

Anti-Martial Law Forces in the U.S. Unite

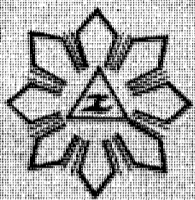
"We stand together with the Filipino people in the homeland..."

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DECRY EXTENSION OF MARCOS' MARTIAL LAW REGIME

see inside page 5 for full story



NEW YORK — Present at the signing of a joint statement against the martial law regime of Pres. Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines last December 30, 1973 were representatives from the five different anti-martial law organizations (left to right) Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP), National Association of Filipinos in the United States (NAFUS), National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP), Mr. Heherson Alvarez, representing the Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), and Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, representing the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP).



Ang **KATIPUNAN**

FILIPINO
BI-WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER

Vol. 1, No. 5

January 15, 1974

15 cents

An
Editorial
Opinion:

MARCOS CONTINUES ILLEGIMATE RULE

It is after Dec. 30, 1973 and Marcos continues to perpetuate himself in power in clear violation of the 1935 constitution. Through calculated planning, Marcos stealthily moved towards the extension of his term and in doing so, has intensified and prolonged the suffering of the Filipino people.

Trying to fabricate a semblance of legality to his regime, Marcos justifies the extension of his term with the so-called "mandate of confidence," he supposedly received from the people during the last January and July "referendums." It escapes no Filipino today that these referendums were rigged and manufactured from militarized "citizens assemblies."

As the end of 1973 was nearing, the Marcos regime was in the midst of the oil crisis which offset disastrous inflation, mass lay-offs, factory shutdowns and in general, worsened the day to day conditions of the people.

Mounting dissent was the answer of the people to these intolerable conditions under martial law. The activism on college campuses, despite tight military guard, had begun to revive. In spite of continuous harassment, many patriotic clergy boldly opposed and condemned martial law. And in many factories, workers staged production slowdowns.

The Marcos regime responded to this growing dissent with full brute force and terror. He ordered mass arrests and nightly raids on schools, convents, and private residences.

To justify stepped up military harassment, Marcos tried to whip up an imaginary state of "panic" that warranted full military mobilization under the guise of maintaining "peace and order." Utilizing clever tactics, Marcos again screamed, that very familiar word he used to justify his declaration of martial law

... "assassination!" This time it was a British ship captain and a South American consul general who supposedly wanted to kill him. When the Rockwell station of the Meralco blew-up (consuming 10-million barrels of oil), he again blamed the "subversives," the "communists."

Then the flyers of the Filipino Freedom Fighters (a group claiming to have active and retired military officials within its ranks), began to be circulated around the country demanding that Marcos call for national presidential elections or else face ouster

(continued on page 2)

Mass Arrests—Marcos Fears Opposition

(BMP), Manila — University professors, students and professionals, have been picked up by the military in a new wave of mass arrests all over the country in recent weeks.

The arrests were made by the martial law regime in order to prevent possible nationwide demonstrations last month demanding an end to the regime.

Reliable sources said these fears stemmed from the regime's awareness that the people did not really accept the 1973 Marcos constitution and the July "referendum" (which supposedly extended Marcos' tenure beyond Dec. 30, 1973, when his second term as president expires under the 1935 constitution).

Raids in U.P. Branches

Among the UP professors and students arrested in Diliman Quezon City, was Behn Cervantes speech and drama professor and cultural performers belonging to the UP Repertory Theater, whose stage performances

(continued on page 2)



(PHOTO: Philippine Times, Chicago)

Rev. Fr. Edward Gerlock with legal counsel, former Sen. Lorenzo, before the Deportation Board.

American Priest on Trial — Faces Deportation

(BMP) MANILA — Landgrabbing by giant U.S. fruit corporations was denounced by Fr. Edward Gerlock, an American missionary priest from Binghamton, New York, facing deportation by the Marcos martial law regime in connection with his work among peasants of Davao del Norte.

Fr. Gerlock of the Maryknoll Missions told the Associated Press he was only helping small farmers resist landgrabbing by U.S. banana

(continued on page 4)

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MARCOS' RULE....

(continued from front page)

through armed force.

Responding to this, Marcos made a loyalty check in the Army, reshuffling officers whose loyalty he doubted and assigned them to harmless desk positions. Finally, in his desperate attempt to make sure he remained in Malacanang after Dec. 30, he ordered full scale arrests of probable persons who would overthrow his regime — from nuns, priests, activists, journalists, to even a one-time beauty queen!

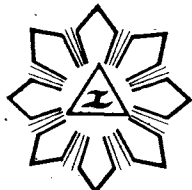
Marcos' scheme to remain in power can fool no one and is transparent and totally unacceptable to the Filipino people. His cries of "assassination" and "sabotage" are cries of a man eager to justify the wanton brutality of his regime. The laws he promulgates are laws to create a legal cover for his deception and fraud.

Marcos knows that his regime is unpopular. He is failing to deceive the people and ram the "new society" down their throats. His regime relies, not on popular support, but purely on brute force. That is why, immediately after Dec. 30th, he promoted all commanders of the army, navy, and air force and showered them with retirement benefit insurance; free education for their dependents; higher wages; and scholarships for those wishing to pursue college while still on duty, etc.

However, the Filipino people will not remain passive in the face of tyrannical suppression of their basic rights. Those who were picked up in the recent wave of mass arrests represented the broadest sectors of



Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP)



- Union of Democratic Filipinos -

"Ang Katipunan" is the national newspaper of the *Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP)*.

KDP is a mass organization based in the U.S. and is committed primarily to the struggle for the basic and long-term needs of the Filipino people, both in the Philippines and here in the Americas.

Because of this, KDP supports the struggle of the Filipino people against the Marcos dictatorship and pledges to help build a broad-based movement among Filipinos in the U.S. to oppose martial law.

However, KDP sees that the root cause of all the misery and poverty in the Philippines is the imperialist control, exercised principally by the U.S., over the economy and politics of the country. The Filipino people can solve this basic problem only through long and

Philippine society. This indicates the widespread opposition to the Marcos regime. For the more his regime gets discredited, the more people he seeks to imprison and silence.

The Philippines has had a glorious history of resistance against Spanish colonialism, American expansionism, and Japanese militarism. And again the Filipino people will rise up to overthrow this dictator and his U.S. imperialist masters. This is the only way by which the Philippines can become a genuinely independent and democratic society.

If there are still a few people who cling to the illusion that Marcos will voluntarily call for new national elections, relinquish his presidency, and bow out graciously, it is because they do not grasp the true nature of the Marcos government. He is not in power because he wants to solve the problems facing the Philippines. His one-man rule is predicated on self-interest and he serves the foreign imperialists and local oligarchy.

All claims that the "new society" marches forward progress and success go against the facts. The Marcos regime has been characterized by corrupt, anti-national and anti-popular policies, which have further impoverished the people and enslaved the nation. Martial law has served only to accelerate this negative trend.

So long as Marcos is able to maintain conditions favorable to the U.S. and other foreign investments, he will continue to receive their support, and he will continue to remain in power assisted by imperialist military and economic "aid."

In light of this, the only solution for ending the Marcos fascist regime is the organization of a popular resistance movement among the people. Such a struggle will be long and difficult. But in order to win, we cannot afford any illusions as to the brutal nature of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

But what we have is the most important resource — the Filipino people. With the people's strength, ingenuity and courage the resistance movement will continue to grow; find new ways to overcome difficulties; and emerge victorious in a truly free and independent Philippines.

by Ma. Flor Sepulveda

difficult revolutionary struggle for a truly genuine democratic and independent Philippines.

Here in the U.S., KDP is committed to struggling for the democratic rights of the Filipino minority. Katipunan views the racial and national discrimination experienced by the Filipino people, as part of and stemming from, the monopoly capitalist system in the U.S. KDP members understand that the U.S. government is in fact, not democratic, but in the hands of a tiny minority of monopoly industrialists and bankers.

KDP sees that the people of the U.S. also need fundamental, revolutionary change to solve the basic ills that plague American society. The Katipunan understands that the working class must firmly control the government before it can rightfully be termed a government "of the people and for the people."

KDP sees that greater numbers of Filipinos are coming to these same political understandings. KDP is an organization open to all who agree with our political programme. In addition, KDP is committed in working in close cooperation with all progressive Filipinos to build a strong Filipino people movement in America.

KDP has chapters in most major cities where there are Filipino communities. Inquiries regarding KDP should be sent in care of *Ang Katipunan*.

MASS ARRESTS....

(continued from front page)

were considered offensive to the Marcos martial law regime. (See p. 3, vol. 1, no. 3.) Also caught was Miss Nelio Sancho, a UP coed who reigned as Miss Asia Beauty queen during 1971.

At UP Los Banos, a number of professors were arrested in their offices and classrooms. Among them were Dr. Ruben Aspiras, soil microbiology; Dr. Mariano De Ramos, statistics; Prof. Pacifico Espanto, philosophy; Ben Soriano, English; Lourdes Go, math and physics; Rane Alcosoba, math and physics; and Dionesio Tolentino, forestry.

Among the students arrested were Leilan Villanueva, and Roger Elayda. They are now detained in Camp Vicente Lim Canlubang, Laguna.

Reported picked up at the UP branch in Baguio City, were 150 students and teachers. An undetermined number of students were also picked up in Tarlac.

In Angeles City, Pampanga —

Meanwhile in Angeles City, military intelligence operatives of the 1st PC Zone arrested several persons on charges of subversion and other crimes.

Among those picked up were Vice Mayor Alberto Pamintuan, Con. Ramon Arcilla, former councilor Fred De Leon, Lito Pangilinan, Bert Mendoza, Pepito Gomez, Napoleon Pineda, Monico Galang, head of the local Samahan ng Demokratikong Kabataan, Eliseo Cruz, Rogelio Dizon, and Eleuterio Castro. They are now detained at Camp Olivas, Pampanga.

In Manila —

Around 50 members of the Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO) and its head, Manolito Agoncillo, were arrested and brought to Camp Crame in connection with the Nov. 27 march to Malacanang protesting the eviction of squatters in Tondo.

During the latter part of October, Miss Charito Planas, noted civil libertarian and businesswoman, was arrested again for her open criticisms of the new society, both in private circles and public gatherings. She was given the "bartolina" treatment (isolation), and is now detained at the Silahis Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center in Fort Bonifacio.

At the same time, Dr. Nemesio Prudente, former president of the Philippine College of Commerce and one-time political prisoner during the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, was arrested again while visiting relatives. Military sources did not disclose his present whereabouts. Meanwhile, in New York, his wife Mrs. Ruth Prudente, expressed hope that her husband would still be alive. Three former executives of the ABS-CBN, a former Lopez media entity, were arrested for allegedly distributing subversive materials. The three were Atty. Augusto Almeda Lopez, Atty. Lorenzo Tanada, Jr., son of the former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, and George Gaddi, a businessman.

Mass Arrests—Sign of Weakness

The recent waves of mass arrests, speaks of two aspects that characterizes martial law. One, it shows that the resistance to the martial law regime is becoming broader and broader when Marcos finds it necessary to arrest nuns, priests, professors, and even a beauty queen, to check the resistance against his regime.

Secondly, the recent mass arrests speaks to the fact that the Marcos regime will resort to the most vicious, oppressive force in order to quell the growing resistance.

His increasing use of fascist terror — like the recent wave of mass arrests — is a growing sign of weakness and isolation.



Ang **KATIPUNAN**

Published twice monthly by:

Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP)

Mailing Address:

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 year/24 issues:
(individual) \$5
(institution) \$7
(outside U.S./Canada) \$10

Make check or money order payable to **KATIPUNAN NEWSPAPER**

NPA In Bicol: Democratic Land Reform Welcomed

The New People's Army (NPA) has been operating successfully in the Bicol region for the past few years. When martial law was declared, they scored even more victories over the Army and Philippine Constabulary.

Their successes however, have been possible only because they receive the popular support of the peasant masses of that region. The NPA has earned the respect and love of the peasants because of the democratic and agrarian reforms it has initiated, in particular, land reform.

Below is an account we received of how an NPA fighter assisted the peasants of barrio Gabod, Sorsogon, in confiscating the ill-gotten land of their landlord, and repulsing the mercenary army of Marcos.

Several years ago, barrio Gabod was a "poblar" (uncultivated public land) and was occupied by landless peasants who developed it into a productive farm where they planted abaca (hemp).

One day, "Ompoy" Gogola (a former town councilor of Matnog) went to the peasants and claimed ownership of the land; brandishing legal titles to it. From thereon, he set himself up as reigning landlord of the place.

As land rent, Gogola exacted more than one-half of every harvest and forced his tenants to do chores for him. The peasants resented this but bore it in silence.

Then one day, an NPA fighter came. He awakened the Gabod peasants to the oppression they were facing and he explained to them the revolutionary land reform program put forward by the Communist Party of the Philippines. The land reform program's minimum feature is the elimination of usury and the reduction of land rent. Its maximum feature is the ultimate confiscation of land from the large, oppressive landlords.

Initially, the peasants resorted to "palusot" — they kept 90% of the harvest and gave only 10% to Gogola. This infuriated the landlord. Along with several PC soldiers, he attacked the peasants. However, in one attack against the peasants, he was killed himself along with several of his PC henchmen.

After Gogola's death, the peasants took the land completely, tilled it collectively, and shared the harvests equally amongst

themselves. Soon what happened in Gabod, was duplicated in many barrios and towns.

The peasants in Sorsogon and other provinces in Bicol began to understand the land reform program propagated by the NPA and began to implement it according to their own conditions. Wherever they initiate this action they receive the active support and assistance of the NPA fighters.

However, it is a well known fact to the peasants of Gabod, that the landlords will not take defeat easily, and with the support of the government, they will continuously try to seize back the lands they formerly lorded over. To protect their democratic gains, the peasants have organized themselves and set up administrative bodies to govern their daily lives including a self-defense militia system.

It was with the support and assistance of the New People's Army that the people in areas of Sorsogon and Bicol have achieved these gains.

NPA Repulses Gov't. Attacks

(BMP) SORSOGON, SORSOGON — Encirclement and suppression" operations have been conducted by the combined forces of the Philippine Constabulary (PC), Army, and local police against the New Peoples

Army (NPA), in the Bulusan Mountain region. However, they have been successfully repulsed by the NPA with the support of the local peasants.

These campaigns were launched twice during 1973 (late July and early October). They were concentrated on NPA units and the peasants in five towns: Bulusan, Bulan, Irosin, Matnog, and Sta. Magdalena. These towns border the lushly forested Bulusan mountains.

The assaulting state forces under "Task Force Isarog" totalled almost two battalions. In a series of encounters with small NPA units, 29 state troopers were confirmed killed while several others were wounded.

PC Tactics Backfire

On Oct. 1, the state troopers forced some peasants from barrio Tarumata to direct them to the NPA base areas. Upon learning the presence of an NPA unit in barrio Gabod, Bulan, a PC company encircled the barrio with hope to trap the NPA unit.

Their tactic, however, was detected by the local NPA militia who relayed this information to the NPA unit in Gabod. The NPA fighters with the assistance of the local people, managed to slip through the PC cordon. While they were leaving, one NPA fighter fired a shot that prodded the surrounding PC troops to advance towards the center and engage in gunbattle. Thinking that they were firing at the NPA unit, they were actually firing at each other! This resulted in the death of 9 troopers.

The following day, from Oct. 6 to Oct. 10, another 9 state troopers were killed in barrio Salvacion, Bulusan.



Workers Protest Oppressive Conditions

(BMP), Manila — In recent months, oppressive working conditions have touched off increasingly frequent workers' protests and mass actions, despite the suppression of the right to strike.

More discontent is expected to rise even further as the regime cushions big capitalists from the effects of the worsening economic crisis by allowing them to squeeze maximum profits from their workers.

For instance, the Department of Labor let out word that certain fringe benefits should be struck from the new collective bargaining agreements (CBA's), thus allowing capitalists leeway to receive more profits. Some of the benefits being dropped are free hospitalization, welfare funds, and bonuses.

NLRC Against Workers

The main tool of the government and the capitalists for oppressing workers is the National Labor Relations Council (NLRC). This latest Labor Department creation has further cut back the rights of workers. Deprived of the right to strike, all labor are now subject to compulsory arbitration by the NLRC. At hearings or arbitration proceedings, lawyers are required to represent the parties in dispute. This has resulted in management being backed up by well-paid lawyers and labor by none.

Another aspect of NLRC arbitration that is prejudicial against labor, is the requirement that the fee of the hearing officer or arbitrator be paid jointly by the disputing parties: management paying P60, and labor paying P40, or a total of P100 per hearing. Unlike labor, management is always able to pay the fee so the arbitrator is tempted to favor management.

Effects On Labor

During the past year of martial law, a total of 700,000 workers under the private industry and 200,000 clerical government employees have been laid off. In addition, the NLRC has granted a minimum of 7,264 clearances to employees to shut down or dismiss workers.

Before martial law was declared, the printer's union of the *Manila Times* publishing company, won a total of P13-million for accumulated leave credits, separation pay, retirement and other benefits. After the declaration of martial law, the P13-million that the workers were entitled to, dwindled to a mere P9-million which no longer represented bonuses or benefits, but was terminal pay for the workers who were dismissed after the shut down of *Manila Times*.

CBA's—A Farce

Mainly because of their disappointment in collective bargaining and in hearings before

the NLRC, many labor unions have now begun limited protest actions within factory premises to press their demand for justice.

For instance, some 1,000 workers in a glove factory in Canlubang, Laguna refused to work last Nov. 12 and 17, demanding payment of minimum wages for most of them. The workers claimed that most of them were being paid P6.50 instead of P8.00 per day as guaranteed by the law. Apprentices were not paid wages until six months after.

The work stoppage started last Nov. 16 when 500 workers on the night shift refused to work. Instead they marched around the factory protesting the "inhuman working conditions." The following day, 500 workers on the day shift repeated the same action.

At a tin-can factory in Mandalyuog, Rizal, some 200 workers walked out last Oct. 28 in protest of management's policy of requiring them to stay during long electrical brown-outs ... without pay!

In several other factories, workers have also begun various means of protest against unfair labor practices — sit-down's (staying at work stations but not working), slowdowns (cutting down their normal rates of production), and in certain instances, sabotage (stopping machines by taking out vital parts).

Such labor protests are becoming inevitable under the oppressive conditions of martial law when there are no democratic freedoms.

Mula sa atin...

Detainees Oppose Stepped-Up Oppression.

(BMP) Fort Bonifacio, Makati, Rizal - Military authorities have intensified their oppression of detainees at the Ipil Reception Center (IRC), the minimum security detention camp in the Fort.

Earlier last November, 160 detainees signed a petition for the IRC authorities to investigate the "detainee commander appointed by the IRC authorities, Victor Felipe, who brought a prostitute into the camp and engaged her in illicit relations."

Rather than entertain their petition, the IRC authorities intimidated the detainees even further. Due to this, several punishments and restrictions were enforced on the detainees, among them: the suspension of visiting privileges, the break-up and shifting of political prisoners to different quarters, the movement of curfew from 10 p.m. to 8 p.m., and the prohibition of conversations between men and women detainees.

The detainees, resisting this intimidation, have instead asked their friends and relatives to bring their complaints to higher military authorities and to make known to the broader public, the deplorable conditions they face in jail. ■

RP-JAPAN RATIFICATION TREATY SIGNED

The Marcos martial law regime has ratified the controversial Philippine-Japan treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation drawn up in 1960.

Philippine Foreign Secretary, Carlos P. Romulo, and Prime Minister of Japan Kakuei Tanaka, signed the treaty on Dec. 21 1973. The treaty was originally signed in 1960 and immediately ratified by the Japanese Diet (Parliament). But the Philippine Senate, the treaty-ratifying body under the 1935 constitution, refused to act on it, charging that the agreement was heavily in favor of Japan and would open the Philippines to Japanese economic invasion.

In the last year, there was a massive entry of Japanese business motivated by the incentives offered by Marcos' "open door" policy towards foreign investments. But with the dissolution of the Senate under martial law, this "open door" policy has been opened even wider.

This foreign economic invasion was exactly what had been feared by those who opposed the treaty's ratification in the Senate. Similar fears were expressed by Filipino businessmen and industrialists. ■

MILITANT CHRISTIANS HOLD 2ND CONGRESS

MANILA - Under the theme "Christians unite to win still greater victories against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," the Kilusang Kristiyano ng Kabataang Pilipino (Filipino Christian Youth Movement), a mass organization of militant Christian youth, held its second national congress recently.

The congress held "somewhere in the periphery of the Greater Manila area" was described by the KKKP as a gathering of "unity and militant defiance of the Marcos dictatorship."

Greetings and messages from fraternal organizations and individuals were read. Among these were messages from the Christians for National Liberation, Christian Revolutionary Movement, and Jose Ma. Sison, founding chairman of Kabataang Makabayan.

Sison's message read in part:

"You find spiritual fulfillment in the struggle for national liberation and people's democracy. ■

In Visayas:

Patriotic Clergy Arrested



(BMP), MANILA - More Catholic priests and lay leaders were recently arrested by the military in the Visayas. The arrests of members of the clergy, were part of the broader arrests that occurred before Dec. 30, the day when the Marcos regime legally expired. The detentions can also be viewed as part of a scheme to suppress the growing movement among the progressive sectors of the church to actively oppose martial law. At the same time, different church groups had questioned the basis for martial law and called for the lifting of this.

Arrests-Violation of Pact

The arrests however, were made in violation of an agreement between the military and a church liaison group last Nov. 26 regarding the arrests of the religious. In that agreement, the military made a commitment to inform bishops or religious superiors about the arrests of priests and if possible, be placed in the custody of their superiors provided their presence can be guaranteed whenever needed by the military.

In the Nov. 26 agreement, the military was represented by Brig. Gen. Buillermo Pecache, AFP home defense chief, and the Church by Bishop Felix Perez of Cavite.

Among the arrested in Bacolod were:

1. Fr. Woodrow Gabuan, director of the Bacolod diocese radio and tv station, and professor at the Sacred Heart Seminary.
2. Rev. Fr. Emilio Henares, a secular priest active in organizing sacadas.
3. Carlos Aliones, prominent sugar planter and active lay leader of Negros, and
4. Two secretaries at the Family Life Apostolate under Bishop Antonio Fortich.

The PC also sought Rev. Fr. Eduardo Saguinsin but failed to arrest him. ■

FR. GERLOCK ... (continued from front page)

The Marcos regime is accusing Gerlock of helping the New People's Army and of questioning martial law. His trial before the Board of Immigration has begun. In a statement read at his arraignment last Nov. 27, Gerlock affirmed his innocence and upheld his duty "to speak to all men, at all times, whatever the consequences and the circumstances."

The Catholic priest was arrested last Oct. 31 in Tagum Davao del Norte, where he was director of the Maryknoll Fathers' Social Action Center. He also used to be chaplain for Davaos' chapters of the Federation of Free Farmers.

Soon after martial law was imposed last year, Gerlock was already picked up for interrogation and then placed under house arrest. The regime charges that he violated the terms of his release at that time, because he has not changed his ideas or his behavior.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Gerlock admitted helping small Davao farmers in their fight against the big producers of bananas who had been granted vast tracts of land by the regime.

Gerlock told AP:

"They (the U.S. corporations) bulldozed

In Tacloban, Manila, Cebu-

At about the same time, the PC raided the Redemptorist monastery in Tacloban City and arrested Fr. Emerardo Maningo. He is now confined at the II PC Zone Stockade in Cebu City.

Last Dec. 1, in Manila, military intelligence operatives visited the Xavier house, headquarters of the Jesuit provincial in the Philippines, and sought Fr. Jose Blanco and Mrs. Lulu Ledesma, president of the Family Apostolate of Bacolod City. Neither of the two could be found.

In Cebu City, the PC on orders of Brig. Gen. Luis Amor III, PC Zone Commander, picked up Father Abao, who had been arrested earlier but released under the custody of his superiors at the Sacred Heart Mission.

The PC accused Fr. Abao with printing and circulating subversive literature, including a pamphlet called "Amor's Amores" (The Loves of General Amor).

Several influential church groups, such as the Major Religious Superiors Association and the National Council of Churches in the Philippines, have taken a more open position in denouncing the Marcos regime and calling for the lifting of martial law. Recognizing the church's influence among the people, it is not surprising that the Marcos regime has launched more outright attacks against them.

True Christian is Peoples' Servant

In the past two years, several groups have emerged from the church, such as the Christians for National Liberation, the Christian Revolutionary Movement (a Protestant group), and the Student Christian Movement of the Philippines. These groups have called for the need for a Christianity relevant to the needs and conditions of the Filipino people. Historically, the church as an institution has always been apathetic to the plight of the people. These progressive groups have put forward that Christianity practiced in its true spirit should serve "the oppressed, destitute, enslaved, and despised being" and not a Christianity that "preaches for man to tolerate his oppression on earth as a precondition for his spiritual salvation in heaven." For this to become a reality, it is imperative for all Christians to participate in the struggle "to overthrow all conditions that oppresses man."

This movement for ecumenical unity among Christians and for the clergy and the laymen to be involved in the people's struggle for freedom, has become more popular even under martial law. As a result, this movement has been the object of attack from both the government and a handful of the church hierarchy who have chosen to side with the present regime. ■

people right off the land. Now they're using aerial sprays, harming farm animals and giving people terrible rashes." The biggest producers of bananas in Davao are the Tagum Development Corporation, a subsidiary of the Chiquita United Fruit Company and the Del Monte Packing Co. The fruit is exported to Japan.

Charges Against Fr. Gerlock

Aside from accusing him of "not changing his behavior" during the past year, the regime also charged Gerlock with writing a paper for the Maryknoll Fathers in which he questioned martial law. The regime also accuses Gerlock of giving money to the family of a suspected member of the NPA, and of having been seen "going to areas suspected to be NPA territory." He was also charged with having been chaplain of the FFF "which has subversive members." A more recent charge against him was being responsible for having "induced conditions of unrest and dissatisfaction" in Davao.

To all the charges made against him, Fr. Gerlock has pleaded innocent. What motivates him to face trial, is not to vindicate himself in order to remain in the Philippines but because he believes that "the Gospel and the Church must speak to all men at all times, whatever the circumstances and the consequences." ■

UNITY MEETING IN NEW YORK:

Marcos Denounced by Filipino Groups

SPECIAL TO ANG KATIPUNAN

NEW YORK — An historic unity meeting of the five leading anti-martial law national organizations in the U.S. was held last December 30th and a joint statement was issued from them decrying Marcos' illegal extension of his power in the Philippines. Former Philippine Foreign Secretary and Senator Raul S. Manglapus, President of the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP), one of the participating organizations, was the official spokesman for the joint statement.

The luncheon meeting was held in Cafe Manila in Manhattan after representatives from the five organizations spent the morning in a work session discussing the current developments in the Philippines and participating in writing the joint statement. The groups underscored that under the validly ratified and operative 1935 Philippine Constitution, Marcos legally ceased to be President of the Philippines on December 30, 1973 and is hereafter a dictator in the real sense, except by title.

Present at the meeting were representatives and key officers of the Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP), National Association of Filipinos in the U.S. (NAFUS), Friends of the Filipino People (FFP), Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP), and the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP).

Beginning of Coordinated and United Actions

This marks the first time these organizations have formally united with a common position paper condemning Marcos' martial law regime and has far-reaching significance for the growing anti-martial law movement in the U.S. Up to this time, these organizations have worked independently and this meeting marks the beginning of coordinated and united action on the part of organizations in the U.S. who are opposed to the martial law regime and support the Filipino people's struggle for genuine freedom, independence and democratic rights.

The united group issued the following joint statement:

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

December 30, 1973

Today, December 30, 1973, Ferdinand Marcos' term as President of the Philippines ends under the validly ratified and operative 1935 Philippine Constitution. Filipino groups in the United States opposing the Philippine dictatorship therefore unite in demanding that Mr. Marcos fulfill his contract with the Filipino people and step down from office.

Since the Filipino people have been silenced by a repressive martial law rule, we take this opportunity to voice their desire for the restoration of democratic rights.

Mr. Marcos has abolished the Philippine Congress, manipulated and corrupted the Constitutional Convention, harassed and imprisoned the political opposition, and suppressed the freedom of expression and all civil liberties. In an attempt to legitimize his dictatorship and his usurpation of power beyond December 30, 1973, Mr. Marcos resorted to "plebiscites" on January 17 and July 27.

These were dismissed by the international press as "patently rigged" and "farical." For, as the former Greek Minister of Justice, John Zigidis has aptly put it, "To a people who are not free (such as those under



The December 30th unity meeting held in New York marks the beginning of coordinated actions by national anti-martial law organizations here. In the past their independent actions were as follows: (above) WAIKIKI, HAWAII — July 26, 1973: protesting Marcos sham "referendum" in front of Philippine Airlines (PAL); organized by Hawaii MFP Chapter. (below) SAN FRANCISCO — September 22, 1973: the largest public demonstration protesting one year of martial law in the Philippines; sponsored by the September 22 Coalition (NCRCLP, KDP and other anti-martial law forces). (sent to us by one of our readers—Ed.)

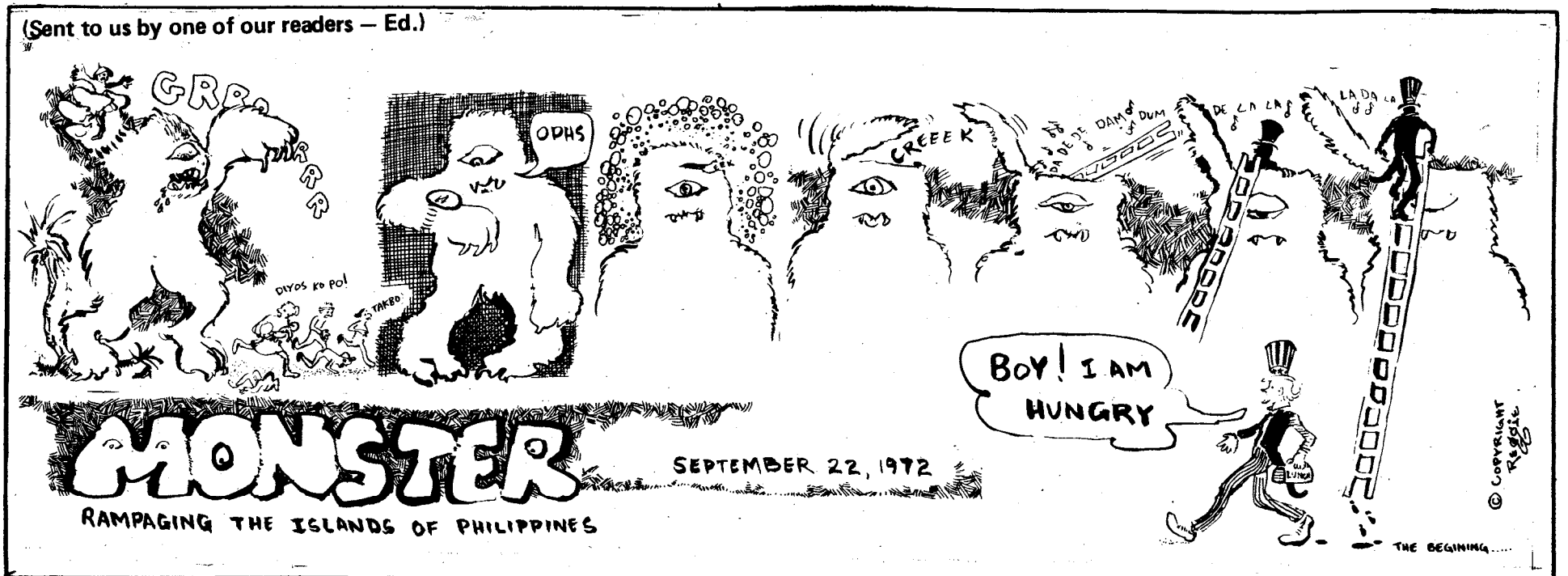
martial law), plebiscites are an insult — it is like asking them to participate in the forging of their own chains." Mr. Marcos' insistence of clinging to power illegitimately makes the situation in the Philippines more unstable than it already is, leading to a Vietnam-type situation.

Since Marcos does not represent the Filipino people, we call upon the U.S. government to stop all economic and military aid to him. We also call upon the American people to oppose the use of their taxes in supporting another illegitimate government in Asia.

We stand together with the Filipino people in the homeland struggling for the release of political prisoners, the restoration of democratic liberties, and the return of human rights.

- Friends of the Filipino People (FFP)
- Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP)
- Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP)
- National Association of Filipinos in the United States (NAFUS)
- National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP)

(Sent to us by one of our readers — Ed.)



FILIPINOS TELL OF EXPLOITATION

SAN FRANCISCO — On Wednesday, December 12, 1973, at a hearing called by the California Joint Legislative Committee on the Aging, about 40 people from various community organizations, social service agencies and institutions that deal with the elderly, came together and presented testimony on the different aspects of the problems of the elderly, especially among ethnic minorities. The information gathered from these hearings was to be used to provide material for bills to be introduced into the Legislature to relieve the problems faced by the elderly.

However, a caucus of fifteen Asian-Americans (Filipinos, Japanese and Samoans) who work with the elderly in their respective communities and were present for the hearing, did not feel that the Committee had acted in a responsible manner in respect to community input. In their testimony, the caucus consistently brought forward the history of exploitation and racial discrimination of Asian people that helped create the problem today. The history was brought forward consistently in order for the Committee to really understand the root cause of the problem within the system; also presented were a number of grievances regarding the matter and procedures in the organizations of the hearing itself.

In a manifesto issued by the caucus, it was felt that "the hearing was initiated with the lack of consideration and input from the Asian communities . . . and are an insult to our integrity as responsible organizations." The caucus, which was formed by the initiation of the Filipinos involved, had decided to participate in the hearings and put forward their grievances along with their testimony. The group of protestors was made up of grassroots community organizations who had been preparing for this hearing since September when they were first announced. (Three hearings were to take place between November and December in Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, and San Francisco.) However, the caucus felt that certain actions on the part of the Committee had significantly altered the original format of the hearing and that actual input from the community, in a significant way, was being limited.

Background to the Hearing

In September, originally the hearings were to make inquiries into the problems of the Filipino elderly. In fact, the evidence of racial discrimination, unfair immigration policies and exploitation of Filipinos as cheap labor — all of which set the basis to create the problems of the Filipino elderly today — had been brought to the attention of Mr. Robert Moretti, Speaker of the Assembly and a member of the Committee on the Aging, who then recommended that these special hearings take place. However, in the final development of the hearings, the Committee had changed the format to:

1. include other Asians, Blacks, Chicanos and other minorities; as well as agencies, consultant research-oriented groups and other social service institutions that deal with the elderly;

2. that the latter group of agencies and institutions would be given the entire morning of the hearing to give their testimony; whereas the minority community organizations were lumped together with "10 minutes" each to offer testimony — hardly adequate to present a lifetime of injustice; and

3. finally, that "certain" people (from the State) did not want to include on the agenda people from the International Hotel and Delano (specifically the Farm Workers Union and Agbayani Village).

These "political reasons" were that one of the financial contributors to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Leo T. McCarthy, is Mr. Walter Shorenstein who is also the owner of the International Hotel. Shorenstein, who has

always opposed the Hotel's struggle for decent low-cost housing and for the last two years, has stubbornly refused to sign a lease with the I.H. Tenants Association, did not want the Hotel struggle put on public record. The other "political reason" for blocking testimony from Delano was that another member of the Committee was anti-Farm Workers Union (his family has a grape ranch in Delano) and did not want Agbayani Village and pro-Union testimony in the hearing.

It was this kind of "politics" — that gave the least amount of time for community input, with each group divided into "10 minute" slots and also sought to exclude very important testimony, especially significant to the Filipino community — that righteously angered the Asian-American community organizations. It was clear from these actions on the part of the Committee that its priorities were not in the full interests of the people. This was why the caucus was formed and organized so that the people could be heard.

The People Should Be Heard

In the actual hearing, the speakers bringing forward these criticisms were repeatedly interrupted and the grievances set aside as irrelevant and not pertaining to the objectives. The "10 minute" limit was watched very closely and speakers were promptly told to leave the speakers chair when their time was up. However, as a whole, the caucus succeeded in speaking to their grievances and pointing to the root causes of the problems of the elderly.

A week later after the hearing, the caucus held a meeting to follow up and contest the actions of the Committee. It was decided that letters would be written and a visit made to McCarthy's and Moretti's office, with an understanding of the following demands:

1. We demand new hearing with community input on all levels, i.e., planning coordination;

2. We demand one day for each individual group so there will be enough time to thoroughly express problems and explain projects/programs;

3. We demand that we be present and work on the finalization of any recorded testimony that might be published;

4. We demand that we be notified of any positions opened on the State Commission of the Aging;

5. That the next hearings should be given special funding by the State of California. ■



SAN FRANCISCO — Though testimony was finally given, actions had been taken to exclude the International Hotel from the recent hearing on the problems of the elderly. (Above: May 1972, in front of the I-Hotel some of the elderly from Chinatown who participated in the demonstration at Shorenstein's office protesting the ending of the hotel lease. The lease was finally renewed but on a month to month basis.)

UNITY... Magkaisa!

GROWING COMMUNITY SUPPORT MARKS NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

OAKLAND — Workers from Project Manong Hotel held a New Year's Day Celebration for the Filipino Senior Citizens at the Elite Pool Hall, which is located in the Oakland Chinatown area.

A great deal of enthusiasm was shown by the Manongs for this day to be a success. Ideas for the menu came from the Manongs. Two of them, Johnny Rin and Benny Flores, prepared two goats the night before the dinner and the following morning, cooked the goats themselves. A lot of pride went into the preparation, and everyone enjoyed the tasty food which was served.

There were approximately 75 people from the Oakland Filipino Community who attended. Out of this enthusiastic group, 40 of them were Manongs. The highlight of the dinner was the "Manongs Band," who played lively music for everyone to dance to.

This year's New Year's Day Celebration was a success, bringing together more people from the community — Manongs, adults and youths. It was good to see that over the last year, the community support has grown for these kinds of progressive activities and projects which try and serve the long-range interests of the people. This support is especially needed to complete Project Manong. This is a project being undertaken by the Filipino Youth Development Council (PYDC) who are renovating a 22-unit building with plans for it to be used as a low-cost hotel for the Manongs in Oakland. The hotel will open soon, but continued support in donations, volunteer labor or publicity are still needed to complete the renovation and open as soon as possible.

Project Manong is located at 561 16th Street in Oakland, (415) 983-2739. ■

SPECIAL CULTURAL PRESENTATION GIVEN AT AGBAYANI VILLAGE

DELANO — On Sunday, December 23, about 15 young people from the Los Angeles KDP Chapter (Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino) came up to Delano and gave a special cultural presentation for the Manongs and construction crew of Agbayani Village. The event was held at Schenley Camp and was attended by about 35 people altogether from the Delano Community. Schenley Camp is an old farm labor camp now temporarily housing the volunteer construction crew of Agbayani Village and about 12 Manongs. These Manongs, who were part of the original strikers in the historic 1965 Delano Grape Strike, will be some of the first occupants of Agbayani Village, the UFWA's retirement village which will be completed in the spring.

The idea of giving the cultural presentation came from the young people in KDP who had come to Delano last November to help build the Village. For all, it was an experience that gave them valuable lessons in working together and an understanding of being part of a broader struggle.

The program included 4 young children (7-11 years) performing folk dances, a modern dance entitled "Makibaka," which interpreted their experiences of working at Agbayani Village, Christmas songs sung in English and Tagalog, and a slide show of their activities in the Pilipino Youth Center (PYC) in Los Angeles.

The cultural presentation was very entertaining and educational and was greatly appreciated by everyone, especially the Manongs. ■

INFLATION BENEFITS BIG BUSINESS

Soaring Food Prices Sap Wages

For the past year and a half, the American people have seen their living standard dwindle before their very eyes. This new round of inflation has meant that people have had to tighten their belts and cope with higher and higher prices. The gasoline and oil are a good example. However, another area that affects everyone is food prices.

General food costs have tripled in the past year. For example, families are paying about 50 cents for a quart of milk. This is a hike of 100% over the past two years. In addition, the price of bread is expected to rise to \$1.00/loaf. This would effectively drop bread out of the normal diet of many American families.



"We've got to hold things down."

According to the official Labor Department statistics the wholesale price index for November 1973 jumped by 1.8 percent, bringing the year's increase to a grand total of 17.5 percent. For the working people the only defense from such inflation is to demand higher wages. But the Nixon administration responds with the idea of "voluntary" wage-controls (a 5½% ceiling on wage increases in all new union contracts). The government's argument is that the workers should help to curb inflation. However, what is clear is that the monopoly corporations are not similarly being forced to hold down their prices and profits!

The most concrete way of understanding the consumers' dilemma is by seeing the extent of monopolization in the food industry by giant corporations.

In December there was a 3-day Senate sub-committee hearing chaired by Sen. James Abourezk (D — S. Dakota) on the issue of corporate profits and soaring food prices. Jim Hightower testified on behalf of the Food Action Campaign, a consumer group based in Washington, D.C. He presented evidence that



"It says here the full impact won't be felt till next month."

showed that, despite the myth of the "small farmer," most of the food supply in this country is increasingly in the hands of monopolistic giant corporations. (250,000 big corporate farms control over 50% of the market, leaving the remaining 90% of small and medium farms to scramble for the rest of the market.)

The food industry shows the same characteristic of monopolization as is found in most other parts of the U.S. economy. Much of the food industry is financially controlled by larger "mother" corporations. Examples were shown to the Committee of sauteed mushrooms by Clorox Corp.; bacon by ITT; turkey by Greyhound Bus Corp., etc.

It was also pointed out that in the food industry the "shared monopolies" system was in operation. This means that four or more corporations control 50 percent or more of the food supplies in any one line. For example, Campbell's Soup controls 90% of the soup market. General Mills and Kellogg share 60-70% of the cereals. Borden's, National Dairy and Carnation share 60-70% of the dairy products.

While consumers groan under higher prices, the corporations have been reporting record profits over the past years. For example, Del Monte's profits increased 21% over last year; Pillsbury is up 38%, Iowa Beef up 77%, etc. The Food Action Campaign during these hearings charged that the "consumers" in 1973 were over-charged more than \$2 billion because of monopoly power in just 13 food lines."

Collusion Between the Government and the Monopolies

The "milk deal" scandal is a good example of how the Nixon administration has actively cooperated with the monopolies in "securing" higher prices and profits from the working consumers. In 1972 the Dairymen's Association promised Nixon nearly \$1.5 million in re-election campaign funds. Later that year it was raised to \$2 million. The evidence indicates that in return Nixon agreed to raise the federal subsidies to \$4.93 per 100 pounds of fluid milk. (As compared to \$4.28 in 1970). After the successful election, the federal support for the milk industry rose again to the present height of \$8.78 per hundred pounds. Hikes like these by the administration have benefited the big dairymen who are organized into three giant cooperatives. As a result, they have "earned" more than \$500 million in revenues. It is clear that their "donation" of \$2 million to Nixon was surely a good investment!

Meanwhile, discontent over soaring food prices grows stronger daily among American consumers. As it becomes clearer that it's the working people who are made to sacrifice in order to "curb inflation," while the capitalists continue to rake in record profits with the full cooperation of the government.



America In Turmoil

SUPREME COURT DISMANTLES THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Supreme Court in a recent 6 to 3 vote, handed down a ruling that will give unlimited powers to police in arrest cases. In the Supreme Court's decision, Justice William Rehnquist (a Nixon appointee) wrote:

"A custodial arrest of a suspect based on probable cause is a reasonable intrusion under the 4th amendment: that intrusion being lawful, a search incident to the arrest requires no further justification. . . . We hold that in the case of lawful custodial arrest a full search of the person is not only an exception to the warrant requirement of the 4th amendment but is also a "reasonable" search under that amendment."

What this means is that the Supreme Court has decided that on the basis of a legal arrest, a search is legal. An arresting officer can arrest for one "crime" and later prosecute for another depending on what was seized after the arrest.

To the American citizen, he is left to open abuses by the police and more easily subject to frame-ups. Secondly, the new ruling smashed the most important defense for a person, that is the inadmissibility of evidence which is obtained illegally by the prosecution.

The new ruling is a complete negation of the rights of a citizen, whereby under the 4th amendment, searches were only allowed upon the "probable cause" and supported by a warrant. The warrant had to describe, with some particularity, what was to be seized and what or who was to be searched. In line with the Nixon regime's growing trend towards fascism, the Supreme Court has taken another basic right away from the American people.

NEW GOVERNMENT ATTACK AGAINST NATIVE AMERICANS

A trial to prove "conspiracy" on the part of AIM (American Indian Movement) leaders and Native American activists has begun. The trial stems from the 71 day occupation of Wounded Knee, S. Dakota last year.

The first trial of AIM leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks began Jan. 8 in St. Paul, Minn. The other 120 trials scheduled to begin on Feb. 4, will be against the reservation residents who participated and/or supported the occupation of Wounded Knee. A total of 300 separate state, federal and tribal charges have been brought against the defendants. If convicted, they stand to be incarcerated from 10 to 180 years each!

The development of the Native American movement in recent years has centered on the issues of the present unfair treatment of Native American people, as well as the numerous treaty violations of the U.S. government. Such a movement has gained the support and sympathy among Indians and wide sectors of the American people.

The U.S. government is doing everything in its power to slander and crush this militant Indian movement. These trials are an example of a carefully planned assault to (1) incarcerate the leading activists, and (2) tie up the movement in very expensive and drawn-out court battles.

The AIM, in particular, has been the target of government-inspired violence and suppression. In the past few years 10 AIM members have been killed, 30 wounded and over 400 arrested.

Wounded Knee Defense-Offense Committee, 333 Sibley St., No. 605, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

a colony: Puerto Rico's Right To Independence

by J. Tolero

Last August Juan Mari Bras, head of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) and Ruben Berrios of the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) spoke to the UN Committee on Decolonization. They exposed the role of the U.S. in subjugating the people and country of Puerto Rico.

Then on Dec. 14 the General Assembly of the UN approved the Committee's report declaring that in the eyes of the international community Puerto Rico shall now be officially considered a colony of the United States. The vote was 104 to 5 (with 19 abstentions). Opposing votes were cast by U.S., Britain, France, Portugal and South Africa.



Demonstrators display a Puerto Rican Flag at the U.N.

This UN decision represents an important diplomatic victory for the Puerto Rican people. It clearly shows that the majority of the countries in the world are no longer fooled by U.S. propaganda that Puerto Rico is an independent country whose people "voluntarily" choose to be a "free associated state" under U.S. "protection." The UN is now on record that the Puerto Rican people are fully entitled to the right of a colonized nation for independence and self-determination.

Since 1953, the U.S. has termed Puerto Rico a "commonwealth." Such a status has only been used as a smoke-screen to hold back the Puerto Rican Independence movement.

The small island of Puerto Rico became a U.S. colony in 1898, at the same time as the Philippines. The extent of the colonialization

handsomely. U.S. capital directly controls over 80% of the Puerto Rican manufacture and retail; 60% of the banking; 65% of the construction; and 100% of the island's communications and transportation.

Over the years, the U.S. has constructed a network of army, navy and air force bases all over Puerto Rico, using the best land. This has transformed Puerto Rico into the major U.S. military outpost in the Caribbean. The U.S. has often used its "military presence" to intimidate and suppress Puerto Rican moves for independence. For example, in 1937, U.S. controlled police murdered 22 people and wounded 100 others in a Nationalista Party parade in Ponce. And in 1950, the U.S. Air Force bombed the people in the town of Jayuya in order to put down an armed uprising. This shows that the U.S. is prepared to attempt to prevent Puerto Rican independence by force if the need arises.

Low wages along with tax exemption policies provide U.S. corporations with very profitable investments in Puerto Rico. Besides the many textile, assembling and packaging factories, the U.S. has invested in a large Petrochemical industry (oil and by-products). Such a setup allows for the use of foreign oil (cheaper); it is processed and refined in Puerto Rico (lower wages) and then it is marketed in the U.S. All of these industries however are highly automated and in fact provide only a few jobs for the Puerto Rican people.

In addition, Kennecott Copper Co. and American Metals Climax Co. have concessions to exploit the mineral wealth of the island. Puerto Rico is rich in copper and nickel.

The booming tourist industry is turning Puerto Rico into a haven for rich Americans. And filling the cities and best beaches of the country with gambling, drugs and prostitution. This serves a source of humiliation and anger for Puerto Rican patriots.

Not only are U.S. investments profitable, but the Puerto Ricans are also forced to "Buy American." This small island is the second largest importer of U.S. goods in the western hemisphere and the fifth largest in the world!

Puerto Ricans purchase 2.5 billion a year in U.S. merchandise (at higher prices than inside the U.S.). They are not free to establish more favorable trade relations with other countries



A banner reads "Death to U.S. Imperialism" during a demonstration at the United Nations building in August of 1973.

of Puerto Rico goes unequalled . . . today the nation of 4 million lives in poverty and lack of meaningful opportunities, while being colonially attached to the richest country in the world. 1.5 million Puerto Ricans have been forced to come to the U.S. in search of jobs (this is 1/3 of the Puerto Rican nation). Their countrymen in Puerto Rico receive on the average 1/2 the U.S. wages, while the permanently unemployed reaches 30.5% of the work force.

In the face of all this, the U.S. profits

because the U.S. tariffs and shipping regulations are imposed on Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican people have always wanted independence and freedom. In recent years the independence movement among Puerto Ricans both on the island and in the U.S. has grown stronger and stronger. The recent UN vote is a direct result of the united voice of the Puerto Rican people. It represents an important step forward in their continuing struggle for independence from U.S. colonial rule.

World in Focus

FRANCO MOVES TO STRENGTHEN HIS DICTATORSHIP

Last month Spain was shaken by the successful assassination of the premier, Carrero Blanco. The incident has added to the political unrest that has been growing in recent years due to widespread poverty.

In response, Gen. Franco moved fast to strengthen the "rightist" forces and retaliate against the left. In a national and international publicized trial, 10 activist accused of organizing Workers Commissions (illegal), were sentenced from 12 to 20 years each.

The dictator Franco has maintained a fascist government in Spain since 1939, depriving the people of all democratic freedoms.

The dictator Franco has maintained a fascist government in Spain since 1939, depriving the people of all democratic freedoms.

Despite all claims of "progress," Spain has fallen far behind the economic development of other European countries. This has forced thousands of Spanish workers to emigrate from the country, workers and students have organized in defiance of the government and the left-wing of the Catholic church has even come out against Franco.

The stability of the fascist government in Spain is in serious question, especially in light of the eventual death of the aging dictator Franco. Already, the government is losing its iron grip on the Spanish people.

RACIST REGIMES ATTEMPT TO CRUSH LIBERATION STRUGGLES

The countries on the Southern tip of the African continent are ruled by white racist regimes, where small white minorities rule over the vast majority of Black Africans. Some countries are under the direct colonial rule of Portugal (Angola and Mozambique). The others are under "apartheid" white-settler governments (South Africa and Zimbabwe, commonly known as Rhodesia).

Over the past decade, revolutionary movements have emerged among the Black masses in all these countries. Their goal is liberation from racial and colonial subjugation. In particular, guerrilla movements in Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) have won control over portions of their countries.

In response, the colonial and white racist regimes have formed a fascist alliance with close military cooperation. For example, South Africa provides the Rhodesian government with guns and 10 companies of soldiers. Rhodesian troops, in turn, cross over into Mozambique (with the full cooperation of the Portuguese), in order to attack guerrilla bases.

However, such a fascist alliance could never continue without the direct and indirect support from the U.S. and European powers. The U.S., West Germany, England, France, and Holland all understand that their lucrative investments in South Africa would be threatened by successful Black independence struggles.

Millions in military and economic aid are given directly or through the NATO and other roundabout ways. While voicing hypocritical opposition to colonialism and apartheid, "their actions speak louder than words."