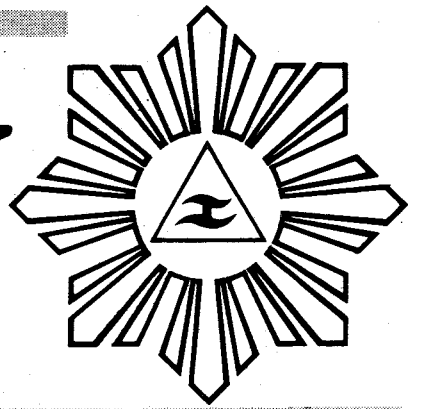


Ang KATIPUNAN

Vol. IV, No. 10 June 1-15, 1977

25¢

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



EMINENT DOMAIN BLOCKED

JUDGE RULES AGAINST I-HOTEL TENANTS



Enthusiastic crowd (left) listens to speakers at International Hotel demonstration at San Francisco's City Hall. Felix Ayson (right) delivers stirring speech in support of his and other tenants right to eminent domain. The courts attempt to strike down eminent domain, reinforced the lesson that the tenants cannot rely on passivity and empty promises but must build mass support and determination to win. [R. Tolentino photo]

By JEANETTE LAZAM
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — Upholding the "inviolable right of private property" over public need, Superior Court Judge Charles S. Peery ruled in favor of the Four Seas Corp., supporting its demand to do as it wishes with its property on 848 Kearny St., on which the International Hotel stands.

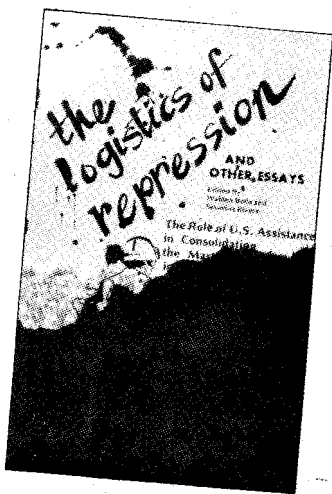
In a letter of intent received by the Housing Authority and Four Seas lawyers on May 27, 1977, Judge Peery explained his decision to overturn the use of eminent domain to purchase the International Hotel which would have provided public low-cost housing for its tenants.

In making his decision, Judge Peery claimed that the Housing Authority had "exceeded their authority" and called their attempt to condemn property and then sell it

(continued on page 8)

GRASSROOTS EFFORTS PAYS OFF Two Congressional Victories for AMLC

The Logistics of Repression was used by the FFP/AMLC in the lobbying work in Congress. The 160-page study is a unique collection of essays on various aspects of U.S.-R.P. relations. It documents the volume, different types and various functions of U.S. assistance in propping up the martial law regime in the Philippines.



PRESS RELEASE
By the Congress Education Project

Two major legislative victories were scored by the anti-martial law movement on Monday, May 23. In the morning, the Subcommittee on Appropriations approved by voice vote the reduction of military assistance to the Philippines by about 17 per cent from the Fiscal Year 1978 figure proposed by the Carter administration. In the evening, the full house approved a resolution introduced by Rep. Berkley Bedell (Dem.-Iowa) to cut off all assistance to the Marcos government in Fiscal Year 1979 if the human rights situation did not improve in the coming year.

The successful motions were a product of intense lobbying and grassroots efforts by the Congress Education Project (CEP) of the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) and the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (AMLC).

"The collective efforts of the last four years are beginning to bear fruit," asserted an elated Severina Rivera, director of CEP. According to Rene Cruz, coordinator of the AMLC: "The Marcos government has suffered two severe blows. This would not have been possible without the force of popular pressure." Cruz was referring to the local efforts mounted by anti-martial law alliances in Los Angeles and New York to persuade Rep. Yvonne Burke (Dem.-Ca.) and Rep. Edward Koch (Dem.-N.Y.), as well as other members of the Foreign Operations subcommittee, to sponsor or vote for the resolution.

Rep. Burke, who eventually sponsored the Philippine amendment, asked for military aid cutbacks of the following magnitudes: Military Assistance Program (MAP) — from Carter's request of \$19.6 million to \$16 million; Foreign Military Sales (FMS) — from \$20 million to \$17 million; and Military Training Funds, from \$800 thousand to \$600 thousand. The motion was seconded by the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Clarence Long (Dem.-Md.), who took a special interest in the Philippines

(continued on page 2)

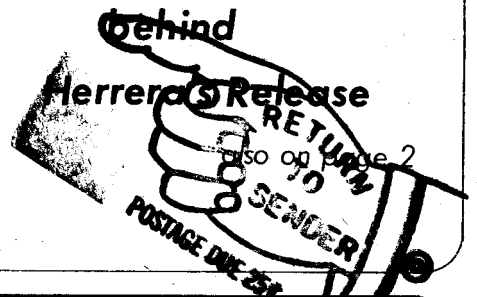
Tortured Community Leader Faces Subversion Charges



Ms. Trinidad Herrera

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Commentary on
Carter's Motives



Hawaii Ethnic Studies Wins Victory

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Mystery Deepens in Narciso-Perez Case

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Militant May Day Sparks Repression Drive

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Massive Anti-Alien Drive Pending

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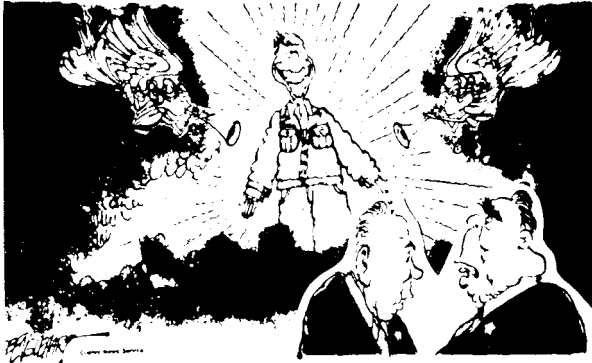
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BEHIND HERRERA'S RELEASE

Carter's Human Rights Policy— More Rhetoric Than Substance



"Uh, Oh . . . Here comes another human rights lecture!"

By MA FLOR SEPULVEDA

The Carter administration's intervention in the arrest and torture of civil rights leader Trinidad Herrera has been interpreted and lauded by certain quarters as proof of Carter's absolute commitment to "human rights." This uncritical appraisal of the Carter deliverance has diverted attention from the proper parties to whom the credit should go: The United Council of Churches and the Anti-Martial Law Alliance which put strong pressure on the State Department and Congress to act on the case. Public ignorance of these groups behind-the-scenes campaign has only served to focus attention on the State Department's 11th hour "deep concern" and "high-level" protest over the torture reports.

Even if the Carter Administration deserves some thanks for "heeding the noise," it is simplistic to attribute its intentions to goodwill. On the contrary, the Carter Administration demanded Herrera's immediate release to contain the controversy sparked by her arrest and torture among members of the U.S. legislature. Through this swift response, the Carter administration hoped to curtail the Herrera case from snowballing into a majority vote against further U.S. military and economic assistance to the Marcos dictatorship. One wonders if the State Department would have acted so swiftly if congressional hearings on U.S. aid cut-offs to repressive regimes and Mrs. Herrera's arrest were not timed too closely.

It is in this sense, that the Carter Administration's "deep concern" over Herrera's torture is hypocritical. Within his first six months in office, Carter's policy regarding the Marcos dictatorship has become increasingly clear. In its first budget proposal for foreign aid appropriations, Carter has advocated a \$40 million aid package to the Marcos regime, approximately the same figure proposed by his campaign rival, ex-Pres. Ford. This proposed appropriation leaves no doubt as to the Carter Administration's unequivocal stance regarding continued support for the Marcos dictatorship. The obvious implication of such a stance is that Carter agrees to prop up a regime whose entire premise is based on the violation of human rights. Certainly, Carter is not ignorant of the fact that U.S. aid to the Marcos dictatorship provides it with the monies, technology, and weapons to abet repression.

Why has Carter's "human rights" policy spared Marcos and overlooked the violations committed against Philippine political prisoners? Is the Philippines the exception to the rule?

CARTER OBSTRUCTS HUMAN RIGHTS LEGISLATION

In recent weeks, the Carter administration has softened its stance towards the human rights issue and has even gone so far as campaigning against legislation that would make its heretofore rhetorical concern for human rights, a reality. While Carter was once more proclaiming his "unwavering commitment" to human rights before a London audience, his aides busied themselves with the defeat of the Badillo-Harkin Amendment in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Badillo-Harkin Amendment to the 1977 Foreign Assistance Act requires U.S. representatives to multilateral funding agencies such as the World Bank and Inter-American Fund, to vote against economic assistance to gross and consistent violators of human rights. This legislation which would have shut-off all avenues of assistance to Marcos and other dictators of his stripe, vigorously opposed by Carter aides as "inflexible," "counter-productive," and as a "negative approach."

Reliable sources further reveal that the administration is gearing up for a battle to defeat Rep. Yvonne Burke's proposal to reduce by 17 per cent Carter's proposed \$40 million aid package to Marcos for FY 1978. What could be more glaring examples of hypocrisy and double talk! Not content with dampening attempts to link human rights to foreign aid reductions, the administration is discouraging public demand that Carter implement his pre-election promise of "promoting global standards of human rights." State Department Human Rights Coordinator Patricia Derian recently said that public denunciation of human rights violations should be muted because they are "negative approaches." One wonders what the Carter administration considers as the "positive approach" to the human rights issue since it has opposed every other viable approach known.

RHETORICAL SMOKESCREEN

Despite this record, the Carter administration contin-

ues to flaunt its moralistic pretensions and repeatedly denies any change in policy. Carter has dodged criticisms that he has reneged on his pre-election promises by asserting that "he reserves the right to speak up or remain silent on human rights violations." He is now defending his "silence" by stressing "caution," "cooperations" and diplomatic restraints in discussions of human rights violations. Since these excuses boil down to inaction, what then remains of Mr. Carter's much touted human rights policy? Secretary of State Vance provides a straightforward answer: "The United States will not reduce aid to strategically placed allies whatever their violations of human rights." Simply stated, Mr. Carter's moralism does not apply to U.S. supported right-wing dictatorships and future statements about "inhumanity" will be carefully balanced against U.S. interests. Carter's attacks on the Soviet Union is a clear example of this. Since the U.S. has no responsibility over the treatment of Soviet dissidents, the Soviet Union is a convenient target for Carter's human rights homilies.

This glaring contradiction in Carter's avowed "belief in human rights," has been carefully hidden behind a smokescreen of rhetoric, symbolic (though minimal) aid cut-offs to several countries; and occasional denunciations of torture reports that are either too gross or too well-publicized to be overlooked. Luckily for Mrs. Herrera, she met the last criteria which is not the case for thousands of Philippine political prisoners who do not have the advantage of international connections.

REAL POLICY — ACCEPTANCE OF TORTURE

In Carter's decision to maintain aid to the Marcos dictatorship, he has chosen to ignore the plight of those prisoners given equal or worse treatment than that meted Mrs. Herrera. He has apparently fallen for the dictatorship's deceptions, echoed by the State Department, that "torture is not an explicit policy but a mere aberration of a basically humane stance towards detainees." To refresh Carter's memory, there are thousands of "languishing" examples to dispute Marcos' brazen lies. A recent study made on the general prison situation reveals that 48 percent of all detainees (including those released) have been tortured. If this 48 per cent torture rate is not reflective of a policy as the State Department contends, then it must simply be a favorite hobby of the dictatorship! From his actions, Carter seems to agree.

Through obstructing viable human rights legislation, Carter has made it evident by now that Marcos has nothing to fear while he remains in the White House. Marcos has to merely clean up his act a little and be discreet in his persecution of prominent persons, to mollify critics in the U.S. legislature. Maybe Carter can help by revising his "global standards of human rights" to "global standards of torture", thereby assisting U.S.-backed repressive regimes in choosing methods of torture that are less "controversial" to the members of Congress and the American people. □

AMLC Victory...

(continued from front page)
after the State Department attempted to block testimony by Rivera and the FFP three weeks ago. At the insistence of Rep. Long, Rivera was able to testify, together with FFP members Bill Goodfellow and Jim Drew.

REGIME CITED FOR TORTURE OF PRISONERS

In arguing her case, Burke cited the recent torture of Trinidad Herrera, head of Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO) by the Philippine military, as well as the case of Alan Jazmines, another political prisoner subjected to degrading and inhumane punishment. She also noted that if the World Bank could postpone its decision on a \$15 million loan to Marcos on account of the Herrera case, "surely the U.S. Congress could go further." Burke rested her case for a cut in military training funds on the fact that these are often utilized for instruction in police interrogation techniques. One of Jazmines' torturers, she pointed out, was a certain Col. Perez, who received training at Johns Hopkins University near Washington.

RESISTED PRESSURE FROM STATE DEPARTMENT

Burke and other members of the Foreign Operations subcommittee, as well as Bedell, reportedly received high-level pressure from the State Department to desist from introducing their bills in order to give President Carter "room to maneuver" in foreign affairs. The administration's actions in this instance were consistent with its policy of opposing any effective human rights controls on U.S. assistance to repressive dictatorships — an approach articulated in the last two months by Sec. of State Cyrus Vance, Asst. Sec. of State Richard Holbrooke, and Pat Derian, Carter's appointee to the State Department's Office on Human Rights. While it was unsuccessful in the case of the Philippines, the State Department was able to block the approval of aid cuts to Argentina introduced that same day on the House floor and the Foreign Operations subcommittee.

The Burke amendment will be taken up in the coming month by the whole House Appropriations Committee. If

TORTURED COMMUNITY LEADER FACES SUBVERSION CHARGE

Trinidad Herrera, president of the Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO) was finally released May 13 after a 48-day ordeal in the hands of the Marcos military. Herrera, a civil rights leader who has consistently championed the cause of Metro Manila's one million slum dwellers, was among several hundred persons arrested by the military late April in a futile attempt to avert a major demonstration on May 1.

Herrera, whose release was secured by mass pressure which resulted in U.S. intervention, told of the tortures she suffered through her lawyer, former Senator Soc Rodrigo. Identifying a Lt. Eduardo Matillano as her torturer, Herrera recounted how massive doses of electric shock was applied on her sexual organs and other sensitive parts of her body.

In a futile attempt to discredit Herrera and defuse the public outrage over her plight, Marcos said the medical examination performed on her tended to refute her charges of torture. This weak lie has been challenged by Soc Rodrigo who said there was eye-witness evidence of marks on her body resulting from shock treatment. Although Marcos has ordered the court-martial of Matillano and two others, he has not guaranteed the unconditional release of Mrs. Herrera. Presently, charges are being filed against her for being the president of ZOTO, an alleged Communist front organization, for using aliases to avoid arrest and for participating in rallies considered illegal by the dictatorship. □

MAY DAY.....

(continued from page 8)

oped the necessary strength to weather military attacks with minimal setbacks. Only a year ago, a major demonstration planned for Jan. 26, the sixth anniversary of the turbulent First Quarter Storm, had to be called off because a series of arrests caught the urban resistance unprepared. In only a year's time the urban resistance has overwhelmed the government's forces, leaving behind the days of fear and passive resistance to martial law. A statement released by the May 1st Committee explains this phenomenon: "We are optimistic that oppression and suppression by force and terror cannot stay for long. Every day is a struggle against both brutal and subtle harassments. Our countrymen are determined to fight for a defend their rights. The resurgence of struggles of the oppressed is but the logical fruit of the increasing fascism of state reaction." □

approved there, it will then face its last hurdle on the House floor. Rivera referred to these coming events as "tough battles." She warned: "The full committee and the floor might be more permeable to Carter's pressure than the subcommittee . . . We need to mobilize nationwide grassroots pressure . . . Supporters must be ready to write their congresspersons at a moment's notice."

MFP President Raul Manglapus — what is he up to?

[AK file photo]



DIVISIVE MOVE BY MFP

During the lobbying work both the FFP and the AMLC deplored what they termed as "puzzling moves" initiated by Raul Manglapus, head of the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP). Manglapus, who has been reluctant to participate in any of the joint FFP-AMLC lobbying to cut off aid, suddenly popped up the very week CEP was seeking to steer the Philippine amendment through Congress. According to reliable sources in congressional offices, Manglapus was approaching congresspeople and sowing intrigue that the FFP was "infiltrated by Maoists" and "supported the New People's Army." Manglapus, according to the same sources, even attempted to convince Rep. John Burton (Dem.-Calif.) to introduce a full cut off of U.S. assistance.

Such a move, according to experienced human rights lobbyists, would surely have lost, given the present mood in Congress and the concerted pressure being exerted by the Carter Administration. Its only effect would have been to sour congressional response to the more moderate and realistic aid cutback proposal advanced by the CEP.

"We don't know what Manglapus is up to," commented one disturbed CEP staff member. "All we know is that he's objectively doing Marcos' work." □



Buod ng mga Balita (Gist of the News)

Price Hike for Basic Commodities

Despite a cable, warning of "untold suffering of consumers," from the Consumers Union of the Philippines, President Ferdinand E. Marcos last week lifted price controls on poultry (chicken and eggs), animal feeds, selected cuts of meat, and plywood. The obvious implication of this latest move allowing commodity prices to rise is the majority of the Filipino people, to whom an egg or a small portion of meat is already a rare treat, may see these items vanish from their menus entirely.

Only last April 22, Marcos granted a price hike for oil and oil products, a significantly larger increase than was requested by the multinational corporations. Immediately, bus and jeepney fares jumped by 30 per cent. Shortly after the price hike, *Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas* (BMP) reported a P.05 increase in the price of vegetables per kilo and a P.50 increase in the price of meat products.

These statistics clash with claims by the Price Stabilization Council that it has instituted "socialized pricing" allegedly to control prices of those commodities consumed by the poor. Not surprisingly, the same decision which lifted price controls further denied the petition of a consumer group to include butter, cheese, biscuits and pineapple juice under "socialized pricing." The reason given was that these items "do not belong to the so-called basket of goods which are basic and essential to consumers, particularly those belonging to the low-income class." In refusing to place these items, which contain needed proteins, vitamins, and carbohydrates, under some form of price control and allowing poultry prices to rise, the martial law administration is removing these "luxury items" from the meagre diet of rice, dried fish, and greens which constitutes the daily fare of the vast majority of the Filipino people. □

R.P.-Japan Trade Talks Flop

Philippine Trade Secretary Vicente Paterno revealed last May 16, that in spite of the much-touted economic negotiations between the Philippines and Japan, the latter still stubbornly refuses to promise that its businessmen will honor long-term contracts with Filipino exporters. This refusal means that Japanese importers may at any time repeat their 1975 cancellation of copper orders which left the Philippines with a surplus of this raw material at a time when the world prices were at an all-time low.



Marcoses and Fukuda during recent trade talks.

The Japanese refusal to abide by the rules of international trade indicates that Marcos' well-publicized summit meeting with Premier Takeo Fukuda in April (AK, Apr. 15-30) was a total flop. Billing himself as a spokesman for all of the ASEAN nations, Marcos made a number of requests for deeper Japanese economic involvement in the region, all of which were politely placed under study by Fukuda. The most essential of his requests, however, was some form of assurance that there would be no repeat of the copper fiasco of 1975.

To Marcos' embarrassment, the foreign press discovered that, in spite of the stated economic thrust of his Japanese visit, the Philippine president also asked Fukuda to commit Japan militarily to the region to protect it from so-called subversion. The Japanese premier politely refused.

Paterno's recent revelations indicate that Marcos emerged from his summit talks with absolutely no concessions from the Japanese. This is a clear reflection of the degree of control Japan, already deeply entrenched in the country's economy, exerts on the Philippines. And as an imperialist power closely cooperating with the United States, Japan calls all the shots in its exploitative relations with Third World countries. □

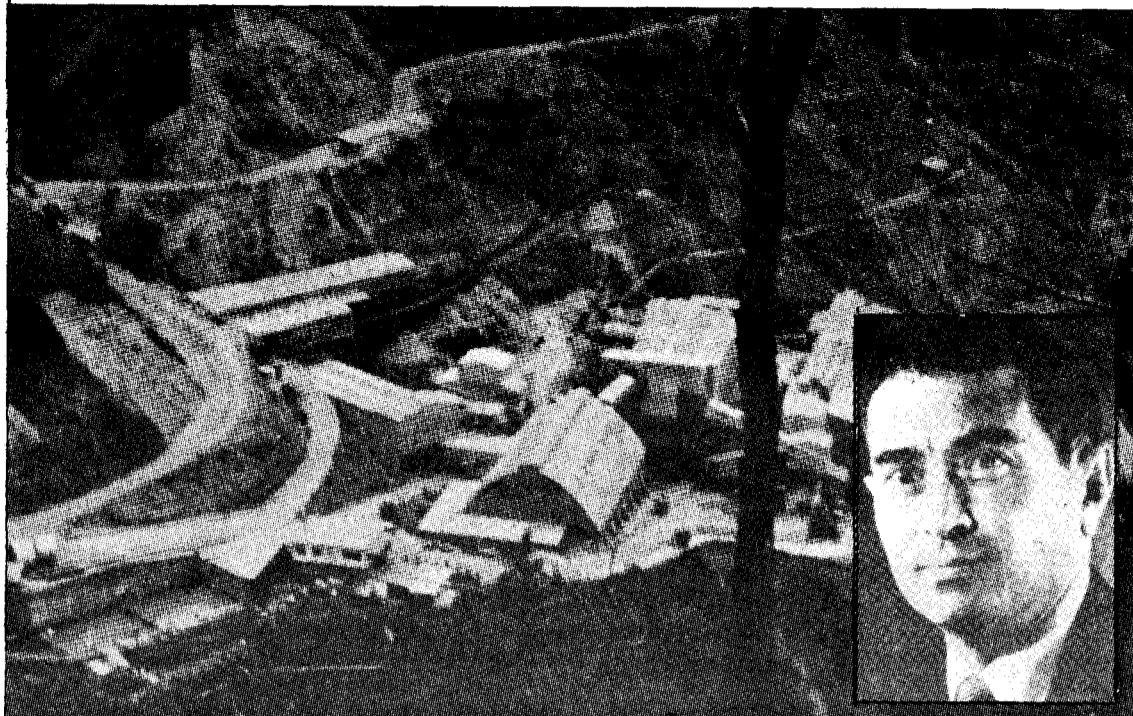
Manila Fires—Cover for Political Arrests

Responding to a rash of fires which has swept over drought-stricken Manila in the last several months, President Ferdinand E. Marcos two weeks ago placed the blame for the problem on "subversives and arsonists who seek to undermine the stability of the community." In an effort to combat the fire danger, which has so far resulted in the loss of millions of pesos worth of property and a number of lives, Marcos ordered a watchlist drawn up of "conducted or suspected subversives or arsonists."

Observers point out that Marcos' arson watchlist, coupled with directions to the police and military to pick up for questioning those on the blacklist, comes at a moment when the government is engaged in a major repression drive against the urban resistance to his regime. The martial law regime has frequently used such supposedly anti-crime drives as camouflage for massive political arrests. A wave of such arrests began late last April, as the regime attempted to thwart the huge and militant May 1st rally organized by the urban resistance. From recent reports the arrests seem to be continuing.

Marcos' tactics with regard to this rash of fires reminds many Manila dwellers of the terrifying series of bombings which swept the capital in 1972. Marcos, blaming the bombings on subversives, proclaimed martial law, supposedly to protect the people of the country against such terrorist activities. The bombings were later learned to have been set off by government agents to provide the dictator with an excuse for his Sept. 22nd proclamation. □

BOUNDLESS RAPACITY Marcos Prepares to Gobble Up PAL



Philippine copper mine: Marinduque Mining is the next major corporation in line for a Marcos takeover. Inset is Benigno Toda, Jr., rival oligarch of Marcos, about to lose his financial empire.

By VICTORIA LUNA

Speculation in Manila these last few weeks has been rife that President Ferdinand E. Marcos is about to take over control of yet another vital sector of the Philippine economy by grabbing Philippine Airlines (PAL), the country's flag carrier and international airline. Marcos, whose family already controls, through dummy companies, huge portions of the energy, mining, construction, and internal transportation sectors, has long had eyes for the juicy money-earner PAL, owned by Benigno Toda, who built up the company under the presidency of Marcos' predecessor Diosdado Macapagal.

Marcos' first move against Toda came during his first term in office (1965-1968), when he established his own airline, Air Manila International (AMI). AMI was a total flop as an international carrier because PAL held all foreign landing rights and there was no way the company could be pressured to surrender them. Sometime after the declaration of martial law, AMI was quietly dissolved.

Because of Toda's association with Marcos' political rival, observers knew that Marcos would eventually go after his sizable holdings. The question was simply when and how.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS

The answers to those questions began to take shape last July when the Civil Aviation Board (CAB) denied PAL a 30 per cent domestic fare increase to compensate for the company's reported heavy losses. Instead, the Commission on Audit (COA) was ordered to look into PAL's account books. A 12.5 per cent fare increase was provisionally granted while the audit was in process.

The audit, given PAL's magnitude and importance, can only have been ordered by the highest authority—meaning Marcos—and represented an attack on Toda and his cohorts. Simultaneously other measures were taken and the corporation found itself besieged from all sides. Marcos ordered the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) to purchase PAL's 2.5 million interest in the newly-remodeled Manila Hotel, relieving Toda of the presidency of the hotel and putting it under complete government ownership. On the same day, he issued Letter of Instruc-

tion No. 417 proclaiming an "Open Skies" policy.

'OPEN SKIES' DEBATE

The "Open Skies" debate was spurred by the disastrous overbuilding of hotels in Manila in 1975 and 1976. Realizing that, with the current number of weekly flights coming into Manila, there was no possible way to keep the hotels even half full, the regime desperately sought ways to bring in more tourists.

A government conventionally allows a foreign flag carrier a certain number of flights into the country per week in exchange for an equal number of flights into the foreign country by its own carrier. Since PAL did not have the facilities or capital to increase its flights to foreign countries, there was no way in which a reciprocal increase could be arranged. The government thus began advocating "Open Skies," which would allow flights to come into Manila without reciprocity and conveniently set the basis for driving PAL into bankruptcy.

Toda predictably opposed the policy which allowed the government to insinuate that he and his business partners were personally opposing the country's tourist expansion and thwarting national development. Marcos was greatly aided in this effort by his media lackeys, particularly Doroy Valencia and Jesus Bigornia.

SHADY DEALS

The last act in the drama of the PAL takeover opened two weeks ago when the COA, reporting its findings, ordered that PAL effect—not the remaining 17.5 per cent of its requested fare increase—but a 5.11 per cent rollback. Sensationalized stories began appearing in Manila newspapers about the shady financial dealings of Toda, who owns between 70 per cent and 90 per cent of six different companies which provide all major services for the airline. All six companies have made tremendous profits at PAL's expense over the last few years, while PAL itself has reported consistent losses.

One of these companies, Alpha Manufacturing Company, to which PAL owes P52,290,435.63, was discovered to be a phantom corporation. Just last week, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) entered the picture, claiming that it was about to cite the company for tax evasion in connection with its Alpha debt.

Phantom corporations are

nothing new to the world of high finance and it is standard operating procedure to use smaller service corporations to siphon profits out of a major company, allowing that big corporation to report losses and thereby justify petitions for favorable government treatment. So Toda's shady deals took no one in Manila's business community by surprise.

PREDICTABLE SCENARIO

If the allegations are proven, which seems likely, this sets the stage for a government takeover and the auctioning of the firm to the highest bidder. The scenario from here on is fairly predictable. The bidder will turn out, as usual, to be a Marcos dummy.

Marcos' approach to the Philippine oligarchy has been consistent if nothing else. His rule is simply, "Either play along with me or don't play at all." He has ruthlessly divested all oligarchs he sees as rivals of their holdings—the most dramatic of these being the Lopez family, whose estimated \$250,000,000 holdings he purchased for \$1,000 while holding a family member in prison for a supposed assassination plot.

NEW DRAMA: ACT I, SCENE 1

As the final scene is played out on the PAL drama, Marcos is using exactly the same ploy to set up a takeover of yet another juicy corporation. The May 15-21 *Manila Journal* carries news that the Board of Investment has been ordered to audit Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corporation (MMIC), allegedly to find out "if the company has properly used its government incentives."

MMIC, a huge and highly profitable copper and nickel mining outfit, is headed by Jesus Cabarrus. Cabarrus, whose son is married to the daughter of Sergio Osmena, Marcos' rival in the last presidential elections of 1969, fits into the same category as Toda. Another rival oligarch, his son was jailed along with those of Eugenio Lopez and Sergio Osmena. This latest audit provides the answer to the question, "Who's next?"

As Marcos continues to gobble up the financial empires of his rivals, he is collecting a greater proportion of the country's wealth in the hands of a single family than ever before in Philippine history. Meanwhile, the pyramid of power in the Philippines grows ever narrower—and ever more vulnerable—top. □

Church Conference Issues Call Cut U.S. Aid to Marcos

The 16th annual meeting of the Northern California Conference of the United Church of Christ (UCC) voted unanimously to approve a position statement "deploring the suppression of human rights in the Philippines and calling upon the U.S. government to withdraw all economic and military aid to the Marcos regime." The resolution was approved by about 800 delegates on May 21, the second day of a three-day meeting held at the Asilomar conference grounds in Monterey.

"I think it's very significant that people here have voiced their opposition to money going to a dictatorial regime," remarked Mary Tomita, a lay delegate who introduced the resolution on the floor. "It shows that we can act through the church."

The California resolution will now be forwarded to the National Synod of the UCC, which meets July 1-5 in Washington, D.C. If the resolution passes the National Synod, the resources of the UCC will be committed to educational work on the issue carried out in local congregations nationwide.

The resolution was drafted by John Deckenbach, head of the UCC Conference Office in San Francisco. Assistance was provided by the Bay Area chapter of the Friends of the Filipino People, which provided the resource person, West Coast coordinator Walden Bello, for the conference committee in charge of considering the resolution and preparing it for the floor. □

Islamic Conference Moderates Position on MNLF

Reprinted from Philippine Liberation Courier

Resolutions approved May 22, the last day of the week-long Conference of Islamic States in Tripoli, Libya, accused the Marcos government of "shirking its responsibilities" towards last December's Tripoli agreement to end the MNLF-led rebellion in the southern Philippines. The final resolutions called for continued efforts to mediate the conflict by a four-party Islamic mission composed of Saudi Arabian, Libyan, Somali and Senegalese representatives. The conference also granted observer status to the MNLF, assuring its presence in future meetings of the Islamic Conference.

While the recently-concluded meeting pledged the MNLF continued diplomatic support, observers note that the resolutions on the Philippines were considerably more moderate than had been expected. After the breakdown of the last phase of the talks between the MNLF and the Marcos regime, mediated by Libya and the Islamic Conference, Amadou Karim Gaye, Secretary-General of the body, attacked the Marcos regime in no uncertain terms and called on Islamic states, the Third World and the United Nations to intervene and stop Marcos' plans to renew his genocidal policies against Filipino Muslims. Libyan Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Treki, who attended the last phase of the talks in Manila, also bitterly denounced the Marcos regime for sabotaging the Tripoli agreement.

At the Islamic Conference meeting, however, Libyan leader Muammar Khadafi avoided criticizing the Marcos government directly. After reviewing Libyan efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement, Khadafi said that, "Now it is up to the Moro Liberation Front and the government of the Philippines to face the problem."

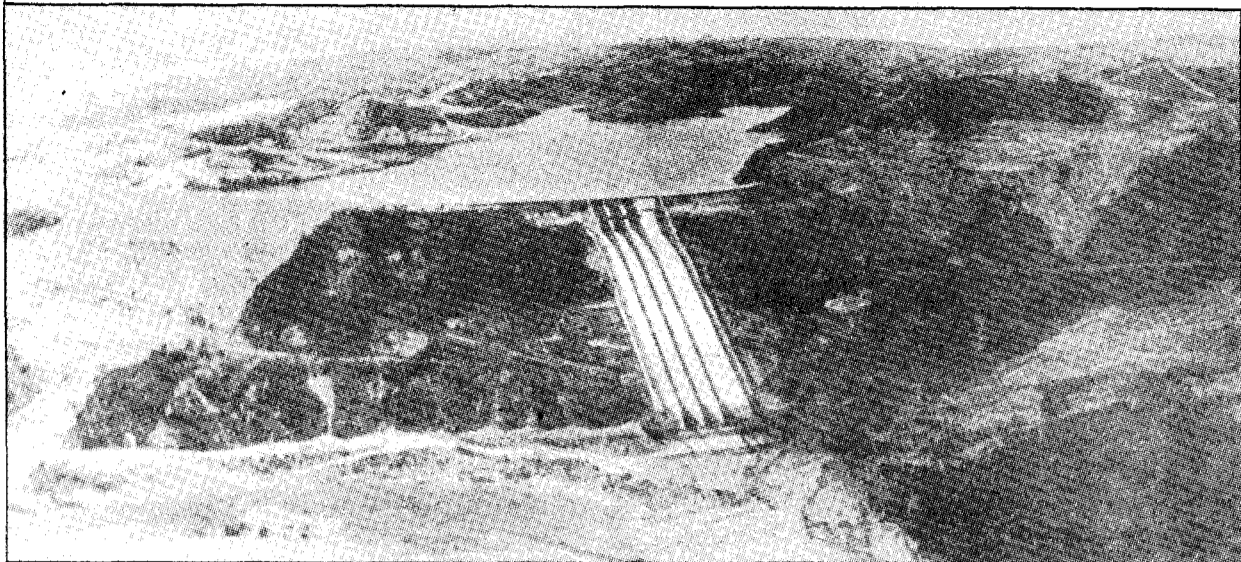
Without Libyan backing of the MNLF, the way was left open for Indonesia and Malaysia, ASEAN allies of the Marcos regime, to persuade the Islamic conference to scale down its support for the MNLF. Prior to the Tripoli meeting, Marcos had dispatched Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile to Indonesia, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia, another rightist ally, to present the Philippine government's position on the dispute.

The refusal of Egypt, Sudan, and Iran to attend the meeting, however, and the fact that only six of the participating nations were represented at the ministerial level detracted from the political importance of the meeting and indicated a serious weakening of the organization. It was this situation which enabled countries such as Indonesia to steer the meeting toward moderate positions not only on the Philippines but on other issues as well.

Whatever gains Marcos may have made at the Tripoli conference, however, are likely to be short-lived in character. In his speech at the meeting, MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari pointedly stated that the MNLF is returning to its original goal of secession because of the Marcos regime's failure to respond positively to its conceding this goal in favor of autonomy.

Even if material assistance for the MNLF from Islamic states is to be withdrawn, the MNLF retains its diplomatic support. More importantly, the MNLF has shown through the last four years of struggle that it has a broad base of support among Muslims in the Philippine south. Ultimately, it is this support which will determine the victory or defeat of the MNLF cause. □

Bontoc-Kalingas Increase Militance Resistance to Chico River Dam Grows



Former residents of the Pantabangan Dam site, the latest to be constructed in the Philippines, have never been satisfactorily relocated. This fact has helped to

increase the determination of the Bontoc-Kalingas to fight against the World Bank-sponsored Chico River Dam Project.

PRESS RELEASE
from Concerned Citizens of Bontoc-Kalinga

The Kalinga and Bontoc tribes are facing increasingly difficult times as the joint forces of the PANAMIN (Presidential Assistance on National Minorities), the NPC (National Power Corporation), and the Philippine Constabulary (PC) have accelerated attempts to push through with the construction of the Chico River Dam projects. In the three year history of this World Bank-sponsored scheme, the Kalinga-Bontoc tribes have steadfastly opposed the construction of the dams and have successfully frustrated initial work on it. As a consequence, the tribes are paying dearly for their steadfast resistance: a series of arrests has netted 90 of their most active members and daily harassment from the PC has prevented them from attending their farms — their only source of livelihood.

Human Rights Coalition Plans Anti-Aid Actions

an end to all u.s. aid to repressive dictatorships



A total cut-off of U.S. assistance to repressive dictatorships is the object of human rights actions being planned for June 9, 11, and 25 in Seattle, San Francisco and New York respectively.

In Seattle, a forum on June 9 will conclude recent mass visits to congressional offices by a number of groups including the Friends of the Filipino People. In San Francisco, a march, starting from a number of consulates, including the Philippine Consulate and ending with a rally at the Federal Building, is being sponsored by the Bay Area Human Rights Working Committee. In New York, a similar march and rally will take place in downtown Manhattan on June 25.

The Bay Area Human Rights Working Committee is composed of the FFP, Argentina Information Service Center (AISC), the Office for Political Prisoners and Human Rights in Chile (OPHRICH), U.S.-Korea Research and Action Committee (USKRAC), Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH), and North Americans for Human Rights and Argentina (NAHRA).

The San Francisco event has so far been endorsed by Rep. Ron Dellums (Dem.-Ca.), former Berkeley Councilwoman Ying Lee Kelly, Nobel Prize winner Dr. Linus Pauling, Dr. Charles Schwartz, Berkeley City Auditor Florence MacDonald, Rev. Jim Jones, Rev. Gus Schultz, Rev. Lloyd Wake, and Mrs. Mattie Shepard. Organizational endorsers include Berkeley Citizens' Action, Archdiocesan Commission on Social Justice, Barlow Benavidez Committee, New American Movement, Tyrone Guyton Committee, Black Panther Party, and Union of Democratic Filipinos and the International Association of Filipino Patriots. □

INCREASED HARASSMENT AND REPRESSION

The tribes' misery intensified in October of last year, when a 100 per cent boycott of the last referendum was reported in several communities in the Mountain Province and Kalinga-Apayao regions. As a result of the boycott, tribe leaders F. Ayaoan and P. Akeb-eb were arrested for obstructing the referendum and charged with sedition. In their petition to release those detained, the people stated that the boycott was their way of signifying opposition to the Chico Dam projects. However, petitions from the people, the interference of the Civil Liberties Union, and personal pleas from Mrs. Ayaoan to Pres. Marcos only resulted in the release of Mr. Akeb-eb. These protests, furthermore, did not deter a new wave of arrests from being carried out. From the period of Nov. 2 till Dec. 4, 1976, 37 Kalinga leaders were arrested for violating LOI (Letter of Instruction) 2202, which authorizes the construction of the dams. With the intervention of eight bishops and two priests, military authorities issued temporary release permits to those who were willing to sign papers withdrawing their opposition to the dam project. Since these papers contained many ambiguities which made it possible for the military to rearrest detainees, only half availed themselves of the temporary release passes.

RESISTANCE CONTINUES

On Feb. 15, a number of residents guarding the dam-site from government troops were manhandled by soldiers, thrown into military trucks, and taken to the Bulanao PC stockade. On Feb. 23, the Bulanao townfolk dismantled the PC-NPC camp at the damsite, resulting in a scuffle that left many tribespeople injured. The following day, PC soldiers set upon men, women and teenagers who were returning construction materials delivered at the damsite to the NPC camp. As on the previous day, the soldiers roughly threw the protesting group like logs onto trucks and took them to the stockades. Many women sustained injuries and had to be hospitalized.

In all these incidents, the people noted the presence of the following military officers: Lieutenants Rodriguez, Josue, Castro, and Villareal. Unlike previous encounters, the people noted that the Integrated Police composed mostly of Kalinga natives were absent. The soldiers involved were outsiders, belonging to the 55th and 58th battalions and a certain CIC unit, and bore no name tags during confrontations with the people.

By this time the number of Kalingas in custody had reached 90 and the spectre of more arrests loomed as the following order was given local military authorities: "If you don't have any room to put the oppositionists, send them over here (Camp Olivas). We are going to take care of them. Do not give an inch. Drilling in the damsite will come soon."

On Feb. 28, fifty detainees were taken out of the Bulanao stockade and were reportedly taken to Camp Olivas, Pampanga.

Despite the increased hardship of the Kalinga-Bontocs, their resistance to the Chico River Dam project has not wavered. Representatives of the affected barrios continue to take turns guarding the site. They are determined to prevent the setting up of camps for drilling and survey crews.

BONTOCS MAINTAIN SOLIDARITY

Further upstream in Bontoc territory, the barrios along the Chico River and their neighbors remain vigilant. Though unaffected by PANAMIN, the people have kept their promise to the Kalingas to help in case of need. Time after time, they have driven away NPC waterline surveyors and road construction engineers.

However, the tribe recognizes that with further government onslaughts, the day draws nearer when their ancestral lands will be inundated by the waters of the Chico River. All supporters of this just struggle are urged to send cablegrams to Pres. Marcos and Defense Secretary Juan Ponce-Enrile, demanding an end to this destructive project and the release of all tribesfolk detained. □

University Bows to Mass Pressure

Hawaii Ethnic Studies Wins Full Status



One of the many massive demonstrations in Hawaii which proved decisive in achieving permanent status

By DEAN ALEGADO
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU — Under provisional status since 1970, the controversial but popularly supported Ethnic Studies Program (ESP) at the University of Hawaii-Manoa will finally become a regular unified program at the U.H. The Academic Affairs Committee of the U.H. Board of Regents (BOR) voted unanimously, last May 18, to accept the recommendation of U.H. President Fujio Matsuda to give the Program regular status.

The meeting of the BOR Academic Affairs Committee was jammed with over one-hundred ESP supporters, which overflowed into the halls of the Campus Center. After Pres. Matsuda made his recommendation to members of the BOR, several members of the ESP faculty spoke.

Daviann McGregor-Alegado, Ethnic Studies' acting-director, spoke to the overflowing crowd of supporters proclaiming the victory of making ESP "a unified instructional unit under the College of Arts and Sciences with all the conditions of regular programs . . ." However, she also criticized the U.H. Administration for its lack of support for the Program in its seven years of existence. "It has been an uphill battle all the way," she said, but "despite adverse conditions, the Program had continued to grow." "It has developed significant resources and curriculum on the untold history of Hawaii's multi-ethnic people. These resources have been made available to researchers, students, and community groups throughout the state." McGregor-Alegado said that the administration's decision to grant the Ethnic Studies Program a regular status is "very significant." She added that "it is of historic importance to the people of Hawaii that after seventy years [of U.H.'s existence], the only university in the State will give official recognition to their multi-ethnic heritage."

Adele Sugawara, an instructor in the ESP, gave testimony indicting the racist and elitist past of the university which continues until today. She reminded the large audience and members of the BOR how the university had been an appendage of the powerful agri-business oligarchs which controlled Hawaii as a "feudal kingdom" in the late 1890's until the 1950's (called the Big 5, this group included Castle and Cooke, Alexander and Baldwin, C. Brewer, Amfac, and Theo C. Davies). "Clearly, the University of Hawaii was used by the big corporations to serve their needs to the detriment of Hawaii's working people. But in 1972 [when the staff developed the community orientation of the Program], Hawaii's people made a crack in this ivory tower by

for the state's ethnic studies program. [AK photo]

gaining a foothold on this campus and through the Ethnic Studies Program made a part of this university serve the community," Sugawara said.

The most scathing criticism against the university was delivered by ESP instructor, Marion Kelly, who denounced the U.H. Administration for their dishonest treatment of the Program's staff and constant attacks against the Program itself. Kelly expressed serious reservations about U.H. Administration's interpretation of some of the stated conditions in the implementation of the recommendation to put ESP on a regular status. She said, "given our past experience with the Manoa Administration, we can see how some of the mechanisms set up for implementation may become tools to manipulate the Program, phase out its present faculty and completely transform the Program's orientation." Kelly cited one of the reasons for the Program supporter's lack of faith in the administration is a memo written by David Contois, the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, who is the administrator in charge of the Program, dated May 6, which stated: ". . . there would be a number of attendant difficulties in the implementation of the EPPC's [the College of Arts and Sciences review team] recommendation, which basically involves wiping the slate clean and beginning anew. Although there would be no problem in phasing out the existing program, it's highly unlikely that it could be recast and put in place again by next August . . ." Program supporters, according to Kelly, interpret Contois' memo to be an attack once again on the orientation of ESP, as it is aimed at wiping out the current staff of the Program. She demanded that Contois repudiate his statement and warned the BOR and the U.H. Administration that continuing efforts by the U.H. Administration to undermine the Program would be met with resistance as they have been in the past.

MASS PRESSURE KEY IN VICTORY

The decision by Matsuda to recommend regular status for Ethnic Studies came in the last week of classes at the U.H. The last three weeks of the semester were filled with tension as ESP supporters anxiously waited for the final decision of the U.H. Administration on the future of the Program. Plans for more militant actions were being made in preparation for negative decision from the U.H. officials.

Prior to Matsuda's decision on ESP, tensions rose when Manoa Chancellor Douglas Yamamura recommended on May 11 that Ethnic Studies not be given permanency. Instead, Yamamura told the negotiation com-

(continued on page 6)

Narciso-Perez Update

Testimonies Reveal Mystery Man in VA Hospital Deaths



Leonora Perez, Thomas O'Brien and Filipina "P.I." Narciso (left to right). With the trial now in its eighth week, the defense continues to consistently uncover inconsistencies in the prosecutions case against the two Filipina nurses.

By NENA HERNANDEZ

The mystery of who might have caused the sudden rash of respiratory arrests at the Ann Arbor Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital in the summer of 1975 deepens as the trial continues.

Currently standing trial for the breathing failures are two Filipina nurses, Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez.

The prosecution alleges that the two caused the respiratory arrests by injecting a fatal drug Pavulon into each patient's intravenous (IV) tubing. In the past two months, the prosecution has been attempting to establish the fact that the two nurses were at the victims' bedsides when the breathing failures occurred. So far, the prosecution has failed to establish its case conclusively. In fact, new leads have threatened to shoot the prosecution's case to pieces.

'MYSTERIOUS MAN IN GREEN SCRUB SUIT'

One recent testimony bolstered the defense's contention that a variety of mysterious figures seen in the hospital at the time of the breathing failures might have been involved in the attacks.

One such figure was "a man in a green scrub suit." Four witnesses so far have testified seeing this mysterious man on the evening of Aug. 15, 1975, when two patients suffered respiratory attacks. All four witnesses gave similar descriptions of this man sighted near the area of the victim's rooms.

NO PAVULON FOUND IN VICTIM

The prosecution's theory about the fatal drug Pavulon was also weakened considerably by the recent testimony. Dr. Lee Weatherbee, chief of Lab Service at the VA testified on his autopsy report on patient Joseph C. Brown and revealed that the patient did not have any Pavulon in his body system. According to Dr. Weatherbee, the blood and bile samples of the victim were sent to the Rocky Mt. Poison Lab in Colorado to test for Pavulon and produced negative results. The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) had also concluded that no Pavulon was traced in Brown's urine sample.

MORE ON MISCONDUCT OF VA ADMINISTRATION AND FBI

As the trial enters its eighth week, there are also more reports on the misconduct of the VA hospital Chief of Staff, Dr. Lindenauer. Lindenauer has been accused of protecting "his doctors" from the FBI administration and assisting the government in indicting the two innocent nurses.

One witness practically charged Dr. Lindenauer of attempting to bribe her. While testifying for the John McCreery poison count, prosecution witness Bonnie Weston revealed that Lindenauer had told her that if she "...searches her heart for certain facts he would give me the promotion I wanted."

Mrs. Weston is one of the "star" government witnesses although she is on the suspect list of the Defense Team. In exchange for her testimony, Weston has been granted immunity from prosecution by the government.

During the same testimony, Weston also revealed that the FBI told her that, "...If you can't tell us who did it, then you must have done it yourself." She also reported how one of the agents told her fiance that he would be marrying a liar.

The FBI has been charged with racist handling of its investigation of the case. □

Victory for Community

SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO HIRE MORE ASIANS

By FLORANTE IBANEZ
AK Correspondent

SAN DIEGO — United efforts of the Council of Filipino-American Organizations of San Diego Inc. (COPAO), and the Union of Pan Asian Communities (UPAC) and the Chicano Federation successfully resulted in the revision of the biased "consent decree" on hiring and promotion of minorities in this city. The decree settles a suit brought against the county by the U.S. Justice Department, after a one year investigation revealed that the county discriminated against minorities in hiring and promotion practices. The consent decree between the San Diego County and the Justice Department earlier excluded Asians, including Filipinos, in its hiring policies and included only Chicanos, Blacks and women.

Although it is widely known that Filipinos are the third largest minority group in San Diego (60,000 estimate), the county denied that they, as well as other Asians, are discriminated against and further argued that they would not be adversely affected by the original agreement. The

county also added that inclusion of Asians would only further delay in the implementation of the agreement's policies.

However, since sixty per cent of future San Diego County jobs are at stake, the implementation of the earlier agreement would have meant that Asians (who hold numerous discrimination complaints) would have to unfairly compete with whites for the remaining 40 percent.

Last month, Chief U.S. District Court Judge Edward J. Schwartz refused to sign the agreement until the Chicano Federation and UPAC democratically participated in the discussion of the matter.

The revised consent decree signed May 4 by the County and the Justice Department sets employment goals for hiring of Filipinos and other Asians in the next five years and requires keeping the rate of hiring minorities according to their percentage in the population. The consent decree also signifies active participation of Asians in the implementation of the new hiring policies. □

Racist Immigration Policies in Effect

Carter Poised to Launch Anti-Alien Drive

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

Despite the recent appointment of Leonel Castillo, the first Mexican-American to head up the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Carter Administration is poised to legalize a massive anti-alien drive through its pending immigration policy.

The appointment of Leonel Castillo as the new INS Commissioner was viewed by observers as a Carter Administration tactic to deflect the growing resentment faced by the INS in its incessant harassment campaigns against minority communities in the U.S. By selecting Castillo, the Carter Administration hoped to capitalize on his "more humanistic and sensitive approach" to the problem of undocumented workers.

"Even if they are illegal, they are still people . . . Deport them, but treat them like human beings," remarked Castillo. However, despite his more "positive" image, which is in contrast to his predecessor Leonard Chapman, who gained notoriety for coining the phrase "silent invasion" (referring to the increasing numbers of undocumented workers), Castillo is expected to carry out the Carter Administration's racist immigration policies.

Castillo clearly stated the Carter Administration strategy at a recent press interview when he said, "I will be able to do things which would be less popular if done by an Anglo."

ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-ALIEN DRIVE

With Castillo at the helm of the INS bureaucracy, Jimmy Carter appears eager to implement the racist immigration proposals prepared by a special Cabinet level team composed of Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, Attorney General Griffin Bell, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano, and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall typified the administration's anti-alien stand when he remarked, "Unless we can deal with this crucial problem, everything we do about our own unemployment problem could be swamped by the influx of illegal workers from foreign countries."

The immigration package plan, guaranteed to increase further harassment campaigns against the undocumented workers, will include: 1) limited "amnesty," 2) penalties for employers who hire "illegals," 3) increased INS budget, and 4) counterfeit-proof identification cards.

LIMITED "AMNESTY" — A CARTER CONCESSION

The main feature of the Carter package is the "amnesty" offer for undocumented persons who have been in the U.S. for at least five years.

This provision, billed as a huge concession by the Carter Administration, will most likely include only those who arrived before an arbitrary date, possibly including a five year requirement.

Carter's call for amnesty remains vague as to what proof of residency will be required and what other criteria an undocumented person must meet to be eligible for amnesty. However, Carter has al-



INS helicopter hovers over suspected "illegals" during border raid.

ready given indications as to who can qualify for his so-called amnesty. When pressed to qualify his amnesty program, Carter indicated that all those who have equities (persons who own houses, who have stable and well-paying jobs) are most likely to qualify.

After refinements of the provision are made, it is expected that the limited amnesty will be very class-biased, since millions of migrant farm workers and factory workers will surely be excluded. Of the estimated two to twenty million undocumented persons living in this country, only a handful of them who have accumulated a certain amount of personal property will be rewarded with "amnesty."

EMPLOYERS AS LOCAL POLICE

Another provision of the Carter package is levying penalties on employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers.

For the millions of undocumented persons who will not be covered by the amnesty offer, this provision will further increase their misery by making their job-hunting efforts more difficult. The threat of being discovered as "illegal" in their workplaces only heightens the worker's insecurity and suspicion of others. It further discourages the worker from complaining against bad working conditions and increased exploitation; it encourages the worker to remain silent and to grapple with his problems alone.

For the employers, this provision promises bigger profits, through legal harassment of the undocumented. Employers can continue to hire the undocumented at low-paying salaries, turn them

into the local police should they complain, or turn them in anyway at perhaps an opportune time, like on payday.

\$90 MILLION INCREASE IN INS PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

An additional staff and equipment for the immigration agency is another component of the Carter plan.

According to Attorney General Griffin Bell, an additional \$90 million in the INS budget will assist the agency's fight against undocumented workers, particularly along the U.S.-Mexico border. This budget, as recommended by former INS chief Chapman before leaving office, will be allocated to hiring an additional 2,000 border patrolmen and immigration inspectors and purchasing large amounts of equipment, such as more helicopters, electronic sensors and more ground vehicles.

Beefing up the INS manpower will inevitably lead to stepped-up deportation campaigns of the undocumented and increased harassment of "legal" aliens or permanent residents.

Also included in the package is the continued use of a counterfeit-proof computerized identification card, replacing the more popularly-known "green cards." These identification cards, widely criticized because they smack of the internal passports used in police states, were vehemently opposed by Americans by a 45 per cent plurality in a Gallup poll taken in mid-April.

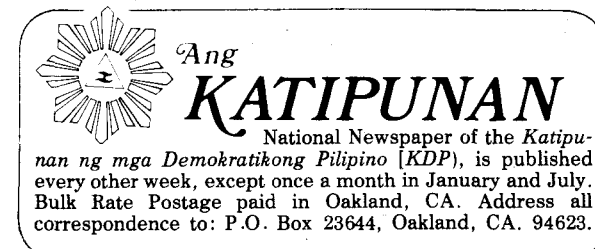
Moreover, critics say the atmosphere whipped up by these ID cards will only serve to zero in on all "alien looking" workers, who will further become targets of racist attacks while seeking employment, as employers can turn down any minority worker, whether documented or not.

ALIENS AS CONVENIENT SCAPEGOAT

Thus, the Carter immigration plan, despite repeated claims that it is more humane than the present policy, would create tremendous repercussions for all minority communities in the country.

It is no accident that a well-orchestrated anti-alien campaign is being undertaken nationally, the purpose of which is to whip up nativistic feelings among white workers in this country. These include racist calls made through the commercial media that "illegal aliens" create unemployment by taking jobs away from Americans, pay no taxes, fill the welfare rolls and are responsible for the rising crime rates.

In the midst of the current economic crisis, the minority workers — the most oppressed sector of American workers — have become once again a convenient scapegoat for America's social and economic ills. □



from students, faculty and the community, supporters were successful in beating back all attempts by the U.H. Administration and the ruling elite in Hawaii to wipe out the Ethnic Studies Program.

ESP MUST SERVE COMMUNITY

Finally, the ESP may now get a chance to continue its work — teaching the multi-ethnic people of Hawaii their history from their own perspective and trying to serve the needs of the community by making the community a classroom for the students of the university to learn lessons from. The struggle to "defend Ethnic Studies" has now reached a new level. Supporters must now continue to fight to maintain the Program's working class perspective and community orientation. It must fight all efforts to co-opt the Program and destroy Ethnic Studies from within.

And as long as ESP maintains its current orientation, it will always be in danger of being subverted by the U.H. Administration. As Setsu Okubo, an Ethnic Studies teacher at Roosevelt High School said: "Ethnic Studies opens the eyes of the students to the reality of the specter of the university as an instrument of entrenched social irrelevance. It exemplifies the abandonment of the social and moral issues of the times. If it were tourist development, ROTC and military education, classified research, CIA-financed studies, these are welcome, but not Ethnic Studies — for Ethnic Studies challenges the university." □

ETHNIC STUDIES...

(continued from page 5)

mittee of the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies that he was recommending continuing the Program "in abeyance" — another term for continued provisional status.

The position to make ESP permanent was a popular one, supported by thousands of students, over 35 community organizations, trade unions and church groups representing hundreds of thousands of people throughout Hawaii. The Hawaii State House of Representatives had also passed unanimously a House resolution supporting permanency for the Program. Even one of the two local newspapers, the Honolulu Advertiser, devoted an entire editorial endorsing the popular call for permanency for Ethnic Studies. To complete the isolation of the U.H. Administration, not only in the community but on campus as well, the Manoa Faculty Senate, on May 4 unanimously ratified the report of its faculty review committee which recommended that ESP be made a permanent part of the university. A second review team of the College of Arts and Sciences likewise recommended permanency for ESP on May 1.

The mass public pressure built against the U.H. Administration was so great that Yamamura's report was never made public or released to the media.

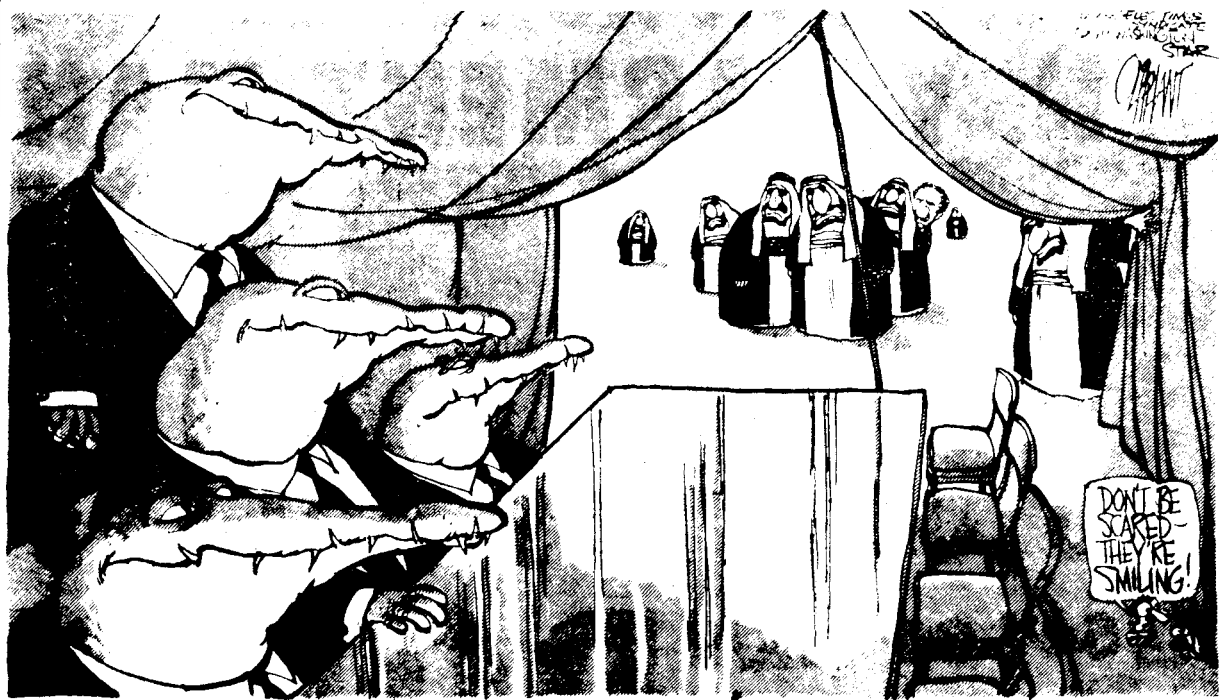
By Monday, May 16, an administrative aide of Gov.

Ariyoshi met with supporters of ESP and on the same day a meeting was called by Matsuda with the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies. At the meeting, Matsuda announced that he would be recommending at the Academic Affairs committee of the BOR on May 18 that Ethnic Studies be granted regular status at the university.

STRUGGLE STILL CONTINUES

Even though the main demand of the Ethnic Studies struggle has been won, there still remain a few problems that could become major ones if not resolved. One of the conditions for ESP becoming a regular program was the creation of an advisory committee on ESP, made up of tenured faculty and students. This advisory committee would be appointed by David Contois, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and would conduct a nationwide search for a qualified full-time director for the Ethnic Studies Program. The possible struggle will be over who will be appointed to the advisory committee and what their function will be — to advise and assist in the development of ESP or to dictate to the ESP staff and slowly transform the orientation of the Program? At this time, the present faculty will still have to be rehired to begin preparing for next year.

As a whole, it is clear that forcing U.H. Pres. Fujio Matsuda to recommend that ESP become a regular program at the U.H. signifies a tremendous victory for the people of Hawaii. As a result of broad mass pressure

STRONG ANTI-ARAB STAND**Rightists Win Israeli Elections**

MR. BEGIN'S NEW ISRAELI GOVERNMENT HAS INVITED THE PRINCIPAL ARAB LEADERS TO AN EARLY PEACE CONFERENCE

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

The May 17 electoral victory of the right-wing Likud party in Israel which stunned many observers gave clear indications that little progress can now be expected towards resolving one of the key issues in the Mideast tension — that of a Palestinian homeland.

The Likud party is an ultra-Zionist formation which has long held a hardline position towards the cession of any Israeli-occupied territories to the Palestinians. While the Likud only gained a plurality of 44 seats in Israel's 120 member Parliament, its victory put an end to 30 years of Labor Party rule and signaled a strong conservative sentiment among Israel's electorate.

The Likud's anti-Arab stand has been continuous throughout its 29 year history. Menahem Begin, the 63 year old head of the party, was a leader of a terrorist Zionist faction which committed numerous atrocities against Palestinians before the establishment of the state of Israel.

One of these attacks by Begin's army, known as the Irgun, occurred in the Arab village of Deir Yassin in which two hundred Arabs were killed. In addition, the Irgun carried out the bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem in 1946, killing 91 persons and wounding over 100.

For Begin, these "casualties" were necessary for the establishment of a Zionist state. "The world does not pity the slaughtered," wrote Begin, "It only respects those who fight." While Begin was widely recognized as a terrorist and rabid anti-Arab, he insisted on being called a "freedom fighter" for the establishment of Eretz Israel, the Jewish state.

After the establishment of Israel, Begin formed the Likud party to press for greater and more vigorous expansion of Israel to include all the territories encompassed by biblical Israel. Thus, after the 1967 Middle East war, when Israel seized Judea and Samaria on the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza in the Sinai, the Likud saw this as Israel's fulfillment of its historic destiny.

It was not surprising, therefore, when after the Likud victory, Begin visited an illegal settlement in the occupied West Bank and gave it his blessings as a "liberated territory." For the Likud, the numerous illegal settlements in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 War are to be encouraged and strengthened.

PALESTINIAN RIGHTS VIOLATED

The openly Zionist and expansionist stance of the Likud only exacerbates the present conflict in the Mideast. In the course of establishing settlements in the occupied territories, the rights of the previous inhabitants are obviously being violated. The Likud's policy of further expansion and settlement denies that the Palestinians have any national rights.

Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories have refused to accept Israeli domination, however, and

numerous rebellions and massive uprisings protesting Israel's occupation have occurred. In these protests, the banner of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is often displayed, and Israeli troops have attempted to suppress the demonstrations, oftentimes killing and wounding many. In addition, massive protests of Arabs in Israel proper — Israeli Arabs — have occurred, protesting Israel's policies towards Arab lands and democratic rights.

The most recent protest of Israel's expropriation of Arab lands occurred in northern Galilee on March 30, when over 10,000 Israeli Arabs along with numerous Israeli Jews staged a rally. Other protests have also occurred in the West Bank territories, where militant protests erupted a year ago, which were violently suppressed by Israeli soldiers, resulting in the deaths of six persons. This year, on May 3, a protest in the West Bank was again attacked by Israeli troops and two women were killed.

The intensity of the protests and the accompanying Israeli repression is an indication of the popular opposition to Israel's anti-Arab policies. Recently, Israel's repressive policies were inadvertently exposed by Israel Koenig, head of the Israeli Ministry of the Interior. In a secret report, later made public by the Arab newspaper Al Hamismar, Koenig advocated stringent curbs on the growth and influence of Arabs in Israel.

Koenig's proposals included a system of "reward and punishment" towards Israeli Arab leaders, a rapid increase of new Jewish settlements on the West Bank, a decrease in Government subsidies to Israeli Arabs with large families, and a program to encourage Israeli Arabs to study abroad and then making it difficult for them to return.

The overt racism and chauvinism in Koenig's report was denounced by Israeli Arabs as another proof of Israel's treatment of Arabs as "second class" citizens. Like the massive Arab uprisings in the occupied territories and within Israel proper last year, Koenig's report dispelled any illusions that Israel's Arabs were content under Israeli "benevolence." As one observer noted, "benevolence" and "occupation" are two words that are incompatible.

Israel's anti-Arab policies have also been criticized internationally, such as the United Nations Security Council resolution last November which expressed "grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied territories as a result of continued Israeli occupation."

HARDLINERS IN CONTROL

The recent Likud victory has virtually assured a continued intransigent Israeli position towards the Palestinian people's national rights as well as continuing policies hostile towards Arabs in Israel. Some conservative Arab leaders, such as Egypt's Sadat and Syria's Assad, have expressed the hope that the U.S. will be able to persuade the new Israeli government to make concessions amenable towards some new Mideast peace settlement, possibly through the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

With the Likud hardliners in office, however, it seems unlikely that any concessions — such as Israel's recognition of Palestinian national rights — will be made. The Zionist ideology which compelled Begin to launch armed attacks against Arab civilians in 1946 is the same ideology which now defends Israeli occupied territories as being "liberated areas."

In addition, despite President Carter's utterances about the need for a Palestinian homeland, the U.S. continues its policy of giving Israel a favored nation status, and Israel will still receive aid and strategic military arms which far outdistance U.S. aid to any other country. □

WORLD IN FOCUS**ZAMBIA CONDEMNS RHODESIA**

Zambia declared a state of war against Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) May 16, following the Ian Smith regime's threats to carry out "pre-emptive strikes" inside Zambian territory.

Pres. Kenneth Kaunda, a staunch supporter of black majority rule for Zimbabwe, immediately placed Zambia's armed forces on alert, and ordered the shooting down of any Rhodesian aircraft flying over its territory. Kaunda, at a news conference in Lusaka, stated: "I wish to tell all Zambians that we are in a state of war with Rhodesia. We will fight, and I have already directed all my boys to shoot any Rhodesian planes on sight using Zambian airspace." The order was issued after Kaunda was informed by British Foreign Secretary David Owen that Rhodesia which borders Zambia to the southeast, might launch cross-border attacks against guerrilla camps in Zambia.

Kaunda's declaration was immediately followed by an Angolan statement of support declaring, "Any attack against Zambia will be considered by us as an aggression against Angola."

Zambia, together with other "frontline" nations (Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola) has recently rejected British-American efforts to bring about a peaceful transition to black majority rule. The frontline states, which officially back Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front, a national liberation movement, have held a series of meetings to coordinate defense policies against racist aggression from the Ian Smith regime. □

U.S. TO WITHDRAW TROOPS IN KOREA

SEOUL — The arrival here of a two-man U.S. delegation on May 24 signaled the start of formal discussions around the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea over the next five years.

Upon their arrival, Philip Habib, Undersecretary of State, and Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reiterated America's "continuing commitment" to the security of Korea, with Habib stating that the withdrawal of forces would be "carefully phased and carried out in a way which will maintain the military balance and preserve security on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia."

Of the 40,000 American troops in Korea, diplomatic sources estimate some 25,000-30,000 would fall into the category of ground troops to be withdrawn.

In discussing the question of U.S. troop withdrawal, the American delegation will also discuss America's strengthening of South Korea's armed forces as an alternate defense position to fill up the vacuum left by the withdrawal. The modernization project, drawn up by South Korea's military planners since last year, is expected to cost the U.S. taxpayer several billion dollars. An estimated \$1.5 billion of the cost will be in foreign exchange, like the purchase of advanced equipment from the U.S. Seoul wants American loan guarantees in the coming five-year period in which the plan will be carried out. The Carter Administration is asking Congress for \$250 million in military credits for South Korea for the 1978 fiscal year, including an additional \$100 million in arms sales. □

U.N. SUPPORTS NAMIBIA, ZIMBABWE

A special United Nations conference on southern Africa held in Maputo, Mozambique, issued a strong call to isolate white minority governments and support black majority rule in southern Africa.

A final Maputo Declaration and a "Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia" were adopted by the 92 nations and African liberation movements represented at the week-long conference, which closed May 20. Among the resolutions approved were: 1) intensification of sanctions against the Smith regime; 2) full support for UN recommendations on Namibia's future; and 3) moves to impose sanctions against multinational corporations operating in South Africa and bolstering the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

The five member-states of the UN Security Council (U.S., Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) indicated their reservations on the resolutions stating that "they were unable to associate themselves with some of the provisions of the two documents." According to observers, the main disagreement stemmed from their refusal to accept a possible move to force the Security Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and the extension of sanctions to the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

Representatives to the UN conference enthusiastically hailed the "degree of commitment and the depth of solidarity on these issues which are unprecedented." "The conference marks a new stage in the liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]," they declared. □

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Reaffirm Our Roots—

Celebrate Philippine National Day



Philippine National Day in New York City last year.

[AK photo]

By JAIME GEAGA

VIEWPOINT-KDP National Executive Board

Within the past year, we have witnessed the emergence of a new tradition surrounding June 12, the day which marks Philippine Independence from Spanish colonialism. Not only has this holiday been transformed to a Philippine National Day, a unique commemoration of our past and continuing struggles as a people, but it has also taken on a more popular and informal character.

This new tradition is different from the previous years' usual round of cocktail parties and formal balls which the majority of the community could not relate to. In contrast, last year's festivities, the first of such Philippine National Day Celebrations featured barrio fiestas or community-type gatherings. This allowed thousands to participate—from joining the planning committees coordinating the activities, to manning the various booths on the day itself, to staging cultural presentations, or simply bringing the family for a day of friendship and camaraderie with our fellow country-people.

This year's Philippine National Day events promise to involve many more thousands than last year's. Like last year's event, this year's success depends on the active participation and support of everyone. This means YOU! Every Filipino should see this day as a day of involvement with our communities—whether it be volunteering to help in the numerous tasks for that day or by actively encouraging everyone in our family or circle of friends to attend the Philippine National Day Celebration in your area.

This event is a worthy community undertaking everyone can be involved in. It is not only a day of festivities for the whole family, but a day of reaffirming our experiences as a people. The day not only commemorates our national heritage but also highlights our contributions to American society.

For all of us, the event will prove to be very educational. For the more recently arrived immigrants, this day will be a good opportunity to learn about the

struggles and experiences of our earlier pioneers. For the second and third generation Filipino Americans, this may be a way of tracing their roots to the history of the Philippines which is filled with heroic struggles by the Filipino people against foreign domination of the country.

The KDP welcomes this historic development and encourages all of our readers, their relatives and friends, to play an active part in forging June 12 as Philippine National Day in the U.S., a day which may significantly contribute to uniting the Filipino communities in this country. □

The following is a list of cities where June 12 celebrations will occur:

Oakland: Saturday, June 11; San Antonio Park, 1701 S. 19th St.; 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. For information call Merlita Bautista at 536-5983 or 548-6700. The Bay Area Committee is raffling off two round trip tickets to Hawaii with hotel accommodations. Tickets are available for \$1 each.

San Francisco: Sunday, June 12; Dolores Park; 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Program starts at 1 p.m. For information call Loy Apalisok at 282-4819.

Los Angeles: June 11 and 12; MacArthur Park; 10 a.m. On June 11 a grand parade will begin at 10 a.m. at Shatto Park, proceed to 6th St., turn east to MacArthur Park. A preview excerpt of "Isuda Ti Immuna" will be presented. For information call Dolce DePriest at 484-0260.

San Diego: June 12; Balboa Park; 11:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. A flag raising ceremony will be held at the Community Concourse 9 a.m. For information call 479-9891.

Philadelphia: June 11; Riverview in Northeast Philadelphia; 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. For information call Mrs. Lonzaga at 284-4683.

New York: June 11; Flushing Meadows Park, Queens; 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Cultural show starts at 5 p.m. For information call Lennie Marin at 898-5673.

Chicago: June 12; Edgebrook Woods, Forest Preserve; 8 a.m. Program starts at 2 p.m. For information call Belen Asidao at 248-5941.

Seattle: June 12; Filipino Community Center; 9 a.m. - 12 p.m. For information call Selmi Domingo at 322-8291.

Hawaii: June 12; Aiala Park; 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. For information call Russell Valparaiso at 946-1748.

Sacramento: June 12; Miller Park; 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. For information call Maxie Villones at 366-8417. □

I-Hotel...



I-Hotel supporters circled City Hall and let the courts know their sentiments for retaining eminent domain, during recent demonstration. [R. Tolentino photo]

(continued from front page)

to the IHTA (International Hotel Tenants Assoc.) "patently invalid and unconstitutional." Instead, Peery supported the arguments of the Four Seas lawyers that eminent domain could not be used on the hotel as long as commercial spaces existed within the framework of the building.

During the trial, however, the lawyer for the Housing Authority explained that the commercial spaces were negotiable and that they served the purpose of maintaining a steady income to the hotel that would insure that rent increases for the elderly tenants would not occur.

According to the letter of intent, a formal decision would be made public within one week, followed by a five day rest period. Once the five days are up, the eviction process can begin again.

Already, Sheriff Hongisto, who served five days in prison for failing to carry out an earlier eviction order, has been quoted as saying he has every intent of carrying out the eviction once he receives legal notice.

After hearing the news, the tenants of the International Hotel and supporters immediately began to make plans to block any eviction attempts as well as appealing the case to the State Appellate Court.

CITY CONSPIRACY

During the course of the recent court hearings, the struggle of the tenants was further complicated when the Housing Authority unexpectedly began making demands on the IHTA, threatening to withdraw the use of eminent domain.

According to reliable sources involved in the upcoming district elections in S.F., the International Hotel is being used as a key issue in the recall of Mayor Moscone under Proposition B proposed by Supervisor Barbagelata. It seems that the right wing of the S.F. Board of Supervisors has been threatened by Moscone's liberal politics and his bowing to public pressure on the issue of public need vs. private property.

For over seven months, Mayor Moscone had openly supported the tenants of the hotel and assisted in the release of \$1.3 million of Community Development funds to purchase the hotel, and assured the Board of Supervisors and the public that the IHTA would pay the city back.

However, last week during the midst of the crucial court battle to defend the use of eminent domain for the IH, heavy pressure was exerted on the tenants by the Housing Authority to show proof of their progress on a buy-back plan or else face withdrawal of eminent domain. Since the IHTA was embroiled in the legal battle, it was not prepared to submit a progress report.

In a May 24th meeting with the Housing Authority and the IHTA Board, Emil de Guzman, Vice President of the IHTA, explained that they had reviewed four plans but were not in any position to decide because of the more immediate threat of an unfavorable court decision. The Housing Authority's response was to demand a plan within 30 days. There was speculation that the Housing Authority's rigid position was the result of political pressure by politicians who wanted to publicly embarrass the IHTA and the Mayor for a "sham" buy-back agreement.

While the Housing Authority has been insistent on demanding the IHTA "buy-back plan," it has lent no assistance whatsoever to develop alternative financial grants to assist the I-Hotel tenants who live in low and fixed incomes and could not pay the \$1.3 million out of their own pockets.

On May 26th, with the aid of its supporters, the tenants were successful in renegotiating the deadline with the Housing Commissioners.

The past weeks' developments have only served to underscore a lesson which the tenants have learned through their nine years of struggle: that they cannot rely on any politician and remain ignorant and passive. Clearly, in the struggle of the International Hotel, the tenants have proven that their determination and will to win this battle has helped them overcome many obstacles. As one tenant stated, "the will of the people is the supreme law of the land . . . and will prevail!" □

REPRESSION CAMPAIGN MOUNTED AGAINST MAY DAY PARTICIPANTS

Late reports filed by BMP correspondents indicate that a massive arrest and suppression drive was launched by combined forces of police and intelligence units to prevent the celebration of May 1, International Workers Day. However, this drive was unsuccessful and May 1st witnessed the largest turnout (estimated at 20,000) in the history of martial law. The suppression drive was one of the most concentrated attacks yet of the martial law regime on the urban resistance. With an estimated 1,000 persons arrested as of May 2, in addition to many unverified random arrests.

On the eve of May 1st, "zonas" (the cordoning off of neighborhoods for the purpose of search-and-arrest raids) were carried out in the urban poor communities of Barrio Boulevard in Navotas and Barrios Escopa and Tatalon in Quezon City. During these raids, 19 batilyos (fish haulers), 23 members of a mothers association and four community leaders were arrested. At the Engineering Equipment Inc. (EEI), the scene of a three-month long strike, 33 workers, including union officials, were detained. Arrests and surveillance were also carried out on major campuses, particularly in the Universities of the Philippines and Santo Tomas. In Tondo, baranggay officials distributed leaflets in the name of arrested Tondo leader Trinidad Herrera, discouraging residents from attending the May Day rally.

During May Day itself, some 300 workers who gathered at St. Theresa's College were carted off in waiting military buses to Fort Bonifacio. The same tactic was also used on 100 workers from Novaliches and Caloocan to prevent them from joining the afternoon protest at Luneta Park. Joint forces of the Integrated National Police, Metropolitan Command, baranggay police and plainclothesmen awaited the demonstrators at the scene of the rally. Five fire engines equipped with high-powered hoses were then used to douse and disperse the growing crowd.

Even the clergy was not spared harassment: One nun recounted how she was bodily searched by unscrupulous policemen. Brutal clubbing then ensued as police chased demonstrators into different districts of Manila. Eight were seriously injured as a result.

By May 5, 500 were released and a partial list of those in custody revealed the following breakdown: 16 workers, 18 seminarians, and 47 students.

LESSONS FROM MAY 1

The fact that May Day was still celebrated in a massive and militant manner, despite the prevailing repression campaign, signifies an important victory for the urban resistance. It shows that the urban resistance has devel-

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