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# LIBERATION

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## NPA repulses AFP drive; 28 troopers killed

**SORSOGON, Sorsogon (BMP)** -- Units of the New People's Army, using guerrilla tactics, drove back a series of "search and destroy" operations conducted by the combined forces of the PC, Army and local police in this province during the first half of October.

The NPA Red fighters wiped out 28 state troopers and wounded several others.

The assaulting state forces under "Task Force Isarog" numbered almost two battalions.

Unable to bag their quarry, the state

## PC murder family, burn, loot barrio in Sorsogon

troopers retaliated by killing a peasant couple and their three-year-old child, and looting and burning a barrio.

Though outnumbered, the NPA Red fighters and the revolutionary peasants supporting them applied tactics which preserved their strength and expanded their ranks, while continuously inflicting losses on their enemy.

Once again the NPA successfully used the tactic, already proven effective, of pitting units of the state forces one against the other. Nineteen of the 28 casualties in the October "search and destroy" campaign died in this way.

The incident took place in Bo. Gabod, Bulan town, last Oct. 3.

Two days earlier, a PC company forced some peasants from Bo. Farumata to guide them to suspected NPA base areas. Pinpointing an NPA unit in Gabod, the PC company divided into four columns and started an envelopment of the barrio.

The local NPA militia, however, detected the maneuver and promptly relayed the in-

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## Clergy condemn one-man rule

Progressive nuns and priests of the Catholic church continue to manifest in various ways their open opposition to the Marcos dictatorship.

Another influential religious leader, meanwhile, called on the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, the highest policy-making body of the Catholic church in the country, to take a definite stand against the martial law regime.

In a recent letter to the CBC, Bishop Francisco Claver of Bukidnon urged that the issue of Marcos' "government by decree" or "one-man rule" be included in the agenda of the bishops' meeting in January, 1974.

A suggestion to the same effect was earlier made by Bishop A.P. Nepomuceno, OMI, in a letter to the CBC last June. Bishop Claver had written at least four protest

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## **NPA...** (From page 1)

formation to the NPA unit. Putting to advantage their mastery of the terrain and the support of the barrio residents, the Red fighters devised a plan that enabled them to slip through the PC encirclement.

As the NPA unit moved out, a Red fighter crept towards the rear of one PC column, fired a few rounds, and swiftly withdrew.

The PC column returned fire at the unseen target. The shots attracted the attention of the other columns. Unable to distinguish their companions in the thicket, and mistaking each other for the Red fighters, the PC soldiers fired at one another.

Nineteen of them were killed and several others were wounded.

### **PC KILLS FAMILY**

Enraged by this turn of events, the PC soldiers took out their anger on the peasants of Gabod. They killed a couple, Panfilo and Teresita Japon, and their three-year-old daughter. Witnesses said Panfilo was cut down by automatic fire in front of his house, while his wife was buried alive by the PC troopers. Their child died of bullet wounds. The family's hut was burned.

Two days later, another PC company returned to Gabod looking for Red fighters. Finding no one from the NPA, the PC marauders drove the peasants from their homes, burned down their houses, stole their rice, money and other belongings, and destroyed their crops.

Meanwhile, in Bo. Segun, Matnog, two PC soldiers were wounded by rows of "sura" -- bamboo-spiked traps laid by the peasants on trails used by the dictatorship's troopers.

### **NPA AMBUSHES**

The following day, Oct. 6, a four-man NPA patrol and local militia ambushed a detachment of Army troopers and killed four of them.

On Oct. 10, an NPA unit encountered a large detachment of PC troopers and local special police in Bo. Salvacion, Bulusan. Executing a fast hit-and-withdraw attack, the Red fighters killed five and wounded an undetermined number of the state troopers.

The dictatorship's October drive was aimed at the NPA units and the revolutionary masses in the five Sorsogon towns bordering the Bulusan mountains: Bulusan, Bulan, Matnog, Sta. Magdalena and Irosin.

A similar operation in these areas, employing the same strength, was conducted by "Task Force Isarog" during the second half of July. The dictatorship's forces lost more than two dozen men in that campaign, which likewise ended in failure. ●

## **CLERGY...** (From page 1)

letters against the dictatorship since the imposition of martial law.

Meantime, a revolutionary priest who joined the armed struggle against the dictatorship called upon his fellow priests to participate actively in the fight to overthrow the Marcos regime.

### **FR. LUIS JALANDONI**

The priest, Fr. Luis Jalandoni, managed to slip out a message to his colleagues from his detention cell in Camp Crame.

Fr. Jalandoni was arrested during a raid in Bacolod City last September.

In his letter, Fr. Jalandoni declared: "I have accepted the national democratic struggle as the Christian answer to the Philippine situation. I am freely and voluntarily a member of the Communist Party."

Renewed open resistance by the clergy came on the heels of an intensified campaign of repression against them recently launched by the dictatorship. A series of raids were conducted on convents, seminaries, Catholic schools and dormitories. A number of priests, nuns and seminarians were arrested and detained.

Bishops, nuns and priests throughout the country had earlier protested the series of raids and arrests. (LIBERATION, Vol. II, No. 4.)

### **MOST CRUCIAL ISSUE**

Bishop Claver, in his letter to the CBC, said that since Marcos' dictatorial rule was the most crucial issue confronting the Filipino people, "it should be a cause for great concern for us churchmen".

Pointing out that the people are not free to raise the issue under conditions of martial law, Bishop Claver added:

"The prevailing mood is one of uncertainty and fear, of cynicism and distrust, all stemming from the fact that one man's word is law..

"By decree it is a crime to speak one's mind openly if it does not agree with the government line. The people do not want the injustices and oppression of the past. Neither do they want the unfreedoms and indignities of the present."

The bishop also criticized the CBC's posture vis-a-vis martial law, saying it was merely reacting to decrees which threaten church interests.

"I seriously wonder if this is according to the Gospel we preach," he said.

Meanwhile, Marcos reportedly has signed  
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# Higher prices, lower wages under Marcos rule

eight years of Marcos' rule, from 1965 to September, 1973, when martial law was imposed, prices increased by 117 per cent.

One direct outcome of the fuel crisis is the sudden spurt in the upward movement of prices of all commodities.

At the outset of the crisis, when fuel was gradually disappearing from the gas stations and the people sensed another emergency in the offing, the dictatorship warned against "panic buying". This, it said, would trigger economic difficulties for the entire nation.

The dictatorship knew even then, of course, that by yanking up fuel prices to satisfy the demands of US imperialism and to fatten up its coffers, it was itself precipitating a price spiral whose effects would be widely and deeply felt.

Today, the country is going through an economic crisis which, with the possible exception of the Japanese occupation, is unprecedented in the hardships it is causing the people.

The first manifestations of the new crisis were seen in the market areas where the basic daily necessities are sold. Housewives were appalled to find that a dozen eggs which had previously cost ₱3.60 were now selling at ₱4.20; tomatoes which could be had for ₱2 per kilo now commanded a price of ₱5; even the lowly fresh "dilis", the daily fare of many an impoverished family, now sold at ₱2.50 a kilo where the price used to be only ₱2.

For a scapegoat, the propagandists of the dictatorship blamed the fuel crisis and even the small gas dealers. But instead of accepting the blame, it pointed to the Arab nations as the culprits.

Even then, to say that the fuel crisis is the cause of the people's economic hardships is to speak a half-truth for the history of the Marcos regime is itself the history of unprecedented economic difficulties for the country. The fuel crisis has merely spurred the rate of price increase to greater levels.

Based on a report by the Central Bank on consumer price indices, the cost of living has been radically shooting up since 1965, when Marcos won the presidency, and 1966, when he had the reins of government in hand. (See boxed item at right)

The CB report shows that in the eight-year period from 1957 to 1965, prices increased by 28 per cent. During the first

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for the Philippines

1957-1973  
(Base Year - 1965)

PERIOD	ALL ITEMS
1957	72.0
1958	74.2
1959	72.9
1960	76.5
1961	79.8
1962	82.4
1963	89.1
1964	96.9
1965	100.0
1966	104.8
1967	110.6
1968	113.0
1969	114.5
1970	131.5
1971	160.2
1972	173.4
Sept.1972	179.7
Sept.1973	217.4

Source: CENTRAL BANK

If the rationale for the imposition of martial law is the promise of prosperity, then it has proved a dismal failure.

The CB statistics show that in September of last year, prices were already up 79.7 per cent as against those of 1965. In September of this year, the prices were up 117.4 per cent compared to those of 1965.

Prices have increased by roughly 50 per cent for one year since martial law went into effect. On foodstuffs alone, prices rose by 55 per cent despite the much-publicized "breakthroughs" in such programs of the dictatorship as the "Green Revolution", "Masagana 99" and others.

But prices alone do not mean much unless seen in relation to the earnings of the people, and the picture -- wages in relation to prices -- cannot be described as anything other than desperate (see boxed item on page 4). Even if the minimum wage were to be doubled, it would not be enough to tide over a worker, his wife and, say, two children.

In the face of the price spiral, there has been no increase in the minimum wage in the last three years. The last hike was in 1970 when it was raised from ₱6 to ₱8 a day.

Meantime, prices have been increasing by  
(Turn to next page)

# Manglapus forms anti-Marcos group

The "Movement for a Free Philippines", an organization whose aim is to work peacefully for the return of constitutional rule in the Philippines, was launched recently in the United States.

Headed by former Senator and Constitutional Convention delegate Raul Manglapus, the organization claims to include in its ranks Filipinos, Americans, Canadians and citizens of other countries who are against the dictatorial regime in the Philippines.

In a paid advertisement published in American newspapers, the MFP "reminds President Ferdinand Marcos that his term of office expires at noon of December 30, 1973 as set by the 1935 Constitution".

Should Marcos insist on staying in power beyond that date, the MFP statement said, "then he becomes not only the despotic dictator that he is but also a flagrant usurper".

Reportedly smuggled out of the country together with his family with the help of the US embassy in Manila when martial law was imposed, Manglapus has been on a speaking tour abroad for more than a year now.

Through numerous speeches, he has been

rallying Filipinos in the US to oppose the Marcos martial law regime, constantly reiterating his call for national elections to change Marcos and for the Armed Forces of the Philippines to "overthrow" the president if he goes beyond his constitutional tenure.

Recently, Manglapus addressed Filipino and American audiences in several US cities to counteract the martial law propaganda spread by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo during the latter's visit to the US not long ago.

When the 1973 Foreign Assistance Act was under deliberation in the US Congress, the MFP, together with the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP), supported the Abourezk Amendment, which sought to prohibit US aid to any government which suppresses civil liberties and imprisons political dissenters.

The Marcos lobby in the US reportedly succeeded in having a watered-down version of the amendment adopted.

In its paid advertisement, the MFP also noted the formation in the Philippines of the "Filipino Freedom Fighters", which last September issued a statement threatening armed resistance to the martial law regime should Marcos hold on to power illegally beyond 1973. ●

## HIGHER PRICES... (From page 3)

leaps and bounds. While the ₱2-hike in the daily minimum wage represented an increase of only 33.3 per cent, prices went up by a staggering 270 per cent from 1970.

A look at the statistics indicates that there is really nothing complicated about this great disparity between income and the

cost of living.

The dictator is a mere puppet of US imperialism. Being such, he must serve his master. Since nothing pleases US imperialism more than profits and ever greater profits, the dictator must acquiesce to higher prices while keeping down production costs, such as workers' wages.

That is the long and short of it. ●

To illustrate the financial difficulties faced by the common worker, we prepared below a month's budget of a worker with a wife and two school-going children to support. We assumed that the worker earns ₱16 a day to show that even if the minimum wage were doubled, it would not be enough for the typical worker's family. It goes without saying that the items below have been computed to the most conservative level.

Gross Salary at ₱16 per day	-----	₱ 416
Less: House Rent per month	-----	₱ 180
Food at ₱2.50 per person per day	-----	300
Transportation in going to work, market, and school	-----	40
Other household needs, e.g., soap, cooking oil, toothpaste, etc.	-----	30
Fuel, electricity and water	-----	10
Clothing and other wearing apparel	-----	10
Medicine	-----	10
School supplies	-----	5
	-----	₱ 585
		585
		(₱ 169)

# THE ROOTS OF THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

With the outbreak of another war in the Middle East, and its attendant effect on the so-called oil crisis, the Arab-Israeli conflict has once again attracted international and local attention.

Why is there continuing antagonism -- often breaking out into open warfare -- between the Arab states and Israel?

The roots of this deadly conflict lie deep in the past, particularly in the birth and expansion of Israel, in the dismemberment of Palestine, and in the intervention of the imperialist powers in the Middle East.

## 1] BIRTH AND EXPANSION OF ISRAEL

Right up to 1948, there was no such thing as a state of Israel.

The inspiration for the establishment of a Jewish state can be traced to Teodor Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement. In his book, "The State of the Jews", published in 1896, Herzl expressed his vision of the Jews around the world settling in the Middle East and establishing "a stronghold against Asia, erecting it as a vanguard of civilization against barbarity".

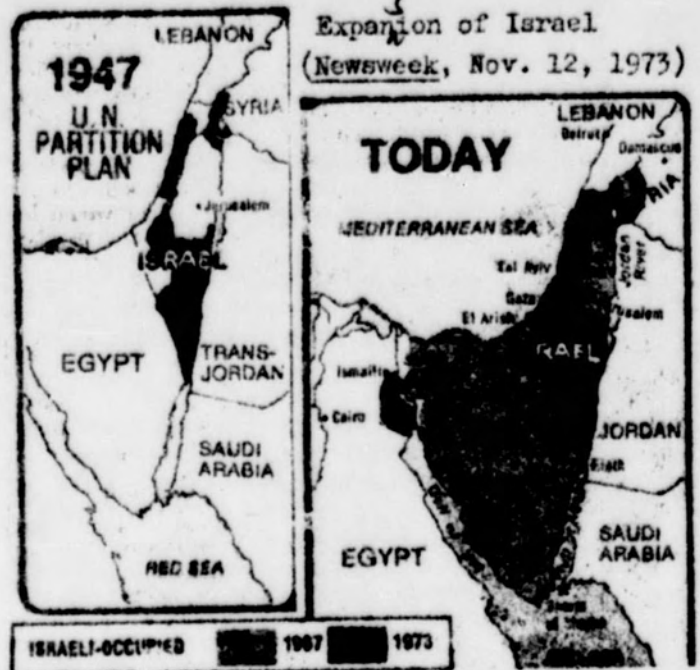
The area on which Israel now stands is called Palestine. It was for ages peopled by Arabs, with only a sprinkling of Jews. Up to 1914, Palestine was a neglected area of the Ottoman (Turkish) empire.

It was while Palestine was part of the Ottoman empire that the Jews started going in as settlers, encouraged by the Turks who hoped to use them as counter-weight against the growing Arab nationalism.

However, it was only at the end of World War II in 1917, that Jewish settlers from Europe and other parts of the world went into Palestine in really large numbers. Palestine fell under the "protection" of Great Britain after that war, and the Zionist movement found a supporter in the influential British minister Lord Balfour, who declared the establishment of a "national settlement of the Jewish people in Palestine".

The British encouraged the expansion of the Jewish settlements, hoping to further consolidate their control of the area and its rich resources by playing the Jews and Arabs against each other.

With the rise of Hitler and the anti-Semitic Nazi movement, thousands of Jews fled Europe to escape persecution, many of them settling in Palestine. From Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia alone, the Jewish refu-



gees numbered 2,562,000 in the decade from 1933 to 1943. The influx of thousands of Jews who escaped the Nazi concentration camps in Europe continued unabated until 1947.

It is a supreme historical irony, but it is true: the Jews who were persecuted in Europe migrated to the Middle East and in turn persecuted the Arabs. Expanding their settlements by means of well-organized groups such as the Hagana, Irgun and Stern, the Jews systematically drove the Palestinians away from their ancestral lands.

In 1947, with the urgent need to find a place for the thousands of Jewish refugees from Europe, the United Nations adopted a resolution (backed by the United States, the USSR and other powers) granting the Jews 56 per cent of the Palestinian territory, though they constituted only a small percentage of the area's population. In 1948, the state of Israel was born when it was accepted for UN membership. The UN, however, imposed the condition that Israel should give up the lands allotted to the Palestinian Arabs.

The UN resolution itself was unjust in that the Palestinians were not consulted on the dismemberment of their land. As if this were not enough, the Jews, through force of arms and much bloodshed (they fought against both the British and the Arabs), occupied the whole of Palestine.

By this time, US imperialism had replaced the British as the dominant imperialist power in the area, and it has since consistently backed Israel in terms of military, economic and diplomatic aid.

Not content with grabbing the whole of Palestine, Israel, supported by US imperialism, continued to expand its territory through a series of wars. It occupied the Gaza Strip and part of the Sinai Peninsula as a result of its "preventive war" against Egypt in 1956; it grabbed the Golan Heights

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from Syria, the whole of the West Bank and the rest of Jerusalem from Jordan, and the whole of Sinai from Egypt in the "Six Day War" of 1967. It occupied more Egyptian and Syrian territory as a result of the present war.

## 2] STRUGGLE OF THE PALESTINIANS

The establishment of Israel created a homeland for the "wandering Jews", but it also created another wandering people -- the Palestinian refugees.

The Palestinian Arabs are a people unique in modern history; they are a people whose entire country has been land-grabbed.

The Jews, who belong to the same Semitic racial stock as the Arabs, initially lived in peace among the Arabs in the Middle East. Spurred on by the aggressive Zionist movement, and abetted by the Turkish and British colonialists, however, the Jewish settlements in Palestine expanded at the expense of the Palestinian Arabs.

It was not until 1948, however, with the weakening of British power in the area, that the Jews resorted to full-scale terrorism to grab more territory from the Palestinians. They were backed up in this by US imperialism and wealthy Jewish businessmen in the capitalist countries.

On April 9, 1948, Jewish terrorists massacred more than 250 Palestinian Arabs, mostly women and children, in Deir Yassin. This was just one of the many atrocities committed by the Zionists.

More than 100,000 hectares of land were confiscated by the Jews from Palestinians who were forced to flee from the terror raids of the Israelis. Thousands of hectares more were arbitrarily taken over without indemnity.

Of the 800,000 Palestinians, only an estimated 133,000 remained. Those who remained became a colonized population under Israeli rule.

Today, there are about three million Palestinians; 900,000 of them live as underpaid laborers in the Israeli-occupied area called the West Bank (seized from Jordan).

Losing their homeland, the Palestinians lost their identity as "the people of Palestine; they are now referred to in the international press as the "Palestinian refugees". They now live in refugee camps in neighboring Arab countries, especially Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

But the Palestinian Arabs are fighting to regain their homeland. At the vanguard of their liberation struggle are Al Fatah (led by Yassir Arafat), the Popular Front

of the Liberation of Palestine (Dr. George Habbash), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (Nayef Awatmeh), and a host of smaller groups which have cropped up lately.

Dr. Habbash, in an interview, once said that the Palestinian guerrillas, by their daring commando operations, seek to prick the conscience of a world that would close its eyes to the desperate plight of the hundreds of thousands of displaced Palestinians.

## 3] IMPERIALISM AND MIDDLE EAST OIL

It is clear what the Arabs are fighting for. The Palestinians want to liberate their homeland. The Egyptians, Syrians and Jordanians want to recover territories seized by Israel and to restore the Palestinians to their homeland.

Israeli Zionism wants to further expand Israel's frontiers at the expense of the Arabs.

But the imperialists -- as in Vietnam and the rest of Indochina -- continue to meddle in the Middle East. What are they there for?

For markets and raw materials. The most important raw material in abundance in the Middle East is, of course, oil.

US imperialism, which displaced British and French imperialism in the area, has consistently backed up and used the Israeli state as a wedge to maintain its presence in the region and to keep the Arab nations weak and disunited. This has heretofore assured it relatively easy access to the area's vast oil reserves and to the considerable Arab market for consumer goods.

For its part, Soviet social-imperialism has, since 1956, supported Egypt and Syria against Israel in the hope that prolonging the conflict would undermine US imperialism's position in the Middle East and open up the resources and markets for Soviet exploitation.

Both the US and the USSR also are interested in dominating the area for military reasons. The Middle East is a strategic area where Asia, Europe and Africa meet, and the Suez Canal is a very important naval and commercial passageway.

But the Arab governments have awakened to the importance of Middle East oil as an economic and political weapon. With increased nationalism and unity, they are exercising more control over the extraction and sale of crude oil in their territories in order to build their economies and win more support in their struggle to recover lands seized by Israel. ●

## FACTS BELIE MARCOS' DECEPTION

Elsewhere in this issue of *LIBERATION* is an analytical article illustrating graphically the heights to which the prices of prime commodities have risen and inexorably continue to rise, and the depths to which our meager incomes have sunk and inexorably continue to sink.

The facts and figures in this article, with which every worker or every housewife who goes to market is familiar, present eloquent testimony to the mendacity of the US-Marcos dictatorship's propaganda that we are well on our way to prosperity and social justice.

With our suffering growing more intense each day, one might think that those who rule may be goaded into implementing well-meaning solutions to the situation. But no relief is in sight, for it is precisely in the interest of these men to perpetuate the desperate conditions under which we live.

Our minimum wage continues to be held down at ₱8 a day. There is no relief for the average workingman and neither is there any for those in the upper income brackets whose salaries long ago ceased to provide them and their families with the necessities of life.

The economic crisis has reached such critical proportions that even were the daily minimum wage to be increased to, say, ₱20, and an upward revision proportionately instituted in the higher brackets, the people would still be hard put making both ends meet.

Meanwhile, the dictatorship pursues its treasonous policy of deception.

On the one hand, it has intensified its scheme not only to welcome but abet plunder of the Filipino masses by US imperialists and other jackals and hyenas in world economic intercourse.

On the other, it promises to the Filipino people prosperity provided they observe "disiplina".

Unknown to some of us, one of the major attractions served up to US imperialists and the other greedy monsters is the Filipino workingman, bound hand and foot and ready to be eaten up.

The Filipino worker, so the prospective "foreign investor" is assured, is paid only ₱8 a day, and is prohibited, on pain of arrest and imprisonment, from going on strike or from as much as complaining about his plight.

Over a year ago, we were promised, at the cost of all our freedoms, a "new society" where social justice and prosperity were to be within the reach of everyone of us.

Before then, in 1965, we were told that we and generations of Filipinos yet unborn were destined for greatness. "This nation can be great again," went the slogan.

Little did some of us know then that these fatuous pronouncements were to be the rhetorical underpinnings of one of the most infamous political swindles in all history.

Today, we all know the facts. We have fallen victims to a glib swindler whose ruthlessness, avarice, and bloodthirstiness must rank him among the most despicable criminals ever to walk our land.

There are those of us who have been preaching patience. But there is a limit to everything. Surely, in our millions, we can rise to this most historic of challenges, dump the dictator, his cohorts and all their deceptive shibboleths in the dustbin, and inaugurate a life that would be truly characterized by freedom, justice and prosperity. ☉

## CLERGY...

(From page 2)

a decree that would tax church lands, properties and income. He was reported to have told some bishops that he would hold in abeyance the implementation of the decree provided the church stopped fighting his regime.

Churchmen throughout the country have denounced Marcos' scheme, calling it an attempt to blackmail the church into toeing his line.

Fr. Jalandoni's message was reported in the Oct. 18 issue of the *New York Times* by correspondent Joseph Lelyveld, who went to Bacolod City to find out the clergy's re-

action to the priest's arrest.

Lelyveld reported that a statement issued by priests in Western Visayas voiced strong support for Fr. Jalandoni and the cause he is fighting for.

The priests' statement justified Jalandoni's course of action in view of his futile efforts in the past to use the pulpit and the courts to alleviate the people's oppression.

Another revolutionary priest, Fr. Edicio de la Torre, SVD, also was interviewed by Lelyveld.

Fr. de la Torre revealed that six other priests had joined the underground resistance movement since the declaration of martial law. ☉

The dictatorship and people close to it seem to be in some devilish scheme to make government employes part -- but fast! -- with their meager salaries.

For instance, some 16,000 public school teachers in Greater Manila are being required to wear new uniforms, the cloth alone of which would cost them ₱35 per uniform.

Considering that each teacher would have to have two or three such uniforms to be worn alternately, the total cost to the lowly paid teacher comes up to a tidy sum.

What is intriguing is that the clothing material specified for the teachers' new uniform used to be available in Divisoria at ₱28 per dress. Now it is ₱35. The market, we are reliably informed, has been cornered by "Doña" Josefa Edralin Marcos, mother of you-know-who.

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Remember those three young men who hijacked that Philippine Air Lines plane and who supposedly were given jobs by PAL after they surrendered?

Well, our information is that they are virtual prisoners rendering corvee labor in Malacañang under the watchful eyes of no less than the senior presidential aide, Brig. Gen. Fabian Ver.

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Television entertainer Sonny Cortez almost got into trouble recently, all because of a slip (?) he made in one of those quiz shows on TV.

Shown the emblem of one of the "new society" organizations and asked to identify to which organization it pertained, he paused for a second and said, "Makibaka?"

The technician in the control booth almost fell flat on his face rushing to punch the button for a TV commercial before the "subversive" Cortez could do further damage.

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Friends who have just come in from Australia have passed on to us a clutch of news clippings which we find most revealing and instructive.

For instance, the Sun-Herald of Sydney, Australia, in a special issue of Oct. 21, featured an article entitled, "Dazzle of Gems at Gala Show", which read in part:

"Three international beauties gleaming with jewels gained almost as much attention

as the Queen (of England)...They were Mrs. Imelda Marcos..., Mrs. Christina Ford, wife of the American car magnate, and Italian Countess Gaea Pallavicini....They wore a collection of diamonds bountiful enough to finance another million-dollar grand opening."

Occasion for the reunion between the dictator's wife and her cronies in the international jet set was the inauguration of the opulent Sydney Opera House last month.



Mrs. MARCOS AND FORD SPARKLE IN SYDNEY

Incidentally, in last Aug. 2nd's issue of Vanguard, also of Australia, is an item which shows that friendship with the Fords is something that the Marcoses have in common with the late unlamented Adolf Hitler.

The item said:

"If Hitler had not been supplied with vast sums of money by Henry Ford and others of the same ilk, history may have been a little different. Henry Ford was subsidizing Hitler before the 1923 Beerhall Putsch that failed. Vice President Auer of the Bavarian Diet said on February 8, 1923:

"The Bavarian Diet has long had information that the Hitler movement was partly financed by an American...who is Henry Ford....Herr Hitler openly boasts of Mr. Ford's support."

"In March, 1923, Hitler himself said of Ford: 'We look on Heinrich Ford as the leader of the growing Fascist movement in America.'" ●