

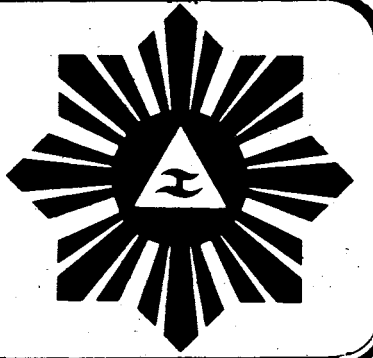
Ang KATIPUNAN

Vol. V, No. 18

October 1-15, 1978

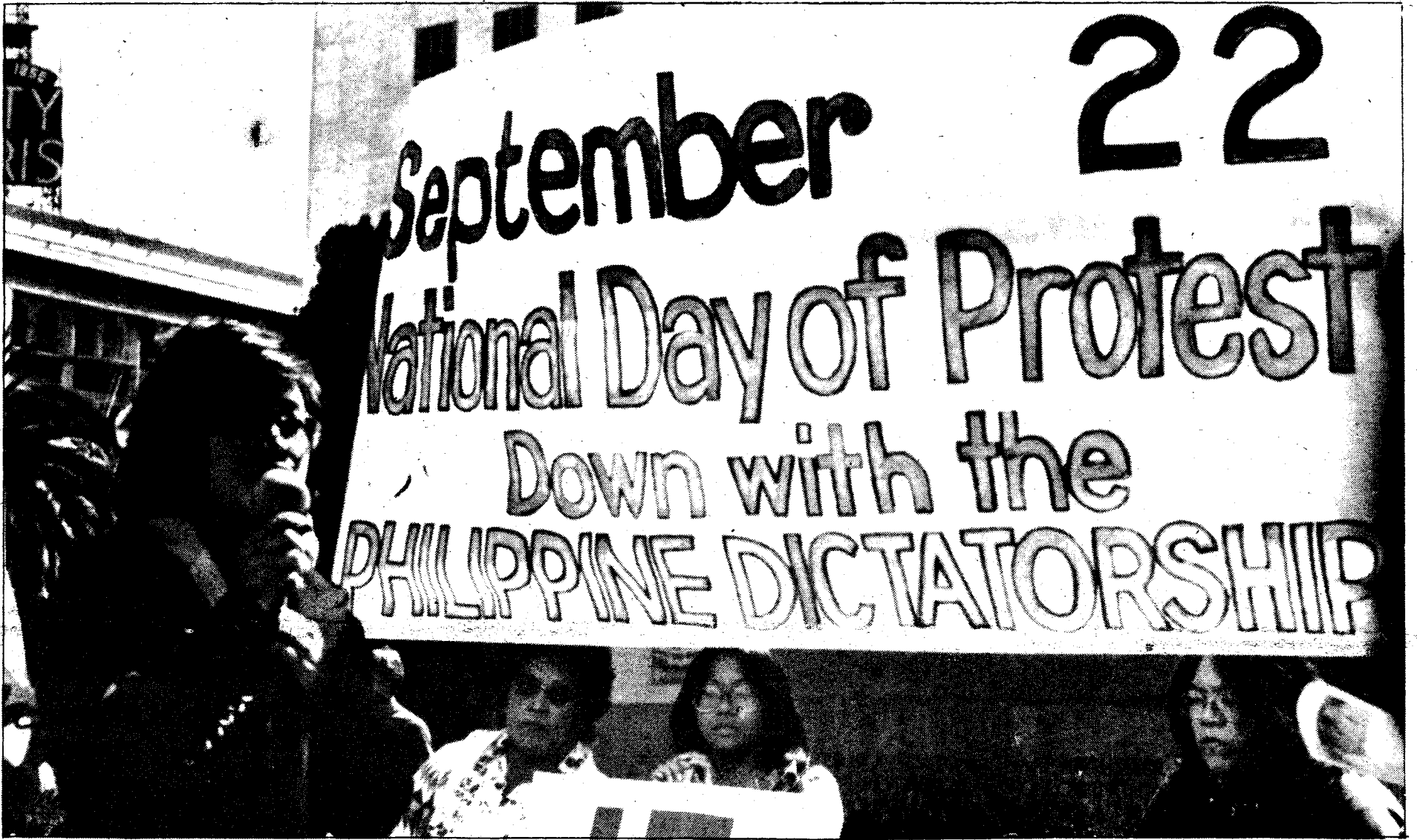
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National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



Nationwide Protests

Hundreds Demand, 'LIFT MARTIAL LAW!'



Hundreds of Filipinos and Americans denounced the 6th year of martial law in protests nationwide. Above, San Francisco demonstration. Story and photos on page 6. (AK Photo)

AMLC-7 TRIAL OPENS IN S.F.

The trial of the AMLC-7 began Sept. 18 in San Francisco's Municipal Court under Judge Richard Figone. Charged with "criminal trespass," "disturbing the peace," and "resisting arrest," complaints lodged by the Philippine consulate, the AMLC-7 are the only group of protestors to go to trial in the wake of nationwide anti-martial law protests last April 13 at various Philippine consulates. For the story on the trial see page 7.

see page 7

INS HARASSMENT OF FILIPINOS EXPOSED

see page 8

Sison Exposes Torture, Maltreatment

Jose Ma. Sison, alleged Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, appeared before a military tribunal last Sept. 8 and confirmed long-held suspicions that he has been seriously tortured since his capture.

Sison, whose whereabouts have remained unknown since he was caught by the military last Nov. 10, managed to communicate the conditions of his imprisonment and interrogation in spite of tight security measures:

- Following his capture last year, he was starved for three days, tortured for six days and given the "water cure."

- President Ferdinand E. Marcos met with him immediately after his capture. At the end of the meeting, Marcos told the military, "Do anything you want with him."

- He has been kept in solitary confinement in a

continued on page 5

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Commentary:

Public Education and Desegregation

By JACQUELINE AGTUCA
Seattle Regional Leadership

Public education is a legal right of all people. The "legal rights" and the "real rights" of racial minorities in the U.S. are however distinct separates. U.S. Public Education represents a prime example of what the "real rights" of minorities are. A dual standard of education exists, namely a standard for whites and a standard for minorities.

This dual standard is evident in the contrast between minority schools and white schools. It answers why two schools built the same year can differ drastically. One in a poor minority neighborhood having linoleum floors, inadequate equipment and outdated textbooks. The school in an affluent white neighborhood having carpeted floors, elaborate equipment from the gymnasium to the laboratory, and new textbooks.

A life long pattern begins with Kindergarten and leads in two directions. One direction into college and skilled jobs, the other direction to unstable semi- and unskilled jobs and perhaps vocational school. The foundation of this feeder pattern is racism and economic status.

"STANDARD OF EDUCATION"

Schooling in America is very similar to a factory. Students are products that are molded, packaged and prepared for market.

Educational theorist Edward A. Ross stated the missions of schools at the turn of the century as: "to collect little plastic lumps of human dough from private households and shape them in the social kneading board."

Modern education has altered little. Paoli Freire describes modern teaching as: "an act of depositing, in which students are the depositories and the teacher the depositor. Instead of communicating the teacher issues communiques and makes deposits which the students patiently receive, memorize and repeat. This is the "banking" concept of education . . . the teacher teaches and the students are taught . . . the teacher chooses and enforces his choice and the students comply . . . the teacher acts and the students have the illusion of acting through the action of the teacher."

This "jug and the mug" approach to teaching whereby the jug fills up the mugs is an injustice to all of its victims. This standard of education stifles and chokes the creative potential of a child to learn; by its constant sing-song drills, rote repetition and meaningless verbiage, by the time table and lesson plan and by the tedious everyday lectures a child must sit through.

Racial minorities face this inadequate standard of education and the added burden of institutionalized racism.

SUB-STANDARD EDUCATION

Institutionalized racism, from the text books portraying Filipinos having tails to Native Americans as savages, to the mere upkeep of and quality

of teachers in minority schools has created a sub-standard of education in the past and in the present decaying system.

Filipinos, Blacks, Asians, Native Americans, and Latinos have been trapped in the most neglected, over-crowded and poorly taught schools. From the rat-infested, fire hazard North Division High School in Milwaukee to the inadequate books and buildings of Franklin High School in Seattle, the trend is sub-standard educational facilities where minority children are expected to learn so that after graduation they can compete equally and freely with other graduates.

Institutionalized racism is the foundation of this sub-standard system. This racism is accepted and propagated consciously and unconsciously by white working parents. Racist stereotypes of minority children being less intelligent, less capable of learning, dirty or uncooperative. These racist concepts help justify this sub-standard system and allow this injustice to continue.

This sub-standard is a wedge between white and minority parents, a division that stops the struggle for a higher quality of education for all.

LOW QUALITY v. INEQUALITY

"My child doesn't learn at school," "My daughter graduated without knowing how to read," "Our schools are inadequate too," are common statements of white parents. These statements are absolutely correct, the overall standard of education is low. This however only highlights that schools serving minority students are far inferior even to these inadequate schools white children attend.

We support slogans such as "Decent Education for All" or "Defend the Rights of All Children." These slogans represent a common and ultimate goal for all working people. However, our ultimate goal is different from our present goal. At present these slogans only divert from the issue of equality in education.

However low the education of white working class children, it is superior to the education offered minority children. Equal education is the present issue. It must remain the issue until education offered minorities reaches parity with that offered whites.

We must be clear and separate the problem of low quality of all schools from the inequality of minority and non-minority school. Our goal is not higher standard minority school which are still inferior to non-minority schools.

Until the two are equal, the struggle for higher quality education for all will not advance.

SEGREGATION v. INTEGRATION

Segregated education is unequal education, forcing minorities into a continuous cycle of ignorance and poverty. As long as segregation exists, school boards and school administrators will continue this dual system of education. White parents will continue to believe the problem is

standing.

I know for a truth that the MFP did not participate actively in that demo. It was as spectators that they stayed for the duration, until Mrs. Marcos left.

Why they claim that they had any part in the event is beyond me. Maybe that's the reason I never received a copy of the July 27-August 4 issue of *Philippine Times*. My name was placed as co-author, but it was not my article. It was the MFP version sent at once to Mr. Pagsuberon, before I could write my own.

I disclaim any share in the authorship of that article. If my article had appeared I certainly would not have said that Mrs. Manglapus actively participated. I was even disappointed that having walked with us to the site of the demonstration, she and the Jumats separated from us and stayed away from where the action was.

I just want you to know the truth from someone who participated actively. Charito Planas was wonderful in her courageous attacks against Mrs. Marcos and the martial law regime. But she says she is not a member of any group at all. But she cooperates with those who are fighting the dictatorship in the Philippines.

Sincerely yours,

Sister Caridad C. Guidote

Blacks, Asians and other underprivileged minorities lowering the quality of schools and not the real problem of sub-standard education.

They will continue to defend their lily-white schools, believing the quality of their child's education is in danger.

Integrated education makes unequal education less likely. Studies cited by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission of newly integrated schools in Berkeley and Louisville show that both Black and white students did better after being integrated. In Denver, white students maintained their academic level while Blacks and Chicano students improved. Physical renovation also occurs in integrated minority schools such as the 4th Street School in Milwaukee. After integration \$200,000 worth of renovation was done. Teacher attitudes and expectations also change. Many teachers have higher expectations of white students, but an integrated classroom encourages more through preparation and equal expectations.

MANDATORY DESEGREGATION

For many years minority people have fought against the racist and unequal education system in this country. The few victories which have been made were won through large numbers of people demanding change. Desegregation with its many shortcomings represents one such previous victory.

If this government ever intended to grant or ensure the right of minorities to equal education it would have done so in the past or in 1824 when free public education began. If white workers were conscious that this "dual system" undercuts the quality of all schools, they would have combatted racism and joined the struggle in the past. If this had happened, desegregation would be history now.

Mandatory desegregation is essential. Until integration is a reality, no concrete changes will be made to equalize and improve the quality of schooling in America.

A COMMON STRUGGLE

Desegregation will not solve all the racial problems in this country, it is however a step, a step in uniting white and minority parents around a common problem. Minority and white parents must realize that they are not enemies but allies, allies not only in the struggle for better education, but for better lives.

Racism in education leads to racism in employment; racism in employment divides workers and means lower wages for all peoples.

Working parents cannot fight for a higher standard of education when unequal education stands between them. Workers cannot fight for higher wages, better working conditions and some control on the job if racism divides them.

Desegregation is the first step towards equalization in education, a step towards a unity of all working people with common goals in a common struggle. □

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I've just read Furbeyre's letter in AK, Sept. 16-30, 1978. I want to point out some inaccuracies about the headline story of *Philippine Times*, July 29-August 4, 1978, "Imelda at Capitol."

In the first place, I did not write that article together with Noel Pagsuberon. I did not have time, since I was still in Washington, D.C. trying to listen to the complete tape of the Imelda Marcos session with 15 congresspersons. Late that night of Thursday, July 27, I called up Ed Monteclaro to dictate to him the details of the picket and demo, as well as the taped session. I never said the MFP sponsored it.

I was told later by Mr. Monteclaro that the MFP had already relayed a story to *Philippine Times* about the demo; that it was lucky I had told the story about the FFP/AMLC-sponsored demo against Imelda that July 26.

I informed Mr. Monteclaro that Mrs. Manglapus, Mr. Jerry Jumata and his wife stayed away across the road "under the shade of a nearby tree." It was only Boni Gillego who sat for a few moments on the Congress steps, where the demonstrators were



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BUOD NG MGA BALITA

(News Summary)

**R.P. Contemplates
Reducing Nursing Grads**

In a country suffering from severe malnutrition and serious health problems (see story on page 4), the proposal of Deputy Health Minister Jesus C. Azurin early last month could only be read as a cruel joke. "Substandard" nursing schools, he urged, should be closed. The reason: the Philippine economy cannot absorb the current volume of nursing school graduates and, as a result, 30,000 of them are today jobless.

This does not mean that the services of these nurses are not desperately needed by the Filipino people. In fact, only a small proportion of the Filipino population—principally the well-to-do city-dwellers—receives anything approaching adequate health care. For the 70 percent of the population living in the country's *barrios*, the nearest nurse or doctor may be miles away in the *poblacion* or city.

Yet Deputy Labor Minister Amado Inciong, speaking of "the absence of actual demand for nursing and professional services in the barrios, where the standard of living is lower than in the urban areas," has a surprising solution to the problem. Open government health clinics in the barrios? No. Employ more nurses as administrative and managerial personnel in the health ministry!

As for Azurin, he proposes a 66 percent cut in the number of yearly nursing graduates in order to match supply with "demand"—and to save nursing graduates from the frustration of unemployment. □

Curfew Imposition Threatened

Gen. Prospero Olivas

Gen. Fidel Ramos

(Phil. Constabulary Photo)

Crime in the Philippines under the New Society is rising. This was the substance of a message from Philippine Constabulary (PC) Chief Fidel Ramos and Gen. Prospero Olivas, Chief of the PC Metrocom (Metropolitan Command) at a joint police-military conference early last September. In response to the situation, the nation's top law enforcers proposed a number of tough measures, the most serious being a re-imposition of curfew in urban areas.

The message came as something of a surprise to observers of the Philippines. Less than two months earlier, in late July, the President called newsmen to Malacanang to chastise them for their "fascination with crime." Charts, graphs and a 40-page report were produced to prove that, under the New Society, crime had gone down. In grave tones, according to New Society journalist Julie Yap Daza, he warned about "backsliding" and "media's free-wheeling freedom in crime reportage."

Observers are somewhat baffled by the fact that crime last July, according to government statistics, exhibited a downward trend for the period of martial law, while less than two months later, the same government claimed that it had risen over the same period. Some suspect that crime, whether up or down, is not the real reason behind the renewed curfew threat but that, in fact, it reflects government insecurity in the face of the Marcos regime's growing unpopularity. □

**Int'l Law Group Scores
Human Rights Record**

In his opening address to the 58th conference of the International Law Association (ILA) in Manila late last August, Marcos said that "no developed country can arrogate unto itself the function of acting as ombudsman of the Philippines or guardian of the rights of Filipinos." Perhaps Marcos thought that he could manipulate the ILA into legitimizing his regime in the way that the World Peace Through Law Association did in its conference last year.

For years, Marcos regime propaganda on human rights under martial law has focused on denying that violations occur at all. Marcos has claimed many times that there are no political prisoners in the country. Overwhelming and conclusive evidence of persistent and systematic violations of human rights marshalled by reputable organizations such as Amnesty International have made it increasingly difficult to use this line of argumentation. Of late, the regime has begun to argue instead that foreign governments have no right to intervene on human rights questions.

If Marcos thought that he could sell this line to the ILA, he had a surprise coming. The most important resolutions passed by the ILA at the end of the conference pointedly repudiated Marcos by saying that human rights violations are not just the domestic concern of the country involved but are matters for international scrutiny. Another resolution said that making allegations about a country's performance falling short of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights is not a violation of a state's sovereignty. □

MNLF Renews Military Attacks

Women MNLF medics and fighters step ashore in Mindanao. The MNLF recently launched a new wave of attacks in Mindanao and Sulu.

For months the Marcos regime said that the threat from the MNLF had subsided. The MNLF, the regime claimed, was wracked by internal dissension and by the surrender of key leaders. In late August BMA units quickly dispelled this propaganda by launching a series of attacks in Sulu and Zamboanga.

The first attack occurred in Barrio Silangkan, Parang town in Sulu in mid-August. Six Constabulary soldiers including an officer were killed and 12 other troopers wounded. A week later, over a hundred BMA guerrillas armed with grenade launchers and assault rifles attacked an Army camp in Barrio Pantao, Talipao, Sulu killing another Army officer and 11 soldiers.

In two other attacks in Vitali, Zamboanga del Sur and Tagbili, Sulu, BMA guerrillas were reported to have killed 15 CHDF members and wounded 32 others. The Tagbili attack, reportedly led by BMA leader Usman Salih, was against a CHDF detachment that worked closely with the Philippine Army 1st Division stationed in Sulu.

Marcos' line predictably changed in the wake of the MNLF attacks. In his speech at the Armed Forces Loyalty Day parade marking his birthday on Sept. 7, Marcos said that the situation in the south

"requires aggressive police action" in an earlier speech Marcos accused an unnamed foreign power of having spent as much as \$100 million to support the MNLF.

**MNLF ANSWER TO
MARCOS MOVES**

Observers in Manila point out that the recent upsurge of military activity may be the MNLF's answer to Marcos moves to negotiate with MNLF renegades and Marcos agents connected with the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization (BMLO). As AK reported in its August 1-15 issue, a BMLO initiative to secure U.S. Congress sponsorship of "negotiations" with the Marcos regime was recently aborted.

**BMLO DIPLOMATIC
EFFORTS CONTINUE**

BMLO efforts to gain legitimacy are, however, continuing. AK informants in Washington, D.C. say that BMLO leaders Rasjid Lucman and Salipada Pendatun plan to come to Washington soon. They have reportedly asked to meet with Undersecretary of State Richard Holbrooke. The two BMLO leaders are also traveling to a number of Islamic countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt.

**NO LOCAL
MILITARY SUPPORT**

BMLO diplomatic activity has not been matched by any evidence of support for it in Mindanao. BMLO hopes for drawing upon the support base of the Alontos in Lanao after the surrender of MNLF leader Abdul Khayr Alonto earlier this year have been in vain.

Another Lanao MNLF commander, Jamil Lucman, has been rumored to be moving close to the BMLO because he is Rasjid Lucman's nephew. But up to this point he has, from all indications, remained loyal to the MNLF. The third MNLF commander in Maranao areas, Jack Dimas, remains firmly in the MNLF camp. Followers of Salamat, Pendatun and Lucman in Cotabato, meanwhile, are reported to be quarreling with each other.

Given these facts, winning diplomatic support from the U.S. and/or conservative Islamic states for the BMLO, however unlikely, is not going to have much impact on the Mindanao situation. As long as the MNLF remains the only militarily credible organization in Moro areas, Marcos will not be able to solve any of his essential problems through negotiations with the BMLO. □

Plane Crash Kills Marcos Men

A Philippine Air Force plane bearing the presidential seal, **Ang Pangulo**, crashed at Manila's domestic airport Sept. 14 raising initial speculation that the President and First Lady may have been aboard. Between 33 and 40 were killed with some of the bodies not yet accounted for.

The Fokker Friendship turboprop, one of two, was returning from the President's annual birthday bash in Ilocos Norte when it encountered heavy thunderstorms which reduced visibility to nil. The First Family remained in La-

oag at the time while members of the presidential security staff and local reporters were sent ahead to Manila.

The first plane aborted its landing at the last minute. The second, however, continued on toward the runway, struck a coconut tree and slammed into a row of houses in an urban poor area near the airport.

**MILITARY PERSONNEL
KILLED**

At least 13 Air Force personnel and two policemen were killed including the pilot and co-pilot. Though the ini-

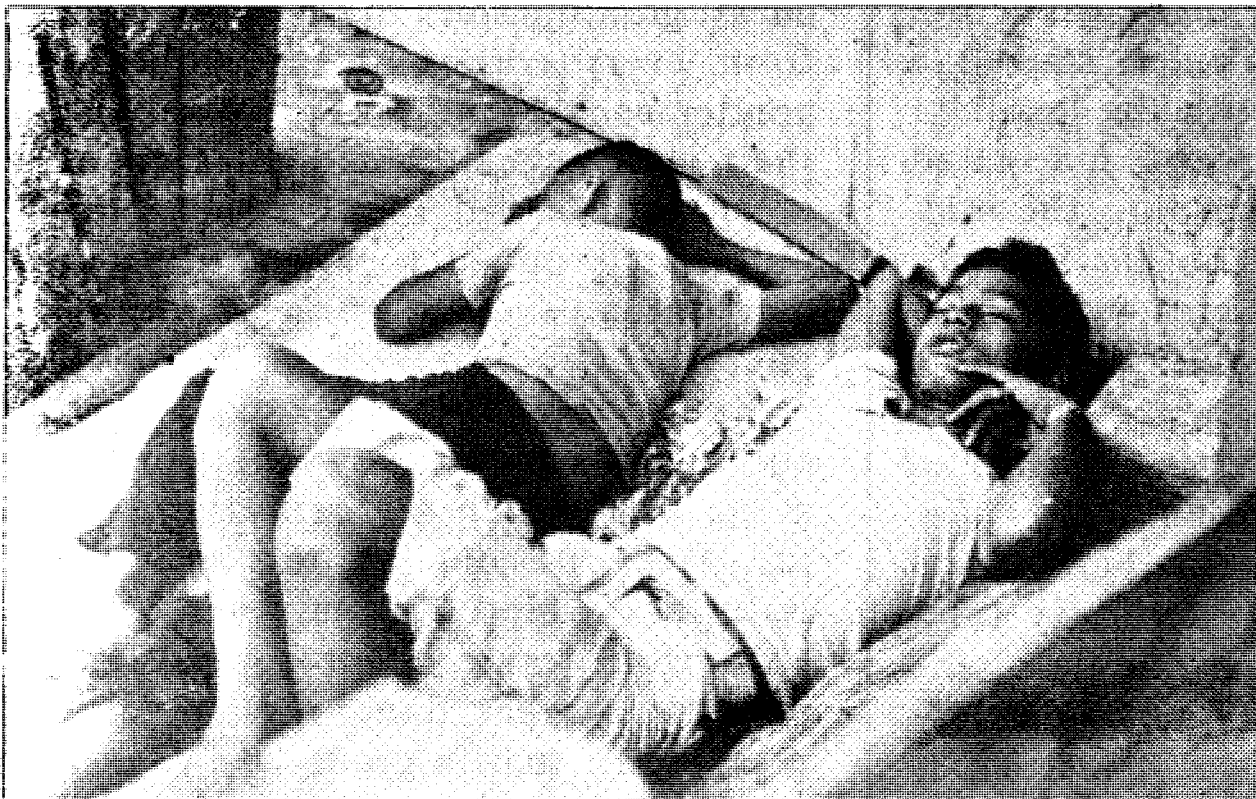
tial toll of those killed on the ground was placed at nine, community officials estimate that it might run as high as 20.

Among the six known surviving passengers was Brig. Gen. Francisco Romualdez, special assistant to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and half-brother of Mrs. Marcos.

Air Force spokesmen have suggested that lightning may have struck the aircraft immediately before it rammed the coconut tree. Observers, however, comment that this is unlikely since lightning does not strike airborne craft. □

Infant Mortality Rises

Filipino Health, Nutrition on the Decline



Urban Filipinos sleeping in the streets: Philippine health and nutrition is on the decline.

(FEER)

Filipinos today consume fewer calories per day than any other people in Asia.

According to the Asian Development Bank, Filipino daily per capita caloric consumption of 1,670 is below that of Indonesia, India or Bangladesh. Adequate intake ranges from 2,020 recommended by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) of the Philippines to a 2,300 minimum suggested by the Food and Agricultural Organization.

FNRI, through surveys conducted in Luzon, the Visayas and Metro-Manila, found that average caloric intake is only 82 percent adequate. Further:

- In the Visayas, a "good proportion" of those surveyed consumed below 39 percent and some even below 20 percent adequacy.

- Pregnant women on the average consume 64 percent; nursing mothers as little as 46 percent. Insufficient caloric intake by pregnant mothers is

linked directly to prematurity, low birth weights, and infant mortality.

And this is only calories, energy food, the most common sources of which are also the cheapest—grain and root crops. The picture is even bleaker for other nutrients.

- Due to protein deficiency, *Far Eastern Economic Review* reports, 40 percent of the entire population is anemic. Among children, the percentage is 70 and among pregnant women it reaches 78.

- More than 75 percent of the country's children consume insufficient vegetables and are below adequacy in Vitamin A. A study conducted in Cebu found one child out of every 661 under six blind due to vitamin A deficiency.

INFANT MORTALITY AND MALNUTRITION

According to Stella H. Reyes, Nutrition Coordinator for Davao City, only 20 percent of 68,620

children weighed in 1977 were found to be normal in weight. Mrs. Reyes further reported that 948 pre-school children died from malnutrition that year in Davao alone.

Nutritional deficiency is the second leading cause of infant death in the Philippines. In a country with an infant mortality rate of 74 per 1,000 births, half the annually recorded deaths are children and 17 percent of all deaths are in the one to four-year-old category. This last figure is nine times that of China and 16 times that of Japan.

While recent statistics nationwide on infant deaths from malnutrition are not available, the trend is alarming. In 1974, fewer than 4,000 children died of nutritional deficiency. In 1975, the last year for which figures are available, the figure was 8,200.

According to one specialist, Dr. Rodolfo Florentino of the Nutrition Center of the Philippines, however, these grim statistics present only part of the picture. More than half of child deaths in the country, according to Florentino, are malnutrition-linked.

NUTRITIONAL POVERTY AMIDST AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

Nutritional poverty and ill-health are by no means unique to the Philippines. Nearly every Third World country is plagued by similar problems. The bitter irony lies in the fact that the Philippines is agriculturally rich. But, tied into an economic system which demands that poor countries of the world export raw materials and import manufactured products, the Philippines is forced to devote much of its prime hectareage to non-food or luxury export crops.

Thousands of hectares in the Visayas perfect for corn, one of the most nutritious of grains, are devoted to sugar. Thousands more in Mindanao, ideal for irrigated rice, instead bear pineapples and bananas for export to Japan. Other land is planted to coconuts, abaca and rubber.

These crops generate substantial profits for the few who deal in them. But the majority of Filipinos, whose problems are compounded by soaring inflation, grow daily hungrier and their health continues to decline. □

R.P. Consumer Prices Rise

Three and a half months ago, on June 6, 1978, the Price Stabilization Council (PSC) removed controls on three items produced from one of the Philippines' most abundant crops: coconut. Prices of cooking oil, laundry soap and filled milk were all allowed to float up.

As a result, prices of these three basic items increased by as much as 50 percent. Cooking oil prices, for example, rose from P60.40 to P94 for a 17-kilo can. Soon after, the price of copra meal, another coconut product used as hog and poultry feed increased by as much as 100 percent. Pork and poultry prices are expected to rise steeply as a result.

Because these products are among the most basic of people's needs, consumer groups petitioned the Supreme Court for a rollback of price increases. On August 4, the Supreme Court ruled that the PSC decision was null and void because it was made without "due process."

Citing the government's inability to continue subsidies on these products, the PSC disregarded the Supreme Court's order and restored the price increases. The PSC decision was partly prompted by the fact that when the original price increases were disallowed, stocks of these products disappeared. Production continued but coconut oil mill operators withheld supplies claiming that without the increases they would be selling at a loss. The price of copra, they pointed out, had skyrocketed as a result of inadequate stocks.

CASE OF DISAPPEARING SUBSIDY FUNDS

"Thus we see how directives of duly constituted authorities are rendered ineffective, meaningless and absurd through the use of sheer physical force or conscienceless economic power," Oliver O. Lozano, Philippine Consumers Foundation counsel and spokesperson said.

Other consumer groups asked why the billions of pesos of the government's price subsidy fund

collected from coconut farmers had become depleted enough to require withdrawal of the subsidy of key coconut by-products. The answer, industry sources say, is that the subsidy fund has been used by Marcos relatives and cronies to acquire control over enterprises they covet. The biggest users, they note, are Kokoy Romualdez, the First Lady's brother and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

A more important question is why copra supplies for oil mills operators should be depleted. There is hardly any place in the country where coconut trees are not grown. The Philippines is the world's largest exporter of coconut oil, copra and other coconut products. The answer to this seeming contradiction lies in the Central Bank's July 1978 report on foreign trade. In 1977, at the end of July, 64,592 metric tons of copra worth \$102.8 million was exported. This year copra exports jumped to 253,823 metric tons, but receipts amounted to only \$88.9 million!

DECLINING PROFITS MEANS INCREASING VOLUME

The volume of copra exports has skyrocketed precisely because copra prices have declined even further this year from last year. To keep earnings close to last year's level, much more copra has had to be exported. The irony of it is that the world price of coconut oil has actually risen slightly. Much of the exported copra could have been milled beforehand. But because the main buyers of Philippine copra—Japan and the European Common Market—have steep tariffs on coconut oil exports, the copra had to be exported unprocessed.

The classic neo-colonial pattern is therefore maintained. Pressure is placed on the Philippines to lower tariffs on manufactured imports. But the country has to export unprocessed raw materials because buyers from developed countries are protecting the local industries that process these products. □



Copra drying. The Philippines is the world's largest producers of coconut products yet Filipinos are paying increased prices for copra products. (Nat'l Geographic)

City and Countryside

HAND IN HAND IN REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

Reprinted from LIBERATION

A wet and dark June night. The wind howled down the narrow path, driving the rain against three bent figures loaded down with knapsacks and bags. All three men thankfully heaved a sigh as Estoy's flashlight caught the faint outlines of a nipa hut. They were home.

"Tatay!" A small boy of three jumped to his feet and ran to greet the men who were wiping their feet at the door. Nana Pilar and Lena laughed as Estoy swung his son in his arms.

"Are these Tita Dori's *pasalubong* from the big city?" Tanglaw asked as the men and his mother began unpacking blankets, jackets, clothes and medicine from the bags. "Yes, Tanglaw, Tita Dori and her friends collected them for the people's army," Lena replied.

Dori was Estoy's sister. A student in one of the big universities in Manila, she was a member of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM) organizing in her school. Last month, the KM chapter in Dori's school had decided to "adopt" the New People's Army operating in Estoy's region. They promised to send material support every month; today's bags of clothes and other things signalled the start of this campaign.

Nana Pilar bustled off to serve steaming *salabat* and *kamote*. "Shouldn't you all be getting to bed?" she asked, as she passed out bowls of garlic brew.

"We have to finish sorting out all of this tonight, Nana," Ka. Tino her husband, answered. "Tomorrow morning, Estoy and I will go to the next barrio to bring some of it to the Red fighters there."

"Well, in that case, you need another pair of hands," and the old peasant woman settled herself beside Lena who was sorting out clothes.

SURPRISE PACKAGE

The muffled sound of raindrops on the thatched roof mingled with the swish of clothing in the room. Suddenly, something fell from Lena's hands with a dull thud. All crowded to look as Lena curiously peeled the cloth from the mysterious packet. Tanglaw's eyes grew big with wonder when the last piece of cloth revealed its contents—a .45 caliber pistol.

A quick inspection of the remaining pieces of clothing in the bag revealed a plastic box of bullets.

Nana Pilar shook her head in amazement at Estoy. "Where in the world did your sister get that gun?"

"From the armory of the PMA—she raided it," Estoy bantered, laughter twinkling in his eyes. "No, it probably came from a sympathizer who did not turn it over to the regime."

The pistol, in fact, had come from the father of one of Dori's friends, whose son, an NPA guerilla, was killed by the military in Central Luzon. The bullets were contributed by the nephew of a PC soldier who sneaked them out while his uncle was away. The medicines were donated by medical students, some doctors and a drug salesman.

Nana Pilar held up a knitted cap to the light, admiring its fine stitching. The cap and several long-sleeved shirts were knitted by a comrade's grandmother. Most of the knapsacks, ammunition packs and jackets came from a group of women workers who formed a sewing circle using bolts of cloth they smuggled out of a textile factory.

THE NPA AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

"How did Dori gather all of these materials?" Nana Pilar wondered aloud.

"From classmates, friends and relatives sympathetic to the underground resistance," Lena answered. "Dori's group put up a 'dropping post' to centralize the materials and pledges they collected. At the end of the month, someone brings them to our guerilla zone where Ka. Tino picks it up for the people's army."

In the course of their work, Lena pointed out, Dori's collective manages to 1) get political and material support for the armed revolution and the underground; 2) do propaganda and organizational work among those giving help; and 3) popularize the need for armed struggle as the primary means of overthrowing the Marcos regime.

"Why does the NPA have to go to the countryside when the enemy it wants to defeat is in the city?" Nana Pilar asked, while repacking bandages, plaster and other medical supplies.

"It is in the countryside where the enemy's political power is weakest. It is here where the vast



The New People's Army emphasis on political work in the provinces has won it widespread support. (BMP)

millions of the peasantry are concentrated and most willing to take the road of armed revolution," Estoy said.

"Here in the countryside, the enemy can be forced to spread his forces thinly and lured into areas where the initiative is completely in our hands. As we build up victories and develop guerilla zones and bases, the people's forces will grow in strength and number."

Nana Pilar frowned in thought, "Does this mean big cities cannot wage armed struggle?"

"The concentration of enemy forces in the city does not permit us yet to engage in armed struggle there. To do so would be suicide," Lena answered.

Estoy continued, "But this does not mean urban-based revolutionaries will have to passively wait it out until the NPA has reached the fringes of Metro Manila. Through open protest actions, the underground can prepare thousands of activists who will join the guerilla forces in the rural areas."

A PRESENT FOR TANGLAW

The discussion was interrupted as Tanglaw thrust a parcel under his mother's nose, excitement quivering in his face. A big, bright yellow sun was painted on the cover of the parcel. They did not need to ask what the sun meant. The gift was from Dori—for Tanglaw.

Hastily the little boy unwrapped the parcel. It was a picture book, Tanglaw's first book! Lena read the title out loud, "Little Bright Red Star." Excitedly, Tanglaw stretched out on the straw mat to look at the pictures. His elders continued the discussion.

Sison Tortured, Abused...

continued from front page

windowless room three feet by three feet.

• Last Nov. 16, he attempted to escape and in fact had managed to break through the ceiling when he was found. After this, he was severely tortured once more. Since then, he has been chained by one leg and one arm to his bed every night.

• He has been denied sunshine, exercise, and was not allowed to receive any visitors until last Aug. 5, ten months after his arrest. At that time, his mother and sister were allowed to visit him.

• He has been denied all reading materials except a Bible. Alleging that this is a form of mental torture, he proved to the presiding judge that he has read the entire Bible at least four times during his confinement by quoting passages at length.

• He has still not been allowed to see his wife Juliet who was captured with him. She is also being kept in solitary confinement in separate quarters.

"SISON TREATMENT INDEFENSIBLE"

Sison has appeared in court three times for his Summary Preliminary Investigation. He is the principal accused in the Karagatan Case involving the alleged smuggling of arms to the NPA.

Upon his first appearance, he demanded a lawyer. He repeated the demand upon his second appearance and was allowed to consult with Attorney Juan T. David on two different occasions for one hour each prior to Sept. 8.

"Maybe if China and other progressive countries give us arms, we can achieve victory soon," Nana Pilar said. "If America can pour in aid to Marcos, why can't we urge our friends to come to our aid?"

"But on what basis should the people's army rest?" Estoy asked in response. "It should rest on our own strength, on our own efforts. We seek international support, but we cannot be dependent on it. The mass movement and armed resistance are our key to victory."

"YOU ARE ALL OUR CHILDREN"

"This is why it is most important," Lena stressed, "that at all times the revolutionary struggles in the cities and the countryside be well coordinated. As the urban underground develops, it can increase its capability of extending support to other regions."

"When everyone contributes all they can, the people's war will significantly push forward," Ka. Tino asserted, putting the last bundle of clothes in a big bag.

Nana Pilar nodded. "Yes, even old souls like Tino and I can contribute to the revolution." She added wistfully, "If we had children, we'd want them to serve too in the people's army."

Lena softly replied, "We are your children." The old peasant woman smiled. She took the hands of Estoy and Lena and gripped them: "Yes, you are all our children."

They glanced at Tanglaw already fast asleep on the *banig*, Little Bright Red Star clutched tightly in his fist. Carefully, Ka. Tino drew a blanket over one of their youngest sons in the revolution. □

Speaking in court for his client, David stated, "I am the lawyer of Commander Dante. In the entire period of detention, he has not been treated as badly as Jose Ma. Sison. In the view of internationally accepted policies of humane treatment of political detainees, the treatment of Jose Ma. Sison is unjustifiable."

David was interrupted in the midst of his statement by Col. Manuel B. Casalang, Chief of the prosecution staff promising, "I will relay that to the proper authorities."

At that point Sison himself asked to be recognized, insisting, "I wish to give details of my maltreatment and make a formal protest." Casalang stopped him, however, advising, "You'd better talk to your lawyer. Put it in writing first."

"WE WILL FIGHT"

Sison was brought into the courthouse for the Sept. 8 hearing blindfolded and handcuffed, guarded by one platoon of fully armed soldiers and 15 plainclothes officers. Throughout the proceedings, he was segregated from his 11 co-defendants in the case.

Torture, imprisonment and degradation have not, however, dulled the senses or blunted the will of this revolutionary. His brief message to *kasamas*:

"Tell the comrades nobody should admit anything. We will fight out this case. Anyway, it is only a matter of at most five years before some change occurs. Let us not lower our militancy." □

Motorcades, Pickets and Rallies Nationwide

HUNDREDS DECRY MARTIAL LAW

AMLC Press Release

The honking of anti-Marcos motorcades, the spirited and militant chants at pickets, rallies and indoor protest gatherings which turned out hundreds of people rocked Filipino communities in 15 cities in the U.S. and Canada in protest of the sixth anniversary of President Marcos' martial law dictatorship.

"Marcos wouldn't want to celebrate his Sept. 22 anniversaries here," commented Rene Cruz, National Coordinator of the Anti-Martial Law Coalition, the group which organized the nationwide actions. "First, he wouldn't want to put up with all this popular anger," Cruz said.

"Second, he wouldn't be able to arrest all the protestors outright," referring to the violent suppression of the Manila demonstrators Sept. 21 wherein the international press reported some 20 people were arrested.

The protest in the U.S. demanded the lifting of martial law, the release of all political prisoners and the stopping of all U.S. aid to Marcos. The Canada protest also demanded a halt to the sale of Canadian uranium for Marcos' controversial nuclear power plant in Bataan.

The AMLC reports that this year's Sept. 22 protests were marked by the participation of significant numbers of Filipinos, "many of whom held their first placards, attended their first forum or walked their first picket line."

Cruz stated that AMLC members are heartened by the Filipino response to the call "down with Martial Law! Fight for Democracy!"

NEW YORK: MARCOS IS BOOED ON FIFTH AVENUE

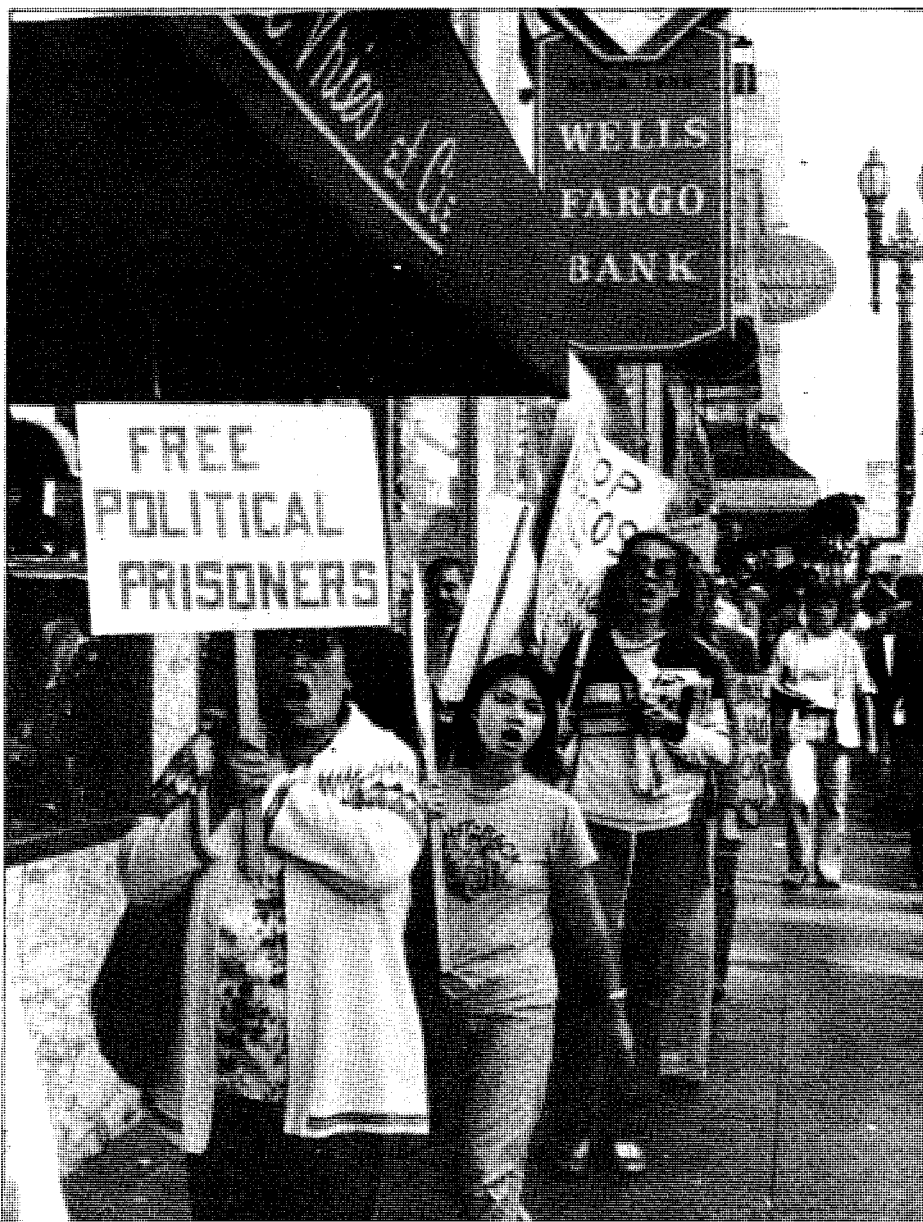
The effigies of Marcos and Imelda were constantly booed by 120 protestors who all shouted "End all U.S. Aid!" and "Carter's Human Rights a Sham!" All decked in finery and sporting other titles, such as president-Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Metro-Manila Governor, etc., the First Couple's effigies attracted the attention of tourists on busy Fifth Ave. who flicked their cameras.

Some 50 Filipinos joined the protest in front of the Philippine consulate, a few even bringing their children to the picket line. The picket-rally held Sept. 23 also featured human rights activist Don Luce and folk singer Barbara Dane. Up to 2,000 copies of joint statements signed by such groups as the Union of Democratic Thais, African National Congress Support Group, Clergy and Laity Concerned, asking the public to pressure the U.S. Government to cut aid to Marcos were distributed to passersby. Members of the N.Y.-AMLC were interviewed by radio station WBAI. The Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) helped to organize the action.

CONDEMNATION IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Seventy people were mobilized to a rally at Lafayette Park, fronting the White House, Sept. 23, by the Sept. 22 Coalition. The Coalition is spearheaded by the FFP and the D.C. Anti-Martial Law Alliance.

Rep. Leo Ryan condemned Marcos and said he was appalled that some of his colleagues in congress cannot take the



same position. He also criticized Carter's human rights policy, especially when it comes to giving aid to Marcos.

"Keep these actions alive," Ryan told the crowd. "I wouldn't be in this rally if not for the dedication of Filipinos in my home state in California in fighting Marcos."

Several Filipinos joined the crowd including those who came from an earlier protest gathering at Washington Park in Oxen Hill, Maryland.

Charito Planas gave a rousing speech saying, "All we want from the U.S. Government is to be left alone, we are capable of shaping our own destiny, stop U.S. support for Marcos and we would know what to do . . . All we want is to be really independent."

Inday Refi of the KDP warned against the rumors of a coup d'etat. She stated that "a coup can only be initiated by the U.S. which control the Philippine military, therefore, anyone who replaces Marcos in this manner would also be holding to U.S. interests."

SIDEWALK PICKETS AND EXHIBITS IN PHILADELPHIA

The quiet Filipino community in this city was probably surprised by the six

o'clock TV news report of the Anti-Marcos picket exhibit organized by this city's AMLC in front of the City Hall, Sept. 23. Some 30 members and supporters of the alliance distributed 1,000 fact sheets on martial law in the Philippines and gathered signatures for the removal of bases.

A reenactment of tortures suffered by political prisoners attracted passersby who were immediately informed that their taxes are paying for the perpetration of such tortures.

A member of the Iranian Students Association said that "Marcos and the Shah of Iran are not only good friends, they are also butchers of human rights and both are supported by the U.S. government."

NOISY MOTORCADE, SPIRITED PICKET IN SAN FRANCISCO

Some 15 cars wound its way through South of Market and another 10 cars paraded through the Mission District in a raucous anti-martial law motorcade, Sept. 23. Both places are concentrations of large Filipino communities. Carrying effigies of Marcos and signs for the release of political prisoners, the motorcades made short stops as participants gave fiery speeches, distributed leaflets and anti-Marcos balloons, rang doorbells and gave leaflets or honked their car horns.

The motorcades, organized by the Oakland and S.F. AMLC's and the FFP, received a warm welcome from Filipino residents in the two districts. Many came down from their apartments and several raised their clenched fists, as a sign of support.

There was news that the Consulate would organize its own motorcade but it didn't push through. The protest motorcade ended in a rally at a parking lot in South of Market.

The rally drew 125 people from the neighborhoods. Mrs. Rose Vitin of the AMLA told the crowd, "We should be like our kababayans at home . . . they are not afraid of risks even if Marcos' repression is severe."

HARASSMENT IN CHICAGO

Despite harassment by the consulate, a 15-car motorcade composed of members

and supporters of the Chicago AMLA snaked its way to sites of apartment complexes housing hundreds of Filipinos. In addition, the motorcade also stopped at Philippine grocery stores to distribute leaflets and introduce a couple dressed up as Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos — "The couple seated in the next car was responsible for the misery of your relatives and friends back home," protestors shouted.

The cars covered with signs such as "Oppose the long arm of martial law," "Fight for Democracy" also received support from non-Filipinos who waved, clenched their fist or asked for leaflets.

The motorcade ended with a gathering of supporters at the Clarendon apartments. Jan Fowler of the FFP reported on her recent trip to the Philippines.

Fowler said, "The political prisoners I interviewed know a lot of our actions in the U.S. and they are very happy about it. In fact, the AMLC is known to resistance activists even as far away as Mindanao which I also visited."

Joe Leonidas of the AMLA reported that he had received threatening phone calls weeks prior to the events.

"They cannot intimidate me," Leonidas who is a senior citizen said in an interview. "We went ahead . . . we picketed them (the consulate) on Sept. 21 and we went ahead with the motorcade. The more they harass me, the more I will fight back. Consulate should register with the U.S. government as spies and propagandists for a foreign government because that is what they are."

SACRAMENTO: BATAAN NEWS PICKETED

Thirty-five Filipinos picketed the office of the Bataan News, a pro-Marcos newspaper. Cynthia Bonta said that Melencio Jacaban, Bataan News publisher, freaked out when he learned of the picket.

Jacaban reportedly put up signs like "human rights better than before martial law," called a number of friends to help him and hired a photographer to take pictures of the picketers.

When confronted about his relations with Marcos, Jacaban denied being Marcos henchman.

CONSULATE THROWS WATER AT PROTESTORS

"The political prisoners are determined to fight on. They say they will surely be free because Marcos won't last," said Elaine Ko, housing activist. Ko recently visited the Philippines and witnessed the Bicutan Detention camp. Ko spoke about her observations to people watching the motorcade and motorists stopped by its route.

At a September 22 picket at the Consulate, officials threw water on the picketers. Bob Santos, chairman of the International District Improvement Assn., who was soaking wet as a result, vowed to press the police for a thorough investigation of the assault.

TORONTO FILIPINOS ASSAIL MARCOS REACTOR

Supporters and members of the Filipino-Canadian Friendship Society gathered at the Education Center for a forum demanding the restoration of human rights and calling Marcos as "Hitler, Diktador, Tuta."

Nicanor Perlas, former environmental planner in the Dept. of Agricultural and Natural Resources in the Philippines, attacked Canada's plan to sell the Philippines uranium. Perlas cited who will benefit from this deal — the Marivels Free Trade Zone and the U.S. bases.

Perlas attacked the regime's insensitivity to the dangers and environmental dislocation that the nuclear power plant will cause in Monrong, Bataan.

Montreal Filipinos spearheaded by the International Assn. of Filipino Patriots (IAFP), picketed the consulate, Sept. 21. Consul Fernandez and an aide came down from his office and ordered Canadian police to take down the names of the picketers. A spokesman of the group, however, prevailed upon the police not to take orders from a foreign consul. □





AMLC-7 defendants: Wilma Cadorna (far left), (clockwise, upper left) Deborah Kaufman, Sylvia Kimura, Rev. Lloyd Wake, Walden Bello, Steve Wake, and Vee Hernandez. All participated in Sept. 22 activities during the midst of their trial. (AK)

AMLC-7 Trial begins in S.F.

"It isn't we who are on trial today," said a confident Rev. Lloyd Wake, "It is the Marcos regime which is being indicted every day for its numerous crimes."

Rev. Lloyd Wake, a minister at San Francisco's Glide Church, was speaking to a picket line in front of the Philippine consulate offices on Sept. 21. On a break from the current trial of himself and six other AMLC defendants, Rev. Wake showed up at the picket to continue to express his opposition to the martial law regime of Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos.

All AMLC-7 defendants appeared at the demonstration in good spirits. Earlier that morning, the prosecution's case had been weakened by testimony from the consulate's own officials. "One consulate official, Vida, kept insisting that he was not present in the offices where the alleged incident took place, although he offered testimony that we had disrupted consulate business by barging past his reception desk," said Walden Bello, a defendant.

"We then produced a photo showing Vida in the office, rolling up his sleeves in a threatening

manner," continued Bello. "Of course Vida was then very surprised and speechless. His credibility as a prosecution witness was quickly shattered."

One such incident does not decide the outcome of a trial. Yet AMLC-7 defendants expressed the opinion that most of the prosecution witnesses have damaged their credibility with the jury because of their relationship to the Marcos government.

"The consulate officials try to say that their offices only perform services and in no way conducts any political work for the regime," said

continued on back page

450 in Hawaii Hear Talk

By CATHI TACTAQUIN
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU—In what turned out to be the largest gathering yet for anti-martial law activities in Hawaii, over 450 people attended two forums to hear popular anti-martial law critic Charito Planas.

At the first forum, Sept. 9, in Kalihi's St. Anthony's Church, thirty-nine year old Planas spoke before an audience of over 300 people, mostly Filipinos. Noontime, Sept. 11, Planas again captivated some 150 University of Hawaii students and faculty members with her powerful expose of martial law conditions in the Philippines.

Planas attacked the New Society's extravagant projects, especially those of Imelda Marcos who had needless multi-million dollar museums and performing art centers built amidst poverty among the general population.

Interrupted by occasional applause and chuckles from her attentive listeners, Ms. Planas delivered sharp criticisms against all aspects of the martial law regime in the Philippines—skyrocketing inflation, low wages, violation of basic democratic rights, etc.

Drawing laughter from her audience, Planas noted that "People say that in the New Society everyone has three breakfasts, for people are having *pan de sal* (a type of unsweetened roll) in the morning, day and night."

At the conclusion of Planas' speaking engagements in Hawaii, a member of the Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines commented, "We can't make any sweeping conclusions about the response to these events, but . . . this (the turnout) is some indication of a trend in the community."

In this island state, a majority of the Filipinos are Ilocanos who, the member said, in the past had been either indifferent or supportive of the Marcos regime. The member added, "Some say it was because of the regional ties to Marcos or because of fear. But with the good turnout, we think we can disprove notions and continue to provide forums in

Planas Speaking Tour Widely Attended



Hawaii's AMLC forums with Charito Planas drew over 450 people.

(AK Photo)

which many people can express their disagreements with the Marcos regime."

Publicity efforts contacting the local media, leafletting in marketplaces and housemeetings—were geared toward making the Planas forums successful.

Alarmed by the effective outreach moves by anti-martial law forces in Hawaii, the Consulate, through the Marcos-influenced KISA radio station hinted that trouble accompanied Charito Planas. The station reportedly even urged the community to ignore what Planas had to say.

Sponsors of the events—the Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines, the Friends of the Filipino People and the Union of Democratic Filipinos—also discovered that subtle pressure

was applied to St. Anthony's parish to withhold the use of the reserved hall for the forum.

"The large attendance, however, was a bold challenge to the Philippine Consulate and the Marcos regime," commented a KDP member.

Besides Hawaii, Planas also spoke in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles at the Pilipino Far West Convention '78, San Francisco and Sacramento. Her successful speaking tour that attracted hundreds of listeners was nationally sponsored and coordinated by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines). The tour was among the AMLC-prepared educational activities for Sept. 21 and 23, the declared National Days of Protest against the sixth anniversary of martial rule in the Philippines. □

Accused of Fake Passports

INS Arrests, Harasses Filipino U.S. Citizen



Cresencio Camero [top] and Jovan Bueno [bottom], two recent immigrants falsely arrested by INS officers.

By NORMA DE LEON

SAN FRANCISCO — For the "Bagong Salta" (newly arrived immigrants), getting off the plane that brought him to the U.S. from 3,000 miles away Philippines is a big relief. The trip across the equator is exhausting and causes back pain for sitting for some 18 hours. But the feeling of the American soil under the "Bagong Salta's" feet brings mixed emotions — excitement, joy and awe. Indeed, the "Bagong Salta" is now in the country that he has always dreamed to see and live in. Walking the shiny floors of the airport building, he carries a radiant smile in his face.

But this is not always true for all the "Bagong Salta." As illustrated by the experience of twenty-three year old Cresencio Camero and twenty-one year old Jovan Bueno, arrival at San Francisco's International Airport became a frustrating, nerve-racking and nightmarish experience. For these two Bagong Salta, their first American experience was that of arrest by immigration officials, being accused of possession of "fake" U.S. passports and repeatedly being threatened with jail and even physical abuse.

At 8:20 a.m., Sept. 5, Cresencio and Jovan's plane landed at the S.F. airport. INS officials inspecting arrivals ordered the passengers to line up according to status. Permanent residents formed one line. U.S. citizens who included both Cresencio and Jovan formed the other line.

Although born and raised in the Philippines, the cousins carried U.S. citizenship. Their grandfather was an American from Virginia, married and settled in the Philippines. In that country, succeeding generations could acquire U.S. citizenship if they so chose to at the age of eighteen.

When Cresencio and Jovan's turn for passport inspection came, immigration officials scrutinized their papers. The officials told them, "These are fake passports. They did not come from the U.S. Embassy. You bought them from somebody."

Shocked and puzzled, the two answered, "No, these are genuine U.S. passports. We acquire them from the U.S. Embassy in Manila." Cresencio even

1,500 Sign in NYC

FNG PETITION DRIVE FORGES AHEAD

By LENI MARIN
AK Correspondent

NEW YORK — "SIGN UP FOR FAIRNESS AND EQUALITY FOR FNG's — PROMOTE PROGRESS FOR ALL NURSES!"

This slogan heralding in 20 major cities across the country, a massive petition campaign demanding review programs for foreign nurse graduates (FNG) was recently launched.

Coordinated by the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG), the petition campaign is directed to Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr. of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

The campaign demands that low-cost and specialized review programs for FNG's be set up, funded and administered in various educational institutions in the U.S. by HEW.

Although the NAFL-FNG successfully halted the deportation of H-1 nurses last year, a growing number of discriminatory and exploitative cases involving FNG's underscores the importance of the proposed review programs.

Just last April, 20 Filipino FNG's under H-1 visas were recruited by the Interboro Hospital in Howard

showed the INS officers his paper showing the U.S. Embassy's approval of his citizenship. But the inspectors refused to believe the two, insisted that their passports were false and angrily told them, "You could be jailed for this criminal act."

While the questioning was going on, other inspectors rummaged through and emptied their luggages, dropping the contents on the floor.

Shortly before 10 a.m. that same day, two more immigration officials came, read Cresencio and Jovan's rights before arresting them. Handcuffed, the two were brought to the INS offices at Sansome St. They were repeatedly questioned and harassed in an effort to make them admit that their U.S. passports were fake.

Describing how he was treated, Cresencio said, "One of them threatened to shoot me. I told him go ahead. I didn't do anything wrong." Cresencio continued, "I asked one if I would be jailed. He said yes, so I said I wanted to go to jail." Unable to get a confession from him, the immigration officials jailed him.

Jovan felt terribly humiliated. "They treated us like animals. I was already handcuffed but they still placed a two-inch thick book on my wrists. They made me walk from one office to another like that."

During the five hours of interrogation-type of investigation, the cousins were never offered any food or drink. At a little past 4:00 p.m., immigration officials drove them to Santa Rita jail, a county jail in Alameda County.

Cresencio and Jovan were at the jail for four minutes when the officials decided not to incarcerate the two and headed back towards San Francisco. But at Pleasanton, a suburban community, an hour's drive from San Francisco, the two were dropped at a K-Mart Store.

Lost and ignorant of where they were at, the two sought the help of a Filipina who was shopping at the store. With her help, they called their relatives in Oakland and a Patrol officer brought them to San Francisco to get their luggage.

When asked if they expected what had happened, Cresencio frowned and said, "No! Our passports are genuine. I don't understand why this happened."

Still furious, Jovan said, "We didn't like what they did to us. We will complain and we want those people removed from their post."

Meanwhile, the two have already filed a statement with a lawyer in Oakland with the help of Mr. Loy Apolisok of the Filipino Immigrant Services. While they wait for verification of the authenticity of their passports from the U.S. Embassy in Manila, Cresencio and Jovan want to look for a job. Due to their not having a passport which the INS is holding, Cresencio said, "It'll be difficult to find work."

For its anti-alien attitude the INS has subjected many foreigners to various harassment and intimidation tactics. In this case, the INS may find itself in hot water when Cresencio and Jovan's proof of U.S. citizenship arrives. □

Beach, Queens, N.Y. The nurses were given only a three-month period to adjust to U.S. nursing practices when they were required to take the State Board Test Pool Examination for Nursing (SBTPE).

Most of those who took the test feel pessimistic about the result of their exams. As one of them pointed out, "three month-practice is not enough time to familiarize ourselves with U.S. socio-cultural and health experience. What's more, the lack of review class provisions further aggravated our situation."

PETITION CAMPAIGN FULL STEAM AHEAD

In New York City, positive response to the petition campaign drive continues to build. Some 1,500 signatures have been collected in various hospitals like New York Eye and Ear Hospital, Harlem Hospital and others in Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn.

The NAFL-FNG aims to gather at least 15,000 signatures nationwide. The deadline to submit signed petitions is October 15, 1978. Petitions and a recently published brochure entitled "Know Your Rights" can be obtained from NAFL-FNG, P.O. Box 960, Woodside, New York 11377, or local chapters of the NAFL-FNG. □

INS ALLEGES FRAUD

Filipino Faces INS Deportation

Special to the AK

In July this year, Mr. Jun Caspellan, a twenty-eight year old immigrant from the Philippines was charged with fraud by the Immigration and Naturalization Services, and immediately was subjected to deportation.

The story of Mr. Caspellan details a particular pattern of harassment by INS officials against immigrants, especially those from non-European countries.

PHILADELPHIA — On June 11, 1978, Jun Caspellan went to the INS office to check on a filed petition for his wife who is still in the Philippines.

This visit to the INS turned out to be the beginning of a nightmare for Jun who has become a victim of immigration law technicalities that brand him as criminal. According to the INS, Jun illegally entered the U.S. and he now is charged with fraud. If proven guilty, Jun faces the severest punishment given aliens — deportation.

Jun's case started when he finally obtained his "green card" (permanent resident visa) in Manila, August 18, 1977. His mother, a U.S. permanent resident, petitioned him under the second preference quota as an "unmarried" son. Eight days later, Jun married in the Philippines; four days after, he arrived in the U.S. without his wife.

On December 30 last year, Jun filed a visa petition for his wife and was promised by immigration authorities that they would act on his request immediately. A month later, however, he was told by the INS that he was an "illegal" alien and would be deported soon.

Jun's "biggest" mistake, according to the INS, was that he married before coming to the U.S. and failed to inform the American embassy in Manila about the change in his civil status. Immigration officials alleged that this "mistake" made him guilty of fraud. If he had only married even a few hours after entering the U.S. he would have had no problems today.

The case is complicated by today's strict surveillance that the INS places on all marriages between permanent residents and citizens and non-visa holders. INS suspects all marriages are for convenience or just plain fraudulent.

When asked about his case, Jun said, "I am not guilty of fraud. I have done everything in good faith. No one ever told me the necessity of reporting this change to the INS. Had I known, I would have done it. There is no fraud here . . . how could I have known about this technicality . . . I am no lawyer!"

NAFL-FNG CHAPTER INTERVENES

At first it was difficult to find a reliable lawyer. He had spent several hundreds of dollars paying an attorney only to be counseled to go back to the Philippines. But his friends, who knew about the successful efforts of the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for FNGs to halt deportation of H-1 nurses last year, approached NAFL Philadelphia Coordinator Amy Besa.

Ms. Besa had successfully defended the case of a Filipina H-1 nurse who was to have been deported last year due to a licensure problem. With Besa's assistance, Jun was able to get the legal services of his current lawyers, Ms. Karen de Seve of the Immigration Project of Community Legal Services, and of another lawyer from the city's National Lawyers Guild.

STATUS OF THE CASE

The latest hearing on August 26 provided Jun with a time extension as the immigration judge granted him a voluntary departure date in January next year. His case is still on appeal and his fate, as well as his wife's, is yet undecided.

One possibility that may regain his permanent residency is the annulment of his marriage. This would, however, mean acknowledging guilt to fraud.

Jun Caspellan's case is yet another example of INS harassment and intimidation of aliens particularly Third World immigrants. Certainly, there are many unreported cases of similar instances but there are also other Jun Caspellans who chose to speak out and fight for their rights as aliens in this country. □

Foreign Nurse Graduates—

AN EXPLOITED MINORITY



Filipina nurses come to the U.S. seeking a brighter future and better opportunity suffer first hardship and exploitation.

The following story describes the working and living conditions of Foreign Nurse Graduates (FNGs) in this country, the majority of whom are on H-1 visas. The article reveals the recruitment process of fresh graduates from the Philippines to the U.S. and exposes the culprits in both the Filipino and American communities who exploit and oppress FNGs.

Esther Simpson, the author, is a nurse practitioner with Chicago's Grant Hospital who has met and interviewed many of the H-1 nurses whose stories are told in her article. Ms. Simpson was National Coordinator of the Narciso-Perez Support Group and is presently with the Chicago chapter of the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for FNGs.

Most names in the story are fictitious to protect those involved but the incidents narrated are true.
—Editor

By ESTHER SIMPSON

Since the H-1 (working visa classification) program opened, Foreign Nurse Graduates, mostly from the Philippines, have flocked to the U.S. in large numbers to work in hospitals and nursing homes.

These FNGs apply with Philippine-based travel agencies that recruit mostly new nursing graduates for employment here. The travel agencies work jointly with U.S.-based employment agencies that recruit these FNGs.

Coming in groups of ten to fifty and enticed by promises of equal and better job opportunities in the "Promised Land," the nurses arrive with great hopes and higher expectations for a brighter future.

But it does not take long for these FNGs to see their dreams shattered and feel their hopes diminished. Sometimes it happens right at the airport of their arrival, the moment they step out of the plane.

This was the case with Betty who arrived alone at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport on a Thanksgiving weekend, last year. Thinking that someone from her hospital-employer would pick her up (as the recruiting agency told her), she waited patiently. But the wait was taking too long and mixed emotions of fear, despair and uncertainty gripped her. She told herself she would wait until a "Good Samaritan" comes by to help her. Fortunately, a minister who sensed her predicament, offered assistance and drove her to her hospital-employer.

"I'll never forget such an experience," said Betty bitterly, as she recollected the incident. "The concern of travel agencies stops after you have boarded the plane, whether someone is to meet you or not at the airport. Once the recruiter has got the money, you're on your own. Had something happened to me that day, nobody would have ever known."

Another case involved a group of Filipino nurses

who were "fooled" by a recruiter travel agency in Malate, Manila. Each nurse in this group paid P3-5,000, December 1977, assured of getting employment in the U.S. The amount was paid in cash but the official receipt registered only P800 as "deposit for travel documents, passport, notary documentation, tax clearances, xerox copies, medical examination and recruitment fee." The agency also verbally promised for "apartments and applications for license registration" for the group once they arrive.

Last February this year, the group was scheduled to leave for the U.S. A few days before or on their departure date, each nurse was told to sign an affidavit stating she was to work a specified nursing home or hospital as arranged and negotiated by a certain Ms. Rivera. The affidavit required the FNGs to pay Ms. Rivera \$300 as professional fee in getting them jobs.

The affidavit further required an additional sum of \$700 cash payment to the recruiter, due on the first meeting with that recruiter. Besides this, the travel agency asked for another P10 payment for a "notary public" documented paper which the FNGs never received copies of.

Left with no choice and time, the group quickly signed the onerous affidavit.

Baby recalled her reason for doing it. "*Mas makakakita ako sa Amerika para sa sarili at makakatulong ako sa bahay.*" (I'll earn more in America for myself and I can even support my family (in the Philippines).")

Another group member named Boy said, "*Wala akong nakikitang hinaharap sa Pilipinas kung hindi ka lalabas sa Iran, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Germany —kahit saan, basta makalabas.* (I don't see any future in the Philippines if you don't leave the country for Iran, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Germany —anywhere, as long as you're out.)"

When the group arrived here, no hospital or nursing home bus came to pick them up. The travel agency lied when they were told airport pick up had been pre-arranged.

Even more shocking was when the group discovered they could not practice professional nursing here because they did not have the State license. Contrary to what the travel agency promised, each nurse had to apply and pay for registration in Springfield.

Thus, the nurses in this group ended up as either nursing aides or technicians. Once they obtained their temporary state license, (effective for six months) they were able to legally work as professional nurses. When it expired they were demoted back to nurse's aides.

Next issue, the FNGs conflicts with their hospital or nursing home administrators and the collusion between the administrators and the Philippine recruiters will be explored.

FNG Brochure Urges 'Know Your Rights'

The "Know Your Rights" brochure for Foreign Nurse Graduates came off the press last month. Prepared and published by the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for FNGs, the 15-page material is the first comprehensive brochure covering basic legal and constitutional rights of aliens and focuses particularly on FNG's rights concerning immigration and employment in the U.S.

Because in the past many FNGs were unaware of any constitutional, civil and occupational rights they have, they easily fell victim to the exploitation and oppression of their hospital or nursing home employers. The brochure's foreword states: "In the last two years of our work in the NAFL-FNG, we have become aware that apart from problems which stem directly from their struggle for licensure, FNGs also face other types of difficulties. These problems include those which arise from their alien status in the U.S., as well as those which directly relate to their job and work conditions."

The literature is both informational and educational as it presents a brief analysis of the sorry situation most FNGs find themselves in. In addition, it refutes myths and mistaken ideas about FNGs and foreign workers in general concerning their stay in this country. These myths and mistaken ideas are reflected in blunt words like "We are mere guests in this country," or "Don't bite the hand that feeds you."

Know Your Rights provides basic answers to immigration questions and job security rights of H-1 nurses. It explains in detail how an FNG under threat of deportation due to licensure problem can

Foreign Nurse Graduates:

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS



— A LESSON OF THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN NURSES IN THE UNITED STATES

apply for a Deferred Voluntary Status (DVD) with the INS.

As remarked by Letty Ancheta, an active Chicago NAFL member, "This pamphlet should allay the fears of H-1 nurses who are still hesitant to come out and take advantage of the DVD available to them."

The brochure is one result of the second NAFL-FNG conference last May which sought to unify FNGs to fight for their interests and rights as a working force in this country.

Another result of that conference is the "Review Program Campaign" demanding that the federal government set up and fund review courses for FNGs to facilitate their full integration into the nursing practice in the U.S. (See article this page.)

Those who wish to get a copy of this brochure may request NAFL chapter in their area. Where no chapter exists, call (212) 458-6369 or 476-8360 or write NAFL-FNG, P.O. Box 960, Woodside, N.Y. 11377. □

Moving?

Third class, bulk mail is not automatically forwarded by the U.S. Post Office. Please let us know of your new address before you move out so that you'll receive your AK regularly.

Camp David Summit

Carter, Begin Get Key Concessions from Sadat



Carter, Begin and Sadat congratulate themselves over the Camp David Accords, agreements strongly condemned by the Arab world. (UPI)

The euphoria and self-congratulations emanating from Washington and Tel Aviv over the conclusion of the 13-day Camp David summit were well-earned reactions, as the new agreements succeeded in further splitting the already divided Arab world over the question of a lasting mideast peace settlement.

The two agreements coming out of the summit have been looked at carefully by a highly critical and suspicious Arab world, and the near unanimous reaction is one of anger, disgust and rejection. In examining the two accords, it is clear that Egypt's Anwar Sadat made some key, and some critics charge criminal, concessions to the Israelis.

The first Camp David accord, entitled the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" contains the key Egyptian concessions. This agreement, signed with the second accord Sept. 17 in Washington, is largely the same proposal offered by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last January following Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November. In this plan, Israel is committed to a limited withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza over a five-year period. Palestinian self-government is restricted with the ultimate status of the areas to be decided by Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and "representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza." Israel maintains a veto over any decisions after the five-year period, a power which effectively undercuts the demands for Palestinian self-determination.

Even with the changes in the status of the West Bank and Gaza, there is nothing in the accords which commits the Israelis to withdraw totally from the occupied areas, even after the five year period. In addition, the principle of Arab sovereignty over the areas has not been agreed to since the issues of Israeli withdrawal and sovereignty are to be negotiated over the next five years. Even so, Begin has repeatedly stressed that Israel has a right to the areas, even as he left Washington for Tel Aviv he emphasized this point. The Israeli prime minister also stated that Israel will continue to maintain troops in the West Bank even beyond the five year transitional period. Israel is expected to withdraw less than half of an estimated 10,000 troops it has in the two areas, and Begin has hinted that their presence will continue for five, ten or 15 years.

Disturbing to Arab leaders is the fact that the accord does not question the status of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. While Begin agreed to stop new settlements during a three-month period when Israel and Egypt negotiate a peace treaty, the prime minister left open the question of establishing new ones after this period of time. Sadat has insisted all along that all settlements be withdrawn.

Finally, the highly charged issue of East Jerusalem, seized by Israel in the 1967 war, has not been resolved nor was it even mentioned in the accord because of the sharp differences between Sadat and Begin. The Arab world has unanimity

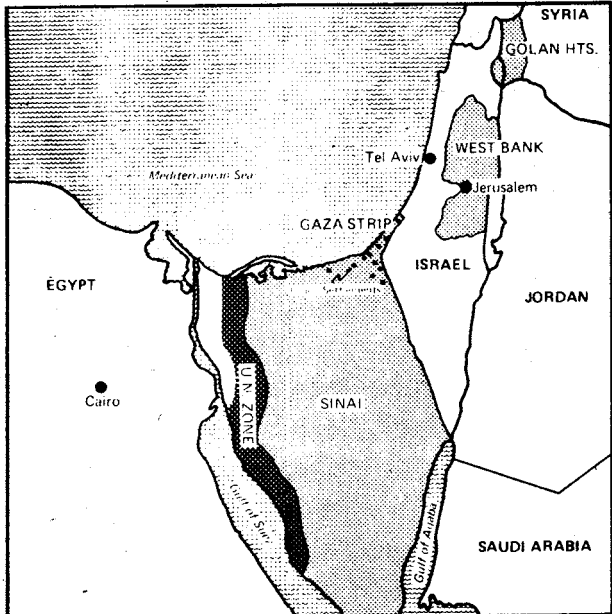
that Israel must go, yet Begin has stressed that "Jerusalem is one city, the capital of Israel, indivisible, and this position of Israel is not going to change."

SADAT'S SEPARATE PEACE

The second Camp David agreement, the "Framework for the conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel" provides the basis for Sadat's conclusion of a separate peace with Israel, a strategy the Egyptian president has been pursuing for the past four years. In this accord, Israel is committed to a total withdrawal from the occupied Sinai within two or three years, with Egypt extending diplomatic relations to Israel after the first three to nine months after the beginning of the withdrawal.

Israel will turn over to Egypt four air bases, under the stipulation that they be used only for civilian purposes. In return, the U.S. has promised to build two military air bases for Israel to replace those given to Egypt. The Carter administration will have to seek congressional approval on this, and the estimated cost is \$500 million.

Unresolved in the second accord is the question of existing Israeli settlements in the Sinai. This issue is to be put before the Israeli Knesset to be decided by Oct. 1. If the Knesset votes to dismantle the settlements, as expected, the two countries will



be able to sign a peace treaty within three months.

The move towards a separate peace by Sadat has brought a storm of criticism by other Arab leaders and even Egypt's Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel resigned in protest. Such an agreement between the two countries would greatly benefit Israel, who would then not have to worry about having to fight Egypt, the best equipped and largest Arab military force in the mideast. Syria and Jordan would be left to shoulder any future Arab-Israeli war.

Realization of Sadat's undermining of Arab world

L.A. Begins Busing to Desegregate

Reprinted from THE GUARDIAN

LOS ANGELES—As the school semester enters its second week here, one thing is clear: the vast majority of students in the Los Angeles Unified School district are completely untouched by the first year of mandatory busing in this city.

Nevertheless, anti-"busing" activists continue to call for a boycott of schools by white students. Anti-"busing" moves, however, have not included any significant violence.

Under the plan 250,000 elementary school students still attend starkly segregated schools, and high school students are not involved in the program. Only 32,000 fourth- through eighth-graders in the 622,000-student school district are to be bused.

Some 209 of the schools in the district are not included in the integration plan. At Markham Junior High School, 98.1 percent of the students are three years below city norms in reading skills, according to the principal of the school. And school officials at Markham released figures showing that 80 percent of the students have never talked or related with students of any other ethnic group.

An estimated 35 percent of white students scheduled to be bused, meanwhile, were reported to be participating in a boycott sponsored by racist anti-"busing" activists. This is one of several actions taken by the right-wingers in response to the limited plan.

There has been, however, no violence and the Los Angeles Police Department has announced it will abandon its contingency plan for preventing confrontations. On the first day of school, police headquarters spotted only one picketline, and that turned out to be a welcoming squad of parents at a predominantly white school receiving busloads of minority students. Yet the night before at an anti-"busing" rally in the predominantly white San Fernando Valley, police confiscated rifles and cans of Mace from Ku Klux Klan cars.

Other right-wing protest has taken the form of isolated individual incidents, as when one mother chained herself to a "no parking" sign to call attention to the fact that she was keeping her two daughters home from school. Most public statements by anti-"busing" forces are in the form of defending the right to neighborhood schools.

Bustop, the largest of the anti-"busing" groups, has organized alternative schools in the kitchens and living rooms of white homes. The group charges \$20 a week for each of the approximately 550 students involved in order to hire certified teachers. Other parents have placed their children in religious schools.

During the first week of school Los Angeles County Deputy District Attorney Sidney Trapp joined Citizens Legal Defense Alliance in the continuing legal battle to get an injunction to stop court-ordered busing.

Earlier this month California State Attorney General and Republican gubernatorial candidate Evelle Younger placed himself squarely in the anti-"busing" camp by announcing that he would file a brief on Bustop's behalf to halt busing. □

unity has brought a number of sharp denunciations and criticisms. The Syrian government declared that "the documents signed by the head of the Egyptian regime at Camp David are a stab in the heart of the Arab nations and a flagrant deviation from the common Arab strategy, a contradiction of Arab summit resolutions and a denial of Palestinian rights."

The Palestine Liberation Organization denounced the accords as "a total capitulation to the Israeli enemy and a full surrender to the will of the White House. What Sadat has done at Camp David is a separate peace, which we consider an abandonment of the Palestinian and Arab struggles."

Arab opposition to the Camp David settlement is just beginning to materialize, and all opponents of the accords agree that crucial to any lasting settlement is a just resolution of the Palestinian question. As a PLO official noted in Beirut, "It's true there can be no war without Egypt, but there can be no peace without the PLO." □

Sandinista Guerrillas Regroup

Nicaragua: Somoza Stages Counterattack

With the coordinated attack by guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (the Frente) on eight Nicaraguan cities Sept. 9, the crisis in Nicaragua exploded into a war which pitted the heavily armed U.S.-trained National Guard against the majority of the Nicaraguan people. Accounts from refugees and news reporters who witnessed the fighting in the cities in recent weeks agreed that the civilian population, and especially students and young working-class men and women, overwhelmingly joined the Frente in the fighting.

A total of about 1,100 Sandinista troops, dressed in olive-green uniforms with the FSLN initials emblazoned on their shirts, launched the Sept. 9 attacks. They were most successful in Masaya, 18 miles southeast of Managua, and in Leon, Chinandega and Esteli, all to the north of Managua. By Sept. 10, the guerrillas had gained control of all or large portions of these cities, pinning down National Guard troops in their garrisons.

At one point, around Sept. 13, the rebels—by then a combination of trained guerrillas and supporters from among the townspeople—held a large portion of Nicaragua's traditionally radical northwest. Guerrillas also attacked National Guard stations (the 8,000-person guard serves as both army and police) in Managua, but the superior numbers of troops there overpowered them.

President Anastasio Somoza's response to the attacks, which he compared to the Vietnamese Tet Offensive of 1968, was swift and fierce. Commanding National Guard operations from his heavily guarded "bunker" in Managua, the West Point graduate declared martial law, secured Managua with a cordon of troops around the city, and then sent specially trained counter-insurgency units, including the elite Black Berets, to take back the cities held by rebels.

By the middle of the last week, after 10 days of fighting, the government said it had established control over the rebel-held towns. Masaya was re-taken first, in a savage battle which included air attacks from helicopter gunships and indiscriminate rocket fire from low-flying small planes. The Red Cross estimated that at least 200 people were killed in Masaya. The rebels resisted attacks on the northern towns of Leon, Chinandega and Esteli for a week, and then, overpowered, withdrew into the surrounding countryside to re-group.

The Guard literally had to destroy large parts of Leon, a university city of 100,000 about 55 miles north of Managua, to regain control over it. Entire buildings, even whole blocks, were destroyed by the Guard's rocket attacks and airborne shelling. The Red Cross estimated that at least 1,000 people were killed and 3,000 wounded in Leon in the fighting that began Sept. 9. There were many reports, verified by the Red Cross, of National Guard atrocities against unarmed civilians.

The National Guard troops who fought those battles reportedly belonged to elite units, specially trained in urban counter-insurgency in U.S. military installations and in the military school in Managua run by the President's son, Major Anastasio Somoza. During the past year, instructors at that school included six American mercenaries headed by Michael D. Echanis, a former U.S. paratrooper and Vietnam War veteran.

The six reportedly were originally contracted to train Somoza's 100-person bodyguard detachment.

OCT. 12 CELEBRATIONS, PROTESTS

Int'l Solidarity with American Indians

October 12, known for years as Columbus Day in honor of that dubious historical figure who "discovered" America, is quickly gaining international attention as a Day of Solidarity with American Indians.

The decision to change the character of Oct. 12 grew out of a United Nations conference in Geneva, Switzerland, last September. At this historic conference, the International Indian Treaty Council, composed of 4,000 delegates from 97 Indian nations, presented massive evidence and documentation on the history of genocide of America's indigenous peoples. As a result of the Treaty Council's work, the conference passed a resolution marking Oct. 12 an International Day of Solidarity with American Indians.

Within the United States, the oppression of



Somoza's national guard troops enter Masaya after Sandinista guerrilla withdrew. (UPI)

Echanis was killed Sept. 8 in a light airplane crash, but before he died he had told U.S. reporters that he had been directing all intelligence and counter-insurgency operations for a top National Guard field commander, Gen. Jose Ivan Alegrett, who was also killed in the crash. Another American and a Vietnamese mercenary died in that same crash.

Besides the training from mercenaries, the officers fighting the rebels all received some U.S. training. Last year, one general told a Washington Post reporter proudly, "Today no officer is promoted without U.S. training." The Guard also relied on weapons supplied by the U.S., including 5,000 M-16s delivered last year and three Cessna A-37B counterinsurgency planes delivered in 1975.

Although these troops recaptured the northern cities and killed many rebels, reporters say that many guerrillas and their civilian supporters withdrew from the northern cities and re-grouped in the surrounding countryside. Hundreds—some reports say thousands—of people have joined the Sandinista army in the past two weeks, believing it is the only organized force with strong leadership capable of bringing down Somoza. Meanwhile, although he claimed he had the situation under control, Somoza called up 3,000 reservists and prepared for more attacks. The general strike, which began August 25, continued, and Central Bank officials say the country is virtually bankrupt.

The Frente says it will continue fighting and will not agree to a cease-fire until three fundamental demands are met: that Somoza resign, that a provisional government take over, and that the Sandinista army replace the National Guard. At that point, the Frente would push its complete program, which is openly socialist. The Sandinistas have also announced their intention to establish control over a strip of territory on the southern border of Costa Rica.

Eden Pastora, known as "Zero" during the National Palace takeover last month, told the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina Sept. 17 that the Sandinistas would set up a provisional government on the border and seek recognition for it.

As the war inside Nicaragua intensified, so did outside efforts to find a formula for a mediated settlement. Costa Rica dropped an offer to put together a Central American mediating team, after its territory was bombed Sept. 12 by a Nicaraguan plane in search of guerrillas. In solidarity with Costa Rica, which has no armed forces, the Venezuelan government sent a squadron of five warplanes to San Jose Sept. 15. Both countries called for OAS mediation.

Meanwhile, Guatemala and Honduras both hinted that they would come to Somoza's aid if they were asked to, and there were unconfirmed reports of mercenary troops from El Salvador and Guatemala joining Nicaragua's National Guard.

Alarmed at the escalating conflict, the U.S. State Department apparently reached a decision on the various policy options it had been considering. On Sept. 12, the U.S. called on all parties to the Nicaraguan crisis to make "appropriate concessions and sacrifices" to avoid further bloodshed. High State Department sources cited by the Washington Star Sept. 16 said the statement was aimed at Somoza. And Le Monde reported that on Sept. 13, Viron Vaky, the newly appointed U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. wanted Somoza to resign. He said that in his place a provisional government should be set up, consisting of "clean" opposition representatives.

On Sept. 15, Hodding Carter began his regular State Department press briefing with a statement supporting an offer by three key opposition representatives to find a mediated solution to the "tragic crisis" in Nicaragua. The three were apparently the choice of the different groups making up the Broad Opposition Front, an umbrella group for leftist and conservative forces opposed to Somoza. They are: Sergio Ramirez, from Los Doce, the group of leading political and religious figures close to the Frente; Rafael Cordoba Rivas, from the opposition group UDEL; and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a wealthy banker who represents the liberal business community and who is said to be highly regarded among Latin America policy-makers in the State Department.

The State Department's support for the three leaders' call for a cease-fire and a mediated settlement was, in effect, a call for Somoza's resignation, since the three have made clear their refusal to negotiate or mediate until Somoza resigns. One State Department official told the Washington Star that the Sept. 15 statement was "as close as we will go" to demanding Somoza's resignation. Policy makers are reluctant to appear to be intervening against Somoza, partly because they fear they would provoke an attack by conservatives here at home. The State Department said Sept. 19 it supported a "multilateral approach" to the crisis and hoped an inter-hemisphere team of mediators, perhaps through the Organization of American States could help mediate the conflict. □

estimated 90 percent of U.S. uranium and a full one-third of the country's coal reserves are located.

In marking Oct. 12 this year, educational events, protest demonstrations and marches are planned in a number of U.S. cities, including New York, Madison, Seattle and San Francisco. Demands of the Oct. 12 Coalition are the following: 1) Sovereignty and self-determination for Indian nations—Indian control of Indian land and resources; 2) Free Russell Means and Leonard Peltier and all Indian political prisoners; 3) Stop the genocide of Indian peoples; and 4) Support the Geneva Resolutions.

For more information contact: International Indian Treaty Council, 870 Market St., S.F. (415) 434-4917 or the Native American Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 40538, S.F. 94140. □

Hawaii Housing Struggle

4-A Residents Faced Eviction Threat



1,400 march in Honolulu February 1976 for low-income housing. Militant resistance like this has successfully stalled redevelopment plans by big business in Hawaii.

FLASH! As we go to press the AK has been informed that the 4-A residents won their stay of eviction against SLAP Corporation on a legal technicality as interpreted by District Court Judge Takao..

By CATHI TACTAQUIN
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU — Elderly residents of the 4-A Hotel in Chinatown are again faced with a renewed threat of eviction.

Legal proceedings in progress are expected to favor the SLAP Corporation, a development group

of downtown landowners, with a writ of possession enabling them to move on the eviction.

The 4-A Hotel case has been stalled in court for several months. Earlier, the city council was forced to intervene to help develop a "solution" to the obvious housing problem and to avoid a controversial eviction.

However, the council has "dragged its feet," according to 4-A Hotel residents and the People Against Chinatown Evictions (PACE). Earlier verbal promises for alternate housing have not been formalized in writing and a number of residents have already been evicted or pressured by the city to leave the Chinatown area.

However many residents and PACE have opposed evictions at the 4-A and other housing sites in the redevelopment area because there is no alternative low-income housing available. Some 1,300 people, mainly elderly Filipinos still remain despite the imminent threat of eviction.

MORE COMMERCIAL AND HIGH RISE SPACE

The SLAP Corporation, which is anxious to redevelop the area for business expansion has grown tired of waiting for the city to take action and wants the residents out.

SLAP's plans for the 4-A Hotel are uncertain, but Chinatown residents are sure that the building would be turned into more profitable office space instead of low-income housing. These plans would be consistent with the redevelopment projections of commercial spaces and high income condominiums that are conspicuous in Honolulu.

A successful eviction of the 4-A Hotel would set a bad precedent for evictions by other private landowners in Chinatown.

Mayor Frank Fasi, a candidate for state governor who makes numerous campaign statements regarding the important priority for "human needs and consideration," has skillfully made no mention of the plight of the residents in Chinatown. While PACE has consistently protested to the mayor, neither he nor the city council has acknowledged the responsibility for the pending eviction.

The 4-A Hotel residents and PACE have called on the city to stop the 4-A eviction and move the rehabilitation of two city-owned Chinatown buildings. The buildings would be turned into permanent, low-income relocation housing for Chinatown evictees.

As the legal battle continues in court, 4-A residents and PACE continue to map out plans in the event of an eviction. According to the group, "If we lose in court, we don't plan to stand by and watch people get evicted. As a last resort, the 4-A may even be occupied by residents and supporters to hold off any eviction attempt. □"

Beth Israel Nurses Affiliate with Union

Reprinted from 1199 NEWS BULLETIN
NEW YORK — 695 registered nurses (RN), of which 80 to 100 are Filipino at the Beth Israel Medical Center have voted overwhelmingly to affiliate their independent organization with District 1199's League of Registered Nurses.

The Beth Israel RN's formed their own organization, the Nurses Rights Organization (NRO) in September, 1976. They were the first major group of registered nurses in the city to choose a collective bargaining alternative to the New York State Nurses Association, traditional bargaining agent for nurses.

Though they were able to negotiate a three-year contract with Beth Israel's management, the RN's found that they were isolated and unable to exert the needed pressure for the hospital to take them as seriously as they deserved.

According to Sheila Ditchik, former president of the NRO, "With the advantage of being organized alongside other workers in the hospital on our side, management will be under pressure to sit down with us and work out some problems that have plagued us. This, in turn, will enable us to provide better patient care at Beth Israel."

The Beth Israel contract with the NRO runs until December 31, 1978. Until its expiration it will be policed with customary '1199' vigilance. Meanwhile, the newly affiliated nurses will fine-hone their demands for a brand new contract. □

NAFL Chapter in L.A.

LOS ANGELES—Efforts to establish a local chapter of the National Alliance for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates (NAFL-FNG) in this city have begun.

This move came following a resolution passed by the medical workshop at the Far West Convention '78 to examine the feasibility of opening a local NAFL here.

The day after the FWC, participants in the workshop met with Ms. Aimee Cruz, National Coordinator of NAFL-FNG, to discuss the idea. Since then, meetings have been held to implement the plan.

Those who wish to become involved may contact Jessie Fernandez (213) 820-6413 and Greg Santillan (213) 283-3466. □

AMLC-7 Trial ...

continued from page 7

defendant Wilma Cadorna. "Yet the defense was able to show that consulate does surveillance on Marcos critics here, and they admitted that whenever there is an anti-Marcos demonstration, it gets reported directly to Manila. It's a clear extension of the martial law regime into this country."

"We even showed that Consul To lentino received an Ambassadorship to Thailand after she ordered our arrest and prosecution," continued Cadorna. "Was that not a political gift from the dictator himself?"

REGIME ON TRIAL

It is in the testimony of the defendants themselves that the Marcos regime is facing a scathing attack. In taking the witness stand and recounting the facts and motives of their actions, the AMLC-7 have issued a strong indictment of the Marcos dictatorship.

On the witness stand, Wilma Cadorna recounted her 1974 visit to the Philippines and the extreme poverty of her relatives and those she visited in Tondo. "While Imelda embarks on so many expensive and extravagant programs, such as multi-million dollar tourist attractions, Filipinos have only become poorer and more in debt."

Deborah Kaufman, on the board of directors for Amnesty International, scored the regime for its numerous human rights violations, and recounted her decision to oppose the dictatorship. The Rev. Lloyd Wake gave a moving account of his own incarceration in America's concentration camps for Japanese-Americans during World War II, and how this experience moved him to actively oppose regimes violate the human rights of its citizens.

Other AMLC-7 defendants are expected to give testimony as the trial resumes Sept. 25. While the verdict cannot be predicted, especially in a jury trial, the defense feels that so far their case has been effective in exposing the dictatorship. In the jury selection, almost 60 jurors were called, and four were dismissed from duty because they expressed a personal abhorrence to the Philippine dictatorship, and most jurors expressed some knowledge of the present Philippine situation.

"All we can do is present the facts and our motives in going to the consulates offices last April

13," said Walden Bello. "An acquittal would be a tremendous victory and a blow to the regime since they have staked so much on this one case (In other April 13 incidents, charges were either dropped or quietly resolved without a trial.)"

"A conviction, on the other hand, would be a setback, not only for us but for all people who oppose repressive regimes. It would be a serious attack on their lawful right to protest and petition," continued Bello. "Remember, it's not just the Philippine consulate involved in this case," he warned, "it's also the San Francisco police, the City District Attorney's office and the FBI."

"We went to the offices in peaceful protest," said Steve Wake, "yet the consular officials started to harangue us, even threatening us physically. So we peacefully locked arms in self-defense and refused to be intimidated. The consulate then called in the police and FBI to have us arrested. Those in the delegation who are Filipinos had every right to be in those offices, just as those of us who are U.S. citizens have a right to oppose our tax monies going to a corrupt dictatorship. That is our right, regardless of the trials outcome." □

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