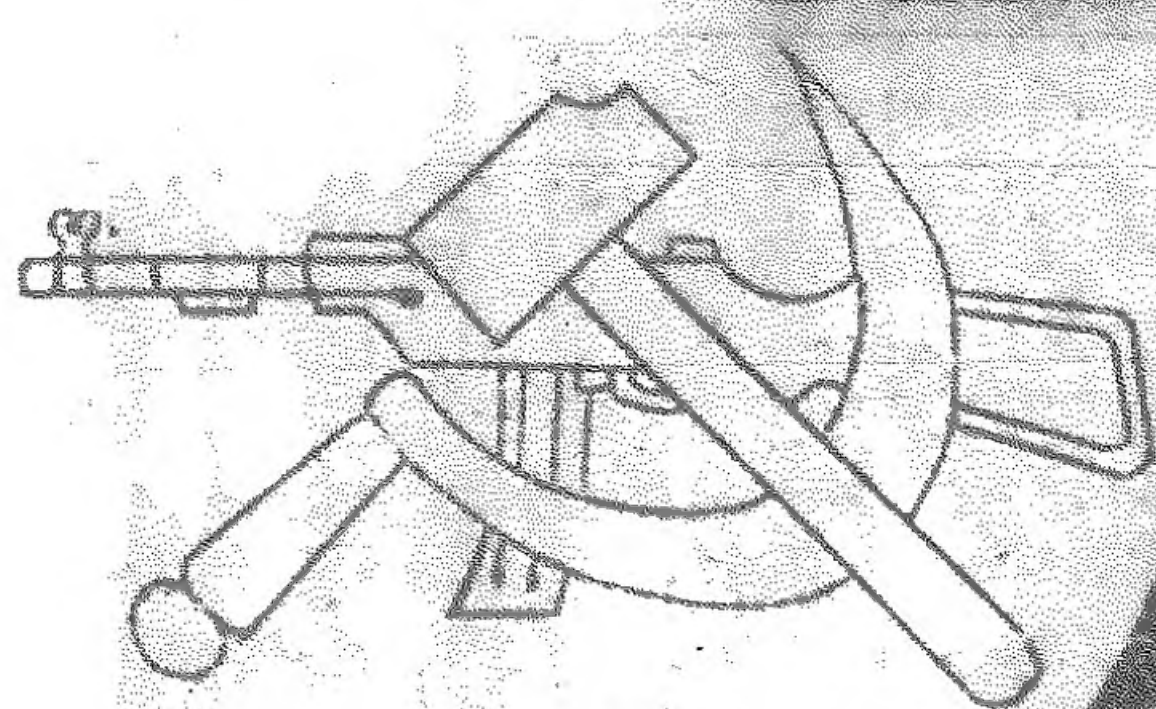


ANG

PANAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG
MARXISMO-LENINISMO-KAISIPANG MAO TSE-TUNG



Bayan

Special Release

(English Edition)

February 24, 1971

ALL BLOWS AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM AND ITS RUNNING DOGS ARE FINE

Like all blows against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the February 2nd to 10th general strike of transport workers, fishermen, students and other patriotic segments of the population against the U.S. oil monopolies is fine. The student-teacher boycott of classes, the barricading of streets and the seizure of the University of the Philippines in militant support of the anti-imperialist strike are likewise fine.

As a result of these mass protest actions, U.S. imperialism and its running dogs--principally the Marcos fascist puppet clique--have become more isolated throughout the country. These patriotic actions can be repeated, intensified and expanded to aggravate the isolation of the enemy.

The spirit of braving and resisting the fascist acts and threats of violence should be carried forward. The Communist Party of the Philippines, the national democratic mass organizations and the broad masses of the people can always employ the tactics of united front to prepare for, if not prevent, an all-out military attack by the Marcos fascist puppet clique against assemblies of protest in cities.

It was possible on January 25th to hold marches and a people's congress in front of Congress to expose the true state of the nation and condemn the Plaza Miranda massacre during the first general strike. It was also possible on January 30th to hold marches and another people's congress at Plaza Miranda to commemorate the heroic martyrdom of those who first fell during the first quarter storm of last year and to prepare for the second general strike.

All of these were possible because of a broad and militant mass support and the correctness of the proletarian leadership. So, it was subsequently possible to conduct the second general strike.

Though the enemy deployed more military troops and police to impose the dictates of the U.S. oil monopolies, the general strike advanced further and succeeded to make clearer to the people the main cause of their suffering--U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The anti-imperialist strike became even more militant as the enemy resorted to counter-revolutionary violence, including the murder of five protesters, serious injuries to hundreds, mass arrests and torture in police precincts.

The outstanding characteristic of the second general strike was the forging of more intimate links among workers and students on a wider scale in the national and class struggle for people's democracy. The seizure of the University of the Philippines, especially of its radio station and printing press, and the student-worker barricades all over Greater Manila constituted new victories in the national democratic cultural revolution which is rapidly promoting the ideological and political leadership of the proletariat and rallying the peasantry and the urban petty bourgeoisie to follow this leadership on a national scale.

(over)

The second general strike served to expose more fully the reactionary nature of the state that is in the service of U.S. imperialism and the local reactionaries. The issue of rising prices of such strategically important commodities as the petroleum products which was raised in the strike taught the broad masses of the people that it is U.S. imperialism that is causing the unbearable economic hardship of the whole nation. The wanton attacks of the fascist military troops and police once more showed clearly that U.S. imperialism will not hesitate to use its armed puppets to repress the people's aspirations for national freedom and democracy.

The second general strike constituted another test of the revolutionary mettle of the workers and student activists. It further tempered them in revolutionary struggle. The successful integration of revolutionary theory with the practical problems of the strike assured the continuous development of proletarian revolutionary cadres.

The second general strike drew more clearly the demarcation line between the revolutionaries and the sham revolutionaries. In that great revolutionary struggle, traitors and saboteurs like the Lava revisionist renegades, the C.I.A.-instigated clerico-fascists and labor aristocrats of the Oca, Lacsina and Lazaro types were exposed and cast away. Though seemingly different from each other, they were one in turning against the broad masses of the people. They found themselves together crying in dismay, "It's terrible!", at the sight of the revolutionary masses.

While the reactionary mass media pretended to sympathize with their petty-bourgeois mass of readers, they in the final analysis supported the U.S. oil monopolies and the comprador big bourgeoisie that comprise their largest source of advertising income. The ultra-reactionary mass media were most vicious in joining the Lava revisionist renegades, the clerico-fascists and the labor aristocrats in calling the main current of the revolutionary mass movement as the "radical fringe". In the glare of bourgeois publicity, there was much ado by reactionary politicians about taking up the case of the U.S. oil monopolies in Congress and the Supreme Court in a vain attempt to cover up the anti-national and anti-democratic nature of the entire puppet government.

The violent assaults by the Marcos fascist puppet clique and the blustering airs of various counter-revolutionary saboteurs during the second general strike reinforced the truth that the rebelling masses successfully struck at the evils plaguing the people and all the more convinced true revolutionaries of the correctness of their action. Chairman Mao correctly points out:

I hold that it is bad as far as we are concerned if a person, a political party, an army or a school is not attacked by the enemy, for in that case it would definitely mean that we have sunk to the level of the enemy. It is good if we are attacked by the enemy, since it proves that we have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves. It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue; it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work.

In praise of the revolutionary mass movement, the Party once more raises its clenched fist in revolutionary salute and declares, "It's fine!"

Long live the national democratic mass organizations!

Long live the ever growing unity and strength of the revolutionary workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie and all other patriots!

Down with U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the Marcos fascist puppet clique and such counter-revolutionary cliques as those of the Lava revisionist renegades, clerico-fascists and the labor aristocrats!

Long live the Philippine revolution!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

February 24, 1971