

U.S. AID WILL CONTINUE FOR MARCOS

Foreign Aid Bill Passed Hearings on RP Promised

WASHINGTON, D.C. — \$2.67-B in foreign military and economic aid to some 90 countries, including the Philippines, has just passed in the Senate. On Wednesday, Dec. 4, a slim 46 to 45 roll call vote narrowly passed the foreign aid measure.

The bill as approved by the Senate includes amendments suspending or lessening military assistance to several countries under military repression like Chile and Cambodia. A phase-out of military aid to S. Korea was also approved. No restrictions, however, were placed on the multi-million dollar aid package slated for the Marcos martial law regime.

The foreign aid bill passed by the Senate reflected a compromise between the Ford Administration and senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The measure replaced a previous \$2.52-B bill that

was rejected in the Senate last Oct. 2 after complaints by Mr. Ford. He had said that the bill was too meager and too restrictive.

CRANSTON'S ANTI-DICTATORSHIP AMENDMENT

According to Washington reports, earlier that day Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) had submitted an amendment calling for total aid cut-offs to totalitarian governments. Last July 25, 1974, Cranston had exposed before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that nearly 80 percent of the allocated foreign aid, or \$5.1-B, was slated for "57 totalitarian governments" which "exert various degrees of repression in restricting the liberties of their people. They range from one-man or one-party rule to out-and-out police states."

The Philippines, listed as one of these "authoritarian governments," is one of the Top 10 recipients of foreign aid. The Philippines is slated for \$78.3-M in economic aid and \$25.4-M in military aid. Of the

economic aid, \$26.35-M is military-related economic aid, totalling \$51.8-M in military and military-related aid alone.

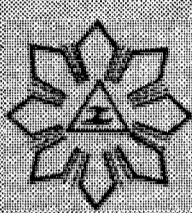
All U.S. foreign aid to the Philippines would have been cut-off by passage of the Cranston amendment. (continued on page 6)

1st NATIONAL ANTI-MARTIAL LAW CONFERENCE SET

Under the co-sponsorship of various anti-martial law groups and individuals, the first National Conference of Anti-Martial Law Movement has been called for the weekend of Dec. 28-29, 1974 in Chicago. A 12-member provisional steering committee representing the different sectors, political perspectives and geographical centers of those active in the anti-martial law movement has been formed to lead in the final preparations. Working committees drawn from the participating groups will be formed soon for logistics, program and publicity.

In the first event of its kind, the National Conference is being planned to bring together the various forces to exchange experiences to strengthen the unity of the entire movement and develop greater cooperation around immediate questions and projects facing our common struggle against the Marcos dictatorship.

The Conference call was initiated by KDP (continued on page 7)



Ang KATIPUNAN

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by Ma. Flor Sepulveda

A propaganda campaign to depict martial law as "progressive and humane" came to a head early November when the First Lady herself visited the U.S. to drum up support for the "new society."

Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos arrived in the U.S. last Nov. 5 and stayed until Nov. 23 after visiting 5 major U.S. cities. Unlike her previous U.S. trips which were secret personal shopping junkets, Imelda's recent trip was a "diplomatic mission" accompanied by much publicity and fanfare. While in the U.S., Mrs. Marcos visited Hawaii, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York and Chicago. She is currently en route to Geneva, Switzerland after negotiating an oil deal with Mexican President Luis Echeverria.

WE ARE ALL FILIPINOS

In Hawaii, the first city in her U.S. visit, Mrs. Marcos announced that "Pres. Marcos has extended amnesty to Filipinos abroad who have committed crimes punishable under Philippine law." Speaking before a luncheon at the Hawaiian Royal Hotel, she called upon all Filipinos to participate in nation building and invited dissenting Filipinos to go home and witness the changes brought about by martial law.

Unlike previous propaganda mouthpieces sent by the dictatorship, Imelda's gimmick was her unity appeal — "Kapwa tayong Pilipino, Kaya't Magkaisa Tayo." (We are all Filipinos, so let us unite.) Throughout her U.S. visit, Imelda reiterated this so-called "amnesty offer" and called for unity among Filipinos.

IMELDA FAILS TO RALLY SUPPORT

Nevertheless, Imelda failed to rally any real support from the Filipino community in the U.S. and the so-called "amnesty offer" was immediately rejected by the anti-martial law movement (see page 2, KDP editorial). As early as her first visit in Hawaii, support for her husband's dictatorship was militantly refused. A full-page ad which appeared in the HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN saying "Imelda, We Love You" and endorsed by local Filipino organizations was exposed as a fraud — it was bought and paid for by the Philippine government! (See page 9 for full story.)

It was in New York, however, where Imelda felt a full sting of anti-martial law sentiments from Filipinos in the U.S. Two militant and widely supported demonstrations "greeted" Imelda when she came to inaugurate the new, lavish Philippine Center and host a reception there for her friends, American businessmen, and foreign diplomats.

Anti-Martial Law Forces Rebuff Imelda

U.S. Visit Fails to Rally Support



NEW YORK - Demonstrators "greeted" Imelda Marcos at the inauguration ceremonies of the Philippine Center on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1974. For full story, see page 8.

IMELDA BUILDS UP HER "KISSINGER OF THE EAST" IMAGE

After this, Mrs. Marcos confined her activities to luncheon dates and consorting with her American friends during her two week New York stay. Also, Napoleon Lechoco's armed attack on the Philippine Embassy (see page 8) during this time caused her much alarm and also accounts for her sudden curtailment of activities among the Filipino community.

Mrs. Marcos continued, however, her "diplomatic goodwill gestures" among foreign dignitaries, and is particularly remembered for

her "appearance" at the U.N. speech of PLO president, Yasser Arafat. These activities were aimed at building an image of Mrs. Marcos as the "charismatic and beautiful First Lady, whose persuasive abilities could not be refused, even by the Red Chinese." On numerous occasions she was dubbed by the press as the "Iron Butterfly," and more recently, the "Kissinger of the East."

VISIT — PART OF PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE

The visit of Mrs. Marcos was aimed at winning the support of U.S. Filipinos, encouraging American businessmen to invest in the Philippines, lobbying the U.S. Congress, and charming foreign diplomats to accept the Marcos dictatorship. It is not coincidental, either, that Imelda "graced" the U.S. with her presence at a time when the U.S. Senate is in session to decide foreign economic and military aid — the lifeblood of the Marcos repressive rule.

Imelda's visit represented a concerted effort of the Marcos regime to depict itself as the "smiling martial law." But contrary to the Marcos regime's expectations, the Filipino community in the U.S. was not gullible enough to be "charmed" by Imelda into supporting the "new society."

Despite Imelda's failure to win the broad-based support of U.S. Filipinos, the Marcos regime is likely to continue its propaganda barrages at the Filipino community. Imelda's visit will no doubt be succeeded by more propaganda bombardments headed up by more seasoned Marcos bullhorns. ●

Lopez, Osmena End Hunger Strike

On Nov. 28, Eugenio Lopez, Jr. and Sergio Osmena III, political prisoners under the martial law regime of Marcos since November 1972, ended their protest fast. For 11 days, they had been living on water, salt, and sodium bicarbonate. The hunger strike was initiated by Lopez Jr. to "focus attention on the plight and sufferings of thousands of political prisoners like himself who have languished in jails for months and years without even being informed of the charges against them."

According to the wives of the two prisoners who issued their husbands' statements, they ended their hunger strike "because they believe that they have achieved their objective

of forcing attention... on their plight and that of other detainees in a position like them." (continued on page 5)

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K.D.P. Denounces Marcos' Sham Amnesty

The Philippine "First Lady" Imelda R. Marcos opened up her current visit to the United States with a dramatic announcement that the Philippine government "is extending amnesty to all Filipino citizens living abroad who may have committed political acts punishable by Philippine laws." This so-called "amnesty offer" is directed towards the Filipino anti-martial organizations in the U.S., asking them to pledge support for the Marcos regime which has instituted a martial law dictatorship since 1972.

The *Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino* (Union of Democratic Filipinos), a part of the active opposition to martial law, denounces this so-called "amnesty offer" as an attempt to cast the movement for the restoration of civil liberty and democratic rights, as some form of "criminal activity." The so-called "political act punishable by Philippine laws" refers, in fact, to the numerous demonstrations, pickets, publications and speeches here in the U.S. which have opposed the martial law regime. Of course, under the military rule of the present dictatorship, such democratic protest is considered "illegal"!

Marcos - Guilty of Crimes Against The People

It is in fact the Marcos regime which is guilty of crimes — crimes against the Filipino people, such as the arrest and detention of at least 20,000 political prisoners who face daily brutality, torture, rape and even murder at the hands of the military authorities.

This "amnesty offer" represents another scheme to divide the anti-martial law movement here, as well as, an attempt to cloud over the dictatorship's criminal abuse of democratic principles, such as the abolition of the freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and the right to strike.

Under these circumstances the KDP has no need to seek "amnesty" from the fascist dictatorship of Marcos. We do not wish to be "pardoned" by this ruthless and corrupt regime for our struggle to fight for democracy and freedom. Rebellion against tyranny is a long honored tradition of the Filipino people which we intend to carry on! The KDP will maintain the policy of total non-cooperation with the Marcos dictatorship.

"Amnesty" Offer — An Attempt to Create A Favorable "Image" of Marcos

At the same time, we see that this offer of "amnesty" stems from the growing isolation of the Marcos regime. It comes at a time when the Marcos government has been fully exposed. First of all within the Philippines, exposed for its lavish squander of wealth on beauty pageants, personal villas, jewelry, and jet-setting; while the Filipino people suffer from an inflation rate of 56% and mounting unemployment, poverty and hunger. While Marcos grants U.S. monopoly corporations the full privilege to plunder the wealth of the Philippines, it suppresses the basic right of Filipino workers to strike and maintains wage levels from 50 cent to 1 dollar a day! While the Marcos regime boasts of "peace and order," armed fighting against rebel forces of the New People's Army and the Muslim guerrillas spreads throughout the provinces, reaching more intensive levels than even during the peak of Japanese occupation of the Philippines in WW11.

Secondly, this offer comes at a time when public opinion among the American people is forcing the US Congress to sharply reduce military and economic aid to such unpopular dictatorships in S. Vietnam, Cambodia, and S. Korea. The Philippine dictatorship, completely dependent for its survival on such aid, is also threatened by such developments. Certainly Imelda Marcos has picked an opportune time to visit the United States in attempts to create a "favorable image" of the Marcos regime. Her sugar coated "amnesty" offer comes at a time when the US Congress is voting on next year's military foreign aid appropriations (Philippines is listed to receive \$51.8 million in military aid). Certainly the timing of Imelda's trip is no coincidence!

However, the anti-martial movement in the United States will have nothing to do with such outrageous schemes to bolster the sagging image of the Marcos dictatorship. The KDP, along with many other organizations and individuals of the anti-martial movement will take this opportunity to pledge our continued determination to fight against the tyranny of the Marcos regime and never to turn our backs on the national and democratic struggle of the Filipino people.

The visit of Imelda Marcos to the U.S. will serve to forge greater unity among patriot and democratic forces to continue our struggle to bring a new era of genuine independence, democracy and freedom to our homeland.

UNITE TO OPPOSE THE MARCOS DICTATORSHIP !!!

KDP NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Since its beginning, ANG KATIPUNAN has struggled to report and disseminate the important news on the Philippines and of Filipino people here in the U.S. to the broadest number of Filipinos and Americas. In the last year, ANG KATIPUNAN has been well received among the people and its opinion and influence has been clearly established among those concerned over these issues. At the same time, however, the effectivity of the AK has been hampered by its irregularity. A good example of this is the publication of this particular issue, which has come after a lapse of some two months of news reporting.

We would like to apologize to our readers for this and state that the AK staff has fully recognized this problem. We are struggling to correct this and are determined to alter this practice over the months ahead.

ERRATA

In Volume I, No. 11, there were several errors

made in the figures cited in the article on the 1975 foreign aid appropriations (page 1). The correct figures for 1975 foreign aid to the Philippines is \$78.3-M in economic and \$25.4-M in military aid, totalling \$103.7-M.

There was another error made on the total amount of foreign aid. This was due to errors in the source we quoted from. We have since investigated the issue more thoroughly, and according to the "Statement on Foreign Aid Testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Alan Cranston, July 24, 1974," \$7.5-B is slated for foreign military and economic aid for 1975, with 80% of the direct money aid, or \$5.1-B, slated for authoritarian governments.

NEXT ISSUE

Due to space limitations, the continuation of the analysis of the expiration of the Laruel-Langley Agreement (page 3, Vol. I, No. 11) will be run in the next issue.

We encourage our readers to send us their comments and opinions on any of the articles

Letters

printed in *Ang Katipunan* — about the situation in the Philippines; the struggle of Filipinos here in the U.S.; the problems in America and the international issues. When the occasion and space permits, we will reprint them. We also encourage criticisms of our newspaper so that we can improve our form and better the coverage of the news.

Below is a reprint of a letter sent to us by a sister of Josefina Karagdag, one of those arrested during the raid of the NCCP offices last June 26, 1974. Josefina was released from Camp Crame last October, but she suffered a mental breakdown while imprisoned and is now in her family's custody. Her sufferings came from torture and mistreatment in the hands of the military. Unfortunately, it is the typical plight of many political prisoners under the "new society." We sympathize with the Karagdag family and the hundreds of other political prisoners whose stories of torture remain untold. — Editor

Torture of Political Prisoner Revealed in Recent Letter from the Philippines

My dear friends,

I am writing to request you to help mobilize international concern on the maltreatment of my younger sister, Josefina Karagdag, by military authorities.

She was one of the more than 10 persons arrested and detained last June 26. At that time, Josefina was working for the NCCP as a member of the working staff and secretariat of the NCCP-sponsored national consultation on development and as such she kept certain confidential records on the consultation about which she was rigorously questioned. She heroically resisted all forms of pressures to spill out information specially regarding identities. However, under severe mental and physical torture she broke down and is now under treatment for mental and nervous breakdown in the National Mental Hospital.

Please note that her transfer to a hospital was made only three days ago when the request for hospitalization made by the NCCP and my parents had been filed nearly three weeks ago. Only continued vigilance both here and abroad can guarantee her safety as she is still under military custody. Every effort must be made to secure her immediate release if she is to quickly recover.

Cables and letter from your friends and the churches protesting her maltreatment and appealing for her immediate release should be of great value. These must be addressed to the President, Secretary of National Defense Juan Ponce Enrile and the Philippine Constabulary Chief General Campos.

National Council of Churches Philippines

Shalom,
Carmencita Karagdag

Reader Cites Good Detail in AK

Dear KDP friends,

I have just recently received and read the back issues of *Ang Katipunan* that you were kind enough to send. I was very impressed with the detail of some of your news items. I was in the Philippines until February of this year and had knowledge of many of the events reported but still there was some very interesting information I was unaware of even though I was there on the scene so to speak.

... Good luck in the future and let me say that I am looking forward to your future offerings.

Yours in the Struggle,
P. Rodell

This letter was sent us by a reader who received his subscription after some delay. At times, the ANG KATIPUNAN does not reach its readers, sometimes due to our mistakes or conditions beyond our control. If for any reason you do not receive your newspaper, subscribers should immediately inform the AK staff. In this way, we can work on the problem and struggle to resolve it quickly and you will be able to receive your newspaper each time. — Editor/Circulation Mgr.



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KATIPUNAN NEWSPAPER

FORCED BY INTERNAT'L OPINION:

MARCOS RECOGNIZES CHINA

by Ma. Flor Sepulveda

Imelda Marcos's trip to China last September and the Marcos regime's decision to open full diplomatic ties with China have been very prominent in the news lately. Numerous questions have since been raised about this diplomatic development, with the most common being:

- 1) Why is Marcos seeking ties with China?
- 2) Is this a fundamental alteration in Marcos's foreign policy, signaling a new era of progressive Philippine foreign relations?
- 3) Given the present "US-RP special relations," does the US play some part in this development?
- 4) How does this development affect the resistance movement in the Philippines?

WHY IS MARCOS SEEKING TIES WITH CHINA?

The impending ties between the Philippines and China represent an abandonment of the Philippines rabid anti-"Red China" policy.

The reversal of this backward and hopelessly outmoded policy was necessitated by international pressure brought about by changed world conditions. Marcos himself admitted that "We feel it unhealthy for a country to deal with only part of the world when it poses as modern and progressive. We have therefore modified our orientation: we cannot close our eyes to the 800 million people of mainland China." (*U.S. News and World Report*, Aug. 5, 1974)

The former Philippine policy towards China, however, followed in the shadow of the US's own policy to isolate the People's Republic of China and rally international recognition of the bankrupt Taiwan regime. Furthermore, under the Marcos administration, the anti-"Red China" policy was particularly bitter, and oftentimes hysterical in its denouncements. During the resurgence of the national democratic movement in the early '60s, Marcos vehemently blamed the PRC for fomenting the "internal subversion" of the Philippines. By the '70s, this "red scare" was followed by a slander campaign against the Chinese people and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Even when China extended assistance to the Philippines during the heavy floods of 1972, Marcos arrogantly refused to personally thank the Chinese delegation, while accepting the aid nonetheless. (*Manila Chronicle*, Aug. 1972)

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF PEOPLE'S CHINA

China, however, is a country of recognized influence and prestige in today's world. In the United Nations, for example, China's well-taken and outspoken positions on world affairs have won her the respect of many countries, especially those of the Third World. Many nations have established diplomatic ties or negotiated bilateral trade agreements with China. The growing influence of the People's Republic of China has broken the "anti-China" blockade put up by the U.S. and China's international recognition is now an irreversible trend.

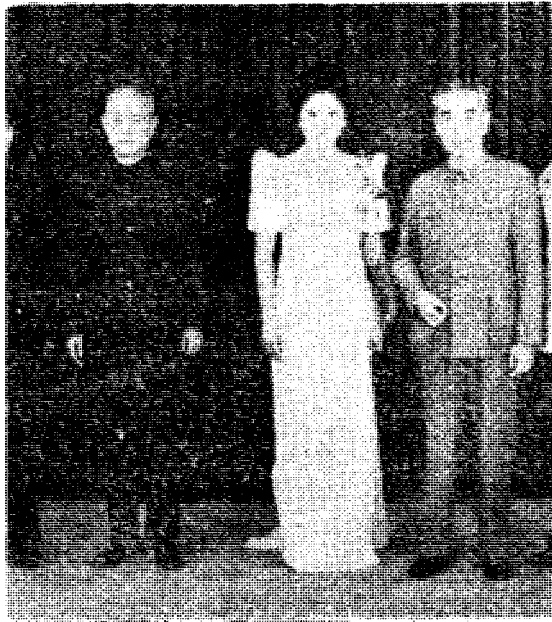
Therefore, after choosing to ignore China's existence for quite some time, Marcos knew that his continued recognition of Taiwan would contribute to his own isolation in the international community.

DECLINE OF US IMPERIALISM

On the other hand, the post-Vietnam war period has marked the decline of the US and its growing unpopularity within the world community. The Vietnam War, the secret bombings of Laos and Cambodia, and the recently exposed CIA-manufactured junta in Chile have laid bare the aggressive and expansionist nature of the US. These aggressive policies are underscored in every position the US takes on world issues, though carefully hidden behind its "saviour" and "protector" of the free world image.

DECLINE OF US-PROPPED DICTATORSHIPS

The growing unpopularity of the US has made it a disadvantage for countries to openly



Premier Chou En Lai with Mrs. Imelda Marcos

align themselves with the US. US-propped-up regimes, particularly in S. Vietnam, Cambodia and S. Korea, have been exposed and isolated for their repressive policies. Within the US, American public opinion is also strongly opposed to US support for bankrupt and repressive dictatorships such as those of Thieu, Lon Nol, and Pak Jung Hee. US involvement in Vietnam and the domestic economic crisis generated by flagrant military expenditures have consolidated American opinion against continued US aid to prop up these repressive regimes.

RISING STRENGTH OF TW NATIONS

Another aspect in the mounting international pressure has been the exposure of the Philippines pro-US policies in the midst of the growing anti-imperialist sentiments of Third World countries. In the UN, where the underdeveloped nations of the Third World represent the majority opinion, this conflict has been clearly exhibited.

The TW bloc has consistently condemned the continuation of colonial and imperialist exploitation of poor nations, and has asserted its sovereign right to self-determination. The US and USSR have been singled out many times as the "superpowers," the "biggest exploiters and oppressors... subjecting other countries to their control, subversion, interference or aggression." (Special UN Session on Raw Materials, April 1974)

The Philippines, while being an underdeveloped country and part of the TW, however, has been a loyal instrument of US imperialist interests. For example, last September, 1973, the Philippines proposed that the 5-member ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) headquarters be located in Manila. A representative of an ASEAN member nation reportedly replied: "How could the organization consider this proposal in view of the Philippines' reputation for being pro-American and of the inability of the ASEAN to deal with Communist countries if its headquarters were in a country without diplomatic relations with most of them." (*Agence France Presse*, Sept. 12, 1973)

R.P.-China Trade Agreement

A trade agreement was recently finalized Nov. 13, 1974 between China and the Philippines, after the two countries had exchanged trade delegations and determined the terms of export commodities. Accordingly, China will supply the Philippines with 125,000 barrels of crude oil twice each month (accounting for 4.4% of the Philippines oil consumption of 67 million barrels of oil per year). The Philippines in return will sell China its major exports like coconut, oil wood, copper and possibly sugar. The formalization of the trade agreement was the first concrete step towards the opening of full diplomatic ties between the two

countries.

The opening of trade ties was initiated last September when both countries exchanged letters of trade during Mrs. Imelda Marcos's visit to China. Her visit as special representative of Pres. Marcos was of an "exploratory nature" and her favorable talks with Chinese officials served as the basis for the regime's decision to open full diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China. During her visit, Mrs. Marcos was met by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and honored in a banquet given by Vice Premier Li Hsien Nien. In the official statement released, Mrs. Marcos expressed the hope that peace and friendship between the two peoples of the Philippines and

China would be further expanded and continued. In his speech, Vice Premier Li Hsien Nien said: "China and the Philippines are neighbors separated by a strip of water. Between our two peoples, there exists a traditional friendship of long standing. They have the common experience of suffering long from foreign aggression and oppression and have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. We believe that the visit of Madame Imelda Marcos will make a new contribution to promoting the relations between China and the Philippines and the friendship between our two peoples."

RISING UNPOPULARITY OF THE MARCOS REGIME ABROAD

The repressive nature of the Marcos martial law regime is also internationally known. No less than the UN Commission on Human Rights and the State Department have classified the Marcos regime as a military dictatorship. Marcos himself expressed concern over the "bad public-relations" image of the Philippines abroad. "I am afraid that the original reaction to the term *martial law* was to connote oppression, authoritarianism, and at worst, dictatorship, and this has not been dissipated." (*Christian Science Monitor*, Sept. 26, 1974)

Marcos must become more "discreet" about his backing from the US government (Philippines is among the top ten recipients of foreign aid), and he is now trying to gain international acceptance for his regime. To accomplish these, it has become imperative that Marcos rid himself of his dictatorship image.

The diplomatic "move" to establish ties with China is just one step in this direction. In fact, Marcos has sought to misrepresent the imminent establishment of Philippine-China ties as the "milestone in international relations." What is dropped out, of course, is the complex inter-relationships of international opinion, domestic pressures and Marcos's need to have a "new progressive image" to rescue himself that have led Marcos to change his anti-China policy.

NEW ERA OF PROGRESSIVE PHILIPPINE FOREIGN RELATIONS?

While the Marcos regime is expected to tailor its foreign policy to the current world trends, its essential pro-US imperialist stance remains intact.

For example, during the oil crisis last November (1973) the Arab nations limited the sale of oil to monopoly oil cartels and imposed an oil embargo on countries that supported Israel's aggression. The Marcos regime surprised the world by "endorsing" the Palestinian people's liberation struggle, and set up bilateral relations with oil-rich Arab nations such as Kuwait. The 25 percent cutback of oil to the Philippines was reduced to 5 percent. Behind the lip service to the Palestinian liberation struggle, however, was a clever scheme concocted by Marcos and the oil monopolies to circumvent the Arab oil embargo. Through setting up bilateral ties with Arab countries, the Philippines was assured of its oil supply and this benefited the US oil monopolies, who in the final analysis refined the oil and reaped the profits.

US BEHIND CHINA MOVE

Although the US has carefully kept out of the scene, it is inconceivable that the Marcos regime would negotiate ties with China without explicit US approval. This relationship to the US is clearly exposed since the lifeblood of the Marcos regime is US investments, economic and military aid and multi-million-dollar loans.

Secondly, this diplomatic change does not run counter to US policy towards China. Faced with growing isolation, the US was forced to lift its political and economic blockade of China. Marcos's visit to China last September, in reality follows the footsteps of Nixon when he visited there in 1972.

(continued on page 4)



PKP sell-outs "surrendering" to Marcos and vowing support of the "new society"

PKP TRAITORS "SURRENDER" TO MARCOS REGIME

Recently, the Marcos media as well as many US - based Filipino newspapers have reported, with banner - headlines, the October 11th "surrender" of the "communists" to the Marcos regime. The "communists," 27 leaders of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP), relinquished and offered support to the dictatorship for what they claimed was "for the sake of unity." The "surrender" of the PKP leaders was preceded by the "mass surrender of PKP's armed units, the HMB and Armeng Bayan."

PKP Gen. Secretary Felicisimo Macapagal lauded Marcos's social reforms and stated that "we are here today in response to your call [for national unity]. We do so with an offer of patriotism and socially conscious participation in the nation - building which has long been denied us." (sic)

Marcos, who accepted their offer of cooperation, then extended amnesty to them under PD 574 "so that they could be given an active and productive role" in his so-called "new society." He praised these supposed "communists" and then directed his men to organize a system of reception for all PKP affiliates and safe conduct passes to "all who would return into the fold of the government."

Supposedly, the "PKP has 80 'full time' armed regulars, 800 cadre members and some 30,000 active members" to include in its 4 allied organizations, Masaka, MPKP, SPKP and their armed units, Armeng Bayan and HMB.

According to the Marcos dictatorship, the PKP's "surrender" is a sign of the collapse of all remaining popular resistance to his rule and a token of Marcos' growing popular support.

PRETENDERS AND COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES

However, nothing could be further from the truth. The so-called "communist" of the PKP which surrendered its weapons to Marcos is well known to the Philippine revolutionary movement as a group of pretenders and dangerous counter-revolutionaries. It is known throughout the Philippines as the revisionist "Lava-clique" and a short examination of Philippine history will reveal why PKP's "surrender" has come as no surprise to the Filipino people's struggle.

CHINA - RP...

Within the Philippines, Marcos has "propagandized" the impending ties with China as a means of sowing confusion within the ranks of the national democratic resistance forces. In fact during a recent cabinet meeting, the Marcos regime expressed satisfaction that the impending ties with China would dismantle the "Maoist" opposition "because Peking has finally disowned them." (*Philippine News*, Oct. 17-23, 1974)

This attempt to psy-war the resistance forces has failed miserably. The national democratic movement in the Philippines has

The PKP has long been denounced by the Philippine revolutionary mass movement as a traitorous, capitulationist clique. In reality, the PKP numbers from 200 to 300 members and are the remnants of the old Philippine Communist Party founded in 1930.

However, the PKP is entirely distinct and separate from the rectified and re-established Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) formed in 1968. The CPP is an active participant in the struggle against the US-Marcos dictatorship, particularly in the NPA and armed resistance movement in the countryside.

"LAVA DYNASTY"

The history of the PKP group and its isolation from the mass movement dates back to 1938 when the party leadership was usurped by the Lava brothers. The four brothers handed the leadership of the party from one to the next in one of the most notorious examples of nepotism. While keeping the leadership within the family or among close proteges, the Lavas steered the revolutionary movement from one defeat to another. During the second World War and Japanese occupation, they failed to lead correctly the the people's and the anti-Japanese resistance movement. The Lavas numerous errors resulted in the loss of many lives of heroic Filipino guerrilla fighters.

By the 1950's, the PKP was almost completely isolated from the masses. But instead of correcting errors and rebuilding, the Lavas embarked on an adventurous plan or scoring a "quick military victory" through seizing Manila within two years! Pres. Magsaysay, with the help of US military and CIA, easily crushed their weak forces. PKP military leader and Huk "supremo," Luis Taruc, turned traitor and surrendered to Magsaysay in 1954; he also turned in a list of Huk guerrillas who were captured and executed. The remaining Huk units degenerated and for the most part became bandits or surrendered. Meanwhile, the remaining party members of the Lava clique disbanded the party organization and hid themselves in the city. From the mid-50's to the early 60's when the US re-entered the Philippines and regained its dominance over the the country's economy and politics, the main occupation of the

consistently upheld the People's Republic of China as the only genuine representative of the Chinese people and their aspirations. It has always supported the normalization of relations between the two countries and exposed the imbecile policy of the Marcos regime to isolate China.

For Marcos to now admit the international recognition of China and initiate diplomatic ties comes not as a defeat, but a sounding victory to the national democratic revolution in the Philippines.

While the national democratic movement draws inspiration from the Chinese

remaining party cadres was to "lie low" and stay hidden. During these crucial years, the serious errors and misleadership of the Lava brothers severely damaged the party's links with the Filipino masses and caused overwhelming defeats and setbacks for the Philippine revolutionary struggle.

ACTIVE SABOTEURS OF THE MOVEMENT

In the early 60's, the Lava clique was silent while the revolutionary mass movement began to regenerate itself. But once the movement began to mobilize again and gain the attention of the masses, the Lava clique re-surfaced and mounted a campaign of slander and gangster intrigues against it. Before the declaration of martial law, they were responsible for the kidnappings of revolutionary activists. It has been revealed that they gave information to the Marcos regime which resulted in the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Carlos B. del Rosario in March, 1971. "Charlie" del Rosario was a college professor, activist and leader of the Movement for a Democratic Philippines (MDP), a national democratic umbrella organization.

In fact, a group of cadres from the Lava group broke away from the clique because of its collusion with the Marcos dictatorship and complete betrayal of the revolution (Liberation, June 13, 1973). They issued a statement revealing that two months after the declaration of martial law, the Lava group had issued a "political transmission" which said that "there is not much change in the political situation, that the dangers we are facing are only imaginary and we can continue with our normal work within the legal limitations set by the dictatorship." (sic)

The group further revealed that they were told to "collude with the Marcos dictatorship," while on the other hand, the Military Department was "given only one task: avoid encounters!"

And, in a clear example of PKP's counter-revolutionary and sell-out politics, the group also revealed that a mass organization believed to be linked with the Lava clique "continues to write to Malacanang... expressing support to the Green Revolution of Imelda Marcos, to the fake land reform of the dictator, and begging for the right to explain the workings of the 'New Society' for the benefit of the people..."

In fact, the Lava clique considers the CPP the principal enemy and, with their recent "surrender" to attest for them, Marcos is clearly their principal ally. PKP leader Merlin Magallanes, admitted that PKP armed units engaged only in fighting the NPA.

"SURRENDER" CAME AS NO SURPRISE

In light of its long history as pretenders and traitors, the PKP "surrender" has come as no surprise to the Filipino people. And now, with proclaimed loyalty to the Marcos regime, they continue to pose as "revolutionaries" and call themselves "communists."

But, their true colors are now clearly exposed and their trickery can no longer fool the Filipino people.

While Marcos propaganda has played up the "surrender," the genuine revolutionary forces are mounting their resistance against the dictatorship with greater vigor. Guerrilla warfare has spread to 34 provinces and leading the armed struggle is the New People's Army. They have recently opened fronts in Mindanao and intensified their fighting in the Visayas. If anything, the PKP "surrender" has served as an example for the Filipino people to distinguish genuine revolutionaries from sham ones.

revolution, it also thoroughly grasps that the Philippine revolution can only be accomplished by the determined struggle of the Filipino people. This is clearly evidenced by the NPA and Muslim resistance forces who continue to wage unrelenting armed struggle in the countryside, belying the dictatorship's claim that all remaining resistance has collapsed. In summation, the imminent establishment of ties between the Philippines and China represents a common victory for China's diplomacy, the progressive forces of the world, and the national democratic revolution in the Philippines.

Luis Taruc Forum Causes Controversy In Seattle

Last month, an article appeared in two Filipino newspapers that attacked the Seattle KDP chapter for its participation in a Luis Taruc lecture given there last September. The article was written by Manuel Carrillo, FYA News Bureau, and appeared in the Seattle BAYANIHAN TRIBUNE, October 25 and San Francisco PHILIPPINE NEWS, November 7-13.

The Seattle KDP thought the article was misleading and unfair, and therefore, issued a statement to clarify their participation in the forum. Similar statements were sent to the above-mentioned newspapers with a request that it be printed.

"The main intent of KDP's participation at the forum was to achieve full democratic discussion on critical issues raised by Taruc's speech by being allowed to present a short rebuttal and ask oral questions. Before the lecture, KDP pointed out that the format was not democratic. A large portion of the audience called for a vote to change to format. The moderator, however, refused to recognize this request. KDP felt that this refusal created disunity and tension, which led to shouts of: 'This is not Martial Law!'

After Taruc spoke, the audience again demanded to have oral questions; the moderator conceded. In answering the questions, Taruc constantly contradicted himself and was exposed as a liar.

KDP also disagrees with Mr. Carrillo's assessment of Taruc as a colorful and idolized national hero. Throughout his past activities, Taruc has consistently committed acts of treason against the Filipino people. During the Huk rebellion, he surrendered and turned in lists of Huk members to the government, which led to the deaths of many Filipino fighters. KDP and many Filipino people see Taruc as a traitor who is presently a valuable tool for the Marcos propaganda."

Special to ANG KATIPUNAN

by Seattle KDP

SEATTLE - Luis Taruc, former Huk leader and now Marcos agent, was in Seattle, September 26-28, to promote the so-called "new society" of the Marcos dictatorship. He was met with opposition by the KDP Seattle Chapter and exposed as a liar and impostor.

About 100 persons attended Taruc's lecture on the 28th at the Ethnic Cultural Center, University of Washington. The event was co-sponsored by the Institute for Comparative and Foreign Studies of the UW and the Filipino Youth Activities (FYA).

KDP picketed outside and distributed leaflets describing Taruc's traitorous history in the Philippine revolutionary movement. On the backside of the leaflet read:

"This is an informational picket. We are protesting two issues: 1) that Taruc is an impostor who is serving the Marcos dictatorship's propaganda campaign; and 2) the lack of democratic discussion and procedure in tonight's forum.

We believe that there is another side to Taruc's viewpoint. It is the true viewpoint of the Filipino people's attitude and resistance to martial law and the Marcos dictatorship. With the constant barrage of Marcos propaganda in Seattle... we feel that there had been a one-sided story given.

We are requesting the moderator to tonight's forum to allow maximum discussion on the pro and con viewpoints of the present conditions in the Philippines.

We encourage you to support this request for a fair and democratic forum."

BOTH VIEWS SHOULD BE DISCUSSED

When the program started, Mr. Fred Cordova, moderator and member of FYA, made his opening remarks and stated the Mr. Taruc would speak first; any questions to Taruc would have to be written on a piece of paper and passed to the front.

A KDP spokesman objected to the format and asked that it be changed. Speaking from the floor, he stated that the people have the right to democratic discussion and both points of martial law should be discussed. He asked that KDP be allowed to give a short rebuttal to Taruc and verbal questions be taken from the audience.

His objection was denied, but others from the audience supported the opinion. Though a large portion of the audience called for a vote to change the format, the moderator still refused. Thus, much confusion took place and the program was shortly interrupted by the heated floor debate.

TARUC - MARCOS PROPAGANDA MAN

After a few minutes, Taruc spoke. He first stolded members of the audience for "misusing democracy" and praised the U.S. as a great democracy. Taruc then immediately attacked the KDP leaflet as a "distortion," answering the charge that "he gave the Roxas government a list of Huk guerrilla which

resulted in the death of many Filipino revolutionaries," Taruc claimed that the list was given only to insure pension benefits for the Huks. "It was not my fault that the Roxas government used the list to attack us."

Taruc claimed that the main problem of the Filipino people is feudalism, not imperialism. He admitted that the Philippines is a dumping ground for surplus US products, and source of cheap labor, but he claimed U.S. companies treat their workers well, and American GI's treat Filipinos well. It is the Chinese businessmen who are the most ruthless exploiters, he said. When asked what made one kind of exploitation different from another, except for his own anti-Chinese racism, Taruc could only answer with embarrassed silence.

He then upheld the martial law government and said "the national discipline of martial law is necessary in order to attack feudalism and corruption." Then claiming he is against martial law, he said he liked Marcos's land reform program. Furthermore, he said, there is freedom under martial law because he is able to go all over the country "organizing" peasants and workers. "You are free to say what you do and like, as long as you won't subvert," he said, adding, "strikes have to be banned for the good of the national economy."



Luis Taruc in 1968. He was released from prison and given clemency by Marcos.

RIDICULOUS PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

Taruc attacked the present revolutionary movement for "splitting the workers." Armed resistance is suicidal, he contended, so people should struggle by peaceful means. How this can be done in a military dictatorship where there is no legal opposition, he did not say. Taruc then concluded with the ridiculous pledge that he will "go to the hills and fight" if Marcos ever becomes a dictator." (sic)

Before intermission, another storm of protest broke out. The moderator was still refusing to allow oral questions. Heated arguments erupted all over the room and when the last session began, not one written question had been submitted. The moderator was then forced to yield.

TARUC - CONSTANT SELF-CONTRADICTIONS

It soon became apparent that Taruc feared oral questions very much.

A man pointed out that possibly the reason Taruc is free to travel around the Philippines and the US is because of his propaganda value as an ex-guerrilla leader. The man wanted to know if ordinary peasants and workers have the same freedom. When Taruc did not answer, the man said "Mr. Taruc, don't you think you are being used?" Taruc answered, "Yes," and the audience's laughter drowned out his feeble attempt to explain he was really using Marcos.

By this time, Taruc was exposed to everyone, except, a handful of Filipino consulate officials and their friends.

UNITY... Magkaisa!

FILIPINOS IN HAWAII FALSELY LISTED AS MARCOS SUPPORTERS

HONOLULU—Dozens of Filipino organizations in Hawaii were falsely listed as endorsers of the martial law government according to the HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, November 11, 1974. A full page advertisement welcoming Imelda Marcos to Hawaii was signed by many of the island's Filipino organizations, but was paid for by the Philippine government. The ad appeared on November 7 in the Star-Bulletin and Advertiser.

"Alejo N. Melendez, president of Pampanga Circle of Hawaii, one of the signature organizations, said his group's name — and the names of other groups — was used without authorization."

In large type, the ad said, "Imelda, We Love You," and then in smaller type, it continued:

"The Balikbayans among us have seen for ourselves how the political, social and economic reforms of Pres. Marcos have aroused a sense of optimism and self-confidence among our people — only two years ago wracked by demoralization, apathy and despair. We joyfully proclaim our support of the New Society."

Melendez said the main objection was the unauthorized use of their names and the way its use implied their support of Marcos' martial law. He said that, "Our organization does not make endorsements," especially of "a government dedicated to suppressing civil liberties."

In a phone interview with the STAR BULLETIN, the Philippine Consul General of Honolulu, Vicente Romero, said, "I really do not know the details of it," but one thing is certain. The Philippine government paid for it."

FILIPINO DISCRIMINATION CASE SETTLED

SAN FRANCISCO — A victory for Filipinos and all Asian Americans was gained recently in the favorable settlement of a class action suit against California Blue Shield (CBS) for employment discrimination. CBS is a statewide insurance company that employs some 2,000 workers in San Francisco alone. 25-30% of its employees are Filipinos, mostly immigrants, but almost none are in administrative, managerial or supervisory positions.

The suit was filed last year, June 23, 1973, by a Filipino workers organization, UPEE (United Filipinos for Equal Employment) and Mrs. Purisima "Emma" Salazar, a Filipina immigrant who had worked for CBS. Despite her excellent qualifications, she was twice passed-over for promotion and then subjected to management harassment when she complained of these practices.

Because many qualified and competent Asian Americans have also been deprived of promotions, the suit was filed on behalf of all Asian Americans. Many other Chinese, Japanese and Filipino groups and individuals have supported this struggle over the past 1½ years.

The consent decree was signed on November 11, 1974, after 8 months of negotiations between the two parties. The decree includes: back pay to Asian Americans who have been discriminated against at CBS; Pre-Supervisory Training program; Bi-Lingual/Bi-Cultural Program for employees to improve their oral English skills; and a Human Relations Training Program. Internal monitoring committees and a Community Relations Committee will be established to oversee the implementation.

2nd MFP CONVENTION HELD

CHICAGO - The Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP) held its second annual convention here at the Ascot Motel last October 19, 1974. The meeting was attended by 5 MFP delegations as well as many observers from other Filipino and American anti-martial law organizations such as KDP and FFP.

The one-day session resulted in several resolutions which denounced the loss of independence of the Philippine judiciary, deplored the use of the educational system to "brainwash the youth," and declared the present Marcos constitution invalid and unratified by the people. The body also expressed concern for the plight of the Christian and Muslim refugees dislocated by the bombing of their homes by the Philippine army during the fighting in the south.

Other MFP resolutions sought to finance the establishment of a Radio Free Philippines and intensify drives aimed at the US government to stop all its military assistance to the present dictatorship.

The issue given most attention was MFP's announcement of possible UN investigation of the Philippines. According to Raul Manglapus, MFP national president, 5 countries have offered to sponsor the inquiry. Manglapus, however, declined to name the countries, pending, he said, the filing of the inquiry petition before the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Los Angeles Far West Convention

Political and Affirmative Action
 Art, Culture and Media
 Funding and Grantsmanship
 Filipino Identity and Awareness

Though the Far West Convention was held during the summer, this has been the first opportunity for the AK to report on this major event in the progressive Filipino Movement. The previous AK was a special 12-page issue, published September 22, 1974, and summarizes two years of martial law in the Philippines. The following is a short article on the Convention's main activities and brief summaries of the issues discussed in the FWC workshops and the resolutions put forward from them. As the main work of the Convention were in these workshops, the AK editorial board felt it important to include this report and popularize the resolutions from them.

In an intensive 3-day session, many experiences from different communities were pooled together and through collective struggle and discussion, important lessons for our future movement were gained. Because of the value of these workshop discussions and resolutions, we have reported on each. However, due to space limitations, we can only publish two out of the fourteen workshop reports. The remainder will be published in the next issue, along with general comments on some problems that came up in the Convention (i.e., lack of time to discuss resolutions, unclarity in floor discussion and voting procedures), and a progress report on the planning for the 1975 San Francisco Bay Area FWC. — Editor.

LOS ANGELES — On August 30, 31 and September 1, about 800 Filipinos representing almost all major Filipino communities on the West Coast, gathered at the 4th annual Filipino People's Far West Convention held at the University of California, Los Angeles. The 3-day event brought people together to exchange experiences, and discuss issues and root causes of the problems facing Filipinos today.

In this year's convention, **SULONG**, meaning onward, was the theme chosen. "Onward because it is time for the Filipino community to progress, and seek its rights in all phases of life in America."

The keynote speaker was Melinda Paras, KDP National Executive Board member. Addressing the convention at the opening session, she pointed out that our rich revolutionary tradition and history in the Philippines and the important struggles of the workers, elderly, youth and students of Filipino communities in the U.S. are fine experiences to draw from in mapping the course of our future. She emphasized the need to rely on the energy, unity, and militance of our own people to fight for our immediate demands and for the long-range solutions to our people's problems. Paras further stated, "Those who are genuinely interested in fighting against these injustices must take to heart the slogan **SERVE THE PEOPLE** and make this the direction of the future of our community's struggles. In this way we can truly put into action the theme of the L.A. Far West Convention, **SULONG!**"



Delegates in one of the workshop sessions.

Emphasis in Workshops

Major emphasis of the convention was placed in the workshops which covered a wide variety of experiences and addressed different sectors of the Filipino community. In the workshops, everyone was encouraged to participate, individuals, groups and organizations. The fourteen workshops offered were:

- Education and Student Organizing
- Employment and Labor Organizing
- Perspectives on the "New Society"
- Immigration
- Youth and Family
- Unity in the Community
- Sexism
- Religion
- Elderly
- Military

EDUCATION AND STUDENT ORGANIZING

This workshop was composed of Filipino high school and college students, teachers from elementary to college levels and education resource people who work in their school district around Filipino/Ethnic Studies programs. In this workshop, a broad range of education-related issues were discussed, particularly bilingual/bicultural education and student problems, i.e., high drop-out rates, lack of Filipino counselors and need for student organizing.

On the question of the U.S. educational system, the workshop participants agreed that the present system is not designed to serve working people, especially minorities in this country. This point was clearly made by citing the use of racist textbooks that distort or exclude working class and minority history and culture. For Filipinos, education has been used as a tool to cut us off from our rich and militant Philippine history and true experiences in America. Education used in this way has misled, confused and kept Filipino people from realizing ourselves and determining which direction to take. Also, the poor, rundown and ill-equipped condition of the schools most Filipinos attend was given as an example of the low priority that minority people have in this society.

Based off this general discussion, the workshop united around:

- (1) the educational system, stemming from the overall social system, is designed to serve that system which is controlled by Big Business and not by the people; it is also a racist system;
- (2) Filipino student organizations should implement, maintain and improve progressive Filipino studies and other ethnic studies programs and support these struggles on other college campuses;
- (3) Students must take on the needs of the community or the campus, e.g., fight for financial aid, EOP admissions, combat tracking system, etc.
- (4) Those involved in Filipino studies and activities should maintain closer communication and share their resources.

Resolution 1: Filipino bilingual/bicultural education is needed, especially with the increasing number of Filipino immigrants. However, there has been very little sharing of information and coordination in this area. Therefore, a Task Force should be created to draw up a resource list of

reliable and trustworthy persons who can help in this area; draw up guidelines on how to initiate and implement these programs; and centralize and distribute curriculum materials needed to develop Filipino Studies. This Task Force should include youth, students and teachers and alternative educational programs should be considered along with the formal school system as red-tape and rigidity should be expected in response to our efforts.

Resolution 2: While the experiences of Filipino youths in their HS years are very important in deciding the direction of their life, many HS students at the FWC and Educational workshop did not find enough attention given to this. Next year, there should be 4 workshops on elementary, Jr. HS, HS and college with HS students included as resource people and parents encouraged to participate.

Resolution 3: Large numbers of Filipino students are dropping out due to irrelevant educational programs and lack of teachers and counselors sensitive to their needs, both personally and academically. Delegates from the FWC should return to their communities, investigate the situation, and where bad conditions exist, put forward demands for Filipino counselors and tutors, hire students to carry out much of these responsibilities themselves, and ask Filipino teachers to relate more to the local community needs and issues.

While these are much needed reforms that should be implemented, Filipino HS students should also be encouraged to form their own youth organizations, to be self-reliant in organizing to meet their needs and put forward these demands to their school authorities.

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR ORGANIZING

The workshop discussed the problems of poor working conditions and unfair hiring and promotional practices faced by Filipino workers. Examples of these problems were drawn from the workshop participants themselves, whose experiences attested to the racial discrimination against Filipinos in the agricultural fields, canneries, clerical work and medical field. From the first immigrants brought to the U.S., Filipinos have been exploited as cheap labor and discriminated against, given menial work and

On the last day, all the workshops finalized their discussions, and then according to majority opinion, formed resolutions that were presented that afternoon to the general body in a Plenary Session. All the resolutions were very progressive in character and were accepted by the body and now serve as guidelines for our work in these areas.

Creative Cultural Presentations Given

Many groups and individuals also contributed to the artistic and cultural aspect of the Convention. On Saturday, PYDC, an Oakland youth organization, performed a skit about Andres Bonifacio. That evening, in a major cultural presentation, performances were staged by participating several delegations as well as guest artists, Gilopez Kabayao, violinist, and the Los Angeles Philippine Chorale Ensemble. Theater and dance, traditional and interpretative, were also performed with the Luzviminda Dance Troupe of Stockton drawing enthusiastic applause for their folk dance performance.

Earlier in the evening, a half-hour educational skit was performed by the Seattle KDP chapter which portrayed the three year struggle of the residents and supporters of the International District against the construction of the Dome Stadium.

In another KDP presentation the next day, songs of struggle from the Philippines and the U.S. were performed with many people singing along with the words on the KDP songsheet

Gauge of the Movement

As in past Conventions, the L.A. Far West Convention was an important tool to gauge the growth and development of the progressive Filipino Movement on the West Coast. Based off the overwhelmingly progressive character of the workshop discussions and resolutions, it is clear that our struggle has advanced. After six to seven years of struggle, the Filipino movement is more united and stronger in the fight for the interests of the entire Filipino people, both here in the U.S. and in the Philippines. ●

(Remaining workshop reports will be published in the next issue. — Editor)

therefore, forced to live under substandard conditions. Racial stereotypes have cast Filipinos as suitable for service, domestic or manual labor.

Another aspect of discrimination has been commonly experienced by recent Filipino immigrants who apply for jobs in areas they have had previous training, i.e., lawyers, teachers, nurses, etc., but are rejected for lack of professional training by U.S. standards. In the meantime, many obtain work, but even then, are prevented from advancing to better positions, though they are qualified.

A case in point was UPEE and Emma Salazar's case against California Blue Shield (see page 9). Also discussed were the employment discrimination suits of the Alaska Cannery Workers (ACWA) against the Alaska fishing industry for job discrimination and providing segregated, sub-standard living conditions. A large segment of Asians, particularly Filipinos, work in these canneries.

Also much discussion was interwoven about Filipino workers' problems and the general problems of working people in the U.S.; they face inflation, cutbacks, rising unemployment while vast wealth continues to accumulate into the hands of a few American giant corporations.

Resolutions: Several resolutions were put forward: (1) to support the workers actions and others of this nature (i.e., UPEE, ACWA, and Filipino Voters League, which is fighting to gain a Filipino category in government agency and department statistical tabulations of minority people); (2) to cut-off U.S. military aid to the Marcos regime which oppresses workers in our homeland, and as this U.S. aid money comes from taxes squeezed from U.S. working people; (3) to call on the U.S. government to roll back prices to the 1971 level and implement programs to alleviate many social problems that come from this economic crisis; (4) to make efforts in our communities to organize the unorganized; (5) actively encourage Filipinos to join unions; (6) to encourage Filipinos to assert rank-and-file leadership within these labor groups; (7) that the farmworkers be allowed secret ballot elections; and (8) to unite Filipinos with the broader section of the American working class, who together with all other oppressed peoples, can militantly struggle against the system that places profit above the people. ●

Tenants Fight Eviction



SAN FRANCISCO - 300 supporters demonstrated against the I.H. eviction move.

SAN FRANCISCO—On October 24, 1974, five days after a 30-day eviction notice had expired, tenants of the International Hotel and their supporters demonstrated to stop the eviction move. About 300 persons marched through Chinatown to the downtown penthouse office of the hotel owners, the Four Seas Investment Corporation.

While the picketers outside chanted, "We Won't Move," two members of the International Hotel Tenants' Association (IHTA) went to the office and presented the group's demands that 1) the eviction be lifted; 2) all building code violations be remedied; and 3) the owners negotiate with the IHTA and sign a fair, long-term lease with an option to buy.

EVICION INSTEAD OF REHABILITATION
Last July, the owner was given a Superior Court order to refurbish the 68-year old building and bring it up to the City's building codes. Instead, eviction notices were served to the tenants on July 24 on the contention that rehabilitation work could not be done with people living there.

However, the tenants do not believe that the Four Seas is being completely sincere, and just wants them out of the building. The Four Seas has consistently refused to negotiate with the tenants, or even inform them of plans for the building. Most recently, the owners even admitted that they let expire the court deadline for obtaining permits to work on the structure.

CITY POLITICS AND BIG BUSINESS

The IHTA has revealed that the City has also not lived up to its responsibilities, playing a conspicuously passive role. According to the court order, if Four Seas does not act on refurbishing the hotel, the City becomes responsible. The City is then empowered to move on the situation and can forward the cost to the owner. However, under the guise of being "neutral," the City has done nothing, thereby serving the interests of Four Seas.

On the same day as the demonstration, a suit was filed against Four Seas on behalf of almost 100 tenants. The suit, prepared by volunteers from the S.F. Lawyers Committee for Urban Affairs, seeks an injunction against the eviction. Its basis rests on a Supreme Court decision that landlords must keep their property up to standard codes. It requests that the tenants of the Hotel receive: 1) \$200,000 in damages for "mental suffering" caused by the eviction notices; 2) \$50.00 a day for each tenant until the notices are withdrawn; and 3) \$500,000 in punitive damages.

FIGHTING SINCE 1969

This is not the first time the tenants have organized to fight eviction and expose these injustices to the broader community. Located in Chinatown-Manilatown, the International Hotel is one of the few remaining low-cost hotels in the area. For years, it has provided low-income housing for hundreds of people. It is now home for many elderly Filipino and Chinese men who are retired and live on very small pensions. In the last few years, young people and some families have also settled

their, and other races and nationalities. As well, the Hotel houses some commercial spaces and offices for community organizations. These groups provide food supplement and education, art, cultural and language programs for the community.

But the Hotel is also located on choice downtown property on one of the few remaining sections which has not been usurped by the neighboring Financial District. Thus, when the tenants received their first eviction notices in 1969 from the Milton Meyer Co., it was because the owner wanted to demolish the Hotel and build a more profitable parking lot.

Facing the loss of the only housing they could afford, the tenants, along with the United Filipino Association (UFA), began a campaign to save the Hotel from the clutches of Big Business (The Milton Meyer Co. owns millions of dollars of city property). With supportive actions from students and community groups, the IH struggle gained city-wide attention and sympathy, forcing the owners to reconsider.

Walter Shorenstein, president of Milton Meyer, then agreed to sign a lease, but a fire "mysteriously" erupted in the hotel the day before the lease was signed. Three Filipino men were killed in the blaze and over forty rooms were destroyed.

This gave the City reason to condemn the old building and order Shorenstein to repair damages or the building would be demolished (at no cost to the owner).

When Shorenstein failed to move on reconstruction, the tenants and hundreds of supporters staged demonstrations against him and Mayor Joseph Alioto, who favored the demolition. A lease was finally won, but it overwhelmingly favored the owner: the tenants and the UFA faced increased rent, from \$13,000 per year to \$40,000; payment of \$26,000 a year in property taxes and the costs for reconstruction. Nor did the tenants receive anything from the insurance settlement Shorenstein collected for fire damages.

When this lease expired in July, 1972, negotiations began again with Shorenstein. However, these were interrupted when it was announced that an offer had been made to buy the Hotel. Finally, after months of silence, the building was sold to the Hong Kong based Four Seas, in December, 1973.

STRUGGLE STILL CONTINUES

The immediate response of the tenants and their supporters to the eviction threat attests to the militant history of the International Hotel. Renewed activity at the building—painting, furniture refurbishing, the opening of a new service center and fundraisers—are concrete examples of the determination of the Hotel's tenants and other supporters to fight eviction and maintain low income housing for the people. It remains as an example of the valiant struggle of poor and working class people in this country fighting against the callous self-interest of Big Business.

America In Turmoil

OCT. 27, PUERTO RICAN CALL FOR INDEPENDENCE

On Oct. 27, nationwide rallies were held here calling for the independence of Puerto Rico from US colonialism. Sponsored by the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee, militant rallies occurred in New York, Oakland, and Los Angeles.

In New York, a crowd of 16,000 gathered and participated in the rally. Speakers from different organizations and many nationalities gave solidarity messages. Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), was the feature speaker.

In his speech, Bras praised the solidarity of the gathered supporters on the issues of independence and self-determination. He went further to denounce the imperialist and colonialist plunder of Third World countries, and in particular Puerto Rico. "In Puerto Rico all forms of exploitation prevails, from primitive traffic in slave... to its modern version... the massive flow of migrant workers." 40% or 2 million of Puerto Rico's population now live in the US.

That same day more than 1000 people attended the rally in Oakland, and in Los Angeles about 500 participated in a march. In both cities the understanding that "struggle would be necessary to bring independence and socialism to Puerto Rico" was widely supported.

CHARGES DISMISSED AGAINST MEANS AND BANKS

ST. PAUL, MINN - Citing flagrant government misconduct, obstructing justice, conspiracy, harassment and bribery, US Federal Judge Fred Nichols dismissed all the charges against Russell Means and Dennis Banks. They are leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and were charged with burglary, larceny, assault and conspiracy stemming from AIM's 71 day occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota last February, 1973.

Government misconduct was exposed many times in the trial and the FBI was cited as the main violator. Justice Dept. memos, produced by the defense, exposed the FBI for setting up illegal wiretaps into Wounded Knee and afterwards organizing a campaign of harassment against Means, Banks and others involved in the occupation. Additional evidence also revealed that the FBI conducted illegal activities in preparation and during the trial to try and secure a conviction.

After Judge Nichols dismissed the charges, the jury hearing the case said, "In our view a government that cannot, in an eight-month trial, present enough evidence... to secure a conviction on any count, should for moral and ethical reasons, drop the charges against them (Means and Banks), the other Indian people and their supporters."

However, AIM and its leaders still face a long string of expensive, time-consuming trials that will probably keep them tied up for years in court. 2 more trials are scheduled for the many others who participated in the occupation of Wounded Knee.

MINERS STRIKE FOR SAFETY

120,000 miners are striking for better safety measures in a labor struggle that has stopped the mining in 25 states that produces 95% of the coal used in the U.S. Negotiations halted November 12 between the United Mine Workers (UMW) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) because the latter refused to deal seriously with the safety measures proposed.

Safety measures are so poor and working conditions so dangerous in the mines that 100 workers have died in accidents in the past year alone. Said Arnold Miller, UMW president, "While we sat and talked these past nine weeks, 39 coal miners were killed in the mines. A man died every day we met."

Therefore, UMW is demanding safety measures under which an individual miner can refuse to work and the union safety committee can shut down a mine in an imminent danger situation. Presently, miners must work at unsafe jobs until formal recommendation from the safety committee is made to management and approved.

Another safety-related demand is the right to strike over local grievances. Disputes must be submitted now to arbitration, but because of the long delay, especially over safety matters, miners have staged wildcat strikes. But, court orders and heavy fines are then placed on the local. Also, the 50% wage increase for the next three years, with cost-of-living-allowances has been met by BCOA by only 40%.

Thieu's Secret Strategy

Not since the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement two years ago, has Saigon's president Thieu faced as intense a political crisis as he is today. Religious leaders, journalist, students, and opposition politicians in S. Vietnam are staging massive protests demanding his resignation. The sentiments of Anti-Thieu forces are such that "everyone realizes that so long as Thieu remains in power, there will be war, repression, terror, exploitation, corruption."

Two months ago on September 28, Saigon newspapers released details of Thieu's secret strategy for repression called "Plan Comet." "Plan Comet" personally authorized this year by Thieu on (ironically) September 22, calls for the immediate declaration of martial law and outlines the systematic suppression and elimination of all his opposition. The document makes specific reference to the Philippines and its 6-pt. plan shockingly repeats the very same steps in which martial law was implemented in the Philippines.

The following article is reprinted from the INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN, a biweekly publication published by Internews. INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN is compiled from radio teletypes, US and Foreign press reports and independent investigation and research done by the Internews staff. - Editor

Opposition leaders in Saigon charged last month that the Thieu regime has drawn up a secret plan, called "Comet," to crush the growing anti-Thieu movement in South Vietnam.

The document outlines a six-point "General Plan of Action":

- Immediately declare martial law.
- Temporarily paralyze all the activities of elected officials.
- Liquidate the entire opposition.
- Put high school and college students under surveillance.
- Isolate and divide the opposition organizations.
- Deal with the problem of international opinion.

Plan Comet begins with a declaration of martial law. The document notes the need to "review and apply the experience of Korea and the Philippines."

"On the basis of martial law," the plan continues, "limit the normal legislative activities of elected officials... Limit the opposition to the maximum: if necessary, use violence and arrests."

Part 3 of the plan calls for the "liquidation of the entire opposition." On a specified date N, immediate arrests are to be carried out in Saigon and neighboring Gia Kinh and Bien Hoa. In the provinces, police are ordered to arrest the "most dangerous individuals" on date N, and follow up with the arrest of others.

Saigon Field Combat Police are given the task of setting up special internment camps for the detainees "far from population centers, yet in completely secure areas." The special police are to classify the opposition and to "coordinate with Field Combat Police to transfer each category to separate camps."

Part 4 of Plan Comet calls for "surveillance of high school and college students." The document mentions pressuring parents and relatives of activist students, and infiltrating agents into student ranks to provoke violence-all with the aim of destroying the student movement.

... Plan Comet predicts an "initial outburst of anger" internationally, but says that "if we act quickly and efficiently, the international consequences can be minimized." "This is providing," the document adds, "that we can successfully cut off all sources of information available to the foreign press."

The document includes the names of nine U.S. embassy personnel who appear to have been consulted during the formulation of Plan Comet...

... The most striking features of Plan Comet-such as the declaration of martial law and the setting up of detention camps - have not been implemented. However, recent incidents conform to the crackdown plan, and raise questions as to whether aspects of Plan Comet might not already be in effect. On

October 23, the NEW YORK TIMES reported the quiet arrest of 14 student leaders in Saigon. The paper called the arrests "the first indication that the police had suspended their hands-off policy since protest began to gather momentum..."



Demonstration in downtown Saigon.

Steps have also been taken against some members of the foreign press. On October 10, CBS correspondent Haney Howell was beaten up by secret police during a demonstration. And several leading correspondents have recently been refused visas, including Jean-Claude Pomonti and Patrice de Beer of LE MONDE and Sidney Schanberg of the NEW YORK TIMES. (Mr. Schanberg is also a correspondent on the Philippines-ED)

A memo dated September 16, from the National Police Headquarters in Saigon called for "200 copies 4x6 ID photos" of 55 opposition leaders, including Senator Vu Van Mau, General Duong Van (Big) Minh, and Third Force leader Mme. Ngo Ba Than (neutralist).

... The role of the U.S. in all of this appears to be complex. If Plan Comet is genuine, then high-level personnel in the U.S. embassy are deeply involved in efforts to crush Thieu's opposition. At the same time, there are indications that the U.S. is opening contacts with anti-Thieu forces-perhaps the conservative Catholics who now make up the core of the anti-corruption movement. This group might be expected to provide a source of new pro-U.S. leadership, should Thieu's departure from office become unavoidable.

On September 26, the Saigon daily CONG LUAN reported that CIA director William Colby had arrived in Saigon... The Saigon press also carried reports in late September that Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. ambassador to Saigon was in Saigon. Vietnam expert David Marr of the Indochina Resource Center reports that General Lansdale has been confirmed as traveling to Saigon in recent months. Lansdale was the architect of early U.S. covert operation in Vietnam and has long-cultivated ties to the moderate opposition. (Lansdale was also the "operative" assigned to the Philippines from 1953-56 to groom and build-up Magsaysay as the "man of the masses" and "savior of democracy."-ED)

The U.S. State Department and Saigon administration denies the validity of the document. However, Indochina Resource Center experts on Saigon politics, say they think it is authentic. The Center calls it "one of the most politically explosive documents the IRC has ever released, for its is both a brutal commentary on the degree to which Thieu repudiates the Paris Agreement and an unbelievably explicit documentation of U.S. participation in the planning of what promises to be nothing short of a reign of terror."

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World in Focus

MASSIVE STERILIZATION OF PUERTO RICAN WOMEN

In the past 34 years, Puerto Rican women have been subjected to mass sterilization campaigns and 200,000 women of child bearing age are now permanently sterilized. This accounts for one-third of the women and is the highest rate of sterilization in the world. These facts were revealed to the United Nations Decolonization Committee by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party leader Juan Mari Bras, and Puerto Rican Independence party leader Ruben Berrios.

The latest version of the plan entitled: "Opportunities for Employment, Education and Training," prepared by 3 cabinet members of Gov. Colon and the former president of Puerto Rico University, outlines an increase of the sterilization program. Under this plan, sterilization would reduce the islands projected 1985 population of 3.3 million to 2.2 million.

An underlying reason for the mass sterilization is to keep the proportion of the islands population equivalent to the economy of Puerto Rico. Trans-national corporations, particularly US, plan to change the light industry and agriculture to mining and refining petroleum-chemical centers. This type of industry requires less labor sources than are presently being used.

Various Puerto Rican independence organizations, such as the PSP, have called the sterilization programs as "genocide against the Puerto Rican people."

S. KOREANS INCREASE ANTI-PAK PROTESTS

SEOUL, S. KOREA - The reactionary regime of Pak Jung Hi has been violently shaken by militant demonstrations in the past 3 months. Thousands of workers, students and clergy have denounced the dictatorial regime and demanded the restoration of democracy, the revision of the present constitution, and the release of political prisoners.

The demonstrations mounted in wake of Pak's rescinding two repressive measures which prohibited criticism of his regime and outlawed the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students. Better known as the Jan 8 and April 3 decrees, these measures allowed Pak to arrest many South Korean patriots who criticized his government.

Because of mounting international opinions, Pak faced the possibilities of cutbacks in U.S. military aid, loss of support for admission into the United Nations, and the loss of foreign capital investments. With all these considerations, Pak was forced to lift some of his repressive measures.

Although the measures have been lifted, there still remains 200 persons in prison previously convicted under the measures. In addition, there are eight persons who received death sentences for protesting Pak's regime.

MOZAMBIQUE DECLARES INDEPENDENCE - ISOLATION OF APARTHEID REGIMES GROWS

A great victory against Portuguese colonialism has been won recently with the establishment of a provisional revolutionary coalition government, headed by Joaquin Chissano of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO). It was declared on September 20, 1974. This is a direct result of 13 years of guerrilla warfare between the Mozambican people, lead by FRELIMO, and their former colonial master, Portugal. The provisional government is responsible in preparing Mozambique for full independence on June 25, 1975.

Accordingly, FRELIMO president Samora Machel said, "the new government would begin dismantling the colonial government built under five centuries of Portuguese domination and exploitation." But Machel stressed more "work and sacrifice" is required to build-up the country on new foundations.

In addition, Mozambique's victorious declaration of independence poses a strong threat to the white racist apartheid regimes in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and South Africa. The railway and seaport privileges once enjoyed by these countries are expected to be denied them by the provisional government.

Last October 30 there was a major move in the UN to expel South Africa because its apartheid policy. However, this was vetoed in the Security Council by the U.S., Britain and France.

Despite this, there is a clear anti-apartheid trend growing within the international community. Recognizing this, the white minority regimes have recently visited Washington, D.C. seeking more military aid from the U.S. This action, many speculate, indicates a move to stronger militarization in face of its growing political isolation.