

Hawaii Filipino

A Newspaper for the Filipino

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70 Filipino 4-H trainees demand reforms in exchange program

A group of concerned Americans from North Carolina recently lodged formal protest to the National 4-H Foundation on behalf of 70 Filipino trainees presently working on farms throughout the Southeast United States. Over the past couple of months, these Americans have constituted themselves into an investigating team and looked directly into the conditions facing the Filipino trainees. After numerous interviews with trainees and some direct visits to the farms, they reached the conclusion that the program is riddled with injustice and irregularities. And that the complaints of the Filipinos are fully justified. Consequently, they are presently demanding an immediate explanation and meeting with the 4-H Foundation in order to negotiate the badly needed reforms of program.

The protest was originally initiated by the trainees themselves. On October 17, 54 gathered together in Raleigh, North Carolina and after discussing their common experiences, drew up a comprehensive criticism of the program which they entitled the "Real Situation". Their statement speaks for itself. It begins, "The nature of this program is not one of training as the title implies, but actually a labor program. We have not received any advanced instruction or training in our areas of interest or specialty, and we would not be returning home better equipped to share knowledge and understanding of improved methods of agriculture with our fellow countrymen."

"Concerning working conditions, it goes on to say, "Our working hours reflect and bespeak the true nature of this program. There are some trainees who work 7 days a week, 12 to 14 hours per day. How can we receive any "training" when our entire experience is spent working? We truly feel the reason for this is that in fact, this is not a training program. We propose that the program be given a more truthful name, such as the Philippine Agricultural Work Program. Some of us have not had a day off for 3 months... We shovel manure, feed pigs, count eggs, clear farmland, construct farm buildings, mow lawns, pick grapes, and other activities which

all day long, throughout our stay." Although the housing conditions vary from farm to farm, the "Real Situation" states, "For some trainees, the living conditions are far less than adequate. Some live in old trailers without screens or adequate ventilation, others stay in warehouse offices converted to bedrooms."

Financial accountability is also a major issue. In addition to their \$65 a month spending allowance, the trainees are supposed to earn \$275 per month. However, the farmers do not pay them these wages directly, but rather to the 4-H. From this money the 4-H is supposed to deduct administrative costs for the program and then return the remainder back to the trainees right before they go back to the Philippines after their 18 month stay in the U.S. However, the trainees protest that there is no detailed accounting of the money spent by the 4-H. After almost two years of work here, the majority of trainees return to the Philippines with only a few hundred dollars."

The "Real Situation" statement goes on to suggest a number of concrete reforms of the program, and request

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Big Island launches Search for 1978 Queen



The Jaycees wanted their piece of the pie too! With the contestants are some of the Jaycees members: Front row (left to right) Georgette Gutierrez, O. B. Albaladejo, Sharon Belos, Ric Corpus, Laura Legapi, Mrs. Palomar, Second row (L-R): Jill Saplan, an unidentified new Jaycee member, Sandra Supnet, Gloria Palata, Jocelyn Cabasa, Oscar Panem, Deissy Cabudot, Rato Calica, Steve Nitura, Jr., Earlinea Bissen, Reggie Ojano, Jr., Petrona Sampaga, Ruben Quisenem, and Marichu Araw. One of these lovely girls will become the 1978 Miss Hawaii Filipino Queen to be crowned by the current reigning Miss Universe, Janelle Penny Commissioning from the Dominican Republic.

Winner will vie with other island winners for the statewide UFCH title in Honolulu in June.

HILO - Eight of 11 prospective candidates for the 1978 Miss Hawaii Filipina of the Big Island showed up for the acquaintance party hosted by the Filipino-Lawanan Jaycees, coordinator and sponsor for this year's pageant which will be held at the Hilo Civic Auditorium on May 21, beginning at 6 P.M. Janelle Penny Commissioning, 1977 Miss Universe from the Dominican Republic will be the guest beauty personality on the night of the pageant, and she will also assist the present Big Island Queen in crowning the 1978 Miss Filipina. A dinner/dance reception is also billed for Miss Universe at Sun Sun Lau Chop Sui House in Hilo at 5:30 p.m. when she gets into Hilo on May 20, by Northwest Orient Airlines. Upon her arrival at the Hilo International Airport, Mayor Herbert Matayoshi, the officers of the Filipino-Lawanan Jaycees, the BIFCC, and some county officials will be on hand

to greet Miss Commissioning and escort her with a motorcade to the reception house. A sell-out crowd is expected to show up at the Civic Auditorium not only to see the Miss Universe, but also to witness above all, one of the most colorful pageants ever produced by the Big Island Filipino Community.

This year's pageant executive director is Nars G. Palomar, the young and energetic past president of the Filipino-Hawaiian Jaycees. Among those who are helping him are Rato Calica, El Basset, O. B. Albaladejo, Ceferino Pertubal, Ric Corpus, Steve Nitura, Jr., Levi Aguinoldo, Charlie and Glenn Baptista, Georgette Gutierrez, Reggie Ojano, Jr., Oscar Panem and Ruben Quisenem.

Jill Saplan is in her second year as coach-trainer for the pageant, and Gloria Palata is heading up the committee on awards.

In Politics and Government . . . The Filipinos of Hawaii are 'Getting There'

Although they comprise only some 13 per cent of Hawaii's population of 886,600 (1971 estimates), the Filipinos in the 50th State have achieved notable gains in their struggle to make their voice heard and their influence felt in the field of politics and government. In the process they have achieved many "firsts."

Items: . . . The first person of Filipino ancestry to be elected as a representative in the then Territory of Hawaii Legislature (1954) was the lawyer Peter Aduja. Aduja was also the first municipal judge.

. . . The first State Senator was Benjamin B. Menor, now associate justice of the state Supreme Court, the first Filipino to attain that high prestigious office.

. . . The first circuit judge is Alfred Laureta of the fifth circuit (Kauai). He was also the first to be a member of the governor's cabinet as director of labor and industrial relations (1961).

. . . The first Filipino mayor in the United States is Eduardo Malapit who was elected Mayor of Kauai County in 1974 and reelected in 1976. Kauai-born, he first entered politics in 1970, topping a field of 14 candidates for councilman.

. . . The first Managing Director of a county government (next in rank to that of Mayor) is Claro Capili of Maui. He was appointed in 1977.

. . . The first special assistant to a



EDUARDO MALAPIT

state governor is Ricardo Labez who was appointed special assistant on human resources and director of the Progressive Neighborhood program.

. . . The first district superintendent of schools was Domingo Los Banos.

. . . The first police captain was Roland S. Sagun of Honolulu.

. . . The first to be elected county supervisor was Maui's Richard Caldwell, Sr.

. . . There are at present (1977) four deputy attorneys-general: Mario Ramil (Department of Labor & Industrial Relations), Miss Abelina Madrid Shaw (University of Hawaii), Robin Campaniano (Dept. of Education), and Christopher Pablo (Dept. of Taxation).

On the county council level, there are three Filipino councilmen—Rudy Pacarot in Honolulu, Ric Medina in Maui, and Eddie Sarita in Kauai.

And in the state legislature there are five representatives: David Cayetano, Oliver Lunasco, Ted Mina, and Daniel Kilano (deputy speaker) of Oahu, and Richard Caldwell, Jr. of Maui. (Incidentally, all the Filipinos are Democrats except Eddie Sarita who is a Republican.)

It has been slow-going especially in politics, but the Filipinos are surely and inexorably "getting there," considering that "in the territorial election of 1934, there were only 102 registered voters, of whom eighty-eight balloted. Throughout the 1930's, the bulk of Filipinos probably remained indifferent to the governance of Hawaii." (The quotes are from the book, "Hawaii Pono," by Prof. Lawrence J. Fuchs, published in 1861).



ALFRED LAURETA

There are no available figures on the present number of registered Filipino voters in the State, but it is perhaps safe to say that they number in the thousands. Aware that thousands of Filipinos are American citizens but few bother to register as voters, concerned Filipinos organized ad hoc committees before the 1966 elections to encourage Filipino-Americans to register and vote. It is expected that for the 1978 elections, a more determined and widespread effort towards this end will be mounted.

Politically conscious Filipino leaders and political workers on the grassroots level are optimistic that the response will accelerate as the Filipinos finally come to realize that they are, in truth, the coming political force in Hawaii politics.

Their optimism is buoyed by the active and vigorous participation by Filipino political workers in the 1976 elections and by the presence in the legislature of five Filipinos. There is no one in the State Senate as Benjamin Menor was there, but the ambition of the Filipinos is to capture the Number Two position in the state government—that of the lieutenant governor. Under the present set-up the office does not carry power but it does have the kind of prestige that can give the Filipinos a tremendous lift.

A "lift" is no doubt what the Maui Filipino Community Council had in



JOSHUA AGSALUD

mind in the program for the 19th annual UFCH (United Filipino Council of Hawaii) convention last July, it printed a list of the Filipinos in the state and county governments, commissions and boards.

Here is the list:

HAWAII STATE GOVERNMENT
Supreme Court Justice: Benjamin Menor, Judge, other Circuits: Alfred Laureta; Director of Labor & Industrial Relations: Josua C. Agsalud, Dept. Dir., Dept. of Social Services & Housing: Richard Paglinawan, Dep. Dir., Dept. of Taxation: Stanley D. Suyat, Spec. Ass't, to the Governor in Human Resources: Ricardo Labez, Dir., State Immigrant Services Center: Bienvenido Jurnas, Board of Public Accountancy: Efran Andrews & Sixto B. Bacanillo, Board of Barbers: Fernando Balmagual & Benjamin Mershin, Boxing Commission: Louis B. Oclary, Adv. Council for Children & Youth: Jo Ann Buncagayao, Adv. Policy Board on Elderly Affairs: Rev. Franco Manuel & Rose Donondona, Board of Reg. for Prof. Eng. Architects, Land Surveyors and Landscape Architects: Beneficio Paraso, Adv. Board, Factory-Built Housing: Norman Sanson, Adv. Comm. on Flowers & Foliage: Fortunato Teho, Hawaii Housing Authority: B. Martin Lana (chairman), Board of Health: Sheridan Caerres & Roberta Canibog, State-wide Health Coordinating Council: Manuel Buncagayao & Cavetano Gerardo, West Honolulu Subarea Health Plan, Council: Monta Kinney, Sylvia L. Loyce, Lynn Barry Meriano & James C. Pacopac, Cen. Oahu Subarea Health Plan, Council: Sali Amantad, Josephine M. Ocampo, Doris

(Please turn to page 8)

State Representatives



BENJAMIN CAYETANO



DAN KIHANO



OLIVER LUNASCO



TED MINA

Peso pension checks may be cashed at PBC, S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO - Philippine Bank of California will cash GSIS and SSS peso pension checks into U.S. dollars.

Mr. A. Buenaventura, Executive Vice President of Philippine Bank of California (PBC) announced today that GSIS and SSS pensioners may now exchange their peso pension checks into U.S. dollars at the Philippine Bank of California, 455 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94108; Phone 415/981-7070.

For a handling fee of \$1.50, peso pension checks of permanent U.S. residents or American citizens may be exchanged at PBC at the conversion

rate of P7.50 to \$1.00. Buenaventura said that only checks of permanent U.S. residents or American citizens can be cashed, hence proof of status such as green card for permanent U.S. resident and a birth certificate or naturalization certificate for American citizen is required. Buenaventura added further no second endorsement check can be cashed.

PBC is a commercial bank owned by five Philippine government financial institutions, namely, Philippine National Bank, Development Bank of the Philippines, Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS) and the Land Bank. It was opened in April 1977.

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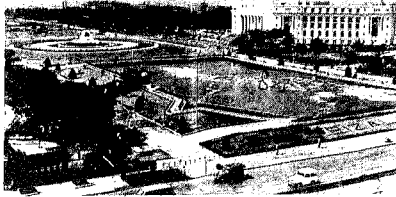
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THE MANILA MONITOR

By Manuel Torrella



A laugh or two with Joe Guevara . . .

One of the "come mis" of the Christmas trade was the reduction in the price of chicken, dressed and frozen. This has elicited the following comments from the RP's top humor columnist, Joe Guevara. Writing in the "Point of Order," in the "Times Journal," Joe said:

"Cheap dressed chickens are now on sale. Remaining as expensive as ever, however, are the chicks dressed otherwise. . . .

"The price of frozen chicken was reduced by 10 cents. I don't know about the price of frozen duck, but who wants a frozen chick, anyway?" Joe had something to say about the mails, too, which at Christmas come by slow boat to China. He wrote:

"Acting Postmaster General Brig. Gen. Ricardo R. Tandang (ex) admits that thousands of letters end up in the dead mail section every month. . . .

"The rest, I suppose, reach you in dying conditions opened, torn, mutilated and perfumed. . . .

"Considering how long it takes them to deliver letters, sometimes I think it's not the mail that is dead but rather the postmaster or postman. . . .

"I nominate Rip Van Winkle for next postmaster general."

And Greg Romulo

And talking about humor columnists, one who was amusing

following before martial law days was Greg Romulo, son of the famed Secretary of Foreign Affairs, General Carlos P. Romulo. Not a newspaperman but a business executive, Greg was writing his column as a hobby. One of the items in his column that sticks to mind was this:

"A little girl who was reading a fairy-tale book one evening looked up and addressed her mother. . . .

"Once upon a time?" "Eh . . ."

Replied the mother who had just then observed her husband come in: "No, darling; sometimes they begin with, 'sorry, dear, but I was held up at the office.'"

Elections

Are provincial governors and municipal and city mayors afraid of elections?

It would appear so, judging from accounts in the papers on what happened at a luncheon for them tendered by the President. According to the reports, there was stunned silence when Mr. Marcos asked his guests what they thought of elections next year. Gauding them, Mr. Marcos said: "Come on, speak up. . . .

Those who courageously spoke against elections were lustily cheered, while the few who spoke for elections were coldly received. . . .

The governors and mayors were elected prior to Martial Law in September 1972, and have continued to hold office since then. . . .

Draw your own conclusion.

Dr. Alvaro Carino, Lutheran Missionary, holds first service

Arrived recently to serve as missionary-at-large among the Filipinos of Oahu, was Dr. Alvaro A. Carino, past president of the Lutheran Church in the Philippines. Headquarters for his ministry is at Our Savior Lutheran Church, 98-1098 Moanalua Road in Aiea (across from Pearl Ridge Shopping Center).

Sponsored jointly by the Lutheran Church in the Philippines and the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, Dr. Carino's ministry will emphasize service to the Ilocanos and other Filipino language groups.

A native of San Juan, La Union, Carino immigrated to the United States at the age of 18. Soon after arrival in St. Louis, Mo he heard Gospel broadcasts from a nearby Lutheran radio station and subsequently became affiliated with the denomination. A year later he began preparation for the Lutheran ministry. After receiving secondary and college diplomas, he graduated from Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis in 1937. Postgraduate work at Valparaiso University (M.A.) and subsequent education at Northwestern University were also undertaken. He received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree (D.D.) from Concordia Seminary - St. Louis, Mo. in 1957.

The venerable missionary has been extensively involved in the life of the Lutheran Church both on the mainland of the United States and in the Philippines. He served in the Chicago area as a pastor, institutional chaplain, campus minister in the United States, where he did pioneering work in greater Manila and in the Ilocos and Baguio, he served in various capacities. Besides being a field missionary, he also served as theological director of the District of the Philippines, and finally as full-time President of the 13,000-member Lutheran Church in the Philippines.

On the ecumenical level, Carino has served as Vice Chairman and later as Chairman of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines, and has participated in dialogues between the Roman Catholic Church and the Lutheran Church of the Philippines. These efforts resulted in a Baptismal Agreement signed by Dr. Carino, as Lutheran President, and his Eminence, Archbishop Teofilo Alberto, Chairman of the Catholic Bishops' Conference, at the time the agreement was signed. In his position as churchman Carino frequently met two audiences with Pope Paul VI, a visit with the Primate of the Anglican Church of England, Archbishop Ramsey, and other world figures at international ecumenical meetings. He was involved in the \$7 million member Lutheran World Federation as a representa-



DR. ALVARO A. CARINO

tive of the LCP (Lutheran Church in the Philippines) at various conclaves and as a resource person. Also active in service organizations, Dr. Carino has been a member of Lions International for over 25 years, and likewise has been involved with the YMCA. His concern for the total community includes involvement as resource person for governmental social agencies and a hunger-relief effort titled Project Compassion.

Dr. Carino and his wife Letty, a nurse, make their home at 98-1032 Moanalua Road, Building 3, Apt. 102, in Aiea (Te. 487-2332) and look forward to being of service to the community, especially their ethnic brothers and sisters.

Dr. Carino conducted his first festive worship service (Midnight Christmas Service) last Dec. 24th.

The labor irrigation project in Paoy island which is slated to be completed within five years, is as significant as the Pantabangan project in Luzon. Besides supplying irrigation water to farms, it will also generate cheap electricity.

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U.S. IMMIGRATION NEWS

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shores. Send these, the knowledge, forever-hursed to die - if I can land the accident of birth!"
 - Emma Lazarus, 1893

NOTE: The material in this column is a guest article written by Allen E. Kaye, a practicing Immigration Lawyer in New York City, who has given permission to reproduce it entirely for all readers to note the requirement of registering with the Immigration Service during the month of January.

Mr. Danilov's regular series of immigration articles will resume in our next issue. - EDITOR

ALIEN REPORTING

Non-citizen's must address in January

The Immigration and Nationality Act requires every alien who is in the United States on January 1 of each year to report his or her address to the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the month of January. The following are answers to some of the most frequently asked questions concerning the Alien Address Report requirement.

Q. Is an alien still required to report his address during January although he has become a permanent resident and has a "green card"?

A. Yes, the address report must be made each year, but the alien remains in the United States.

Q. How does an alien report his address?

A. The alien goes to any United States Post Office or any Immigration Service Office and asks for an Alien Address Report Card (Form I-57). This is a simple form which he fills in and signs. He then places a postage stamp on the card and drops it in any mail box.

Q. What other information is needed on this form?

A. In addition to his address, an alien reports the date and place of his entry into the United States, date and place of birth, country of citizenship and, most important, his alien registration number.

Q. Is an alien required to report his address during January although he has not changed his address since the last time he filed an address report?

A. Yes, the address report must be made each year even though the alien has not changed his address.

Q. Are there any penalties for failure to report?

A. If an alien willfully or inexcusably fails to report his address during January, he may be taken into custody and deported from the United States. He is also subject to a fine and imprisonment before deportation.

Q. Would an alien who did not know about the requirement be deported for failure to report his address last year or in any previous years?

A. Each failure to report is a separate offense for which the alien may be deported. But if each failure is not willful and is reasonably excusable, no deportation will take place. It is important that the alien report this year, even if he failed in any previous year to do so, as additional failures make it more difficult for him to show reasonable excuse.

Political Action League officers to be installed by Sen. Matsunaga

A sumptuous luncheon - and Senator Spart Matsunaga's - waited members and guests of the Women's Political Action League of Hawaii when the organization holds the installation of its 1978 officers at the Honolulu International Club, Salt Lake, January 29.

The Senator will install the following officers:

Florence V. S. Meneses, President (re-elected); Aity, Naomi Campbell, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Trine De Vera, 2nd vice-pres.; Mrs. Gloria Matin, 3rd vice-pres.; Mrs. Mestlyn Barr, recording secretary; Mary Llanos, corresponding sec.; Mrs. Emer M. Cabrer, treasurer; Miss Lynda Meneses, sub-treas.; Mrs. Elena Ornelo, auditor; Miss Jane Ferrer, PRO; and Mrs. Aurora T. Manayan (re-elected), parliamentary.

Further information may be ob-



By DAN P. DANILOV, Esquire
 Member, Washington State Bar
 Seattle, Washington

Q. Does an alien who is temporarily out of the country in January have to report his address?

A. Yes, he must submit a report within ten days after he returns to this country.

Q. Is it report necessary for an alien who is just a visitor or a student in this country?

A. Yes, as long as he was in the United States on January 1st, he must submit immigrants, such as seamen, treaty traders and temporary workers.

Q. Are any aliens excused from filing the Alien Address Report Card?

A. The law does not apply to aliens here in diplomatic status nor to those who are accredited to the United Nations and certain other international organizations.

Q. Is it necessary for an unaturalized alien who has lived here for many, many years to report his address?

A. If he has not become a naturalized U.S. citizen, he is still an alien. Even if he had come here as a baby and had been in this country for more than 50 years, if he has not been naturalized, he must file this address report.

Q. Do children who are aliens also have to report?

A. The law applies equally to alien children, but if they are under 14 years of age then parents or legal guardians should submit the address report card for them.

Q. I am an alien, but have filed my petition for naturalization. My final papers will be given to me next month. Should I report my address?

A. Yes, all non-citizens must report until they are naturalized. Aliens do not become citizens by naturalization until their petitions have been granted by a court and they have taken the oath of allegiance.

Q. Is there anything in the law about reporting your change of address when you move?

A. Yes. When an alien changes his address, he has to report such a change within ten days of the change. He does this by securing a Change of Address form (AR-1) from the nearest Immigration Service Office, or U.S. Post Office and filling it out.

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MID-MORNING FOR SHEBA

Edith L. Tiempo

Her dog yapped among the running shadows; These, too, my heart, they slant fast and smalt across the valley. Shouts scaling the slope, fierce shadow-shouts like the wide billows Whipping the white clothes she had hung on the line. Through the sparse grass the tumult of legs brown and skinny Dazed the eyes, and she wondered, Did I have to climb? The slope in mid-morning? . . . just to look down and listen? Look then: trees, grass, Listen: a dog yapping, children . . . There was a girl running and running in the sun, Sweaty sun and roaring green wind and suddenly the thorn Pulling back her struggling braids, and she saw she was not alone; A bull ripped the old fence row, wires tangled on its horn. Shaking and twisting they both broke away, Girl and bull tearing through the hot fields, stamping, Dog and shouting shadows, and it was all day, All day, and no late mid-morning. With half the wash on the line and a brisk wind blowing.

From The Philippine Quarterly.

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IV

THE KHYBER PASS

Ten miles from the city limits lies the narrow defile called the Khyber Pass and the border village of Lark. From 35 miles away, Khyber is a Semitic word signifying "crack" or "fissure," and while there are no castles there now, there is the tomb of the Khyber Rifles guarding the pass. According to Afghan tradition, the Khyber Mountain was formerly inhabited by a colony of Jews who were later converted to Islam, and this is confirmed by the Semitic origin of the place and people.

The very name "Khyber Pass"

breathes romance, tinged with a spice of danger. Some of the Afridi and Shinwari Pathan tribes, the villages of the Khyber mountains are composed of stone and mudbricks grouped together inside a high enclosing wall of mud and stone. The villages look like fortresses. At night all those who belong to the village, including donkeys, chickens, dogs, goats, sheep, spend the night behind closed entrances.

High above the road, built against sudden attacks from enemies, are look-out towers, and blending with the brown hills and large boulders are the Pathan lookouts, rifles slung across their shoulders. You feel either

BY JUAN C. MORINJO
Editor HAWAII FILIPINO NEWS



The Germans ever got through to the Khyber Pass via Iran and Afghanistan with their tanks. Ghe's mind races back to history and wonders what the tribesmen would have used if Alexander the Great's armies had tanks instead of horses and mules. Oh what the tribesmen used to fight Mahmud of Ghazni with during his several invasions of India. Or Timur Lane and Baber on their own invasions of the sub-continent.

Nearing the Buddhist stupas, we asked Babby to slow down. We pointed out to him the Ahidi village alongside the road where his mother, his sister, Fat and Nawa, and I were invited to a haak one. We told Babby we had a sumptuous lunch in the courtyard inside the "fort," whole roasted lamb stuffed with rice seasoned with various herbs; a delicious dessert made of wheat or rice flour called

"Chandi wari" because it was covered with a very thin layer of silver. The silver looked like tinfoil. They told us that the silver was to be eaten too. It tasted good. There were no dancers but there were musicians and the men, captivated by the gaiety of the occasion, enhanced by some San Miguel beer we had brought along for our own use, presented us with an abbreviated version of the famous "Khattak" dance in which we also joined.

All the female members of tribe, including little girls, kept inside their rooms, but my wife and the other foreign lady guests were allowed to visit them. They told us later that the ladies were very nice if very curious; they chattered and giggled and pointed to the short dresses worn by the terangi or foreigners. None spoke English.

NEXT: THE PATHIANS



THE HISTORIC KHYBER PASS IN PAKISTAN

intimidated or beguiled.

At the beginning of the century, the Khyber road was hardly wide enough for carts and caravans which had to go through in queues. The British, of military necessity, built the metal- or paved road which parallels the still-used caravan dirt road. The Khyber Road is closed after sunset. Except for the big smugglers, with their mule and camel caravans, only bandits and loots travel the Khyber road at night.

The British built a railroad, too, being tunnels through the mountains to reach Landkotal, five miles from the Afghanistan border. Nowadays the railroad runs only on Sundays, and no Pathan pays fare on it, for they say this is their land and why should they buy a ticket to ride on a train going through their land!

Next Landkotal is an unused Buddhist stupa there are no Buddhist heretics anymore and along the road are large cement blocks which, some say, the British had made ready during the 1st War in the event



HISTORY FOOTNOTE

Russian Prince purchased
Basilan Island for \$500,000?

BY A. V. RAMIL

Would you believe that a Russian prince bought a Philippine island for \$500,000 on February 26, 1900?

In its March 17, 1900 issue, the MAUI NEWS reported that such a purchase was made. Dated in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 26, the news item read:

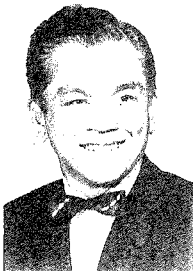
"The purchase of the lands and franchises from native owners of one of the Philippine islands was made today by Prince Poniatowski, a Russian nobleman and the President of the Standard Electric Company of San Francisco, who has been in this city for a few days transacting business

with an electrical concern. The sale was consummated this morning on the receipt of a cable dispatch from Prince Poniatowski's agent in Manila.

"The island is Basilan, southwest of the island of Mindanao. The price was \$500,000. The island is over twenty miles long and one of the most productive of the group. Pearl-fishing is the principal industry.

"The Prince first learned that the island could be purchased from one of the returned Philippine Commissioners and he at once sent his agent to Manila. It is said that he has secured important franchises in other islands for pearl fishing and other industries."

Claverias honored



MOSES CLAVERIA



PAT CLAVERIA

Moses P. Claveria and his wife Patricia were invited to a potluck dinner at Waiwaho High school on December 5th, and being good citizens, they went and brought along their own food for the potluck table.

Imagine their surprise when after the dinner, Wilfred Nakamura, principal of the Waiwaho Community School for Adults, called them to the platform to award them, on behalf of Liberato C. Viduya, district superintendent of Leeward Oahu school district, who could not come, certificates "in recognition of and deep appreciation for (in the case of Moses) '61 semesters of faithful and continuous service', and in the case of Patricia, '30 semesters of faithful and continuous service' rendered to the school."

One of the pioneers in budding Filipino programs in Hawaii, Moses Claveria started his program at Radio KAHU in Waipahu when the station was opened in 1950. He came to Hawaii in 1929 from San Juan, Abra, and was a leader in organizing Filipino labor in Maui before the organization of the I.W.O. Patricia Felipe came in 1940 from Long where she taught school for 10 years. The couple has a son, Randolph, who is a senior at the University of Hawaii majoring in communications.

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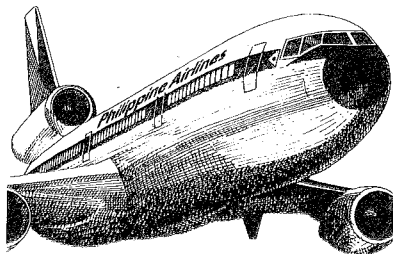
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Hawaii Filipino News
A Newspaper for the Filipino Family

Immigrant Services: The Problems

By PEPI NIEVA
Contributing Editor

Rumors have it that the State offices are ignoring the resolution passed during the last legislative session requesting for a Second Conference on Immigration to reevaluate the situation and the decisions presented during the first conference held during Governor Burns' administration in 1969. Immigrants and immigration are becoming a highly emotional issue and a conference such as this may be politically disastrous for anyone involved.

"The resolution was signed by people who are for helping immigrants and people who are against more immigrants," says a state official involved in immigrant services. "The thing that worries me is that immigrants may just become a convenient scapegoat for all the problems we're having."

Since 1961, according to the State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Hawaii has received the most immigrants in proportion to its population than any other state in the United States. This disproportion has been a cause of concern especially in the office where policy is formulated (announced at the opening of last session) seems to point to the influx of immigrants as the reason for at least a major part of the inflation, unemployment, and overpopulation of Hawaii.

If the immigrants' impact on the state is as great as this policy seems to imply, then the solution to immigrant problems should be of proportionate priority to the state government. However, the State of Hawaii's Office of Immigrant Services, which is supposed to coordinate all agencies which extend aid to immigrants, to initiate projects and offer assistance, operates on a meager annual budget of \$47,000 and a subsistence staff of three.

The definition of immigrant is itself in question. The Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH) pinpoints immigrants from their last country of origin. The State Commission on Man-

power & Full Employment defines immigrants as those who arrived in the United States during the last five years. The Department of Health says an immigrant is a "foreign born individual or a person from American Samoa who has settled in Hawaii within the last five years" or after 1965.

Today, most of Hawaii's "immigrants" are Filipinos, (31,073), followed by Japanese (12,915), Koreans (5,054) and Chinese (2,459). The Health and Community Council of Hawaii estimates the number of Samoans at an average arbitrary figure of 13,000 taken from a range of 6,000 to 12,000. The total of these immigrants would make up 96,598 or 11.7% of Hawaii's population. This does not take into account the numbers of naturalized citizens or out-migration from Hawaii for which no data is available. Since 1971-1975, roughly 6,000 to 7,000 immigrants entered Hawaii annually. Most of these new immigrants settle in Oahu, most especially in the Honolulu-Kalihi-Palapa area. Consequently, most of the migrant service agencies concentrate their efforts in Kalihi-Palapa. The Kalihi-Palapa Intergovernmental Council lists 56 agencies who, directly or tangentially, have developed programs affecting immigrants. However, aside from agencies like the Kalihi-Palapa Immigration Service Center, the Suiwanan Wesley Community Center, the Kokoia Kalihi Valley and the Immigrant groups of the Catholic Social Service, a few other churches and the YWCA, most of these agencies have not designed their programs specifically for the immigrants (e.g. the State Employment Service serves everyone and so does the DSSH). Efforts have been made to recruit bilingual outreach workers especially for Filipinos (Ilocanos), Koreans and Samoans.

*1976 registered aliens under the US Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Governor Ariyoshi says immigration is cause for great concern, yet State's Immigrant Services Office has budget of only \$47,000 and subsistence staff of three

These immigrant programs, however, have come through a long, hard climb, that has not ended yet. "Whenever things get tight, social services are the first to go," and immigrant services planner told HIN. "And in social services, immigrant services are on the lowest rung of the ladder." Moreover, federal funding for immigrant projects are now shifting towards programs to aid the Indo-Chinese refugees (Vietnamese and Laotians) who entered the US under special conditions.

A discrimination case in federal courts filed by two Department of Health social workers who were bumped off by a cut in funding, is still pending. Pressures from the Civil

Rights Offices in San Francisco helped restore part of this DOI program.

INDIVIDUAL DEDICATION
Indeed, many of the existing state immigrant services were launched only through the dedication of individuals. The State Immigrant Services evolved after the years of work by director Ilen Junasa. Junasa pushed for the establishment of the Kalihi-Palapa Immigrant Services Division.

At the Department of Health, Dr. Herita Agnata, scraped together her Bilingual Health Education program after two years of traveling from island to island advising immigrant communities and health personnel under a semi-volunteer basis for the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Agnata's

health education program is now on its fourth year at the DOI. The project now employs 18 bilingual aides who are distributed throughout the State's network of clinics.

"Many immigrants are distrustful of government agencies because of communication problems. They cannot understand or are embarrassed by their accent or they are fearful of deportation," says Dr. Agnata. "We made a survey of the families we were helping and 52% listed communication as a major problem. 42% listed expensive health care and 40% listed expensive health care. Aside from financial difficulties, immigrants usually lack general knowledge of government and private services. Some also resort to folk medicine for cures."

PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH
The Health Education office has pinpointed the most common health problems immigrants face, namely: TB, high blood pressure, asthma, heart trouble, gastro-intestinal disease, influenza, arthritis, hearing trouble, diabetes, and stroke.

Others have found that the emotional stress that comes from adjustment to a new life complicates health problems. Dr. Agnata finds herself acting as counselor to her aides' clients who threaten suicide sometimes because of old-country values such as "what will people think?" Mental, as much as physical health, is a major factor.

Evelyn Mingming Llena, an MA in Social Work who is detailed as a bilingual counselor at the Kalihi-Palapa Mental Health Clinic, explains that, although mental health is as important as physical health, most immigrants shy from asking for help

in this area. "They don't understand that in America, mental health may mean anything from how you are feeling, today to divorce problems, to home management problems. People always see immigrants as the ones who have the problems. We also try to show that people such as social service workers, would look at themselves and ask themselves if its not something lacking on their part that is causing the problem."

Evelyn and her bilingual colleagues accompany their "clients" to doctors, lawyers, courts, schools and social service agencies which can offer assistance. Evelyn shares her caseload of 150 families with a Samoan counselor and together they serve as consultants to the DSSH Department of Labor and other service organizations.

But the main problem seems to be reaching those immigrants who are in need of help, but don't know how to get it. Most immigrant services are information and referral stations who channel people to the right agencies. The solution seems to be more outreach workers, more coordination and research into the roots of the problems.

WELFARE PATTERN?

A case in point. Although welfare data indicates that most of the welfare recipients are residents of the State Hawaiian/Pacific Hawaiian and Caucasians, (See Table A) the immigrants who do show up in the welfare rolls indicate an interesting pattern. The longer the immigrant from the Philippines, Samoa or the Orient stays in Hawaii, the greater their participation in Public Assistance programs.

(Cont. next page)



Dr. Herita Agnata (right) discusses problems with one of her "clients", an immigrant woman with six children. Dr. Agnata developed the bilingual aide program for the Department of Health.

EMBATTLED ALIENS

Concerned Americans rally to defense of immigrants

By A. N. ALFARO

WASHINGTON, D. C. (PNA) — They give more than what they take! This brief for the embattled aliens does not come from minority groups but from a number of concerned Americans who have lately come out openly in defense of both legal and illegal aliens.

Aliens are now being accused of everything in the book, from ripping off welfare funds and robbing Americans of jobs to lowering the American standard of living.

Mrs. Margaret Wilde, a distinguished Washington resident recently wrote to the Washington Post calling as "unfair" columnist Jack Anderson's column criticizing immigrants, including Filipinos who reportedly take advantage of welfare rolls.

Saying Anderson must have obtained his information "from a U.S. consul in the Philippines who could have been expected to show a bias for immigrants," Mrs. Wilde said. "As a group, immigrants are proud and determined to become self-sufficient, preferring to hold two or three minimum wage jobs simultaneously, at a predictable cost to the health and family life, rather than accept welfare rolls."

Mrs. Wilde is not the only American who sees aliens in a different light.

"CALIFORNIA'S ILLEGAL ALIENS: THEY GIVE MORE THAN THEY TAKE," said Jonathan Kirsh in an article in New West Magazine in which he cited the invaluable contributions of illegal immigrants as Kissinger, Elizabeth Taylor, and others to American society.

Roman Pucinski, a counselor in Illinois, told a Filipino group in Chicago recently "you have a right to be here. Your Filipino doctors and nurses, in particular, have played a vital role in American society."

Wayne Connors, assistant professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dismisses the charges against aliens as a "cruel illusion." He said many of the jobs held by illegal aliens are the kind that few Americans would accept, regardless of skills.

Generally, Filipinos in the U.S. are too proud of themselves to accept welfare. But there are a few who think receiving welfare is justified because of the big taxes they pay to the government.

Statistics has disproved many of the allegations about welfare rip-offs. Stephen Chapman, writer for the Washington Monthly, said in a recent article that "what is more disquieting is that the perception of a crisis has grown out of a confused thinking that rests on questionable premises, unsubstantiated statistics, and groundless myths. He charged that the alien threat was the creation of the former immigration chief who wanted a bigger budget for his office."

Chapman said a recent study by the San Diego County Human Resources Agency estimated the country's annual cost in social services to illegal aliens at \$2 million and the aliens' yearly contribution in taxes at more than \$48 million.

An aide of Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-New York) said there is no evidence that the average alien depresses wages. "Aliens either get good wages or they get low pay for jobs no one else will take," he stated.

Susan Jacoby, who has written extensively about Cubans, said hundreds of thousands of Cubans who fled after Castro's takeover have in fact stimulated the local economy and created at least 100,000 new jobs since they arrived in Florida.

"Despite welfare, they wasted no time in finding jobs, no matter how menial," adding that by 1974 only 10 percent were on welfare, most of them elderly people.

A department of labor study conducted by David North and Marion Houston last year reported that illegal workers were significantly more likely to have participated in tax paying systems than to have used tax supported programs. It said 77 percent of the study group reported that they

had good social security taxes which 73 percent reported that they had federal income taxes withheld.

Of this, only 27 percent used hospitals or clinics, four percent collected one or more weeks of unemployment insurance, four percent had children in U.S. schools and one percent participated in U.S. funded job training programs, one percent secured food stamps and 0.5 percent received welfare payments.

Charles Greely, a sociologist, says American fears of being swamped by alien hordes if restrictions are lifted are pure myths. He pointed out that last year, there were more Americans (one million) who left the country to live elsewhere than aliens who immigrated to the U.S.

Demonstrating in Los Angeles recently, a group of Chicanos charged that the Carter administration was trying to make them scapegoats for the economic troubles of the country.

The anti-Carter demonstration appeared off target. For no one seems to be more enlightened about the problem than President Carter. In his recent trip to California, Carter singled a racist who demanded that he stop the flow of immigrants by saying that "except for the American Indians, we are all immigrants."

UH offers federally-funded advanced course in social work

Students who want to work for an advanced degree (M.S.W.) in Social Work as beneficiaries of the federally-funded "Disadvantaged Minority Recruitment Program" (DMRP), may apply at the School of Social Work, Hawaii Hall, Room 116, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Those who qualify are accepted into the program will receive, among other benefits, a tuition waiver for two years, and a monthly stipend of \$300 for the same period. In order to qualify, applicants must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited

university and meet the requirements of the graduate division of the University.

Designed to recruit in greater numbers students of Filipino, Samoan, Tongan, Malaysian, and Micronesian ancestry, the program is administered through the office of Dr. Daniel S. Sanders, dean of the School of Social Work, and implemented by Dr. Oscar Kurran, project director, and Dr. Helen Nagtalon Miller, project coordinator.

Applicants are advised to see Dr. Helen N. Miller in room 211, Hawaii Hall (phone 948-7183) for further information.

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Hawaii's Immigrant Service

TABLE A. No. of Persons on Welfare by Ethnicity.	20,761	Past Year	871
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	12,091	Korean	435
Caucasian	4,947	Negro	219
Filipino	5,155	Mix	7,524
Japanese	1,746	Unknown	14,931

Source: Welfare data from Jan., 1976 DSSHI

Length of Residency of Foreign Born on Public Assistance	0-6 mos.	1-2 years	3-5 years	Over	TOTAL No.
Last Residence	9.7%	10.8%	11.0%	46.9%	4,499
Samoa	1.9%	8.6%	76.2%	8.5%	1,768
Philippines	5.6%	6.3%	14.7%	29.8%	870

Source: Immigrants on Public Welfare, Vol., 1977, DSSHI Research and Statistics Office.

The figures indicate that the new immigrant on his first year in Hawaii is reluctant to participate in Public Welfare, or is ignorant of the services available. As the years go by, the few that do go into welfare perhaps fall into the welfare mentality because of disappointments in finding employment or the hardship of living in expensive Hawaii.

Behind all the discussions for or against spending money on immigrants is the question: why do immigrants persist in coming if they encounter so much trouble in Hawaii? Evelyn Licata gives the answers of her "clients." "In spite of all the problems they encounter, they never criticize America. They say, 'we'll give it a try.' Even the professionals who are now working as maintenance personnel at least have a steady income which they never had. They don't have to worry if the crops will grow this season and if their teacher's salary (\$300 a month or roughly \$40) can pull the family through. 'I tell the people who ask,' she continues, more emphatic, 'giving her own perspective, "that the

immigrants have as much right to be here as anyone because it was their forefathers who worked to build the Hawaii of today. Even the newer immigrants, many of whom are hotel industry workers, from the backbone of Hawaii's economy."

Given the trends, the number of immigrants to Hawaii will not be decreasing in the following years. "It is our national policy to allow immigrants into this country," Sen. Dan Inouye once said. "We should not desert them."

But with priorities shifting, resources shrinking, populations growing, the chances of immigrants being given a fair shake do not seem as rosy as they were only a decade ago.

Filipino accent

FILIPINOS AROUND THE WORLD

Golden Gate Park will soon have a Philippine Garden

SAN FRANCISCO — Golden Gate Park will soon have a Philippine Garden.

This was disclosed recently when the city government, through the Arboretum Society of San Francisco, donated to the Filipino Professionals and Businessmen's Association (FPBA) one acre of the park for the purpose. The Society is responsible for maintaining the various rare flora from all over the world at the park.

The one-acre site, which overlooks the Japanese Tea Garden and other ethnic landscapes, will be cleared and converted into a miniature Philippine Garden.

The Philippine Garden project was a brainstrom idea of Commissioner Vic Hermoso who discussed it with FPBA president Ronnie Avenida. Avenida said that through the support of Supervisor Ronald Pelosi, who was instrumental in getting the approval

of Commissioner Amy Meyer of the Recreation & Park Commission, the city government endorsed the project.

"This project is only one of the many efforts of the FPBA aimed at preserving the culture and heritage of our people and country through the beauty of our natural resources," Avenida said. "Like the Japanese and other Asian communities, the Filipino community should feel proud of its contribution to this multi-ethnic city of San Francisco."

Avenida announced the donation by the city after Commissioner Meyer and Assistant Director George George-ades of the Strybing Museum had received from Consul-General Romeo Arguelles a list of plants Philippine government authorities believed could be grown at the park. The list was presented to the two city officials at the Consulate.

San Francisco's First Filipino Deputy D.A.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ronald Quidachay, a young University of California Boalt Hall law graduate, has been appointed deputy district attorney the first Filipino to hold that position in San Francisco.

"I think it is safe to say that Ron

is the first Filipino to be appointed deputy district attorney in the history of this office," District Attorney Joseph Freitas, Jr., who made the appointment, said of Quidachay.

Before his appointment Quidachay was senior staff attorney for the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation. His wife, Katherine is a high school teacher.

The Immigrants' Grace

What is needed is involvement by the immigrant community, by the immigrants who have made it, to help the new immigrants

PEPINIEVA



tation money to the mainland, she received a letter from the engineer thanking her for pushing him on. He had just accepted a position in his own field.

The limitations on Hawaii's economy created by small space and population growth are not just on Sister Grace and her contemporaries who are working for the improvement of the immigrant situation.

"There is a growing negative feeling even in the legislature against the number of immigrants and the money that is spent on programs for them," she says. "What is now needed is involvement by the private community, by the immigrants who have already made it, to help their countrymen who have just arrived in their new home."

Anyone who would like to help can write Sr. Grace at 1035 N. School St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96817.

Sr. Grace and her trademark, the yellow volkswagen, at work in her office (top left)



that we valued it left behind. We don't have to be tied down.

"I am not too popular with lawyers," she jokes. "I tell them to please give me a chance before they bring the divorce to the courts."

In her years of family counseling, Sr. Grace says she has not lost a family yet.

Unwed mothers are yet another problem. "Usually, the mother of the teenager advises her to abort. They don't come to me until after the abortion because they know that I am a Catholic and will probably advise them to keep the baby. They abort first, then come to me for help."

"I think that what these very young girls need most is sex education. Many of them come straight from the bachelors, it is their first boyfriend. They don't know how it happened."

A more complicated problem is employment, which Sr. Grace lists as a major one with new immigrants. In some cases, she advises professionals who cannot find employment to move to the mainland where opportunities are greater. She recounts the case of a civil engineer who could not even get a job as a dishwasher in Hawaii. Two weeks after leaving him the transpor-

"I have to tell them that being in America doesn't mean we have to throw out everything we learned and valued."

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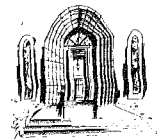
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- Children/infant/agent/tour conductor discounts not applicable (Child — 2/11 yrs. — \$248 with tax — One Way)
- No unaccompanied minors on these fares
- Full payment must be made/tickets issued at least seven days but no more than twenty-one days prior to date passenger desires to travel
- Penalty for Cancellation is 50% of the fare

1978 SPECIAL GN15			
Jan. 19 & 27	April 9 & 23	July 8	Oct. 14
Feb. 5 & 16	May 6 & 14	Aug. 12	Nov. 5 & 19
Mar. 11	June 11 & 25	Sept. 10	Dec. 9 & 17
ADULT \$593	CHILD (2-11) \$298	INFANT (Below 2) \$262	

Weekly departures available other than the dates mentioned above & Fly Now Pay Later Plan.

THE HOMEMAKER'S PAGE

Train children to take responsibilities soon as able

BY SOLEDAD H. LEVINS
Important among the duties of parenthood are the training and encouraging of children to take responsibilities as fast as they are able to do so.

The effective manager-teacher is one who allows children to carry their share of the responsibility and not one who takes it on them, hoping thereby to "spare" them from work. Educating children to enjoy responsibilities, happily to family problems and to acquire work habits which carry over into later life develop attitudes which help them adjust as circumstances change.

The homemaker-teacher will continually give her children new problems to solve and new tasks and skills to master which are within the range of their interests and ability.

The solving of these problems gives an opportunity for the development of creative skills as well as experiences which demand some planning on the part of the child. Such

training requires patience, time, and a willingness to accept standards children are able to attain while they are acquiring proficiency. The mother-teacher should give a good example with her own interest and enthusiasm for various activities in the home.

The experiences to which the homemaker exposes her children during the years they are growing up will form the foundation for effective living throughout their lives. No experience in later life can take the place of a rich heritage from one's childhood and youthful days in the family group.

The physical activities of homemaking in which the children can participate are the following:

• purchasing, preparation, serving, care, and preservation of food.

• cleaning, care, and upkeep of the house, including disposal of garbage.

• purchasing, construction or sewing, repair, laundering (washing and ironing), cleaning and storage of

clothing.

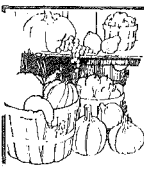
• purchasing, construction, repair, and cleaning of equipment and furnishings of the house.

• care of the home surroundings, the car and garage, gardening, poultry, etc.

• work in connection with money, like paying bills, depositing in and withdrawing from a bank, etc.

The long summer vacation is a good time for the homemaker to take

a vacation from housekeeping and let her children take over with herself acting as supervisor or adviser. The chores should be assigned according to the ages and the interests of the children. For example, the eldest daughter may do the marketing and the cooking, the eldest son the cleaning of the house (which is an inside job he may prefer if he is one of the boys who still feel mainly about housework). The younger children can act as aides.



what's cooking?

Save Daging Sapi or Sambal Goreng Udang?

Last year an Asian (Association of S.E. Asian Nations) food feast was held in Manila during the Asian Youth Folk Arts Festival. Here are recipes of Indonesian and Malaysian dishes you might try. If you don't happen to have calamansi in your garden, use lime as a substitute.

SATE DAGING SAPI (Beef steak)

Ingredients:
1 kilo beef cut into 1" cubes
3 cloves garlic, crushed
1 tsp. pepper, ground
1/2 cup sweet soy sauce
3 tbsp. melted butter
Marinate beef with soy sauce, pepper, garlic, butter and ajinomoto.
• Skewer beef cubes in bamboo sticks.
Broil over charcoal.
Serve with peanut butter sauce.

SAMBAL GORENG UDANG

Ingredients:
1/2 kg. shelled prawns
1/2 kg. young peas in pods
1/2 cup of thick coconut milk
1/2 cup of vegetable oil
5 pcs. of onions (native)
10 small segments of garlic
2 salam leaves (bay leaves)
5 to 10 red chilies
2-4 slices of ginger
1 tsp. salt (to taste)
Clean the prawns. Clean the peas and cut into 2-inch. Grind together the onions, garlic, red chilies and salt until fine. Then saute the ground ingredients on a low fire until just browning. Add the prawns, langkas, ginger, salam leaves and sugar.
Simmer for a few minutes. Then add the young peas. Lastly add the coconut milk and ajinomoto. When the coconut milk starts to boil, cook for another few minutes then take off the fire.
Take out the langkas pieces, salam leaves and ginger before serving.

Kelepon

Ingredients:
1 cup malakita fish flour
1/2 cup chopped pandan sugar
1 cup freshly grated coconut
1/2 cup of pandan leaves juice
1/2 cup salt
4 cups water in medium size saucepan.
Bring the water to boil. Add the pandan leaves juice to the malakita flour, mix together until smooth. From this mixture into small marble size balls. Filling the centers with some pandan sugar.
Drop these malakita flour balls one by one into the boiling water. Cook these malakita balls or kelepon until they come up, then scoop and drain. Add salt to the pasta evenly. Roll the kelepon balls immediately and arrange a plate.
From Singapore comes a popular dish already familiar to local gourmets: Chicken Curry. The recipe follows:

Ingredients:
1 chicken cut into bite-size pieces
8 tsp. curry powder (10 tsp. for large chickens)
4 shallot or bawang merah premed.
4 cloves garlic pounded together
1 onion in big slices
2 tsp. salt, 12 tsp. cooking oil
8 tsp. water
15 cc. coconut milk (half a coconut grated and strained)
Heat the frying pan until hot and pour in 12 tsp. oil.
Fry the onions until light brown; add about 5 tsp. coconut milk and then the chicken.
Stir mixture for two minutes and add another 5 tsp. coconut milk. Simmer for three more minutes and add the remaining coconut milk and other ingredients.
Bring to a boil and simmer until the meat is cooked or about 20 minutes. Season according to taste with salt.

for large chickens)
4 shallot or bawang merah premed.
4 cloves garlic pounded together
1 onion in big slices
2 tsp. salt, 12 tsp. cooking oil
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4-H trainees . . .

(Continued from page 1)
The 73 trainees in the South are part of a larger program. Other Filipino trainees have been placed in farms spread throughout the country. They have been coming to the U.S. since 1974. Four groups have already come and the fifth should arrive by February, 1978. Unfortunately, it can not be said that the bad conditions and discrepancies in the program are restricted to the southern part of the U.S., nor that this recent protest by trainees is the first to have occurred.

4-H trainees . . .

On June 2, 1977 the scandal of this 4-H program broke out in the headlines of the Oakland Tribune, much to the shock and dismay of the San Francisco Bay Area Filipino Community. This second group exposed to the press the injustice before embarking to return to the Philippines. The injustice were brought out in vivid detail. For example, one trainee, Leonardo Dingal, received a check for \$135.80 with no detailed accounting negotiations with the 4-H in order to discuss the matter further. At present, 70 out of 73 of the trainees in the Southeast region agreed to affix their signatures to this statement. Such an overwhelming majority adds dramatic weight to their criticisms and protest. The personal account of each trainee that signed is underscored by the fact that they only hold J-1 visas and therefore run the risk of termination from the program and deportation. As well as, possible reprimand from the Philippine 4-H and government when they return home. This is the basis for their strong appeal for support and assistance from progressive Americans and the Filipino Communities in the U.S.

Then again in August, the president and vice-president of the third group of trainees, along with Filipino community supporters from California, attempted to open up negotiations with the 4-H in Washington, D.C. Once again seeking reform of the program. However, these attempts were also met with frustration. The 4-H refused to conduct any meaningful negotiations and went so far as to imply in a threatening manner that any further public controversy might result in their decision to terminate the program altogether.
It appeared, at the time, that the only real hope for reform might rest

Let's learn PILIPINO



Conducted by FELY D. HABON

LESSON 21 OF TIME AND NAME OF FOODSTUFFS

When you want to buy KUNG KAILAN NINYONG GUSTO? When do you want to leave? KAILAN NINYONG GUSTO UMALJIS? or KAILAN NINYONG GUSTO UMALJIS?

Tomorrow morning BUKAS SA UMAGA

Tomorrow afternoon BUKAS SA HAPON

Tomorrow night BUKAS SA GABI

All day tomorrow BUKAS MAGHAPON

Day after tomorrow BUKAS MAKALAWA

LATER MAMAYA

A little later MAMAYANG KANIT or MAMAYANG SANDALI

Just a little later today MAMAYA

Just a moment. Wait a little bit . . . HINIYAY MUNA or SANDALI LAMANG

Make it later or Do it later . . . IPAGMAMAYA

Now NGAYON

Right now . . . NGAYON DIN

Only just now NGANGAYON

LAMANG

This very day; today NGAYONG

ARAW NAITO

Day UMAGA
Noon TANGHALI
Afternoon HAPON
Night GABI

NAMES OF FOODS AND FOODSTUFFS

Here are the names of foods and foodstuffs:

KULITIS or TALINUM . . . spinach

LABONG bamboo shoots

LABANOS radish

KANGKONG . . . swamp cabbage;

UNCHOY in Cantonese.

LITSUGAS - lettuce

AMPALAYA or AMARGOSO (PARVA in Italian) . . . bittermelon

KALABASA - yellow squash

PIPIPO or PETCHAY - Chinese lettuce

PIPIPO - cucumber

SITAW longbeans

TALONG eggplant

SILE or SILI . . . green pepper

UBI . . . root of coconut trunk

UPO - bottle gourd

UBI yan

BATAW - hyacinth bean

GARBANSOS - chick pea

ABITSUELAS - kidney bean

BUKO - young coconut

NIYOG - coconut

with the Philippine 4-H Council, the counter-part of the U.S. 4-H Council, which organizes the training program from Manila. They were then currently conducting their annual inspection tour to evaluate the program. However, unfortunately, the representative of the Philippine 4-H failed to even meet with spokespersons for the trainees and the supporters from the Filipino community to discuss the recent examples of mistreatment of the trainees. Instead, they conducted their tour in a routine manner and submitted a report which stated in part, "trainees visited in the U.S. enthusiastically endorsed continuation of the training program. Most were well satisfied with their own on-the-job training experience, living conditions and cultural exchange opportunities." (emphasis ours) This report was submitted at the end of August along with a few suggestions for minor reforms.

Two months later, this report was dictated by the fact that the 70 trainees in the Southeast region initiated their own report ("Real Situation" statement) which contradicted the official report of the Philippine 4-H. The trainees' report made clear that there were no improvements in their conditions nor any 4-H attempts to institute the needed reforms. The apparent inaccuracy of the official report had added weight to the charge of a number of trainees that the Philippine 4-H officials are attempting to cover-up the serious problems of the program and are showing very little concern for the fact that the trainees are being maltreated here in America.

Want to be a Consul?

Take exams July 1-2

Want to be a consul of the Republic of the Philippines?

Well, if you are a Philippine citizen and pass the Foreign Service Officer examinations to be given in Manila, Chicago and Geneva, Switzerland, July 1-2, 1978 you would qualify for appointment as one. Although your initial appointment would be that of vice-consul, you are on your way to the top - ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Application forms may be obtained personally or in writing to the Board of Foreign Service Examiners, Department of Foreign Affairs, Manila, or to the Philippine Consulate nearest you. Fully accomplished application forms must be filed with the Board in Manila or with the chairman of the local examining committee in the Philippine Consulate General in Chicago or the Philippine Embassy in Geneva on or before March 10, 1978. Applicants will undergo preliminary interview by the board of local committees on March 17-18. The examination will consist of

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Any such cancellation must be mailed to the seller's address and must be postmarked before midnight of the third day following a sale. The law requires that all business firms involved in door-to-door selling must give the buyer a notice of cancellation form and the details of how to cancel any contract signed by the customer at the time of sale.

The Office of Consumer Protection says that it is a good idea never to sign a contract with a door-to-door salesperson unless the seller first give you cancellation papers. Failure to do so is a violation of the law, it advises.

Each of which will be given equal weight in the determination of the candidate's general rating.

two parts: the written and the oral, each of which will be given equal weight in the determination of the candidate's general rating.

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Buloso, Felicidad Yoro, Arnolfo Mangano & Shirley B. Matutino. State Highway Safety Council. Bernabe Quiroz. Adv. Council for Housing & Cons. Industry. Howard K. Robinson & Library Adv. Comm. Honolulu. Natalie A. Cardenas. Library Adv. Comm. Hawaii. Gilbert Hilarion. Library Adv. Comm. Kauai. Marina Pasena. Library Adv. Comm. Maui. Carnation Navel.

Council Civil Defense. Col. Albert Alfonso; Civil Service Commission: Robert B. Raneses; Collection Agency Board: Theodore Palisto; Contractors License Board: Teofilo Tacban & Richard Dumapas; Criminal Injuries Compensation Comm: Roland D. Sugam. Dist. School Adv. Council: Maui: Domingo Amato. Dist. School Adv. Council: Oahu: Linda Arriaga. Dist. School Adv. Council: Leeward Oahu: Geraldine G. Ching. Dist. School Adv. Council: Windward Oahu: John Primacio. Dist. School Adv. Council: Kauai: Dolores Barreira & Caesar Portugal. Adv. Comm. on Drug Abuse & Con. Subs. Elizabeth Menor.

7. J. Comm. on Manpower & Full Employment: Ernest Bautista & Daniel L. Aquino. Medical Advisory Board: Fred C. Evara & Dr. Buenaventura Realba. Board of Medical Examiners: Dr. Ruben P. Mallari. State Board of Nursing: Hilario Ramiscal. Board of Examiners in Nursing Home Adm. Luz Abcede. Pacific War Memorial Comm.: Richard Sanoria. Board of Pharmacy: Felisa S. Cruce. Public Broadcasting Authority, Hawaii: Sharon Anne Center & Annie G. Corpez. Bd. of Registration, Kauai & Nihoa: Fernando Mateo. Bd. of Registration, Maui, Molokai, Lanai & Kahoolawe: Artemio Bana. Bd. of Social Services: Gil Penaranda, Ernest D. Libarios & Joseph Pontanilla. Bd. of Speech Pathology & Audiology: Carolyn Y. Canubida. Comm. on the Status of Women: Josephine Bucavaco & Lolinda Ramos. Bd. of Vocational Rehabilitation: Erlinda Salvador. Committee on the Year 2000: Claudio Suyat.



RIC LABEZ

STATE COMMISSION FOR KAUAI COUNTY

Contractors License Board: Teofilo Tacban. Vocational Rehabilitation Board: Efrinda Salvador. Health Planning Council: R. Barbara Daley & Cayetano Gerardo. County Hospital Advisory Committee: Martha Remitto.

COUNTY OF HAWAII

Civil Service Commission: Luis Anastacio. Liquor Commission: Lawrence Primaco. Planning Commission: Board of Appeals: Simon Enriquez. Salary Commission: Carmelito Arkanangel. Staff Members: Barney Menor & Armando Mendoza. Water Commission: Jay Sasan. Housing Advisory & Appeals Board: Bautista Viera. Elderly Affairs Policy Council: Alfredo Padayao, Lily Alibuyen, Librada Luis & Naves Stanton. County Highway Safety Council: Angel Macanas.

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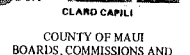
SARITA



RICK MEDINA



RICHARD CALDITO



CLARD CAPILI

COUNTY OF MAUI BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Deputy Defense Coordinator: Selbente Menor. Immigrant Services Coordinator: Nancy Andes. Civil Service Commission: Reynante Tagora. Committee on Aging: Leo Paloc, Marcos Ruiz & Clara B. Sabas. Commission on Human Concerns: Joseph Pontanilla & Raymond J. Abregano. Jr. Liquor Control Commission: Richard Caldito, Sr. Maui County Comm. on Children and Youth: Mrs. Sally Lai & Vince Bahoyo. Jr. Comm. on the Status of Women: Mrs. Mary Calabog. Planning Commission: Rogelio Tacol. Lanai Adv. Comm. on the Planning Comm.: Angel Caignaitan. Molokai Adv. Comm. on the Planning Comm.: Regino Colotario & Mariano Acoba. Police Commission: Pepito Kagasa. Police Pension Board: Celestino Anacion. Traffic Safety Council: A. B. Sevilla, Patrick Constantino & Mrs. Priscilla Cabanilla Mikell. Affirmative Action Advisory Council: Ms. Shirley Evangelista & Ms. Mary Tom. Maui County Comm. on Employment of the Handicapped: Pepito Kagasa, Dr. Jose Romero & Patrick Constantino. State Board of Social Services & Housing: Joseph Pontanilla. Hospital Advisory Comm.: Gregorio Cabuday.

COUNTY OF KAUAI

Adm. Assistant to the Mayor: Cayetano Gerardo. Deputy Director of Finance: Alfred C. Lardolago. County Pension Board: Alfredo Villanueva & Eugenio Jimenez. Civil Service Commission: Fred G. Sahan. Board of Water Supply: Ronnie Saluta. Board of Ethics: William Currameng. Liquor Commission: Marcelino Francisco & Fred Maximo. Planning Commission: James Telada. Police Commission: Jovento Acoba.

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Deputy Finance Director: Gemiliano Q. Atre. Planning Commission: Joseph Macapagal. Civil Service Commission: Lydia P. Esquardo. Housing Board of Appeals: Ruben Cristobal. Commission on Culture and the Arts: Fortunato Teho. Commission on Aging, Jesse Cayaban, Sister Grace Lim & Mary Ojorio. Board of Parks and Recreation: Dr. Mario Basteras & Concepcion Asentilla. Bd. of Trustees of Policemen, Firemen, Bandsmen Pension Fund: Mildred Mission. County Arborist Advisory Comm.: Larry Futo. Status of Women: Masse Gotanda, Patricia Leuzli & Ben De Mesa Lopez. Manpower Planning Council: Matt Q. Luber & Chester R. Suiso.

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Comm. on Law Enforcement & Planning: Rosalinda Tiletic & Marie Barnes. Mayor's Committee on Handicapped: Norman Anacion & Willard P. Mirasal. Oahu Comm. on Children and Youth: John Verzon.

CB approves new bank in Aklan

The Central Bank of the Philippines has authorized the establishment of a private development bank in Kalibo, capital of Aklan province.

Bank organizer Leo M. Diopio, Jr. who received the certificate of authority Dec. 14 from CB Gov. Dioniso S. Kocaros, said the Aklan Development Bank is designed to help boost the economic activity in Aklan and neighboring provinces, particularly in agriculture and small scale industries.

Diopio is executive vice-president and general manager of LM Handicraft Manufacturing Corp., Manila, one of the largest exporters of handicraft products to the U.S.

Other principal organizers of the bank include Leonora Quimpo Mabasa, 1976 "Panda Pira" grand awardee; Virgie M. Diapo, Salvador Q. Mabasa, Rustico Mabasa, Jr., Suferido C. Roland, Jose Q. Magallanes, Jr., Allen S. Quimpo, and Amalia Reyes.

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Kung Fu Artist of the year

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following two articles on Al Dacascos, Kung Fu Artist of the Year, and Dan Inosanto, Special Mention, appear in the Annual Yearbook BLACK BELT '77 (Black Belt Magazine), January 1978, and is reprinted by permission of Hainbow Publications, Durban, CA.
Al Dacascos, Kung Fu Artist of the Year, was born in Honolulu, the son of Nancy Verano and the late Benito Dacascos. Dan Inosanto was born in Stockton, California, the son of Sebastian and Mary Inosanto, who was the former Mrs. Estro of Whittier.

With his election this year to the BLACK BELT Hall of Fame, Al Dacascos finally has received some of the recognition many observers believe is long overdue one of the foremost martial artists of all time.

Widely known as the first kung fu practitioner to enter American karate tournaments, Dacascos retired from competition in 1973 as a top 10 fighter and one of the most successful kata contestants in the nation. His demonstration at the World Professional Karate Championships was telecast nationally on ABC World Wide of Entertainment.

After training under Adriano Panzerio in Hawaii, Dacascos left his native home and began his career in the combative arts in 1966 after traveling to California. Integrating kung fu and the kajukenbo system, Dacascos' modifications, training techniques and flamboyant style of fighting, enabled him to win major titles in tournaments throughout the nation.

Among the titles he captured was the title of Central North American Grand Champion in 1969, '70 and '71. And in both 1971 and '72, he was the Rocky Mountain Grand Champion.

But Dacascos' students also have made names for themselves. Eric Lee, often referred to as the "little king of kung fu," was a student of Dacascos. So was world-rated lightweight fighter Bill Owens, and a young woman who later became the top woman performer and freestyle in the United States. Milla Dacascos would also become his wife. They were married in October, 1970, four years after she became a student at one of his schools.



DACASCOS

Dacascos opened a kung fu studio in 1969 in Colorado. Later, he opened other schools in Northern California, Utah and Hamburg, Germany, where he is now living and teaching.

In comparing his pioneering efforts in kung fu in both America and Europe, he probably is better known publicly in the latter. However, in a BLACK BELT interview last year he said he thought that Europeans are less open to new things in martial arts. He said:

"I tell them what Bruce Lee said - 'Know your roots and then you'll know how to spring out.'"

Dan Inosanto: Special Recognition

Like the proverbial Olympian, Dan Inosanto carries the torch ignited by Bruce Lee, originator of jeet kune do. One of the two individuals who assisted Lee in developing his art, Inosanto was later chosen by Lee to head the jeet kune do organization.

"I feel he picked me because I have the ability to teach," said Inosanto, "although in his opinion you're not a teacher, you're a guide. But basically, that's probably where my forte lies - to pass on the artwork and to share knowledge."

In the entire nation, Inosanto is one of only three individuals who now provide instruction in the system primarily developed by the best known and most popular martial artist of all time. When asked why instruction in jeet kune do is not readily available to prospective students everywhere, Inosanto said:

"Bruce always wanted our organization to remain very much in the

background. And so we've pushed it that way. We've just sort of grown up with this philosophy."

Inosanto said that of Lee's philosophy was that a good martial artist does not have to flaunt his skill.

"He just sort of led us in that direction and we took to it," he said, adding that students come from all over the nation to study under him, apparently encountering few obstacles to their travel.

"But it's always been a very exclusive organization," said Inosanto.

"And in our academy, new students are voted into the class."

Inosanto teaches at a Filipino martial arts academy in the Southern California community of Harbor City, where the jeet kune do enrollment currently numbers only about 18. Inosanto was Bruce's philosophy and policy that you keep the ranks or the quantity and do the quality up," said Inosanto. Lee instructed him never to have more than six students in one class. But Inosanto admits that at a time when his class has been crowded, he has taught as many as 12 students at one time.

Born in Stockton, California, Inosanto gained his first instruction in the martial arts during the summer between his fourth and fifth grades in school. His uncle taught him techniques in jujitsu and Okinawan karate.

"But I never really took an interest in such things until I got to college," he said. Attending Whitworth College in Spokane, Washington, where he got his B.A. degree, Inosanto studied judo and karate. In the service he studied Okinawan, Korean and Japanese karate and, after his discharge, settled in Southern California where he began studying under Ed Parker.

From Parker, Inosanto would gain an interest in kempo and kung fu. And in 1964 he would meet Bruce Lee, under whom he would begin additional training.

"For two years I trained simultaneously under both Ed Parker and Bruce Lee," he said. "And on Saturdays I taught part of the day for Ed and part of the day for Bruce."

In the years that followed, Inosanto would develop close ties with Lee, appearing in episodes of the Green Hornet television series and Lee's last film, Game of Death, unfinished at the time of his death. Today, at age 41, Inosanto recently completed shooting additional scenes in Hong Kong, which will be integrated into the remaining footage from Game of Death and released to theaters.



INOSANTO

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