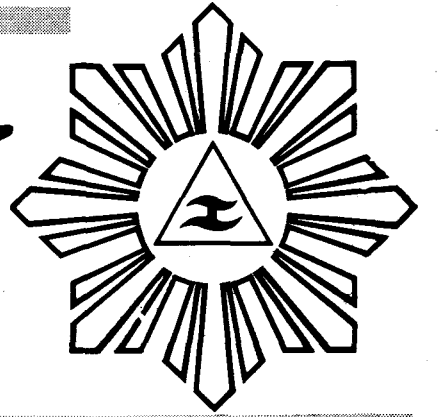


# Ang KATIPUNAN

Vol. IV, No. 14 AUGUST 15-31, 1977

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National Newspaper of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)



## TENANTS EVICTED DESPITE 'HUMAN BARRICADE'

# POLICE STORM INTERNATIONAL HOTEL



The police charge to disperse the 2,000 supporters manning the human barricade at the International Hotel came at 3:15 a.m., Aug. 4. First using horses, the police urged the frightened beasts into the crowd and proceeded to use their batons to bash heads in a futile effort to form a corridor to the door. The second charge were police on foot who brutally and indiscriminately started hitting people. Chief of Police Gain pulled back his people temporarily and then launched the final police

assault. However, even though police were maliciously attacking people, entry to the hotel had come from the beginning of the attack via a Fire Dept. hook & ladder to the roof. See editorial on page two along with eyewitness account of the eviction. The IHTA's position and future plan as well as an assessment of the housing situation on pages 6 and 7 [Photos: Common Sense].

## DAMNING REPORT ISSUED

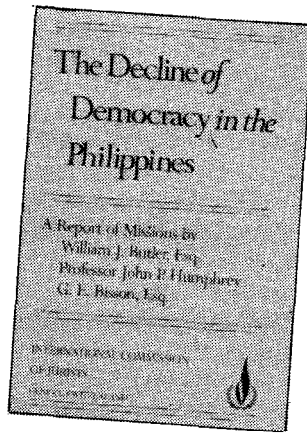
# Int'l Commission of Jurists Denounces Marcos Human Rights Violations

By VICTORIA LUNA

The International Commission of Jurists, a Geneva-based human rights organization, last July 30 issued the findings of an investigating team which has conducted three "mission of inquiry" into the Philippine human rights situation since 1975. Released to the press through the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines, the mission report details a broad range of human rights violations by the Philippine government.

The Jurists' report adds to a growing body of evidence produced by such noted organizations as Amnesty International, the International Red Cross, the Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines (AMRSP), and even the U.S. State Department which points irrefutably to the conclusion that the Philippines is a major human rights violator.

As one immediate result of the ICJ's report, a mission participant, Professor John Humphrey of McGill University, openly denounced the upcoming World Peace Through Law conference scheduled to be held in Manila Aug. 21-26. The theme of the meeting is to be "International Legal Protection for Human Rights." Humphrey, who has said he wants nothing to do with the conference, resigned from his position as rapporteur of the Human Rights



(continued on page 3)

## Marcos Forced to Concede STUDENT BOYCOTT STEMS FEE INCREASE

By MA FLOR SEPULVEDA

University students of the Greater Manila area scored an important victory on July 30, when under pressure from widespread student unrest, Pres. Marcos ordered the suspension of all tuition fee increases. The projected 15 per cent increase in school expenses triggered a three week long series of student protests in eight major universities which climaxed in a tense confrontation between state troopers and students at the University of Santo Tomas on the eve of Marcos' announcement.

According to student representatives, an estimated 187,000 students out of a combined enrollment of 200,000 in the eight major universities, boycotted their classes and participated in the protests. Led by the Alliance of Students to Protest Tuition Fee Increases, the student actions were heightened by the arrest and temporary detention of 300 students.

### U.S.T. SHOWDOWN—TURNING POINT

The turning point in the student struggle however, was the confrontation between students and police on July 29, in the ground of the conservative, Catholic-run University of Santo Tomas (continued on page 4)

## WASHINGTON TRIP

### 4-H Trainees Launch Campaign to Reform Program

see page 5



Greg Tordesillas, president of 4-H Philippine Agricultural Training Program Group C.

## Marcos Military Prosecutor Confronted in Honolulu

see page 5

### Bakke: A Case of 'Reverse Discrimination' or Racist Backlash?

see page 9

## Anti-Immigrant Hysteria on the Rise

see page 10

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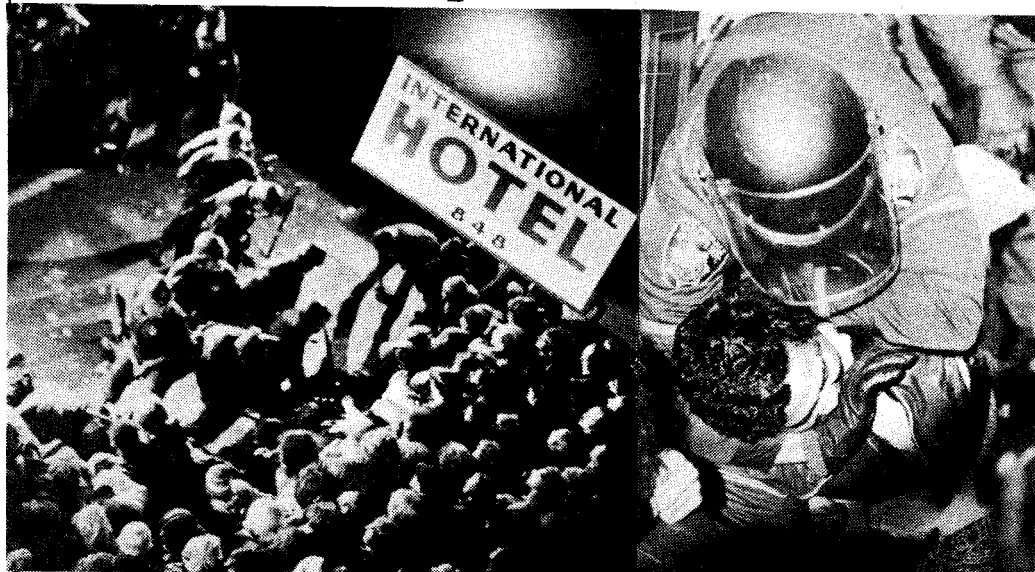
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# EDITORIAL

'LIBERAL' OFFICIALS EVICT I-HOTEL TENANTS

## Landlord's Profits Over People's Interests



Police attacking supporters in human barricade [left] and inside the hotel, [right] a sheriff deputy choking IHTA president Emil DeGuzman. Seconds later the deputies succeeded in throwing him over the banister. [Photos: Common Sense]

By KDP National Executive Board

In the early morning hours of August 4, 1977, a vicious crime and act of violence took place at the International Hotel. A forcible eviction of 45 elderly Filipino and Chinese tenants was carried out in the face of no alternative housing. Symbolically, it was also an attack on the poor and working people's struggle for low-income housing.

The eviction was an act of violence not only because many heads got bashed in the process. It was violent because many elderly people living on small fixed incomes were uprooted from their community, deprived of a decent home, and, in effect, left to fend for themselves.

Who carried out the eviction? The eviction was carried out by a government structure which is supposed to "serve and protect the interests of its people."

First there were the courts who consistently ruled in favor of the right of private property. From the city courts to the California Supreme Court, the legal efforts of the tenants to save the Hotel were blocked.

San Francisco's Mayor George Moscone also had a hand in carrying out the eviction by refusing to support the tenants' alternative eminent domain plan. The plan called for the city to buy the Hotel and lease it to the tenants, as the last viable alternative to save the tenants from eviction. The same man who used the International Hotel and the issue of low-income housing to get elected to office, turned his back during the final hour, claiming his hands were tied, undoubtedly by the downtown financial interests with whom he aligned during the recent special elections.

And finally it was the police and sheriff's dept. who physically carried out the eviction. No matter how many pronouncements Sheriff Hongisto and Undersheriff Denman made about how "badly they felt" about the eviction, out they came, 400 strong. They were there with the TAC squad, mounted police, sheriff's forces, motorcycle squad, and fire department, all wielding clubs and axes to attack the crowd and break down the doors.

By early dawn of August 4, all of the "hallowed" institutions revealed that their role in the final analysis is to carry out the dictates of big business. They proved without any doubt that their main function is to enforce laws which are biased; biased because they guarantee the right of private property but do not guarantee the right of people to basic housing.

These are the laws which allowed the International Hotel to become run down while the owners, Milton Meyer Co. and then Four Seas, speculated on more profitable projects for the site. These landlords never spent a single penny to keep the Hotel up to code. It was only through the efforts of the tenants themselves, along with many supporters, that the Hotel was made into a decent place to live. They did this because they had no choice, for this was all that they could afford. Nevertheless, as landlords, the Four Seas could arbitrarily decide to put to waste all these efforts, to evict the tenants and destroy the Hotel in order to make more profits. They were able to do this because it is business interests like Four Seas, Milton Meyer Co. and their kind who run the courts, the city government and the police forces.

It is precisely because these wealthy few control the State that people who have worked all their lives to create the wealth of this country are not even assured a decent place to live once they become old and unable to work. There is no other explanation for the fact that in a country as rich as the U.S., San Francisco alone averages 10-20 evictions each week; for the fact that 2,300 units of low-cost housing have been destroyed in the Chinatown/Manilatown area while there remain over 5,000 people on the City's waiting list for low-cost housing; for the fact that in face of this housing crisis, \$250,000 was spent on carrying out the eviction which could have subsidized the rent of hundreds of low-income tenants instead.

The eviction of the International Hotel was an act of violence — violence of an insidious type, and built into a system which puts profits and private property above the needs and interests of the people. □



One of the supporters [left] who was hit by baton swinging police. The photo at right shows Sheriff Hongisto [left] who personally led the sledge-hammer attack that was to gain entry to tenants' rooms and Moscone-appointed Police Chief Gain [right] who worked in close coordination with Hongisto to effect the eviction. [Photos: Common Sense]

# EYEWITNESS REPORT OF EVICTION

By JEANETTE LAZAM  
AK Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO; 3:15 a.m., August 4, 1977 — Outside the window chants were echoing off the buildings — the defiant "No Eviction — We Won't Move — now mixed with a new element — outrage and anger as San Francisco mounted police charged their horses into the five-deep ring of 2,000 supporters around the International Hotel. Within minutes, police were beating people's heads; a Fire Dept. hook and ladder was shoved against the side of the building and sheriff's deputies scrambled onto the roof, handcuffed the supporters there and then pushed their way down into the building to begin the massive "sweep-up" of supporters and tenants inside.

For the next several hours the chants did not stop — but the evil alliance of big business and the courts, along with their new ally the city government, had effected the eviction of the International Hotel.

For nine years, tenants and their thousands of supporters had staved off numerous eviction attempts — running the gamut from stay of eviction, demonstrations, petitions, to the "human barricade" that was to be used as the last resource against the sheriff and police.

That whole week prior to the eviction, the political climate of the City had already peaked due to the special elections slated for Aug. 2nd. The struggle of the I-Hotel tenants was eclipsed by the debate on Propositions A and B. During this period, several attempts had been made to meet with Mayor Moscone in an all-out effort to urge him to utilize all powers of his office to stop the eviction. After three unsuccessful attempts, the tenants soon realized that the once vocal Mayor, who vowed he would never evict the tenants, was reversing that statement. In his press statement to the media, Mayor Moscone told the public that his hands were tied, that if the courts did not rule in favor of the I.H.T.A. there was nothing he could do. He wished the tenants will and hoped they would peacefully leave the building without force. That statement from the Mayor was enough for the tenants to realize that Moscone, the self-proclaimed "liberal," had turned his back on the people and now the tenants and supporters had to brace themselves for the coming storm.

The night of August 3, tenants and supporters were alerted to the eviction threat, but were no match to the military-like assault launched. By mid-evening, the "red alert" was issued. During the ensuing hours, thousands of supporters left the security of their homes and made the trip through the quiet downtown streets to the International Hotel.

Following a militant and spirited rally, the lockdown went into effect. Hundreds of supporters barricaded themselves inside the hotel with the tenants. There were enough provisions to last a four-day siege. Outside, continuing its chanting, the crowd orderly formed into the barricade, linking arms with neighbors and locking them on the person in front.

During the next few hours the chanting would be broken by periodic report — the freeway exit to downtown has been closed... there is a massive mobilization of police at the Civic Center... there is a contingent of mounted police over near Market Street... the streets surrounding the Hotel have been blocked off... the chanting continued, spirits held.

Then those inside the Hotel watched through the

(continued on page 6)

Ang  
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## New Policy Threatens PAL

# R.P. Looks to 'Open Skies' to Solve Hotel Crisis

By VICTORIA LUNA

A group of Philippine businessmen and government officials led by Jose D. Aspiras, Tourism Secretary and Chairman of the Civil Aeronautic Board, unwittingly exposed the Philippine government's poor economic planning in their petition last month to President Ferdinand E. Marcos requesting further liberalization of the country's "open skies" policy.

A more liberal "open skies" policy would allow more flights by foreign carriers into the country without providing reciprocal flights for the country's flag carrier, Philippine Air Lines (PAL). Aspiras, in fact, advocated an even more drastic arrangement in requesting permission to issue temporary operating permits to foreign airlines without the benefit of air negotiations or agreements.

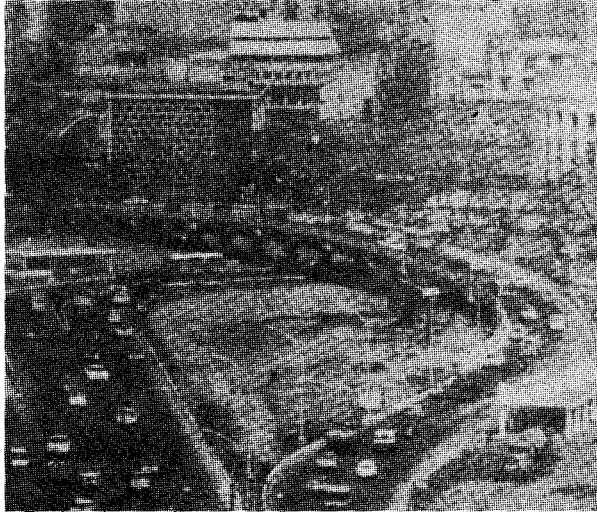
The business sector deems these unusual moves necessary in order to fill up Manila's rash of luxury hotels rushed to completion for last year's IMF-World Bank conference. The new hotels require a 70 per cent occupancy rate just to break even.

From January to June this year, occupancy was running at 50 per cent. In July, when Japanese tourists heard of a cholera outbreak in the country, it slipped to 25 per cent. Meanwhile, the short-term loans taken out by the hotel owners from both local and multinational sources in 1975 fall due this year. Sources place the approximate cost of the hotels at \$510 million.

The occupancy crisis accounts for the frantic search now going on for more tourists. Aspiras claims that, even if every flight coming into Manila arrived 100 per cent full, the occupancy rate of the hotels could reach no more than 60 per cent.

PAL officials, led by President Benigno Toda and Executive Vice President Rafael Ygoa, on the other hand, insist that the additional flights are unwarranted. Current flights, they say, are only 50 per cent full as it is and, if more flights are needed, PAL has the equipment to provide them. PAL is well aware that new flights by foreign carriers would cut into its business. The officials threaten ominously that, if the government follows the Aspiras proposal and grants all standing requests for flights, PAL will lose \$10 million.

Marcos might not mind at all seeing PAL lose a few million, given his penchant for buying up



Downtown Manila's skyline has changed with all the new hotels built last year in preparation for the International Monetary Fund Conference—now the problem is to fill them. [AK file photo]

bankrupt companies and restoring them to health. He has already given evidence of having designs on PAL (AK, June 1-15, 1977).

The figures that the Aspiras and Toda groups cite in this conflict do not jive — 100 per cent full flights means 60 per cent occupancy; 50 per cent full flights would mean 30 per cent occupancy. Yet occupancy has been running at 50 per cent, indicating that one or both parties is exaggerating his case. It is nevertheless clear that the hotels have created another financial crisis for the country.

The Marcos government's inability to plan its economy rationally is seriously compounded by a set of spending priorities which are determined largely by whim. Thus, tourism, an even more unpredictable source of revenue than sugar, has been extensively developed as a major dollar earning industry.

Given the economic chaos these conditions generate, the only way to solve one problem is the create another. Bankrupting the country's flag carrier may help temporarily to bail out the floundering hotels. But even this is a calculated risk — and is bound to result in still further chaos as the entire Philippine economy lurches toward total bankruptcy. □

## To Manipulate News R.P. Plans Int'l News Agency

By VICTORIA LUNA

The Philippine government, in a desperate attempt to correct its negative image abroad, announced July 11 through columnist Teodoro Valencia that it is preparing to launch a worldwide news service to be called International News Exchange (INEX). Valencia, long known as a Malacanang spokesman, made his announcement at the meeting in Manila of the Confederation of ASEAN journalists last month.

Representatives of the Philippine government have been pushing the idea of INEX since last year's Colombo conference of non-aligned nations when delegates agreed to form an information pool to "achieve a more balanced two-way flow of information between developing and developed countries." The news agency is supposedly designed to serve Third World countries.

Regime officials, such as Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo and Information Secretary Francisco Tatad, have described coverage of Philippine affairs by foreign correspondents as irresponsible. The Philippine government has attempted to depict the situation as a case of the developing nations versus the media establishments of the west. They insist that media representatives of the developed world fail to understand Third World societies and attempt to judge them from a limited perspective.

The Marcos line on this issue is a clever one. Western media personnel rarely have any understanding of the true conditions of Third World people and often view them from a highly chauvinistic standpoint. On the other hand, the greed and mismanagement of the current Philippine regime are so gross and its disregard for the human rights and well-being of the Filipino people so blatant that even these often biased reporters see through the lies of the Marcos regime.

As early as last April, a Hong Kong Standard report indicated that questions were being raised as to the credibility of the proposed agency. All of the suggested members of the board had turned out, not surprisingly, to be close to the Marcos administration. One of them, Jose Cruz, is currently ambassador to Egypt; Nick Logarta of the Department of Foreign Affairs was at one time Marcos' number

(continued on back page)

## ICJ Exposes Continuing Torture..

(continued from front page)

Committee of the International Law Association because it is a conference sponsor.

Humphrey's team, which also included William J. Butler, New York attorney, and G.E. Bisson of the Jurists' New Zealand section, interviewed 24 political prisoners and made a careful study of the Philippine political and legal situation. Their report is a scathing denunciation of the martial law regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Among the basic rights denied to the Filipino people, the report enumerates the right of a people to elect their government, the right of *habeas corpus*, freedom of the press, the right of labor to strike, and the right to travel abroad. It notes that freedom of speech and information have been stifled through arrests of opponents to the regime and the denial of access to the media to those at liberty.

The jurists dismissed the four referenda held since martial law was declared, as not "true expressions of the will of the people." The last referendum, that of October 1976, in the eyes of these observers, "marked the end of democracy in the Philippines by giving the President the power to suspend the legislature and rule indefinitely by decree." They also accused Marcos of undermining the independence of the judiciary by demanding resignations of all lower court judges and accepting those of the more independent-minded jurists.

### TORTURE OF DETAINEES EXPOSED

The report charged the martial law regime with failure to take "effective steps to prevent the use of torture by security units of the Philippine military establishment when interrogating suspects." The jurists described torture techniques used on political prisoners, mentioning, among others, water



Preparing for the World Conference on Law to be held in Manila starting Aug. 21. In photo Conference representations Charles Rhyne [left] shakes hands with Marcos; next is Mrs. Rhyne and Amelito R. Mutuc.

torture, sexual abuse of women, electric shock, prolonged isolation in chains, and beatings.

While the Jurists' team, unlike that of Amnesty International or the AMRSP, did not uncover any cases of torture inside actual detention centers, they exposed the use of "safehouses" — private houses outside of military camps — as torture sites. They also condemned the practice of indefinite detention without trial. They noted "several hundred detainees," some in prison since martial law was declared, in this condition.

The team investigated the death of 28-year-old Purificacion Pedro, who was found dead while in military custody last January. Ms. Pedro, wounded during her arrest, was found with her feet firmly planted on the floor of her hospital bathroom, a wire wrapped around her neck. The other end was clumsily attached to a towel rack.

Relatives found her in this condition only one hour after a lengthy interrogation session with Army Col. Miguel Aure. Although the military declared the death of Ms. Pedro a suicide, the ICH investigating team found "strong circumstantial evidence that she was killed by the use of excessive

force by overzealous security agents."

### RECOMMEND END TO MARTIAL LAW

The jurists' report recommended an end to martial law which, they said, is designed "to perpetuate the personal power of the President and his collaborators and to increase the power of the military to control Philippine society."

Coming just three weeks before the World Peace Through Law Conference, the findings cannot help but infuriate Marcos. The Philippine government has for the last two months been actively engaged in a human rights offensive to prove to the outside world that the regime in the Philippines is benevolent, that the face of martial law is a smiling one.

The government clearly regards the upcoming conference as the climax of this campaign. The International Commission of Jurists' report, however, like the recent arrest of three Filipino journalists and Marcos' continuing refusal to live up to his own "humanitarian" pronouncements, strips away the smiling mark of Marcos' "New Society" revealing beneath it the leering death's head which is the true face of martial law in the Philippines. □

## International Public Alerted to Continuing Violations Bicutan Detainees Debunk Human Rights Campaign

In two separate letters directed at the international public, political prisoners of the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center, refuted the Marcos regime's recent claims that it upheld human rights and corrected human rights violations where they existed. A letter from the prisoners made available to the United Press International said, that despite assurances made by Pres. Marcos on June 3 of this year, to charge or release all political prisoners, 30 or nearly half of the Bicutan detainees remain indefinitely detained with no charges brought against them.

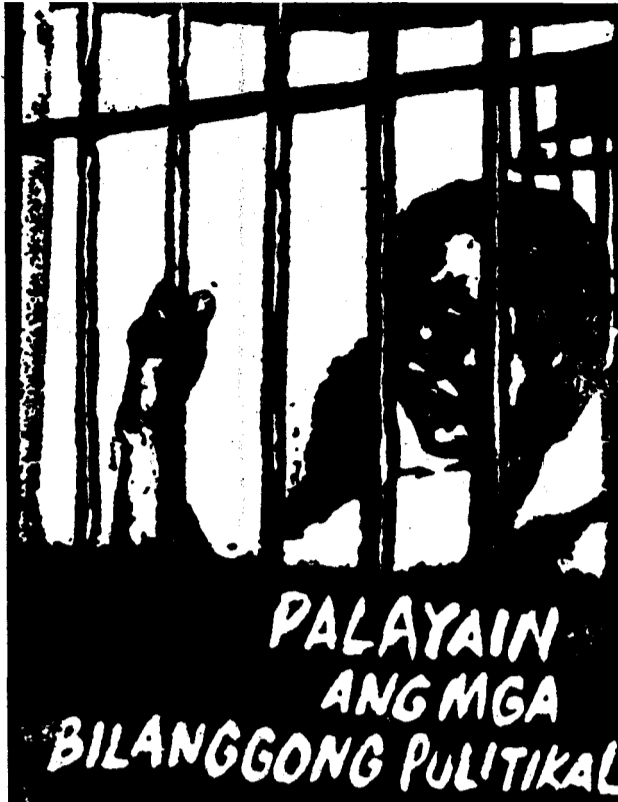
According to the prisoners, military authorities have failed to begin preliminary investigations of 24 prisoners and have yet to complete investigations against six others, some of whom were arrested more than three years ago. The detainees further added that the situation in detention centers outside the Greater Manila area, were even worse. "Practically all of the political prisoners in these detention centers are uncharged, yet are being detained indefinitely." UPI further reported that in his June 3 speech, Marcos announced plans to issue a presidential decree phasing out military tribunals in favor of civilian court jurisdiction. He also ordered the release of 1,000 prisoners, most of them held on minor criminal charges, pending civilian court review of their cases.

The Philippine chief executive said at the time there were 598 persons under detention "for various crimes of rebellion and subversion" but that none of the detainees "are under detention for their political beliefs."

The prisoners letter said "the military courts have been branded as kangaroo courts mainly because political prisoners are tried and judged by their own arrestors and prosecutors—the true military." The president has yet to issue a decree ending their jurisdiction over civilians.

Asking that the government begin a thorough investigation of all persons held by military authorities, the prisoners also presented four specific proposals:

- Investigate fully before open civil courts all cases of torture and maltreatment of political prisoners and punish all erring military personnel;
- Release immediately and unconditionally all uncharged political prisoners and facilitate the disposition of the cases of all those charged;



• Transfer all cases of political prisoners from the military commissions to the civil courts;

• Investigate fully the fate of missing political prisoners and publish in the daily newspapers the findings of such investigation.

According to the prisoners of the present 61 political prisoners at Camp Bicutan, 49 "underwent torture or maltreatment."

### NO LET UP IN ABUSES

In another letter addressed to the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP) last June, the Bicutan prisoners asserted that "there has been no let up in the violation of human rights in the Philippines, particularly in the case of political prisoners. In fact, recent developments show that violations of human rights have stepped up." The prisoners also noted a big change in the composition of political prisoners which points to the widespread occurrence of human rights abuses. "While before, political prisoners consisted mainly of students, some professionals and a sprinkling of worker,

## Samar-Leyte Area Targeted Regime Launches Counter-Insurgency Campaign

Reacting to the recent growth of the New People's Army (NPA) in Samar, President Ferdinand E. Marcos last month launched a counter-insurgency program under the guise of a "development plan" for the Samar-Leyte area. In his announcement, the President referred specifically to the "deteriorating peace and order in the provinces of Leyte and Samar" and called for the massive economic development of the area.

This move follows the spectacular success of the NPA last June in seizing and holding two Eastern Samar towns, Arteche and San Policarpio (A.K., July 27-Aug. 19). During the occupation, the NPA held mass political meetings denouncing the martial law regime. They departed unharmed, bearing with them all of the towns' radio communications equipment. Reference to this incident was conspicuously absent from Marcos' announcement.

In response, Marcos issued Letter of Instruction No. 576 dictating that roads, bridges, airports, ports, schoolhouses, and hydro-electric plants "intended to improve the lot of the inhabitants" be built immediately. The true counter-insurgency nature of the plan, however, is revealed by the participation of the armed forces in carrying out "civic action" projects.

An even more obvious indicator is the fact that Marcos named Under Secretary for Home Defense Jose Crisol overall coordinator of the project. Crisol, who began his career fighting Huks with the CIA's General Lansdale in the 1950's, is today one of the country's top experts on counter-insurgency.

peasant or community leaders, now the great majority of political prisoners come from the impoverished masses, mainly aggrieved workers, harassed urban slum dwellers, and beleaguered national minority tribesmen. The only 'crime' of most of them is that they tried to legally and peacefully express their just demands. A number were simply arrested as hostages to terrify the protesting masses."

Enumerating the various trends to support this observation, the letter cited: the arrest of 16 batilyos  
*(continued on page 8)*

## Student Protest ...

*(continued from front page)*



*Demands of the students have broadened beyond the immediate concerns of stopping the fee increase to universities. Shown above is student participation in a rally holding up a banner which addresses the dictator and his regime: "Down with American Imperialism." [AK file photo]*

(UST). According to New York Times correspondent Alice Villadolid: "The protesting youths started as a small cluster on the front campus . . . in downtown Manila. As they marched, shouting to other students to join in if they had the courage, the cluster swelled into a taunting, door-banging crowd. Alarmed officials of the University, summoned campus guards and Manila police who surrounded the medieval-style administration building and massed in phalanxes, holding their truncheons ready for use. The confrontation . . . between security forces and demonstrating students very nearly erupted into a bloody riot."

The next day, the Marcos press reported: "Marcos took cognizance of the campus situation . . . ordering Sec. of Education Juan Manuel to suspend all increases in tuition until the government has determined whether they are justified. He also ordered that students or parents should be

consulted on any projected increase."

### TEMPORARY CONCESSION

Pres. Marcos' concession to the students' demands, however, seems temporary. This is made clear by the Department of Education and Culture's (DEC) response to the students protests. While the DEC has promised to investigate whether the tuition hikes are justified, evidence that the outcome of the investigation will again favor school authorities has begun to mount. DEC Sec. Juan Manuel has refused to comply with the students demands that the school's accounting books be opened for student audits and that the utilization of last years 15 per cent increase be investigated. Instead, the DEC has called for more dialogue between school authorities and students, in a bid to extend the negotiations to dissipate student unrest.

While publicly posing as an impartial arbiter between a student vs. administration dispute, the DEC has made plain who it sides with in the tuition issue. Undersecretary Narcisco Albarracin asserted that Philippine Schools are only charging \$70 per semester or only about 1/10 of what most U.S. colleges charge. This faulty reasoning attempts to conjure the illusion that Philippine education is "much cheaper" than American education and can thus withstand more increases. But this excuse cannot cover up the fact that Filipino students pay for their schooling with currency that is one fourth the value of a U.S. dollar. Thus, in comparative terms and taking into account the cost of living index, Filipino students pay more for their education than their American counterparts. This comparison, according to the Student Alliance, is made even more stark by the fact that in the Philippines "tuition fees are excessive in relation to low family incomes."

### EDUCATION IS A RIGHT

The anti-student bias of the DEC was furthermore unmasked by its threat to expel students who boycott more than 20 per cent of the total semester days and its promise to support school authorities in enforcing standing regulations.

The DEC's present and historic support for school administrations is no surprise. Being a more adjunct of a bankrupt regime which budgets military and infrastructure spending over basic needs such as education and health, the DEC is naturally oblivious to such concerns as student welfare and academic freedom. To this the Alliance declares: "An intense economic crisis confronts the Filipino people today. For the government to allow public and private schools to raise tuition fees at such a time is unjust . . . private enterprise should not be allowed to run universities for profit."

### "DOWN WITH THE DICTATORSHIP"

Despite the government's action postponing the implementation of tuition fee increases, it is unlikely that student unrest would be stemmed. To the DEC's threat of expulsion, Alliance members have defiantly declared that they will continue to boycott their classes until their demands are squarely met by the DEC and school authorities. This counter-threat has led Manila papers to comment that the departments warning was "poorly timed." The Alliance's ability to mobilize student support in the hundreds of thousands is just a glimpse of what is in store for the regime should it push through with the tuition hikes.

The resurgence of militancy in Manila's campuses after a period of relative calm, has given cause for the regime to worry. Comparable to the pre-martial law days of campus turbulence, the bread-and-butter issue of tuition fee increases has not only touched the raw nerve of student survival, but has served to catalyze the anti-dictatorship sentiments of the studentry. Linking the tuition issue with the broader demand to end martial law, the recent student protests will be particularly remembered for the resonance of the slogan "Down with the Dictatorship." Determined to implement this call in the campus front, the Alliance vowed to fight martial law repression by demanding student representation in decision making bodies of the university; an end to the militarization of the campuses; and the elimination of tight controls over student organizations. □



# FILIPINO Community

To Upgrade Training and End Abuses

## 4-H TRAINEES DEMAND REFORMS



Greg Tordesillas [left], Trinity Ordon [center] and Sr. Rena Paz [right] at recent community meeting in Oakland, Calif. [AK photo]

By FRANCISCO OCAMPO

OAKLAND—“The need to refrom the American 4-H's ineffective management of the Philippine Agricultural Training Program (PATP) cannot be carried on by the trainees alone,” declared 4-H trainee Greg Tordesillas in a Filipino community meeting here last August 3.

Tordesillas, president of PATP Group C trainees, explained the plight of the 180 Filipino trainees still here in the program and appealed for the “awareness, presence and participation of the community in this issue,” to insure that the necessary reforms are made. Tordesillas himself was terminated from the program last month, but is staying here to protest the mistreatment of trainees by the National 4-H Council.

News about the exploitation going on in the 4-H training program first reached the Filipino community in a frontpage expose in the Oakland Tribune, June 2, 1977.

### Pressure Hits American 4-H

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mounting public concern from various quarters—Filipino community, congresspeople and the press—succeeded in pressuring the National 4-H Council to meet with a Filipino community delegation about the Philippine Agricultural Training Program [PATP] here last Thursday, Aug. 11.

The delegation came to inquire directly into this American 4-H administered program in which the Filipino trainees involved charge that they were abused, exploited and not provided the quality training promised in the program. The delegation consisted of Sr. Reina Paz and Trinity Ordon from the ad hoc Filipino-American Community Support Group and Angel Redoble, a Filipino trainee in the controversial program and Vice-President of Group C [those trainees who came here in 1976 and will complete their two-year stay in June 1978].

Upon the delegation's arrival, on Monday, Aug. 8, the assistance Rep. John McFall's office was immediately extended to arrange a meeting between the National 4-H, the community delegation and other interested parties. Phone contact was made the next day to Francis Pressly, director of 4-H international programs by Dave Edlund, an aide from McFall's office. Surprisingly, Pressly was in Modesto, Calif. with the evaluation team for the Philippine Agricultural Training Program!

Though he was due back Wednesday evening, Pressley “declined to meet” with the delegation, saying that “he did not have anything to say” since “we see things differently.” He also said that the coverage of the 4-H controversy by the Oakland Tribune was “unfair.”

Despite Pressly's negative response, the delegation continued its efforts to take the issue to other interested organizations. In those short three days, meetings were held with the Philippine Embassy, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, the Extension Services, different newspapers and the office of Rep. Berkeley Bedell [Iowa]. The Filipino community also voiced its concern directly to the National 4-H and supporters remained “on alert” and regular communications were sent to California, New York and N. Carolina.

Finally, Wednesday afternoon, Pressly agreed to meet with the delegation the next morning, Thursday. A full report about that meeting has not yet been released by the delegation, but initial reports indicate that the 4-H did not accept full responsibility for the problems due to their administration of the program. They did say that the present evaluation and its findings would determine the changes to be made or whether the program will be continued at all. □

An angry group of 72 departing Group B trainees detailed their experiences of the low-quality training, abusive living and working conditions and financial irregularities and demanded at least an accounting of the more than one half million dollars in wages they earned during their two-year stay. They complained that \$480,000 of their earnings went to cover program expenses, leaving them with as little as \$127 per person to take home after two years.

### QUALITY TRAINING?

During the community meeting, Tordesillas was most critical of the poor training they are receiving under the 4-H program. “The aims and goals of the program are highly commendable,” he said, “but the problem is the implementation by the American 4-H.”

A 26-year old senior student in agricultural engineering, Tordesillas explained that the most promising agricultural students are selected for the PATP in the Philippines. Out of approximately 3,000 applicants yearly, only two to three percent are chosen. They must be Philippine 4-H members in good standing, and pass a battery of intelligence tests and interviews on provincial, regional and national levels.

The two-year program involves 18 months of on-the-job training at various American farms selected by the National 4-H Council. The trainees still here are: 1976-78—Group C, 80 trainees; 1977-79—Group D, just arrived in June with 115 trainees. The program was initiated in 1974 by the Philippine Agricultural Training Council and the National 4-H Council was brought in to implement in the U.S.

“If we Filipinos send our best students, then we deserve the best training available from the American farms here. We came here for quality training and they told us we would come home experts!”

Tordesillas then cited a National 4-H Council brochure on the Agricultural Training Program which claimed that the trainees are “thoroughly exposed to both the theoretical and practical aspects of American food production technology” and “acquire the specialized knowledge and skills they will use in agriculture in their native lands.”

Despite the 4-H's glowing pronouncements, Tordesillas said that most of the trainees do not receive the relevant, quality training they expected and are abused and exploited on top of it. Most commonly, trainees are sent to farms where the only “training” they receive is in the rudimentary mechanics of farm operations—baling hay, gathering eggs, cleaning barns and animals. Others are placed at farms with training, but it is not in their specialization or the training is irrelevant to the agricultural needs of the Philippines (i.e. flower nurseries, landscaping).

### OTHER ABUSES

In addition, many trainees regularly work very long hours—60-70 hours a week—and are given inadequate and unsanitary living conditions. The most shocking example was the experience of Hermie Cabezon, a Group B trainee who lived in a converted chicken coop without sanitary facilities; he was given a bucket and bowl for his toilet and bath. When Cabezon complained about this, he was told that a 4-H official simply told his host farmer: “They live in worse conditions than that in the Philippines.”

When originally contacted by the Oakland Tribune about this complaint, Francis Pressly, National 4-H programs coordinator, said he “absolutely did not believe” Cabezon's account. Later, however, Pressly said a 4-H investigation confirmed Cabezon's story and the host farmer has been told to upgrade the facilities.

Tordesillas then cited financial accounting irregularities and raised question about the program's expenditures. In Group B, one trainee received only \$35 for two years of work, while the largest amount, \$800, went to another trainee whose overtime pay alone was \$1,000. Tordesillas also drew attention to the largest single program

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Hawaii AMLA Demonstration

## Protest Mars Visit of Marcos Prosecutor

By DEAN ALEGADO  
AK Correspondent

HONOLULU—Over 40 placard-carrying members of three local anti-martial law groups, this city, staged a militant and lively demonstration Aug. 2 to protest the presence of a high-ranking military officer of the Philippine government at the University of Hawaii's internationally known East-West Center. Carrying picket signs and banners reading “Free All Philippine Political Prisoners,” “Stop U.S. Aid to the Marcos Regime,” and “Juan Sison: Guilty of Torture,” the protesters targeted Lt. Col. Juan Sison, one of Marcos' chief prosecutors in the military tribunals.

### WHO IS JUAN SISON?

Invited by the East Center to speak at a conference on “Problems of Law and Society in Asia. Pacific and the U.S.,” Sison's personal background is described by the conference program as: “Chief of the Security Branch, Prosecution Staff of the Military Tribunals in the Philippines, Assistant Chief of State Prosecutor of the Department of Justice.” He is also mentioned as a high-ranking officer in the “Intelligence Service, AFP, at Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City.”

Currently, Sison was hand-picked by Pres. Marcos to prosecute ex-senator Benigno Aquino,



Part of the militant picket that greeted Marcos henchman, Lt. Col. Juan Sison, in Honolulu. Ludicrously, Sison, head of the military tribunal, was there to speak on “Human Rights Under Martial Law.”

the former head of the Liberal Party and Marcos' main political rival before martial law was declared in 1972. Others being tried by Sison in the mass trials are Bernabe Buscayno (also known as Commander Dante), the captured head of the New People's Army (NPA), Lt. Victor Corpuz and other political prisoners accused of membership in the NPA and the Communist Party of the Philippines.

According to the press statement of the Anti-Martial Law Alliance (Honolulu), Sison is “notoriously known in the Philippines for sending hundreds of Filipinos to Marcos' jails. He has prosecuted many workers, peasants, clergy and students for expressing political views that are not tolerated by the martial law government. They are jailed for acting according to these views. Many of these political prisoners have been tortured, abused and deprived of their basic human rights. Lt. Col. Juan Sison plays a major role in the violation of human rights in the Philippines.”

The anti-martial law groups severely criticized the East-West Center for inviting a Marcos mouthpiece to hypocritically speak on “Human Rights Under Martial Law.” In the press statement, the Anti-Martial Law Alliance stated that “in effect, the East-West Center is giving approval and recognition for the criminal part that Juan Sison has played for the repressive government of Pres. Marcos. Such acts by the East-West Center only serve to legitimize and give approval to repressive and illegal governments such as the Marcos government and others throughout the world.” The East-West Center is run by the U.S. Government under the supervision of the State Department.

(continued on page 8)

# TENANTS AND SUPPO

## Eyewitness Report of Eviction...

(continued from page 2)

windows as 250 police in full riot gear, and 60 sheriff's deputies line up outside, posed to launch their massive offensive against the Hotel. Along with them came the motorcycled police and those on horseback that would eventually lead the charge into the human barricade. Ambulances, paddy-wagons and an assorted array of law enforcement vehicles blocked both ends of Kearny Street. The tactic was to create a wedge in the center of the barricade to gain access to the front door. In the meantime, the hook and ladder team of the S.F. Fire Department propelled their motorized ladder to the roof where a flood of blue-uniformed policemen swept across the top and arrested 17 supporters.

Once on the roof, they came barreling down the stairs and took their positions on the third floor. Hearing the police were on the roof, security teams of supporters immediately rounded up all the

now stood as a monument of struggle for those who fought and continue to fight for justice in this system.

And what of the tenants? Where do they go from here? The City had promised them alternative housing — "plush housing" in the words of Mayor Moscone. From the time they left the Hotel to this present date, the City, nor any part of the City bureaucracy, has lived up to its promise.

The City has produced a list of housing, but every suggested place was unacceptable because the rent was too high for the tenants to afford.

There are 5,550 people on the waiting list for public housing and now, with the eviction of the tenants, that number has increased, and it will continue to increase so long as the city government refuses to meet the need of low-income housing felt by every minority and low-income person.

The City spent close to a quarter of a million dollars to evict the tenants, just to satisfy the Hotel



Three scenes of the tenants being led from the International Hotel. On right is Mr. Yip, center is Felix Ayson and on right is unidentified tenant on crutches.

tenants on the third floor and sent them to the second floor to be with other tenants. From that point on, the Hotel lay in seige, and the tenants and their supporters could do nothing but wait.

By the third attempt to break through the human barricade outside the hotel, the police had become more agitated. This last try was to produce the wedge they needed, and this time they were successful. The might and power of the police plunged directly into the crowd. Nightsticks were used mercilessly as the police shoved their way through the crowd.

Inside the building the tension rose. The supporters knew it was just a matter of minutes until the sheriff and police would enter the door. When they finally did, they were again met with another sea of supporters who had stationed themselves on the stairway between the main floor lobby and the second floor.

Finally, all that was left inside were the tenants and a few supporters and medical teams that were to escort the tenants out. A few seconds later, the explosive sound of the sledge hammer echoed the empty hall; led by Sheriff Hongisto himself, they were breaking down the doors; they were now entering the rooms.

As the tenants left the building, the supporters met each one with a thunderous applause. For nine years the tenants had struggled hard to save their home and in the early grey of the morning, they walked out of the hotel with their heads up even though they had just been evicted. The eviction took close to four hours and by 7:24 a.m., the last of the tenants was removed from the building.

It was done. The Law of the Land, protecting the rights of private property over the right of the people for housing had prevailed. Now the corridors and rooms of the Hotel lay wasted beyond belief. Doors and windows were smashed, toilets and other bathroom facilities were sledge-hammered into tiny procelain pieces making sure that no one would be able to use it again. The whole Hotel gave the appearance that a tornado had just ripped through it. The International Hotel, the building that once housed 65 elderly people of low-income

owners, the Four Seas, and other business interests that have much greater and larger plans for San Francisco. One quarter of a million is a sizeable amount of money that could have been used towards the purchase and/or rehabilitation of the Hotel. Instead, it was used for the opposite. What does this mean in terms of a larger question? One can only speculate that the City budget and spending does not match the concrete needs of its people. One by one, structures such as the I-Hotel have been ripped down to make way for structures that represent and bring in more money for big business.

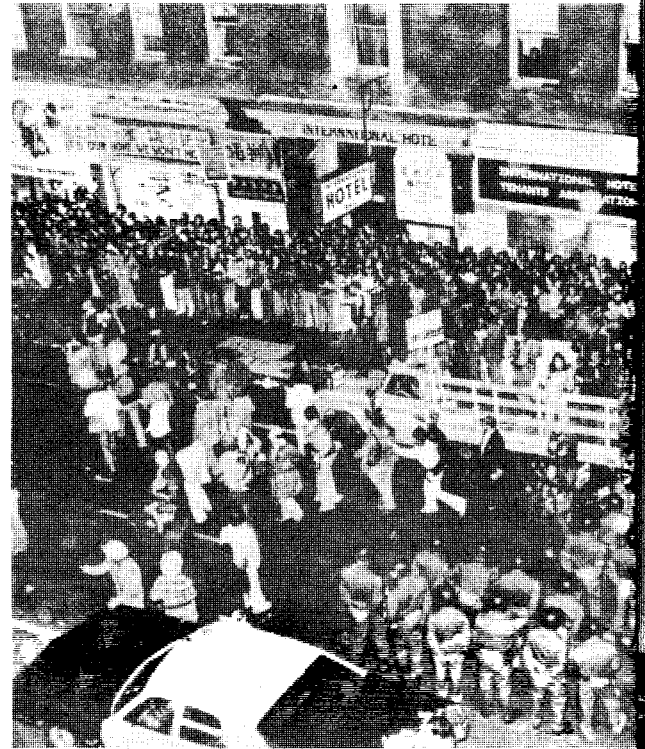
Since the time of the eviction, the tenants have been victims of more injustices. A number of the tenants had either lost many of their personal belongings in the eviction or they were stolen that morning by the hired crew of Four Seas supposedly there to help move tenants' belongings. One tenant had his lifetime savings of 6,000 dollars stolen; others lost watches, clothing and other personal items.

The emotional stress created by the eviction has also taken its toll on a good many of the tenants. Already, one tenant has had to be hospitalized, and many more are physically sick from lack of sleep and food, and hypertension.

The tenants, however, have not been defeated. Together with their supporters, they have re-organized. They are now in the process of filing criminal charges against the Four Seas, Mayor Moscone and Sheriff Hongisto in protest of the looting and vandalism of their personal belongings. Criminal charges will also be filed against the S.F. Police Dept. for their brutality during the eviction. Contrary to media and police reports, many people were injured during the police attack on the human barricades. They are also demanding that the City pay for their rent until a substantial amount of monetary reparation is made for their losses.

As one tenant said: "By the City's own choice they have made us 'wards of the state' and now they must take full responsibility for their actions. Our demands are not unreasonable. These are demands that the City has placed on themselves by carrying out the eviction." □

We A  
International Hotel  
We Are Still Together;  
We Are Still Fightin



Police posed to launch attack against

EDITOR'S NOTE: Three days after the eviction of the International Hotel, the International Hotel Tenants Association held a community meeting at Glide Memorial Church expressing an even greater determination to continue the fight for decent low cost housing. The following is their statement and demands which received overwhelming support from the standing room only crowd.

The eviction of the International Hotel was carried out by lying politicians of the City government doing the bidding of the Four Seas and the downtown Big Business interests. Moscone, Hongisto, Judge Brown, the publishers of the Chronicle — all worked at the beck and call of these profit-hungry corporations.

Early Thursday morning, August 4, the Police and Sheriff's Department carried out the eviction, spending one-quarter million dollars while the City says it can't afford low-income housing. Many tenants and supporters were hurt and brutalized by the action.

Despite the allegations of Moscone and Hongisto and the Housing Authority, we mostly elderly tenants were taken out of our home and left on the streets to fend for ourselves. No shelter or emergency relief was immediately available. Only the efforts of the IHTA, supporters and other minority and low-income communities provided shelter, food, clothing, and medical care. If it weren't for the efforts of these people, the situation would have been far worse. We do not have the City government to thank.

Twelve hours after the tenants were thrown out into the streets with no relief, the Central Relocation Office, under the direction of Mayor Moscone, made its offer of temporary housing. This offer was for housing costing between \$85 and \$135 per month for a one-room substandard apartment. The apartments offered were scattered all over the City. This is the housing Moscone has available! What are we fighting for? We were — and still are — fighting for decent housing we can afford; and in an area that we have been long familiar with . . . the Chinatown/Manilatown community.

Where was the City when the tenants needed to retrieve our belongings from the Hotel the next day? We had to negotiate with hired Four Seas thugs who treated tenants in a demeaning way and looted many of our belongings. Why didn't Moscone — with all his so-called compassion — have City agencies do his dirty work? At the time of eviction, the tenants were not allowed any time to take any belongings. When we returned, some of our belongings were vandalized or stolen. We were not allowed assistance to retrieve our belongings when



# RTERS FIGHT EVICTION

re The  
Tenants Association  
We Are Still The IHTA!  
g and We Won't Stop!



the "human barricade." [SF Journal photo]

we did return, and the task became long and very hard, especially for the elderly. At the sight of his former home, one elderly tenant collapsed and had to be hospitalized. Moscone has allowed Big Business to steal our home — must he also allow Big Business to try to crush our dignity? We will not be crushed!

We demand that the City meet its obligations to the people. We demand that:

1] The City must pay for temporary shelter. The tenants have the right to look at the place in advance. We demand that this temporary shelter be for ALL tenants TOGETHER and that it be situated in the Chinatown/Manilatown area.

2] The City must pay reparations for loss of valuables and other belongings; for the undue tension and police brutality; the City must pay for storage, transportation and all expenses due to eviction.

3] The City must pay for all medical expenses due to the eviction — for medication, doctor visits and hospitalization.

4] The City must account for all police brutality and mis-conduct.

5] The City must stop Four Sea's demolition of the building and rehabilitate or rebuild the International Hotel for low-income housing.

To the people of San Francisco and around the country who support us, we thank you deeply. To all the supporters of the hotel who non-violently defended our right to low-income housing, we thank you. We are especially concerned for those supporters who were hurt by the brutal actions of the police.

We say: NO MORE EVICTIONS!!! There must be an end to the day-to-day evictions in San Francisco. We don't want any more people thrown out on the streets. We, the International Hotel Tenants Association, vow to join with all those who are fighting to stop evictions. We vow to join all housing groups in the City, Bay Area, and the country who are fighting for the right to low-income housing. We vow to join with all working people, minority people, elderly people — everyone who is — fighting for their rights and justice. The International Hotel is just one of many battles of the rich against the poor. It is not over, our struggle continues. Let us come together to continue the fight for decent low-income housing.

Phone calls, letters and mailgrams supporting the five demands should be directed immediately to Mayor George Moscone (City Hall, San Francisco, CA. 94102; 558-3456) or Sheriff Richard Hongisto (Rm 333, City Hall, San Francisco, CA. 94102; 558-2411).

Bleak Situation Facing Tenants

## SAN FRANCISCO HOUSING CRISIS EXPOSED

By CHESTER Hartman  
IHTA Housing Consultant

At 3 pm yesterday, three deputy sheriffs arrived at the San Francisco Liberation School, where the evicted International Hotel residents had assembled, to offer them rides to relocation housing. That the offer was not made until the afternoon after the eviction is in itself disgraceful. City relocation officials were derelict in not being there to assist as tenants were escorted out.

But even more disgraceful is the kind of relocation housing these people have been offered. The sheriff's deputies brought with them copies of a list of housing relocation resources, which they distributed to the tenants. On it were nine hotels. We have phoned, visited and done research in city records on these hotels. We are distributing copies of the city's list, plus the information we have found on these hotels, but let me summarize what we found:

1. Rents for the hotels the city referred evictees to average \$137 a month (the lowest is \$81 a month, the highest \$292). By comparison, I-Hotel rents averaged \$50 a month, and few tenants could afford more than that on low, fixed Supplementary Security Income (SSI) or pension income.

2. The physical and social conditions in some of these hotels is awful. One — the Golden Eagle — is listed on a recent (June 14, 1977) Dept. of Social Services report as "substandard." An official of that office told me today, "I wouldn't refer anyone there." Two of the hotels on the list — the Swiss America (four doors down from the Condor) and Golden Eagle aren't even listed on the city's own Master List of 140 Standard Hotels. Another of these hotels, the Chronicle, was described just this morning as "a ripoff" by David Cincotta of Mayor Moscone's own staff. An Examiner reporter said of this same hotel, "Anyone who stays at the Chronicle is fair game."

3. Lots of the hotels the city wants to send the I-Hotel tenants to are superdangerous. A staff member of the Human Rights Commission talked to spokespersons from the Central and Southern police stations about this list. Here are some sample quotes. From Patrolman Gerald Golz (Central): "The Swiss-America is one of our regular places." He says there are homicides, assaults and narcotics there. And about the Golden Eagle: "The police are there all the time." From Patrolman

Creedon (Southern): "If you want to go look at any of those places [the Embarcadero Y, the Park, the Chronicle] at night, call and we'll get an officer to accompany you." Other Police Dept. sources said, "The two worst hotels on Broadway are the Golden Eagle and Swiss America. They're like the Padre and Taj."

4. The city's listing of how many rooms are vacant in each hotel is a sham. We phoned each of the nine hotels right after receiving the list. The Chronicle manager said they had two to three rooms vacant, not ten as the city's list says. The city's list said the Mayflower has six vacancies. The manager of the Mayflower says he has zero vacancies. The Park doesn't have a single vacancy.

What is to be concluded from this disgraceful showing? What we've been saying all along: there is no decent, vacant, low-rent housing in this city. That's what the I-Hotel was and is all about. The City allowed the eviction of 55 tenants. Despite Mayor Moscone's claims about how much the city is doing for these people, the facts speak for themselves. The only places they can relocate to are expensive, dangerous or slumlike.

The important thing now is that even though the tenants have been evicted, the Hotel's 155 rooms are still standing. They can be saved, and they must be saved. Mayor Moscone, the Housing Authority and Supervisors must take immediate steps to: 1) Halt any demolition or further damage to the Hotel; 2) Sit down with the IHTA to work out immediate implementation of a plan to save the Hotel. The tenants have submitted such a plan, which is workable and financially feasible. The Mayor rejected it, without any sound reason for doing so, and then refused to meet with the IHTA to discuss his objections. Given the shameful eviction that took place Thursday morning, and the disgraceful attempts to find relocation housing, the City must take responsibility for providing decent, low-rent housing for its citizens.

At his press conference yesterday, Mayor Moscone made all kinds of silly statements that he would put people up at the Fairmont or Holiday Inn if necessary, and that any tenants can call him personally and he will make sure they get housing as long as they need it. The reality is that there is no housing, and the Mayor knows this. If he sincerely wants to help, rather than just making public relations statements, he can still save the Hotel. □



These two women tenants sadly leave their home. Now they are faced with finding a new home in a city where there are 5,500 people on the waiting list for low-income housing. The city's callousness towards their situation leaves their future in doubt. The eviction of the tenants of the International Hotel spelled the end to what was left to "Manilatown" in San Francisco, so the women will be hard put to find a similar situation where they are able to live with the type of community spirit that characterized the International Hotel. [Common Sense photo]

## Narciso-Perez Defense Comm. Mobilizing for Day of Protest



Demonstration of over 500 community people in support of Narciso and Perez in Detroit at the end of July. Nationwide, the Narciso and Perez Defense Committee is mobilizing for a nation-wide "Day of Protest" to take place on the day of sentencing, which is still to be set. In the meantime, a nationwide petition campaign has been launched to ask that a new fair trial be held. [AK photo]

### 'Pagunlad sa Pagkakaisa' — Progress Through Unity

## 1977 FWC Takes Up Community Issues



Scenes from the preparation of the 1977 Pilipino Peoples Far West Convention [PP-FWC] to be held this year in San Diego on the weekend of September 2-4. [Labor Day Weekend.] [Photos: PP-FWC registration brochure]



By AYDA LUCERO  
AK Correspondent

SAN DIEGO — "We realize that there are differences among us; however, there is certainly more that unites us than divides us." This was the call issued by this year's Pilipino People's Far West Convention Coordinating Committee (PPFWC) in inviting Filipinos throughout the West Coast to actively participate in the upcoming FWC. To be held at the UC-San Diego campus, September 2-4, the 1977 FWC has appropriately adopted the theme "Pagunlad sa Pagkakaisa" (Progress Through Unity).

The first PPFWC was held in 1971 in Seattle with the objective of rallying Filipinos in the U.S. around issues and problems daily confronting Filipino communities. Through the six years of its existence, PPFWC has transformed into a major annual event for West Coast Filipinos in sharing valuable ideas and experiences.

The convention has become an arena for discussing ways of eliminating national and racial discrimination Filipinos encounter in employment, education and other areas. Furthermore, FWC has turned into a forum for raising concerns about the situation in the homeland. In the words of a keynote speaker in the 1975 FWC, "FWC is a collective response, which strengthens our capacity to fight, and is a vital weapon in serving the needs of our people."

### WORKSHOPS

Among the issues to be taken up in this year's FWC is the Bakke case which has implications for minority affirmative action programs. Events of special interest to the convention delegates will also be discussed. These are the Narciso-Perez case, the case of the unjust conviction of the two Filipino nurses; the International Hotel and the eviction of low-income elderly Filipinos.

Other workshops include: Labor Organizing; Problems of Filipino Medical Workers; the Philip-

pine Situation; Education; and Employment. For registration information, call John Foz (714) 479-9891; Barbara Monzon 423-7876; or write 1977 PPFWC, P.O. Box 654, National City, CA. 92050. □

### Sison Confronted...

(continued from page 5)

U.S. Agency for International Development, an agency known internationally as an appendage of U.S. foreign policy, contributes heavily to the maintenance of the East-West Center.

After a 30-minute demonstration in front of the East-West Center, the protestors entered the conference room where Sison was scheduled to speak

Even prior to the conference day itself, members of the anti-martial law coalition, principally from the FFP, caucused with conference participants about the role that Sison plays in the martial law administration of Pres. Marcos. Two members of the Amnesty International were participants in the conference and had distributed copies of the Amnesty International report on Philippine political prisoners to the rest of the participants.

During his speech, Sison apologized for having generated so much "excitement" and "controversy" and for not having had the time to prepare a more "well-balanced paper" to present to the seminar that would not sound like a "government paper."

Sison vehemently told the seminar participants and the packed crowd of about 75 people: "I am not a mouthpiece for President Marcos; I am not a propagandist."

However, his statements that "there are no political prisoners in the Philippines" and that "the Philippine martial law accords full respect for human rights" echoed the regime's official propaganda. Despite well-documented reports belying these claims, Sison dismissed one such report, the Amnesty International Report, as "barefaced communist propaganda." □

## 4-H TRAINEES...

(continued from page 5)

expenditure of Group B — \$80,000 for 4-H staff salaries — and asked if Group C was paying the same amount for the same staff since their programs overlap!

With all these valid grievances and problems, there is lastly no adequate grievance procedure for trainees. Instead of correcting the poor training and working and living conditions, the National 4-H has been insensitive and one-sided in their "resolution" of the problems. Cabezon's experience stand as one unquestionable example of this attitude. In addition, trainees have been harrassed and terminated if they "complain too much" and speak out against the program. Once terminated, they are sent home immediately in disgrace for "misbehavior."

Then addressing the community group on behalf of his co-trainees, Tordesillas appealed: "This is not the first time we Filipinos have been exploited and discriminated against here in the U.S. We must stand together to put an end to this injustice."

### COMMUNITY CONCERN GROWS NATIONWIDE

Afterwards, the community gathering formed a support committee that sent a delegation to Washington D.C. to directly investigate into the problem with the proper authorities. (See related story, this page). Tordesillas also announced his plans to go to the nation's capital, as he knew that the National 4-H Council and Philippine Agricultural Training Council would be meeting there soon to evaluate and renegotiate the training agreement. He and the other leaders among them had already been gathering trainee's signatures on a petition to the National 4-H. The petition, which authorized three of their leaders to represent them, requested that trainees be directly represented at the upcoming negotiations. Angel Redoble, Vice-President of Group C, accompanied the community delegation in Washington, D.C. and presented this petition to Mr. Pressly and gave a copy to Minister Mario Belisario at the Philippine Embassy. The National 4-H, however, has not yet responded to the trainees petition.

Greg Tordesillas, President of Group C and a controversial figure in this issue, was also in the area but was unable to arrange a meeting with the Philippine Agricultural Training Council, as he had wanted. Tordesillas had been advised from the Philippines to discuss his problem and other criticisms of the program with the PATC, but they illusively turned up in Modesto, Calif.

Before he came, Tordesillas said he repeatedly called the National 4-H Council in Washington, D.C. inquiring about the PATC's anticipated arrival. He also asked to speak to Francis Pressly, director of the 4-H international programs. To both requests, he received vague, inconclusive answers.

"They [National 4-H] knew I was coming. They could have told me to wait in California, but I think they wanted me to miss them," Tordesillas said afterwards.

Since the formation of the committee, information about the abuses of the PATP have been sent to other concerned Filipino community and American groups to alert them to this issue. A positive and growing interest has been the response in just the past two weeks time.

A summation of the community delegation's trip will take place sometime this week and plans for the next period will be mapped out. Already on top of the agenda will be further nationwide outreach and coordination as well as a special effort to stop the deportation of Greg Tordesillas, since his termination from the program simultaneously negated his legal status. □

## BICUTAN DETAINEES...

(continued from page 4)

(fish haulers) of Navotas, Rizal, for protesting the takeover of Japanese interests of the fishing industry; the temporary detention of community leaders of Bo. Talalon, Quezon City, for resisting the eviction efforts of the government; the arrest of some 600 workers of Engineering Equipment Inc., for striking for higher wages; the arrest of about 100 Kalinga tribal leaders, for opposing the construction of the Chico River Dam on their ancestral lands; and the arrest of 1,000 demonstrators, for celebrating May Day.

As to Marcos' claims of punishing military men found guilty of inflicting torture, the prisoners assert, that when token prosecutions do take place, it is the lowly enlisted officer who takes the rap for their senior officers — the main perpetrators of torture. □



# Bakke Issue - A Fight to Uphold Civil Rights Gains



San Francisco representatives of the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision targeted the negative implications to affirmative action that would result if the case is upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. [Sun Reporter photo]

## Excerpted from a brochure by the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision

Minority people's struggle for equality over the years have produced many important victories. "Whites Only" signs no longer appear in restaurants or on the front of a city bus. Blatantly racist voter registration laws and many other legal barriers to equality have been eliminated. Among the most important gains won by the Civil Rights movement of the 1950's and 60's were affirmative action programs in hiring and admissions.

Victories against overt segregation were important, but they meant little to minority high school graduates who could not get a job or college education because of discriminatory hiring practices or biased tests. People demanded that these barriers be broken and that special efforts be made to overcome the effects of generations of discrimination. With the urban rebellions in the late 1960's and the growth of a militant minority student movement, a new push was given to the need for affirmative action. Students, workers and community groups fought for and won affirmative action programs which opened up some jobs, especially in state and local governments, and which increased minority enrollment in colleges and professional schools.

Affirmative action, simply put, means no longer relying on the promises of companies and other institutions not to discriminate. It means requiring companies and universities to recruit, hire or admit, promote, and pay equal wages to qualified minority and women applicants. The purpose of affirmative action is to ensure real equality of opportunity to victims of past and present discrimination.

### "REVERSE DISCRIMINATION"

Have affirmative action programs succeeded in correcting several hundred years of racial discrimination in this country? Have affirmative action programs now gone too far and resulted in "reverse discrimination?"

The facts shed much light on these questions. The ratio of white doctors to the white population in the U.S. is about 1/700. But the ratios of minority doctors to minority populations are roughly as follows: Black 1/3,800; Native American 1/20,000 and Latino 1/30,000. In California where the minority population is over 25 per cent, only 1 per cent of the state's lawyers are minorities.

In many cities today the unemployment rate for Black youths is over 50 per cent. For adults it is about twice as high for minorities as it is for whites. Minorities remain stuck in the low-paying, low-status jobs in many industries. The median income for minorities is about 60 per cent of white income — the same as 20 years ago. And having been long excluded from educational and job opportunities, most minorities are forced to live in ghettos where poverty, unemployment, poor housing and health care are stark realities. Infant mortality rates are about twice as high for minorities, and life expectancy is much shorter.

Those who now talk about "reverse discrimination" and affirmative action "going too far" have chosen to ignore these realities. We have a long

way to go in the fight against racial inequality in this country. Programs which seek to end these inequalities need to be strengthened, not eliminated!

### WHY ARE THESE GAINS UNDER ATTACK NOW?

Why has the California Supreme Court and other courts suddenly decided that "affirmative action has gone too far"?

Despite its claim of objective legal reasoning, the Bakke decision reflects broad political and economic changes. The 1970's have been a period of relative inactivity for movements against racial discrimination. There has been less pressure on employers to hire and promote minority workers and less pressure on the government to enforce or expand affirmative action programs.

The 1970's have also been a time of economic recession. All poor and working people face severe competition for jobs and educational opportunities. Workers' real wages have declined. Social services of all kinds have been cut back. And historically, in times like these minorities have been blamed for society's problems.

Many of the hard-won gains of the 1950's and 60's are now being reversed. Minority admissions to colleges and professional schools have decreased. Minorities have been hurt most by rising unemployment and social service cuts. In financially-troubled cities like New York and Newark, services to minority communities have been slashed and the communities allowed to deteriorate.

The increased visibility of racist groups like the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party is another sign of minorities under attack. Racist violence has erupted in Boston, Chicago, Louisville and other communities.

### OPPOSE THE BAKKE DECISION

Legal rulings like the Bakke decision hide the fact that the Civil Rights movement of the 1960's produced gains for all poor and working people, and the current setbacks are setbacks for all. The struggles that minorities led for racial equality and decent living conditions meant that the employment of people of all colors was boosted by the expansion of social service jobs and vocational training programs. Working class children of all races who were unable to attend college in the past received work-study jobs and other types of financial aid which made higher education a possibility. Improvements in services such as low-cost housing, community medical clinics and new schools were gains for both whites and minorities. And the militance and pride that was developed by minorities during the struggles for racial equality carried over into union organizing drives for hospital workers, clerks and other workers in the late 1960's. Minority people often led those battles. The Civil Rights movement also gave women of all races inspiration and legal and political precedents to demand equal rights in this society.

But in the 1970's needed social programs like financial aid or affirmative action have suddenly become "too expansive." Wages have become

## AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRESS THREATENED

In one of the most controversial cases on the question of racial equality, attorneys for Allan Bakke have asked the U.S. Supreme Court Aug. 4 to order the University of California to admit their client to its Davis Medical School and declare its special minority admissions program unconstitutional.

In a 64-page formal brief, Attorneys Reynold H. Colvin and Robert D. Links of San Francisco asked that the October 1976 ruling of the California Supreme Court be upheld.

That court ruled that it was unconstitutional to favor minority applicants unless the University had intentionally discriminated against minorities in the past and that special admissions programs which consider race represent "reverse discrimination" against whites.

In response to the ruling, opponents of the Bakke decision have organized a nationwide movement to overturn the ruling which is expected to have devastating implications in the struggle for racial equality not only in education but also in employment and social services.

"The very fact that the Bakke decision is based on the idea of 'reverse discrimination' is a serious attack on the rights of minorities to jobs and education. If the Bakke decision is not overturned the concept of 'reverse discrimination will become law and affirmative action programs for minorities and women will be threatened with elimination," charged the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision (NCOBD).

Already there have been several cases in the courts which have utilized this concept to put a stop to the affirmative action process in both public and private industries.

In one such case, the California Dept. of Corrections was found guilty of discriminating against white corrections staff and job applicants after the California Correctional Officers Association filed a suit to stop affirmative action in the prisons.

Responding to the suit, the Dept.'s Director, Jerry Enomoto defended his minority-hiring practice: "When you try to go through a process of equalization that very process will require that for a period of time, certain people will wait. The competitive pool will get large with the addition of minorities and women. That is not something I created . . . There can't be 'reverse discrimination' unless there is discrimination in the first place."

Opponents of the Bakke case have also protested the use of "Bakke" as a test case for the Supreme Court because they fear the University of California can not be relied upon to present a strong defense for its special admissions program. Many legal and minority groups charged that U.C. never attempted to give evidence of its own past discrimination against minorities in its presentation to the California Supreme Court. In fact, they claim, Allan Bakke was given encouragement from a U.C. Davis admissions officer in filing his suit against the University in 1974.

"Mass pressure is the only way to effectively overturn the Bakke decision and prevent a reversal of the important gains made by the Civil Rights movement of the sixties," said a spokesperson for the NCOBD. Organizing is currently being conducted in the form of educational forums, petition drives. Plans are also underway for a "National Day of Protest" to coincide with the hearing of the case in the U.S. Supreme Court which is expected in October of this year. □

"too costly" and jobs are eliminated. The gains of the 1960's are being reversed, and the effect is to set whites fighting minorities for a limited number of medical school seats and jobs.

It's going to take the united efforts of people of all colors, ages and occupations to continue the fight for racial equality and justice and prevent further setbacks in the gains won during the 1960's. Affirmative action programs must be defended and expanded. But affirmative action alone is not enough. We must rebuild the broad struggle for racial equality. Joining the campaign to overturn the Bakke decision is one important place to begin.

## DOMESTIC / INTERNATIONAL

## VIOLENCE HITS UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

## Racist Anti-Alien Attacks Grow

By ROMY DE LA PAZ

A wave of racist attacks against undocumented workers is occurring all over the country in alarming proportions.

In San Diego, a Mexican woman was beaten and gang-raped by six American teenagers as she tried to cross the border into the United States. In Washington, D.C., one of the city's thousands of so-called "illegal aliens" viewed helplessly the ugly sight of his stunned and bloodied roommate lying in their ransacked apartment. Unable to report the crime to police authorities, his only recourse was to move again. In El Paso, a search for contraband at the U.S.-Mexico border grew into a rock-throwing melee between border guards and Mexicans.

These attacks are just a glimpse into the new wave of crime in what the Justice Department admits are "mini-blow-outs" involving "illegal aliens," and increasingly Hispanic American citizens mistaken for "illegals."

## HISPANIC-AMERICANS ALSO POPULAR TARGET

Within the Hispanic American community, many citizens, often falsely assumed to be aliens, are jailed and even mistakenly deported. Many Hispanic Americans were born at home, delivered by mid-wives and therefore have no birth certificates. Many are thus unable to document themselves.

Typical of the harassment against Hispanic Americans was an incident that took place in Moline, Illinois. Police officers there who have no immigration authority adopted a policy of stopping every "Mexican-looking" person to inquire about citizenship until militant activists filed a suit to stop the racist harassment.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) itself has perpetrated the same "look-alike" tactics. Last December, in the District of Columbia, a soccer game between two South American teams was raided by the INS and the National Park Service. During a sweep of 300 spectators in their search of "illegal aliens," 26 Hispanic people were randomly arrested.

Many of the racist attacks have also been initiated by white hate groups such as the Klu Klux Klan, the Nazis and ultra-conservative vigilante sects.

American Nazi Party members in California recently circulated leaflets calling for the deportation of undocumented workers and called for the organization of vigilante groups to help police rid the state of "Hispanic aliens."

## MYTHS ABOUT ALIENS

Behind these attacks run the widely-held notion that undocumented workers are "indigent" and a drain on the U.S. welfare system. A recent survey conducted by economist David S. North in cooperation with the INS thoroughly debunked this myth.

Out of 793 "illegal aliens" who had been picked up by the INS in major American cities, North found they had worked in the U.S. an average of two-and-a-half years. His findings indicated that 77 percent had paid Social Security taxes and 73 per cent had paid federal income taxes. Nearly half had also paid for hospitalization insurance.

In contrast, only 27 per cent had used public hospitals or clinics and less than four per cent had collected one or more weeks of unemployment insurance. Only about four per cent had children in U.S. schools, only two per cent had secured food stamps and less than one per cent had received welfare payments. Overall, North's findings con-



Immigration officials "round up" undocumented workers in Florida. [AK file photo]

cluded that undocumented workers actually contribute more to the public welfare system than they take out of it.

Amidst these heightened racist attacks and a prevailing anti-alien sentiment, a new wave of militancy is being generated within the Hispanic American community across the country. Coalitions on fair immigration calling for general amnesty to aliens and protection of their democratic rights are being organized among Hispanic Americans, together with other minority communities.

Mass rallies and protests all over the country have raised the issues of basic rights for undocumented peoples: the right to live and work in this country, the right to organize, and the right to receive social services. Also called for is the right to due process when detained by the INS, and the right to regularization of resident status. □

## Executed Victims of Anti-Immigrant, Anti-Labor Hysteria

## Sacco and Vanzetti Vindicated after 50 Years

By VICENTE SAN NICOLAS

On Aug. 23, 1927, the state of Massachusetts executed Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two Italian immigrants convicted on charges of robbery and murder.

On July 19, 1977, some 50 years later, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakid admitted that the two were unjustly convicted and declared that Sacco and Vanzetti were treated unfairly by the judicial process. The governor signed a proclamation removing any "stigma and disgrace" attached to the two men and declared Aug. 23, 1977, a "Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti Memorial Day."

Nicola Sacco, a skilled shoe worker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were thus vindicated. Their vindication, however, comes 50 years too late, and in no way vindicates the judicial system which sent them to their death. Instead, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti serves as a damning indictment of a U.S. justice system, a system of justice that discriminates against the poor and the foreign born.

## VICTIMS OF NATIONAL DISCRIMINATION

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were Italian immigrants who came to the U.S. in 1908. Like so many of the hundreds of thousands who arrived to this country unable to speak English and whose only material wealth was a few meager belongings, the two experienced gross prejudice and discrimination.

Vanzetti, who was 20 years old when he entered the U.S., first worked long hours as a dishwasher in New York City, and in later years he worked as a laborer, a steel worker and a railroad section hand. Often times, when he was out of work, he was forced to sleep on the city's sidewalks and hunger was no stranger to his life.

Sacco managed to work steadily as a skilled shoe worker when he arrived in Boston at age 17. He



Sacco and Vanzetti—the two immigrants who were unjustly executed for a crime they did not commit, received a vindication 50 years too late.

married and had two children, a son named Dante and a girl, Inez.

While Sacco and Vanzetti often faced many problems common to the immigrant, they took an interest in the multitude of injustices being perpetrated constantly against their fellow workers and countrymen. Both worked to support labor struggles and the rights of the foreign born.

The year 1920 was the time of the Palmer raids. A nation-wide campaign was launched by then attorney general Mitchell Palmer to round up hundred of thousands of immigrants and deport them out of this country. Sacco and Vanzetti fought this tyranny as they raised defense monies, printed leaflets and organized defense meetings for victims of the U.S. Justice Department.

It was in preparation for one of these defense meetings, in April, 1920, that Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested, charged with conducting "dangerous" radical activities.

The original charge against the two was soon dropped, but on April 15, 1920, they found them-

selves charged with robbery and murder in connection with a payroll robbery at South Braintree, Mass. It would be on these charges that the two innocent men would be tried, convicted and finally executed.

## THE TRIAL—A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

During the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, the prosecution appealed to the juror's prejudices of the foreign born and to their sense of "patriotism" to convict the two. The court atmosphere was described by Felix Frankfurter in his book, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti:"

"By systematic exploitation of the defendants' alien blood, their imperfect knowledge of English, their unpopular social views and their opposition to the war, the district attorney invoked against them a riot of political passion and patriotic sentiment, and the trial judge connived at . . . the process."

The evidence against the two was clearly part of the government frame up. One government "eyewitness" was "a woman of doubtful repute" who gave false testimony because she needed a job. Another "eyewitness" was a fugitive from the law in another state and gave evidence under a false name.

The court translator, Webster Thayer, against whom Sacco and Vanzetti protested for distorting their testimony, was a personal friend of the trial judge. The translator later served a prison sentence for attempting to bribe a judge.

Even the government knew that their case was without basis. According to affidavits later filed by two agents in the Justice Department, federal authorities acknowledged that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent but were determined to see them executed because of their political views.

Determined to seek justice, both Sacco and Vanzetti took the witness stand in their own defense. In the words of one writer, however, "their broken English, their views on war and the profit system —

(continued on back page)



## Menahim Begin Pursues Zionist Expansion

# Israel Gives Formal Sanction to Illegal Settlements

BY ROMY DE LA PAZ

Shortly after his much-touted "peace mission" in Washington, Israel Prime Minister Menahim Begin gave official sanction to three illegal Israeli settlements in the West Bank of Jordan, thereby avidly pursuing his government's Zionist expansionist policy.

The "controversial" settlements on occupied Arab Palestinian lands of the West Bank — Camp Kadum, Ofra and Maale Adumim — were given formal approval July 26 by Begin, the leader of the ruling right wing Likud party. The three settlements have been in existence for sometime but without government-approved full settlement status. Begin's move sanctioning the settlements now entitles them to a variety of government funds. In line with Begin's long-espoused Zionist policy of retaining West Bank lands captured during the 1967 war, the sanction in effect makes the three settlements part of Israel.

Begin's announcement triggered criticisms from various sectors of the international community. In response to Begin's insistence on continued control of the West Bank, Mahmoud Labadi of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said in Lebanon: "The PLO will not concede a single inch of the West Bank or any other occupied Palestinian territory."

United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim called Begin's move "most unfortunate" and expressed fear that "it cannot but affect the current efforts to resume negotiations in the Middle East." Security Council President Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama) at a Council meeting last November "strongly deplored" Israeli settlements in occupied territories and rejected these as having no "legal validity."

### U.S. SUPPORT CONTINUES

Begin's move came in the wake of a recent U.S.-Israeli agreement to provide \$107 million in American military aid to produce Israel's newly developed heavy tank, the Chariot. The decision on the Chariot was disclosed to the Israeli leader during his meeting with Carter in Washington and made public by the State Department July 22.

As part of the U.S. "goodwill" package, Washington will permit the Israelis to buy and jointly

produce two hydrofoil boats, suitable for naval patrol, from the Grumman Corporation. Additionally, the U.S. will supply 18 cobra attack helicopters armed with antitank missiles plus a large quantity of ammunition of various types. During the current fiscal year, U.S. military credits to Israel is pegged at \$1 billion.

### ZIONISM — POLICY OF EXPANSION

The Zionist policy has been to expand Israeli borders by usurping Arab lands.

The Zionist movement supported the establishment of a Jewish national state (Israel) by driving the non-Jewish people out of their homeland (Palestine). In 1918, the Jewish community in Palestine constituted only eight per cent of the total population and owned 2.5 per cent of the land. By 1948, following extensive Zionist immigration, the proportion of Jews had increased to 33 per cent even though they owned only about six per cent of the land.

Zionist organizations formed terrorist bands which systematically attacked many Palestinians, killing and driving them from their own homes. In brief, after seizing 78 per cent of the Palestinian lands, Zionists then set up the state of Israel in November, 1947.

Not content with grabbing the whole of Palestine, Israel continued to expand its territory through a series of wars. It occupied the Gaza Strip and part of the Sinai peninsula as a result of its "preventive war" against Egypt in 1956; it grabbed the Golan Heights from Syria, the whole of the West Bank and the rest of Jerusalem from Jordan, and the whole of Sinai from Egypt in the "Six Day War" of 1967.

As Jewish immigration continued to pour into Israel, the Palestinians have been forced into exodus through continued denial of their democratic rights and terrorist attacks by Zionist groups. By 1970, there were more than two and a half million Jews in Israel and less than one-half million Palestinians. Meanwhile, almost two million Palestinians are living outside Israel, mostly in wretched refugee camps.

Menahim Begin's latest moves of usurping three Israeli settlements is thus part of an overall trend of Zionist expansionism. Prior to his assuming office in May, high Israeli officials pledged in 1975 that



New Prime Minister of Israel Begin [left] talks with old "warlord" Rabin [right]. Israel is now more aggressively colonizing the West Bank of Palestine, an attempt to further exclude Palestinians from their homeland. [AK file photo]

"no place inhabited by Jews would ever be returned to Arab sovereignty." A spokesperson for former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin commented: "There is a definite policy of Jewish settlements in parts of Arab zones Israel seized in the 1967 Middle East war."

Having legalized three Israeli settlements, Begin may move towards legalizing the other 70 settlements that dot the West Bank, and the plight of Palestinians will thus worsen. "Now our worries begin," said Salem Jumaa, the Arab mayor in Kafr Kaddum. "If it were a matter of them (Israeli settlers) coming and sitting on that spot and minding their own business, it would not be so bad. But it's a little bit here and a little bit there. Today it's part of a neighbor's land, but, who knows, one day I might wake up and find it's my land that has been gobbled up." □

## 3 BLACK YOUTH KILLED IN RENEWED PROTEST

# Soweto Uprising Hits South Africa

Reprinted from BLACK PANTHER

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Mounting Black student protests over inadequate education resulted in the deaths of three young Sowetans last week and the injury and arrest of hundreds of other students in several areas throughout South Africa. In the Black "townships" outside Pretoria, 20,000 students boycotted their classes for the entire week.

Regina Nhlapo, 19, was shot in the head by a police officer who opened fire on a group of 200 high school students who were stoning him. The Soweto students, who carried placards denouncing the inferior quality of Black education, were attacked by police dogs and some 30 police officers sent to disperse the demonstration. Some 183 students were arrested.

On the same day of Regina's murder, Thursday, July 28, a police constable shot and killed a young Black man whom police alleged was robbing a milk delivery truck. The identity of the youth was not given.

The Pretoria "townships" of Atteridgeville and Saulsville were the scene of the initial student protests last week. On Monday, an estimated 20,000 students from 29 schools in the area walked out of their schools.

Police used tear gas to break up a demonstration of hundreds of youth the following day in Alexandra "township," a Black area of about 20,000 people on the outskirts of Johannesburg's rich White northern suburbs. The students poured from their classrooms waving banners blasting Black education and demanding the release of two Alexandra Student Council leaders arrested on Monday night.

East of Johannesburg in Kwa Thema "township," about 200 Black students threw rocks at



Soweto students continue their resistance to South African apartheid in recent demonstration. [Photo: Black Panther]

their school buildings, smashing over 50 windows. The youths were protesting a refusal to allow them to form a student council.

On July 28, police fired tear gas on hundreds of demonstrating Black students in Meadowlands, a residential suburb of Soweto. The youth immediately regrouped on the grounds of the Bakgoma secondary school. Several groups of

children, who organized a school boycott, marched through Meadowlands' streets stoning cars and residents of the suburb who would not support the student walkout.

On June 16, 1976, a student-led and organized Black rebellion erupted over the forced usage of the hated Dutch Afrikaans language in Black schools. As a result, the language requirement was dropped.

Student criticism of the racist educational system, however, has increased during the past year. Under South African law, white children up to age 18 are required to attend school but do so free of charge. Black schoolchildren, whose attendance is optional, must pay a fee. In addition, the amount of money spent by the government on White schools is substantially larger than that spent on Black schools.

In recent weeks, the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), the group which organized the initial Soweto protest last year, has forced the resignation of government-appointed school and administrative boards.

Last week, a committee of 10 Soweto citizens announced a plan calling for total self-government of the city of over one million Black people. Under the plan, described by Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairperson of the committee, the self-ruling Soweto government would seek \$5.6 billion from the government to upgrade living conditions of the residents. Additional assistance would be sought from such international organizations as the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Motlana, who said the plan is backed by the SSRC, declared, "The time has come for us to manage our own affairs. Our mandate is to form proposals for the assumption of power by the people of Soweto." □

## LIVELIHOOD AS 'SCAVENGERS' THREATENED

# Army Reneges On Agreement with Filipino Negritos



Manuel Elizalde, Sr., left, dines with Ubo tribefolk in Mindanao in the early 1970's. Though Elizalde parades PANAMIN as protector of the minority tribes, he has agreed with the U.S. Navy to cut off the livelihood of Negrito [right] scavengers near Subic Naval base. [Photo: Nat'l. Geographic; Graphic Phil. Date Book, 1977]



By BERNARD WIDEMAN

Reprinted in part from the New Asia News Agency, July 22, 1977 issue

**BARRIO NEW CABALAN** — Some 1,000 aboriginal tribespeople and lowland Christians are out of work following their being barred from collecting scrap and garbage at the U.S. Navy's garbage dump on its 30,000 acre Subic Naval Base. That's the news but that's not the story. The story is that the U.S. Navy years ago took over an entire aboriginal mountain settlement and in exchange promised the aborigines the right to scavenge in the Navy garbage dump. This promise has now become a dead letter.

## RESIDENT EXPLAINS BACKGROUND OF PROMISE

The story is best told by one of the displaced Negritos—an aboriginal people who bear little resemblance to the modern Filipino who is of Malay stock and who arrived in this archipelago much after the Negritos. Ruben is a very small black man in his mid-20's. He has kinky grey hair and a ready smile. His house is made of scrap boards in stilts, with a split-bamboo floor, on which we all sit. He speaks in Tagalog the dominant Filipino dialect. This (in translation) is his story:

"It was in 1961 when the Naval Base took over our forest. And in exchange they gave us Negritos the right to scavenge in their dumping area. Before the U.S. Navy took over our forest, we were farmers. Farming was our livelihood and we had many fields to plant rice and root crops. I was only a young boy then, around seven. I remember I used to earn money by making bows and arrows, and these were sold to the Americans. I would also gather wild orchids from the forests, which the Americans bought."

The U.S. Navy relocated the original 200 Negrito families out of their forest and here to the raw, and ramshackle community of New Cabalan, about 20 minutes by road from the City of Olongapo adjoining the Naval Base. New Cabalan is a village whose main cash crop is scrap. Scrap, junk, and military surplus stores sprout along its one main street. There are about 6,000 people, (1,000 families—the original 200 Negrito families and some 800 lowland families who have moved in over the years since 1961.)

"We felt good when we were newly relocated," says Ruben. "This was because the Navy took care of us. They gave us rice and C-rations. This aid lasted for more than a year," he recalls. "This [village] is what they gave us to pay for the free life we used to have in our forest. And the privilege to work in the dumpsite was what the Americans gave us for the forest which they took from us."

Ruben said, and other scavengers later verified, that in a good week he could earn \$150.00 selling scavenged scrap. "There were many things we could sell—lumber, scrap iron, lead—things like chipped plates and used bottles. Bronze was the most sought after—it fetched a high price. The scrap came mostly from the ships. People inside the base would tell us whether or not the day's garbage was going to be good . . . If I earned only \$15 a week, that was a very poor week." He now only earns \$7.00 per week picking through the same scrap but under new conditions laid down by the U.S. Navy and Philippine government.

## NAVY-PANAMIN AGREEMENT

This past March, the Navy closed the dump to all scavengers and entered into an agreement with the Presidential Assistance on National Minorities or PANAMIN, the equivalent of the U.S. Bureau on Indian Affairs. The agreement stipulates that PANAMIN will be responsible for selecting Negritos who will be allowed to work at the base's new garbage re-cycling facility. PANAMIN selected about 100 of the 200 Negrito scavengers, including Ruben. They work in three-day shifts, 48 to a shift, and receive a daily wage for each of the three days per week worked, amounting to \$7.00 per week.

The base spokesman, Lt. Commander Irwin Sharpe, says that the dump was closed to the Negritos because "we felt it was not a dignified thing for scavengers to do." Mr. Sharpe also pointed out that repeated thefts from the base and injuries among the scavengers were added reasons for closing the area. Asked whether the increased activity in the region by the Maoist-New Peoples Army was a consideration Mr. Sharpe said, "I wouldn't want to comment on whether that was a reason for closing the area." Other sources say it was a prime reason.

## RESIDENTS DECRY GOVERNMENT SELLOUT TO U.S.

Mr. Sharpe says that under the new garbage-sorting system, the raw garbage will go to the landfill and the salvageable scrap will be sold to scrap dealers by the Navy. PANAMIN officials declined to comment on the new arrangement.

The Philippine government has been highly critical over the lack of attention to human rights on the part of the U.S. bases in the country. Ruben doesn't see it quite like that. "We cannot tell the Americans to restore our right to work in the dumping area, to pick up their garbage. We cannot do that because our government is the one who agreed (to the new arrangement). What I feel about our government is that whoever they help will be better off. And they helped the Americans instead of us."

However, some of the Negritos were not willing to let the Americans off so easily. Last week a number of them brought suit against U.S. government in an Olongapo court for \$116 million which they claim they have lost in damage caused by the Navy to their ancestral forest. Additionally, they are asking \$667,000 in moral damages, and \$93,000 in attorney's fees. The U.S. government has not yet replied, but neither the U.S. embassy nor the Philippine government seems to be taking the case seriously.

## News Manipulation...

(continued from page 3)

two propaganda man; and Teodoro Valencia is widely known as a Malacanang lapdog.

Given the proposed composition of the INEX board, it seems unlikely that readers abroad will accord it much credibility. Marcos' problems are far too serious to be glossed over by sanitized news reports emanating from an agency composed of hand-picked mouthpieces. The very fact that he has been driven to create his own "international" news agency is a significant indicator of just how serious Marcos' problems are. □

## Sacco and Vanzetti ...

(continued from page 10)

above all, the fact that they were not Americans—made each syllable of their testimony tell against them."

On July 14, 1921, the jury returned a guilty verdict of murder in the first degree against the two men, a verdict which under Massachusetts law automatically called for death in the electric chair.

As the verdict was read, an impassioned Sacco protested: "Sono innocente!" (I am innocent!)

"They kill innocent men," softly replied Vanzetti.

## MILLIONS RALLY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

For the next six years a lengthy battle was waged to obtain justice for the innocent men. Sacco and Vanzetti, staunch in their conviction that they were innocent, worked with a growing number of supporters and called for an overturn of the guilty verdict.

For six long years, the judicial system moved excruciatingly slowly, as legal appeal after legal appeal was filed and denied. In November of 1925, it appeared that justice would be served when a young criminal, Celestino Madeiros, admitted to the robbery, and gave a detailed confession of the crime. The confession, with all its details, was checked and rechecked, and proved beyond a doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent.

Yet the legal motion filed before Judge Thayer was denied. The racist judge was later heard to exclaim to a colleague, "Did you see what I did to those anarchist bastards the other day? I guess that will hold them for a while . . ."

As the legal system continued to deny the pair justice, thousands took to the streets around the world in protest. Labor unions in Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, Tacoma, and Salem held demonstrations and raised defense funds, and finally even the American Federation of Labor issued a call for a new trial. In Sweden, 50,000 marched for Sacco and Vanzetti. Similar demonstrations occurred in Britain, Berlin, Argentina, Denmark, France, Uruguay, Paraguay, Russia and Canada.

In 1927, however, the Massachusetts Supreme Court turned down their final appeal, and set the date of execution for Aug. 23, 1927. As that date approached, strikes of hundreds of thousands occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Illinois, New Jersey. Such noted intellectuals as George Bernard Shaw, Albert Einstein, Sinclair Lewis and H.G. Wells joined hundreds of others to appeal for commutation by the Massachusetts governor.

Such a decision from the governor was not forth coming. As the day of execution drew closer, while thousands marched outside the prison walls in protest, Sacco wrote his last letter to his son Dante:

"So Son, instead of crying be strong, so as to be able to comfort your mother . . . But remember always Dante, in the play of happiness, don't use all for yourself only . . . help the weak ones that cry for help, help the persecuted and the victim because they are your better friends; they are the comrades that fight and fall as your father and Bartolomeo fight and fell . . . for the conquest of the joy of freedom for all . . ."

On Aug. 23, 1927, as the prison lights dimmed three times then flared firm again, the world was served notice that justice had died. However, the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, both fighters for the rights of the working man and the foreign born, has survived the years, their names now synonymous with the fight against injustice and discrimination.

Recalling the memory of the good shoemaker and the poor fish peddler, a supporter of Narciso and Perez, the two Filipina immigrant nurses recently unjustly convicted of poisoning patients in Michigan, declared: "If we do not fight this verdict, it will cast a long, dark shadow on the future of 20,000 Filipino nurses in the U.S. If we don't, it will be another Sacco and Vanzetti case!" □

## moving?

Don't miss the next issues of the ANG KATIPUNAN. Let us know your new address. Please send in old address label along with new address to Ang Katipunan, P.O. Box 23644, Oakland, CA 94623. Please notify three weeks prior to move.