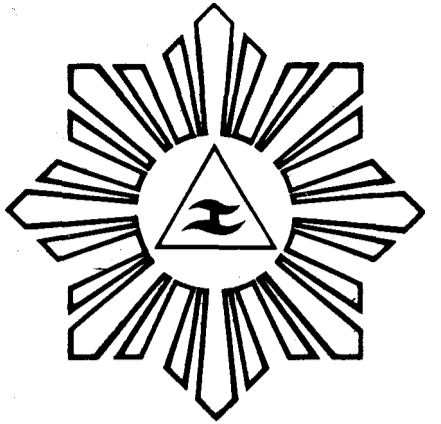


Ang KATIPUNAN

April 16-30, 1977 Volume IV, Number 7 25¢

National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



MNLF Boycotts Referendum

Marcos Claims 'No' Vote to Mindanao Autonomy



MNLF guerrillas (above). Marcos' foolhardy attempt to push through his sham referendum on the issue of Mindanao autonomy is in direct violation of the MNLF-R.P. talks in Libya and could result in resumption of hostilities. [AK file photo]

By VICTORIA LUNA

The martial law regime of Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos conducted a referendum in 13 provinces of the southern Philippines on Sunday, April 19, on whether the residents wish their area to become an autonomous Muslim region. Philippine observers predict an overwhelming "no" vote.

First, the holding of the referendum violates the agreement between Marcos and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) worked out in Tripoli, Libya, by Libyan President Col. Muammar Khadaffi and R.P. First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos. The regime pushed through with the referendum in spite of MNLF objections and their call to boycott the poll. As a result, observers believe that a resumption of hostilities is imminent.

The agreement negotiated by Khaddafi and Mrs. Marcos contained three
(continued on page 5)

Unprecedented Congress Testimony

'STOP U.S. AID TO MARCOS,' says FFP

By SEVERINA RIVERA
FFP/AMLC Congress Education Project Coordinator

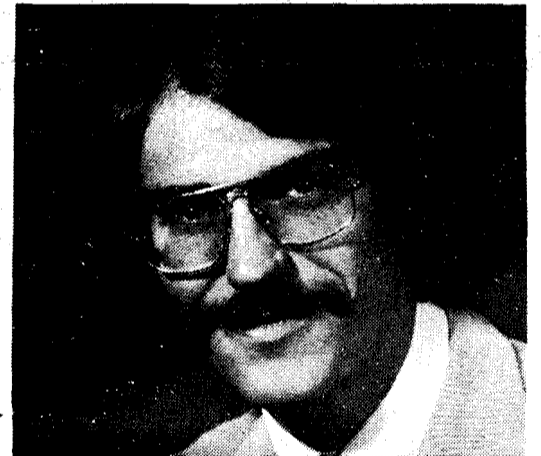
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Friends of the Filipino people (FFP) called for the withdrawal of military and economic aid to the Philippines during an unprecedented panel-type

The State Department objected to testimony from Severina Rivera, FFP member, because she is a Philippine national. The Department however, was unsuccessful. See page 7 for article.

congressional hearing. The hearing marked the first time that a non-governmental organization testified in the same panel with the State Department. (See related story)

Upon invitation by the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the House Appropriations Committee, three FFP members testified on the following topics:

- human rights situation in the Philippines;
 - U.S. bases which serve as the major "overriding security consideration";
 - context in which U.S. bases have been raised to a status equal to the American people's deeply held values of a respect for human rights;
 - specific FY 1978 program requests for the Philippines.
- Their testimony was drawn largely from a book, "Logistics of Repression and Other
(continued on page 3)



James E. Drew (top), William Goodfellow (center), and Severina Rivera (bottom), FFP members who gave testimony against U.S. aid to Marcos at a recent Congress Committee hearing.

Two Viewpoints:

NURSES' LICENSURE PROBLEM SPARKS COMMUNITY CONTROVERSY

See page 8

CALIFORNIA:

BOARD APPROVES RACIST TEXTBOOKS

See backpage

'Bakke Decision' in California

IS THERE

'REVERSE DISCRIMINATION'?

see page 13

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EDITORIAL

NURSES LICENSURE PROBLEM

On April 30-May 1, the National Conference on Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates (FNGs) will convene in New York to discuss the complex licensure problems faced by Filipino nurses. Its aims include plans for joint action to tackle these problems and eliminate the cultural bias of the exams and irregularities in licensure procedure.

The KDP welcomes this effort as a big step forward for the Filipino Community and commends all those who have given their time and active support to the issue. This conference could even go down as a historical milestone for the Filipino community in its continuing struggle for full equality in this country. For as minorities, we Filipinos have not been spared from the harsh realities of discrimination prevalent in this country in its many various and subtle forms. The fact that many Filipino medical professionals are often found working in jobs with lower wages compared to their American counterparts or are commonly by-passed for promotions are regular reminders for us.

Of course, these problems faced by Filipino nurses and other foreign nurse graduates are not new. In fact, ever since the need for medical and health manpower in the U.S. started the mass immigration of nurse personnel to this country, these problems have become a common experience. For the most part, however, new immigrant professionals have had to fend for themselves individually against any injustices or abuse from hospitals and other institutions. Although serious attention and support for nurses was much needed then, these problems have never really been systematically taken-up and addressed by the community — until now.

In this light, we encourage all those who are not yet involved to join and take up the call extended by the Organizing Committee for a National Conference for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates. This can be done either by attending the upcoming conference, generously giving financial contributions, or keeping abreast of the latest developments so that all concerned Filipinos may be active participants in the implementation of any working resolutions that would be passed and approved in the conference. □

OVERTURN BAKKE DECISION

The KDP welcomes the call for a Western states meeting to organize a nation-wide campaign against the racist Bakke decision, this coming April 23-24 at U.C. Berkeley (see article, p. 13). This landmark Californ Supreme Court decision declaring the unconstitutionality of special admissions is becoming one of the most volatile political and social issues in the country today. Spontaneously, hundreds of people from all sectors of the public are organizing educational forums, legal work and protest demonstrations against the decision. However, these efforts are dispersed and uncoordinated.

We in KDP think that given the serious negative implications of the Bakke decision, the movement should unify and direct its main blow against the U.S. Supreme Court, which will decide on the appeal against the decision this coming Fall. Only by organizing a nation-wide movement with the strength, scope and breadth of the civil rights movement of the 60's can we hope to pressure the country's highest court for a favorable decision. For although the Supreme Court is under the dominant influence of racist, conservative Nixon-Ford appointees, it is also a political institution, which could be affected by the "climate" created by a broad movement against racism.

Secondarily, the movement to overturn the Bakke decision must target the University of California Regents who are masquerading as the great protectors of special admissions. Everyone knows that U.C. has continually opposed demands for equal opportunity in education in the first place. And in the Bakke case, they did not even present a strong defense of the special admissions program.

Certainly, we cannot allow the decades of struggle for equal rights be swept away overnight by this country's racist courts. The Bakke issue is just the "tip of the iceberg"! It's not only that special admissions to colleges could be dismantled if the decision is upheld, but that all affirmative action programs can be challenged on the basis of "reverse discrimination" and this is already being done.

Therefore, the mass nation-wide movement needed to overturn the Bakke decision must not only develop a legal strategy to challenge the U.S. Supreme Court, but organize the broadest, most active sectors of the American public into this movement through key political actions, be it petitions, forums or rallies.

This painstaking process of building a nation-wide movement is important to set the foundations to further defend not only minority rights, but the basic rights of all working people for decent education, health and housing.

The KDP looks forward to the opportunity to participate in building a broad, united campaign against the Bakke decision, and we urge everyone opposed to racism to take part in this important issue.

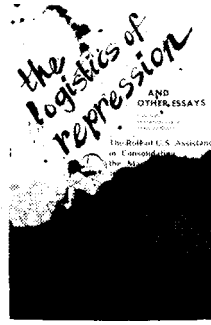
FFP/AMLC RELEASE 2-YEAR STUDY ON U.S.-R.P. RELATIONS

NEW
RELEASE

A book, which extensively studies U.S. support for the Marcos dictatorship, is finally available to the public. *Logistics of Repression and Other Essays*, is a 160-page study recently released by the Congress Education Project of the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) and the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines.)

Edited by Walden Bello and Severina Rivera, two FFP members who have done extensive work around the anti-aid efforts, the book is a unique collection of essays on various aspects of U.S.-R.P. relations.

As Daniel B. Schirmer said in the forward, "It is the first comprehensive review of U.S.-Philippine relations to have been made since the defeat in Vietnam, with all its far-ranging consequences in Asia and the world at large." The study documents the volume, different types and various functions of U.S. assistance in propping up the martial law regime in the Philippines. Available for \$4.00 from Pandayan, P.O. Box 24707, Oakland, Ca. 94623. □



By ROMY DE LA PAZ

The extensive study on U.S. support for the Marcos dictatorship, undertaken in *The Logistics of Repression and Other Essays*, is bound to create a tremendous impact on the current struggle for a more democratic U.S. foreign policy. Although its main focus revolves around U.S.-Philippine relations, the book provides a classic analysis of specific methods of U.S. backing for almost any repressive regime.

The publication of the *Logistics* has come at a crucial period with the advent of the Carter Administration — which has attracted so much attention towards the U.S. stand on the human rights issue.

Prior to his election, Carter pledged that his administration would "take the lead in establishing and promoting basic global standards of human rights." His position on the question of U.S. aid ostensibly provided a sharp contrast from Kissinger's foreign policy which stressed "national security" over concerns for human rights.

However, only four months have elapsed since Carter stepped into office and at a glance, his hypocrisy on foreign policy issues are rapidly emerging.

While launching sweeping criticisms of the Soviet Union's human rights "problem" (a country to which the U.S. furnishes no aid) Carter has remained noticeably silent on the countries which maintain dictatorships completely backed by U.S. aid — the Philippines, South Korea, etc. All this has been excused by Carter spokespersons as under the guise of U.S. "national security" interests, the catchword of the Nixon and Ford Administrations.

Since his term began, Carter even attempted to reverse the critical human rights amendment to the foreign assistance act passed last year — a measure which the entire human rights movement has fought for years to accomplish.

Carter has consistently ignored overwhelming evidences of human rights violations in the Philippines as soon as the election was over. To add insult to injury, Carter is now poised to further increase U.S. aid to Marcos, and negotiate a bases treaty which would extensively increase military hardware to this dictatorship.

The publication of the *Logistics* will now have an important role in exposing the real thrust of

the Carter stand on human rights. Using the example of the Philippines, the *Logistics* can fully demonstrate that the foreign aid programs being continued by Carter continue to contradict all of his high-sounding phrases about human rights. The book will serve as a key weapon in educating both the American public and U.S. Congress to these facts.

As the escalating human rights movement further exerts pressure on the Carter administration, it may lead Carter to be more cautious in what forms of support he lends to these regimes. However, the book provides detailed information on even the subtlest forms of aid, enabling the human rights movement to maintain its utmost vigilance against new or more devious forms of aid which Carter may develop. For example, while Carter might be forced to accept a reduction or cut-off of bilateral aid to a repressive government, he may instead appropriate even more aid indirectly through multilateral loan institutions like the U.S.-dominated World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. (Last year, U.S. military aid to Chile was curtailed, while the World Bank granted some \$60 million worth of loans to them instead.)

Another subtle form of aid conduit — which is more particular to the Philippine situation — is through the proposed rental payments for U.S. bases and military installations in the Philippines.

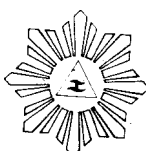
The question of U.S. bases in the Philippines has already sparked a major controversy in the human rights movement working around the Philippine situation. This movement has recently been engulfed in heated debates regarding the issue of challenging the presence of U.S. bases in the country at this time. Recently, the pro-U.S. opposition to Marcos has argued that the two issues are unconnected, and that the mention of the bases issue "sabotages" the work against U.S. aid.

The well-grounded and solid reasoning of the *Logistics*, however, shows just the contrary. By examining the implications of the recent base negotiations conducted between Kissinger and the Marcos regime, the book demonstrates conclusively that there is no alternative in opposing the possible \$1 billion in military aid alone in rental payments without the withdrawal of the bases. The arguments presented in the *Logistics* show the two issues to be intrinsically connected at this period, and the book should provide the basic educational material on this question for the U.S. based anti-martial law movement.

The *Logistics* goes even further to present a superb and thorough analysis opposing the presence of the bases, from both the perspectives of the Filipino and American peoples interests. The book's section on the bases issue provides the reader a whole array of related information; from the understanding of Philippine national sovereignty to the counter-insurgency efforts jointly waged by the Pentagon and the Marcos regime.

The whole analysis is capped by a militant demand by the writers for total withdrawal of U.S. bases from Philippine soil.

The timeliness of the release of the *Logistics of Repression and Other Essays* merits much praise. It came at a most opportune time — amidst a cloud of confusion around U.S. foreign policy strategy because of the hypocrisy of the Carter administration on the human rights issue. It will undoubtedly play a critical role amidst a growing popular support for a more democratic foreign policy advocated by a rapidly expanding human rights movement. And the book will also represent the definitive and authoritative work on the specific issue of U.S. support for the Marcos dictatorship, including the thorny issue of the U.S. military bases. Its publication is indeed a welcomed development by the entire human rights movement, and a testament to the careful planning, collective effort, and hard work of the Friends of the Filipino People and entire Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines). □



Ang
KATIPUNAN

The Ang KATIPUNAN, National Newspaper of the Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino [KDP], is published every other week, except once a month in January and July. Bulk Rate Postage paid in Oakland, CA. Address all correspondence to: P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA. 94623.

Enclosed is

\$ _____

for _____ subscriptions.

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Buod ng mga Balita
(Gist of the News)

LOOK WHO'S COMPLAINING

Press Secretary Francisco Tatad is complaining nowadays of the "sterile wasteland" in New Society journalism. Airing his gripes before the National Convention of Philippine Editors and Publishers Association in Manila early last month, Tatad said: "new blood is not seeping into the [publishing] industry. And so every year, we see the passing of old competent hands and the takeover of less than able editors and writers." This statement is a striking admission that what Marcos now brands as "responsible and vigorous" journalism, is in the secretary's view, a sterile morass run by incompetents. However, it is ironic and hypocritical that Tatad should now complain about the state of the media in view of the role he played in forging it. Tagged by student activists in the early '70's as the Philippine's Goebbels, Tatad led the purge against the "old competent hands," facilitated the Marcos takeover of Roces and Lopez owned media facilities, and created the intricate censorship structure that was to mold journalism martial-law style.

Understandably unwilling to accept responsibility for the "wasteland" he created, Tatad conveniently blames the problem on the "lack of able manpower" as evidenced by the declining enrollment of journalism students and a sharply reduced journalism curricula. These however, are only effects of the bigger problem, which is the suspension of a free press, a state of affairs that is likely to continue as long as martial law exists. In a country where journalism is synonymous with sycophancy and "news-worthy" reportage has been defined as uncritical reporting of martial law, it is not surprising that few would want to enter this servile profession. Tatad may just as well get accustomed to the idea of being surrounded by "incompetents" for sometime. □

R.P. GENERAL MAKES SECRET TRIP TO ISRAEL

MANILA (BMP) — Gen. Romeo Espino, AFP Chief of Staff, paid an unpublicized visit to Israel last December to observe the operations of Nahal, the youth organization which combines military service with work done in agricultural settlements along the Israeli border.

It is believed that Espino's trip had something to do with Marcos plan to set up a Nahal-type organization in the Mindanao region.



Gen Espino inspecting new arms. [AK file photo]

According to the Foreign Report of London: "The R.P. government is not the first in Southeast Asia to take an interest in adapting the Nahal idea to local conditions. After the Vietnam peace accords were signed in Paris in 1973, Nguyen Van Thieu sent Gen. Tran Van Dong to Israel to see how the system worked and to report on whether it could be adapted to help secure the ill-defined borders between the then 'temporary Communist and government zones' set up under the Paris Agreement."

Espino's recent visit to Israel was also deemed significant in the light of the Libya talks that had begun by then. The Marcos regime, fearing the visit would bring about Arab retaliatory measures kept the trip top-secret. □

R.P. JUSTICE OPPOSES MARTIAL LAW

On Law Day last September 23, 1976, Philippine Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee went on record as the first member of the high tribunal to publicly denounce martial law. Speaking before the Philippine Bar Association, Teehankee delivered a comprehensive attack on the unconstitutional premise for the continuance of martial law and urged its lifting.

Needless to say this speech was suppressed by the regime, fearing its impact on other members of the judiciary and the opposition. Nonetheless, Teehankee's stand marks the beginning of a more critical relationship between the high court and the regime. Previously, the Supreme Court upheld the legality of the declaration of martial law, a ruling which Marcos often cited to legitimize his one man rule. □

WORKERS MOVEMENT STILL ACTIVE

MEYCAUAYAN, Bulacan — Some 3,000 workers of Eastern Textile Mills staged a successful strike against the factory management. An initial report by the BMP correspondent here stated that the management had no choice but to agree to all the workers' demands in the face of total shutdown of all operations. In a related story, labor unrest is surfacing again in Manila. On March 29, police broke up a strike involving more than 500 workers in the Manila plant of the big engineering company, Engineering Equipment. Many arrests were made, but all detainees were eventually released. There was a similar incident over a long-standing pay claim at the plant a week earlier when 200 workers were dispersed. □

Extra-territorial Privilege

U.S. Coddling Servicemen

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

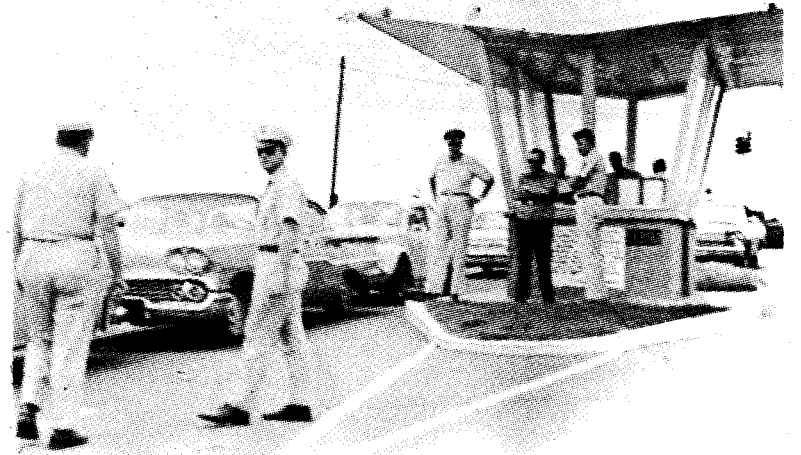
In a bid to authenticate the Philippine government's claim that extra-territorial privileges of U.S. servicemen are a thing of the past, the Justice and Foreign Affairs Departments are working overtime to bring three American servicemen who face criminal charges to trial before Philippine courts.

The cases of the servicemen — Verplaetse, Kirwan and King — has been the subject of heated contention between Filipino and American representatives of the bilateral Criminal Jurisdiction Implementation Committee for several months now. The committee provisionally oversees and determines which government has final jurisdiction over criminal cases committed by U.S. personnel. Verplaetse, Kirwan, and King are respectively charged with slander, grave coercion, and unjust vexation; illegal search and trespass; and homicide.

RIVALRY

Justice for the victims of the three, however, has taken the backseat to the jurisdictional rivalry and bargaining games that has characterized the handling of the cases. Not only are the crimes of these specific Americans of concern, but the historically inequitable relationship between the Philippines and the U.S. as embodied by the now disputed U.S.-R.P. Military Bases Agreement.

A provision of this agreement extends extra-territorial



Security gate at entrance to U.S. Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

rights to U.S. servicemen, sparing them from Philippine law for crimes committed against Filipinos. Although this provision was amended in 1969 permitting Philippine courts to prosecute crimes committed by U.S. personnel — with the exception of those connected with an officer's line of duty — no American has ever been successfully tried by Philippine courts. The elimination of this provision has remained a sore point in the U.S.-R.P. Military Bases renegotiations talks which reached an impasse last December.

Recognizing that the final decision on the Kirwan, Verplaetse, and King cases will influence the outcome of the criminal jurisdiction clause in any future U.S.-R.P. treaty, authorities of both countries are furiously competing to gain the upperhand in deciding the cases.

Recently the U.S. has chalked up more points over the Philippines. To refute Philippine claims over the cases, U.S. military authorities have issued duty certificates to the three men, thus classifying their crimes under "line of duty." This action has provoked a diplomatic protest from the R.P. Justice Department which accused the U.S. of coddling criminals. Hinting at the possibility of a bigger showdown, the U.S. embassy snubbed the complaint charging discrepancies in the evidence used by Philippine courts to judge the cases. Although the Philippines has yet to make the next move, similar incidents in the past question whether the Philippine government will stand firm on its avowed crusade to seek justice for its citizenry or if justice will again be compromised to maintain the benefits

(continued on page 7)

UNPRECEDENTED CONGRESSIONAL HEARING

FFP Refutes State Dept...

(continued from front page)

Testifying for FFP were James Drew, a Washington lawyer; William Goodfellow, an associate of the Center for International Policy and Severina Rivera, of the FFP Washington office.

Robert Oakley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs testified on behalf of the State Department.

U.S. MILITARY BASES

The FFP charged: "Despite the Human Rights Amendment, the Carter Administration has exempted the Marcos regime from human rights considerations... The question remains: Do the U.S. bases in the Philippines serve U.S. national interests and do they constitute 'overriding security considerations'?"

Citing several prominent figures — including military strategists, a retired Admiral, over 90 academicians, religious, civic leaders, and a U.S. Ambassador to Malaysia, who all held similar views — the FFP maintained that the bases were of "no vital strategic importance and only serve to corrupt traditional



Severina Rivera, controversial FFP member. [AK photo]

American values by being pawns of the Marcos regime in its demands for more U.S. dollars in order to sustain itself."

The State Department reiterated that "U.S. security assistance has long been viewed by the Philippine government as an implicit *quid pro quo* for our use of these facilities." Oakley also repeated a previous position that the bases were for the defense of the Philippines from external attack.

The FFP noted however, "In light of the fact that the Pentagon has said there is no identifiable external threat to the Philippines, the defense envisioned is, in fact, a defense of the Marcos regime."

HUMAN RIGHTS

The FFP also disputed State Department's claims that the incidence of torture has decreased by quoting from the same December 1976 AMRSP report cited by Oakley. The FFP stated, "... The use of torture continues not only along old levels but also... disappearances and kidnappings of oppositionists have become more frequent. Instead of prison camps, the AMRSP reports, that 'safe-houses,' secret military headquarters which serve as torture chambers, are being used increasingly."

During colloquy, committee chairman Clarence Long (D-Md.) asked Oakley if he

(continued on page 10)

Pagbabalikwas (In revolt)



NPA Gaining Peasant Support



HUNYO 12-HUWAD NA KALAYAAN!
UPANG LUMAYA DIGMA ANG BAYAN!
NPA-TAGAPAGTANGGOL NG BAYAN

R.P. GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGES NPA'S GROWTH

"The guerrilla movement continues to grow, expand, and gain strength," said a harried Brig. Gen. Romeo Gatan, Commander of Northern and Central Luzon constabulary, to 300 civilian officials last Feb. 23. Assessing the local peace and order situation, Gatan added that the New People's Army (NPA) quickly surmounted the temporary dislocations caused by the capture of its leaders, Commander Dante and Victor Corpuz last August. Many "young, educated and more daring" members have since been recruited, and experienced cadres have filled certain leadership gaps.

Gatan noted the resurgence of guerrilla activity in 42 towns within his regional commands which take the forms of barrio organizing, selective ambushes, and disarmament raids of local government militia units. He also revealed that the famous October disarmament mission in Mabalacat, Pampanga was not an isolated incident. Equally significant raids took place in four other Pampanga and Bataan towns soon afterwards.

Queried for the reasons for the NPA's success, Gatan blamed "the indifference of local officials" towards the "insurgency problem." He further inferred that the same officials may be part of the "insurgency problem," by announcing a crackdown on officials suspected of "irregularities" and "connivance" with the rebels. Gatan attributed the NPA's expansion to its efforts "to make their presence known and inject fear among the populace."

These two "reasons," however, elude the main cause of the NPA's expansion and growth of support. Only a year ago, the government placed the NPA's nationwide base of support at 10,000. Now Gatan conceded that there are 20,000 NPA supporters in Northern and Central Luzon alone. Some remarkable expansion would not have been possible if the NPA was "feared" by the rural masses or if local officials were merely oblivious to its presence. On the contrary, the NPA's close links with the people and the popularity of its political program, constitute the reasons for the NPA's tenacious survival and further growth.

The following reports were filed by the Free Philippines News Service (BMP).

FRUSTRATED PC'S CONCOCT 'NPA AMBUSH'

TAPIAS, Capiz — Failing to capture even a single NPA guerrilla by brute armed force, the Philippine Constabulary (PC) resorted to all kinds of stupid tactics to deceive the people in this province.

According to *Ingrab sa Nakatundan* (a revolutionary newspaper in Western Visayas), a PC patrol picked up six barrio folks of this town last Oct. 13, 1976, to play the role of NPA's in a fake ambush staged by the PC.

The following day, the Marcos troops staged another "raid." This time, a hut

was first emptied of its residents leaving only the pets, pigs, and other work animals inside. While the troopers were riddling the hut with bullets, their officer was excitedly reporting to his superiors over the radio: "Sir, mission accomplished! We have just bagged Commanders Caloy, Bernan and Mindo!"

The PC warned the folks not to tell anybody about the incident. The PC further told them, "If any members of the Philippine Army or PC question you about this, just tell them that we have captured and killed many NPA's in this encounter."

In another development in a barrio of this town, an attempt by the PC to form a secret CHDF (Citizens Home Defense Force, a barrio militia organized and armed by the Marcos government) was foiled by alert members of the New People's Army.

The prospective members of the local defense force were promised cash rewards for every bit of information about the NPA and their sympathizers.

After receiving information from the peasant masses, a squad of NPA fighters immediately arrested and interrogated Tomas Diaz, the most notorious member of the secret group. Before being meted the death penalty, Diaz admitted having taken part in the dark scheme. The people's army also uncovered a long list of military officers, cattle rustlers and other such persons who participated in the plan to form a secret CHDF. □

PEOPLE'S JUSTICE PREVAILS AGAINST THREE CROOKS

BUGIAS, Benguet — Three men — a landgrabber, blackmailer, and informer — were killed by the New People's Army in Sitio Pugo, Barrio Baculungan and Barrio Loo last Oct. 29 and Oct. 30, 1976, according to *Dangadang*.

The three were: Pandek Bayacsan, a landgrabber, Beynihan Tomas, alias "Kid Morrow"; and Madinno, a PC informer.

Bayacsan had greedily grabbed more than 120 hectares of land from the poor farmers of Sadsadan and Loo in this place, using fake land titles.

Tomas, a big-time blackmailer, had robbed the people from Pugoup to Badyan, using the NPA's name as a cover-up to ultimately destroy its image among the masses.

Madinno had frequently led government troops under the pay of the dictator Marcos in their search for NPA members while at the same time, terrorizing and robbing the people in this countryside.

The people of Bugias had been complaining about the notorious activities of the three from time to time. Such matters immediately reached the NPA, who in turn, investigated these men and studied each case very closely, before it was decided they should be killed.

The elimination of undesirables such as,

these, is part of the political and military tasks of the NPA in the sitios and barrios so that the people from these places can lead a peaceful and more productive life. □

NPA SUCCESSFUL IN CENTRAL LUZON

CALINOG, Iloilo — The New People's Army put an end to the life of Benny Castigador, the most notorious leader of cattle rustlers in Calinog and Lambunao of this province.

Castigador had murdered no less than seven defenseless peasants while conducting his cattle-rustling spree. From 1965 to the time of his death, he had stolen no less than 300 carabaos in collaboration with Ernesto Carbolico — police chief of Calinog and Castigador's chief carabao dealer.

Castigador also extorted hard-earned cash from drivers and conductors who ply the Agcalaga-Calinog route. As a result, the people had to pay doubled transportation fares.

The Ilongos rejoiced over Castigador's death by the NPA. The death of this criminal stopped organized cattle-rustling in the area. It also meant reduced transportation expenses. □

NOTORIOUS CATTLE RUSTLER AND EXTORTIONIST KILLED

PORAC, Pampanga (BMP) — A "clean-up" operation being conducted by the New People's Army in Central Luzon has netted several victories.

Among them was an ambush carried out against a unit of the Civilian Home

NPA AMBUSH PC IN IFUGAO; PC RETALIATE

HUNGDUAN, Ifugao — A New People's Army squad successfully ambushed an eight-man Philippine Army (PA) unit of the Ababa detachment in this town, killing four soldiers and seriously wounding two others last Nov. 30, 1976, according to a report received by the BMP from *Dangadang*, a revolutionary newspaper in the Mountain Provinces.

One of the four casualties was Lt. Antonio Bugay, commanding officer of a platoon of the PA detachment in Hungduan and Banaue. Lt. Bugay was wounded during the ambush and died later in Barrio Tinio.

Two other government troopers — including one 2nd Lt. Tapacan — were critically injured.

Not one among the people's fighters were wounded. They were able to confiscate Lt. Bugay's armalite, three magazines, and over 50 M-16 bullets.

The PA unit was headed towards Barrio Tinio to get some supplies when the 15-minute encounter ensued. The ambush took place along the mountain trail joining Barrios Takucan and Tinoc and lasted until 8:15 a.m.

Following the loss of their commanding officer, the defeated troopers went on a shooting and looting rampage against the citizens of this town.

Merchandise and money worth P10,699 were taken by the soldiers from Mrs. Minda Panglao, a store-owner, from whom the same soldiers carry a long list of credit.

A teacher, David Guimboagan, from Tukucan Elementary School (TES) was

NPA's Points of Discipline

All officers and men shall be prohibited from doing the least harm to the people's interests and they shall always be bound by Comrade Mao Tsetung's Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points of Attention in order to keep high their revolutionary integrity.

A. Three Main Rules of Discipline:

- 1] Obey order in all your actions.
- 2] Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.
- 3] Turn in everything captured.

B. Eight Points of Attention:

- 1] Speak politely.
- 2] Pay fairly for what you buy.
- 3] Return everything you borrow.
- 4] Pay for anything you damage.
- 5] Do not hit or swear at people.
- 6] Do not damage crops.
- 7] Do not take liberties with women.
- 8] Do not ill-treat captives.

Defense Force in Porac last February. Killed were two CHDF men, identified as former bodyguards of ex-National Defense Secretary Emerito de Jesus. Until the time of the ambush, they were members of the security force at Hacienda Ramona owned by Marcos.

The NPA fighters were able to confiscate two automatic carbines.

In another incident, a CHDF member and two other local activists of Barrio Manibang, also in Porac, joined the NPA ranks after seizing a number of firearms from the CHDF. Four automatic and five semi-automatic carbines and a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver were taken.

Meanwhile, a big hacienda owner and his bodyguard were killed by an NPA unit in San Natividad, Nueva Ecija for crimes committed against local peasant and hacienda workers. It was also learned that the hacienda owner is a brother of a PC colonel.

The guerrilla unit confiscated three firearms: an automatic carbine, a .38 revolver and a .25 pistol. □

critically wounded by a stray bullet in the shoulder. Guimbongan, together with some teachers were hiding inside the teacher's quarters when the shooting took place.

Two days later, three other teachers from TES — David Boyayo, Corazon and Fatima Dulauan — were arrested and imprisoned at Lagauo by the troopers. As a result, classes have been suspended pending release of the teachers.

Boyayo was reportedly tortured after being forced to admit participation on the ambush of their unit. The two other teachers are still in jail and reports about their conditions have not yet been received.

After four days, on Nov. 24, another offensive was launched by the NPA. The people's army set fire to the headquarters of the Ababa detachment in Barrio Tukucan after being abandoned by the surviving soldiers from the ambush.

Meanwhile, the barrio folk are planning mass actions to demand the release of the teachers and their leaders. □

Marcos Claims 'No' Vote on Autonomy

(continued from front page)

essential items: an immediate proclamation of autonomy for the 13 provinces; a provisional government with strong MNLF representation; and a referendum with questions drawn up by the provisional government on the exact form autonomy would take.

Marcos seemingly complied with the first item through his autonomy proclamation on March 17. He appeared to comply with the second by offering the MNLF a majority position in the provisional government — 15 places out of 29 — and offering the chairmanship to Nuraladji Misuari, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the MNLF.

ON CLOSER EXAMINATION . . .

But a closer examination of Marcos' moves reveals that he has not complied with the agreement in any full respect. By naming all 15 "MNLF representatives" personally, he was able to put some of his own Muslim stooges into the supposedly MNLF slots. Before any official MNLF response was given, the Marcos-controlled press was filled with sensational stories of three unnamed "MNLF representatives" who accepted their invitations and planned to denounce Misuari as soon as the provincial government met.

Without an official MNLF answer to his overtures, Marcos immediately proceeded to item three of the agreement and prepared for a referendum, even though the provisional government had never met. To the great surprise of the residents of the south, the referendum questions essentially allowed for a reversal of the earlier Presidential Decree on autonomy. The questions asked, among other things, were whether the people wanted to be part of an autonomous Muslim region and the MNLF continue to hold the majority position in the provisional government. As Rodney Tasker remarked in the Far Eastern Economic Review (4/8), "What was the point of proclaiming autonomy if people could then vote against it?"

ANTI-MNLF PROPAGANDA

As referendum day drew near, a full barrage of anti-MNLF propaganda appeared in the controlled media. Among the most vocal in condemning the MNLF were traditional Muslim datus (rulers) and bureaucrats. Their attacks went to the extent of employing cultural chauvinism against the Tausugs (Nur Misuari and many of the top MNLF leaders are Tausug, the major group inhabiting the Sulu archipelago.). Members of the Maranao (another national minority group in Mindanao) ruling house from the Lanao provinces were quoted as saying that they could never live under an inferior class of people like the Tausugs. Foreign and local correspondents were also unanimous in predicting an overwhelming "no" vote.

Two days before the referendum, Dr. Tham Manjoors, speaking for the MNLF leadership, issued the call for a boycott. The action was based, he said, on the fact that the referendum was designed to discredit the MNLF and the questions were weighted against it. Colin Bickler of Reuters reported from Zamboanga on referendum day that the initial turnout was low and that there were indications of support for the MNLF position. He agreed with other correspondents, however, in predicting a "no" vote.

EXERCISE IN DUPLICITY

Observers suggest that Marcos intends to use the evidence of overwhelming support for his regime, manufactured through back-door machinations, to excuse further violation of his agreement with Khadafi. He is likely, they say, to use the "no" vote to justify his scheme of dividing the entire country into so-called autonomous regions. He can then adopt a magnanimous posture toward the 13 contested provinces and grant them an additional cosmetic degree of autonomy.

The entire series of negotiations between Marcos and the MNLF has been an exercise in duplicity on Marcos' part. The holding of the referendum is the grossest example of an established trend. The MNLF, however, has militantly opposed each of his attempts to backpedal from the preliminary agreement negotiated in Libya last December. Given the MNLF's militance toward earlier and less severe affronts by Marcos and his regime, there is every likelihood that they will soon return to the battlefield. □

Navotas: New Fish Port Batilyos (Fish Haulers) Continue Fight



Fish market at Navotas. Construction of the new fishport will cause the loss of 5,000 jobs of fishermen, fish-haulers and others related to the industry. [BMP photo]

NAVOTAS, Rizal (BMP) — Batilyos (fish haulers) and community residents denounced the government's plot to gradually open the Fishport in order to circumvent the widespread opposition against its operation. The latest evidence of this scheme is the erection of a fence around the port site by the Philippine Fish Marketing Authority (PFMA).

According to an earlier agreement between PFMA and representatives of the batilyos, however, the Fishport authority agreed to delay fencing in the area while both sides were still negotiating.

At the suggestion of the Authority itself, a five-man committee was to be formed to represent the batilyos and negotiate their demands. But barely after the committee was formed, the military arrested one of its members, Ka. Nanding, and is still hunting the four others.

In the meantime, residents of Baryo Boulevard (the more popular name for the Fishport community) have continued their opposition to fencing in the Fishport area since it will create a gross inconvenience for them. The exit gates would be spaced so far apart that residents would have to walk a long way to get in and out. Furthermore, it will seriously endanger people's lives and property there, especially in cases such as a fire.

Because of these latest developments, the

batilyos also refused to sign application forms being distributed by the Fish Port Authority to recruit new workers for the port. The application forms require attachments such as NBI (National Bureau of Investigation) and police clearance and health certificates. In addition, the PFMA devised innumerable rules and regulations for those who will be hired. Clearly, these moves have been designed to take in only a few of the batilyos who have worked a long time at the old fish port while making it difficult for those who are eventually hired.

From all indications, however, the government is not about to listen or act on the batilyos plight. The PFMA has refused time and again to sit down with the batilyo's representatives and other affected citizens of Navotas.

In one incident, a delegation of batilyos who tried to see Secretary Leido Jr. of the Department of Natural Resources were threatened at gunpoint by the latter's bodyguard. The batilyos representatives stood their ground, however, and were finally allowed inside Leidos' office, only to confront PFMA President, Atty. Bengson.

As in past instances, nothing was resolved from this meeting, because the batilyos were never given the chance to come forward with their demands. □

Concession to Marcos?

Sullivan Reassigned from R.P. to Iran

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

In a move that is expected to prompt sighs of relief from the Marcos regime, U.S. Pres. Carter announced last April 7 that U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, William Sullivan would be reassigned to Iran. The reassignment represents a promotion for Sullivan, a veteran foreign service career officer who has served mostly in Asia.

Although Sullivan's replacement has not been named, it is believed that the next ambassador designate to the Philippines will be carefully chosen to suit the "benevolent dictator" image that Marcos has been trying to promote. During Sullivan's stint in the Philippines, which spanned four years, he was very unpopular, a factor which may have greatly influenced the decision to reassign him. His overbearing, blunt style and open admission of protecting American interests in the Philippines have drawn criticism from all quarters, including his most logical allies, the Marcoses.

From his very first day in office, Sullivan invited suspicion and criticism in view of his notorious reputation as the "Butcher of Laos." Sullivan, along with G. McMurtie Godley, directed the carpet bombing of Laos during his stint as U.S. ambassador there in 1968. He also set up and coordinated the three-pronged counter-insurgency program of secret bombing, CIA efforts to form the infamous Armee Clandestine of the Meo tribesmen, and "rural development" by the U.S.-AID (Agency for International Development).

Sullivan, with his CIA connections and impressive foreign service record (Deputy Asst. Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs) was both an asset and liability for the newly declared martial

law regime. According to Primitivo Mijares in his chronicle of the First Couple's activities, "The Conjugal Dictatorship," the First Lady was so distrustful of Sullivan that she ordered a 24-hour surveillance of the U.S. Embassy and had his activities monitored. This distrust was premised on the belief that Sullivan's mission was to pull off a coup d'etat — Ngo Dinh Diem-style — on the Marcoses. These suspicions resurfaced recently when Sullivan personally intervened and negotiated for the safety of former Pres. Diosdado Macapagal, who openly called for the overthrow of Marcos.

Sullivan's main mission was to protect U.S. economic and security interests at all costs and this was made plain from the start of his assignment in the Philippines. Asked in 1973 if this meant personally participating in counter-insurgency activities, Sullivan answered yes. When the Mindanao fighting reached full-scale proportions in 1975, Sullivan implied the possibility of U.S. military intervention by stating that the Mindanao conflict was considered by the U.S. as a direct threat to its interests.

It was not Sullivan's role as a proponent and defender of U.S. interests that offended Marcos, but his high-handed style of promoting it. Sullivan's hard-nosed tactics throughout the U.S.-R.P. Military Renegotiations Talks in 1974 infuriated Marcos, and was one of the factors which compelled the talks to be raised to the ministerial level early last year. Furthermore, Sullivan's statements to the press that it was in the best interests of the Philippines to stay close to the U.S. and not identify with the Third World irritated the regime, since Marcos has been attempting to project an independent and nationalist propaganda

(continued on page 14)

Kaingero (Poor Settlers) Land Struggle—

Makiling Resident Tortured, Killed by PC Troopers

LAGUNA (BMP)—Last January, Philippine constabulary (PC) troops brutally killed a resident of Makiling, Laguna—a victim of the military drive for the alleged purpose of flushing out criminal elements and those in possession of illegal firearms.

The victim was identified as Vicente Capistrano, 45 years old, with a family, residing at Barrio Balayhangin, Makiling.

It was reported that PC troopers came to this barrio early one morning last January and gathered all the menfolk at gunpoint. Houses were searched allegedly to flush out hidden criminals and find illegal firearms.

When the raiding team found an old Browning shotgun in Capistrano's house, he was immediately dragged to a waiting jeep and taken to the PC Headquarters at Sta. Cruz. Three days later, Capistrano's family received the information that he was dead, allegedly of heart failure.

However, the family of the victim noted bruises and contusions on the body, proof that he suffered a

great deal of physical torture.

The tragic death of Vicente Capistrano is one of several reported brutalities committed by PC troopers in the course of this and other recent military drives. In December, the military conducted raids on Barrio Tulo and Makiling at Calamba and in January on Barrios Mabacat and Imok in the Makiling region.

Because of earlier reports of NPA movement in this area, it is believed that the PC troopers have taken to harassing innocent civilians to find persons actively engaged in the revolutionary cause and their sympathizers.

KAINGERO LAND STRUGGLE

This torture incident is the latest indication that the two-year land struggle between poor settlers (kaingeros) and the government and University of the Philippines has intensified. Situated some 60 miles south of Manila, the Makiling region in particular Los Banos, is being developed as a

tourist spot and experimental center for geothermal energy.

Upon learning that the Kaingeros occupied virtually half of Mt. Makiling, Marcos issued in 1975 a decree ordering their relocation under the pretext that they (kaingeros) were responsible for the forest destruction. The kaingeros, however, argue that the government and U.P. are not motivated by conservationist concerns, but are eager to expand their development projects and experimental areas into the lands occupied by the Kaingeros. Furthermore, the kaingeros belie the government's claim of forest destruction, adding that they have replanted forest clearings with fruit orchards.

The kaingeros have sent a number of petitions to Pres. Marcos pleading their case against relocation, but to no avail. To the government's ultimatum of relocation, the kaingeros have countered that unless a suitable relocation site is found that will ensure their means of livelihood, they will not move from their present sites. □

MALACANANG ZARZUELA

Imee and Imelda Marcos — Superstars



New item: Imelda Marcos is building new marketplaces for Manila in the spirit of 'ancient Greece and Rome.'

By VICTORIA LUNA

Once again, the dictatorship's women are in the news. Imelda, Ferdinand Marcos' wife, has become the country's "star superperson," returning triumphantly from her diplomatic coup in Libya designed to end the war in the southern Philippines. Meanwhile his daughter Imee continues to receive near-daily press coverage for her every action and had been called the "leading light of the *Kabataang Baranggay* (Baranggay Youth)."

Imee's actions, dutifully covered by the Marcos-controlled press, range from attempting to become a politically astute student at the University of the Philippines (U.P.) to launching an acting career by starring in *The Diary of Anne Frank*. However, a recent interview with Julie Yap Daza of the Manila Journal revealed that the two main concerns of this new superstar of the "New Society" are her love-life and her figure. Interviewed in the midst of a "vanity fast," the dictator's daughter eagerly asked the reporter:

"Could you recommend somebody for me? A date? I'm not joking. My social life is non-existent, it's awful."

A victim of her father's overwhelming unpopularity, Imee points out, "My best friends are Bonget and Irene [her brother and sister] and our cousins. It's sort of imposed on us, as no one can get past the gate unless he is a Romualdez or a Marcos."

In the ambition department, of course, no one can beat Imelda and Imee reveals, not surprisingly, "My mother's thing is that we (children and parents) must constantly upstage each other." Although Imee is widely rumored to detest her mother, she is modelling herself upon the publicity-hungry Imelda as she attempts to capture some of the limelight and revels in the luxury of a press controlled by her family which finds her every sneeze newsworthy.

"RADICAL CHIC"

One of Imee's recent efforts in the upstaging campaign ended in disaster for this Marcos scion. This was her attempt to win the hearts and minds of the students at U.P. when

she entered as student and "observer of *Kabataang Baranggay* activities" there. Imee hoped to charm the students by espousing issues of importance to them.

In an interview with the campus newspaper, *Philippine Collegian* she expressed support for the campaign to restore the U.P. Student Council which was disbanded upon the declaration of martial law in 1972. Further, she claimed vigorously, "I reacted to the Plaza Miranda incident this October exactly the way you reacted." (The incident referred to was the bloody suppression of an anti-martial law demonstration last Oct. 10).

The U.P. studentry was not taken in by Imee's "radical" chic, and recognized her comments as stemming, not from the kind of political commitment to the people that motivates many young men and women of her age, but from family infighting and competition. As a result, a widely-distributed manifesto published in the *Revolutionary Collegian* denounced her presence on campus as a Marcos-inspired intrusion into university life and activities.

IMELDA—CENTER STAGE

The formidable Imelda, however, still holds center stage these days, especially since her so-called diplomatic triumph in Libya. The regime's description of Imelda's action in Libya is a novel one. Rarely has a capitulation to an opponent's demands been seen as a triumph of diplomacy but this reportage is typical of "New Society" propaganda.

An important insight into the Tripoli feat is provided by *Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas* (March 25) which reveals that the talks were initiated, not by Marcos, but by the Islamic Conference which demanded that he negotiate with the MNL. The Islamic Conference is said to have threatened Marcos with isolation from the Third World bloc with which he is trying to align. He quickly dispatched Imelda who pleaded with Libya's Col. Khadafi to mediate and host the negotiation. During their initial meeting, Khadafi bluntly accused the Marcos regime of genocide and showed Imelda pictures of massacred Muslims. The Marcoses were thus forced to negotiate.

"ART FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE"

Since information such as this is not likely to leak out into the Marcos-controlled media, Imelda can blithely continue to hog the limelight and polish her image as a "brilliant negotiator." A recent stroke of "genius" which we must credit her is her effort to "bring Filipino art to the common people." She hopes to accomplish this "noble task" by decorating Manila's buildings with murals based on designs by well-known Philippine painters.

Of course, Imelda's jet-set friends love the idea. And the project is no doubt more for them and the much sought-after tourists than for the Filipino people. The tourists will no doubt love her *agoras* to be erected all over Metro Manila. Now what is an *agora*? Going back many, many centuries, *agoras* were the market and business centers of ancient Greece, adorned, through the donations of wealthy merchants, with works of art.

Thus, Imelda plans to reproduce these institutions of a distant time and place in Manila. Can you see them now... "marketplaces and cultural centers at the same time," multi-storied markets erected in strategic places "patterned in spirit and substance after the *agoras* of ancient Greece and Rome—places where people meet not only to transact business but also to engage in wholesome social and cultural activities" (Manila Journal 1/23-29). Of course the Metro Manila governor's plan is a response to a survey of 800,000 students here who were queried on the kind of environment they wanted. The students apparently identified the need for some sort of local cultural centers along with two other basic needs: medical services and housing for the poor.

True to her sense of priorities, Imelda launched into her *agora*-building with the gusto of a shopping spree. Now, thanks to Imelda, the average shopper will be able to "enjoy works of fine art while bargaining for her daily food like *galunggong*, selecting her *daing* and *kangkong* while she coughs a tubercular cough and contemplates bringing home her day's purchase to the shanty by the drainage ditch. Ah Imelda, what would we do without you? □

Apology Extended to Severina Rivera

FFP Testifies before House Subcommittee, Despite State Department Objections



Rev. Larold Schultz (left) of the United Church of Christ and Severina Rivera (right) confer during congressional hearing around human rights last year. [Philippine Times photo]

By PETER OWENS
AK Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A congressional committee overrode the State Department's strenuous objections and threats to walk out and invited the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) to give testimony before it, April 5, 1977. (see related story.) An apology and invitation to testify was extended to Ms. Severina Rivera, who had been earlier precluded from testifying because she was a Philippine national.

BACKDOOR MACHINATIONS

The State Department's objections occurred as the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the House Appropriations Committee prepared to study the FY 1978 aid request to the Philippines. The subcommittee staff had scheduled a panel presentation by Severina Rivera of the FFP to speak against the FY 1978 aid requests and the State Department to speak in favor of aid to the Philippines.

A format of both governmental and non-governmental witnesses testifying in the same panel has never been held before and the State Department initially rejected the arrangement. A State Department source reported, however, that President Carter prevailed on them to start appearing in such panel presentations with non-governmental witnesses (NGO's).

The Department, after agreeing in principle to appear with NGO's, still adamantly refused to sit in panel with FFP claiming that: 1) FFP is a Filipino organization and 2) Severina Rivera is a Filipino national. Such a debate, they maintained would be reduced to a State Department vs. exile group dialog.

When it was pointed out that FFP was clearly an American group and Rivera, who was married to an American, was one of only a handful of Filipino members, the State Department then added, again inaccurately, that FFP was a single-country lobby group and they could not sit in panel with such groups, and in particular, with a foreign national. The committee staff, however, told State Department that FFP would be invited to testify, regardless of their objections.

To forestall any further objections against national origins, the FFP decided to present James Drew, a Washington lawyer, and William Goodfellow, an associate of the Center for

International Policy. Both are long-standing FFP members and extremely knowledgeable on the Philippines.

Anne Swift, a Congressional liaison for the State Department, notified FFP on the day of the hearing that the State Department witness, Robert Oakley, would testify but had explicit instructions to walk out when FFP began testimony — regardless of who gave it.

Drew, on behalf of FFP, opened his statement with a description of the nature of FFP. He added, "The staffperson of our Washington office, who serves as our organization's liaison with Congress is Severina Rivera, a Filipino national. Ms. Rivera was originally scheduled to testify before you today, and I believe she would do a better job than we. However, she was precluded from doing so because of objections from the State Department.

CHAIRMAN ANGRILY DEMANDS FOR EXPLANATION

Chairman Clarence Long (D-Md.), unaware of State Department's backroom machinations, angrily demanded an explanation from Oakley. Oakley pleaded ignorance whereupon Rep. Long ordered the State Department to submit the reason for their actions for the record. Long then asked if Severina Rivera was in the room and challenged the State Department witness to object to her. Faced with an extremely displeased committee chairman, Oakley said he had no objections to her.

Rep. Long then invited Ms. Rivera to the witness table, personally apologized and welcomed her to the hearing. The State Department stayed on and appeared in panel with FFP and Rivera.

Capitol Hill observers speculate that the State Department's intransigence against the FFP and Rivera may have been caused by their untenable positions which could be exposed when confronted by expert Philippine witnesses and the bad image projected by a debate with a foreign national who, familiar with the end-use of U.S. aid in his/her country, calls for the withdrawal of such aid.

The FFP, in close cooperation with the Anti-Martial Law Coalition (Philippines) has produced extensive studies and analyses on the whole range of U.S.-Philippine relations. Rivera recently co-edited a book, "Logistics of Repression and Other Essays" with Walden Bello, another FFP member. □

people. That the regime is not concerned with the guaranteeing the safety and rights of the Filipino people can be gleaned from a Manila Journal editorial commenting on the deaths of four fishermen as a result of U.S. military bombing exercises last year. It read:

"Fortunately for those looking into the incidents they have the outcome of similar incidents in the past to guide them. In those previous incidents, it was not the deaths or injury of the Filipino victims which became the final bone of contention between the Philippines and American governments but the latter's refusal to allow our courts to try the American servicemen involved. Salt was rubbed into Filipino wounds by the American practice of whisking away the accused GIs back to the U.S. or the other American bases elsewhere..." (4/25-31/76 Manila Journal) □

Construction Underway Kawasaki Plant Met By Strong Opposition

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY (BMP) — Fierce opposition to the Kawasaki Sintering Plant currently undergoing construction in Misamis Oriental is growing among concerned Filipinos and supporters abroad in a united stand against resurgent Japanese imperialism in Asia and other Third World countries.

The academic community here has recently added its own voice to the growing number of dissenters to what is considered the largest, single foreign enterprise in the Philippines.

In a well-attended symposium at the University of the Philippines last Feb. 24, local oppositionists disproved claims that the sintering plant would boost Philippine employment and foreign exchange. Furthermore, there were indignant denunciations of the Japanese corporation's "exportation of pollution."

Put to question by symposium participants, a Kawasaki official even admitted that one of the reasons for moving the plant here is the cheap labor in the Philippines and "no strikes in the country."

The most revealing information, however, was the disclosure that the sintering plant poses a very



Kawasaki Steel's giant sintering plant building site in Mindanao. [AMPO photo]

grave threat to the environment because it emits poisonous and toxic gases which may cause malformation and fatal illnesses. The revelation sparked very strong reaction from the audience who learned further that Kawasaki closed down its sintering plant in Chiba, Japan, following public uproar over pollution which claimed the lives of 25 persons there.

FORCIBLE EVACUATION

Residents of Tagaloan in Misamis Oriental and other nearby areas have already filed their protest against the plant as 146 families were forcibly evacuated from their lands and homes to give way to the construction. It is estimated that a total of 1,500 families will be dislocated by the plant — a figure obviously several times greater than the mere 700 new jobs that the Kawasaki plant will offer in return.

The plant occupies 138 hectares of farmland secured by Kawasaki from the Marcos regime. The total area intended by Kawasaki as its industrial complex in the Philippines, however, involves some 3,000 hectares.

UNITED STAND WITH JAPANESE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

The anti-pollution movement in Japan has taken note of the Filipinos' opposition to the plant and has decided to widen their own sphere of action to include a united stand against the exploitation by Japanese corporations of Asian and Third World resources and human labor.

In a rally held last year in Tokyo, participants from 46 anti-pollution groups in Japan declared: "We refuse to accommodate ourselves to the way of life built on the sacrifice of Third World people. We know this path is thorny but we are determined to fundamentally change this evil economic system that forces us to be exploiters of Third World nations."

Other progressive Japanese nationals based in Manila are of the opinion that Japan is mainly interested in the Philippines as a source of copper, nickel and timber, and its promises of aid and economic cooperation are mere rhetoric.

For the sintering plant in Mindanao, Kawasaki has earmarked a total investment of \$1.5 billion, enough to "persuade" Marcos into extending every possible advantage and accommodation, including a free trade zone scheme. This would allow Japanese vessels to dock almost at the plant itself to bring in iron ore from Australia, and at the same time, to bring in limestone extracts by barge from nearby Bohol. □

U.S. Servicemen...

(continued from page 3)

derived from being a client state of the U.S.

EXTRA TERRITORIALITY

The issue of extra territoriality and the regime's supposed "non-negotiable" stance on it has been much bandied about as the Philippines battle slogans in the bilateral military talks. The regime regards extra territorial rights offensive and incompatible with its attempts to rid itself of the pro-U.S. stigma. Indeed, the continued existence of these privileges underscores the subservient role of the Philippines to the U.S.

Thus, the entire approach of the regime towards this question has been one of placing "image considerations" before the interests of the Filipino

FILIPINO Community

Nurses' Licensure Problem Sparks Controversy in Filipino Community



N.Y. community leader Aimee Cruz speaking to nurses and other interested medical and community persons about the nurses' licensure problems. The issue has sparked a spirited debate throughout the country.

The two following articles are reprints from groups with opposing viewpoints and analyses on the nurses' licensure problem. The Organizing Committee for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates has launched a campaign to effect changes in the nurses' licensure exams which has sparked this lively debate. — Editor

Nurses Group Wants to Retain Old Exams

Reprinted from Filipino Reporter

April 1-7, 1977

While a group of community leaders and rights activists is battling for a change in federal licensure examinations for foreign nurses because of alleged "cultural bias," another group from New Jersey is working to maintain the status quo to prove that alien nurses are up to par.

The Philippine Nurses Association of New Jersey recently urged continuation of the present examinations, and opposed any changes in its form or content as a licensure group had earlier asked.

TAILORED EXAMS

"Is this what we really want . . . to have the exams 'tailored' to the way we are used to taking them?" asked a spokeswoman for the PNA. "Isn't it best to just pass the Boards to prove to Americans that we can be as good, if no better, than them? We certainly do not want other people to tell us that we passed because the exams were made easier for us. We are a proud people, and if we are to live up to this expectation, we must struggle and prepare ourselves adequately to meet the requirements."

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Organizing Group Targets Cultural Bias in Exams

PRESS RELEASE

NEW YORK CITY — With reference to the article, "Nurses Group Wants to Retain Old Exams" (Filipino Reporter, 4/1-7), the Organizing Committee for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates would like to offer the following clarifications to the Philippine Nurses Association of New Jersey, who evidently is in opposition to our efforts to effect changes in the licensure examination for nurses.

The PNA-NJ begins by alleging that we wish to have the exams "tailored" or "made easier" for foreign nurses. We are truly baffled at how the PNA-NJ arrived at this allegation. A quick glance at our Draft Position Paper (a copy of which was sent to them) will show that we do not state nor imply, that we are battling for 'easier exams.' The problem is clearly stated in the document:

Ninety per cent of foreign nurses consistently "fail" this examination despite the fact that their

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COURT BATTLE CONTINUES

I-HOTEL IN JEOPARDY

SAN FRANCISCO — An important Superior Court hearing scheduled for May 13 will determine whether Four Seas, owner of the International Hotel will be granted a writ of mandamus. This writ, which is an order directing a lower court or agency to take or withhold a specific action, is being sought by Four Seas to block the S.F. Housing Authority from using its power of eminent domain to purchase the hotel.

The prospects for a favorable ruling from the Superior Court have looked bleak since early April when the California Supreme Court overruled a petition by lawyers for the I-Hotel and the Housing Authority to have Superior Court Judge Byron Arnold removed from hearing the motion for the writ of mandamus.

Arnold was the presiding judge who previously granted the demolition permit for the hotel to Four Seas, overriding the veto by the city's Board of Permit Appeals. In the past, Arnold has also reprimanded Gilbert Graham of the I-Hotel legal team for using court time to delay what Arnold considers the inevitable eviction of the tenants. Because of these obvious demonstrations of bias in the case, the hotel legal team and the Housing Authority attorneys feel they will not get a fair hearing on the writ of mandamus.



EVICTIION THREAT

Should the writ be granted to the Four Seas, the eviction of the elderly Asian tenants by the Sheriff's office could begin immediately. And even if the court denies the writ of mandamus, the Housing Authority must seek a writ of immediate possession of the building. Otherwise the hotel would remain in the hands of the Four

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Narciso-Perez Trial PAVULON-EXPERT'S TESTIMONY AIDS NURSES' DEFENSE

By NENA HERNANDEZ
AK Correspondent

DETROIT — The prosecution failed to substantiate their principal argument against Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez on April 4 when their own Pavulon-expert witness gave testimony that the V.A. hospital killer could have poisoned patients without being near them.

Dr. Willock, an anesthesiologist at Roosevelt Hospital in New York, was called by the prosecu-



"Then someone who injected the Pavulon wouldn't have to be there for it to be working?"

"Correct."

tion to give testimony on Pavulon, a muscle-relaxant drug alleged to have caused the breathing failures and two deaths among VA patients in July, 1975.

Under questioning by the prosecution, she said the powerful drug would take effect within five to ten minutes after injection into an opening in the intravenous (I.V.) tubing. This implied that the murderer would have been present when the respiratory arrests occurred, thus implicating Narciso and Perez since they were present during some of the breathing failures.

Upon cross-examination by the defense, however, Dr. Willock admitted that Pavulon could be introduced through other ways, such as injection through the port of the intravenous bag and not just the tubing. This meant that the murderer could have contaminated the IV bag hours or days before the breathing arrests occurred.

Referring to an earlier disclosure that Pavulon was discovered near a storage area of I.V. bags on the fourth floor of the hospital, defense lawyer Edward Stein asked:

"If a bag containing a 150 c.c.'s of I.V. fluid was laying on a shelf waiting to be given to a patient, and if someone came along and injected 5 c.c.'s of Pavulon into the bag, and a nurse, hours later, picked it up to give to a patient, she wouldn't be able to tell if there was any Pavulon in it, would she?"

"That's correct," replied Dr. Willock.

"And if she hung that bag and it began to drip into the patient's vein, it would eventually begin to affect him, isn't that correct?" asked Stein.

"Correct," said Dr. Willock.

"Then someone who injected the Pavulon wouldn't have to be there for it to be working?" continued Stein.

"Correct," replied Dr. Willock.

MEDICAL RECORDS QUESTIONED

In the hearing that occurred April 6, defense lawyers also questioned the authenticity of the victims' medical records.

William Soltys, a prosecution witness, said that medical records of McCrery and Loesch, two persons alleged to have been poison victims, did not contain reports of their respiratory arrests. Soltys also testified that the records of Blain, another victim, did not have the nurses' notes on

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Filipinos Set Festivities for June 12 National Day

By NORMA DE LEON

The overwhelming success of last year's nationwide celebration of June 12 has created a new tradition in Filipino communities throughout the U.S. In cities with a large Filipino population, committees have been organized to prepare for this year's observance of what is becoming popularly known as Philippine National Day.

RICH HERITAGE

June 12, signifying the glorious birth of the Philippine nation, is the date when in 1898 Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo declared the Philippines free from Spanish colonial rule. The hard-won independence was short-lived however, the Philippine-American War broke out months later until finally the U.S. took over in 1902. But the Filipino people's burning desire for freedom was never extinguished. Today, they continue to resolutely fight to regain



June 12 National Day Celebration in Flushing Meadow Park, New York City, last year. [AK photo]

their lost independence.

Filipinos in America have also made substantial contributions to the building of the U.S. From the plantation fields of California and Hawaii, the canneries of Washington and Alaska, to hospitals, offices and factories across the U.S., generations of Filipinos have helped build America.

It is in this historical perspective that many Filipinos here, proud of their culture and rich heritage, both here and in the Philippines, will celebrate this year's June 12 in various ways.

BARRIO-FIESTA PICNIC

Setting aside their differences in the spirit of unity, individuals and representatives of various organizations organized themselves into the June 12 Committee in a meeting March 19 at the Dr. Jose Rizal Center, Chicago. As Elsie Niebar, an

NARCISO-PEREZ...

(continued from page 8)

measures taken to correct his breathing failure.

Defense lawyers contend that since the medical records are incomplete it could mean that either they were tampered with or were lost.

At present, exhibits that have been decided by Judge Phillip Pratt for acceptance are McCreery's urine and I.V. samples, and Loesch and Brown's urine samples.

FIRST COUNT OF POISONING CHARGE

Hearing on the first count of poisoning charge against Narciso then started April 15 when prosecution witness Helen Stout said that she saw Narciso come in and leave the ICU room just before patient Lutz's breathing failure occurred.

Stout, with her sister, was visiting her husband, also a VA patient at that particular time. She also claimed that Lutz was the patient next to her husband's bed.

However, the defense challenged Stout's new testimony since she had claimed earlier in a pre-trial hearing that it was another patient by the name of Roberts, not Lutz, who had respiratory arrest at the time she was there. Stout said that she changed her testimony because she was "confused" before and her memory became clear after talking to her sister a couple of months ago.

So far what the prosecution has presented has been deemed circumstantial and does not directly support the charges against Leonie and "P.I." □

Seattle's International District:

Tenants May Manage Own Hotel



Some of the numerous health and safety violations in the Milwaukee Hotel which were ignored by the owners. With the tenants' management of the Hotel these violations would be corrected. [AK photos]

By GREG DELLA
AK Correspondent

SEATTLE — In an unprecedented move to assume control of their housing conditions, Milwaukee Hotel tenants here in this city may become managers of their own hotel. The tenants have already organized and pressured the owners to make the needed repairs on one of the most rundown hotels in the International District and are presently negotiating a two-year to five-year lease of the 120-single unit building with help from a private grant.

The Milwaukee, built in 1909, is a home of 40 tenants, mostly Asians, who have been assisted by the International District Housing Alliance (IDHA) to fight against landlord abuse and improve their living conditions.

Last October, 1976, owners Don Louis and Jordan Wong were charged with 11 building code violations. Despite this and the pressure

from the tenants and community supporters to rectify the violations, co-owner/manager Don Louis has not shown up for any meetings with the tenants and the IDHA. Moreover, no one knows what he has done with the monthly rent, estimated at \$1700 per month, since not a single improvement has been made on the hotel. On the other hand, his partner, Jordan Wong, has indicated willingness to allow IDHA to manage the Milwaukee.

By becoming the hotel's short-term managers, the tenants can control some of the decision-making, develop management skills, and see that the necessary repairs are made. As one of the hotel residents put it, "It is time that we, the tenants, are in control of our hotel. By managing the Milwaukee we can be sure that our monthly rent is used to make our hotel a more decent place to live in. The present manager doesn't care about us or whether we're safe and healthy. If he did, we wouldn't be living in such bad conditions." □

active participant in the meeting put it: June 12 signifies our love for freedom."

Wishing to "highlight the Filipino cultural heritage and contribution to this country and share common concerns, experiences, and problems," the committee enthusiastically adopted the theme: Filipino Contribution to America. The group will sponsor a Barrio-Fiesta Picnic on June 12 in Edgebrook Woods, Chicago. There will be a program, booths and exhibits by participating groups and other interested organizations.

TRANSFORM THE CELEBRATION INTO AN ANNUAL TRADITION

Because of the warm reception given to last year's celebration of June 12, the Filipino community in Los Angeles promised to make this year's into an annual tradition. A proposal to recognize June 12 as Philippine National Day was signed by 60 people and submitted to the City Council for adoption.

The United Filipino American Assembly of So. California (UFAASC) and the Evening Optimist Club of Downtown L.A. will co-sponsor a "Pilipino Pista sa Nasyon," a Philippine festival, on June 11 and 12 at MacArthur Park on Wilshire and Alvarado.

Again, this year the festivities will include a grand parade on Saturday, June 11, beginning at 10:00 a.m., followed by a festival with games, rides, food and trade booths, and continuous entertainment to be provided at the MacArthur bandshell. The highlight will be a preview excerpt of "Isuda Ti Immuna (They Who Were First), a drama based on the historical struggles of the Filipino pioneers in America.

Sponsoring organizations warmly extend Filipino hospitality to all people and invite everyone to attend and participate in the community-wide celebration.

Persons or groups who wish to participate in making this year's Philippine National Day undertaking can contact the following:

Chicago: Elsie Niebar [312] 728-3487, Belen Asidao 248-5941, Ed Escultura 341-1653; Los Angeles: Mrs. Remedios Geaga [213] 485-4370, Zos Majuelo 487-0716, Sofia Nietes 285-6580, Ed dela Vega 938-7137, Ernesto Dela Cruz 487-3981, Dolce DePriest 742-6817; San Francisco: Lonette Tamayo, Loy Apalisok or Charlesie Yonn at [415] 673-1720 or 282-4819; Sacramento: Maxie Vilones [916] 454-6645, Melinda Pedragosa 428-7856; New York: Lenny Marin [212] 898-5673.

Despite Consulate Interference

CHICAGO FILIPINOS PLAN UNITED JUNE 12

By EDGAR ESCULTURA
AK Correspondent

CHICAGO — An attempt by the Philippine Consulate to break the unity among individuals and groups sponsoring this year's Philippine Week activities has been challenged by the city's Fil-Am Council.

Atty. Vic Aquino, selected by the Filipino-American Council of Chicago (FACC) to coordinate the week-long Philippine Week activities, was also the appointee of the Philippine Consulate to chair and choose members for the Philippine Week Committee (PWC). At first he included the June 12, Philippine National Day Committee in PWC; however, a sudden "change" in his mind later caused the exclusion of the June 12 Committee.

When pressed for an explanation as to his action, Aquino was forced to admit before FACC's general meeting April 3 that the reason was "political," that the June 12 Committee might use the occasion to attack the martial law regime in the Philippines. Delegates to the FACC, which represents 36 major organizations in the Chicago area, sharply criticized Aquino for his anti-unity stance and said that there was nothing political in the June 12 Committee's adopted theme: Filipino Contribution to America. Moreover, some delegates expressed their regrets over what was obviously the Philippine Consulate's meddling in FACC's affairs.

FACC thus passed a resolution directed at PWC, affirming that, "The FACC stands for unity and invites the participation of the whole community in the Philippine Week activities."

Sulong! (Forward in the Struggle!)

Momentum Builds For Nat'l Licensure Confab

NEW YORK CITY—Organizers in six cities across the United States are stepping up education, mobilization and fundraising activities in preparation for the National Conference for Fair Licensure of Foreign-Nurse Graduates. The Conference will be held at the New York University Law School, New York City, April 30-May 1.

Numerous community and house meetings, informal forums, and fundraising activities have recently been held. These are part of an overall effort to build unified Filipino community support for the efforts to obtain fair licensure practices for foreign nurses.

The upcoming New York conference has two aims: to serve as a forum for the most expanded and thorough discussion of the nurses licensure problem; and to decide on the specific and most concrete forms of action to be undertaken by the Filipino communities and all supporting organizations for the fair licensure effort.

The overall format of the conference will include a panel of speakers, followed by workshop discussions. Persons from specific areas of concern will be present to discuss the following topics: legal and immigration aspects of the problem with special emphasis in the H-1 visa status; "test mechanics" (what makes a valid or invalid exam); and an overall view of the American health care system. A cultural night/party is also scheduled for the evening of April 30.

Delegations from cities in New York, New Jersey, as well as Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. are expected at the conference. All parties and individuals interested in the planned conference should contact the national coordinators — Mrs. Christine Hing, RN, at (212) 677-2509 evenings, or Ms. Aimee Cruz at (212) 458-6369. □

Fil-Am Historical Play Set for S. Calif.

Over the past few years, "Isuda Ti Immuna" (They Who Were First), a historical drama depicting the hardships and struggles waged by early Filipino immigrants in this country, has reached audiences of thousands of Filipinos in Seattle, San Francisco, Berkeley and Delano.

Now, for the first time, the Filipino communities in Los Angeles, San Diego and Fresno will be viewing their own production of "Isuda" presently being developed by a new company of local actors, dancers, musicians, stage technicians and artists. "Isuda" is scheduled for four performances in Los Angeles (July 15, 16, 22 and 23); two in San Diego (July 30 and 31); and two in Fresno (Aug. 6 and 7).



"Hanapepe Massacre" scene during historic Oahu, Hawaii plantation strike in 1924.

"Isuda" is being presented by the West Coast Confederation of Filipino Students, United Filipino Assembly of Los Angeles, Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP) — S. California Regional, and other community groups in San Diego and Fresno.

"Isuda Ti Immuna," inspired by the novel "America Is In The Heart" by the late Filipino writer Carlos P. Bulosan, captures the dreams of the first Filipino migrants in coming to the United States, and the pioneers' awakening to the racist nature of the work and social life forced upon them as a minority group. On the whole, "Isuda" is an excellent chronicle of Filipino history in the U.S., dramatizing the gains and setbacks of Filipino labor organizing in this country. □

Setback for Community Center

SACRAMENTO — The erection of a Filipino Community Center in this city suffered a setback recently when the city's Board of Supervisors ruled that the Filipino-American Council has to jointly sponsor a community center with the Southgate Parks and Recreation Commission. (The latter is also seeking government funding for a multi-purpose facility).

This means that the Filipino community will not have a distinct and identifiable center of its own, a desire they have held and tried to realize over the past 30 years.

The Filipino community of more than 6,000 — mostly farm-workers, factory workers and professionals — have been working hard over the past year to obtain this center. According to Mrs. Dolores Pizarro, president of the Filipino Community, the center was to "provide a place to celebrate our culture, to reinforce it, and hopefully, to preserve it for the future," while demonstrating that Filipinos are an integral part of Sacramento.

The Filipino community made the first payment of \$14,000 to purchase the two-acre lot for the center's site last August. At first, \$50,000 of the \$80,000 needed to begin construction had been promised by the county.

According to the latest development, however, they and the Park and Recreation Commission were asked to write up a proposal so that the \$50,000 would be allocated between them. The joint center, projected to cost about \$320,000, will include offices, kitchen, childcare facility, gymnasium, tennis courts, etc. and will be erected on a 5-acre site at 66th and Southgate streets. The rest of the funding will come from the Community Development Block Grant of the federal government. □

FFP TESTIFIES AGAINST U.S. AID TO MARCOS...

(continued from page 3)

believed that there were gross violations of human rights in the Philippines. Oakley replied, "There obviously has been widespread torture. . . . The situation under martial law tends to promote this torture."

Referring to Secretary of State Vance's assertion that human rights considerations were secondary because of overriding security considerations, Long inquired under what circumstances would the U.S. suspend aid as provided by human rights legislation. Oakley, held that a balance between "security interest" and human rights was necessary and vaguely mentioned waiting "until the situation gets worse."

The FFP asserted, on the other hand, that "a respect for the freedoms, sovereignty and human rights of other peoples best serves our long-term and genuine national interests."

U.S. MILITARY AID

The Philippines is the only country in the world where military assistance program requests have increased from the \$17 million appropriated in FY 1977 to \$19.6 million requested for FY 1978. The total military aid request is \$40 million.

FFP charged that military aid to the Philippines is used in police and police-related functions which constituted a violation of a 1973 ban on aid to foreign police and police-supported units.

"Since the imposition of martial law, the Philippine Army has assumed a major portion of law-enforcement functions," FFP noted, ". . . (and) participate in surveillance, apprehension, interrogation and torture of political dissidents."

A GAO (General Auditing Office) study was cited which also found that in the Philippines, as in Uruguay, military forces were responsible for maintaining internal security against subversives.

ECONOMIC AID

The FFP observed that despite the new mandate of the Administration to focus on help to the poorest, the Philippines, an intermediate developing country, is the fourth largest recipient of U.S. economic aid. In evaluating whether such economic aid actually benefitted the needy people, the FFP cited a staff report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee released in February, 1977:

Historically, the results are discouraging. After 30 years and \$1.7 billion in U.S. economic assistance, concrete development advances are hard to identify. The per capita GNP is still below \$300, rural areas continue to be grossly neglected, and urban unemployment and crowding increase daily. There is a



Walden Bello (above), talking to a policeman during a picket at World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C. last year. Bello is co-editor of Logistics of Repression and other Essays, used during FFP testimony. [AK photo]

general consensus that the social structure is still highly skewed with the rich getting richer and the poor staying poor.

The FFP also cited an April 1976 GAO study which finds that: "In reviewing these Agency for International Development projects, it was difficult to say how much the aid was directed toward the most needy people."

In addition, another study

that "very little has actually been implemented to date; almost all efforts have been directed toward drawing up rather complicated and sophisticated plans."

In addition, the Population Planning Program, which has cost the U.S. about \$50 million in the past five years, was evaluated "a dismal failure." Acceptors have not increased, partly because the Philippine government has not focused

State Dept. Says Aid to R.P. to 'Influence' Human Rights

The Carter administration recently asked Congress to continue the U.S. Security Assistance Program for the Philippines, supposedly to enable Washington to influence the Philippine government particularly on the human rights situation in the country. Robert Oakley, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, told a sub-committee of the House of Representatives that "elimination of the program could lessen the ability of the United States to influence the Philippine government on a range of U.S. interests in the Philippines, including the promotion of human rights."

Oakley's statement echoed a recent State Department report urging continued U.S. aid to the Marcos regime, despite confirmed gross violations of human rights in the Philippines (arbitrary arrests, illegal detention, torture of political prisoners, etc.). Oakley stated that the maintenance of U.S. military bases in the Philippines "is important both for the defense of the Philippines from external attack and for the broader interests of the United States."

The U.S. Security Assistance Program to the Philippines for fiscal year 1978 is estimated at \$40.4 million, of which \$19.6 million are grants. □

prepared by two World Bank experts found that aid benefits have gone mainly to those already better off.

In the four years since martial law, economic aid increased by 215 per cent. This spectacular increase, FFP charged, contributes to the consolidation of the Marcos regime in three ways: it serves as a signal of U.S. approval; it allows the regime to divert resources intended for economic uses to military purposes; and it serves internal security or internal security-related objectives.

The FFP pointed to several U.S.-funded projects, including the Bicol River Basin Development Project, as having counter-insurgent objectives. It is located in a major expansion area of the New People's Army.

Its counter-insurgency nature aside, the FFP cited the SFRC (Senate Foreign Relations Committee) staff report

on more substantive measures other than mere "contraceptive inundation."

CONGRESSIONAL INTERESTS

As a result of the interest generated by the testimony and findings, the FFP has been requested to provide several legislators with more background data for the purpose of introducing appropriate corrective legislation.

In addition, the economic aid to the Philippines will be more carefully scrutinized along the lines suggested by the FFP in order to determine whether such aid in fact benefits the needy people or merely serves as another source of support for the Marcos regime.

The human rights amendment provides that repressive regimes can receive economic aid only if it is proved to directly benefit the needy people. □

HONOLULU: Decision Imminent

Review U.H. Ethnic Studies Program Near Completion

By DEAN ALEGADO
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU — The future of the Ethnic Studies Program (ESP) at the University of Hawaii, Manoa campus will be decided in a few weeks. Two faculty committees have been rigorously reviewing the programs since last January. The review teams, one from the College of Arts and Sciences and the other from the Manoa faculty center, will complete their report by the end of April. Both committees will submit their reports to Manoa Chancellor Douglas Yamamura by the first week of May.

Supporters of the popular and controversial program have been preparing for the inevitable confrontation at the Manoa Chancellor office ever since last semester, when the struggle to make Ethnic Studies permanent erupted. The faculty review of the ESP was actually one of the several gains achieved by ES supporters from the U.H. Administration.

PERMANENT STATUS

It seems the major issue in the Ethnic Studies struggle will be whether it continues as a separate, autonomous, coordinated program of instruction or be dispersed to already-established departments (i.e. Anthropology, Sociology, History, etc.) Earlier this year, Vice-Chancellor Geoffrey Ashton had said that the program was "undesirable, and there are still no interests in and apparent need for the courses offered by the Ethnic Studies Program." Ashton's report stated that the Manoa Administration was unwilling to change the program from provisional to permanent status because: "There is no basis for confidence in such change while inadequate grading policies, self-choice of inexperienced faculty, control by students and lack of integration with other academic units is extant [still existing]."

The Ashton report sparked mass protests among U.H. students, faculty, and ES supporters from the broader community. A public hearing at the university, a letter writing campaign, mass phone-calling to the U.H. administration, and militant rallies and demonstrations forced the Chancellor to admit the Ashton report a "draft." To save face, Chancellor Yamamura was also forced to accept a faculty demand for a new review of the Ethnic Studies Program.

The present faculty review is the third one that the ES has undergone. The two previous faculty reviews gave positive recommendations, with the last one in 1974 stating: "We strongly support the



Demonstration held last fall to support the Ethnic Studies Program at the University of Hawaii, Manoa campus. While faculty review committees study the program, students and community supporters are questioning the administration's reasons for cutting the much-needed program. [AK photo]

Ethnic Studies Program and urge its adoption as a permanent, established department."

Despite previous positive faculty recommendations, Chancellor Yamamura decided to maintain ES on a provisional basis. In taking this action, the Chancellor's Office usurped a key responsibility of the Manoa faculty and marred its integrity in making decisions on academic matters of the university.

Dispersion of ES courses literally destroys the program. First of all, traditional departments were never responsive to the needs of minorities and never offered relevant courses in the first place. Would these departments now do so still remains to be seen.

Since they are not obligated to teach the courses, it would have to be up to individual faculty to take the initiative to teach them. U.H. faculty that ES staff members have talked to have said that Ethnic Studies courses would be completely transformed if transferred to their departments. At the same time, with the current hiring freeze, it is likely that none of the present ES faculty would even be hired by other departments.

The staff of the Ethnic Studies Program, as well as the People's Committee to defend Ethnic Studies have criticized the Ashton report as "deceitful, dishonest, and full of inaccuracies and distortion of facts."

TREATS TO PROGRAM

Supporters have maintained all along that the weaknesses of the program are due principally to the provisional status of the program and the

recurring threats to its existence. ES director, Daviana McGregor-Alegado criticized the U.H. administration for their underhanded manner in dealing with the program. She said, "The weaknesses of the program which they (the Manoa Administration) have pointed out can be improved and worked out through discussion and cooperation. The points they raised are not sufficient reasons to abolish the program."

Last March 30 the Higher Education Committee of Hawaii's House of Representatives voted unanimously to support a resolution calling for the permanency of the ESP. Gov. George Ariyoshi has also expressed his support for the program in a meeting with the People's Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies last semester. All these moves were undertaken by ES supporters to build the broadest possible opposition to the U.H. administration's threat to abolish the program.

A series of actions beginning with a rally at the Manoa campus on April 27, are being planned by ES supporters. If the Chancellor persists in his stand against the program, supporters have indicated they might have to initiate more militant action, such as a possible occupation of Hawaii Hall, where the Manoa Administration Office is located. This would not be the first time that supporters of ES would have taken this action. In 1972, a similar people's committee on Ethnic Studies led a takeover of Bachman Hall, the central administration building for the entire university system. The occupation by several hundred supporters forced the U.H. administration to continue the program. □

PNA-NJ: 'RETAIN OLD EXAMS...'



Nurses discuss licensure problems at recent Chicago community meeting. [AK photo]

(continued from page 8)

The PNA, which was formed last year to serve the needs of Filipino nurses in the Garden State, expressed its views during a recent meeting at the Medical Center Auditorium in Jersey City. During an open forum, the issue of the examinations was raised by representatives from the Organizing Committee for the National Conference for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates, who pointed out that:

- The current examinations are "biased" in that Filipino nurses were not familiar with the situation questions asked in the exams.

- The type of examinations — multiple choice — was unfair to Filipino nurses who have been used to essay type

questions. In a sharp retort to the group's stance, which include filing of a suit on alleged discriminatory grounds, the PNA spokeswoman said alien nurses fail the exams not because of its form or contents per se, but because these nurses who take the exams were "totally unprepared."

"Nurses are not given enough time to prepare for the board exams," said Melen Torio Maktal, the PNA-NJ spokeswoman. "As soon as they arrive here, they are required to take the next available board exam. The adjustment processes are slow to take place, and this is an area where we do have some grounds for complaint."

Simply changing the form and content of the exam, Ms. Maktal said, will not solve the problem of high mortality rates among alien nurses.

Ms. Maktal noted, for example, that situational questions asked in the examinations are patterned after daily occurrences in hospitals.

"If we are to deal with Americans, and American hospitals, then we must familiarize ourselves with these situations rather than avoid them," Ms. Maktal said. "The situational questions are the crux of the examinations."

Instead, Ms. Maktal suggested a program wherein nurses could be induced to prepare for the examinations, noting that most Filipinos who take the exams are guided by a "bahala na" attitude.

"If we are to fight the system, let us work quietly beside the system to fight it," she said. "Let us not be too hostile and arrogant as to incite any antipathy towards us. After all as we are not asked to come here. We came on our own accord. Let us not bite the hand that feeds us."

During the meeting, a representative from the New Jersey Board of Nursing spoke on issues regarding the high failure rate, estimated to be as much as 90 per cent, among Filipinos who take the examinations.

The board representative, Miss Ruth Williamson, made the following points:

- Nurses may challenge the board exam results within one month after notification of her marks. The examination paper may be pulled from the file, and a nurse could go through the questions with an ANA board member. One could request his or her paper to be hand-corrected.

- The initials "F" or "FR" found on board exams indicates the status of the examinee, and are not used to discriminate against certain minorities. The initials are used solely for "statistical purposes."

- The exams are made up by qualified educators from all parts of the state, and placed on a so-called test question pool. Exam questions are picked out from the pool and then examined for validity.

- Laws vary from state to state. Each state sets its own passing scores according to their own needs for nurses. If a state feels a need for more nurses, the rules are relaxed. □

Nurses' Licensure Exam:

Organizing Group Targets Cultural Bias in Exams...



Nurses and concerned community persons were very active in preparing the working paper analyzing the licensure problem. (Above) meeting to prepare for upcoming national conference. [AK photo]

(continued from page 8)

competence, reliability and excellent professional service has been tested through actual practice in U.S. hospitals for a period of at least three months to two years practice. We do not want an "easier" exam. We want a FAIR exam. We believe that the problem lies with the examination itself, and that this problem manifests itself on two levels.

PROBLEMS IN FORM AND CONTENT

The first level is related to the form of the exam: The language level used, the method of multiple choice/situational testing, aggravated by the use of complex phrasing and sentence constructions. All these place foreign nurses, who hold English only a second language, at a great disadvantage. This is what we mean when we say that the exam is culturally biased — since it does not seem to take into consideration that cultural difference (especially in language) can play a determinant role in foreign nurses' ability to pass the exam. And when such differences become a significant factor in preventing foreign nurses from hurdling the exam, its validity becomes highly questionable because

the exam is more of a test in English comprehension and grammar, rather than nursing competence.

In fact, the National League for Nursing (NLN), which along with the American Nurses Association (ANA) formulates the exam, acknowledge and recognizes this reality. The NLN stated in 1952 that cultural differences can render an exam invalid when it negatively responded to a proposition that licensure examinations be administered in other countries. (Nursing Outlook, July 1964, Vol. 12, No. 7).

The second level of this problem is related to the content of this exam. We certainly agree with the PNA-NJ that foreign nurses who are to practice in the U.S. must familiarize themselves with the nursing situations in the U.S. setting. As they themselves pointed out, however, nurses are not given time to adjust to the American setting but instead, forced to take the exam on the first available date. We are truly glad that the PNA-NJ does not differ with us on this point and we sincerely hope that we will enjoy their cooperation and support in jointly working for this demand: That foreign nurses be given a reasonable time period for adjustment before taking the examination in order to adequately prepare for it..

merely realistic in analyzing this problem. We expect all organizations and individuals, the PNA-NJ included, who have expressed concern about the problems faced by nurses, to be responsible enough not to sell this issue short through short-sighted analysis. We cannot define the problem according to how we "wish it to be," but rather define it "the way it is." In this way, our diagnosis of the problem is thoroughgoing and accurate, and the solutions drawn up will be penetrating and lasting.

QUESTION OF DISCRIMINATION

Our most important disagreement with PNA-NJ's position lies in their fundamental attitude or perspective in viewing this problem, i.e., "We (nurses) were not asked to come here. We came here on our own accord. Let us not bite the hand that feeds us."

It is entirely inaccurate to assert that nurses "were not asked to come here." The fact is, foreign nurses as a whole, have been at the least encouraged, if not lured and beguiled to come to the U.S., and recruiting by U.S. hospitals cannot escape responsibility for this! Those most affected by this problem are nurses on H-1 visa statuses who were actively recruited to U.S. hospitals from the Philippines and other countries. Are these U.S. hospital administrations not the ones who pay at least \$1,000 to fly-by-night travel agencies for each nurse that is recruited and ultimately "trapped" into the miserable life of an illegal alien hounded by the INS like persons guilty of a crime?

The PNA-NJ says, "Let us not bite the hand that feeds us." With this frame of mind, reflective of such a low regard for their own role and contributions to American society, the PNA-NJ will definitely have a warped view of this problem. Maybe with a little more research into the facts of immigration of Filipino nurses to the U.S., the PNA-NJ would not have the gall to think this, much less put it in print! It is a shame to depict nurses as "being fed" in this country. They have certainly not been burdens, but in fact have played a vital and significant role in health care delivery in the U.S. Their service has filled, and continues to fill, vital health manpower needs in this country. The relationship is clear and undeniable — the Filipino nurse needs the U.S., but the U.S. also needs the Filipino nurse! To say that only the Filipino nurse needs the U.S. and to denigrate or completely obscure their vital contributions to this country is to open the floodgates to even more discriminatory attacks against foreign nurses. To have such a low regard for ourselves is to certainly invite discrimination.

We sincerely hope that the PNA-NJ will not be a participant in opening these floodgates but instead, be one with us in defending and upholding the interests and rights of Filipino nurses in the U.S. This is the only way PNA-NJ can truly achieve its goal of "serving the needs of Filipino nurses."

In particular to points laid out by Ms. Ruth Williamson, NJ State Board representative:

1) That nurses may challenge the examination results and that her examination paper may be pulled out from the file. Why has this grievance procedure not made known to all nurses? If this has been standard operating procedure, why has this not been formally announced?

2) That the initials F and FR are just "used for statistical purposes" and not to discriminate against minorities. Still, the question remains: statistical purposes for what? To prove what? What assurance does the examinee have that his/her nationality and previous status in the exam will not negatively affect the results of the present exam s/he is writing? Are they aware that to require information on nationality in any job-related transaction has already been ruled unconstitutional?

Response from: The Organizing Committee for a National Conference for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates.

Sgd. Christine Hing, R.N., National Coordinator; Mrs. Primitiva Lejarde, R.N., New York Local Coordinator; Aimee Cruz, National Coordinator; Amy Walker, R.N. and Amy Besa, Philadelphia Local Coordinators; Wevelyn P. Aragon, R.N., Northern California Local Coordinator; Joy Bernasol, R.N. and Mayee Asidao, R.N., Chicago Local Coordinators; Nora Pilao, R.N., South Jersey, Norma S. Amorado, North Jersey

Decision Imminent I-HOTEL STRUGGLE...

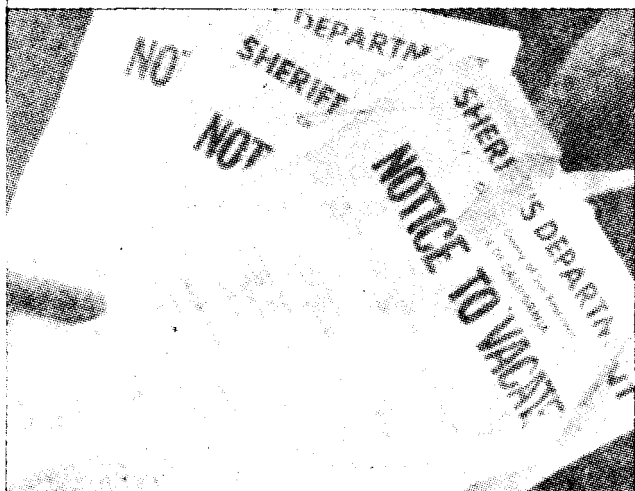


Photo of eviction notices unsuccessfully posted at the I-Hotel last year. The attempt spurred massive support demonstrations at the hotel's site.

(continued from page 8)

Seas until an actual monetary transaction occurs between the Housing Authority and Four Seas — a transaction which experts estimate could take at least a year to be finalized.

One of the reasons holding up the writ of possession is that Four Seas is asking \$1.6 million for the hotel. The Housing Authority is only willing to pay \$1.3 million (the assessed value of the hotel is \$1.27 million). During the interim period, while this remains unsettled, the tenants are in continued jeopardy because the Four Seas can push for immediate eviction. □

During this crucial period leading up to the May 13th hearing date, the International Hotel Support Committee is planning a massive outreach campaign to organizations and community groups. A slide show depicting the history of the struggle of the International Hotel for low-cost housing is available as well as posters, t-shirts and buttons. All forms of support are desperately needed. For more information, contact [415] 982-4249.

THOROUGH ANALYSIS REQUIRED

It would be short-sighted, however, to contend that "adjustment period" is the crux of the problem. Has the PNA-NJ considered why the failure rate has always been close to 90 per cent even prior to 1976, the time when state boards began forcing nurses to take the exam at the first available date? Before 1976, nurses could write the exam when they felt prepared to take it, yet the same failure rates were occurring during those years! Why are there permanent residents who can take their time in writing this exam (unlike those on H-1 visa statuses), take all the review courses available in town, yet still "fail" this exam?

To us, this indicates that it is not only a question of "gaining more time" for preparations. We believe this could certainly alleviate the problem, or help nurses cope with some of the difficulties of the exam, but in themselves they will not solve the problem. We will have to face the cold facts and look at the roots of this problem. We have to recognize that there is a developing trend to artificially bar foreign nurses from practicing their professions in the U.S. Through the administration of a culturally-biased exam, state boards are able to restrict the entry of foreign nurses (who are branded as "incompetents") into the profession. And ironically, the last paragraph of PNA's position contained a quote from the NJ State Board of Representative, Ruth Williamson, corroborates this: "If a state feels a need for more nurses, the (licensure) rules are relaxed."

So this statement begs the following question: What do state boards do with licensure rules when they do not feel the need for nurses? They of course do the exact opposite — tighten up licensure laws! This is a blatant misuse and violation of the spirit of licensure procedures! Licensure procedures should guarantee quality health service to the American people and should not be used as tools of nursing economics at the expense of qualified foreign nurses who are barred from practice just because "the state thinks they are not needed."

We are therefore not being "arrogant" but

DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

Supreme Court to Hear Controversial Case

'Bakke Decision' Imperils College Minority Admissions

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

Ever since the California Supreme Court's Sept. 16 decision declaring one of the University of California's minority admissions programs unconstitutional, the Bakke decision has become one of the most serious legal and social issues in the country.

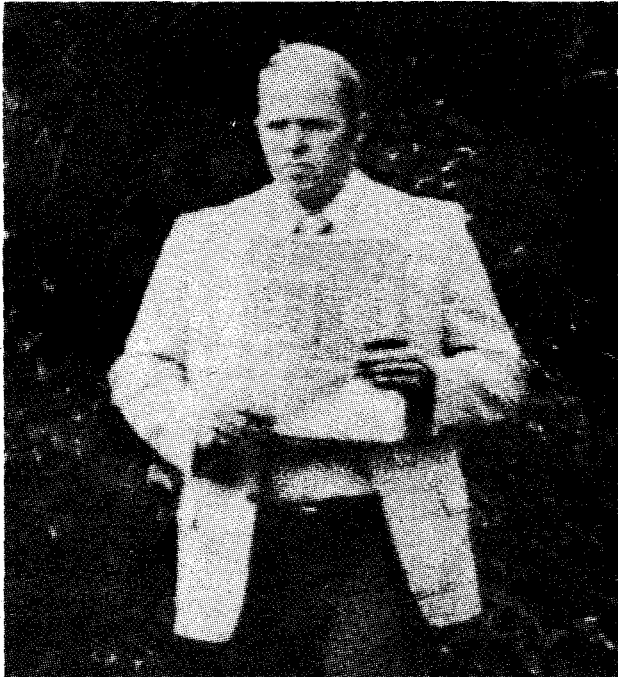
The controversial California decision, which outlawed a special admissions program at the U.C. Davis Medical School because it allegedly practiced "reverse discrimination" against a white applicant, will be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court this coming fall. A ruling by the high court is expected to have nationwide ramifications for minority admissions programs at other educational institutions as well as negative implications for affirmative action programs in business, industry and government.

If California's Bakke decision is upheld, a serious blow will be dealt to those already tenuous admissions programs — programs grudgingly instituted only after the massive social upheavals of the 1960's.

If the Bakke decision is overturned, the rights of minorities to better opportunities in education and employment will be upheld. This would rest on the court's recognition that these programs help to overcome a whole history of institutionalized racism in the U.S., and therefore, the legal assertion that minority admissions programs represent "reverse discrimination" against whites would be overturned.

WHAT IS THE BAKKE CASE?

In the fall of 1972 Allen Bakke, a white, 36 year old engineer, applied for admission to 11 medical schools, one of them being U.C. Davis. His



Allen Bakke who sued the University of California for "reverse discrimination." [AK file photo]

application was one of 2,664 submitted to Davis for only 100 openings, 16 of which were reserved for disadvantaged students. The majority of students who apply through this program are minorities.

All of Bakke's applications were denied, and the application to Davis was turned down twice, in 1973 and 1974.

On the advice of Peter Storandt, then a U.C. Davis administrator whose job was to counsel rejected applicants, Bakke contacted lawyer Reynold H. Colvin and brought suit against the University charging the U.C. Regents with racial discrimination.

Bakke alleged that the Davis special admissions program gave "preferential treatment" to minority students who were "less qualified" than he to enter the medical profession. Bakke further charged that he was denied entry solely because of his race.

COURTS FAVOR BAKKE

In the first court hearing, held in the rural Yolo County Courthouse in Woodland, Calif., Judge Manker ruled in favor of Bakke. Manker, brought out of retirement to hear the case, said that the program "discriminates in favor of minority racial groups and against the white race in violation of the Constitution."

Given the controversial nature of the case, the California Supreme Court intervened to hear the University's appeal. Again the court rule 6-1 in favor of Bakke, upholding Manker's ruling.

The Court's ruling, now under review by the U.S. Supreme Court, contained the following points:

- The university failed to present evidence of any discrimination prior to the establishment of the special admissions program.
- The 16 admission openings were a quota based on race.
- There was no evidence submitted that there was any "compelling reason" to give special consideration to persons from minority races.

RULING, U.C. REGENTS CRITICIZED

Throughout Bakke's suit, the U.C. Regents presented a weak defense. The fact that the Regents were forced to defend a program they had instituted only with great reluctance led critics to charge that their court defense was like "a fox guarding the chickens."

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Richard Mohawk, Paul Skyhorse

INDIAN ACTIVISTS FRAMED FOR MURDER BY F.B.I.

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

Richard Mohawk and Paul Skyhorse, two activists in the American Indian Movement (AIM) facing murder charges in California, are the victims of an FBI engineered frame-up designed to undermine and discredit the insurgent Indian struggle.

Both Mohawk and Skyhorse are charged with the 1974 slaying of a Los Angeles cab driver. There is no direct or even circumstantial evidence however, to link them to the cabbie's death.

For the past two and a half years, the two Indians have been jailed because of testimony by the three persons who were originally charged with the murder. Found at the murder scene in blood-spattered clothing and holding the murder weapons, these three persons were freed by the prosecution after agreeing to testify against Mohawk and Skyhorse.

Aside from their testimony, there is little else linking Skyhorse and Mohawk to the crime. The actions of the FBI and local authorities in the case, however, imply that there was a larger government conspiracy against AIM in which Skyhorse and Mohawk were victims.

THE CRIME

The murder of the Los Angeles taxi driver, George Aird, occurred on the evening of Oct. 11, 1974 at a site located 30 miles south of Ventura just above Los Angeles. Aird died of multiple stab wounds and his taxi was found parked under a sign designating the area as "AIM Camp 13."

Three persons at the camp, Marcella Eaglestaff McNoise, Narvin Redshirt and Redshirt's girlfriend, Holly Broussard had ridden in Aird's taxi from a party in Los Angeles to the Box Canyon site. They were seen by other camp residents standing over Aird's bloodied body just before police authorities arrived.

Circumstantial evidence found by the police strongly implicated the three with Aird's murder. Two bloodied knives, one belonging to Broussard and the other to Redshirt, were found at the camp. All three persons had blood on their clothing and when Eaglestaff was arrested she was attempting to wash off blood from her hair, hands and feet.

These three were the only persons who rode in Aird's cab just before he was murdered. The wires to the cab's meter were pulled out so that the fare read \$6 when it should have read \$16.80. In addition, Aird had turned on

Paul Skyhorse (left) and Richard Mohawk (right), confer with attorneys during their trial on framed-up murder charges. The two activists in the American Indian Movement (AIM) face a plot concocted by the FBI which involves not only fabricated charges, missing evidence and court irregularities, but a well-planned assault aimed at destroying AIM, led by an FBI agent who infiltrated the organization.



his "Bandit lights" which had been installed in all Los Angeles cabs to attract attention in case of trouble.

Despite the evidence against Eaglestaff, Redshirt and Broussard, the three were granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for testimony against Skyhorse and Mohawk. A week later, the latter two were arrested in Phoenix, Arizona.

THE FRAME-UP

While Aird's murder occurred at "AIM Camp 13," the Indian movement was never really associated with the camp, and AIM had no other Camps 1 through 12. The camp was linked to AIM when a businessman, George Roberts, and a secret FBI agent planted in AIM, Douglass Durham, rented it for AIM's Los Angeles branch.

While AIM was unaware at the time that Durham was an FBI agent — he posed as a Native American and successfully infiltrated the highest ranks of AIM — the organization felt that the camp was too distant to be useful. Nevertheless, rent was paid on behalf of AIM and Skyhorse and Mohawk went to the camp several weeks before the murder to investigate the situation.

Following the arrest of Skyhorse and Mohawk for Aird's murder, FBI agent Durham again surfaced as an important figure in the case. Durham, who was AIM's

National Security Director, was sent to Ventura after the killing to investigate. Based on his findings, AIM accused Skyhorse and Mohawk of committing the crime. They were then expelled from AIM and any legal help for the two was discouraged. Durham further persuaded AIM to help defend Eaglestaff, Redshirt and Broussard.

Durham resurfaced in the case at a December 1974 sanity trial for Skyhorse arraigned by his public defender. Posing as a doctor of clinical psychology from the University of Iowa, Durham took the stand for the witness for the prosecution. Skyhorse was found capable of standing trial and the district attorney's office, while fully aware of Durham's deception, "decided not to prosecute him for perjury."

Three months after the sanity trial, Durham publicly revealed he was agent for the FBI. While shaken by the revelation, AIM investigated some of the havoc created by Durham and took measures to support Skyhorse and Mohawk in their fight for justice.

DISAPPEARING EVIDENCE

Besides the damage done by Durham, the local police have also managed to seriously damage the defense of Skyhorse and Mohawk. Crucial evidence, such as the two knives attested earlier as murder weapons have since

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HORN OF AFRICA

Liberation Struggle Advances in Eritrea

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

Some 16 years ago, a small band of Eritrean guerrillas began a protracted struggle to establish an independent Eritrea, free from Ethiopian colonial rule.

Today, the support provided by almost the entire Eritrean population of three million presents the most serious threat to the Ethiopian occupationist army. Over two years ago, a New York Times article in October 1975, analyzed the liberation movement and concluded: "A minority movement that became active 13 years ago, now has mass support." Since then, the Eritrean movement has continued to surge forward.

This year, a recent congress held by the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces (EPLF) inside Eritrean liberated zones is the most significant of the numerous breakthroughs made by the revolutionary movement. The historic first congress held last January, 1977, adopted the EPLF's National Democratic Program for a people's democratic Eritrea and thoroughly analyzed the use of people's war in the 16-year old armed struggle of the Eritrean people.

HISTORIC TRADITION OF ARMED STRUGGLE

Eritrea is an African country situated in the northern end of the Horn of Africa, bordered by the Red Sea on the east, Ethiopia and Somalia on the south, and the Sudan on the north. It has an area of about the size of New York state (45,754 sq. mi.) and its strategic location at crossroads between the Middle East, Africa and Asia has, from early recorded history, made it a frequently sought prize by ancient Egyptian, Greek, Arab and Asian traders or conquerors. Eritrea still carries traces of those early sojourns.

The modern history of the Eritrean struggle goes back to the British occupation of Eritrea in 1941 after the defeat of the Italian fascists in World War II. After the end of the war, the United Nations extended British occupation for ten more years on a so-called "trusteeship" status. British occupation sparked a growing nationalist movement for independence in Eritrea, but utilizing divide and rule tactics (playing on religious differences between Christian and Muslim Eritreans), Britain successfully diffused the movement.

The Eritrean case went back to the U.N. in 1952 and this time, neighboring Ethiopia claimed it was an integral part of their empire. When a British



Women, guaranteed equal rights by the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Forces, have been active fighters in the struggle for the liberation of their homeland. [NY Times photo]

proposal to divide Eritrea between the Sudan and Ethiopia met stiff resistance from the international community, the U.N. approved a U.S. proposal to link Eritrea with Ethiopia in a vaguely defined federation. In order to avert mass opposition from the Eritrean people for this decision, the U.N. gave the Eritreans the choice to change this arrangement after a ten-year "trial" period.

ETHIOPIA OCCUPATION ATTACKS ERITREANS

The federation of Eritrea enabled Ethiopia to acquire two ports on the Red Sea and virtual control of the rich agricultural highlands of the country and the highly developed industry in Asmara. Other foreign interests surfaced as the U.S. took over Kagnaw base near Asmara, then the largest military communications base in the world, to facilitate global military communications and to monitor broadcasts throughout Africa and the Middle East.

Israel, on the other hand, acquired a naval base in the Dahlak Islands off the Eritrean coast. The country's strategic position at the narrow southern

entrance to the Red Sea became a primary concern to Israeli and U.S. communications and military interests in the area. (At present, these two countries are the most active supporters of the Ethiopian colonial rule, sending continuous military hardware to Ethiopia in its counter-insurgency efforts against Eritrean guerrillas.)

However, federation with Ethiopia was vehemently rejected by the Eritreans themselves who suffered barbaric repression from their new colonial master, including use of free-fire zones and napalm, arbitrary arrests and torture, and other hideous abuses and atrocities.

In 1958, a considerably strong Eritrean labor movement developed and launched successive strikes and demonstrations, at one point paralyzing the whole country for four consecutive days. The Ethiopian government ordered the suppression of a demonstration by force and according to official reports, 534 Eritrean workers were either killed or wounded. Following this, the underground Eritrean

(continued on page 15)



Angela Davis speaking at the "Defeat Bakke" rally earlier this year at U.C. Berkeley. [Guardian photo]

(continued from page 13)

It was noted that the Regents provided no oral defense before the Court and that its counsel permitted the Court to render a decision based solely on the briefs and deposition of only one admissions officer.

Important statistical evidence of past U.C. discrimination was never presented. In the two years prior to the program, only one Black and two Chicanos had been admitted to the Davis Medical School. Since the program was instituted in 1970, 33 Chicanos, 26 Blacks, 1 Native American, and 12 Asians (mainly Filipinos) were admitted.

In addition, the University failed to state any "compelling reason" why such programs were needed, especially programs which took into account an applicant's economic and ethnic background. Judge Matthew Tobriner, the sole dissenting voice in the California Supreme Court decision,

made this clear when argued for the upholding of racial classifications when they served to correct inequities of the past.

"Two centuries of slavery and racial discrimination have left our nation an awful legacy, a largely separated society in which wealth, educational resources, employment opportunities — indeed all society's benefits — remain largely the preserve of the white-Anglo majority."

Besides denying the past and present history of discrimination against minorities in this country, the Bakke decision threatens to return many schools to their previous de facto existence as all-white institutions. Many of the gains won by Third World students during the 60's and early 70's — such as increased enrollment of minority students, financial aid, and ethnic studies — are seriously threatened by this controversial case.

While the U.S. Supreme Court will not hear the

case until October, many rallies of persons opposed to the Bakke decision have taken place. At U.C. Berkeley, over 3,000 people rallied on Feb. 25 in opposition to the Bakke decision.

Two weeks after the massive Berkeley rally, the U.C. Regents announced the appointment of former special Watergate prosecutor Archibald C Cox as special counsel. In addition, the University has accepted co-counsel from the NAACP, indicating that the Regents are becoming more responsive to public pressure.

Efforts are underway in a number of cities to build a nationwide movement to overturn the Bakke decision. Most recently, an Interim Northern California Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision will be holding a conference at U.C. Berkeley's Boalt Hall Law School the weekend of April 23-24 to discuss and coordinate efforts to fight the Bakke decision. Call (415) 549-3927. □

SULLIVAN...

(continued from page 5)

image internationally.

Although the facts of Marcos-Sullivan tensions did not go far beyond cocktail talk, manifestations of it surfaced in Manila's dailies. In the past few months, in particular, there has been an upsurge in anti-Sullivan remarks by the regimes' columnists. Said Ernesto Granada of the Manila Journal: "Talk is that the CIA has transferred its Asian headquarters from Bangkok to Manila. And the presence here of U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan strengthens the credibility of this speculation."

In view of Sullivan's legacy to his successor (i.e. a reservoir of ill-will), Washington will most likely replace him with a more proficient practitioner of diplomacy. From the U.S.'s standpoint, a more tactful ambassador willing to publicly downplay the U.S. domination in favor of Marcos's nationalist posturing, would be a more effective agent of U.S. interests. □

U.S. Backs Colonialist Regime Eritreans Winning Struggle Against Ethiopia

(continued from page 14)

Liberation Movement was formed and carried out massive political agitation and launched armed struggle in the countryside in 1961.

In 1962, Ethiopian intentions were finally unmasked when Emperor Haile Selassie dissolved the federation and arbitrarily forced Eritrea to become one of its 14 provinces.

Since the Eritrean liberation movement was still in its beginning stage, Ethiopia took advantage of the situation and unleashed its most brutal attacks against the Eritrean people. The Ethiopian army, with military support from the U.S. and Israel, launched a general offensive resulting in the biggest massacre of Eritrean peasants. That year, 1967, was the worst period in the entire history of the armed struggle. Dozens of villages were razed to the ground and some 30,000 Eritreans were forced to seek refuge in neighboring Sudan. The Eritrean movement, poorly organized and hampered by divisions within its ranks, was unable to respond to the full-scale onslaught by the U.S.-backed Ethiopian troops.

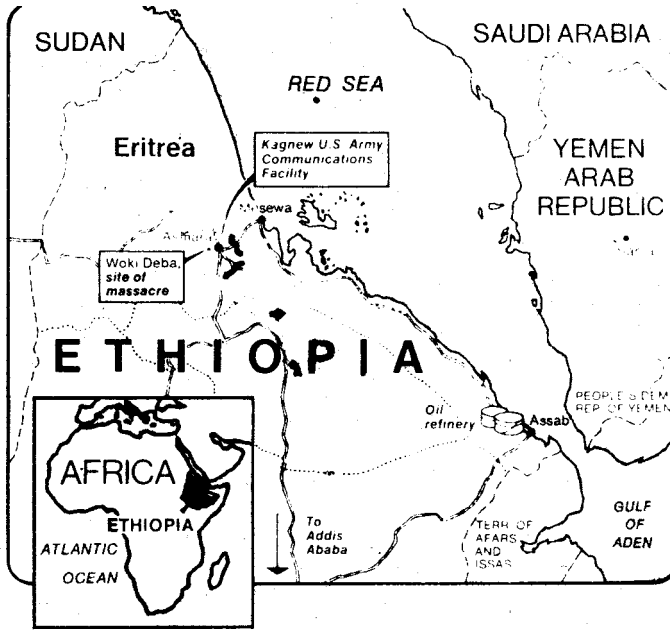
ERITREAN STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES

In April, 1970, however, a new uncompromising revolutionary movement grew out of the Eritrean struggle and gave way to the formation of the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces (EPLF). Under the EPLF's leadership, the Eritrean struggle rapidly expanded and has increasingly brought the movement closer to its goal of independence.

Now in its 16th year, the Eritrean people's democratic struggle is well on its way towards decisively defeating Ethiopia. Considered the longest armed struggle for national liberation in Africa, the Eritrean movement has already liberated 95 per cent of the Eritrean countryside from Ethiopian control.

Despite the presence of one-third of Ethiopia's armed forces numbering some 20,000 troops, the EPLF has continually scored significant military victories.

Last month, Nacfa, the capital of Eritrea's north-



eastern province of Sahel where the largest Ethiopian military base in northern Eritrea is situated, was liberated. Most recently, the liberation of Af Abet, the next largest city after Nacfa, has totally eliminated the presence of Ethiopian troops in the whole province of Sahel.

In the midst of these successes, the EPLF successfully held its first congress in the liberated areas in Eritrea. Significantly, the congress adopted the National Democratic Program, outlining the policies of an established people's democratic Eritrea. The program calls for:

- A self-reliant, independent and planned national economy.
- Safeguarding the unity and equality of all Eritrean nationalities.
- The development of a revolutionary culture, education and health care.
- Safeguarding the economic, political and organizational rights of the working class.
- The complete equality of women with men in the economic, political, social and cultural life.
- A foreign policy of peace and non-alignment and anti-imperialist solidarity with all just and revolutionary movements.

The main ingredient of a successful revolutionary movement — that of people's support — is clearly evident in Eritrea. It remains only a matter of time when Asmara, the capital, will be wrested from Ethiopian control, signaling the fulfillment of the Eritrean revolutionary people's goal of genuine freedom and independence. □

WORLD IN FOCUS

U.S. SENDS AID TO ZAIRE

While projecting a "policy of disengagement" toward Zaire's civil war, Washington announced a decision April 12 to send an additional \$13 million worth of military equipment to the ailing Mobutu government. The Carter administration already flew in nearly \$2 million emergency military last month, bringing the total of U.S. aid to \$15 million in just barely two months. In addition, recruitment of American and British mercenaries has stepped up, according to a Christian Science Monitor report in April 5. A "Help Wanted" ad appeared in the Fresno Bee (California) asking for resumes from American war veterans for "high risk" work in Africa at up to \$2,000 per month.

Despite the massive outside help to Zaire, the Mobutu regime is sinking deeper into trouble as it continues to face military setbacks from Katangan rebels who are making steady advance toward the copper mines in Kolwezi, 200 miles east of the Angola border. Mobutu's leadership also appears to be in serious trouble. A government sponsored rally last April 3 to show popular support for Mobutu was a complete failure. Billed in advance by the regime as "the most gigantic demonstration in Kinshasha's (the capital) history," the rally was attended by less than 20,000 people, sparsely filling the city's 40,000 capacity stadium. □

BRAZIL SUSPENDS CONGRESS

Brazil's military-backed Pres. Ernesto Giesel dissolved Congress indefinitely last April 1, a move that gave Giesel the power to rule the country by decree. Described by Brazilian observers as the "worst crisis in a decade," the closure of Congress effectively eliminates the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), the only legal opposition party in Brazil.

Giesel's action came in the wake of Congressional rejection of a government-sponsored constitutional amendment on judicial reforms. If approved, the measure would not restore the right of habeas corpus, a protection against arbitrary detention. The MDB, the only opposition party, had successfully blocked the military junta's judicial amendment.

With the closure of Congress, Giesel announced that certain political "reforms" will be implemented, including an alteration of the judicial system aimed at preventing the MDB from winning gubernatorial elections in key cities next year. The MDB's impressive showing since the 1974 legislative elections aroused fears among the military that it had a potential to gain congressional victory.

Significant opposition to the military junta's repressive rule has also come from the country's religious sector. Last February, more than two-thirds of the hierarchy of Brazil's Roman Catholic Church issued a document denouncing the repressive policies of the military government. The document, considered to be the strongest attack ever made by the Church on the military regime, was overwhelmingly supported by a large portion of the hierarchy besides the bishops traditionally linked with progressive causes in Brazil. Among the repressive measures attacked were the regime's denial of workers' right to strike and to control their unions, while the students and intellectuals are forced to submit to strict surveillance. □

U.S. OVERTURES TO VIETNAM, CUBA

Recent U.S. delegations to Vietnam and Cuba indicate a changing Washington policy towards these two socialist countries. In mid-February, a U.S. delegation headed by United Auto Workers union president Leonard Woodcock, flew to Vietnam to begin discussion towards bettering relations between the two countries. A recent delegation to Cuba headed by Sen. George McGovern (D-S. Dakota) was also made with U.S. State Department approval and seen as part of the Carter administration's moves to change U.S. policy towards that Caribbean socialist country.

In both countries, the U.S. delegations were warmly greeted and there were many reports of friendly exchanges between the people. The U.S. visit to Vietnam was the first of its kind since the U.S. formally withdrew in 1974. The previous Ford administration had maintained an openly hostile policy towards Vietnam and had twice vetoed Vietnam's application to the U.N.

Although both countries welcomed the recent moves by the U.S., they also maintained that the U.S. fulfill key obligations before full normalization of relations can take place. For Vietnam, this is the U.S. payment of some \$2 billion in war reparations as stipulated under the Paris Agreement. Cuba has long maintained that the U.S. end its 15-year-old economic blockade as well as end hostile actions such as last year's bombing of a Cuban airliner which killed over 70 civilian passengers. □

Mohawk, Skyhorse Murder Frame-Up by FBI...



Douglas Durham (right) in his role as AIM's security director. Durham was in reality an FBI agent planted to inform on and disrupt the American Indian Movement. [Seven Days photo]

disappeared or were mysteriously ordered to be destroyed. Many of Broussard's possessions have also vanished — again, evidence which the defense needs for its case. Empty evidence envelopes and other missing items such as tags, lab records and notes, have been discovered by the defense.

Besides sabotaging defense efforts, the publicity surrounding the trial created a climate of fear and hatred towards AIM, Skyhorse and Mohawk. "AIM Camp 13" was portrayed by the press as a guerrilla training base where ritual killings occurred. The camp's location near the Spahn Ranch which housed the Manson Family during the Sharon Tate murders made it appear all the more frightening.

Much of these distortions of AIM and the events surrounding Aird's death came from FBI-agent Durham. For example, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on April 6, 1976, Durham said "Camp 13" was an AIM guerrilla camp and "the scene of grizzly ceremonial murder." He further testified incorrectly that Aird had been "scalped" and "dismem-

red. Besides distortions in the press and from the FBI, the L.A. County Bar Association sponsored a dinner last fall in which a racist skit entitled "People vs. Tonto" was portrayed. The skit, viewed by Judge Marvin Lewis, who was presiding over the Skyhorse/Mohawk case, showed "Judge Loose" grow old with age while presiding over an "endless case" involving a mob of Eskimos who allegedly clubbed a Mounted Policeman to death. A racist ditty in the skit read:

"Some people say the court ought to follow the laws,
But this court deals with Braves and Squaws,
Braves and Squaws. . ."

The defense recently gained a small victory when a motion for a change of venue was granted. The case had become "a political and fiscal issue in which the defendants and their legal efforts have drawn general community condemnation." Whether Skyhorse and Mohawk can now obtain justice will depend on their defense efforts — which include attempts to secure complete documentation of the FBI's anti-AIM campaign. □

Legal Compliance Board Approves Racist Textbooks

By CYNTHIA BONTA
AK Correspondent

SACRAMENTO — Despite strong objections by the Far West Task Force on Education, the State Board of Education's Policies and Programs Committee No. 1 approved adoption of two racist books, Allyn and Bacon's "American Adventure, Vol. 2" and Silver Burdett's "Let Freedom Ring."

In a meeting April 13 at the State Resources Building, this city, Jessica Ordoná, spokesperson for the Education Task Force (ETF), raised objections to the publishers' recommended revisions. She said they were mere substitution of words and did not alter the perspective with which the books were written. Both books demean Filipinos and other minorities, including women and the working class of this country, and accent the supposed superiority of a people over others.

ABSENCE OF A DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Before Ms. Ordoná could finish her talk, however, committee Chairman Louis Honig, Jr. rudely cut in, saying "five minutes," and flatly refused to recognize her any further to make any added statements. Mr. Honig said that already four to five hours of deliberation on the books had been spent in a previous meeting February 27; thus, he considered that there was no more reason to hear the ETF's appeal.

Consortia Rocamora, another ETF member, and Ms. Ordoná protested the apparent violation of their right to speak and be heard on an issue vital to future education and protection of minorities.

Commenting on Honig's display of authoritarianism, Joanne Morris, Student Representative on the Board, cited that every time people come to protest, "They are put down." She asserted her right to recognize the ETF since the Chairman did not.

Even the Board of Education president, Marion Drinker, sitting in an ex-officio capacity on this committee, agreed with ETF's concern for a perspective allowing concerned people to question past, present, and future decision-making policies of the government. Furthermore, Dr. Nancy Reeves, another Board member, also considered ETF's emphasis on a perspective that respected

Education Task Force (ETF) members (left to right) Cynthia Bonta, Jessica Ordoná and Sorcey Roscamora testify before the State Board of Education's Program and Policies Committee in Sacramento. The two textbooks, despite well-grounded objections to their racist and demeaning perspectives, were accepted. [AK photo]



and recognized diverse culture a valid one and opposed cultural biases on books for adoption.

In an unprecedented move, the committee motioned to table the decision for the next day. This also allowed other Board members who were not thoroughly acquainted with the issue to study it overnight.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE TOKEN

Showing the State Board that they were determined to fight against the final adoption of the two books for legal compliance, the ETF and its supporters militantly picketed the next day in front of the State Resources Building before the State Board meeting.

At the meeting Ms. Ordoná asked to speak but was told by Ms. Drinker, now acting as chair instead of Honig, that such privilege was only for previous hearings. Drinker added, however, that anyone could speak if a Board member recognized her.

Ms. Ordoná, after recognition by Lorenza Schmidt, reiterated the ETF's demand for the rejection of the books and recommended reexamination of the Legal Compliance process to insure wide participation and input from the public. Appealing

to the State Board to implement educational goals beyond their administrative tasks, Ms. Ordoná said that textbooks stereotyping minorities should be changed into books that would recognize the face that minority history is part of American history.

Ms. Rocamora, also after recognition by Joanne Morris, stated that the recommended change "Spain gave up claims to Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico" belies history and suggests a superior power governing "inferior" people.

Though some Board members sympathized with ETF's protestation, they abstained from voting and the books were adopted. The ETF and their supporters then walked out, chanting, "Legal Compliance Token," and resumed their picket for half an hour.

Commenting afterwards on the Board's decision, Ms. Rocamora said that what occurred showed the collusion between the State Board and the publishers.

Despite their defeat, the ETF promised to mobilize other minority groups to the May hearing when the educational value of both books will be evaluated. Those who are interested may contact Jessica Ordoná (415) 848-3199, Terry Bautista 836-2622 Ext. 651, or Consortia Rocamora 222-0911. □

Community Briefs...

CLARENDON APTS. CHICAGO

CHICAGO — The vigilance of the Tenants' Association at the Clarendon Highrise Apartment here in Chicago recently prevented a rent increase proposed by the building management. The proposed rent hike would have meant a \$20-increase for two-bedroom apartments and a \$34-increase for three-bedroom apartments.

The highrise apartment is a 500-unit federal housing project managed by Draper & Kramer, Inc. The tenants are mostly Third World working class families, 50 per cent of whom are Asians, mostly Filipinos. The tenants formed the association to challenge the management's proposal when they received notice of rent increase two months ago. With the assistance of community lawyers, the association was able to prove that the proposed increase was invalid. They forced the management to open the books, which revealed that the projection for tax and maintenance cost (the reason given for the increase) was unjustified.

After their victory, the tenants decided to maintain the association so they could have a collective body for future bargaining with the building management. Committees are being formed which would oversee complaints regarding security, maintenance, etc. The tenants are maintaining their vigilance as they know that Draper & Kramer are looking for new loopholes to "justify" and obtain a rent increase. □

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FILIPINO YOUTHS ON TRIAL

SAN FRANCISCO — Four Filipino youth accused of the slaying of a San Francisco grocery store owner will be the first to be tried as adults under a new state ruling which went into effect Jan. 1, 1977.

The ruling, which allows prosecutors to transfer juvenile cases to adult court when a minor is over age 16 and accused of a serious offense, has raised much controversy as to its legality. Attorneys for Julius Domantray, 17, Rudolfo Sison, 17, Antonio Torno, 16, and Samuel Santa-Iglesia, 16, sought to overturn the new juvenile law on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and unclear.

However, three attempts to keep the youths from

being tried in adult court were dismissed last April 8. Presiding Judge Joseph Karesh made the ruling that the four were rightfully certified as adults.

If convicted as adults, the four youth would face sentences of life imprisonment in a State prison.

Accused of killing 64-year old Sam Totah on Jan. 22, 1977, the youth are scheduled to stand trial April 18. All have pleaded not guilty to the charges and are all being held in city prison, unable to post the bail of \$100,000 each.

One other youth allegedly involved in the crime is being tried in juvenile court since he is only 15-years old. □

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VILLARTA KIDS FIND NEW HOME

CHICAGO — The Villarta kids, Arlene, 3, and Bill, 1, who overnight found themselves in an orphanage, their father in jail, and their mother dead, have found a new home with Ferdinand and Mayee Asidao of Chicago's Northside.

Their father, Avelino, had tragically killed his wife earlier this year, overcome with disillusionment and frustrations about their situation in the U.S. (See Feb. 16-28, 1977 issue of the *Ang Katipunan*). He is now confined in a maximum security psychiatric hospital in Chester, Illinois and will be tried for the murder of his wife.

Ferdinand, a computer operator, and Mayee, a nurse sought court authorization to be temporary foster parents of children upon hearing of their plight. They have known the Villarta family through various anti-martial law functions in the community. □

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HEALTH CAREER DAY

SAN FRANCISCO — A "Health Conference and Recruitment Day" for high school and college students will be held at the University of California Medical Center here, Wednesday, April 20.

Sponsored by the Health-Education and Mobilization for Filipinos (HEMP), the conference hopes to introduce and recruit Filipinos into the different health fields. HEMP, a two-year old organization at the U.C. Medical Center, has been active in encouraging Filipino students into the various health professions so that they can use their skills in the community.

All that is required is a parent's permission slip and

a school release for the field trip to the medical center. Lunch and transportation will be provided.

Last month, HEMP, along with several other student and community groups, sponsored a health fair for the San Francisco Filipino community. Some 250 Filipinos obtained free physical and dental checkups, and information on how to stay healthy from the various participating medical, student and community groups. Said one member of the coordinating committee, "A lot of Filipinos, especially recent immigrants, don't know where to go for health services, and can't afford to pay the increasing cost of health care."

For information on the "Health Conference," contact Teresita Bautista at (415) 836-2622, ext. 651. □

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1980 CENSUS

OAKLAND — On April 26, 1977 a special census count will be conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. This special population survey is in preparation for the 1980 nationwide census, and this city was chosen as the site for this preparatory census count due to the size and composition of its population.

In the Oakland census, particular attention will be given to examining the methods in which the population was educated about the importance of participating in the census count. Special concern will be placed on gathering the broadest participation from the large minority population of Oakland. The past decennial national census counts have not accurately recorded the ethnic character of the American people.

In the Oakland pre-census, complaints have already been lodged by several ethnic communities for the poor planning and token efforts to reach non-English speaking people. This was evidenced by the total absence of bilingual materials in the outreach and media work to inform the public about the census. If left unaltered in the future 1980 national census, Third World people will again be undercounted.

Census data is used to evaluate, assess and plan for every important social program and project in the country, and the undercounting of Third World people would result in altering the already-insufficient flow of federal-state-local dollars to these communities to help deal with their socio-economic problems. □