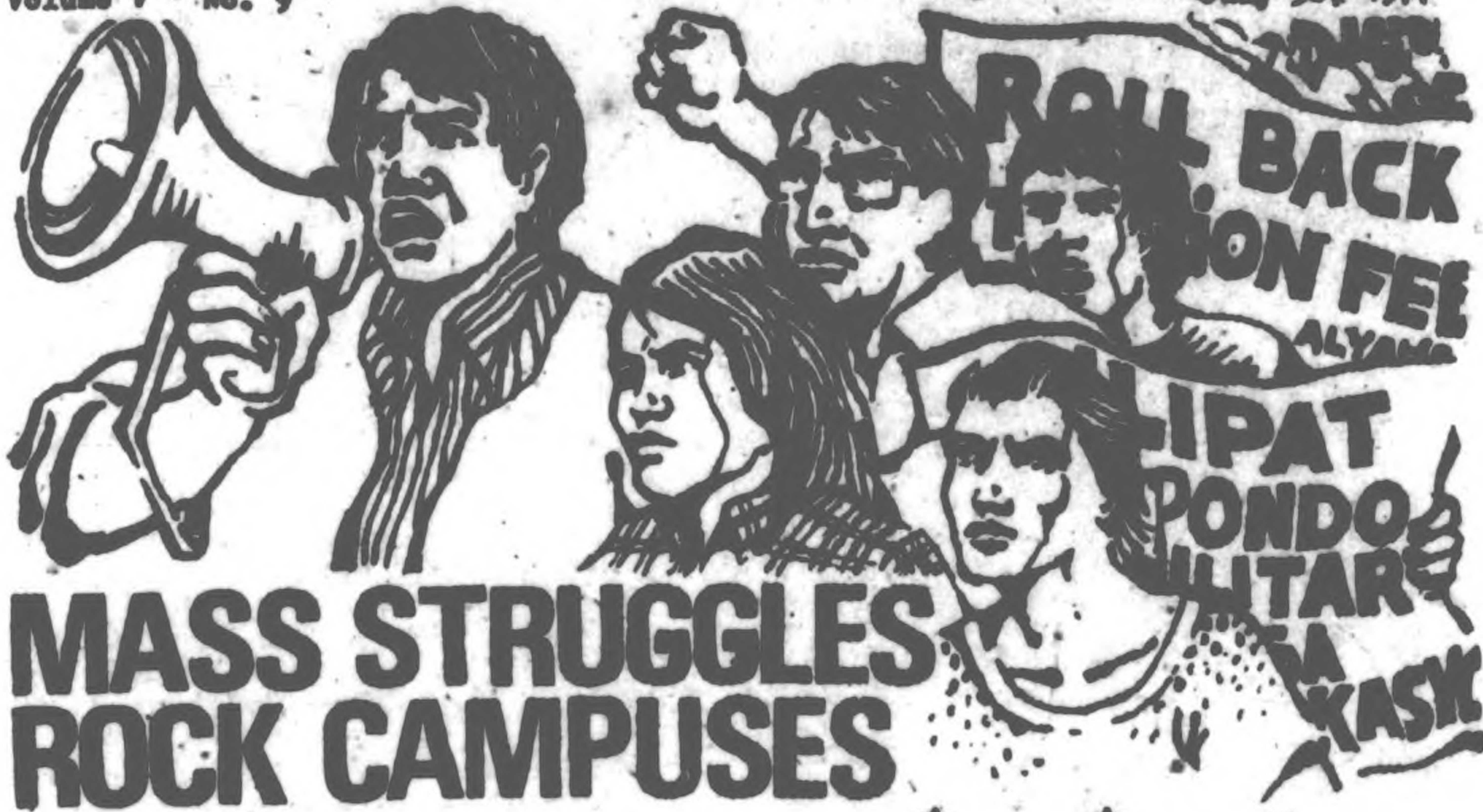


LIBERATION

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MASS STRUGGLES ROCK CAMPUSES

MORE THAN 187,000 students participated in bold, daring, sweeping mass actions all over Greater Manila for the past two months to protest the arbitrary increases in tuition fees.

Under the banner of the Allyama ng mga Mag-aaral Laban sa Pagtaas ng Tuition Fee, a boycott movement swiftly developed in seven large universities with a combined student population of more than 200,000.

The protest movement started with petitions, symposia and room-to-room campaigns, then intensified into marches, mass meetings and boycotts. In most cases, parents and teachers supported the students' struggle for their rights.

As the protests widen, the students are raising the issue of tuition fee hikes to a higher level.

Not only must the constant increase in tuition fees be halted, the
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REGIME'S ATROCITIES ENRAGE PEASANTS

Fascist troops and agents of the Marcos dictatorship are committing various crimes against the peasantry, in reaction to the military and political victories achieved by the New People's Army in the countryside.

Thousands of peasants have been victims of illegal arrest, detention, torture, rape, robbery, arson and forced mass evacuations, on the mere suspicion of aiding the NPA or of being NPA guerrillas themselves. The same atrocities are committed against relatives of NPA cadres and Red fighters, even if these relatives are not active in the revolutionary mass movement.

But such savage repression has only served to heighten the revolutionary hatred and resistance of the peasant
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students demand, but the conditions which make these possible should also be changed. Thus, they are also demanding that fascist repression on the campuses be stopped, student councils be re-tivated, and campus press freedom be restored.

Protest Spreads Like Wildfire

SINCE JUNE, over 10,000 students at the University of the Philippines have boycotted classes. Demanding a rollback of tuition fees, they marched around buildings and held mass meetings boldly defying the dictator's ban on all forms of group action. Their resoluteness and determination won for them a partial rollback.

Students at the Araneta University Foundation gained an initial victory when profit-hungry administrators, pushed to the wall by a strong mass movement, gave in to the demand for a rollback. Some 10,000 students over the past weeks marched and boycotted their classes to advance their just demands.

Police occupation of key buildings at the University of the East did not deter 40,000 students from boycotting their classes. Only last July 22, 5,000 rallied and chanted -- "Boycott!" "Rollback!" as 30,000 others staged a walk-out.

At the Adamson University, fascist repression only served to fan the flames of protest as 17,000 students declared a two-day boycott July 8 and 9. Harassment by local security forces was met by a spontaneous protest action of 5,000 the following week. In a bold mass action last June 15, over 3,000 participated. Two student leaders were arrested as the administration's goons rushed to disperse the gathering.

Some 5,000 Feati students shouting: "Ibalik sa dati ang tuition fee!" took the daring initiative to walk out of their classes and mobilize over 35,000 others to stage a boycott. Much later, another group of a hundred marched around campus, clapping their heads, chanting -- "Rollback!"

A boycott of 4,000 students at the Sta. Mesa branch of the Philippine College of Commerce on July 16 quickly spread to the other branches, mobilizing 15,000 to walk out of their classes. This militant mass movement ad-

vanced amid threats of expulsion and the deployment of 200 NISA agents to maintain strict surveillance of suspected mass leaders.

To oppose the 15% hike in their tuition fees, 200 students of the Philippine Women's University picketed the Bayanihan Paseo lobby.

At the Trinity College, despite Metrocom intervention, a solid boycott by 1,000 students and a daring march by a group of 400 won for them verbal assurance of a rollback.

Even as the conservative and reactionary school officials dismissed three student officers from their organizations, students at the University of Sto. Tomas have launched massive petition campaigns.

As of presstime, a march and boycott erupted at the University of Sto. Tomas, after a week when more than 8,000 students signed a petition to rollback tuition fees.

Were it not for these massive, militant, and sustained protest actions, the school administrators would never have budged from their position. The initial gains are entirely due to the unity and strength of a bold and daring studentry.

A Just Struggle

THE STRUGGLE to oppose the tuition fee hike is a just struggle supported by the great majority of the studentry. This is the principal reason why the protest movement has been sustained and further intensified. This is why reactionary officials have given in to student demands.

The tuition fee hike is clearly unjust.

Under the fascist dictatorial regime of the U.S.-Marcos clique, the worst economic crisis since World War II plagues the broad masses of the people. Skyrocketing prices of commodities, rising external debt, a galloping rate of inflation -- all serve to plunge the Filipino people into economic misery. The students and their parents, with their fixed and meagre incomes, simply cannot shoulder the burden imposed by such oppressive economic conditions. The tuition fee increase makes their burden even heavier.

It is the task of government to shoulder the costs of educating its citi-

senry, to place education within easy reach of ordinary people. But the fascist dictator has his parasitic military establishment to feed and his infrastructure and tourist industry to finance in order to serve the needs of his imperialist masters.

A statement by the Alyansa further declares:

"We believe it untrue that private universities are losing money. In the 1976 list of top 1,000 corporations, the University of the East ranked 494th. Every year, many such schools jack up tuition rates without a corresponding raise in their teachers' salaries, in their quality of education. For the government to allow such universities to enrich themselves at the expense of the Filipino studentry, this is unjust!"



And how is it that school administrators are so free to impose arbitrary tuition hikes? To impose anti-student policies?

Along with other basic freedoms which all Filipinos have a right to, the students' right to self-organization is suppressed under fascist martial rule. Autonomous, representative and democratic student councils are banned. Campus organizations are suspended. Genuine student publications are prohibited. On the other hand, school officials have their Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU).

Because of these, students have no voice in policy-making within their schools. The slightest stir among them is branded as "subversive."

In their just struggle to oppose the tuition fee hike, the students have been met with threats and intimidation -- from scheming and deceptive

tactics of school officials to outright fascist violence wrought by security units in the campuses. (See related story on page 4).

Asserting Democratic Rights

FOR FIVE YEARS, the students kept their anger while school officials imposed arbitrary policies, ignored their just demands, harassed dissenters, and trampled on their rights.

Now the students, like the striking workers, shout - "Sobra na!"

The students demand the general roll-back of all tuition fees, the freezing of tuition rates and the refund of the excess fees. They demand the disapproval by the DEC of all applications for tuition fee increases until prior consultation with the students is made.

The students protest the violent and intimidating measures adopted by reactionary officials in an effort to crush the protest movement. They demand a stop to harassment and arrests of student protestors. They demand justice for those arbitrarily arrested, manhandled, and illegally detained by security forces and fascist troops.

The students demand the reactivation of truly autonomous, representative and democratic student councils. They demand the immediate recognition and reactivation of school organizations and the full restoration of campus press freedom.

Unity As the Key Link

THE RECENT student mass struggles have been experiences rich with revolutionary lessons. The student masses have not limited themselves to conventional means of protest such as symposia and petitions. Boycotts and marches have proven to be very effective weapons against "official arbitrariness."

All these protest actions could never have succeeded without a unity steeled and tempered in militant and sustained struggle.

The students must now use the revolutionary lessons they have learned in the wider areas of struggle outside the campus.

Only by helping advance the people's fight against the foreign and local oppression represented by the fascist dictatorship can their own dreams and aspirations be realized.

FASCIST REACTION IN SCHOOLS MOUNTS

THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT against the tuition fee increases has met with increasing fascist repression in campuses all over Greater Manila.

Harassment reached its height with statements issued by the DEC and the PACU. Both institutions threatened the closure of schools "not taking steps against subversion, insurgency and similar activities," as well as the banning of student organizations.

School Officials Resort to Violence

NOT CONTENT with arbitrarily imposing a tuition fee hike and employing deceptive and delaying tactics on the student masses, reactionary school officials, pressured by a surging mass movement, have turned to their most reliable weapon - fascist violence.

As early as June, Metrocom troopers invaded Trinity College, threatening to arrest and detain anyone joining protest actions. UP students shared the same experience.

On July 14, as a militant boycott rocked the University of the East, a local security strike force, especially organized by the administration for the issue, attacked the students. Seven protesters were injured by truncheon blows and taken to the UERM Hospital for treatment. Many others were man-handled by the fascist brutes.

But even as security goons attempted to brutally disperse a gathering of 5,000 and arrest suspected mass leaders, protesters readily gave their leaders cover, drawing them deeper into the crowd. Ten of their comrades were taken to the UE security office and arbitrarily detained. Boldly massing in front of the office, the students banged on its door until the enemy was forced to release the five after three hours of interrogation.

Since then, student leaders have been sent letters, threatening them with expulsion. The UE has virtually become a garrison, with checkpoints at various entrances and exits of the university. Forty students have been arrested and taken for interrogation by security forces.

Fascist intrusion likewise marred the July 15 inter-school symposium at

the UP. UP security forces stopped a convoy of eight jeeps from Araneta University coming to attend the symposium. A total of 107 students were held for a number of hours and interrogated.

After the symposium, fascist goons chased with truncheons non-UP students and arrested four. Two UP student leaders received "invitations" from the Metrocom Intelligence and Security Group (MISG), an intelligence unit now growing in notoriety for its fascist bestiality toward political prisoners.

As the revolutionary tradition of the First Quarter Storm of 1970 is being revived at the Philippine College of Commerce, the martial law regime has deployed 200 NISA agents to this state college. Following a two-day boycott, fascist troopers arrested two student leaders. Fifteen others were sent letters informing them of their dismissal from the college.

School officials sent for the students' parents to force them to sign the dismissal papers. Vehemently refusing to do so, the parents instead demanded an investigation into the tuition fee increases, saying that the students' struggle is a just one.

PCC administrators, however, had military agents trail these students wherever they went. Their IDs and registration permits were confiscated and they have since been barred from entering the campus.

Ten Araneta University students have been arrested, 12 expelled and two taken by Col. Abadilla of the MISG for questioning. Students of the Adanson University suffered the same fate. Two of their leaders were arrested.

Students Persist in Struggle

BUT AS THE FASCIST BRUTES arrest more students, the protest movement grows even stronger.

The students, most of whom come from the middle class, have gained the support of their parents who, with their fixed meager incomes, suffer from the economic hardships imposed by the fascist dictatorship. They realize the justness of the struggle to oppose the tuition fee hike.

In the end, no amount of deception, no amount of military force, can quell a struggle that is just and supported by a broad majority. Though the road is long and twisting, the day of victory for the students will surely come as they join their struggles with those of the oppressed masses. ●

REGIME'S ATROCITIES... (From page 1)

masses. More and more of them are giving their enthusiastic and militant support to the NPA.

Fascist Repression in Central Luzon

IN CENTRAL LUZON, where the people's army has taken deep root and rapidly expanded among the peasant masses, fascist puppet troops are on a rampage of murder and kidnappings.

Ang Bayan, official paper of the Communist Party of the Philippines, reported in its June 30 issue the crimes committed by PC troops and Monkees (paramilitary goons) against barrio residents of Tarlac. At least 35 persons have been killed in the past year in just three towns -- Concepcion, Bamban and Capas.

These are some of the murders that Marcos' military agents are responsible for:

-- Mio, an Aeta herdsman, and his companion. Both were waylaid last Jan. 1977 by a group of PC soldiers and CHDF members. Mio had testified against the PC supervisor of the CHDF unit in Patling, Capas, accusing him of cattle thievery.

-- Federico de Guzman, 40, and Diosdado Roque, 60. Both from Mallabon, Patling, they were tortured to death in October 1976 because they would not confess to having links with the NPA.

-- Quiao Pabustan, 51, barrio captain and CHDF head of Dolores, Capas. He was knifed dead by henchmen of Benjamin Sanguyo, alias Kumander Pusa, because he refused to betray the interests of the barrio people and the NPA. His body was left on the railroad tracks to be run over by a passing train.

-- Mayor Gerardo David of Capas. Last March 15, 1977, he was shot dead because "each time, he had to be pushed into fighting against the revolutionary mass movement."

-- Castor Canlas, 29. He was murdered by Sanguyo and his henchmen last May 1977 because he was the brother-in-law of a cadre in the people's army.

With a "license to kill" the peasant sympathizers of the NPA, counter-revolutionaries like Sanguyo and Ben Pineda are in active collaboration with the



killer troops of Brig. Gen. Romeo Gatan, chief of the First PC Zone.

As the agrarian revolution continues to march forward in the countryside, the military takes out its frustrations on the peasant masses. The PC confiscates the work animals of the villagers because they are allegedly owned by the NPA. They harass peasants who go to the forests to gather wood or make charcoal to supplement their income. They ban the gathering of more than three persons in the barrios.

Regime Compels Evacuation of Igorots

IN THE MONTANOSA AREA, AB reported in its May 31 issue, the Marcos fascist regime has compelled the mass evacuation of the Igorot masses from their ancestral lands. The "official" reason given by the regime for the forced evacuation of the Igorot people is that they have been aiding the NPA, aside from offering their finest sons and daughters to the service of the revolution.

But the real reason for the forced evacuation is that the Marcos fascist regime wants to dismantle the resistance of the people against the building of dams and roads on their lands.

Since December 20 last year, the AFP has been forcing the masses, particular-

ly in Buguias, Benguet and Banawe and Hungduan, Ifugao, to abandon their homes, livestock and farms in the course of its military operations against the New People's Army.

The people are herded into "evacuation centers", most of which are near PC-CHDF detachments, and left to fend for themselves.

Saying that the masses just want to contact NPA guerillas, puppet troops prevented the people from returning to their lands to harvest vegetables and rice.

Then, the mercenary troops thought of making the evacuees pay ₱3.00 to ₱7.50 for a day's pass. But the masses united and decided to stop paying.

The regime is guilty of even more heinous crimes against the Montañosa people.

Inaypan, an 80-year-old grandmother, succumbed to exhaustion after being forced to trek over the mountains to the evacuation center at sitio Cayapas in Bo. Baculungan, Buguias.

A one-year-old boy died of dysentery caused by the miserable conditions at the evacuation center.

In April, a young Igorot agricultural worker in Loo, Buguias, was raped at the point of a gun by puppet forces. This also happened to a married woman in Bokyawan, Banawe.

Last January 18, Lubike Battog, 21, of sitio Pakwan, Bo. Tucungan, Hungduan, was cold-bloodedly murdered on the suspicion of being an NPA guerilla. A 12-man PC-CHDF team headed by Lt. Antonio Molina arrested him on a mountain trail, stabbed him seven times, then shot him dead. Then, they displayed his mutilated body at their provincial headquarters in La Trinidad, Benguet in an attempt to cow the people.

All these crimes justified in the name of "bringing peace and order" to Montañosa only serve to expose to the perceptive masses the repressive character of the Marcos fascist regime.

Dictatorship Also Hated by Bicol Masses

ELSEWHERE, the fascist dictatorship is also reaping the hatred of the peasant masses.

While the NPA takes care that its military operations do not endanger the

lives of the masses, the PC soldiers indiscriminately fire upon anyone, even innocent civilians.

In Busak, Ligao, Albay, last February, they mercilessly gunned down Marichu Dolom when they failed to capture or slay Red fighters in the area.

In sitio Cabugao, Bo. Pantao, Libon, Albay, last March 19, Kasamang Charlie offered to sacrifice his life to save the children, women and old people trapped in a house which was being paked by enemy bullets.

In Bo. Moroponros, Oas, Albay, last June 8, two daughters of a Red fighter were seriously injured by PC-CHDF troops.

Uniformed goons of the martial law regime are also inflicting atrocities on the masses of Mindanao, Moro and non-Moro alike. In Zamboanga City, fascist troops have killed four defenseless citizens within the period October 1976 to March 1977.

But the terror campaigns of the Marcos regime have not dampened the revolutionary fervor of the peasant masses. On the contrary, the masses are rapidly developing their revolutionary consciousness.

Each drop of the masses' blood spilled on the countryside is translated by them into anger, courage and revolutionary action.

LIGHTNING DEMO... (From page 7)

were able to seize the favorable opportunity to launch a swift and daring surprise demonstration. With the masses supporting them, the demonstrators also successfully evaded identification and arrest by the police.

Such actions develop the flexibility, creativity, initiative, resolve and daring of the people.

The speed with which this type of protest action is launched puts to best use the small force of demonstrators. It provides the capability of attacking the enemy before they have time to group their forces.

As the people wage their day-to-day life-and-death struggles against the fascist dictatorship, they learn to evolve these new forms of protest actions which enrich the living tradition of people's war.

Against U.S. Imperialism

LIGHTNING DEMO JOLTS MARCOS' POLICE



TAKING THE ENEMY by surprise, some 500 workers, urban poor and students launched a daring, determined, well-timed lightning demonstration in the very heart of Manila last July 4. The demo was against U.S. imperialism and its support of the Marcos fascist dictatorship.

Anticipating the concentration of Marcos' police forces at the U.S. Embassy and St. Scholastica's College, Manila, the activists switched their demonstration to unguarded Rizal Ave. in downtown Manila.

At 6 p.m., they gathered in front of Fairmart department store. A series of clappings signalled the start of the mass action. Marching towards Recto, the demonstrators began chanting:

"Marcos Hitler Diktador Tuta!"

"Imperyalismo, ibagsak! Piyudalismo, ibagsak! Burukrata kapitalismo, ibagsak!"

"Martial law, ibagsak!"

"Patalsikin ang base militar sa bansa!"

"Patalsikin ang dayuhang nangungurakot sa bansa!"

"Mabuhay ang masang Pilipino!"

"Mabuhay ang Bagong Hukbong Bayan!"

Holiday shoppers, shop employees and sidewalk vendors showed enthusiastic support for the activists. "May-roon pa pala!" exclaimed one passerby about the protest action. Others clapped their hands, shouted out the slogans and bared their grievances against martial law.

After 25 minutes, the demonstrators quickly dispersed at Recto Ave., thus giving the enemy forces no time to consolidate their defense line.

At 6:35 p.m., in reply to frantic calls from policemen in the area, metropolitan police forces and assorted military vehicles rushed to the scene.

To their consternation, their presence did not stop two other groups from separately assembling before the Roben and Maxin theaters to shout out slogans. The demonstrators quickly scattered in different directions before irate policemen could catch up with them.

The July 4th lightning demonstration is the fourth to hit Metro Manila this year.

--- March 12. Hundreds of students staged a blitzkrieg march around the University Belt in Manila against U.S. imperialism.

--- May 6. Some 100 students rallied along Recto Ave. at 7:30 p.m. to protest the harassment and mass arrests conducted by the military during the Labor Day demonstration at the Luneta. Two students were arrested and beaten up by Metrocom troopers.

--- June 12. About 500 workers, urban poor and students who were barred from entering St. Joseph's College suddenly appeared at the Chinese Garden in Rizal Park at around 5 p.m. They marched around, shouted slogans, then quickly dispersed.

Revolutionary mass activists in the cities are learning from the guerilla tactics of the people's war in the countryside.

In choosing the direction and target for the July 4th "attack", the urban revolutionary forces correctly aimed at the place where the enemy was relatively weak. Unlike the U.S. Embassy, downtown Manila was unguarded. It was also populous and mass activists could easily lose themselves in the crowd.

Having these necessary conditions, the underground forces acted quickly and in complete secrecy. Thus they
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Marcos' foreign investments

• KALAYAN STUDY LEAGUE

policy THE RATIONALE FOR IMPERIALIST PLUNDER

(CONCLUSION)

THE MARCOS FASCIST REGIME and its technocrats are advancing all sorts of reasons to make the Filipino people accept the imperialist plunder of the Philippine economy.

Reactionary agencies like the NEDA and bourgeois economists proclaim that foreign capital is badly needed to finance the country's growth and development.

"Local capital is not enough!" "Foreign investments will save us valuable foreign exchange!" "There will be more employment!" "We will have a higher output, a higher gross national product and therefore more benefits for the people!" These are all nothing but lies.

First, the "no capital" argument.

The country has the capital, both human and material, to sustain its self-reliant growth. It is imperialism which impedes such growth.

Previous studies show that 84% of foreign investments here are actually derived from the savings of the Filipino people. Foreign investors utilize local credit sources extensively to finance equity investments and operating expenditures. This is an old imperialist policy designed to ease the balance-of-payments difficulties in the crisis-wracked home country.

For instance, Ford Philippines started in the country with a paid-up capital of P100,000 and borrowed up to P30 million from local sources. Another case is Levi Strauss, which began with a paid-up capital of P500,000 and borrowed P10 million from local sources.

Despite the entry of foreign capital in banks and investment houses in recent years, most of the country's resources in these financial institutions are still generated from domestic sa-

vings. Foreign participation has only assured the imperialists of greater access to and tighter control over these savings.

Another justification peddled by the Marcos dictatorship for the unlimited entry of foreign investments is that Filipino businessmen hesitate to invest their capital, especially in high-risk ventures.

This line of reasoning evades the basic issue. It is not that local businessmen shy away from investing, but that they are continually crushed under the weight of imperialist domination.

A basic problem that confronts the local capitalist class is the non-availability of credit. Because foreign investors practically monopolize the sources of credit, there is none left for Filipino businessmen.

Profit maximization dictates that financial institutions lend to those who are in a better position to repay. Multinationals, with well-established parent companies vouching for them, are supposed to have a better "credit rating". More basic, however, is that the banking and financial system can always be dictated upon by U.S. imperialism through its control of the Central Bank.

But even with credit, the chances for survival of firms owned by the national capitalist class are nil. They simply cannot compete successfully with multinationals who have the finances, the technology, the incentives and, of course, the preference of a puppet government. In fact, many local capitalists have been forced into joint ventures with -- that is, virtually absorbed by -- the imperialists.

While claiming that there is a scarcity of local capital to finance "development needs", the puppet regime

undertakes such expensive and counter-productive projects as the Thrilla in Manila, the Miss Universe '74 pageant, lavish art centers and the October '76 extravaganza for the World Bank conference, which included the building of the Philippine International Convention Center. There is no clearer manifestation of the bankruptcy of the puppet regime's "no capital" argument.

Worsening the Foreign Exchange Situation

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS are necessary, the regime argues, because they "enhance the foreign exchange position of the economy". But why has the country's balance-of-payments position been in perennial deficit in spite of the influx of foreign capital?

A semi-colonial and semi-feudal economy always suffers balance-of-payments deficits. This is the inevitable result of a neo-colonial pattern of trade which relegates the economy to a mere exporter of raw materials and an importer of finished products. From 1968 to 1974, around 80% of foreign investments went to raw material extraction.

The export promotion and export incentives program is nothing but a ploy to intensify the colonial and feudal exploitation of the Philippine economy and make it even more vulnerable to the crisis now seriously afflicting the capitalist world. Even the fascist regime's statisticians apologetically admit that the economy ended 1975 with a \$521 million deficit in its over-all balance of payments. In 1976, the economy suffered successive monthly deficits in its balance of payments due mainly to worsening terms of trade.

A semi-colonial and semi-feudal economy can never escape from such difficulties. And whatever trade surpluses it may experience, such as that in 1973, should be seen as temporary and dictated merely by fluctuations in the international market.

The huge profit remittances of foreign investors constitute a heavy drain on the country's foreign exchange. It is understandable, however, why not even a single agency of the puppet state has come up with information regarding these. Figures published by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, though, provide useful insight. For the nineteen year period 1966-1974, there was a net capital inflow of \$101 million from U.S. direct investments. In this



period, however, earnings on U.S. direct investments in the Philippines totalled \$494 million."

Both figures are grossly understated. First, because the reactionary source focuses only on U.S. direct investments, which refer to foreign enterprises where American parent companies have a controlling interest, implying an ownership of at least 25% of the voting stock of foreign subsidiaries or incorporated branches. This overlooks the probability of profit remittances from enterprises where American ownership of voting stock is less than 25%, investments of American citizens permanently residing in the Philippines as well as American investments in preferred stocks.

Secondly, because the concept of earnings in the capitalist sense as used by the source excludes the dividends on preferred stocks, interest payments on loans, royalties and technical assistance and management fees which are also remitted abroad.

But both figures definitely bring to the fore the bankruptcy of the reactionary government's "foreign exchange argument" regarding foreign investments. Going by the understated figures of the U.S. Department of Commerce for 1966 to

"The term "earnings" as defined by the source includes the net earnings of the foreign corporation or the share of the U.S. parent company in the earnings of its foreign subsidiaries after provision for income taxes in the foreign country (in this case, the Philippines); preferred dividends and interest payments; and net earnings of foreign branches. The total amount is assumed to be repatriated to the United States and constitutes a balance-of-payments outflow.

1974, U.S. imperialism brought out almost \$5.00 for every \$1.00 it invested in the Philippines, not to mention that only a fraction of the dollar invested was actually brought in. This means that U.S. investments in the Philippines had extracted profits at an astounding rate of 60% per annum, which is more than thrice the average in the imperialist home base.

Under the fascist dictatorial regime of the U.S.-Marcos clique, there is every reason to believe that the present ratio of profit remittances to actual investments is higher since puppet Marcos has allowed unlimited repatriation of capital and profit remittances.

By their very nature, the various fiscal incentives stipulated in the two basic investment laws were never meant to conserve the country's foreign exchange. On the contrary, they were designed to keep the Philippines dependent on the U.S. economy and forever subject to the machinations of U.S. imperialism.

By providing tax exemptions for imported capital equipment as well as for the employment of foreign nationals, the Investments Incentives Act implicitly encourages the importation of such goods and services so as to cause unnecessary foreign exchange disbursements. The incentives encouraging importation also provide foreign corporations with opportunities to remit bigger profits abroad via purchase of commodities and services from parent or sister firms at an overprice.

Foreign investments have, in the main, only worsened the country's foreign exchange position, making it difficult to maintain stability in the balance of payments and causing further deterioration of the external value of the peso. Consequently, this means increased hardships for the Filipino people.

"Employment Generation" and Labor Exploitation

"EMPLOYMENT GENERATION" is another justification for the reactionary government's foreign investment policy. Investments will create more jobs for the people, it is claimed, even as the fascist regime boasts of succeeding in reducing unemployment to 3.7% in 1975.

The truth, however, is that unem-

ployment has not been reduced at all.

The 3.7% figure is not only illusory but deceptive as well. In a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country like the Philippines, the phenomenon of hidden unemployment or underemployment is big. Around 90% of the entire labor force are in such sectors as agriculture, commerce and services where labor is largely underutilized. Thus, the unemployment problem should encompass both unemployment and underemployment. A more accurate estimate should yield some figure closer to 40%.

That foreign investments will generate employment for the many who are unemployed is wishful thinking. Such logic overlooks the true character and limits of comprador capitalism which cannot absorb the vast millions kept unemployed and underemployed by feudalism and semi-feudalism in the countryside. In fact, vast numbers have been thrown into the ranks of the unemployed in the cities.

Labor is promoted only to the extent that it is profitable for the owners of capital. It is easy to lay off workers as it is to come up with programs encouraging "labor-intensive" methods of production. Under such arrangement, nothing but further exploitation of the workers results.

Time and again; the fascist dictatorial regime of the U.S.-Marcos clique has suppressed the workers' just demands for higher wages, better working conditions, shorter working hours and more fringe benefits. It has suppressed the workers' basic right to strike, incarcerated the more militant among their ranks and ruthlessly attacked their mass movements. This is all because the cost of labor must be kept cheap for those wanting to "utilize" it. Otherwise, U.S. imperialism or the comprador-type firms will resort to such other means as labor-saving techniques or monopoly price increases to keep their profits up.

But even in terms of employment generation, the fascist regime contradicts itself. On the one hand, it encourages the use of labor-intensive methods. On the other, it offers a package of incentives discriminating against the use of labor.

The investments incentives laws offer various tax exemptions, deductions and tax credit privileges in relation to



the use of capital by foreign investors. Among these incentives are the capital gains tax exemption, accelerated depreciation, tax exemption on imported capital equipment and deductions for capital reimbursements. To the extent that the use of capital is cheaper and hence more profitable because of the various incentives, no employment at all is generated. This explains why even the imperialist-controlled agencies making reports about the Philippines are forced to admit that in any recent year, foreign investments cannot be made to account for the employment of even one per cent of the country's labor force.

In a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, no program of employment generation can ever succeed. This sums up the seeming contradiction in Marcos' pronouncements.

In effect, what he and the imperialists are saying is this: labor will be employed but only at low wages, under poor working conditions and with higher quotas, longer working hours and repressive regulations. Otherwise, the resort is to more capital-intensive methods which are kept cheap by various incentives anyway. Both ways, the workers lose, the imperialists profit.

That foreign investments can lead to the development and improvement of the country's "management methods" and technical expertise is another illusion propagated by the Marcos dictatorship.

Imperialist owners of processes and designs invest such in the Philippines mainly to take advantage of the country's cheap labor. No type of technology is transferred here that does not bring in more profits for the imperialists. Thus, the country is still confined to light and medium in-

dustries, producing consumer goods for other markets.

Furthermore, Marcos' laws protect the foreign investors' patents and proprietary rights. These put the "technology supplier" in a position to dictate restrictions on local research and technological development.

A Growing Opposition

THE FOREIGN INVESTMENT policy of the fascist dictatorship has time and again proven detrimental to the best interests of the Filipino people.

Even as the fascist regime desperately rattles that the country is on the road to "normalization", it is completely unable to solve the chronic economic crisis that besets a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society like the Philippines. The dictator's canine subservience to U.S. imperialism, coupled with his increasing profligacy and greed, is hastening the regime's collapse.

The economic crisis which worsens daily fuels the widespread discontent against the fascist dictatorship. All over the country, the workers, peasants and other oppressed sectors are struggling to liberate themselves from the claws of U.S. imperialism and its local running dogs. The national united front against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism is fast developing.

The Marcos fascist dictatorship and its imperialist master have aroused such wrath from the broad masses of the Filipino people. To overthrow them completely, to smash their armed counter-revolutionary apparatus and to seize political power from them -- nothing less will satisfy the Filipino masses. ●

Political prisoners expose Marcos' lies

CONDEMNED ALL OVER the world for its violations of human rights, the Marcos fascist dictatorship is lying right and left about the existence of political prisoners and the way it has been maltreating them.

But the fascist regime's deception is not succeeding, because the political detainees are boldly speaking out the truth.

Detainees Present Evidence

Writing to organizations and individuals concerned with justice and human rights, they presented evidence against the dictator's denials of the tortures, kidnappings, mass arrests and murders under his rule.

Recently, in a letter to the National Secretariat for Social Action, Justice and Peace (NASSA), the political prisoners exposed "new and increased numbers of torture and maltreatment". The dictator had said in 1975 that "no one but no one has been tortured".

In Camp Bicutan alone, they cited, there are at least 54 cases of political prisoners who have been tortured, a number of them arrested only last April and May, 1977. Camp Bicutan is only one of 80 military detention centers all over the country.

Pressured by strong protests both here and abroad, the dictator ordered the court-martial of 1st Lt. Eduardo Matillano of the Metrocom Intelligence and Security Group (MISG) and others involved in the torture of Trining Herrera, an urban poor leader.

But even before the trial started, the dictator had already said there was no evidence against the accused.

The detainees recalled that in one other torture case which was given due course, only one junior officer and two enlisted men were convicted. All the higher-ranking officers were acquitted.

"Showcase Trials" are a Cover-up

These "showcase trials" are being done to cover up numerous other cases of torture, including that of 11 political prisoners arrested by the MISG between February and May 1977.



In a separate report, the detainees revealed that all of these 11 were badly beaten up in various parts of the body, starved, subjected to indignities and threatened with death. In the more serious cases, methods like electric shock and the water cure were used.

Throughout the day, the MISG men would shout at the prisoners and order them about at the slightest whim. At night, these fascist goons would go on a drinking spree and pick out prisoners on which to vent their sadistic fancies.

The bestiality of the troops contrasted greatly with the courage and dignity of the political prisoners.

Prominent among the torturers were 1st Lt. Matillano, 1st Lt. Prudencio Regis Jr., and Constable 1st Class Paterno Ordoña, the very same tormentors of Aling Trining.

Grim Truth Behind Marcos' Words

The dictator's repeated statements that "there are no political prisoners in the Philippines" are beginning to have a grim truth behind them.

Three political prisoners are known to have died after heavy torture by the military: Lilia Hilao (1973), Eugenio Flores (1975) and Purificacion Pedro (1977); the detainees' letter to NASSA further pointed out.

At least 14 are confirmed to be missing, their fates still unknown. Among them are: Nenita Evangelista-Luneta and her three-year-old daughter (June 30, 1975), Carlos Tayag (August 17, 1976), Henry Romero (October, 1976), Hermon Lagman (May 11, 1977) and Vic Reyes (May 11, 1977).

The detainees urged NASSA and other similar organizations to continue their fight against martial law excesses.

In turn, they vowed:

"As we perceive the widening and intensifying resistance of our people, we cannot but renew our determination to fight harder."

CPP affirms Moro right to secede

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the Philippines (CPP) through its chairman Amado Guerrero recently affirmed the right of the Moro people to secede from the present reactionary state. This is consistent with the CPP's continued and steadfast support for the Moro people's struggle for national self-determination.

Guerrero pointed out that the CPP and the New People's Army, in striving to create political power independent of and opposed to the ruling system, are also in effect "breaking off from the present reactionary state".

In a policy statement published in Ang Bayan, official paper of the CPP, Guerrero said, "The Moro people can properly opt for regional autonomy only within the framework of a Philippine state that guarantees equality for all its nationalities and takes special care that the national minorities are no longer subjected to chauvinism, oppression and discrimination."

The present reactionary state, according to Guerrero, cannot grant genuine autonomy to the Moro people. In its desire to remove every obstacle to the accelerated exploitation of the Moro people, seizure of vast tracts of land and plunder of natural resources in Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan for the benefit of U.S. imperialism, the domestic big bourgeoisie and the big landlord class, the Marcos fascist dictatorship has perpetrated the most wanton crimes against the Moro people.

In this light, it is absolutely just, Guerrero said, for the Moro people to persevere in the revolutionary armed struggle against the Marcos fascist regime. What is needed, he added, is "nothing less than the overthrow of the Marcos fascist dictatorship and the ruling system and the carrying out of a democratic revolution of a new type by the entire Filipino people, including the Moro people."

Only in this way, he further said, can conditions arise for the realization of the equality of nations within

the framework of a Philippine state that is nationalist and democratic in character.

"Even when there shall be a people's democratic state," Guerrero assured, "in which the Moro people as a nation are in a position to enjoy regional autonomy, they shall still retain the right to secede as a safeguard against national oppression. At the same time, they shall be responsible as they are today for opposing imperialism and reaction and guarding against sheer localism and sectarianism."

In a separate statement, the CPP chairman denounced the attempts of the Soviet social-imperialists to interfere in Philippine affairs and drive a wedge between antifascist forces.

The statement was made in response to reports that the Soviet social-imperialists have promised military assistance to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to enable them to manipulate the Moro people's struggle for self-determination.

The Soviet social-imperialists apparently want the ceasefire in Mindanao prolonged so the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship can pay more attention to the New People's Army and other forces led by the CPP in nine regions all over the country.

Guerrero said the attempts of the Soviet social-imperialists to use the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship against the CPP and the forces it leads will only have the effect, in the end, of undermining the Moro people's struggle for national self-determination.

The CPP chairman expressed the Party's policy to support every organization that fights for the revolutionary cause of the Moro people.

"The CPP is always ready to discuss and arrive at common goals, exchange experiences and lessons and lend strength to the MNLF and the EMA against the common enemy," Guerrero said.

STUDENTS, UNITE WITH THE MASSES FOR STILL GREATER VICTORIES!



THE STUDENTS are a revolutionary force. They are full of revolutionary initiative and energy.

This is once more being shown in their mass struggles on the campuses today against the oppressive tuition fee hikes and for the restoration of their democratic rights. The daring, the keenness and the determination which inflamed them during the First Quarter Storm of 1970 are being rekindled.

The students have all the basis to rebel against the Marcos fascist dictatorship.

Coming mainly from the petty-bourgeoisie, the students are hit hard by the economic crisis which has swiftly worsened under fascist rule. Their parents' meagre incomes, barely coping with the rapid rise in the cost of basic necessities, are less and less able to meet the increasing expenses needed to keep them in school. Their hopes for the future are fading, as they watch a growing number of graduates failing to get jobs or having to scramble for the limited opportunities within the system.

Keen and analytical, the students seek the root causes of their problems and the means with which to change these. It does not take them long to realize that their interests lie with the masses of workers and peasants long oppressed by and struggling against U.S. imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism.

The Marcos fascist dictatorship -- the concentrated expression of these three evils -- can therefore never win the allegiance of the students.

It has failed to enlist them and other youths in its counter-revolutionary schemes. It has not aroused their enthusiasm for such government-sponsored activities as street-cleaning and tree-planting, which are intended to obscure the fundamental needs of the people.

And it has also not succeeded in stopping the students from seeking and taking the correct path -- the path of the people's democratic revolution.

Silence on Campuses -- No Sign of Passivity

THE YOUTH and students were among the primary targets of fascist repression upon the declaration of martial law. Thousands of them were rounded up during the early months of fascist rule, herded into detention camps and there suffered interrogation, torture and indefinite detention.

The schools were practically turned into garrisons. Student governments were dismantled, campus newspapers abolished and security forces enlarged to suppress the slightest stir of resistance.

But it was clear that the silence in the universities during the past five years of martial rule was no sign of the students' passivity or docility to fascist tyranny.

These were years when the students made a hard study of conditions, carefully built up their organizations and tested themselves in various forms of open and underground work.

The flaring up of worker struggles in 1975 and 1976 triggered a series of revolutionary upsurges in the city. This quickened the students' pace of learning and development, as they became involved in the struggles of the workers and other urban poor and in the huge marches and demonstrations during the period.

The students found themselves learning much and gaining strength from uniting with the larger and more dynamic social forces in society -- the exploited masses of the people. In particular, they learned the spirit of militance, resoluteness and discipline from the workers leading the revolutionary movement.

Armed with these lessons, the students have taken a great stride. Within the past two months, some 180,000 students launched militant mass actions to protest the unjust and arbitrary tuition fee increases and to demand the return of their democratic rights. As this is being written, thousands more are joining in these mass struggles.

In these struggles, the students are showing and developing the qualities which make them a motive force for the revolution: their receptiveness to new and progressive ideas, their ability to articulate such ideas and propagate them quickly, their mobility and flexibility, their daring, their tremendous energy.

Wider Arenas Are Open for Students

EVEN AS they expand and intensify their struggles within the academe, the students must think ahead to the wider arena where they can put to best use their revolutionary qualities.

And this is the arena of the masses' struggle for freedom, national independence and democracy.

The students, as shown many times in the past, can be effective articulators of the people's conditions, needs, struggles and aspirations. They must continue to do this.

Student activists must arouse, mobilize and organize the hundreds of thousands of their fellow students to go towards and integrate with the masses. Through their classroom studies, legal organizations and school programs, they must seek ways of exchanging experiences with, learning from, and serving the people.

Only by closely linking with the masses and understanding deeply their true needs and conditions can the students perform their propaganda tasks in the most effective way.

Apart from this, the students have a big role to play in directly helping to develop the struggles of the basic masses.

In the city, the students can help build and strengthen the mass organizations of the workers and other urban poor. Their knowledge and skills are particularly needed in setting up medical and health services, cooperatives, cultural organizations and publications for the masses. The most committed among them can work as full-time organizers and cadres in the factories and communities, taking the

Winning Over the Rest of the Petty Bourgeoisie

THE STUDENTS are the closest and most reliable allies of the workers and the peasants in the national democratic revolution. They are decisive in bringing over the rest of the petty bourgeoisie to the side of the masses.

A large number of today's students will later on join the other strata of the petty bourgeoisie when they leave school. They must keep alive the revolutionary fervor which imbued them in their student days.

The jobs and positions they will enter can be transformed into revolutionary undertakings. They can organize these strata of the petty bourgeoisie to join the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, anti-fascist struggle and establish influence in legal associations there so that these can be used for the revolutionary cause.

Those in government institutions and structures can gather information to expose enemy activities and policies and slow down or neutralize government projects that are harmful to the people.

Apart from winning over the petty bourgeoisie, the students can encourage the legal opposition to resist more actively the Marcos fascist dictatorship. This they can do through their own militant struggles, as well as by challenging these oppositionists to make real their professed concern for the people's rights and welfare.

Such are the immense tasks awaiting the students in the factories, communities, barrios and offices.

By rallying to the side of the revolution, they can find the widest outlet for their boundless initiative and energy.

By uniting with the masses, they can win still greater victories against the Marcos fascist dictatorship and effect a revolutionary change in the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society.

LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH AND STUDENTS!

LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS, PEASANTS AND STUDENTS!

EXPOSE AND OPPOSE THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY SCHEMES OF THE MARCOS FASCIST REGIME AGAINST THE BROAD MASSES OF THE PEOPLE!

CARRY FORWARD THE REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENT IN THE CITIES AND THE COUNTRYSIDE!

SUPPORT AND HELP TO DEVELOP THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMED STRUGGLE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE!

WIN OVER THE LARGEST NUMBER AMONG THE MIDDLE FORCES TO THE SIDE OF THE REVOLUTION!

DOWN WITH MARTIAL LAW! FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY!

DOWN WITH U.S. IMPERIALISM, FEUDALISM AND FASCISM!

**Preparatory Commission
National Democratic Front
July 30, 1977**

MARCOS DAMPENS PROTEST ON NURSES' CASE

The conviction for poisoning last July 13 of two Filipino nurses in Detroit, Michigan, has generated a spate of protests from concerned groups and individuals both here and in the U.S.

However, the only one which does not seem to be concerned is the Philippine government, which should be mainly responsible for protecting the rights of Filipino citizens abroad.

Earlier, it had been completely inutile in preventing U.S. servicemen and military officials charged in Philippine courts from leaving the country.

Now, the regime is displaying utter servility to U.S. imperialism in its attempts to douse cold water on the Narciso-Perez case.

The case is an example of the racist policy of U.S. imperialism towards minority groups in the U.S.

Thousands of Michigan nurses as well as employees and patients at the Veterans Administration Hospital rallied to protest the verdict.

However, Estanislao Fernandez, the Marcos-sponsored lawyer, tried to dampen the growing protest by saying that legal procedures, not mass actions, should be resorted to.

This, he advanced, even as the American lawyer said that it would be very difficult to save the nurses from a conviction through legal procedures.

Along this same line, the Marcos regime cancelled a permit of the Philippine Nurses Association to hold a rally last July 23 in support of the two Filipino nurses.

The police made up a story that a subversive group was planning to create a disturbance at the rally.

It seemed that a person who claimed to be representing a student organization phoned in and expressed his group's desire to join the rally.

(A check, however, showed that such a group did not exist.)

More than 17,000 nurses had been expected to join the rally. Complaints swamped the PNA office when it was cancelled.

"Just because of a nobody," a nurse was reported to have said, "the wishes of 17,000 nurses will be disregarded."

More than 1,000 nurses showed up at the rally site despite news of the cancellation.

"I~~P~~A~~K~~O AN~~G~~ P~~A~~C~~U~~!"

School administrators have been blaming student organizations such as the fraternities for having sparked the recent protests against the tuition fee hike.

As far as the students know, there is only one organization responsible for having instigated the studentry to protest. And that is the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities.

Since martial law was imposed, the PACU has transformed itself into a cartel dictating almost yearly increases in tuition fees.

Students, however, could not organize their own governments and inter-school associations to fight back such an oppressive practice.

This schoolyear alone, there are more than 1,000 petitions for tuition fee increases. The three DEC officials in charge of these papers approve the petitions so fast there is not even time to check whether the schools are indeed complying with the allowable amount of profit.

Now, the PACU, the DEC and the martial law regime are reaping the whirlwind of the students' wrath.

TRIPLE BULLSHIT FOR DUNLAO

Military agents on campus have become paranoid over the resurgence of the student protest movement.

Herminio Dunlao, resident NISA agent at the UP campus, known as the courier of O.D. Corpus to the dictator Marcos, went into nightmares when he heard that the students were going to march.

Trying to convince the dean of a UP college to stop the students' march, Dunlao spread rumors that:

(1) reinforcements from Maryknoll and Ateneo were marching to the UP;

(2) urban poor from Tondo and nuns and priests had joined the students at the Arts and Sciences building of the UP;

(3) demonstrators were pulling other students out of buses to force them to attend the march.

Dunlao's claims were so ridiculous that the UP dean gave him a triple bullshit.