP) boycott and calling for the lifting of martial law appears in the latest issue of the Philippine News (Nov. 13-19).

In their statement, the detainees draw the connection between the Oct. 16 referendum and the recent IMF-World Bank Conference in Manila, insisting that the so-called exercise of democracy was designed to impress foreign governments and international lending institutions with the "progress" under martial law. This aim, they said, was to attract more investments and loans from these sources and ultimately to tighten foreign control of the Philippine economy.

Regarding their participation in the referendum-plebiscite, the detainees declared:

"Since we have been denied the freedom to speak out our minds and seek basic changes in Philippine society, we cannot see the point why we should now contribute to a scheme that shall only strengthen the hand that suppresses our freedom and that of the great masses of our people . . .

"We freely support the resolute demand of our people for the immediate lifting of martial law and the immediate restoration of our basic civil and political rights.

MARCOS CLAIMS "TORTURERS PUNISHED"

In a related development, Pres. Marcos once more revealed how distorted his statements about political prisoners have been. At a recent press conference, Marcos stated that 2,700 military personnel have been disciplined for mistreatment of detainees. The regime's figure for the number of detainees has varied over the years from approximately 1,500 to about 4,000. Though the actual number of detainees is much higher, it is significant that the figure Marcos now quotes for the number of disciplined personnel actually approaches the number of admitted political prisoners.

The regime is not likely to discipline all of the personnel that have dealt with prisoners, but merely a portion of them. If 2,700 represents a mere percentage of those involved in handling detainees, this is an automatic admission that huge numbers of military personnel are involved with even larger numbers of detainees — far more than the regime has ever acknowledged.

The large number, 2,700, mentioned by Pres. Marcos seems highly unlikely and the discrepancy in figures calls into question Marcos' motives in making the announcement.

Is he really disciplining military personnel? Or is he simply making statements to please a segment of the domestic and international public that is seriously disturbed by recent reports of torture and mistreatment of political prisoners in the Philippines? □

tactics on the foreign press by having all stories filed from Manila censored. When he saw that correspondents simply flew to Hongkong to file their stories, he gave up on that technique.

Since then he has relied largely on bought publicity, such as the infamous Fortune magazine article, or has attempted to sweet-talk reporters to win them over to his side. Marcos has also resorted to blatant lies. Repeatedly he has insisted that there are no political prisoners in the Philippines. Most recently, during the IMF-World Bank conference, he flew into a rage when questioned on the subject and insisted that there was not a single political prisoner in the country. He was equally furious over questions about the expenditures for the conference.

The expulsion of Arnold Zeitlin from the Philippines is merely the latest in a long series of Marcos efforts to manipulate the truth both at home and abroad. What Pres. Marcos has not yet learned is that maneuvers like this inevitably backfire. Each time the regime engages in one of these heavy-handed moves, it exposes the very truths it tried so hard to hide, and highlights ever more starkly the arbitrary and dictatorial nature of the Marcos government. □

Base Renegotiations 'Cosmetic' Changes Only

By SAMUEL P. BAYANI

The present round of talks to renegotiate the U.S.-R.P. Military Bases Agreement has temporarily recessed with the foreseen results. Among the points of agreement under the proposed revised bases treaty are:

- All American military installations will be known as "Philippine bases."
- A Philippine flag will fly over the bases.
- A Philippine commander will be named as titular head of the military installation.
- The U.S. is prepared to pay rent in kind for the use of the bases.
- The Philippines may buy arms from countries other than the U.S.

Although these minor concessions were already predicted when the talks began, the Marcos media has hailed them as concrete manifestations of its genuine independence from the U.S.

COSMETIC CHANGES

A close look at the revisions, however, reveal that the changes are more cosmetic than real. Despite the regime's rhetoric of "a substance, not a shadow of sovereignty over the U.S. bases," the fact remains that the U.S. bases will stay in the Philippines. The re-negotiations did not even bother to re-examine the assumption that foreign military bases would remain indefinitely in Philippine territory.

Moreover, calling the bases "Philippine" does not alter the fact that installations like Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, to name only two, exist to serve and protect American interests. History has shown that American interests oftentimes run counter to those of the Filipino people.

Neither will the flying of the Philippine flag over the bases nor the appointment of titular Filipino commanders, both of which have been drummed up as important milestones, change the character of the bases. The presence of the Philippine flag is harmless and will not prevent the use of the bases for counterespionage activity in Southeast Asian countries or as a launching pad for U.S. aggression, for which they have been used in the past. A Filipino "Commander" is unlikely to any say in the American policies regarding the bases or have any control over the American forces and operations inside the bases.

RENT NEW FORM OF AID

Rent for the bases is the only minor revision in the familiar scenario. The rental arrangement, in fact, serves to accomplish two aims. First, it effectively circumvents any aid restrictions by the U.S. Congress who has grown increasingly critical of the Marcos dictatorship. On the other hand, Marcos is likely to use the rent as proof of Philippine "ownership and sovereignty." However, rent, in the present imperialist terminology, is the new form of U.S. aid. Therefore, whether it be in cash or military hardware, the proposed rental fee is a mere substitute for the traditional military aid which the U.S. gives the Philippines.

Another demand given prominence in the Marcos press is the demand to turn-over portions of the bases "no longer necessary for the fulfillment of American objectives in the region." Marcos finds it necessary to ask permission to occupy portions of his own country. The mere phrasing of the demand underscores the fact the Philippines is not truly a sovereign nation.

U.S. EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS INTACT

An issue noticeably left out in the list of achievements of this new agreement is Philippine jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by American servicemen. The Philippine courts have always been powerless in the face of U.S. extraterritorial rights in the bases. Although Marcos has made endless pronouncements that there will be "no vestiges of extraterritorial rights exercised by the U.S. military forces in the bases," the new agreement is curiously silent over this sensitive issue. The most that U.S. Amb. Sullivan has conceded is the presence of Philippine civilian agencies like immigration, customs, public health which he says will have "operational responsibility"

(continued on back page)

Book Review, Part IV:

Macapagal - Unabashed Apologist for U.S. Imperialism

This month we continue the critique of former president Diosdado Macapagal's book "Democracy in the Philippines." The last installment "Democracy for Whom?", criticized Macapagal's formulation that the pre-martial law order constituted a genuine democracy; the type the Filipino people should strive to restore.

We believe that a political system underscored by the lopsided distribution of wealth inevitably results in vast disparities between the political freedoms enjoyed by the rich vis-a-vis the poor. Whether this political system is called a dictatorship or democracy, the lack of freedom for the vast majority remains unresolved.

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

Macapagal's distorted sense of democracy emanates from his class position in Philippine society. Pushed to the periphery of the decision making process by his colleague-turned-dictator yet unwilling to court the favors of the latter, Macapagal now finds himself in the company of the disgruntled elite, whose wealth and political power equalled if not surpassed Marcos before his monopolistic takeover of the government. Now dispossessed of privilege and position, this disgruntled sector of the oligarchy seeks to restore the old order to re-establish their claim to the leadership and treasury of the country. But like the new oligarchs, Marcos and his kind, their logic is basically opportunist and thus they couch their intentions through demagogic proclamations of fighting for democracy. This same opportunist logic is manifested in their view of national sovereignty. To them, national sovereignty could be bartered away if such a sale would restore their lost paradise.

Macapagal's view of U.S.-R.P. relations, for example, is what he considers key in overthrowing the Marcos dictatorship. The entire section of his book on U.S.' role is an incongruous blend of apologies for U.S. colonialism; denials of U.S. support for Marcos, criticisms of the U.S. role in the Philippines, but more importantly inferences that the U.S. should intervene and sponsor a coup.

UNABASHED APOLOGIST FOR U.S. IMPERIALISM

For all of Macapagal's allusions to nationalism and patriotism, his colonial mentality is starkly evident when he assesses the historical and present role of the U.S. in the Philippines.

"When Andres Bonifacio launched the armed revolution against Spain in August, 1896, he was inspired and goaded by the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity which he had read in relation to the French revolution. When the revolution made enough headway, it enabled the formulation of a constitution for a new nation in the Malolos Congress of 1899. Although there was need for dictatorial government during that time, considering that the revolution was at its height, the Malolos Constitution chose to set up a republic.

"The entry of the United States of America, the outstanding modern democracy, into the scene bolstered and accelerated the Filipino undertaking to establish a democracy. In deciding to take over the Philippines, Pres. McKinley precisely did so in order to train the Filipino people in democracy and self-government." (pg. 110)

This distorted sense of history could only come from an unabashed apologist of U.S. imperialism! First of all, Macapagal infers that the *Katipuneros* after successfully overthrowing 300 years of Spanish colonialism, eagerly embraced a new colonial power. Macapagal deliberately omits the fact that the Filipino people valiantly resisted



Macapagal

Marcos

At one time Macapagal was Marcos' boss as Philippine president from 1961-1965; Marcos was the Senate president then. During Macapagal's term in office, he was notorious for his pro-U.S. stand. Marcos challenged him, using a supposedly "nationalist" platform. Marcos has effectively replaced Macapagal as the principal lackey of U.S. imperialism.

American conquest for 14 years. This resistance only weakened, according to historian Howard Zinn, "after too many villages had been destroyed, too much land ruined, too many people killed and too many leaders put in prison."

Contrary to Macapagal's assertion that the U.S. conquered the Philippines for noble intentions, military and economic expansionism on a global scale was the official policy of the U.S. at the turn of the century. American senator Albert Beveridge, a proponent of this policy, said: "American factories are making more than the American people can consume, American soil is producing more than they can use. Both have written our policy for us. The trade of the world must and shall be ours. And we shall get it as our mother England has told us how. We will establish trading posts throughout the world as distributing points of American products."

Pursuing this policy, the U.S. launched its first international war of aggression. With no regard for the newly found sovereignty of the Philippines, for \$20 million the U.S. bought the Philippines from Spain (who had already been defeated by the Filipino revolutionary forces) and once inside launched a genocidal war against the Filipinos, wiping out one-sixth of the population.

These undisputed historical facts were the deeds of Macapagal's esteemed America.

Macapagal even justifies this brutal period in Philippine history by citing that in the end the Philippines gained democracy and a great friend.

"It is a phenomenon in imperialist history that after a quarter of a century since the grant of recognition of Philippine independence in 1946, the U.S. and the Americans are popular with the Philippines despite the suppression of Philippine sovereignty following the Filipinos successful revolution against Spain. This unusual colonial aftermath, which does credit to Americans, is due to the belief among Filipinos, who in redeeming themselves from Spain, desired to live under democracy, that the U.S. is the outstanding champion of democracy and freedom." (pg. 180)

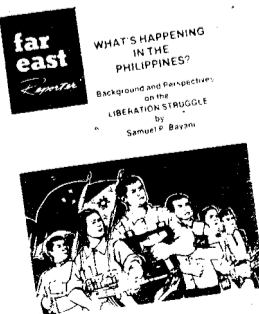
MYTHS AND REALITIES OF AMERICAN COLONIAL RULE

Apparently, Macapagal is still blinded by the myth that the U.S., motivated by altruistic reasons, gave the Philippines a system of democracy, trained Filipinos in self-government, established

(continued on page 9)

NEW RELEASE

"The present struggle of the Filipino people can best be illuminated by its rich history of heroic resistance to foreign domination... 450-year old struggle for national liberation."



What's Happening in the Philippines?

Background and Perspective on the LIBERATION STRUGGLE

By Samuel P. Bayani

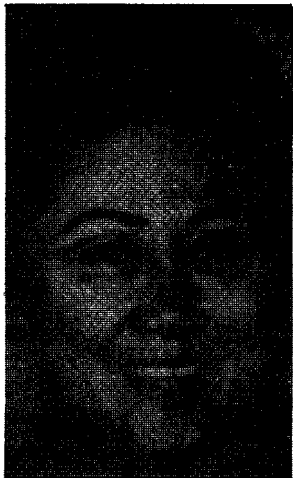
Available at \$1.00 per copy (add 10% for mailing costs) from:

PANDAYAN

Progressive materials about the Philippines and Filipino
P.O. Box 24707, Oakland, CA. 94623

BOYCOTT LEADERS FACE IMPRISONMENT

Commission on Election (COMELEC) chairman, Leonardo Perez, recently announced the impending arrest of leading opposition personalities who boycotted the Oct. 16 referendum. Former senators Jovito Salonga, Francisco Rodrigo and Eva Estrada-Kalaw, and former president Diosdado Macapagal face up to six months imprisonment for violating a COMELEC law requiring compulsory voting. Ironically, persons unable to register for any other reason and thus unable to vote, will be meted a lighter P20 fine.



Eva Estrada-Kalaw



Jovito Salonga

Marcos threatens opposition with arrest hoping to stop the "boycott" movement against his sham referendums.

Perez added that the charges against the boycotters would only be dropped if Marcos grants them amnesty as he did in previous referendums. An estimated one million eligible voters boycotted the Feb. 27, 1975 referendum which necessitated a pardon.

This year's referendum was observed by the opposition in a protest mass at the St. Vincent de Paul's Church in Manila. The mass drew an estimated 1,000 participants who planned to march to Malacanang, but were prevented from doing so by scores of policemen.

Earlier, a manifesto denouncing the referendum and urging a boycott was widely circulated and endorsed. The highlight of the boycott movement was the Oct. 10 demonstration at Plaza Miranda attended by some 12,000 protestors. The demonstration turned into a riot after club swinging policemen dispersed demonstrators attempting to proceed to Malacanang.

Other protests to the referendum included: a petition challenging the legality of the plebiscite, filed by former congressman Pablo Sanidad before the Supreme Court; and an inquiry on the legality of Marcos's tenure in office, filed by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines before the Justice Department. □

Friend Tells Story:

Another Detainee Brutally Tortured

Last month, *Ang Katipunan* printed the details of the torture of Ma. Elena Ang, who was arrested by the Philippine military last August. In her narrative, Miss Ang mentioned several others who underwent the same treatment. Among those named was another woman, Etta Rosales.

Ms. Rosales, 37, is an instructor of Political Science and Asian Studies at Jose Rizal College. She is married and the mother of two girls, aged 10 and 11. In this special to the *Ang Katipunan*, a friend narrates the details of the torture inflicted upon her last Aug. 1-2.

"On August 1st, as she was walking into a house in Paranaque, a man grabbed her from behind. It was Maj. Esguerra of the 5th Military Intelligence Group (5th MIG). He tied and blindfolded her, brought her to a waiting car and shoved her in. After what seemed an hour, she was then taken to a house. She was brought to a room alone and stripped of all her clothes — still blindfolded.

"Then the interrogation started. She was having her menstrual period — it was her second day, so what with the shock, she was bleeding and it was all over her legs. But they didn't care. They asked her if she knew so-and-so — Dante, Corpuz, Luneta, Jose Ma. Sison — everyone they could think of. For every negative answer, they slapped her and pushed her around. Once her blindfold slipped and she saw at a glance 20 huge men, each one pawing her as she fell over on him.

TORTURE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

"Not satisfied with that, they started playing with her vagina — blood and all. Sometimes she would faint and then recover. Next they gave her the water treatment. They dipped her face in filthy water, then raised her head by the hair, then dipped it again and again and again until she could no longer breathe.

"Then they got a leather belt and tied it to her neck. Each time they asked her a question to which she had no answer, they pulled the belt tighter. Finally they tied electric wires to her toes and finger and other parts of her body. They turned on the switch and that was the most horrible part of all. She yelled and yelled and all the time she was screaming in pain she could hear other people in other rooms undergoing the same treatment.

"Not being able to say anything to make them stop, she thought of a friend who had left the country. She gave them his name and they rushed to his address. Of course they didn't find anything because he was long gone. When they came back, they yelled, "Putang ina mo — wala na yong taong yon. Matagal ng umalis sa Pilipinas." (Son-of-a-bitch — that guy isn't here anymore. He left the Philippines a long time ago.) So they tortured her some more.

LASTING EFFECTS

"All in all, she was tortured non-stop from 9:00 p.m. on Aug. 1 to 9:00 p.m. the next day — stripped, naked, hungry, shivering, bleeding and crying. When I think about it, I go crazy with anger. If I could only kill!

"The next day, still blindfolded, but dressed, she was put in a dark room and a man came in and tried to rape her. She fought and refused to let him turn her around. Again, it was fortunate she had her period or they would have taken turns raping her. She says they did not, but perhaps she is hiding things from us because they might be too painful.

"After one month, they released her. She had a raw wound on her navel, but no scars. They know how to hurt without leaving any traces. The children knew everything. They took it very well, but you can see what it is doing to them — making them very hard. Of course she insists that she was not the only one treated that way. But it is sickening. No amount of crying can erase the hurt and agony she went through." □



NELIA SANCHO, one of 40 political prisoners at the Bicutan Detention Center currently on a hunger strike, clutches her stomach during investigative hearings at Camp Aguinaldo. Ms. Sancho has reportedly been unable to attend recent hearings on her case for health reasons. A former beauty queen, she is now being charged with membership in the Communist Party of the Philippines. UPI photo

Pagbabalikwas (In revolt)

FIGHTING NEAR CAPITAL

A correspondent for *Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas* (BMP) reports that the NPA has intensified its activities in the Quezon-Bicol region since the week of Sept. 17. The correspondent confirms the deaths of 17 military personnel in the area, a fact which was omitted from a government report which revealed the deaths of eight NPA fighters in Quezon province this last month.

The correspondent further reports that the NPA has opened up a new battle front in the Quezon-Laguna border region, marking a historic advance for the NPA. Not only is the new region extremely close to the capital, it is an area which, before martial law, was sympathetic to the old *Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas* (PKP), which has since vowed its support to President Marcos.

These developments belie Pres. Marcos' claim that, with the capture of NPA leader, Commander Dante, the regime had effectively "broken the back of the insurgency." In fact, even his own officers have contradicted this claim. General Ramos, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Constabulary, in a recent press conference, revealed that the NPA in the last few months has actually expanded or intensified its operations in the following provinces: Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, East-

ern Samar, Quezon, Albay and two Zamboanga provinces. □



Dam construction would displace families from their traditional homes in the Kalinga-Bontoc area.

KALINGA STRUGGLE EXPLOSIVE

"The Kalinga situation is gravely explosive. Hostilities may erupt any time," describes PC Maj. Mariano, assistant provincial commander of the Bulanao-Kalinga-Apayao region. This was made in a summary report of the

Kalinga-Bontoc tribes two year struggle against the Chico River Dam project. In stark contrast to the controlled media reports about Kalinga compliance to the IMF-sponsored Chico Dam 4, the report flatly states that the "true picture obtaining in Kalinga now has to be told."

"The big majority of the Kalinga affected are opposed to relocation. Relocation to them means early sickness, early death after much suffering." Mariano cited hostile incidents between the PC and the tribesfolk to back his recommendation for the withdrawal of the Chico Dam Project from the area. On two occasions last April, the Kalingas prevented the unloading of construction materials despite the presence of PC soldiers. In May, Kalinga women supported by their menfolk dismantled PC tents, in two separate incidents.

As a result of his report, which also upheld the Kalinga demands, Mariano has reportedly been fired.

In a related development, 1,795 Kalinga and Bontoc chiefs renewed their plea to World Bank president Robert McNamara to "refuse to be a partner to the destruction of a people." The World Bank is co-sponsoring the Chico River Dam Hydroelectric Power Project which is expected to draw multi-national agribusiness and mining interests in the mineral rich mountain province and lush Cagayan Valley. To date the World Bank has committed \$55 million to the project. □

'SQUATTER' LEADERS ARRESTED

Some 400 wanted "criminals" in the Greater Manila Area were rounded up late October on orders of Pres. Marcos. Although the Metropolitan Command (Metrocom) described those caught as suspected murderers, pickpockets and gangsters, observers believe that the crackdown was also a pretext for rounding up militant leaders of urban poor communities. Tondo, which has been described by the foreign press as a "powderkeg of squatter protest" was second among the target areas for the "anti-crime" raids. Northern District Police Chief Tomas Karingal admitted, that of the 74 arrests in Tondo, only 22 were arrested for criminal offenses. The rest were violators of city ordinances, like squatting and vagrancy, while others were picked up for questioning.

The crackdown on Tondo residents was most likely triggered by the latter's petition to International Monetary Fund-World Bank delegates last October, demanding an end to the World Bank-sponsored Tondo Foreshore Redevelopment Plan. This project threatens to evict thousands of Tondo squatters to make way for an interport and industrial complex. The petition, which the Tondo squatters signed in blood to symbolize their determination to win at all costs, was reportedly a major embarrassment for the regime. □

FILIPINO COMMUNITY

Prefers Police Over Housing

Supervisors Vote Down Funds for I.H.



The fight to save the I-Hotel continues, utilizing marches in front of the hotel (left) and rallies to explain the tenants' struggle for low-cost housing (right).
JOURNAL Photos by Eddie Foronda

By JEANETTE LAZAM
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — "Will the elderly be safe in the streets when we don't even have a roof over our heads?" This was the bitter reply of the tenants of the International Hotel last Nov. 1 when the Board of Supervisors decided to allocate funds for crime prevention instead of low-cost housing.

For several months, I-Hotel tenants along with their supporters have been pressuring the Mayor, Board of Supervisors and the Housing Authority to allocate monies out of the Community Development Funds (Contingency Fund 1975-1976) towards the purchase of the I-Hotel through the power of eminent domain.

According to the tenants, there is approximately \$2 million ear-marked for any housing project in the city. Based on this information, the I-Hotel proposed that \$1.2 million of this money be used for the purchase of the hotel from the Four Seas Corp., the present owners who are trying to evict its elderly tenants. This would put the responsibility squarely on the City government, which has to provide low-cost housing in the S.F. Chinatown-Manilatown where it is sorely needed.

However, at the Nov. 1 meeting of the Board of Supervisors it was announced that the Finance Committee recommended that \$850,000 of Contingency money be used instead for crime prevention. Speaking strongly on this recommendation was Supervisor Barbagelata, chairman of the Finance Committee, who stated that an effective Police and Fire Department were much more important than

the plight of 65 elderly tenants being evicted.

The response from the seven of the Board members was also in blatant disregard for tenants, who felt that more police cars and better equipment were needed in fighting crime in the streets, "particularly for the safety of our senior citizens." The meeting ended with a 7-4 vote to allocate the monies for anti-crime and prevention.

Since then, Mayor Moscone has vetoed the Board's decision. However, subsequent meetings of the Board of Supervisors and the Finance Committee regarding the hotel, has failed to reach a decision which will avert the eviction slated for Nov. 27.

The tenants of the I-Hotel have demanded that the city government move quickly to resolve the eminent eviction, stating that the City is responsible for all the resident's housing needs. They are determined to fight for their housing and have reaffirmed their commitment not to move.

The tenants along with the support committee for the I-Hotel have planned to stage a rally demonstration on Nov. 15 at Portsmouth Square in Chinatown. They hope to demonstrate to the Board of Supervisors that the I-Hotel receives wide support, backed by several hundred people, and that the people are not going to submit to an eviction. □

•The Coordinating Committee encourages all people to attend the demonstration in support of the I-Hotel.

For further information, call 982-4249 or 982-4251 Monday through Friday, 1-5 p.m. □

LAW SUIT SINCE 1973:

Canneries Charged with Discrimination

By ANGEL DONIEGO
AK Correspondent

SEATTLE — In what is the largest and most far reaching case ever filed on behalf of Asian-Americans and Alaskan natives, the Alaskan Cannery Workers Association (ACWA) class action suit against the New England Fish Co. (NEFCO) began November 9.

Charging the company with racial segregation and discrimination in their Alaskan fishing and cannery operations (the largest in the Pacific Northwest), ACWA is seeking both compensatory and punitive damages of more than \$5 million to all non-whites who worked for the company since 1970, a 50 per cent affirmative action requirement for skilled positions and immediate integration and upgrading of eating and living facilities.

The ACWA suit which is being heard before Federal District Judge Gus Solomon, accuses NEFCO with: maintaining racially segregated job departments and classifications; relegating non-whites to menial, lower-paying jobs; denying non-whites advancement opportunities; maintaining racially segregated housing, assigning non-whites housing inferior in quality and desirability to that afforded whites; maintaining racially segregated eating facilities; affording non-whites food inferior in quality and less in amount than that provided whites; and utilizing racially discrimina-

tory hiring, promotion and recruitment techniques.

FIGHTING SINCE 1973

The Seattle-based Alaska Cannery Workers Association many of whose members are plaintiffs in the suit, was formed in the summer of 1973 by Asian cannery workers and community people to fight the historical exploitation of minorities in the canning industries. According to ACWA, during a salmon season Alaska Native Indians and Asian Americans of whom many are recruited from Seattle, comprise over 50 per cent and often as high as 80 per cent of the work force in a cannery.

Plaintiffs in the suit are five Filipino-Americans, Nemesio and Silme Domingo, brothers; Joe Ancheta; Dan Cabansag; and Michael Cervantes, and an American Indian, Tom Carpanier. Serving as spokesperson for the group, Nemesio Domingo said the complaint is seeking damages for lost wages, physical suffering, arbitrary terminations and mental anguish for the class of non-white workers. In addition, the court will be asked to declare the discriminatory policies of NEFCO illegal and ensure that non-whites are protected from such policies and practices.

The court hearings ended Wednesday, Nov. 10 and the judge has 60 days to make his decision. ACWA is optimistic however, that the ruling will be in their favor.

For more information, contact: Terri Mast or Gene Viernes at (206) 682-0690. □

U.H. Ethnic Studies Threatened...

(continued from front page)

public hearing on Ethnic Studies was conducted by the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies last Oct. 20. Indicative of the widespread support for the program, the hearing was attended by over 400 people representing students, faculty, labor, legislators, churches and many minority civic organizations.

One of the more militant speakers during the hearing was Rep. Neil Abercrombie, a member of the State House Higher Education Committee, who pointed to the heart of the issue. He said: "In this odd circumstance of feudal-capitalism we have here in Hawaii, it is absolutely vital that people understand not only their ethnic heritage, but understand it in a context which makes clear the class struggle which is presently underway. Ethnic Studies has done what people thought was impossible; combine a profound commitment with the kind of scholarly foundation that gives us the opportunity to be full human beings.

"The Administration's claims that the ESP does not have a 'sufficiently scholarly' approach," said Abercrombie. "What they are really talking about is politics. That is what they are afraid of."

The Ethnic Studies Program has been provisional at the UH for seven years. The program offers courses on the various ethnic groups in Hawaii — Chinese, Hawaiian, Filipino, Japanese, Blacks and Caucasians.

What differentiates the ES program from the traditional subjects taught at the University is the special emphasis given to community service and making the courses relevant to the problems confronting the contemporary island society.

According to a student member of the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies Program, the UH-ES Program has been active in many community struggles — for better housing, against racist education, for small farmers and the preservation of agricultural lands, in support of striking unions, etc. This has made the program unpopular with certain elements in the community, particularly Big Business, and conservative educators and politicians.

Walter Kupau, President of the State Federation of Labor, denounced the moves by the UH administration as an attack on academic freedom. In an interview with Pacific Courier, a Filipino newspaper in Hawaii, Kupau said: "Once upon a time the UH wouldn't let professors even discuss the economic power structure in the islands. That's because the UH was under the thumbs of the Big Five (referring to five families owning and controlling most of Hawaii). Well, I thought those days were gone, but apparently I was wrong. Those 'buggas' are trying to make a comeback; they're trying to dictate what we the people can or cannot learn."

"It is important that my children and yours have the opportunity and resources through which they can learn about their cultural and ethnic heritage," added Kupau.

HISTORY OF SUPPORT FOR ESP

When asked why the popular Ethnic Studies Program has been provisional for seven years, Ms. McGregor-Alegado explained that the question of the program's future first came up in 1972. "The administration wanted to abolish the program by dispersing it into other departments at the UH. However, due to widespread opposition by students, faculty, community organizations, labor unions and legislators, the administration was forced into granting an extension of the program on a provisional basis for two years."

In 1974, a College of Arts and Sciences faculty team reviewed the program and strongly endorsed it. Based on this report, the Faculty Senate on the Manoa campus recommended that the program become permanent and established as part of the University. However, the Chancellor's office ignored the UH Faculty review and recommended continued provisional status for an additional two years.

This year, when Pres. Fujio Matsuda pushed for a final decision — either make the program permanent or abolish it, the Chancellor came up with the negative recommendation to abolish the program.

Despite the review, the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies is determined to fight back and make the program a permanent part of the UH. Already, petitions, letters of support, and resolutions are being circulated throughout Hawaii and in various schools and campuses.

For more information, call the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies at (808) 948-7172 or write to: UH-ES Program, 4-4D E-W Road, Honolulu, HA 96822. □

On the Front

Liberation Support Group Formed

A new organization, the International Association of Patriotic Filipinos (*Pandaigdigang Samahan ng mga Makabayang Pilipino*, PSMP) was founded on October 31, 1976 in Toronto, Canada. Created for the purpose of organizing worldwide support for the national liberation struggle in the Philippines, the PSMP will publish a monthly bulletin and other types of international educational work concerning the current Philippine situation. It also plans to organize anniversary celebrations of the New People's Army (NPA) and projects such as the NPA medical aid campaign.

The formation of the PSMP was decided at a conference of Filipino patriots in North America held recently in Toronto. The conference was attended by 20 representatives from three organizations, Progressive Pilipinos of Quebec (Montreal), Committee for Filipino-Canadian Understanding (Vancouver, B.C.) and International Support Committee—Philippines (Bay Area, California) and some individuals active in the Toronto area.

The conference discussed the deteriorating economic conditions in the Philippines and the mounting resistance led by the NPA and democratic forces affiliated with the Preparatory Commission of the National Democratic Front (NDF). Noting that since "communications and travel difficulties make it difficult to conduct international support work from the Philippines, the main responsibility for this type of work rests on national democratic activists outside the homeland."

The PSMP leadership pointed out that the potential for international support of the national liberation struggle in the Philippines is great; a conference paper said that "while the decisive factor is internal to the Philippines . . . the development of international work is an additional factor which can hasten the success of the struggle."

Educational work to acquaint people throughout the world and especially within the U.S. about the Philippine situation, the degree of U.S. involvement in the country, and the progress of the revolutionary struggle will be stressed in PSMP activities. "This work," the conference paper added, "can concretely assist in stopping aid to the puppet regime, forcing base withdrawals, and preventing direct troop commitment by the U.S." □

N.Y. Filipinos Discuss Martial Law

NEW YORK — Some 40 members of the Filipino community in Jamaica, Queens, this city, joined the New York Anti-Martial Law Alliance in an educational "merienda cena," Oct. 31. Realizing the need to be better informed on martial law to combat the Marcos propaganda machinery, the Alliance decided to hold this informal slide show and discussion. The response was enthusiastic, as participants "packed" the living room of a family in this community.

"I learned a lot about the extent of repression back home which press censorship has been keeping from us," commented one guest. "A gathering like this in the Philippines could subject us to arrest by the military and it is commendable that Filipinos here still hold the deep concern for their compatriots and get together to discuss martial law," said Fr. Gabriel, a Filipino priest on a short visit here.

The general sentiment of the guests was voiced by Ms. Inday Refi, AMLC-New York coordinator, who said: "Although Filipinos here are thousands of miles away from home, their spirit is very much with their countrymen who are now suffering under the repressiveness of martial law . . . Since the U.S. plays a vital role in propping up Marcos, Filipinos here can play a vital role by educating the American people on how U.S. tax money is being used to support dictators like Marcos and showing any form of support for our "Kababayans" (countrymen) such as participating in anti-martial law activities.

"The example of unity of resistance back home, like the recent demonstration of 12,000 in Manila against the fake referendum, is very inspiring. We in the U.S. should recognize that the same kind of unity should be forged here to restore the democratic rights of the Filipinos."

The success of the educational "merienda cena" — organized by the New York Anti-Martial Law Alliance in the Filipino community is an encouraging indication of the increasing commitment of Filipinos here to expose the bankrupt Marcos regime.

"We should have more of this type of anti-martial law activity and bring it to other communities in New York," commented an enthusiastic guest. □

INDAY REFI

Philippine Report Being Withheld

WASHINGTON D.C. — The Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines) is initiating efforts to declassify the Philippine report which the U.S. Congress is expected to receive Nov. 11.

"It is absolutely ridiculous for the State Dept. to classify this report since the entire U.S. Congress will have a vote on continued assistance to these targeted countries. The entire U.S. Congress must have these reports in order to legislate intelligently and knowledgeably. Clearly, this latest move indicates the State Department will be bucking the Human Rights Amendment all down the line," states Severina Rivera, AMLC Washington liaison.

Ms. Rivera was referring to the latest move of the State Dept. to classify its reports to the U.S. Congress on the Status of Human Rights in several select countries, including the Philippines. The AMLC and other organizations are arranging an appointment with the head of the Humanitarian Affairs of the State Department to present their opposition.

This report is required in the Human Rights Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act before Congress can decide to cut off aid to repressive regimes.

The House's decision to investigate the Philippines was spurred by the intensive work of the AMLC with Congressmen Fraser and Solarz, who then initiated the request for a Philippine report. Both the House and Senate have chosen to scrutinize the Philippines. □

FFP WASHINGTON D.C.

S.F. Anti-Martial Law Picket

Police Assault Delegation



Riot-trained police outside Philippine Consulate. AK photo

For the first time, a peaceful anti-martial law demonstration was marred by violence when police arrested one demonstrator, clubbing him brutally in the process. The following is a detailed chronological report on the incident. — Editor

By RUBY HOWING
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — Philippine Consular offices across the United States were struck once more with pickets denouncing the Marcos regime's "sham referendum on Oct. 16." The pickets were speed-

ily called by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition in response to the violent attacks inflicted by Marcos' police on 5,000 demonstrators in Manila last Oct. 10. The protests in the U.S. were marred, however, when San Francisco riot police attacked a delegation that was trying to see the Consul-General.

Unlike demonstrations held by the Bay Area Anti-Martial Law Alliance (AMLA) in the past, this demonstration was met by the presence of the Crime Specific Task Force (a special squad) who was waiting inside the Consular building.

The demonstration was conducted peacefully across the street. Some time during the height of the chanting, a delegation was sent to deliver a statement to the representatives of the Marcos government inside the Consular office. Such has always been the practice in past protest demonstrations. The delegation was comprised of Sorcy and Ric Rocamora, and Melinda Paras, accompanied by reporters from the Ang Katipunan and the San Francisco Examiner. (continued on page 9)

National Anti-Martial Law Conference

Groups to Plan New Offensives

Special to the
ANG KATIPUNAN

NEW YORK — Anti-martial law alliances and organizations from nine U.S. and three Canadian cities will meet at a national conference to "evaluate this past year's campaigns and formulate new and bigger campaigns for Philippine democracy in 1977," disclosed the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC), the organizer of the conference.

Scheduled to be held in the San Francisco Bay Area on Nov. 27-28, city-wide alliances and groups such as the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), *Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino* (KDP) and the National Committee for Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP-Los Angeles) are expected. Delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Bay Area, Los Angeles, Seattle, Honolulu, Washington D.C. and Boston in the U.S. as well as Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto from Canada are also expected.

Invitations were also sent to former Manila mayor, Antonio Villegas and to the Movement for Free Philippines (MFP) through its president, former Senator Raul Manglapus.

JOINT WORK, COOPERATION

The two-day conference will assess the strengths and weaknesses of the anti-martial law movement through exchange of experiences on the first day and will plan and discuss organizational provisions for next year's projects on the second day.

The first national gathering was held in Chicago, Dec. 1974 and the last conference was held in New York, Nov., 1975. Rene Cruz, AMLC National Coordinator, said that modest gains have been achieved in the struggle to cut off U.S. aid to the Marcos regime and in the fight to expose the brutal tortures of political prisoners. There has been a noticeable growth in strength and effectiveness of anti-martial law forces ever since yearly conferences aimed at "building unity through joint work and cooperation" were initiated.

EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND FUNDRAISING

The AMLC has raised several thousand dollars for political prisoners and their families through nationwide fundraisers such as Christmas caroling, dinners and even rummage sales. Several thousand pamphlets documenting the barbaric tortures inflicted on political detainees have been circulated along with studies urging the U.S. government to cut off aid and to dismantle U.S. bases in the Philippines. The role of the World Bank in supporting the regime was recently exposed in one of these research studies. These researches in particular have been favorably received by human rights groups and Congressional offices. The Philippine anti-martial law movement played a major role in the passage of the Human Rights Amendment to U.S. aid legislation that bars the continuance of aid to repressive regimes. The AMLC is now preparing to

make the Marcos regime a target of this amendment.

Nationwide forums, teach-ins and demonstrations have mainly been the work of the AMLC as implementor of the plans constructed during the annual conferences. This has resulted in the movement's growing ties with many new supporters from the Filipino community, U.S. churches and international humanitarian organizations such as Amnesty International.

The AMLC also indicated that there is now better coordination with the democratic resistance movement in the Philippines. Statements from "squatters" organizations, the Association of Major Religious Superiors, and other anti-fascist associations have been released internationally through the AMLC. Cruz explained that "all these gains that benefited the whole movement could not have been possible for any one organization to achieve by itself — these are fruits of joint work and cooperation." He reiterated, however, that these are still modest achievements compared to the work still needed.

"We cannot rest on our laurels," Cruz explained. "Short of the actual liberation of our people from the fascist Marcos dictatorship, we cannot be satisfied with whatever successes we have achieved so far. And this is what the national conference is all about. It is a renewal of our movement's support for our people's life and death struggle against the most criminal and most hated regime in our nation's history." □

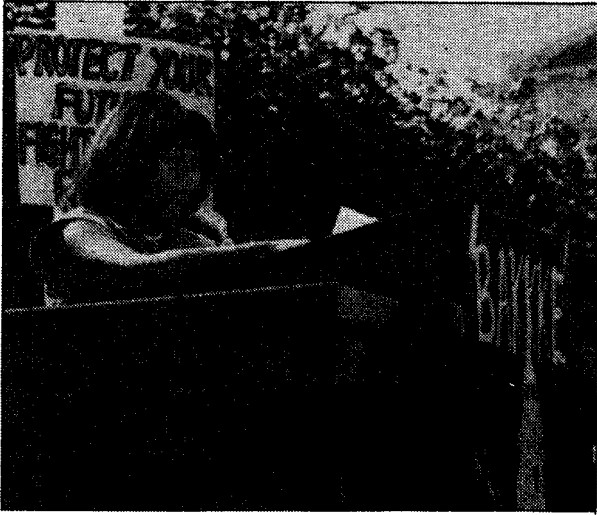
California: 'Bakke Case'

Court Ruling Hits Minority Admissions

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

In a 6-1 decision last Sept. 16, the California Supreme Court declared in the *Bakke vs. the University of California* (UC) that preferential treatment of minority students through special admissions programs was unconstitutional. On Oct. 20, the Court denied a petition by the UC Board of Regents for a rehearing and ordered Allan Bakke be admitted to the UC Davis Medical School.

While this landmark ruling poses immediate implications on minority students, it is the Third World communities that will suffer the ultimate consequences.



Maxie Villones, instructor in Filipino-American history at Sacramento State, denounces the recent court ruling on special admissions. AK file photo

WHAT IS THE BAKKE CASE?

Allan Bakke, a 36-year old engineer, applied to the UC Davis Medical School in 1973 and 1974. There were 2,644 applicants in 1973 and 3,737 in 1974. 100 slots were available, of which only 16 per cent are filled under the special admissions

process; the remaining 84 per cent were allotted for normal admission. (The special admissions program consists of a student-faculty committee which reviews qualified minority students application for recommendation to the Admissions Officer. Recommendations are based on the students' academic records and their outlook toward serving their communities with their profession.)

Bakke was denied admissions in both years. He filed suit against the university alleging he was qualified for admission but that he was rejected because of his race, i.e. white. Furthermore, he alleged that students under the special admissions program were all members of racial minorities who were given preferential treatment. These students, Bakke claimed were "less qualified" than he to study medicine.

Bakke thus claimed he was the victim of "reverse discrimination" because of his race, in violation of the Equal Protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (This amendment was drafted originally to protect Blacks and other minorities from discrimination to compensate past discrimination suffered by non-white persons.)

"FOX GUARDING THE CHICKENS"

The UC Board of Regents then asked the court to rule on the constitutional validity of the special admissions program. However the UC Regents, whose job it was to defend the special admissions program, provided no oral defense and its counsel permitted the Court to decide solely on its pleadings, brief and deposition of only one admissions officer!

Significantly, it was upon this cross-complaint which the Court jumped on and handed down its landmark decision.

Ironically, the Regents' attorney in the case had opposed Affirmative Action three years ago; it is also their attorneys who are currently opposing integration in the UC faculty. It was, in the words of a Filipino law student at Davis, a classic case of the

"fox guarding the chickens."

RACIAL BACKLASH

The ruling, in effect, negates the fundamental reasons why special admissions programs were created. A product of bitter struggles waged by minority people throughout the country during the civil rights movement in the late '60s, these programs were implemented in view of the institutionalized racism that has placed these students at a socio-economic disadvantage.

Finding that even if special admission programs were justified to remedy past discrimination, the Court ruled it was invalid because it operated to "exclude the majority." The majority, i.e. whites however, are not excluded, but in fact, are admitted under regular admissions in *overwhelming* numbers!

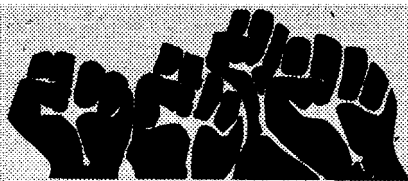
MINORITY GROUPS FIGHT BACK

Third World communities reacted angrily at the Bakke ruling, terming it "a perpetuation of racial discrimination in this society and robbing minorities of their hard-earned victories."

In San Francisco, some 600 minority persons — Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Blacks, Chicano and Native Americans — attended a rally on Oct. 21 led by the Bay Area Third World Students Alliance, denouncing the Bakke ruling as a "racist attack on minority communities."

Maxie Villones, one of the speakers and an instructor in Filipino-American History at Sacramento State University, asserted that "special admissions into law and medical schools is only part of our concern. Being a Filipino, and part of the Third World people, I cannot forget the positive gains such as equal opportunities programs, financial aids, ethnic studies which came forth because of Third World struggles on campuses in the late '60s. The programs were created to enable more Third World students to be admitted into colleges to develop skills to serve the community."

In the words of a Latina student at S.F. State: "How can there be 'reverse discrimination' when we are not the ones who have power? It's only the ones who are in power that can discriminate." □



Sulong! (Forward in the Struggle!)



Student Conferences Set New Goals

100 Filipino students met at Cal State Fresno (above) while another 50 convened at San Francisco State recently for regional conferences of the West Coast Confederation of Filipino Students. New organizing plans set for the coming year include "Isuda Ti Immuna" in S. California and minority admissions problems (i.e. Bakke case) in N. California.

AK photo

TENANTS SUE
HONOLULU HOUSING OFFICE

HONOLULU — The People Against Chinatown Eviction (PACE) filed a complaint for an injunction that will enable them to inspect and obtain photocopies of city public records on housing. Despite city and county charters that provide for rights to inspect said records, William Blackfield of the Honolulu Dept. of Housing and Community Development denied PACE's earlier request, calling it "unreasonable."

These records show the number of low and moderate income families displaced by the city's so-called "urban renewal" projects and the amount of housing provided by the city to the displaced families.

PACE has been investigating the city's failure to meet state and federal laws in providing the same amount of low income

housing to replace the housing demolished by the city. PACE has been in the forefront in resisting the unjust evictions of the residents of this city. □

MOI TACAZON

I.D. ELDERLY FIGHT EVICTION

SEATTLE — The Milwaukee Hotel, built in 1909 for tourists, is now under threat of closure, the 30th hotel to close down in the International District.

A "Notice of Violations" was served to the hotel owners by the Building Department on Oct. 5, citing 11 major violations. An estimated \$300,000 worth of repairs is necessary to meet the required building codes, indicating the owners' years of neglect in the hotel's upkeep. In two hearings held at the Building Department, the owners' attitude was one of "biding time," which, in the words of one tenant

supporter, is "to soak as much rent from the tenants to the very last minute."

In the wake of this threat, the International District Housing Alliance (IDHA) organized the Milwaukee Hotel tenants to fight the impending eviction. The IDHA immediately demanded city representatives and the owners to produce the funds necessary for major rehabilitation of the 166-unit hotel. The majority of the hotel tenants are elderly Chinese.

Both the IDHA and the tenants are pressuring the owners to work with the hotel's tenant council and their supporters. As one IDHA member said: "we are not fooled to think that repairs will be corrected in the allotted 180-day period," a deadline set by the Building Department.

In expressing her views on the impending eviction, one elderly Chinese woman commented, "I won't move because I have the right to exist in good living conditions." □

ELAINE KO

FILIPINOS BOOST
NARCISO-PEREZ DEFENSE

CHICAGO — As the January trial nears for the Narciso-Perez case, defense efforts continue to gain widespread support from Filipino communities. Two Filipino nurses, Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez, were charged with multiple murders last summer in connection with the mysterious deaths of several patients at the VA Hospital in Ann Arbor.

Last Oct. 23 in this city, 25 community supporters representing various Chicago hospitals met to map out fundraisers to help meet defense costs, estimated between \$50,000-\$75,000. The following week, Oct. 29, the same group initiated a workshop wherein outreach teams were formed to implement their campaign in the Filipino community, particularly the medical sector. In this meeting, the group also discussed the plight of Filipina nurses under H-1 visas at Jackson Hospital, of whom 14 out of 24 are threatened with job lay-offs and possibly even deportation. □

EDDIE ESCULTURA

STUDENTS FIGHT FOR
QUALITY EDUCATION

LONG BEACH, Calif. — The Filipino-American Coalition is demanding the appointment of a qualified instructor for the Filipino-American Experience class instead of an English Department instructor who teaches Tagalog but has no background in Filipino-American history. Determined to have the class "not just in title," the Coalition, composed mainly of students from the South Bay (Carson, Long Beach, Wilmington, Torrance) sent a committee that met with Lloyd Inui, director of the Asian Studies Department.

"We feel it is really important for Philippine Studies to have some means where we can begin to recognize, identify and trace our experiences as Filipinos in America... We need an instructor who is really capable of opening up those doors of our history that has been closed to us for so long..."

The students recommended Mr. Vince Reyes who "has the qualifications and experience to do just that." Reyes taught Filipino-American History at Sacramento State and is currently an instructor in Asian Studies at Pasadena City College.

Inui responded by saying that the budget has been cut and the finalization of this class will not be known until December. At the same time, Inui pointed out that the administration may deem it "necessary" to have the class taken over by a full-time staff regardless, of how limited their experience and ability to teach a Filipino-American Experience class; and that a part-time instructor cannot be maintained by the department for budget reasons.

Enraged by this response, the students are determined to push their demand to "gain the kind of quality education that would enable them to understand their true Filipino-American heritage. If necessary, they will seek the support of the West Coast Confederation of Filipino Students (WCCPS), of which they are a member, and other campus organizations. □

DENISE PALICTE

Rocamora Injured**Community Charges Police Brutality**

Ric Rocamora (center, left) with community supporters outside San Francisco Hall of Justice after pre-trial hearing on Rocamora's alleged charges of trespassing and resisting arrest. AK photo

(continued from page 7)

POLICE BRUTALITY

As the delegation attempted to enter the elevator, a Consular official motioned the police squad to have the delegation leave. With that signal, members of the squad ordered the delegation to "GET OUT!" Even as the delegation cooperated, the CSTF began pushing and shoving the delegation out the door. Ric Rocamora, who lost his balance from the shoving, turned to ask the officer who shoved him: "Why are you doing this?"

The response to him was a nightstick swung full force on his face, hitting him repeatedly until he bled profusely. He was then grabbed and choked with a nightstick around his neck, brought back into the building and arrested. Mr. Rocamora was charged with trespassing and resisting arrest. A felony charge for assault on an officer made earlier, was dropped for lack of evidence.

Angry and stunned, the rest of the delegation and demonstrators requested an explanation for the outright brutality and the uncalled for arrest, but no explanation was offered.

Mr. Rocamora was released on \$3,000 bond. He suffered severe lacerations and contusions and was examined for possible head concussions.

FILIPINOS DEMAND CHARGES DROPPED, PUBLIC APOLOGY

The Bay Area AMLA organizers of the action, called a press conference demanding the dropping of all charges against Mr. Rocamora and a public apology from the police. The Alliance is urging people to write Mayor Moscone, District Attorney Freitas and Chief of Police Gain. Melinda Paras, member of the delegation noted the conflicting version of the police when interviewed by Kati Butler, San Francisco reporter: "One officer said that Rocamora was injured because he fell on the sidewalk; another said that Rocamora was clubbed because he tried to slam the door on them. Both of these are fabrications in an attempt to cover the collusion of the SFPD to support the Marcos dictatorship's harassment of Filipino protestors and the brutality and over-reaction of the CSTF officers."

Paras also noted that it was impossible to slam the door as it was too crammed with people being pushed out and that Rocamora had his back to the

door. She added that the charge of trespassing was ridiculous as they were not at the Consulate proper but at a public part of the building.

"The charge of battery is meaningless because we were the ones attacked," she said. "How can we be resisting arrest when we were not running from an order to stop, in fact, we were following their order to leave the building."

ROCAMORA DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

Since this incident, letters of support for Mr. Rocamora have been pouring in from the Filipino and American communities to the D.A.'s office to demand that the charges against Ric Rocamora be dropped and that the police officers involved be given disciplinary actions. Delegations consisting of both Filipinos and Americans have gone to see District Attorney Freitas and Chief of Police Gain to raise the same demands to them. The Alliance has been able to gather a petition of over 200 names to also raise the same demands.

Over 40 people have consistently gone to the pre-trial hearings around the case. At the first pre-trial hearing on Nov. 1, the D.A. had requested that he needed more time to investigate on the matter. The Internal Affairs Department of the SFPD is also investigating possible police misconduct. The pre-trial hearing was then set for Nov. 9 and again, the D.A. had not come up with a decision on whether or not the charges should be dropped. The pre-trial was then re-set for Nov. 26 at 10:00 a.m. at the Hall of Justice, Department 10, second floor.

The Bay Area AMLA and many community leaders are concerned that the D.A. has taken this long to make a decision on whether or not the charges should be dropped. They feel very strongly that their rights to free speech and to picket have been violated. Said one community person: "Are we to conclude that there is an alliance between the Consulate officials and the SFPD? This can be disproved by city officials by dropping the charges against Mr. Rocamora. We denounce Consular harassment and intimidations on the Filipino communities in the U.S. Marcos and his consular agents cannot silence the anti-martial law sentiments of the Filipino communities in the U.S. as he does in the Philippines. We cannot condone such police brutality against our people and other nationalities." □

Macapagal — Apologist for the U.S.

(continued from page 4)

free trade, free education, free elections and a host of other freedoms after which they granted us "independence." Presumptuously, he even generalizes his mistaken views as commonly held sentiments of his countrymen, the majority of whom have already awakened to the true historical intentions and contemporary interests of the U.S. in the Philippines.

A brief review of the U.S.' accomplishments in the Philippines dismantles this myth that has long justified U.S. imperialist interests in the Philippines.

The U.S. introduced us to "free trade" and "free enterprise." But were the terms of trade really free? The Payne-Aldrich Act of 1909 sealed the economic fate of the Philippines by making Filipinos consumers of American finished products and suppliers of raw materials needed by the U.S. This cyclical pattern has perpetuated the agricultural backwardness of the country, fostered economic dependence on the U.S. and obliterated all hopes of a self-reliant industrialized society.

The U.S. gave us free education, a public school system. How free was this education? Tagalog was banned in favor of English as the medium of instruction; Thomasite missionaries and U.S. troops were the ones permitted to teach; textbooks were censored and personally reviewed by Gen. Otis to prevent nationalist stirrings. This so-called free education was the handmaiden of U.S. colonial policy for only through controlling the peoples minds could the U.S. rule be secured. The importance given to this task was so great that even during the Commonwealth period, so-called "trial period of self-rule," the Secretary of the Department of Education was still an American. To this date, Filipino schoolchildren are taught a history rewritten by America.

The U.S. trained us in self-government and the working of democracy. But were the Philippine political institutions genuinely democratic and representative, when it was an explicit policy of U.S. colonialism to train members of the landed gentry and educated elite as future stooges and the absolute wielders of political power. Thus of what use were free elections, when Filipinos were limited to choose between a landlord of the Nacionalista Party and a businessman from the Liberal Party?

The U.S. gave us independence. But were we really sovereign even after American authorities vacated the seat of government? We were given nominal independence but only after the U.S. exacted a host of unequal treaties like the Laurel-Langley Agreement, U.S.-R.P. Military Bases Pact, Parity Agreement, and U.S.-R.P. Military Assistance Pact that would ensure their prolonged domination. Clearly the so-called freedoms inculcated by U.S. rule has consistently meant unfreedom for the masses of Filipino people and liberty to plunder for U.S. imperialism by its local puppets.

Furthermore, the "phenomenon" that Macapagal refers to — i.e. the resultant colonial mentality among subjugated Filipinos after American conquest — was a necessary requisite of U.S. imperialist policy to ensure its prolonged rule. This pro-Americanism, was not, as Macapagal infers, a free choice that Filipinos willingly embraced. It was an outlook imposed and cultivated by U.S. colonial authorities. As Renato Constantino, a respected historian and nationalist critic put it:

"The re-creation of Philippine society in the image of its conquerors, the conversion of the elite into adjuncts of colonial rule and the cultural Americanization of the population became integral parts of the process of colonization. A program of virtual de-Filipinization was therefore instituted... a quasi-American society was eventually instituted which bore the imprint of the institutions, values, and outlook of the colonizing power. The American colonial technique finally earned for the U.S. the loyalty of millions of Filipinos whose sense of values were distorted, whose children were miseducated, and whose tastes were conditioned to the consumption of American products."

The gradual awakening of generations of Filipino to the imperialist designs of the U.S. as a result of tumultuous nationalist struggles over the past three decades belies Macapagal's claim that the overwhelming majority of the Filipino people still view America as "champions of liberty and democracy." Only diehards like Macapagal, "adjuncts of colonial rule" continue to espouse these views. □

Next issue: *Defense of U.S.' Contemporary Role.*

Each month includes historical highlights such as:



NOVEMBER

Andres Bonifacio — Nov. 30, 1863

Andres Bonifacio — Philippine national hero and founder of the *Katipunan*, revolutionary organization that led the 1896 liberation movement against Spain and later against the U.S. in 1899. When the Americans colonized the Philippines, they consciously downplayed the role and memory of Bonifacio and the other militant heroes. They were fearful of popularizing Bonifacio's "humble origins" and "revolutionary perspective" in a country where the vast majority of the people could easily identify with such a life and struggle.

Available Now!

MAKIBAKA!

People's Calendar

1977

The KDP (Union of Democratic Filipinos) is introducing for the first time a people's calendar that gives a historical and political perspective to the struggle of the Filipino people, both here and in the homeland. The fight for genuine freedom and independence in the Philippines and against racial and national discrimination here in the U.S. are important contributions to the world-wide struggle for justice and equality. The calendar includes important and significant dates in Philippine history, Filipino-American history and U.S./International history. We also include U.S. holidays for practical use.

Available through local KDP chapters or write: KDP National Headquarters, P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA. 94623.

DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

S. Korea 'Pay-Off'

Bribe Scandal Hits Washington

By VICTOR UNO

Revelations of massive bribery and espionage activities in the U.S. by the S. Korean government have served to further expose the fascist character of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and highlight the U.S. role in supporting that unpopular and undemocratic regime.

The nefarious activities of the Pak government, principally through the S. Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), have included covert terror campaigns by goon squads against Korean nationals here opposed to Pak's rule, as well as spying and harrasment of U.S. critics of the Pak dictatorship.

The most explosive revelations, however, have been those detailing the bribery and attempted bribery of U.S. congressmen by the Seoul regime. Total payoff figures now range from \$500,000 to \$1 million, involving at least 20 members of Congress.

Indicative of the extensive character of the scandal are the number of agencies investigating the charges. These include a Congressional subcommittee, the Justice Department, a federal grand jury, the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal Reserve Bank. The Washington Post newspaper has called the charges "the most sweeping allegations of congressional corruption ever investigated by the federal government."

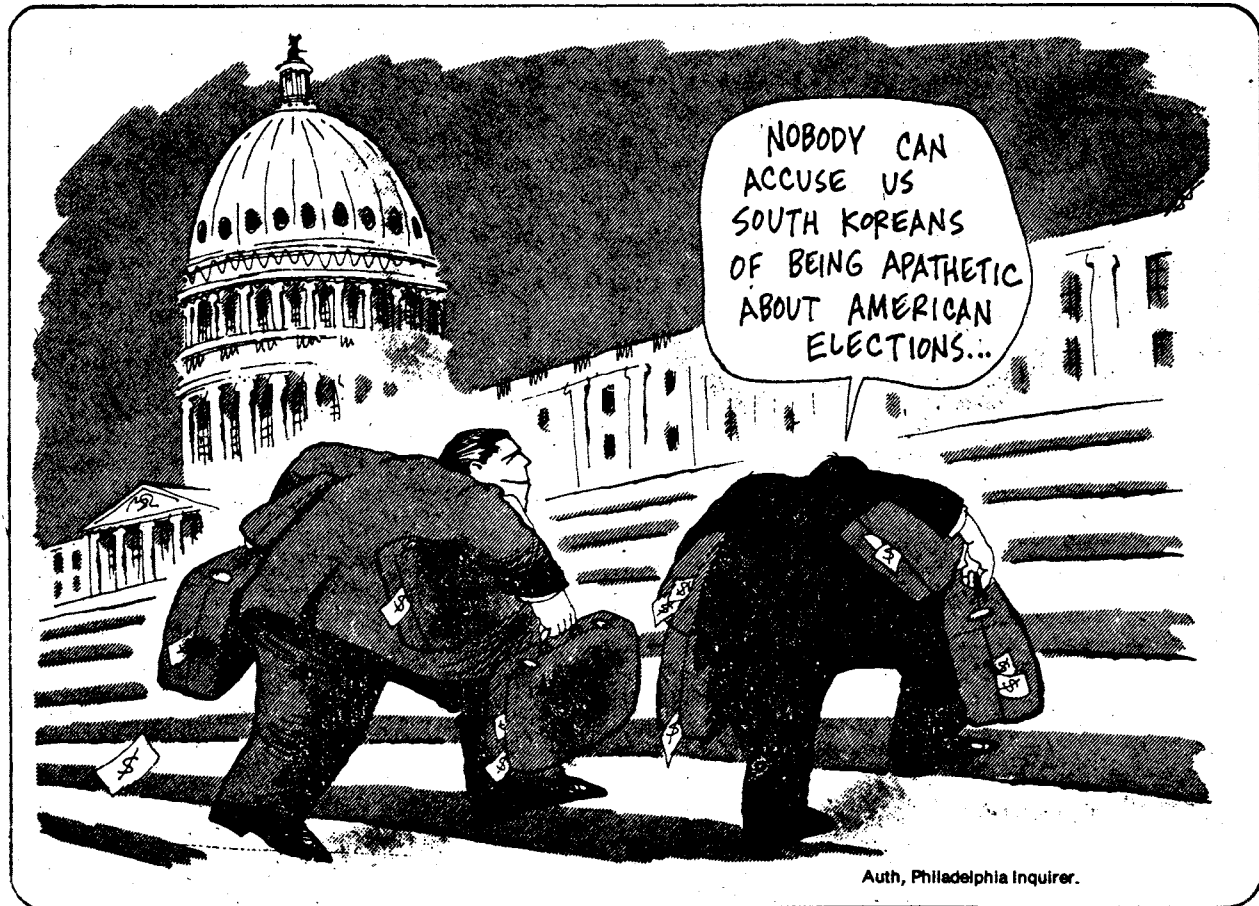
Those Congressmen especially targetted in the probe are Rep. Joseph Addabbo (D.-N.Y.), Rep. Robert Leggett (D.-Calif.), Rep. Otto Passman (D.-La.), former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (D.-N.J.), and former Rep. Richard Hanna (D.-Calif.). It has already been established that Louisiana's Governor and former U.S. Congressman Edwin Edwards received a \$10,000 cash "gift" from prominent S. Korean lobbyist Tong Sun Park and that Rep. John Brademas (D.-Id.) received \$4,700 in cash contributions between 1972 and 1974.

With each passing day, the list of U.S. congressmen who accepted such questionable "contributions" or "gifts" from S. Korean sources grows increasingly longer, and now begins to read like the Congressional roll call.

KOREAN FRONTS PROBED

Besides looking into Congress, the investigations are also focusing on suspect Korean individuals and fronts. These include the Rev. Sun Myung Moon of the Unification Church; Pak Bo Hi, president of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation; Jhoon Ree, owner of a nationwide chain of Karate gyms; S. Korean United Nations delegate Pyung Kil; and Tong Sun Park, a Washington-based S. Korean businessman and lobbyist for the Pak regime.

While the Moon and Hi organizations receive a tax-exempt status here to the tune of \$75 million, they carry out massive pro-Pak lobbying and



propaganda efforts. These "religious" and "educational" fronts help form part of the powerful S. Korea lobby which was instrumental in stopping a House amendment this year which would have cut military aid to S. Korea from \$490 million to \$290 million.

Most notorious of the Korean lobbyists at present is Tong Sun Park, whose activities continue to make the newspaper front page. Designated chief rice broker between the U.S. and S. Korea, Park used his powerful position and monies to lobby for the Pak government. Besides throwing lavish parties for U.S. congressmen and officials, Park was the benefactor for thousands of dollars in cash "donations" to numerous congressmen.

Park has also been cited as the intermediary and dispenser of funds for the Pak regime to KCIA agents here. While denying the charges, it is known that the wealthy Park would regularly convert huge sums of money into cash, over \$900,000 in one month alone, to be delivered to his home by armoured car. According to sources, these funds were then dispensed to various KCIA agents nationwide.

SOUTH KOREA LOBBY EXPOSED

The above mentioned individuals, along with

Yung Kwam Kim, KCIA director, and other prominent businessmen, U.S. congressmen, academicians and media persons, all formed part of the powerful S. Korea lobby. This lobby has been effective in curbing the efforts of various protests against the Pak government's suppression of human rights and stopping any congressional movement to change current U.S. policy which maintains 42,000 U.S. troops and hundreds of tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Besides effectively crippling legislation which would have undercut U.S. support of the Pak regime, such as forcing a greatly watered-down version of the House "Human Rights Amendment" this summer, the Korea lobby has been able to sustain "the longest run on the U.S. Treasury" according to Frank Baldwin, a noted Korean scholar and Pak opponent. He notes that over \$12 billion has been given to S. Korea since World War II.

To gain influence within the U.S. Congress, the Seoul regime not only "donated" thousands of dollars in cash to legislators, but also sponsored numerous free excursions for U.S. congressmen to S. Korea. In addition, honorary doctorate degrees from S. Korean universities were offered to the legislators and the L.A. Times reported that at least 11 representatives accepted the offer.

Influence was also gained through Korean-born Suzi Park Thompson, an important aide to just retired Speaker of the House Carl Albert. Her lavish parties reportedly brought together prominent congressmen and KCIA agents. In addition, Rep. Leggett (D.-Calif.), who served on the important House Armed Services Committee, became an ardent Pak supporter and proponent after his trip to S. Korea in 1973.

LARGEST SCANDAL SINCE WATERGATE

The various investigations have already unearthed a scandal unparalleled since Watergate, and the extent of the probe continues to broaden. The S. Korean Embassy's bank records have been subpoenaed, a hitherto unprecedented move, and already various KCIA agents have been recalled to S. Korea for "overzealousness" in conducting their work.

Substantial action by any government agency, however, is hardly expected in any quarter. Observers note that the Lockheed bribe scandal had little effect here, and the fact that the U.S. maintains a "mutual security pact" with S. Korea gives the Pak dictatorship a special status in this country.

Nevertheless, with each new revelation, the Pak regime is further unmasked as the dictatorship that it is and the U.S. government faces increased international isolation for its open and extensive support for this regime. □

U.S. ECONOMY WORSENS

By VICTOR UNO

The nation's economy continued to worsen as official unemployment and wholesale price figures both experienced sharp increases during the month of October. Official unemployment rose to over 7,500,000 persons and the wholesale price index jumped .6 per cent, the largest one-month increase in the past year.

The overall economic picture was further clouded by disclosure that showed the government's composite index of leading indicators falling by .7 per cent in September, the second consecutive monthly decline. While government spokesmen and economists were quick to call the situation one of economic "sluggishness," the fact that leading economic indicators fell again reveals the serious state of the nation's economy. Since World War II, such a consecutive two-month decline has often foreshadowed an economic recession or depression.

As usual, there was no coherent explanation from government sources for the latest economic decline. While White House press secretary Ron Nesson admitted that the "economic pause seems to be lasting longer than we anticipated,"

government economists could only predict "a strong pickup next year."

Whether the current situation is indeed only one of a "business lull," as some economists claim, the nation's workers are bearing the burden of the decline. Since January of this year, unemployment has hovered around 7.8 per cent and inflation, while experiencing minor adjustments in the year, has continued to erode worker's real wages.

Indicative of inflation's effect is that October's wholesale price index stood at 185.2 per cent of the 1967 average. **What cost a worker \$100 in that year would now cost \$185.20.** In addition, the government figures showed that the price of industrial commodities, such as cars, appliances, fuels and lumber were rising at an annual rate of 12.7 per cent.

Also revealed by Department of Labor statistics was that the nation's layoff rate accounted for the rise in unemployment. This sharply contradicted earlier economists' "explanations" for high unemployment, which blamed an "influx of women and youth" into the labor market for the high jobless rate. In addition to the rise in the layoff rate, government figures also showed a decrease in the average work hours largely due to manufacturer's cutbacks in production. □

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Talks**Geneva Conference Failing**

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

After two weeks of negotiations severely hampered by an arrogant and stubborn Ian Smith, delegates to the Geneva Conference failed to reach any agreement on major issues concerning Zimbabwe's (Rhodesia's) future. In describing the failure of the talks, Zimbabwe guerrilla leader, Robert Mugabe, asserted that "Zimbabwe's future can only be determined by force of arms . . . because the Geneva constitutional conference will never be able to work out any kind of solution."

At the U.N. Palais des Nations, site of the conference, the first major deadlock arose on the question of setting the date for independence. Delegates of the Patriotic Front, forged earlier by Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, proposed that September 1977 be agreed upon as the independence date, with a one or two month possible delay. Furthermore, the African leaders demanded that Britain, as the former colonial ruler of Rhodesia, must formally turn over power to them, not Ian Smith, whose white minority regime has already been internationally condemned.

Smith, on the other hand, has stood firm in his position that Black majority rule can take place only in two years. The conference was marred throughout by his walkouts and frequent racist remarks. At one point, Smith branded the Zimbabwe delegates as "stupid," then exited for Salisbury where he will confer with moderate Black leaders receptive to his

position should the Geneva talks fail.

While talks were in progress in Geneva, Smith's troops, armed with tanks, mortars, cannons, bombers and other aircraft, launched the "biggest attack ever" in Mozambique, reportedly killing hundreds of Zimbabwe guerrillas.

The terrorist campaign, however, is only an act of desperation to counter the growing support and strength of the guerrilla forces now estimated at some 10,000 strong.

Taking advantage of the rainy season, the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) has escalated their military operations, blowing up vital bridges and cutting railroad lines to South Africa. Recently, a statement by Smith's defense minister admitted that some 800 Zimbabwe students have left school to join the guerrilla army. Stressing the importance of armed struggle, an aide to Mugabe said: "The real conference is on the battlefield, and that's where we must get back to."

In a related development, on Nov. 6, the four "front line" leaders of neighboring African states emerged from a two-hour meeting reiterating their continued support for the armed struggle in Zimbabwe. "Zimbabwe will be liberated in the same way as Angola and Mozambique," Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told reporters after the meeting. The "front line" leaders also charged that diplomatic moves for a peaceful transition to Black majority rule, including the Geneva negotiations, only offer time "to consolidate the white racist regimes" in Zimbabwe and South Africa. □

Palestine Support Wanes**UNEASY PEACE IN LEBANON**

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

On October 16, six influential Arab nations met at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia ostensibly to bring about a lasting peace in Lebanon. Behind the peace efforts, however, the Arab nations instead accomplished their goal of further crippling a determined Palestine resistance movement.

Despite the differences that have plagued the Arab nations for some time, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan managed to pull together the Riyadh conference at a time when the Palestinian movement is gravely endangered. A combined Syrian-Lebanese Christian right-wing attack has brought serious military setbacks to the Palestinians since the Syrian intervention in the Lebanese war last June this year. In effect, the Syrian invasion not only dealt serious setbacks to the Palestinians but further complicated the already complex Lebanese conflict.

Thus, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), represented by Yasser Arafat, went to the Riyadh parley hoping to stop further attempts to stifle the Palestinian cause. However, the Riyadh conference was more inclined to bring the Lebanese war to an end at the expense of the Palestinians.

SYRIA'S ROLE LEGITIMIZED

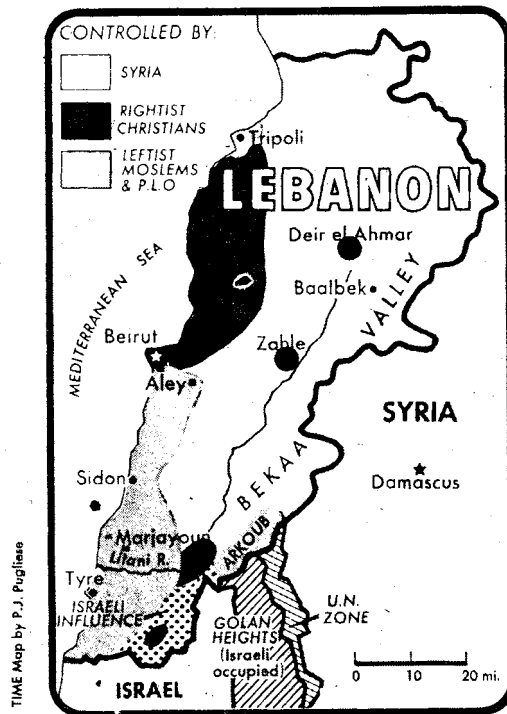
While the Riyadh summit was hailed as significant by the Arab world, its importance lies more in the conference's tacit approval of Syria's role in Lebanon. The agreements ignored leftist Lebanese leader Kamal Jumblatt's call for withdrawal of Syrian troops in Lebanon and, in fact, called for further restrictions of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Indicative of this strengthened Syrian role is the Riyadh summit's decision to put Syrian-backed Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in charge of the 30,000-strong Arab peace-keeping force. As Sarkis officially announced the ceasefire in a nationwide radio and television address, heavy artillery, rocket launchers and trucks loaded with Syrian troops moved into Beirut. Confirmation was received that the 21,000 Syrian troops will comprise the bulk of the Arab peace-keeping force. Certain press reports covering the Lebanese conflict expressed the opinion that the newly-established peace force would spare the Syrians from "the necessity of staging further bloody assaults to flush out remaining Palestinian refugee camps."

As if an implicit approval of total Syrian control is not enough, the Riyadh conference agreed—at Syria's insistence—to fully implement the 1969 Cairo Accord, an agreement that would severely curtail the Palestinian resistance movement. Under the accord, Palestinian guerrillas must withdraw from the Beirut area and return to the southern part of Lebanon. The Cairo Accord would essentially constrict the Palestinian movement and severely

disarm them. The accord bans Palestinians from carrying arms outside their refugee camps and prohibits the presence of heavy weapons inside the camps.

Other problems beset the Palestinians. With the rightist Christian Phalangists' control of the Arkoub region of southern Lebanon, the Palestinians have been unable to go back to their original sanctuaries. Just before the accords were reached in Riyadh, rightist Christian forces continued the fighting in the south, capturing at least a dozen villages, including the key town of Marjaoun near the Litani River.

**ISRAELI AID INTENSIFIES**

A more significant aspect of the Christian efforts to dislodge the Palestinians from their southern enclaves was the considerable help they received from Israel, ranging from small arms and ammunition to U.S.-built tanks and captured Soviet T-54 tanks. Time magazine also reports that Israel has provided the Christian Lebanese with a small navy whose mission is to intercept ships heading for the remaining Muslim-held port of Sidon. "The Christians are doing for Israel what it could not do for years," said a leftist Lebanese officer. "They are creating a buffer zone for Israel."

The systematic isolation of the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon is very apparent. The agreements reached by the Arab nations at the Riyadh conference explicitly give a stamp of approval to Syria's suppression of the Palestinian movement. Any hopes that Arab countries—presently in the midst of a right-wing consolidation—would come to the aid of the Palestinians is waning quickly. □

WORLD IN FOCUS**U.N. SHUNS TRANSKEI 'INDEPENDENCE'**

On Oct. 26, the U.N. General Assembly voted 134-0 to condemn the "sham independence of Transkei" and called on all nations to shun diplomatic and economic links with the largest South African *bantustan*, or tribal homeland. South Africa's move to grant Transkei "independence" was seen as a desperate attempt to counter the growing domestic Black rebellion and stem mounting pressure from abroad.

The new "republic"—once known as the Xhosa Nation—is located on South Africa's east coast and is about the size of Delaware. It was one of nine *bantustans* set up by South Africa 13 years ago as "keystones of its separate development policy." Transkei's "independence" however, is actually part of the racist Pretoria regime's plan to relocate 18 million South African Blacks (90 per cent of the country's population) into the *bantustans* which occupy only 13 per cent of South Africa's total land area.

The ceremonies celebrating "independence" in South Africa on Oct. 26 were boycotted by the international community, with the exception of Vorster's white minority government. About 100 foreign guests—flown in at the expense of the South African government—attended the ceremonies, unofficially representing fascist dictatorships of Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay as well as prominent businessmen from Western Europe. □

CUBA DENOUNCES CIA TERROR

In the wake of the Oct. 6 terrorist bombing of a Cuban jet which killed 73 persons, the government of Cuba denounced a 1973 anti-hijacking agreement with the U.S. The announcement, made by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro at an Oct. 15 mass rally in Havana, denounced repeated acts of CIA-backed terrorism and sabotage and charged the U.S. with violating the anti-hijacking pact by not prosecuting U.S.-based Cuban exiles who frequently attack Cuba.

The bombing of the Cuban airliner has been the most serious anti-Cuba attack in a wave of terrorist violence this year. In April, the Cuban embassy in Lisbon, Portugal was bombed, killing two Cubans, and in that same month an unarmed Cuban fishing vessel was attacked by U.S.-based Cuban exiles, also killing two Cubans. In addition, the Cuban U.N. Mission in New York City was bombed this summer.

Castro charged that the CIA-inspired terrorist activity is due to U.S. resentment of "Cuba's contribution to the defeat suffered by imperialists and racists in Angola." He further stated that when Cuba signed the anti-hijacking agreement, no conditions were made by the Cuban government for the lifting of the U.S. economic blockade, which the U.S. still maintains as an aggressive act against them. Any future discussions of U.S.-Cuban relations, the Prime Minister stated, would have to be made "on the basis of all acts of hostility and aggression toward our country being brought to an end once and for all." □

REPRESSION ESCALATES AGAINST IRANIAN STUDENTS

Repression of the Iranian student movement, one of the most vocal and militant forces opposing the Shah of Iran, has escalated in recent weeks. On November 3, the headquarters of the World Confederation of Iranian Students (CISNU) in Paris was raided by French police. Four of those arrested were subsequently deported from France, and two others were charged with the shooting of a SAVAK (Iranian secret police) agent. CISNU leaders have charged that the police raid was closely coordinated with the SAVAK and that the alleged shooting of a SAVAK agent was used as a pretext for the raid.

In addition to the Paris arrests, a peaceful demonstration by Iranian students in Houston, Texas, was attacked by the local police, resulting in the arrest of 99 persons. The November 8 demonstration had been called by the Iranian Student Association, U.S. (ISA-U.S.), to draw attention to the Paris incident and to the growing repression of opponents to the Shah's rule.

The increased repression on the Iranian student movement comes in the wake of two significant economic deals between the U.S., France and Iran. In August, U.S. Sec. of State Henry Kissinger signed a \$55 billion armaments and nuclear power plant agreement with the Shah. In addition, French President Giscard d'Estaing just concluded a \$12 billion economic agreement with Iran during his October visit to Tehran, Iran. □

Post- IMF-WB Conference**World Bank Calls for R.P. Tax Increase**

By VICTORIA LUNA

The World Bank, in a recently-released report on the Philippines, calls for an increase in taxes in the latter half of the '70s, in particular on cars, gasoline, services and rice, corn and livestock farmers. The report stresses that "the share of (tax) revenues in the GNP (Gross National Product) will have to continue to rise if the government is to achieve its development goals."

The World Bank, which completed a joint conference with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Manila last month, regularly offers loans to Third World countries in accordance with its own concept of "development." IMF-World Bank "development" is premised upon two basic assumptions: that it is in the interest of smaller, less developed nations to trade their raw materials for finished manufactured goods from the industrial countries; and that it is in their interest to maintain a favorable climate for foreign investment.

In order to create this attractive climate, the recipient country is obliged to maintain low wages which allows goods manufactured locally to be competitive on the international market. Furthermore, the World Bank frequently demands that the recipient country devalue its currency as a condition upon which loans may be made. However, since the World Bank strategy also demands the lifting of foreign exchange controls over imports the country's foreign exchange is then depleted by the purchase of imported manufactures. The subsequent result is that local taxes are raised to generate needed government revenue.

The new "recommendation" that taxes be raised in the Philippines must be viewed in the light of the World Bank's development philosophy. But the likely consequences of this move once again raise the question of who benefits from development.

Tax hikes on gas, and rice, corn and livestock farmers will inevitably cause spiraling costs of living for the entire population. Higher gasoline taxes will affect both the costs of travel and of commodities which have to be hauled to market. Higher taxes on rice, corn and livestock farmers will be translated into higher prices for their products.

The beneficiaries of the policy of course are the multinational corporations whose interests the IMF-World Bank combine represents. In effect, the World Bank is insisting that the already undernourished "tao" (commonperson), whose real wages diminished by 40 per cent between 1972 and 1974, pays, out of his nearly empty pocket, for "development." Meanwhile, the loans to which the

inflationary strings are attached are not used to finance necessary basic industries, but go instead into elaborate infrastructure projects, further imports of finished goods or interest payments on previous loans.

**DEVALUATION, INFLATION—
CONSEQUENCE OF DEBTS**

Concern with generating revenue in the underdeveloped countries was an underlying theme of the recent IMF-World Bank conference. According to Reuters, "International monetary officials say the next four years will be a critical time for the developing countries as they start refinancing loans granted them by commercial banks in the industrial West and Japan."

The IMF has lately become increasingly involved in deals between single governments and private financing institutions. Banks frequently ask the developing countries to arrange standby credits with the IMF as security. This means that debts initially owed to private banks, if unpaid, revert to the IMF, which can demand major internal policy changes of debtor states.

The IMF-World Bank is becoming more deeply involved than ever in financial policy-making in the underdeveloped countries. Not surprisingly, Philippine Central Bank Governor, Gregorio S. Licaros, Sr., was forced to make a statement immediately after the conference "categorically affirming" that the peso would not be devalued. The Filipino public knows enough about IMF-World Bank propensities to fear devaluation as a direct outcome of the conference. Licaros' statement, however, may have been a smokescreen to hide the equally inflationary recommendations that taxes be raised.

IMF-WORLD BANK vs. FILIPINO PEOPLE

Filipinos have ample cause for concern over the role of the IMF-World Bank in the country in the near future. Not only does this instrument of the imperialist powers seem to be consolidating its control over the underdeveloped world in general, but a key position within the combine is now occupied by Philippine Secretary of Finance, Cesar Virata. Virata was recently elected chairman of the joint institutions critical Development Committee.

Virata's election was not surprising since he has always been one of the main proponents of the IMF-World Bank economic strategy in the Philippines. For instance, Virata vigorously opposed the recent P2.00 minimum wage increase. His chairmanship only institutionalizes his, as well as the regime's, unmistakable allegiance to the economic interests of the developed countries. □

'Lutong Makoy' Referendum:**Marcos Grabs
More Power**

(continued from page 3)

be. Again, Stockwin noted that many Filipinos privately shared the view that the referendum results would be "lutong-Makoy" (pre-cooked Marcos dish).

Had it not been for a compulsory voting law, which if violated, would mean six months imprisonment, voter turnout would have been extremely low. Bernard Wideman of the FEER observed a grudging obligation to vote among the electorate of Bacolod City. Betraying a sense of intimidation, one resident said: "The people now know what is expected of them," as her townmates filed in and out of the polling station, filling their ballots without reading them.



The referendum is the latest among a series of moves by Marcos to create a semblance of normalcy; an apparent loosening of dictatorial rule. The rationale behind this tactic is to project a more favorable image and thereby obtain broader support within Western capitalist countries.

Marcos dictatorial image is a definite disadvantage insofar as maintaining U.S. military and economic aid is concerned. Recently the U.S. Congress, under pressure from the American public, passed the Human Rights Amendment, curtailing aid to countries which violate the basic rights and liberties of their citizens. Under these conditions, therefore, an aura of greater legitimacy for Marcos and his regime would give freer rein to U.S. authorities to bolster his rule in whatever way they choose.

Marcos himself describes his predicament well: "I would like to eliminate the term 'martial,' which seems to cause so much distress to Western constitutionalists and call it perhaps 'constitution authoritarianism,' or 'emergency situation.' . . ." (Newsweek 8/19/76)

SOFTENING OF THE IMAGE

Through the referendum Marcos also obtained seven constitutional changes that bolster his powers: the role of Speaker-Prime Minister-President assuring his indefinite tenure; the right to handpick delegates to a puppet assembly (*Batasang Bayan*) he soon will form and the right to disqualify them; the right to dissolve the *Batasang* if it "fails"; and the right to make unilateral changes in the constitution without the plebiscite.

It is against this backdrop of expanded powers supposedly "mandated by the people," that Marcos now announced the probable lifting of martial law. In a speech before a "*Barangay pulong-pulong*" (free debate), "Marcos expressed his readiness to lift martial law soon as possible because of the heavy burden he has to shoulder under it" (sic) Manila Journal (10/10-16/76). Recently, he repeated his commitment towards the gradual phaseout of martial law before senior commanders of the army and police."

This "commitment," however, only applies to changing the form of martial law without altering its substance. Marcos has ruled for over four years through the extraordinary powers he invoked on Sept. 22, 1972. In order to receive continued support from the governments of the United States and other major capitalist powers, he now has to find a way to institutionalize those extraordinary powers, by writing them into the constitution and staging a show of public support for his now-institutionalized dictatorship, he can eventually afford to lift martial law in appearance while retaining every ounce of power he has exercised so far. □

U.S. Military Grip Still Intact...

No change is foreseen in U.S.-R.P. relations and Marcos is shown above conferring with his U.S. masters, Amb. Sullivan [right] and U.S. Naval Force Commander Gayler [center].

(continued from page 4)

ties" within the bases.

TALKS TO 'PRETTIFY' MARCOS IMAGE

Regardless of all these changes, it is apparent that the current re-negotiations did not result in any major shift from the Master-Puppet relationship between the U.S. and the Marcos regime. That the re-negotiations was nothing but a farce put up to prettify the terms of an outdated and unpopular agreement can be gleaned from the statement of one of the American delegates who said: "...many things (in the agreement) the language, for instance, need changing."

The talks were particularly intended to add a new sheen to Marcos image as the self-proclaimed leader of the Third World. Thus, instead of being ostracized for seeking foreign aid for his dictatorship, with the rental agreement, Marcos expects to be praised for achieving a "major" concession from the U.S. which has used the bases for free

since 1947.

Rent or no rent, the continued presence of U.S. military bases on Philippine soil is a direct violation of one of the basic principles of the ASEAN, namely, that Southeast Asia must remain neutral to superpower contention, a principle which Mr. Marcos supposedly advocates.

ABROGATION NOT RENEGOTIATION

The stand of the martial law government on the bases evades the demands of the Filipino people. The Filipino people demand an abrogation of the U.S.-R.P. Military Bases Agreement, not just its "renegotiations." They demand the total dismantling of U.S. bases, not just the turn-over of unused portions. They demand the immediate pull-out of American troops and military equipment from Philippine soil, not just a Filipino commander or a Filipino flag or a rental agreement.

Unless these demands are met, Philippine sovereignty remains an illusion. □