

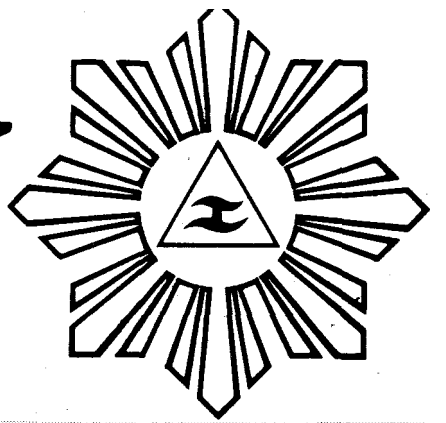
# Ang KATIPUNAN

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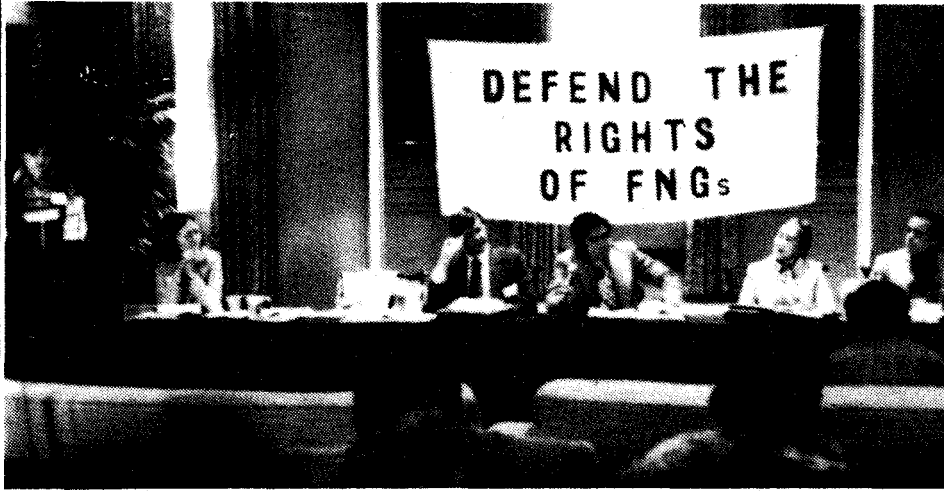
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National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



## Conference on Licensure Issue

# NURSES TARGET BIASED EXAMS



Panel of speakers at the recent two day conference in New York City to solve the licensure problems of Foreign Nurse Graduates. The conference was able to develop several campaigns that will target the exams, grading procedures as well as seek to stop the harassment by the Immigration Department towards H-1 visa status nurses. [AK photo] **see page 6**

## At U.P. Commencement:

# Imelda Spurned



Imelda Marcos receiving her honorary doctorate degree at the University of the Philippines graduation ceremonies April 17.

DILIMAN, Q.C., April 24, (BMP)—The University of the Philippines (U.P.) commencement exercises last April 17 turned out to be the most scandalous ceremony ever held in the entire history of U.P. The graduates received their diplomas in the presence of the dictator and his wife, Imelda Marcos, with thousands of military men and paid goons deployed among them.

Grabbing the limelight away from the 3,500 graduates, Imelda received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Onofre D. Corpuz, U.P. President and Malacanang's man on the campus.

Although the award of the degree to Imelda provoked a wave of protest from the student and faculty sectors of U.P. long before the actual commencement rites, the granting of this honor is part of a devious attempt by the Marcos dictatorship to convince the rest of the nation of the U.P. academic community's support for its martial law regime. With this move, the Marcos fascist government further hopes to discredit the revolutionary tradition of the university and dampen the militant spirit of the studentry.

The students, however, clearly saw through the intentions of the Marcos regime and reacted with scorn to Imelda's deceitful gesture of "accepting the degree on behalf of Filipino womanhood."

They finally gave vent to their disgust over the charade. During the course of Imelda's speech, which took up more than half of the entire program, manifestos denouncing the granting of the degree were massively distributed among the audience. At one point, one of the graduates stood up and led the shouting of "Marcos, Hitler, Diktador, Tuta!"

This was followed by the chanting of slogans and the singing of "Ang Bayan Kong Pilipinas" by the graduates and spectators.

The 2,000-man military force present came to the rescue of their master from his embarrassing position. They immediately attempted to quell the student protestors and, as of presstime, four persons, including one professor, have been confirmed arrested.

The affair, which was televised nationwide, proves that, even in the presence of the dictator and his wife, the students and the people can denounce the dictatorship and face-to-face expose its deceptive activities. □

## AFTER SHAM REFERENDUM

# Islamic Conference to Take Muslim Problem to U.N.

**see page 3**

## Narciso-Perez Trial Update

# Witness Reveals FBI Harassment

**see back page**

# National Committee Forms to Overturn 'Bakke Decision'

**see page 10**

## Philippines, Argentina, Chile and Korea

# Human Rights Coalition Forms

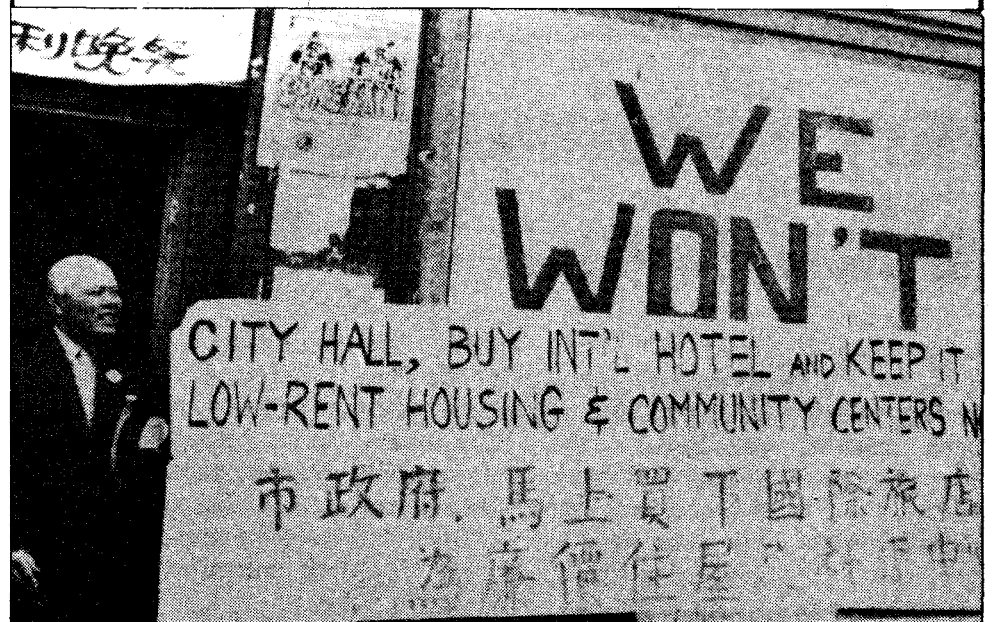
**see page 2**

## Massive Support Needed

# Court to Decide I. Hotel Fate on May 13

**\*A Chronology of the I.H. Struggle**

**see page 7**



Hopefully nearing the end of their nine-year struggle for housing rights, tenants at the International Hotel are gearing up for a court battle over the legality of the city to have declared eminent domain to secure the hotel for the tenants. The latest development is that Judge Arnold, who was to preside over the hearing, has disqualified himself.

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# Philippines, Argentina, Chile and Korea Groups Form Human Rights Coalition in S.F. Bay Area



The Bay Area Human Rights Working Committee was formed in mid-April 1976. It is made up of the following organizations doing human-rights work around specific countries: Argentina Information Service Center [AISC], Friends of the Filipino People [FFP], Non-Intervention in Chile [NICH], U.S. Korea Research and Action Committee [USKRAC], Office for Political Prisoners and Human Rights in Argentina [NAHRA].

The following is a position paper prepared for a rally and demonstration on June 11, 1977 in San Francisco. This demonstration will be one of several mass activities held on the same day in several other cities to protest continued U.S. support of repressive dictatorships.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In the Third World countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, human rights violations and brutally repressive dictatorships are on the rise.

- Argentina: Over 1000 people assassinated in the first nine months of the military junta; mass executions of suspected leftists; trade unions smashed and labor leaders arrested.

- Chile: Thousands opposed to the military dictatorship of Gen. Pinochet have "disappeared."

- Philippines: Martial Law imposed by the presidential-military dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos enters its fifth year.

- South Korea: Police spies from the KCIA sit in church services; hundreds of religious leaders arrested and tortured.

- South Africa: The basic civil rights of 90 per cent of the population continue to be denied by a racist government; civil rights activists serve lifetime sentences under trumped-up charges.

- Zimbabwe (Rhodesia): A beleaguered white minority regime creates "strategic hamlets" in the old Green Beret model to keep the peasant population under permanent intimidation.

- Nicaragua and El Salvador: Hundreds of students and peasants slaughtered by right-wing regimes intent on keeping power "by all means possible."

- Iran: The Shah's regime, according to Amnesty International, "has the highest rate of death penalties in the world, no valid system of civilian courts, and a history of torture which is beyond belief."

In view of these facts, we question why President Carter has escalated U.S. aid and arms sales to these and other dictatorships: South Korea military aid for FY 1978 has increased 77 per cent over last year's; aid to the Suharto regime in Indonesia went up by 24 per cent; the Marcos dictatorship is expected to receive at least \$500 million in military assistance over the next five years in the form of "base rental" payments; token aid reduction to Argentina is outbalanced by a sharp increase in U.S. arms sales; the Shah of Iran allocated a staggering \$2 billion in arms sales annually, with many of these purchases consisting of ultra-modern weapons like surveillance AWACS which have hardly reached the armories of U.S. forces.

## HOW DID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT GET INVOLVED WITH THESE DICTATORSHIPS?

Since the end of World War II, the United States has spent billions of dollars in assistance to the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Through direct channels (such as military training programs, economic and military grants, U.S. military advisers, etc.) and, increasingly, through multilateral lending institutions over which Congress has tenuous control (such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank), the U.S. has funneled aid that has been justified under the rationale of "preserving freedom and promoting economic development." In recent years, however, the conjunction of increasing popular unrest, increasing indebtedness, and escalating U.S. aid commitments to unpopular, right-wing dictatorships has prompted the American people and many members of Congress to recognize that U.S. aid has promoted effects which are diametrically opposed to its ostensible objectives: economic dependence rather than development, dictatorship rather than democracy.

- Countries like Brazil, Taiwan, South Korea, and the Philippines have been forced into "export-led industrialization" programs dominated by U.S. multinational corporations which promote overreliance on U.S. markets and massive impoverishment of the local popula-

tions. The Brazilian "economic miracle, for instance, has resulted in a decreasing share in the national income for 80 per cent of the population; Philippine "cheap labor" for multinationals sees its real income plunge by 40 per cent in the first two years of martial law.

- The foreign debt for Third World countries increased from \$44 billion in 1967 to a staggering \$80 billion in 1976. U.S. private banks hold \$50 billion of this debt, with U.S.-dominated multilateral lending agencies claiming at least \$10 billion. A significant portion of the wealth produced by Third World countries like Chile, Argentina, South Korea, and the Philippines will go towards payment of currently incurred debts till well past the beginning of the 21st century.

Such huge international obligations have forced indebted Third World regimes to clamp down on human rights to repress movements opposed to heightened economic dependency and in order to maintain the "stability" necessary to squeeze revenue from already poverty-stricken workers, peasants, and urban populations. As Rep. Tom Harkin (Dem.-Iowa) put it in a recent message to human rights groups: "We must begin to understand and acknowledge precisely what role [the international and private banking community] have played in bolstering regimes who have the "honorable intention" of repaying international debts by any means necessary — including the destruction of legal and political institutions and the violations of human rights."

## WHAT DO THE PEOPLE OF THE THIRD WORLD DEMAND?

In response to the economic hardships and accompanying political repression and terror caused by dependency, the people of the Third World have built popular movements to raise demands for their fundamental

COMPARISON OF U.S. ARMS SALES TO EIGHT REPRESSIVE REGIMES IN FY 1970, 1976, AND 1977  
[in millions of dollars]

Country	FY 1970	FY 1976	FY 1977†
Argentina	7.1	25.0	30.0
Brazil	6.1	25.0	35.0
Korea	-	81.4	350.0
Iran	113.3	1293.0	4400.0††
Chile	7.7	37.5	-
Indonesia	.02	3.0	20.0
Philippines	.8	34.0	74.6
Uruguay	.2	1.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>1499.9</b>	<b>4912.6</b>

human rights in the form of independence, democracy, and economic self-reliance. For the people of the Third World, hopes for freedom and a better life lie in the right to national self-determination and democracy. However, these movements have clashed directly with U.S.-supported regimes devoted to perpetuating dependence. This has set the stage for the current dilemma of U.S. foreign policy, in general, and U.S. foreign aid programs, in particular.

In country after country, rather than supporting popular movements for independence and democracy, the U.S. has systematically tied itself to growing numbers of unpopular right-wing regimes which vie in their declarations of loyalty to the U.S. In one year alone, September 1972 to September 1973, the three most durable formal, constitutional democracies in the Third World — the Philippines, Uruguay, and Chile — fell under the blows of military coups. In 1976 legal processes in Argentina were banned by another military junta coming to power.

One consequence of the rise of military dictatorships has been a sharp increase in the number of political prisoners and the incidence of torture. Argentina: About 10,000 political prisoners; Chile: 6-8,000 remain in prison camps in spite of the junta's denials; Philippines: An estimated 6,000 are in military stockades; Iran: 25,000 political prisoners, 4,000 of whom are women; Uruguay: One out of every 450 people is a political prisoner; Thailand: A massacre of students accompanied the coup in October 1976, with 8500 persons immediately detained.

Torture techniques employed in all of these regimes exhibit a remarkable similarity, ranging from electric shock, injection of truth serum, psychological repression, sexual abuse and rape of women prisoners, primeval methods like sticking prisoners' heads into basins of foul water or forcing them to eat food mixed with human ex-

The United States would not reduce its aid to strategically placed allies, whatever their violations of human rights.

Sec. of State  
Cyrus Vance  
Feb. 24, 1977

crement, inducing miscarriages of women prisoners by making them lie on cakes of ice, and outright assassination. This similarity is not unconnected to the fact that all of these regimes have received both police training and police funds from the United States.

In sum, while the people of the Third World struggle for democracy and sovereignty, the United States places itself against these popular movements by supporting repressive dictatorships dedicated to maintaining the status quo by "whatever means possible."

## WHICH SIDE IS PRESIDENT CARTER ON?

During his campaign, President James Earle Carter raised the hopes of the people here and abroad that his administration would make respect for human rights a fundamental pillar of U.S. foreign policy. His campaign condemnations of the Ford administration's support for the Shah of Iran, the Pak regime in Korea, and the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile made a critical contribution to his becoming president in the November elections.

Nearly five months after his inauguration, however, Mr. Carter's foreign policy is drawing further away from his campaign promises. Mr. Carter has:

- Placed the human rights burden on the Soviet Union, which receives no assistance from the United States.

- Made nominal, token reductions in official military assistance to Uruguay, Argentina, and Ethiopia, while increasing assistance or maintaining current levels to Indonesia, South Korea, and the Philippines on account of "strategic considerations" which Secretary of State Vance proclaimed as overriding "whatever human rights violations" might be committed by the latter regimes.

- Launched congressional initiatives to liquidate the Harkin Amendment of 1976, which placed strict congressional controls on U.S. assistance channelled through multilateral institutions.

The administration's rhetorical smokescreen about human rights in Eastern Europe can no longer hide the fact that its policy toward those regimes for which the U.S. has principal responsibility — repressive right-wing dictatorships in the Third World — is becoming more and more like that of the Ford-Kissinger presidency.

The American people must now step forward and demand that Mr. Carter live up to his promise to end U.S. support for human rights violations!

## WHICH SIDE ARE WE ON?

The American people share the same fundamental concerns for people's rights and democracy as our brothers and sisters in the Third World. The aid dollars which prop up the dictatorships they suffer are generated from their tax dollars — dollars which would otherwise go to providing the vast numbers of unemployed and poor in this country with basic necessities and services.

The rising cutbacks in social services, restrictions on food stamps, lack of low-cost housing, limited unemployment assistance, all spring in part from the channeling of U.S. tax dollars into a multi-billion dollar foreign aid package for repressive right-wing regimes. In their struggle against this lack of domestic services and other structural inequities, many Americans are beginning to experience the same forms of repression being visited upon their brothers and sisters in the Third World: San Francisco sheriffs stand ready to evict elderly Filipino and Chinese workers from their long-time residence, the International Hotel; policemen patrol Oakland like enemy territory, claiming innocent victims like the young Black child, Tyrone Guyton, or the young Chicano, Barlow Benavidez; hard-won affirmative-action programs for the children of minority peoples who have made a central contribution to building up the United States threaten to be wiped out by the Bakke decision.

A government which encourages and assists human rights violators abroad ends up losing respect for the human and civil rights of its own citizens.

We believe that the human rights of the American people and the people of the Third World are intertwined. We believe that respect for these rights must become the priority of the U.S. Government. Together with the late Martin Luther King, Jr., we assert that:

"Today, we are still challenged to be dissatisfied. Let us be dissatisfied until every man can have food and material necessities for his body, culture and education for his mind, freedom and dignity for his spirit. Let us be dissatisfied until rat-infested, vermin-filled slums will be a thing of the dark past, the empty stomachs of Mississippi are filled, and the idle industries of Appalachia are revitalized. Let us be dissatisfied until our brothers and sisters of the Third World — Asia, Africa, Latin America — will no longer be the victim of imperialist exploitation, but will be lifted from the long night of poverty, illiteracy, and disease. Let us be dissatisfied until this pending cosmic elegy will be transformed into a creative psalm of peace and justice will roll down like waters from a mighty stream."

We therefore demand:

1. AN END TO ALL U.S. AID TO REPRESSIVE DICTATORSHIPS
2. STRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONTROLS ON ALL U.S. AID TO REPRESSIVE DICTATORSHIPS.
3. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY IN THE THIRD WORLD.
4. FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS; AN END TO THE USE OF TORTURE.
5. SUPPORT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS IN THE THIRD WORLD. □



# 'Mr. X' Surfaces: CIA Implicated in 1972 Marcos Assassination Plot

Robert Pincus, admitted accomplice to the 1972 Marcos assassination plot, claimed recently that the CIA sanctioned the scheme. Although the extent of CIA involvement was not disclosed, Pincus asserted during a nationwide TV appearance last April 16 and subsequent interviews with *Newsday* magazine, that the Mafia figure who recruited him, a William Silverman, told him that the "CIA wanted to eliminate Marcos for a number of reasons, including the fact that he was diverting U.S. money into his own pocket."

Co-conspirator in the scheme, Larry Tractman was also identified by Pincus as a former CIA operative. According to Pincus, Tractman corroborated Silverman's assertion "that the CIA was behind the hit" because it had evidence that Marcos was selling weapons provided by U.S. military aid on the open market and pocketing the sales. Tractman supposedly also said that "Marcos was training a secret army . . . which he used on raids that he then claimed were made by Communists so he could get more U.S. defense money."

The assassination attempts, however, were foiled after a series of errors on the part of the "professional liquidators" led Marcos to early discovery of the plot. After the arrests of the alleged masterminds, Eugenio Lopez, Jr. and Sergio Osmena III, scions of wealthy families and known opponents of Marcos, the plans were called off and Pincus and Tractman returned to the U.S.

Lopez and Osmena are presently standing trial for "conspiracy to overthrow the government," libel and inciting violence. Four others have pleaded guilty and in exchange for their cooperation with the Marcos government, were meted light sentence of six years hard labor each. Pincus, Tractman, and self-exiled former Sen. Sergio Osmena, are being tried in absentia.

## HIGHER UPS INVOLVED?

Aside from claiming CIA sanction, Pincus implied that high U.S. government circles and agencies tacitly approved or had knowledge of the plot. Upon returning to the U.S., he alleged pressure from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to work as an undercover agent, under threat of deportation to the Philippines. Still concerned for his safety, Pincus decided in 1974 to make "a clean breast" to the Justice Department, specifically to then Attorney General John Mitchell. At that time negotiations for an extradition treaty between the U.S. and the Philippines, had been initiated by the Marcos regime. The Justice Department, however, assured Pincus that the extradition treaty, if concluded, would not be applied retroactively, thus exempting him. Pincus added that Sen. Sergio Osmena intimated to him, that he (Osmena) made a personal deal with Richard Nixon, contributing a large sum to Nixon's re-election campaign in exchange for U.S. protection (i.e. political asylum).

Asked during his TV interview on the Tomorrow show, why he decided to expose the CIA's role only at this time, Pincus replied that he wanted some form of "life insurance." Pincus, who appeared hooded throughout the interview to conceal his changed features (cosmetic surgery), claims he is now a fugitive hunted down by the FBI, the Mafia and personal enemies in the DEA.

## MARCOS SET-UP?

The Pincus revelations have been met with mixed reactions ranging from skepticism to outright denunciation. Skeptics point to Pincus' dubious background as an FBI informant, a DEA undercover agent and his organized crime connections. Typifying the response of parties who could be adversely affected by the allegations, a spokesperson for the CIA said, "The CIA will not dignify with a response the assertions of a man who hides behind a hood on network television." Sen. Osmena also withheld comment on the charges, but will ask, however, for equal time from NBC.

Speculation abounds that Pincus may have been set-up by Marcos as part of his propaganda maneuvers against the U.S. and certain exiled opposition leaders. Mrs. Presy Lopez-Psinakis, sister of Eugenio Lopez Jr., and a member of the Movement for a Free Philippines, summed up her views: "We consider this a well-prepared and staged propaganda maneuver to give basis for a forthcoming conviction of Lopez and Osmena who are undergoing trial after several years of imprisonment."

The *Philippine News*, San Francisco-based community paper, commented that Pincus may have linked the CIA in the alleged assassination plot "presumably to throw bad light on the U.S. government which Marcos is now fighting because of the current American commitment to human rights..."

While these speculations merit some attention, because they fall into the pattern of feigned anti-American posturing of the regime designed to wrangle more concessions from its main backer, the U.S., some of Pincus' statements contradict this notion. If Pincus was set-up by Marcos, why then should he cite Marcos' corruption as the basis for the CIA to eliminate him? Surely these statements would serve more to discredit Marcos, rather than portray him as a "nationalist" persecuted by the CIA.

## CIA BACKING PROBABLE

Furthermore, the allegation that the CIA was involved cannot be lightly dismissed, purely on the basis of Pincus nefarious background. Most CIA operations involve "professional" criminals, thus making CIA operatives indistinguishable from mobsters. The likelihood that the CIA sanctioned (if not engineered) the plot because it doubted Marcos' capacity to deal with the crisis situation of the Philippines at that time, which greatly threatened U.S. influence, is within the realm of possibility. Although this speculation appears on the surface to run counter to the common belief that the U.S. government tacitly supported the declaration of martial law, it is probable that the CIA wanted a number of options available (including assassination) in the event that Marcos failed to carry out his power usurping schemes. After all, the CIA has a time-tested tradition of "betting on one horse while grooming others in reserve."

As a counsel to Rep. Otis Pikes' House Selected Committee said in relation to the Pincus allegation: "Frankly, nothing . . . no scenario would surprise me." □

## Oca-Tan-Mendoza Exposed

# Labor Bureaucrats on CIA Payroll

MANILA, April 24, (BMP) — A leading member of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) recently exposed the confederation's top leaders as being on the payroll of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The TUCP member, whose identity has been withheld for security reasons, admitted to a BMP correspondent that the Roberto Oca-Democrito Mendoza clique has received P8,000,000 from the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, a CIA-controlled organization. Part of the money flowed into the Philippine Transport and General Workers Organization (PTGWO) under Oca and rest was channeled to the Allied Labor Union (ALU) under Mendoza.

Juan Tan's Federation of Free Workers has also collected more than P1,000,000 from the CIA

through the Adenauer Foundation of West Germany.

The CIA's under-the-table deal with TUCP's ringleaders is an attempt by the U.S. to sabotage trade unionism in the country by promoting anti-national and anti-democratic policies. The Oca-Tan-Mendoza gang has been a notorious saboteur in both areas, using payoffs to halt strikes and double-dealing with the worker-members of TUCP. Their group has also been number one in sowing intrigue and discrediting progressive labor unions and worker federations in the country.

Another noticeable feature of the Oca-Tan-mendoza camp is its absolute silence on issues which threaten the interests of U.S. imperialism like the U.S. military bases, equal pay for equal work inside such bases and the impending oil price hike.



Roberto Oca

The bulk of the latest CIA bribe to the TUCP has reportedly ended up in the pockets of TUCP's leaders while the rest of the "funds" have been used to "convince" other trade union leaders to join TUCP and to finance counter-revolutionary seminars on "trade unionism" sponsored by AAFLI. □

## After Sham Referendum

# ISLAMIC CONFERENCE CALLS FOR U.N. INTERVENTION IN MINDANAO PROBLEM

By VICTORIA LUNA

Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Karim Gaye appealed May 1 to the United Nations Security Council to intervene in the southern Philippines in order to prevent a resumption of fighting. Gaye made his appeal upon the collapse of talks April 30 between the Philippine government and a panel of Muslim negotiators headed by Prime Minister Ali Treki of Libya.

The negotiations, intended to work out the details of a final peace accord between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), represented a continuation of the on-again-off-again peace parley begun last November under the auspices of Col. Muammar Khadafy, Libyan Chief of State, and the Islamic Conference. Gaye was quoted as saying that the Philippine government "shall bear the total responsibility" for the failure of the talks.

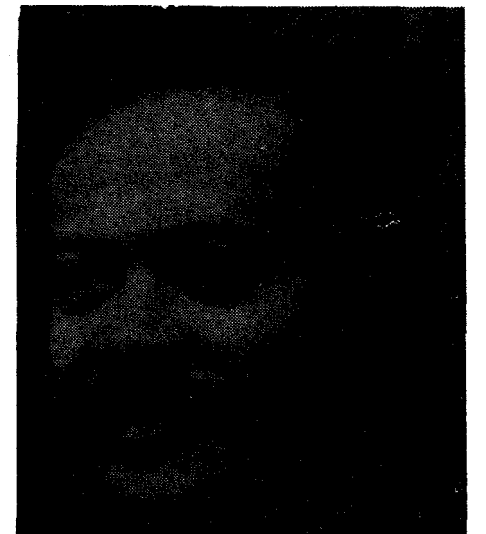
Gaye further announced, "The government of the Philippines has shown no concern to reach a final solution, but its goal was to gain time to prepare for an overall military action." The Islamic Conference thus supported the MNLF position on the recently concluded referendum-plebescite in the southern Philippines on the question of autonomy. The result of which, Marcos claims was a 97 per cent rejection of the MNLF position. The MNLF, however, boycotted the referendum, labelling it "illegal."

## PEACE PLAN

The three point peace plan agreed upon by Marcos and Khadafy last March called for a decree of autonomy for 13 provinces in the south, the setting up of a provisional government with substantial MNLF participation, and a referendum to determine administrative details to be conducted by the newly constituted provisional government. Although Marcos issued the autonomy decree on March 26, the provisional government has not yet been formed.

The referendum was thus carried out solely by the Marcos government under the direction of the Department of Local Gov-

"This [the plebescite] is not what was agreed in Tripoli," said Mustafa Drieza, Libyan Ambassador to the Philippines. [Right] Tham Manjoorsa, head of the MNLF ceasefire committee. [FEER photo]



ernment and Community Development. In an attempt to legitimize the exercise, Marcos ferried huge numbers of foreign diplomats and journalists to the south to observe the voting. The Islamic Conference members of the ceasefire committee, however, pointedly refused their invitation to observe the referendum-plebescite. "We are observing the ceasefire — not the plebescite," said Col. Lamine Cisse of Senegal, chairman of the group.

Although the controlled Philippine media insisted that the referendum had the full backing of Libya, Libyan Ambassador to the Philippines, Mustafa Drieza told Rodney Tasker of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* (April 29), "this [the plebescite] is not what was agreed in Tripoli." Foreign Minister Treki confirmed this statement, saying that the plebescite was "Not part of the agreement." Karim Gaye, however, in his official statement, used far stronger language: "The referendum is not recognized by the Islamic Conference because it was conducted by the martial law government of the Philippines rather than the provisional government of the region and the questions were antagonistic to the MNLF."

## TURNOUT OF LESS THAN 50%

In spite of the claims in the Marcos-controlled media of full participation in the referendum, foreign observers tell a different story. One group had to be taken to five different polling places in Iligan, Lanao del Norte, before they could find anybody voting. In general, observers report a turnout of less than 50 per cent

and in some purely Muslim areas, such as the provinces of Basilan and Sulu, no more than 30 per cent. Their reports suggest much wider support for the MNLF than the Marcos media has allowed to register publicly.

## REPERCUSSIONS OF REGIME'S MACHINATIONS

The Islamic Conference Secretary announced ominously that the subject of the southern Philippines conflict would be on the agenda of the upcoming meeting of the Islamic Conference, scheduled for May 16 in Libya. This announcement contained the unspoken threat of an oil embargo, a disastrous policy for Marcos, since the Philippines relies on the Middle East for at least 75 per cent of its oil supplies. An embargo, in fact, is precisely what Marcos has been trying to avoid through his double-dealings and machinations.

These schemes, however, have simply sunk Marcos into a morass of his own making. Over the last few months, his attempts to abrogate the newly-made agreements with the MNLF, Khadafy and the Islamic Conference amounted to a scandal, of interest mainly to the Philippines and the Islamic world. With Gaye's appeal to the U.N. Security Council, the Secretary General, the general membership and the President of the Human Rights Council to "intervene in order to stop actions of massacre carried out in the south of the Philippines which constitute a flagrant violation of human rights and a threat to international security and peace, it becomes a scandal in the eyes of the world. □

## Despite Government Projections

## External Debt Reaches Record-High \$5.6-Billion

By MA. FLOR SEPULVEDA

Despite official word that "the prospects of the Philippine economy for 1977 'are bright' the external debt of the country has reached a record high of \$5.6 billion, forecasting harder times ahead for the Filipino people. This astronomical figure represents the total amount of loans borrowed from foreign private banks and financing institutions, such as the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), to close the perennial gap between the country's inadequate export earnings and enormous import expenditures (balance of payments deficit). During 1976 alone, new borrowings amounted to \$1.8 billion, a three-fold increase in the average yearly borrowings of the country.

Although the government has denied reports that it has overborrowed, the severity of the external debt crisis can be gathered from its 17 per cent debt service ratio (proportion of total debt to be repaid yearly) which is nearing the 20 per cent ceiling. Recently when delivering his parting shots, outgoing U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan said that once the debt ratio reaches 20 per cent, "the warning signal will go up in every bank in the West . . ." and the Philippines will stand to lose further access to private credit abroad.

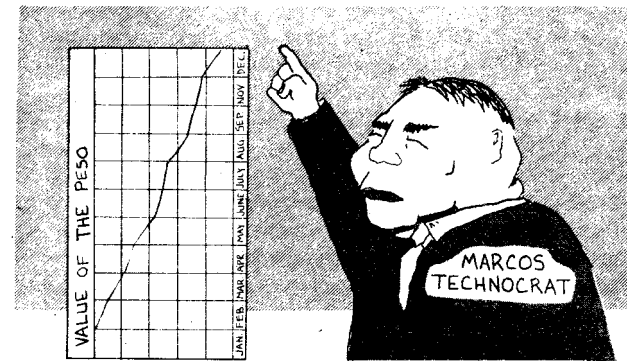
Ironically, the "corrective measures" pondered by the government to tide over the economy through this crisis are detrimental to public welfare. One proposal is to

devalue the already worthless peso by 10 per cent. This IMF-dictated policy is meant to discourage the internal demand for imports by raising their prices; but this inflationary policy will further cut the purchasing power of already stagnant wages. To partially cover the balance of payments deficit, the government is also raising domestic revenues through a tax collection campaign aimed at gathering P1 billion.

Despite government projections that the debt service ratio can be reduced to manageable levels on the condition that no further loans are made, this condition does not seem realizable in view of the structural weaknesses of the Philippine economy in which deficits are a permanent feature. Ironic as it may seem, the only option left to the government is to seek further loans to cover its current deficit and payoff its outstanding debts.

## DEBT SYNDROME

The debt syndrome experienced by the Philippines is universal to underdeveloped countries of the Third World. Economically based in agriculture, these countries rely on the export of raw materials for revenue and the import of finished products for their most basic necessities. This results in lopsided economic development and chronic trade imbalances. Their raw material exports, for example, are oftentimes sold at depressed prices due to a constricted and highly competitive market. The industrialized countries (U.S., Japan,



"THINGS ARE LOOKING UP!"

Western Europe) being the primary market for these goods, can regulate the supply and demand of these products, thus lowering their prices. As a result, the economies of the raw-material producing countries are constantly tossed in a sea of world market fluctuations.

Unable to get the capital to develop industry to curb or end import-dependency, underdeveloped countries are a captive market for the products of the industrialized countries. The buyer has no choice but to buy the finished product at an inflated price. Thus, Third World countries are constantly faced with huge import bills which surpass their export earnings.

To compensate for this unending gap between their (continued on page 5)

## Pagbabalikwas (In revolt)



## ANNIVERSARY MEMORIAM

## Emmanuel A.F. Lacaba, Writer, Activist and NPA Fighter



## WHEN I DIE

(Translated by Lio Lores)

When I die, yes, indeed many  
Will shed tears: not only relatives  
But also friends from the city I left —  
Former classmates, comrades-in-arms,  
And intellectuals who are fond of poems.  
And most especially the peasants  
And workers who poured into me  
The bitter story of their lives.

Yes, I will be happy if they flock  
To my deathfeast and funeral,  
If they spill out of the streets  
On the last march of my coffin  
Draped in red banner, blazing  
With hammer and sickle or three stars.  
More so if they begin to ask:  
"What for? for whom did he die?"

But for me it makes no difference  
If there in the wilderness I fall  
To be covered by worms and grass  
With neither memory nor name.  
I'll rest content if the masses rise  
In arms: to destroy this rotten cell!  
To build a life of light, yes!  
It shall light my soul when I die. (July, 1975)

Emmanuel A.F. Lacaba, 27, distinguished writer in English and Pilipino, was killed after an encounter in Asuncion, Davao del Norte on March 18, 1976.

Countless writers have joined the revolution for national liberation and democracy, while a few have been incarcerated and tortured for their beliefs. Fewer, however, have had the stamina to go to the countryside. To Emmanuel A.F. Lacaba goes the signal honor of being the first writer to be killed in an encounter as a member of the New People's Army. We are proud of Eman's death, as we are proud of his life.

Eman, as close friends called him, was part of a

guerrilla unit assigned to do political and organizational work in several barrios in Asuncion, Davao del Norte. He was killed together with two comrades from Davao City and one peasant comrade from Davao del Norte. Though encircled, the four NPA fighters, among whom was an 18-year-old girl, put up a fierce fight and managed to kill five enemy soldiers before they themselves were killed. Eman was captured but died on the way to Tagum, a town an hour's drive north of Davao City.

Eman was born on December 10, 1948, in Cagayan de Oro City but was brought up in Pateros, Rizal. He was the third child and the second son. Always an inquisitive and disciplined student, Eman participated fully in school activities. He was President of High School Student Council and Editor-in-Chief of the school paper at the Pasig Catholic College in Pasig, Rizal.

Before graduation with distinction and several literary awards, Eman spent a year as an American Field Service exchange student in Long Beach, California. Under a scholarship Eman then entered the Ateneo de Manila University in 1966; graduating in 1970 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, major in Humanities.

Eman's most renowned short story, "Punch and Judas," won the first prize in the Free Press Awards and the second prize in the Palanca Memorial Awards, both in 1970.

During his college days, he worked with the Philippine Free Press. After graduation he worked with the Asia-Philippines Leader as copywriter and contributor, as well as at the University of the Philippines as a lecturer in its Filipino Rizal course. As a member of the Writers Union of the Philippines and the UP Writers' Club, his poems have been included in such anthologies as *Sinaglahi*, *Doveglion* (edited by Jose Garcia Villa) and *Art and Culture of the Philippines 1: An Anthology of Poems*.

Eman formally joined the movement for national liberation and democracy after the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in 1971. Initially, working on the cultural side, his burning interest in the workers led him inexorably to workers' strikes in one Rizal district, where he helped develop policies, styles and methods of trade union work. This is also when he joined the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Eman's most outstanding qualities as a revolutionary was his humility and all-consuming desire to learn from the masses. We can go on and on writing about him, but for Eman, the best eulogy is his own thoughts, which are best expressed in a letter dated July 16, 1975 to a close comrade:

"We have just gone through an interesting experience. On our way to posting for the night, we passed by a peasant's house where the rain happened to catch up with us, and forced us to spend the night. The next day we found out that the house we were supposed to go to had it not rained was raided at 5:00 a.m. While we were having lunch at the house we slept in, the notorious Lost Command and the CHDF [Civilian Home

Defense Forces] occupied the neighboring house, just a stone's throw away, which happened to be vacant just then; the Marcos army soldiers stole around P300 in cash and beat up the people they had captured in their operations to round up rebels (three Marcos army soldiers having been killed in some sitio a few days before). Our team shouldered our bags and hid in the woods. It was a narrow escape, my first almost encounter with the Marcos army in the countryside, outside of the scrapes during the city's strikes.

"For many of the comrades here, though, it is already a common occurrence. My companion has gone through it five or six times, one of which was the total destruction of the house they slept in, total destruction by armalite, an hour after they left. *Mao kiniang rebolusyon — ganito talaga ang rebolusyon* (that's the way a revolution is).

"Conversations with peasants — many of whom have also been workers and seamen — are a gratifying experience. *Pagpapasabot* (to make them understand) is so easy with them; they very quickly see the need for armed struggle, as they have experienced or seen the use of armed force by the enemy; the masses are creative, and the creative person knows he must destroy in order to create (to plant corn you must make a clearing by weeding or burning; to cook a chicken, you must kill it).

"Although I lack experience in arms, mentally I am prepared to kill. I just have to remember those goons and policemen and PC (Philippine Constabulary) soldiers who used to destroy our pickets in the industrial town we used to work in; but I have to see them not as separate abusive individuals, but as representatives of a class — a class that serves the *hacenderos* and *compradors*, a mercenary armed force to which informers (whom we call *demonyo*) belong. Thus, we kill not just from emotion but from a scientific attitude . . .

"I know our struggle is perfectly just and am very sure that we will win in the long run . . . although there are times I feel unworthy of being a revolutionary. . . I hope that by immersing myself in the struggle . . . integrating with the masses and investigating their condition, I can remold myself."

Below is reprinted a recent translation of one of Eman Lacaba's last poems.

*We are tribeless and all tribes are ours.  
We are homeless and all homes are ours.  
We are nameless and all names are ours.  
To the fascists we are the faceless enemy  
Who come like thieves at the night, angels of death:  
The ever moving, shining, secret eye of the storm.  
The road less traveled by we've taken —  
And that has made all the difference:  
The barefoot army of the wilderness  
We all should be in time. Awakened, the masses are  
Messiah.*

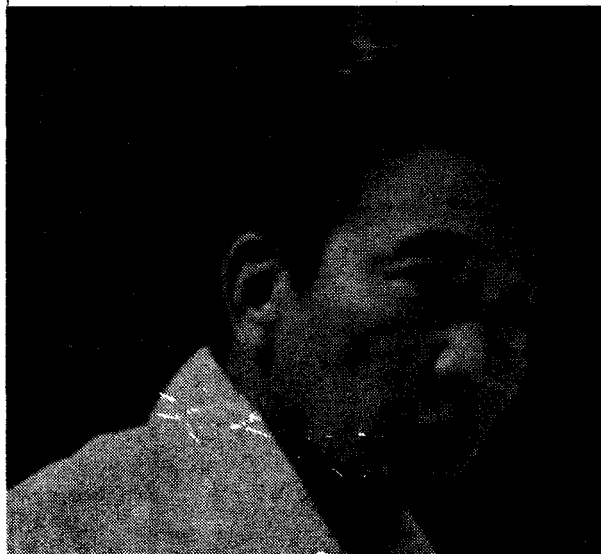
*Here among the workers and peasants our lost  
Generation has found its true, its only home.*

(Davao del Norte, January, 1976)



R.P., Japan and ASEAN —

# AN INVITATION TO EXPLOITATION



Ferdinand Marcos met recently with Prime Minister Fukuda in an effort to develop closer economic relations

By VICTORIA LUNA

President Ferdinand E. Marcos returned April 29 from a four-day state visit to Japan where he consulted with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on economic relations between Japan and the nations of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Marcos' trip reflected the sentiments for greater Japanese economic involvement in ASEAN, expressed last January during the visit of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan-yew to the Philippines. Observers remark that, although the Marcos-Lee proposals are spiced with innovative-sounding rhetoric, most are reworkings of longstanding ASEAN programs. They further contend that the end result of Marcos' pleadings for greater Japanese involvement in ASEAN is likely to mean locking the ASEAN countries ever more firmly into their neo-colonial straightjackets, forever exporting raw materials at constantly diminishing prices and importing finished goods at increasingly higher costs.

Marcos and Lee probably realize that their countries are individually much too weak to confront Japan on anything but grossly unequal terms. In an attempt to redress this imbalance, they have chosen to operate as an economic bloc to try to improve their bargaining position with Japan.

## WHY JAPAN?

But for Marcos, why Japan rather than the United States or one of the western European countries? Japan, over the last two decades, has gradually come to rival the United States as the top trading partner of the Philippines. The R.P.-Japan Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, which Marcos "ratified" in December, 1973, simply legalized a long-standing economic relationship. By 1975, Japan was the top Philippine trading partner.

Although Japan's past economic involvement in the Philippines has taken place predominantly through trade and loans rather than direct investments, Japanese capital today permeates all sectors of the Philippine economy: agribusiness, mining, marine products, timber, electronics, textiles, etc. In some major businesses, controlling interest of up to 100 per cent is in the hands of Japanese investors. Some instances of the most recent and controversial examples of Japanese penetration of the Philippine economy are:

- the construction of the Philippines Fisheries Port Project in Navotas, Rizal, by Toyo Construction Co., a mechanized port which will deprive roughly 6,000 workers of their jobs and dislocate a community of 12,000 people while providing a haven for Japanese fishing vessels landing fish for export to Japan; and
- the Kawasaki Sintering Plant in Misamis Oriental, an industry that was expelled from Japan by the anti-pollution movement and has come to rest, and to pollute, in the Philippines.

## JAPAN'S ROLE IN ASEAN

Although Japan and the United States have been vying for the position of top trading partner with countries like the Philippines, they are cooperating with each other and the other capitalist countries of the West in an effort to keep the world safe for investment. In the post-Vietnam era, those countries have come to see the need for non-military means to control Third World nations to prevent further revolutionary takeovers and loss of lucrative markets. In order to do this, the capitalist powers must intensify economic control of such countries. This means further dividing the Third World into zones of "responsibility." Japan, in its role as the right-hand man and close ally of the United States, now seems to be emerging as the power assigned to supervise imperialist domination of ASEAN nations.

## WHAT MORE DOES MARCOS WANT?

Japan already is deeply involved economically in the Philippines and other ASEAN nations. If this is so, what more does Marcos want?

On January 21, 1977, after the conference with Lee Kuan-yew, Marcos said that the ASEAN nations should sign a long-term agreement with Japan that would guarantee a supply of raw materials in exchange for Japanese technology, machinery, and financing.

Marcos is clearly concerned that Japan, the largest importer of raw materials in the entire world, exercises too much freedom of choice among the various markets

of the world. He would like to see Japan tied down to the ASEAN countries for most of its raw materials needs. In this way, the ASEAN bloc might be able to exercise a degree of control over its powerful neighbor and put Japan in the ironic position of being dependent on a group of weaker nations and their leaders — like Marcos and Lee.

With this leverage Marcos hopes to safeguard the Philippines from economic disasters such as the incident in 1975 when Japan, in the midst of domestic recession, suddenly cancelled huge orders of copper and timber. The Philippines was left with large stockpiles of two major exports at a time when prices on the world market were at an all-time low.

Additionally, the Philippine dictator would like a further commitment from Japan to locate more processing plants in those ASEAN countries which are the sources of raw materials Japan currently imports. This would both provide jobs and raise the price of ASEAN exports because materials could then be sold semi-processed.

Marcos has said that Japan should spend .025% of its Gross National Product in South East Asia on ASEAN projects such as complementation programs. He wants Japan engaged in more direct investment, rather than restricted largely to trade and loans. He and Lee want increased technology transfers, not merely through the purchase of equipment, but probably through manpower training as well. Of course, they are also interested in more aid.

## BARGAINING POSITION

Japan is in a position to choose at will among these demands — which simply represent a bargaining position. Many, which are not in Japan's interest, will be rejected outright; most will be modified. It is clearly not in Japan's interest to restrict itself to a single region for its raw materials as the more exporters who have to compete for its market, the cheaper the products. Neither is Japan likely to involve itself in processing plants to any great extent since importing semi-processed materials is more expensive than raw materials. The only impetus for broad investment in such plants outside Japan is likely to be the anti-pollution movement which may force Japan to continue to move its pollution-making plants to other countries, like the Kawasaki Sintering Plant planned for the Philippines.

Though complementation programs have long been a key element in the concept of ASEAN economic cooperation, so far they haven't managed to get off the drawing boards. The complementation idea is an effort to create a local economic community modelled on the European Economic Community (EEC). This has been nearly impossible to do because all five members of ASEAN (Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia) are producers of raw materials and importers of finished products. They all produce and import roughly the same things and therefore have little to trade with each other.

By devising complementation programs for, let us say, cars, ASEAN planners would like to see one country manufacture engine blocks, another, car bodies, a third, transmissions, and so on, which they could they trade with each other and create an artificial economic community. Japan, however, is only likely to involve itself in such complementation schemes if there is a direct profit to be made for Japanese business from this sort of dispersal. Nor is Japan at all likely to be interested in a Marshall Plan for ASEAN (referring to the plan by which the United States restored the devastated economies of Europe after the Second World War). Imperialist powers like Japan cannot afford to have Third World neo-colonies converted into developed capitalist economies.

## SOLUTIONS INTENSIFY PROBLEMS

Marcos and Lee Kuan-yew perceive, to a limited extent, their countries' dilemma as semi-colonies of the industrialized nations. Their solutions, however, simply intensify the problem. Bringing in Japanese and European capital alongside that of the U.S. will not alter the fact that imperialism dominates their countries — particularly at this historical period when the capitalist nations are cooperating with each other. All of the Marcos-Lee plans — processing plants, complementation programs, aid, etc., which have been bandied about as programs for achieving independent economic development, simply drive the ASEAN nations further into the mire of dependence and lopsided development. □

Sources Reveal:

# Marcos Seeks Military Aid From Japan

Highly placed sources in Tokyo revealed last April 27 that President Ferdinand Marcos hoped to win assurances from Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda of greater military involvement in Southeast Asia during his recent trip to Japan. The stated purpose of Marcos's trip was to establish regularized economic relations between Japan and the nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Accordingly, Marcos was accompanied by his top economic advisors and his agenda included such topics as attempting to redress the imbalance of trade between Japan and the ASEAN nations; encouraging Japan to commit itself to more raw materials purchases in the ASEAN countries; urging Japan to invest in more processing plants in the area and involve itself in new ASEAN complementation programs, and prevailing upon Japan to enact a Marshall Plan for ASEAN (see accompanying article).

Marcos, however, also seems to have had a secret agenda regarding military assistance to combat the growing insurgency in the Philippines. Prime Minister Fukuda, while concerned about the problems of insurgency in the ASEAN nations, insisted that Japan has no intention of rearming and is only interested in helping the poorer nations of Asian to defend themselves against what he termed the "primal threat" through economic assistance.

As Henry Kamm of the *New York Times* (April 27) points out, Marcos' "hopes for a greater Japanese military contribution to the defense of Asia [is an attempt] to offset his disenchantment with the American role." The recent questions raised by a U.S. ambassador to Malaysia and several Congresspersons as to the continued necessity of the American military bases in the Philippines, which are currently up for renegotiation, have contributed to a new sense of unease in U.S.-R.P. relations. Marcos is also plainly worried about the implications, for the Philippines, of U.S. Pres. Carter's policy of troop reductions in Korea.

Fearing desertion by U.S. imperialism, Marcos is desperate enough to invite the nearest imperialist power to fill a possible military vacuum. Concerned about continued military assistance for his fight against the New People's Army and a potentially renewed war against the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the Southern Philippines, Marcos is turning to another imperialist power, one whose occupation of the Philippines in World War II is still vivid in the memories of the Filipino people.

# \$5.6-B Debt...

(continued from page 4)

export earnings and import expenditures, these countries have to avail of loans from U.S.-controlled institutions such as the IMF-WB. Incapable of independently compensating for their balance of payments deficit, they are seldom in a position to pay-back initial loans. New loans are obtained to pay off old ones and to cover the current deficits, resulting in a vicious cycle of indebtedness.

This state of indebtedness added to the export dependent character of Third World countries, immensely benefits the major capitalist powers, especially the U.S. Aside from controlling the trade and major industries of these countries, the U.S. has the added advantage of dominating the WB-IMF, the foremost international creditor of "economic assistance." Through this leverage, the U.S. can determine the economic policies of other countries, as their "receptiveness" to WB-IMF economic "advice" has a great bearing on a country's credit rating.

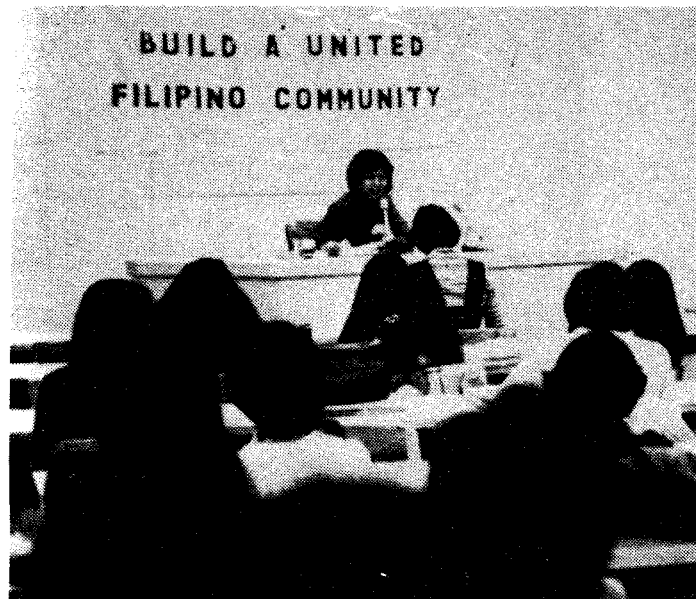
## INTENSIFIED CRISIS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The Philippines exemplifies the debt syndrome suffered by the Third World. Not surprisingly, the Marcos regime has done everything it can to worsen this affliction. While proclaiming his new society as the era of the economic miracle, Marcos has adopted the very strategy to make this economic "miracle" unattainable.

When the Philippines defaulted on its foreign obligations in 1970, resulting in the devaluation of the peso, the WB-IMF prescribed the "cure" to the nation's ailing economy: export-led growth. This strategy is premised upon the promotion of export production in the areas of traditional exports (sugar, copra, etc.) and selected intermediate consumer goods (shoes, garments, etc.) all of which are subject to constant fluctuations in the international market. Four years of this "experiment" has only deepened the export dependency of the country, which, in the final analysis, is the root cause of the country's underdevelopment and poverty. □

Successful National Conference:

## Nurses Target Cultural Bias in Licensure Exams



Extensive and spirited discussions, both in the workshops [left] and general sessions [right] aided in developing resolutions and recommendations which will guide campaigns in the next period of efforts to solve the licensure problems of Foreign Nurse Graduates. [AK photos]

Special to the Ang Katipunan

NEW YORK — Over 100 Filipino nurses, community organizers and supporters successfully mapped out campaigns to solve the licensure problem of Foreign Nurse Graduates (FNG's) at a taxing but highly spirited two-day conference held April 3-May 1 in this city.

Delegates from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Passaic, Atlantic City and New York, analyzed the roots of the licensure problem and hammered out solutions in the form of campaigns. A community organizer from New York observed a "notably high level of discipline" exhibited by the participants who went about their work with "exemplary seriousness."

### CAMPAIGN FOR ACTION DRAWN UP

The campaigns included demands and recommendations which will be brought to the following bodies: Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), State Boards, Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools, the ANA and the NLN. These demands and recommendations centered on: 1) the undue difficulties posed by the unnecessarily complex and high level of English used in the exam; the questionable scientific validity of the exam as it is formulated at present; 2) the restrictive adjustment period accorded FNG's; 3) a prima facie discriminatory situation faced by FNG's on H-1 status; and 4) the lack of government sponsored review programs to assist FNG's make the process of familiarization with the American Health Care setting.

Also unanimously approved was a campaign to continue the investigation of irregularities noted in the administration of the exams. These irregularities have led many to suspect that there is a "quota system" that deliberately limits the number of FNG's allowed to practice.

In a show of determination, the conference also formally established a "National Alliance for Fair Licensure for Foreign Nurse Graduates" (NAFL-FNG). This Alliance will implement all the planned campaigns.

The conference participants agreed to organize chapters in their cities, noting that a number already exist as a result of the work in preparing for the conference.

The mornings and afternoons were spent in workshops and plenary sessions characterized by lively discussions and exchanges of experiences which continued even during breaks.

Particularly touching were the experiences recounted by nurses on H-1 visas, some of whom were compelled to take the licensure exam after only three or four weeks upon arrival in the U.S. Of course, many of them failed. "In Michigan they are so strict that the INS even knocks on apartments looking for nurses who failed the exam," a nurse from Chicago said, noting that failure means loss of sponsorship and visa status.

Nurses with permanent residence statuses explained that for them failure in the exams meant being lowered in job classifications or becoming unemployed. A nurse from Philadelphia complained that often "you continue holding R.N. responsibilities but you get paid as a Graduate nurse (G.N.) or even as a nurse's aide.

A strong feeling of redressing this injustice pervaded the air of the discussion. A delegate from Atlantic City commented: "How can anyone say that we are 'biting the hand that feeds us' by fighting back? We have contributed a lot to this country and yet our needs are being ignored! We have the right to fight back!"

### FIRST DAY OF CONFERENCE

Mrs. Christine Hing, R.N., one of the two national

coordinators for the preparation of the conference, delivered the welcome remarks, warmly greeting delegates who came from all parts of the U.S. While lauding the impressive attendance of nurses as a sign of "nurses uniting among themselves," Mrs. Hing further stated that "this unity is forged and linked with the whole Filipino community and will assure us that the struggle for fair licensure for FNG's shall meet with victory.

Ms. Aimee Cruz, the other national coordinator, reiterated the important goal and task of the conference: "The lives of so many compatriots are at stake. It's no exaggeration to say that whatever happens to affected nurses in the U.S. depends a large part on the success of this conference." With this realization, Ms. Cruz

his years of experience in supporting the struggles of the farmworkers in California (many of whom are Filipinos). He highlighted the vital contributions Filipinos have made to the U.S. "especially in the areas of food production and health care delivery — the foundation for the existence of any society." He concluded his remarks saying: "Latter immigrant Filipinos must reflect on the many lessons which can be drawn from the struggles of the earlier immigrants. He asserted that "Filipinos have rights in this country, rights which Filipinos themselves must protect, uphold and fight for."

### PANEL OF SPEAKERS

Rueben Seguritan, Esq., a prominent immigration

## Recommendations and Resolutions

The delegates unanimously came out with the following recommendations and resolutions to the problem cited:

1) **ON THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM:** Since it was pointed out that the unnecessarily complex use of the English language (use of double negatives, complex sentence construction, idiomatic expressions, etc.) poses undue difficulties to FNG's, it was agreed that the national alliance form a delegation to present recommendations to the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing School to simplify the language use in the exam. Furthermore, there was a consensus to explore the State Board validity around these points:

- Biased in test content.
- Biased in norming.
- Biased in testing situations.

The delegation will also strive for ongoing FNG representation to the Commission.

2) **ON PROBLEMS RELATED TO ADJUSTING TO THE CONTENT OF THE EXAM:** Delegates cited the need to assist FNG's in adjusting and familiarizing themselves with nursing knowledge and practice particular to the American health care setting. This assistance can be done on two levels:

a. The national alliance will unfold a campaign to seek the granting of temporary licenses with a minimum duration of 18 months. Within the 18 month period, (which will start on the actual date of employment) FNG's should have the option to take the exam which comes every six months when they are prepared to take it. Temporary licenses should not be revoked if FNG's fail any of the exam prior to the expiration of the 18 month period. This will assure FNG's that they will have favorable conditions for review without pressure stemming from the possibility of losing their job or their immigration status while reviewing for the examination.

b. Delegates agreed that there is a need for the systematic setting up of a review program in educational institutions all over the U.S. Moreover, there was consensus that this program be accessible and made available to FNG's at a minimum cost on their part. The National Alliance will make representations to the Division of Nursing of the HEW to present their proposed review program and will also target humanitarian institutions located within their respective states.

3) **ON THE SPECIAL CASE OF H-1 VISA NURSES:** The workshops pointed out that concrete steps have been taken to respond to the special problem of H-1 nurses, i.e., the loss of

their immigration status upon their failure of the exam. The National Alliance will conduct a national campaign with the following objectives:

a. To convince the Secretary of the HEW to instruct all hospital administrations to continue sponsoring H-1 nurses who fail the exam by hiring them at other positions not jeopardizing their H-1 visa status while they prepare for the next examination.

b. To convince the INS that should there be no position available in the originally sponsoring hospital a "Clearing procedure" be enforced. This procedure would enable nurses to obtain a "clearance" from the INS that would allow them to seek employment in other hospitals in a completely legal fashion.

c. For those H-1 nurses who have already lost a valid immigration status the campaign will seek the granting of a "deferred voluntary departure" status to enable those FNG's (who did not intend to violate any immigration law) to "surface" and be given a chance to sign employment for a specific length of time. This national campaign may involve the formation of delegations to the respective regional officers of the INS.

4) **ON THE OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS AROUND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXAMS:** Members of the workshops pinpointed several "irregular" practices in the administration of the exam, such as the requirement for photographs and coding of examination papers which indicate the examinee's nationality. Furthermore, they cited that the passing score is not uniformly set and that grading systems seem to vary state to state. Because of these practices, an investigation of all policies relating to the administration and grading of the exams will be conducted until full clarity is obtained on these points.

5) **"KNOW YOUR RIGHTS MOVEMENT" AMONG NURSES:** One of the most applauded resolutions in the workshops, this "Know your rights movement" will involve the massive dissemination of a Know Your Rights brochure. This brochure will serve as a handbook for FNG's, a quick reference of their civil, legal, constitutional and occupational rights as foreign workers in the U.S.

Delegates also resolved that another conference be called again to evaluate and make progress reports of all the campaigns that will be carried out. □

pointed to the need to "depart from our traditional notion of conferences as 'talk festivals' where nice sounding resolutions are passed on paper and then remain on paper." She urged everyone to wholeheartedly work for the implementation of all resolutions and decisions of the conference.

### KEY NOTE ADDRESS

Rev. John Moyer, of the United Church of Christ Board of Homeland Ministries, delivered the keynote speech. Having been active in bringing the meaning of Christianity as "standing on the side of the oppressed and the exploited," Mr. Moyer shared with the audience

lawyer, opened the panel presentation on "Legal Issues of the FNG problem." Mr. Seguritan said that when nurses fail the exam and lose their licenses they are compelled to take lower positions while continuing with their previous work responsibilities.

He noted: "Because of their licensure and visa problems, foreign nurse graduates have become victims of exploitation and discrimination. This is contrary to this nation's policy granting economic justice and equality for everyone."

He added further that any order of deportation of FNG's who have lost their visas should be subject to

(continued on back page)



## S.F.'s International Hotel: Nine Years of Community Resistance to 'Redevelopment'

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The future of the International Hotel is at stake on May 13th, 1977 when the courts rule on the use of eminent domain. During the past 9 years, many crises have arisen, threatening the homes and lifestyles of the tenants. Each time, through the militant support of thousands of working class people to block the plans of profit-hungry developers, the International Hotel has survived. Similarly, on May 13, the same type of militant support is needed in order to maintain our challenge to private interest over public need. The following is a chronology of those nine years of history and the significance of community resistance to save the Hotel.

### Background: [pre-1968]

1907 International Hotel rebuilt as it presently stands after original Hotel was destroyed by 1906 Earthquake. 1920 Manilatown grew into a ten block embarkment area for 10,000 Filipino immigrants (who were mostly men.) The Hotel became the home base for hundreds of men who worked on a seasonal schedule as merchant marines, Alaskan cannery workers, Central Valley farm workers, as cooks and busboys in Chinatown. The Hotel was the central switchboard for the Filipino community. Working men always returned to the Hotel when back in town.

Manilatown developed partly because Filipinos were excluded from living anywhere else in the city. At the time these men were also excluded from citizenship, and from inter-marriage by a State Anti-Miscegenation Law.

1945 Immigration accelerated with the end of WWII. Filipino veterans were granted citizenship and the 2nd wave of immigrants expanded Manilatown into the South of Market neighborhood.

1960-1970 Decline and destruction of Manilatown. The financial district started expanding, evicting poor tenants, and demolishing low income hotels which stood in the path. What was once a ten block area comprised of low rent hotels, pool halls, restaurants, barber shops, dance halls, and boxing halls, has crumbled under the wrecking ball to become a one block area. A building boom of high rent, luxury apartments and office spaces now stand in this place casting giant shadows on the I. Hotel.

March 1968 Milton Meyer Co. (real estate power, and owner of five skyscrapers in downtown S.F.) buys the International Hotel and other property on the same block. Walter Shorenstein, president of the Board, becomes the new landlord. Shorenstein was a leader of the Democratic Party, and a close associate of then Mayor Alioto.

Nov. 1968 Walter Shorenstein receives demolition permit to destroy the Hotel in order to build a multi-leveled parking lot. Tenants receive eviction notices. The United Filipino Association (UFA) helps organize and represent the tenants who refuse to move. Negotiations begin for a new lease.

Jan. 1969 Palm Hotel (on the corner of Washington & Kearny, 1/2 block from the I. Hotel) is demolished, leaving tenants homeless. A parking lot replaces the low income hotel. No relocation housing is provided for the tenants. The demolition spurs the International Hotel tenants to become militant in the face of their evictions.

March 10, 1969 Human Rights Commission actively joins the fight to defend the International Hotel.

March 15, 1969 A new lease agreement is reached between the UFA and Walter Shorenstein. The agreement is unsigned.

March 16, 1969 A fire sweeps the North wing of the second floor of the I. Hotel, killing three tenants. Arson investigation called insufficient by coroners jury report.

Shorenstein cancels the lease agreement and blames deaths on the failure to demolish the Hotel. Plans for demolition move forward. Although the press echoed the reputation of the Hotel as a fire trap, Arthur Goldberg, Chief Building Inspector, gave the Hotel clearance on fire code compliance.

Sid Wolinsky helps tenants file law suit against the City for alleged tightening of the code enforcement as part of the plan to make tenants move.

May 2, 1969 Building Inspection Department condemns the Hotel and orders tenants to vacate.

May 6, 1969 Mayor Alioto proposes a three part plan: relocation of tenants with City assistance, demolition of Hotel, and redevelopment as a Filipino Cultural Center. While Alioto promises relocation assistance into comparable housing, none is available. Tenants refuse to leave the building.

At the same time, Shorenstein makes moves to discourage the tenants from staying. Vital services are cut off; common kitchen was locked up; electricity was frequently disrupted; toilets remained clogged; heat cut off during the nights and blazing during the day. Some tenants were also forcibly evicted from the Hotel (Redevelopment Agency style.)

Spring 1969 United Filipino Association works toward pressuring Shorenstein into negotiations of a new lease including financing for reconstruction of fire damage.

## Massive Support Needed! I-Hotel Court Decision Set for May 13

**Demonstration in front of San Francisco Housing Authority Office by supporters of the International Hotel earlier this year. Although the Housing Authority and other city offices now support the rights of the tenants to retain the Hotel, the tenants continue to face opposition from Four Seas Co. [AK photo]**



By JEANNETTE LAZAM  
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — On May 13, 1977, the Superior Court of the City of San Francisco will hear final arguments in the case of the International Hotel vs. the Four Seas. The point in question is whether the Housing Authority of S.F. has the right to proclaim eminent domain to preserve existing housing in areas where housing is badly needed. The particular area in question is the Chinatown-Manilatown community, the most densely populated area per square block in the City.

In the radius of eight blocks (Chinatown) over 4,000 people live. Each year, contrary to what some statistics show, the Chinatown community expands, chiefly due to the arrival of new immigrants from Hong Kong and Taiwan, seeking a better economic existence. Although statistics show that many have left the Chinatown community towards the Richmond district or Mission, the influx of the newly arrived immigrants still outpaces the "exodus."

Entering an already crowded community, where housing is in such a critical shortage, what does one do? The last public housing built in Chinatown was in 1956, the Ping Yuen located on Stockton between Jackson and Pacific. The waiting list is at least a five year wait with not much hope of ever coming close to a vacant apartment. Most people in the Ping Yuen won't move because the rent is low and its central location in the heart of Chinatown.

### HOUSING SHORTAGE IN POOR AND THIRD WORLD COMMUNITIES

But the Chinatown/Manilatown community is just one small example of the conditions faced by each poor and Third World community. Housing in S.F. is a severe problem, and yet the City Fathers, the Courts, and Big Business remain insensitive and in most cases blind to the needs of the people.

On Dec. 23, 1976 City Hall along with their downtown interest partners were suddenly jolted out of their seats when the International Hotel Tenants were granted the use of eminent domain to save the existing structure. This was the first time in the history of San Francisco where the people would use a "law" that has been used by Big Business and government against the people, turn it around, and make it beneficial for the public welfare.

### PRIVATE PROPERTY CHALLENGED

If on May 13th, eminent domain is upheld for the

July 4, 1969 Shorenstein and UFA announce new 3 year lease: Tenants held responsible to make all repairs on fire damage and bring Hotel up to code within a one year period. Also lease raised rent 200% and obligated tenants to pay property tax.

July 1969-June 1970 Tremendous outpouring of mass community support for the Hotel. Reconstruction is completed by mostly volunteer work by thousands of students, church members, and community service people who came every weekend for a year. Students help tenants start a newsletter distributed among tenants. A recreation program is established providing picnics, movies, and celebration feasts. Sunday brunch becomes a traditional time for business and social exchange. Health clinic services are brought to the tenants by volunteer nurses from U.C.S.F. The number of tenants steadily rises.

Summer 1970 Tenants' goals achieved: wall repairs, painting, refinishing and other repairs completed. Donated furnishings were assembled and tenants move back into restored areas of the Hotel. Restoration was completed ahead of schedule stipulated by lease agreement. Big business interests defeated in their attempt to demolish and redevelop the block. Community service organizations move into the commercial spaces downstairs fulfilling many needs of the Chinatown community.

Spring 1971 Lease expires. International Hotel Association replaces the UFA as the organizing group. Now, long term lease is desired with an option to buy. Tenants remain in the Hotel with no lease. Discussion develops between all people on the block to prepare for

International Hotel, it then becomes a powerful political tool that can and will be used by the people to challenge the right of landlords who do whatever they please with their property, irrespective of what community needs exist. If this tool can be grasped, destruction of Third World communities on a large scale can be challenged legally.

Among present and future struggles that would benefit from eminent domain are the Mission District, Hunter's Point, Western Addition, Haight-Ashbury, and Japantown, all which have faced and continue to be faced with a critical housing shortage. In each area private business along with the Redevelopment Agency had used eminent domain to wipe out whole blocks of housing. And in each case, instead of building new and quality low-rent housing, City government has put its priorities in fulfilling the plans of a booming tourist industry and downtown business interests.

### IF WE LOSE—HOUSING WILL WORSEN

If the process of eminent domain is not upheld in the I-Hotel case, the housing problem in San Francisco will worsen since the one legal tool to challenge the use of property by landlords would be dealt a swift death in the courts. The impact of such an unfavorable decision could set back similar housing struggles by several years.

What is at stake here is a people's ability to use and interpret the law to benefit the majority that suffer from the most blatant worsening economic and social injustices. The International Hotel tenants lead in the forefront of this struggle; a struggle that can only be won by the power and determination of the public. Even though we hear that "no one can fight City Hall," the International Hotel along with hundreds and thousands of people are prepared to take on that challenge. It is certain that they do not have the money to launch a massive campaign, but public support and opinion stand on the side of the tenants.

The I.H.T.A. calls upon all to voice out and demonstrate in front of City Hall on May 13th. As taxpayers and residents of S.F., we should not allow Judge Arnold to render an unfair decision. In the words of Felix Ayson, a tenant, "We are not here to obstruct justice, we are simply here to make sure it gets implemented in a fair and just way." □

**DEMONSTRATE: May 13th, 1977—Friday**  
**PLACE: City Hall/Civic Center**  
**TIME: 9:00 a.m. Information 982-4249**

eviction.

1972 Building Inspector Chief assesses fire hazard code violations corrected with minor electrical violations remaining.

Negotiations for a long term lease with option to buy are established because of organized pressure tactics.

1973 Shorenstein arranged sale of Hotel to foreign investors from Hong Kong-Bangkok. Sale remains unknown to tenants.

July 1973 Negotiations cut off by Shorenstein as 3 year lease expires. Shorenstein finds buyer for the Hotel and decides to sell out under pressure.

Dec. 31, 1973 Hotel ownership transferred to Middlemen, Transamerica Title Insurance Company. New owners still unknown.

March 1974 Sale of Hotel to Four Seas Investment Corporation becomes public record. \$850,000 sale price if part of tax-free deal including property trade. Four Seas applies for Demolition Permit. City notifies Four Seas of Abatement Order—Repair or Demolish the Hotel.

March 1974 City issues Demolition permit requested by Four Seas.

July 4, 1974 City and County of San Francisco file judgement against Four Seas for failure to repair or demolish the Hotel.

Sept. 24 1974 Four Seas delivers eviction notices to tenants, after receiving erroneous bid of \$250,000 on cost of repairs.

Fall 1974 Mass support builds and accelerates to defend tenants against eviction. Demonstrators organ-

(continued on page 9)

## On the Front

### DOCUMENTATION REVEALS 4 MILLION POLITICAL REFUGEES IN R.P.

CHICAGO—“The Philippines is fast becoming a nation of refugees,” states the Chicago Refugee Documentation Team, which revealed that over 10 percent of the Philippine population have become refugees within four years of Marcos' dictatorial rule. “This figure is shocking not only because it was taken from ‘innocent-looking’ government social welfare records but also because we had not fully realized that the displacement of massive numbers of our own people has reached such an outrageous level,” reports the AMLC national coordinator, Rene Cruz.

According to Cruz, the dictatorial regime has consciously hidden this problem from the rest of the world. It has refused to admit that the refugee problem is actually a full-blown crisis. In fact, it has announced that the 1975-76 Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare may not be given to the public. Cruz said the reason for its guardedness is very obvious: the regime does not want to disseminate tell-tale statistics about a crisis which it is mainly responsible for.

“Refugees are those who must leave their homes and livelihood, either fleeing for fear of their lives or because the authorities uproot them. In poor nations such as the Philippines, the misery of refugees is made even worse by the intense poverty of most of the population,” points out the Chicago-based documentation team.

This includes the resulting dislocations from “population control” in the drive against guerrillas to “beautification” and “infrastructure” projects to worsening floods caused by massive deforestation by highly favored logging investors. The pamphlet also documents the role of the U.S.-controlled institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc.) in financially supporting Marcos' refugee-making policies.

The AMLC is launching a nation-wide campaign to educate the Filipino community and the broader American public about this crisis. Forums and house meetings will be utilized in disseminating the issue with the use of a documentation pamphlet, slide show, brochures and posters. This campaign is projected to have the same massive outreach and impact as the political prisoners campaign. □

### LONDON PROFESSOR CITES R.P. REPRESSION

PALO ALTO—The liberation of Indochina from U.S. imperialism gives important lessons on armed intervention by another country, pointed out Dr. Malcolm Caldwell to the 150 people who attended a forum on the “Roots of Repression and U.S. Role in the Third World.”

Caldwell stated that with U.S. support, dictatorships have suppressed liberation struggles in Third World countries by employing barbaric methods of repression. However, he added, the immense development of class struggle has turned the tide against all imperialist domination and the liberation of the Third World continues.

From his direct personal experience and interviews during his travels, Dr. Caldwell gave examples of Asian and African countries, including the Philippines, persevering in their liberation struggles. He mentioned that people have raised to him constantly that life in liberated areas is much better than before.

Dr. Caldwell, a professor of Southeast Asian Economic History at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, is author of “Cambodia in the Southeast Asia War,” and “Ten Years' Military Terror in Indonesia.” He is also editor of the Journal of Contemporary Asia.

The forum, which included a film on the plight of political prisoners in Chile and a cultural presentation by KDP singers, was held at Stanford University, this city, April 22.

The sponsoring organizations included: Alliance for Radical Change, Arab Students Association, Bay Area Committee to Save Political Prisoners in Taiwan, Black Students Union, Friends of the Filipino People, and the Iranian Students Cultural Association. □

### L.A. SUPERVISOR TAKES STAND AGAINST MARTIAL LAW

LÓS ANGELES—Edmund D. Edelman, Chairman of the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, surprised everyone including his own staff, when, in good conscience, he refused to support the presentation of a scroll by Supervisor James Hayes to the current Philippine Government. The scroll was in recognition of their participation in a probation training class held by the L.A. County Probation Department.

Edelman explained: “I have high regard for the Filipino people and the community here, but I have strong reservations about the current Philippine government in its imposition of martial law on the people of the Philippines. Suppression of human rights on the people of any country by government decree simply cannot be condoned.” Questioning the government's purpose in participating in the training, Edelman said that the dictatorial regime of Marcos does not even have a functioning legislative and judiciary system.

The scroll presentation held March 29 culminated the two-week training of 24 representatives of the Marcos military government, including Brig. Gen. Cicero Campos, Brig. Gen. Pacieno Magtibay, Col. Ruben Fernando, Commissioner Alejo Buntapay and Judge Onofre Villaluz. The 24 underwent training on probation history and philosophy, techniques, management and procedures; the L.A. County Criminal Justice System; and Probation Supervision, Court Orders and Instruction. □ By Dolce DePriest

## COMMUNITY CRITICIZES L.A. FIL-AM COUNCIL LEADER



Los Angeles Filipinos gather last December to vote for new officers in FACLA. The scandal-ridden elections are still creating repercussions in the community.

By VINCE REYES  
AK Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—A quasi-legal hearing on a complaint by ten members of the Filipino-American Council of Los Angeles (FACLA) against the undemocratic practices of FACLA president Mr. Tony San Jose and thirteen Board members was held April 23 at the Fil-Am Council Center in this city.

The hearing, attended by some 30 people, was the first of its kind in the long and stormy history of the community center. Mr. Salvador Paja, Chairman of the Board, ruled that the hearing be handled according to the California administrative procedural act, by which Board members would be the judge and jury to determine the validity of the complaint and to try Mr. San Jose, the defendant. Earlier Paja advised both parties to obtain legal counsels for representation.

Despite objections from the audience and the motion by San Jose's defense attorney to dis-

miss the case on the grounds that it was beyond the Board's authority to run “court” proceedings, Mr. Paja adamantly continued with the hearing.

The complaint, presented to San Jose and the Board on March 6, was filed in protest of what some members have viewed as “a disregard for the rights and privileges of membership.” On the February 20th FACLA general assembly meeting, the Board approved San Jose's purchase of property, worth \$67,000, adjacent to the present FACLA center. The membership was neither informed nor consulted as to such action until the April 17th session of the general assembly, almost two full months after.

The complaints further cite that San Jose's unilateral decision to prevent qualitative discussion on the purchase of the property and Mr. Paja's lack of cooperation on the same issue were gross violations of members' rights to remain informed of the actions of their elected officers and Board members.

Earlier, San Jose wanted to immediately verbally respond to

the complaint. Paja, however, restrained him by requiring him to make a written reply and advised him that a special hearing on the issue would be scheduled.

Paja's decision to conduct a formal hearing appeared to be an unwelcomed and disagreeable means of closing the communication gap between FACLA's president and members. Many observers noted that the dispute could have, and should have, been settled amicably in an informal meeting, chaired by an impartial moderator, with both sides airing their views. Others, however, commented that the hearing might have further widened the gap between FACLA's leaders and members and/or possibly bred more antagonism.

Although Mr. San Jose's conduct warrants the membership's protest, in the opinion of this writer (eyewitness to the February meeting), Mr. Paja has compounded the problem by choosing this hearing as the sole means to resolve the controversy within FACLA. □

### Fired for Treating Filipino Senior Citizen

## Court Rules Firing Was Improper



Part of the Stockton community which rallied around Dr. Saqueton's stand for quality health care. [AK photo]

By FRANCISCO OCAMPO

STOCKTON—After more than a year of legal struggle and almost daily picketing in front of the Dameron Hospital to protest the firing of Dr. Antonio Saqueton and demand for quality health care—Superior Court here ruled that Saqueton's firing was “without any semblance of any proper notice and hearing.” The court also ordered Dameron Hospital to present a written statement of the hospital's charges against Dr. Saqueton not later than May 4, or face contempt of court charges.

In April 1976, over the objection of the hospital administration, Dr. Saqueton admitted an 80-year old Filipino who could not afford treatment. Saqueton was fired by the hospital whose rationalization was that “it was barbaric to keep that Filipino male alive.”

In protest, Dr. Saqueton and 200 or so supporters picketed the hospital, charging that the aged have been denied medical treatment by the hospital who consider them an economic burden. Reliable sources also indicated that elderly Filipinos who are not dressed well or who appear unkempt are also denied emergency room treatment and are instead referred to other hospitals. This is in violation of the Gil Burton Act which awarded the 110-bed hospital federal funding. “Federal funding supposedly for the entire community but actually serving the rich, the young, and the strong,” remarked the picketers. (See the May 23-June 20, 1976 issue of the AK.)

Instances of discrimination against Filipinos can be fully substantiated by various sources that cannot be disclosed at pre-

sent, remarked Dr. Saqueton. Saqueton believes that the focus of the struggle now is on the care of the elderly. Saqueton noted that the health care for seniors in this city has improved considerably after he was fired from Dameron. However, he pointed out that the elderly care issue is not just for Stockton but for the whole country.

“Until physicians accept greater responsibility for the care of nursing home patients, the endless stories of negligence, poor care, and abuse will continue,” cites Dr. Saqueton.

Saqueton's fight has not ended as yet: Dameron Hospital still has to respond and a long time of hearings are still expected. Moreover, on the issue of quality patient care for the elderly, the community still remains to be educated and mobilized. □



# I-HOTEL...

(continued from page 7)

ize a mass march on Four Seas to demand negotiations for a new lease. Four Seas refuses any offer to negotiate and refuses to accept any rent.

Sept. 29 1974 City wide support rally to defend the Hotel is called. IHTA joins forces of organized tenants from Japantown, Hunters Point, Western Addition, South of Market (Yerba Buena Center) and other tenant organizers.

Fall 1974-Fall 1975 Tenants throughout the city organize a coalition to support the rent control initiative on the November ballot.

Nov. 1975 Tenant Relocation Ordinance is introduced by Supervisor Molinari and receives wide support in the City. The Ordinance prohibits any demolition of housing without guarantees of relocation assistance in comparison housing. Ordinance fails.

April 1976 Eviction Trial with Superior Court Judge Ira Brown presiding. Retaliatory eviction case was presented by tenants lawyers unsuccessfully. After three days of deadlocked jury, Judge Brown issued a directed verdict in favor of Four Seas. Judge Brown ordered the eviction.

July 1976 Community support gathers at benefit dinner and cultural program. Very large turnout for this event.

Aug-Nov. 1976 Sheriff Hongisto delays execution of eviction due to large public support of tenants. The Eviction is a threat to Hongisto's "liberal" reputation. The Sheriff claimed shortage of manpower and resources as cause of delay.

Sept. 1976 Mayor Moscone carries proposal to City Housing Authority. His plan called for Housing Authority to use City money to buy the Hotel from Four Seas, using the power of Eminent Domain. The Housing Authority agrees.

Oct. 1976 The Board of Supervisors initially refuses to allocate the necessary City money for the purchase of the Hotel. The Mayor vetoes their decision and strong public pressure is brought to bear on the Supervisors. The Board finally approved \$1.3 million of Revenue Sharing Money to buy the Hotel on the condition that this be a loan until the tenants can buy the Hotel back. Four Seas refuses the Housing Authority's offer . . . turning down a 50% profit. It had bought the hotel 3 years before for \$800,000.00. and had not put any money into improvements.

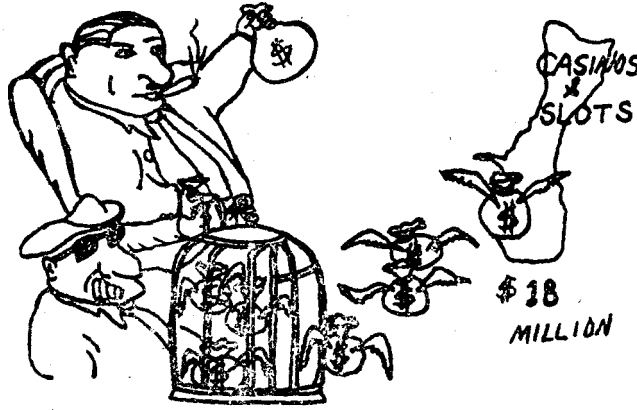
It was the tenants and supporters who brought the hotel up to code, correcting 85 of the 87 building code violations within the year's time deadline. "A remarkable achievement" praised William G. McBride, Chief Building Inspector and Zoning Administrator to the Housing Authority Dec. 23, 1977. He believed the Hotel was in better condition than many, and stated he would feel safe having his family live there.

Oct. 1976-Dec. 1976 Housing Authority stalls Eminent Domain procedures while Four Seas brings suit against Sheriff Hongisto for his failure to execute the eviction.

Dec. 1976 Sheriff Hongisto is found in contempt of court for failing to carry out the eviction. He is sentenced to serve time in the San Mateo County jail.

## People's Coalition Wins

# GUAM VOTES DOWN LEGALIZED GAMBLING SAVE GUAM!



"Benefits, benefits, benefits," says Ayuda Guam and the Chamber of Commerce, but as Puerto Rico found out you cannot control the mafia's casinos and the skimming off profits by its mafia owners. [Pagco Graphics]

By SAMUEL P. BAYANI.

GUAM — An attempt to legalize gambling was soundly defeated in a referendum last April 16 in this island possession of the U.S.

Calling themselves "Ayuda Guam" (Help Guam), the pro-gambling forces, composed mainly of an alliance of local businessmen, argued that legalized gambling would mean more tourists and thus more revenues for the island. Leaving nothing to chance, "Ayuda Guam" launched an expensive media blitz that saturated the radio, t.v. and the island's sole newspaper.

Crucial in the defeat of "Ayuda Guam" was SIGNAL (Sane Island Growth Now and Later), a broad coalition against gambling that included the Catholic clergy, local economists and concerned community groups. Unlike "Ayuda Guam," which had the unlimited resources of the business community to back it, and which admitted to spending close to \$200,000 for its campaign (a

conservative figure according to observers), the anti-gambling forces relied mainly on donated time and labor to conduct its successful drive against legalized gambling. Zealous volunteers standing on the side of the road handing out leaflets during rush hour traffic became a common sight in the weeks before the referendum.

The defeat of legalized gambling has been seen by some as testimony to the strength of the Catholic church as a political force on the island where 90 per cent of the population is Catholic. Certainly it did not help matters when "Ayuda Guam" committed the serious tactical error of attacking the Catholic church for its "hypocritical" stance on gambling, thus antagonizing the populace.

However, more than just the moral issues involved in legalized gambling, was the underlying concern over the direction of Guam's economic development. The three to one vote against the issue was a vote against an economy based on tourism. As the leaflet issued by PACGO (People Against Casino Gambling Organization) stated: "An economy based on tourism is weak. Tourism is a luxury industry subject to major ups and downs. Anytime the economies of the U.S. and Japan become depressed, tourists will not have extra money to travel." Thus, "Ayuda Guam's" promise of instant wealth and more jobs was met with skepticism. PACGO contended that: "The employment argument of the pro-gambling group is short sighted and misleading. Like original job promises of the tourist industry, most of these new jobs will be filled by outsiders. Presently only 35 per cent of tourist jobs are Guam hired . . ."

While this victory over legalized gambling is significant, this will most likely not be the first and last conflict with the large landowners, bankers and developers who have a stake in building Guam into a tourist spot. It is predicted that another bid to legalize gambling will be made in a couple of years. Then as now, tourism will be posed as a panacea to Guam's depressed economy, though the ultimate question will be whether what serves business interests is good for the Guamanian people.

The Filipino community, which is the largest minority group on the island, numbering approximately 20,000 of the 100,000 population, will play an important role in this continuing struggle. □

The Sheriff alerts the Hotel and supporters of his intention to perform the eviction.

Jan. 7, 1977 350 supporters form a human barricade and prevent the Sheriff's department from posting the 5 day eviction notice on the Hotel doors. Community service tenants are posted.

Jan. 10, 1977 The Sheriffs successfully post notices on the Hotel.

Jan. 12, 1977 3000 people from all over the Bay Area for a giant picket line in defense of the community services. The Sheriffs back down. No eviction.

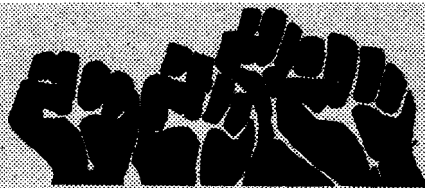
Jan. 16, 1977 5,000 people form a human barricade around the entire block which the International Hotel stands on. It is the largest mass demonstration in I. Hotel history. Old people, young people of all colors

from community organizations and churches successfully prevent eviction. The Sheriffs back down.

Jan. 17, 1977 The Sheriffs announce they will perform eviction the following day. Supporters sit in on Mayor Moscone's office and demand he declare a state of emergency. Judge Brown submits to public pressure and orders a temporary stay of eviction, because of "potential violence."

Feb. 1977 Sheriff Hongisto's fail sentence for contempt of court is suspended. Four Seas pushes for a hearing challenging the legality of Eminent Domain procedures used by the City's Housing Authority on the basis that the Hotel's use will not benefit the welfare of citizens as a whole, but just benefits the tenants.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 848 Kearny, SF 982-4249



## Sulong! (Forward in the Struggle!)



Filipino cannery workers 40 years ago march in a May Day parade in Seattle, today minority workers in the canneries continue the struggle for equality.

### CANNERY WORKERS WIN DISCRIMINATION LAWSUIT

SEATTLE — Minority workers employed in Alaska by the New England Fish Company (NEFCO) won a landmark employment discrimination lawsuit April 21st in federal court in this city.

Federal Judge Gus Solomon ruled that NEFCO is guilty of discriminatory employment practices in violation of Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Solomon also indicated that he will hand down a decision that will include upholding hiring quotas based upon how many minority workers are available for work, thus setting a precedent for future cases involving migratory seasonal laborers.

Other issues soon to be ruled upon are inferior segregated housing for non-whites; inferior food for non-whites; dis-

crimatory personnel policies; as well as the discriminatory allocation of premium working hours, i.e. overtime and longshore.

The discrimination lawsuit was initiated in 1973 by Filipino and Native American plaintiffs in the Seattle-based Alaska Cannery Workers Association (ACWA). Monetary damages and relief are expected to affect over 2,000 non-white members, a sizeable number of whom are Filipino "Alaskeros" (cannery workers). Damages sought in the \$5 million lawsuit include backpay, affirmative hiring, and renovation of living and eating facilities. □

### FILIPINOS ACTIVE IN ILWU

SEATTLE — Under the banner "An injury to one is an injury to all," over 450 elected delegates from the International Long-

shoremen and Warehousemen Union (ILWU) gathered in this city for ILWU's 22nd biennial convention.

The convention, held April 18-22, once again signified the unity of the historically militant ILWU. Through the democratic process of discussion, debate, and vocation, resolutions on union policies were vigorously acted upon. Resolutions were passed including: support to stop the runaway shops; support for the independence movement in South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia; continued support to the United Farm Workers; and a call to lift the Cuban embargo.

The convention was highlighted by the militant participation of elected rank and file delegates.

Delegates from the 23,000-member local 142 from Hawaii were especially instrumental in providing leadership on numerous issues brought before the convention. The 150-member delegation, of which almost half were Filipino workers, continuously made their presence and position known on every key issue.

The ILWU represents over 55,000 members throughout the West Coast, Canada, Alaska, and Hawaii. The diverse membership includes longshoremen, warehousemen, fish cannery workers in Alaska, tourist industry and sugar plantation workers in Hawaii, and manufacturing workers. □

### INMATES PROTEST CONDITIONS

The following article was submitted by an AK reader and Filipino inmate at the

Washington State Penitentiary in the hope that the Filipino community would become aware of what is happening there.

WALLA WALLA, Wash. — As a result of months of frustrating negotiations with the administration over deplorable conditions at the Washington State Penitentiary, 1,400 inmates staged a sit-in, hunger strike last April 10.

"We have repeatedly attempted to negotiate with the administration and, more often than not, the results have been negative. When agreements have been reached, many times they have been either ignored or changed by the administration prior to implementation. It is now our opinion that further negotiations would be futile," says Frank Prill, President of the Washington State Penitentiary Resident Council. The Council, made up of elected representatives of the general prison population in conjunction with representatives of various clubs and organizations within the penitentiary have asked that the Governor of Washington, Dixy Lee Ray, intercede by appointing an independent committee to investigate conditions there.

The grievances cited by the Council include: classification violations, custody violations, lack of jobs, lack of medical treatment, misuse of funds, overcrowding, parole board violations, racial discrimination (against Filipinos, Chinese, Mexicans and Blacks), Resident Benefit Funds, segregation, violations of time structures, no treatment programs, visiting violations and WAC violations. □

## DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

## NATIONAL CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED—

## Movement Unites to Overturn 'Bakke Decision'



Black activist and teacher, Chuck Lawrence [left] and U.C. Davis law student, Bill Tamayo [right] were speakers at April 23-24 conference to overturn the Bakke decision. The well-attended conference focused on the implications to affirmative action programs that the "reverse discrimination" case holds, as well as the need to build a broad-based people's movement to oppose it. [AK photo]

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

A two-day working conference of over 100 persons representing 50 groups met at U.C. Berkeley's Boalt Law School on April 23-24 and formed the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision (NCOBD). The new organization committed itself to actively work for a broad based people's movement to pressure the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn the racist California decision.

The Bakke decision, handed down by California's State Supreme Court last Sept. 16, declared one of the University of California's special admissions programs unconstitutional since it violated the rights of Allen Bakke, a white engineer, and therefore constituted "reverse discrimination."

Since the controversial California decision was rendered, many civil rights groups and organizations have denounced both the action of the courts and the handling of the case by the U.C. Regents. Indicative of the wide opposition to the Bakke decision was that representatives to the Bay Area conference came from as far away as Los Angeles, Sacramento, Davis and Seattle, Washington.

The conference itself was marked by serious discussions and debates in both the general meetings and workshops in which delegates worked out a program and approach to fight the Bakke case. The serious tone and approach by delegates to the meeting helped underscore the working character of the conference.

## A POLITICAL ISSUE

Kicking off the conference was a speech by Black activist and teacher Chuck Lawrence who spoke about the importance of the Bakke decision. Lawrence, a law professor at the University of San Francisco, stressed in his talk that the Bakke issue was not just a legal case removed from public scrutiny and opinion.

"Although the Bakke case continues to be argued in the judicial forum, in that it is now before the U.S. Supreme Court," stated Lawrence, "we have to understand that the issue is a political issue and will ultimately be resolved outside of the judicial forum."

Lawrence noted that the courts in the country often "tend to respond to the general political climate," and therefore it is "very important for us to look at this whole struggle as a struggle which tends to establish a new climate; to educate people politically."

In elaborating on the broader implications if the U.S. Supreme Court upholds the Bakke decision, Lawrence noted that "every type of affirmative action program, not only in schools, but also in employment and housing, will be affected."

"If that happens," said Lawrence, "We're going to be back to 1876, and the most important gains in the civil rights struggles of the '50s and '60s will be destroyed."

## 'REVERSE DISCRIMINATION' CRY OF RACISTS

Bill Tamayo, a law student at U.C. Davis, gave the second speech which presented the Committee's view on the Bakke case and the alleged "reverse discrimination" practiced against Bakke by the U.C. special admissions program.

"Reverse discrimination" is the battle cry of those who have always sought to edge out anyone for the opportunities that have been so long denied to racial minorities," Tamayo noted.

"With the Bakke decision, the California Supreme Court puts its blessing on those who rally to the call of 'reverse discrimination,' and tries to give this idea sound, theoretical support with so-called legal logic, logic devoid of historical or moral consideration."

"The Bakke decision is a racist decision."

The historical considerations, Tamayo noted, are the centuries-long history of repression and discrimination against minorities in this country. Only with the continuous struggle by Black, Chicano and Asian people for full equality and democratic rights did any change come about.

The latest upsurge of the 1960's forced the government to enact measures to help insure minority rights, such as the 1964 Civil Rights Act, but even these small gains — such as ethnic studies programs and minority admissions — are under increasing attack.

"The Bakke decision represents the major front-

line attack on the gains for racial equality and equal opportunity," said Tamayo. "If we are to challenge the Bakke decision, we have to build a people's movement that exposes the racist theory of the decision, that challenges the courts' legal logic, and creates the necessary mass pressure to overturn the decision."

## THREE DEMANDS

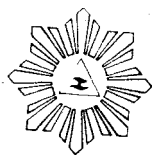
In the course of the two day meeting, the committee formed three demands to press in the anti-Bakke campaign. The main call of the committee is for the overturning of the Bakke decision as it clearly represents a racist attack on minorities in this country.

The second demand is for the U.C. and other educational institutions to implement and maintain special admissions programs and other services necessary to increase enrollment of minority students so that they can gain the skills necessary to serve the needs of their communities and to help correct conditions resulting from past discrimination.

The third demand is to maintain, implement and expand affirmative action programs in employment, since the ramifications of the Bakke decision are very broad and also affect the efforts of minority workers to gain employment. For instance, the efforts to women workers to fight discrimination in employment could also be jeopardized by the Bakke precedent.

In the course of the conference, a plan was adopted to press the demands over the next six months, culminating in October when the U.S. Supreme Court is expected to hear the case. Through petitions and rallies the committees will bring pressure on the U.C. Regents to present a strong case. The Supreme Court will also be the target of legal briefs, petitions and demonstrations in the coming months.

The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision wants to contact other persons or groups interested in fighting the Bakke case. If interested please contact the committee at (415) 549-3297 or write to the committee at P.O. Box 3026, South Berkeley Station, Berkeley Ca. 94703. □



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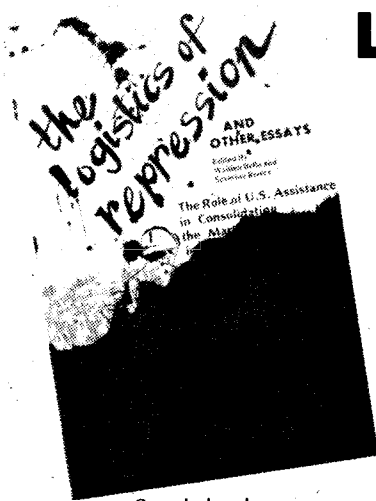
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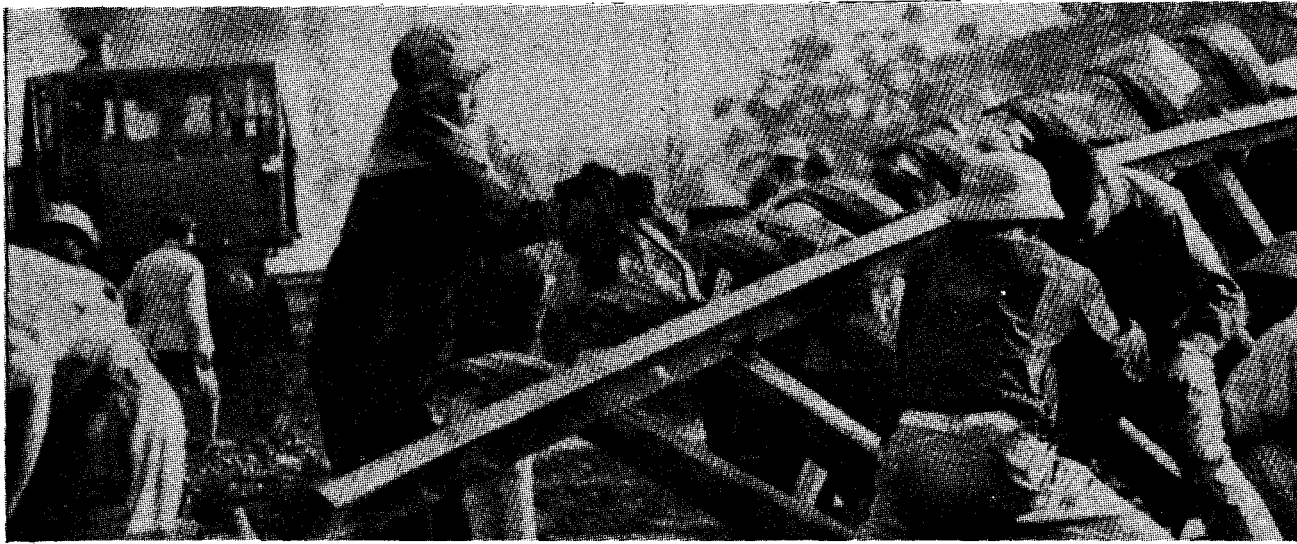
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## Two Years After Liberation: Socialist Vietnam Strides Forward!



Despite the ravages of war, the people of Vietnam surge forward in their efforts to reconstruct industry and agriculture. [AK file photo]

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

Entering its third year as an independent country, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is advancing in giant strides in its task of rebuilding the country.

In the war for national liberation, Vietnam was ravaged by defoliants, countless tons of bombs, My Lai-type massacres and other atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. and the Thieu regime. Today, the revolutionary government and the Vietnamese people are painstakingly rebuilding their country, determined to make Vietnam "ten times more beautiful."

### SOCIAL ILLS LEFT BY OLD REGIME

"We have many problems," stated Madame Du Duy Lien, in charge of Ho Chi Minh City's (Saigon) Service for Social Welfare and Invalids. "The mutilated, tortured orphans, wives and children abandoned by fathers of the expeditionary corps, drug addicts, prostitutes, beggars, and bands of militant city urchins—all victims of the old regime."

In the south, where the battle scars are most prominent, changes have been remarkable.

Beggars and prostitutes who used to fill the streets of Saigon are now being assisted and rehabilitated by the revolutionary government. Beggars, most of whom were homeless and roamed the streets, sleeping on sidewalks or steps of public buildings have been transferred to centers where meals are provided them. Health care is given to enable them to recover their strength, learn new skills and participate in rebuilding the country.

Rehabilitating the prostitutes, estimated at 300,000 was a bigger problem faced by the new administration. As Madame Lien explained, "We have a five-point policy. We provide medical treatment, as 100 per cent of them are diseased, 70 per cent being syphilitic. We teach them trades. We liquidate illiteracy, and we stress the dignity of Vietnamese women in our conduct toward them. We treat them with love and affection, help them back to normal life, their families and their normal place in society."

The revolutionary government has focused its attention towards the rehabilitation of the people, many of whom were left to fend for themselves during the old regime. Amputees, the elderly and the youth are taught trades and are provided jobs that are within their capacity. Once rehabilitated, they can become active contributors to nation building.

In explaining the government policy, Madame Lien explained: "We must look after the poor, we must recuperate them by looking after their material needs so they can find a place in building the new society."

### ECONOMIC ZONES ESTABLISHED

In solving the gigantic problem of congestion and overpopulation in urban areas, resettlement programs are being successfully implemented, reducing the city's four million residents by 700,000. Hundreds of thousands of peasants have headed back to the countryside where jobs and ample land are awaiting them in established economic zones.

Prior to the liberation of Vietnam, the U.S. and the Thieu regime caused enormous population dislocations as a result of savage military operations such as free-fire zones, forcing peasants to leave their land. Such land became totally fallow resulting in decreased agricultural production. In 1935 and 1936, Vietnam was the world's second largest exporter of rice. Since 1964, the south has

not exported any rice, but has become instead a major rice importer.

The great majority of peasants displaced in this way settled in urban centers that were already desperately overpopulated, but found no work there. Resettling these peasants to economic zones in the countryside is extremely necessary if agricultural production is to recover. The youth have been instrumental in establishing these zones by digging new irrigation canals, building new houses, schools and clinics.

### NEW LIFE IN VIETNAM

In an interview with Guardian newspaper correspondent, Wilfred Burchett, Le Thi Thieu, a Vietnamese mother of six, related her life in Vietnam today, further illustrating the remarkable revolutionary changes occurring in the country.

Mrs. Thieu works in the city's garbage collection service, sweeping trash every morning for garbage trucks to collect. Describing the previous nature of her work, Mrs. Thieu said, "it was the lowest form of job. It was very hard work, terribly paid. It was no job no one else wanted because we were considered social outcasts. As I was illiterate and my husband was unemployed, I considered myself lucky to have such a job."

She was one of the 2,500 workers who stayed behind in her job when the liberation forces entered the city on April 30, 1975. "I had heard the communists were terribly cruel people who would kill anybody who worked for the old regime if they captured Saigon and I was terribly scared. But I kept sweeping garbage. Then as we public workers were invited to hear some explanations from revolutionaries, many of us, including myself, were scared. But we found the kindest, most reasonable and human people who told us our work was very important and to do our best. Our working conditions were improved. So I worked harder than ever."

Afterwards, Mrs. Thieu attended literacy courses which as she described it, "was a historical turning point in her life."

During the nomination for a deputy for the first precinct for Vietnam's National Assembly elections, Mrs. Thieu's neighbors and fellow workers nominated her. Mrs. Thieu was elected and participated in the historic first session in Hanoi wherein Vietnam became the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"Before I did not even know what the National Assembly was or what a deputy did," explained Mrs. Thieu. "Now I know and speak up in committee meetings for the working class of my precinct. I have regular meetings with my electors and carefully listen to their troubles so I can help solve them."

Today, Mrs. Thieu continues to sweep the trash every morning. Her oldest sons are members of the Vanguard Youth Organization in the new economic zones. Mrs. Thieu's life in a liberated country has changed qualitatively. Although her occupation has not changed, Mrs. Thieu's dignity as a worker has been elevated, winning her respect from both the government and the people around her.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam has indeed provided a new life for the entire population. From north to south, the enthusiasm of the Vietnamese people is very much evident, a reflection of the positive attitude towards their task of reconstructing the country.

As one Vietnamese peasant remarked: "It will take us a long time to make it beautiful again. But we are working hard, and we will do it, together." □

## WORLD IN FOCUS

### HUMAN RIGHTS WORSENS IN S. KOREA

Immediately after the departure of a four-man U.S. congressional human rights team which visited Seoul early this month, South Korea's Pak Jung Hi launched a new wave of repression against opposition to his regime.

In this latest crackdown, the South Korean police and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) rounded up political dissidents and arrested more than 45 prominent opponents of the regime.

Prior to the U.S. team's visit, former President Yun Po Su, serving a prison sentence for criticizing Pak, issued a new Charter of Democracy that was quickly signed by more than 100 leading dissenters, composed mostly of teachers, clergy and students. The manifesto called for restoration of free speech, press and religion; the ending of police torture and surveillance; and the abolition of the 1972 Constitution which gave Pak dictatorial powers. The majority of the Charter signatories are now in jail.

At least five students have been charged under the strict anti-communist law, which carries a possible death penalty in South Korea. The law was instituted two years ago when militant demonstrations were cited by the regime to justify further restrictions on civil liberties, including a decree banning criticism of the President.

Many South Koreans have denounced the U.S. role in South Korea, particularly U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider for his "lack of commitment to human rights." They charged that Sneider was not pushing Pak hard enough to restore democratic rights. □

### ERITREA CAPITAL UNDER SIEGE; CONSULATES SHUT DOWN

The Ethiopian military junta on April 24 ordered the shutdown of six consulates of the United States and five other countries, all situated in Asmara, capital of Eritrea. The announcement came a day after the government radio announced that the U.S. Information Service center, the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) program, the Naval Research Center—all in Addis Ababa—and the U.S.-controlled Kagnev radio communications center in Asmara, were ordered closed.

The latest moves by the Ethiopian junta came in the wake of recent successive military advances by militant Eritrean guerrilla forces who have been waging a 16-year old struggle for the national liberation of Eritrea. Fierce fighting has intensified between Ethiopian troops and the Eritrean forces, with Asmara now under siege by the insurgent guerrillas.

The Ethiopian military regime is also besieged by internal problems, struggling against guerrillas of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army and scattered resistance in seven Ethiopian provinces. Gun battles between Ethiopian guerrillas and the regime's military forces are a daily occurrence in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, and in other Ethiopian towns. □

### PAKISTAN DECLARES MARTIAL LAW

In an effort to curtail massive anti-government demonstrations, Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto assumed emergency powers on April 21 and declared martial law in Pakistan's three major cities: Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad.

The Anti-government rallies denounced Bhutto's autocratic rule and the massive corruption surrounding his regime. Thousands of protesters demanded Bhutto's resignation and called for new elections, charging that there was blatant rigging of the March 7 elections wherein Bhutto's party won a landslide victory.

Following the imposition of martial law, curfews and a stern press censorship were imposed. A series of pre-dawn raids netted 40 Pakistanis, including virtually all the top opposition leaders of the country. Angered by these moves, demonstrators by the thousands swarmed the streets chanting "Bring back democracy!" Riot police squads attacked the protesters with steel-tipped canes, firing tear gas into their midst at point blank range and opening fire with rifles. Within several weeks, the death toll mounted into the hundreds. As an opposition leader remarked: "I hope the army realizes that a shower of bullets can suppress a movement but cannot kill it."

Pakistani observers described the political situation as the "gravest political crisis since the 1971 Bangladesh war," when the Pakistani army brutally attacked Bengalis seeking independence. □

## Narciso-Perez Trial Update:

## Prosecution Witness Reveals More FBI Harassment

By NENA HERNANDEZ

DETROIT — Another shocking disclosure of FBI harassment was made by prosecution witness Mrs. Julie Porter, as the Narciso-Perez trial went into its fourth week of testimony. Filipina ("P.I.") Narciso and Leonora Perez are two Filipino nurses accused of killing several patients at the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Referring to an incident in September 1975, Mrs. Porter said under cross-examination by the defense, "I had a four hour interrogation and I was harassed." Mrs. Porter is a licensed practical nurse at the VA hospital and was a co-worker of the two accused nurses during the series of mysterious deaths two years ago. Mrs. Porter also disclosed that while she was being questioned by FBI agents James Riley and Otis Archery, one of them began counting on his fingers the names of the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) afternoon shift nursing staff. "Miss Lulu Balls, Bonnie Bates [both are nurses aides], Leonora Perez, Filipina Narciso, and you," are the most likely suspects, the agent said. "Lulu Balls says she didn't do it, Bonnie Bates says she didn't do it and you say you didn't do it. Who's left?" continued the agent.

"Not any of us. Why does it have to be any of us?" Mrs. Porter responded. "Why nursing and not the medical students or the doctors?"

"Because we have orders from Dr. Lindenauer [Chief of Staff at VA] that he doesn't want his doctors harassed," the FBI agent told the VA nurse.

For some employees of the VA and supporters of Narciso and Perez, Mrs. Porter's statement did not seem implausible. Filipina Narciso has already reported several incidents where Dr. Lindenauer exerted great pressure on her to "confess" to the FBI despite her consistent denials of any connection to the deaths.

Reliable sources from the hospital have also reported that Dr. Lindenauer has been overheard telling another person that both Narciso and Perez were guilty until proven innocent. During the trial, Lindenauer has advised the prosecution team in its attempts to convict his former employees.

## MENTAL PATIENT FOUND IN VA PATIENT'S ROOM

During testimonies on the death of John Herman, Ms. Eleanor Seathers, R.N. testified that a schizophrenic patient, Warren, was found in Herman's room the night he died on July 30. According to Seathers, when Warren



State prosecutor Richard Yanko tells jury at the opening of the nurses trial March 28 that prosecution evidence will be mostly circumstantial. [Detroit Free Press sketch by Dick Mayer]

was put to bed that evening his straps were not tied as was the usual procedure for mental patients. She stated she later saw Warren standing by the door of Herman's room. She stated that when she found him in the room, Herman's IV had been pulled and the tubing dangled from his arm. Seathers described Warren as mentally incompetent, although she did not consider him dangerous.

## THREE COUNTS OF POISONING HEARD

For the past two weeks, testimonies have also reviewed prosecution evidence regarding the charges of poisoning involving patients Emitj Lutz, Mark Hogan, and Charles Gasmire.

The prosecution's case has thus far been the presentation of "circumstantial" evidence, as expected. They have attempted to prove the presence of Narciso or Perez at the site of the breathing failures.

This case has been made even weaker by the startling testimony presented earlier by the prosecution's own expert witness on the drug Pavulon (the supposed cause of the breathing failures). The witness acknowledged that a person planning to poison a patient intravenously with this drug would not even have to be present during the

respiratory arrest.

In the testimony presented thus far regarding the fatal attack of patient Herman, as well as the attacks suffered by Lutz and Hogan, the prosecution was able to present no evidence that Narciso or Perez were even near the bedside at the time of any of the attacks.

Controversial testimony was presented by Richard Gasmire, the son of another victim, Charles Gasmire. According to Richard Gasmire, on July 29, the night his father suffered the second breathing failure, he was a "nurse by the right side of the head of the bed." Richard Gasmire continued to say that the nurse "was doing something with her hands but I did not see what she was doing." He then said that when the breathing failure started, the nurse did not do anything except "stare at him, sort of mesmerized." According to him when she failed to do anything, he yelled, "For Christ's sake, he is not breathing." After he yelled, he said a nurse and a doctor came and helped his father. Gasmire alleged that the nurse at his father's bedside was Leonora Perez.

Through cross-examination, however, the defense was able to draw out that since the nurse in question was by the head of the bed facing the wall it was difficult for Gasmire to identify her. In addition, it seemed curious that Richard Gasmire could not recall the doctor and the nurse who helped his father at a very critical moment, and yet only remember the nurse who for all he knew was doing her duty. Gasmire was also forced to admit that the time in which the nurse standing at the bedside did not respond to his father's attack could have been only "a few seconds."

The prosecution also placed Charles Gasmire, the patient, on the stand to testify. When asked by the defense if he recognized "P.I." or Leonie, he said no. □

## First Report in at University of Hawaii

## FACULTY REVIEW RECOMMENDS U.H. ETHNIC STUDIES BE PERMANENT

HONOLULU — The struggle over the continued existence of the Ethnic Studies Program (ESP) at the University of Hawaii, (U.H.) has reached its crucial stage. One of the two faculty review teams investigating the popular and controversial program at the U.H. Manoa campus has just completed its rigorous two month long review of the ESP. On April 28, 1977 they recommended that Ethnic Studies become a permanent academic program at the U.H.

According to the the Manoa Faculty Senate Committee and the Associated Students of U.H. Subcommittee, "Ethnic Studies deserves a place as a permanent disciplinary program of Arts and Sciences at the University of Hawaii at Manoa." The report of the review team criticized the administration for "lack of institutional leadership," for the program.

The other review committee from the College of Arts and Science is expected to come out with an equally positive report on Ethnic Studies on the week of May 2nd.

The good news of the Faculty review on Ethnic Studies came a day after a well-attended rally-march on April 27 to build the support for Ethnic Studies. About 400 student and faculty supporters attended the rally held at the Manoa Campus Center courtyard.

150 of the supporters marched later to Manoa Chancellor Douglas Yamamura's office in Hawaii Hall to deliver two immediate demands: 1) for Manoa Chancellor to meet with the Committee to Defend Ethnic Studies to discuss the recommendations of the two faculty review teams before the Chancellor makes any decision on the future of the programs. 2) for Yamamura to make his decision on Ethnic Studies before the students leave the University for summer vacation.

After the militant march through the campus, supporters were met at the deserted Hawaii Hall by campus security guards and Yamamura's secretary who announced that Yamamura was ill with the flu. However, the supporters delivered their demands and continued their rally outside Hawaii Hall. Alan Nakazone, a leading organizer of the Ethnic Studies struggle said: "We have learned from past campus struggles that the only way the U.H. administration will give in is if broad public and mass pressure went against them." He also stated that "If Yamamura does not respond to our demands by May 2, 1977, we will return and stage an occupation of the administration building." Almost everyone in the crowd raised their hands when they were asked if they were



March earlier this school year in support of the Ethnic Studies Program at the University of Hawaii. [AK photo]

willing to come back — even in the midst of final examinations — to take up this militant action in support of the program.

Recent actions by higher U.H. administration officials seem to indicate they are willing to avert any confrontation with the supporters of Ethnic Studies. On April 29, Vice President Long told Acting Director of Ethnic Studies, Davianna McGregor-Alegado that the Office of the U.H. President will try to get Chancellor Yamamura to complete his recommendation within a week from the time he receives the review reports. He also promised that the U.H. President would make his decision on the same day, revealing that the Board of Regents wants to end the Ethnic Studies controversy before the semester ends in order to prevent having to make a decision on the Regent level.

"The administration is bending and this is a good sign," said Davianna McGregor-Alegado. "It is mainly a result of the broad support that the program has been able to build from the community. In the past, student struggles have been isolated from the community, but Ethnic Studies is supported by a large number of community organizations from every sector of Hawaii which they cannot so easily ignore." □

## Nurses' Confab...

(continued from page 6)

meticulous judicial review. "These nurses have been invited by U.S. hospitals. They could not have entered the country without the initiative of the proper authorities. To deport them summarily and without examining possibilities of fair accommodation is unjust."

Speaking on civil rights issues on the testing program for FNG's, Dr. Setsuko Matsunaga Nishi, a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and a Sociology professor at the Brooklyn College CUNY, stated: "I went through the set of the psychiatrists exams and I was astonished by the many examples of clear ambiguities in the phrasing of the questions." Dr. Nishi also stated that the differing passing scores imposed by the various states raise the question "does it mean that some states have lower health standards than others?" Dr. Nishi remarked: "I have a hunch, and I will bet my dollar on it, that these licensure examinations are adjusted according to the nursing labor needs of each state rather than as a gauge of minimum nursing competency."

Dr. Allan Goldstein, speaking on the economy, the health care system, and the FNG's, informed the audience about the massive involvement of business interests in the health care system in the U.S. He said: "Health care is the second largest industry in the U.S. today. It surpasses even the military budget in overspending. The same power elite who run the U.S. economy are present within the health care system. A concrete example is the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City whose president is a member of the Board of PENNECO. The president of U.S. Steel is a member of the Finance Committee and the president of the AT&T sit in the Real Estate and Planning Committee of the Medical Center."

Dr. Goldstein further noted that "as the profits of these big businesses dwindle, one of their solutions is to push the workers to the ranks of the unemployed and the lower paid. In the long run this will explain why the FNG's, whom they recruited when they were short of skilled workers, are now under fire — being pushed out of practice." □