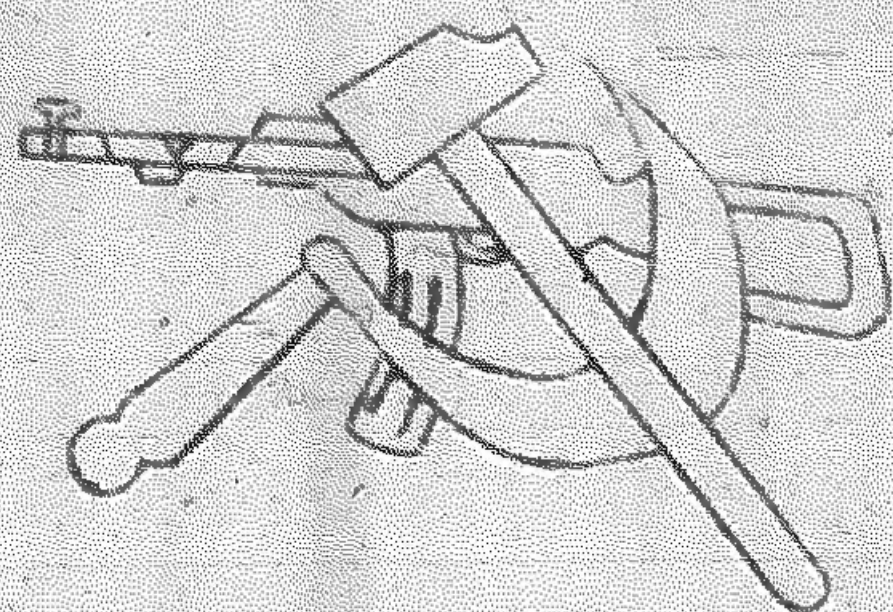


ANG

PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG
MARXISMO - LENINISMO - KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG



Bayan

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NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY SEIZES 43 RIFLES IN CENTRAL LUSON

REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENT DEVELOPING RAPIDLY
IN MARILA RIZAL

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY SEIZES 43 RIFLES IN CENTRAL LUZON

In simultaneous raids by several guerrilla units, the New People's Army seized a total of 43 rifles from the "civilian home defense forces" of the reactionary government in five barrios of Mabalacat, Pampanga last November 22. Confiscated were 30 semi-automatic carbines, 9 automatic carbines and 4 Thompson submachineguns.

The military operation was planned on the basis of the most detailed knowledge of the target barrios and was so smoothly executed that not a single shot was fired.

Success of the operation was made possible by painstaking social investigation and mass work by small armed units among the people in the target and adjoining barrios.

A new level of guerrilla operations has been reached in Central Luzon. To undertake the raids, the regional command of the New People's Army was able to call in and concentrate in three days' time an unprecedented number of guerrilla units from several guerrilla zones in Pampanga and Tarlac.

These were divided into three raiding detachments. The first and largest took on the adjacent barrios of Calumpang and Malupa. The second took on the barrio of Atlu Bola, some ten kilometers from the first two. The third took on the barrios of Kamatsiles and Biyabas, some seven kilometers from Atlu Bola.

The three raiding parties simultaneously moved into the barrios at 4:30 p.m. and moved out at night under cover of darkness. The enemy was caught completely unaware.

Enemy resistance was rendered impossible inasmuch as the New People's Army made sure that they held the initiative, had local superiority over the enemy at the given time and was prepared for any exigency.

As a result of the successful raids, there are now 43 more armed guerrilla fighters that the Marcos fascist puppet dictatorship has to contend with in Central Luzon.

The victory of the New People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines serves to puncture the arrogance of the enemy. It proves that armed resistance is surging forward in Central Luzon.

At the same time, the Red fighters in Central Luzon are conscious of the danger of becoming complacent as a result of the victory. They continue to keep the spirit of hard struggle and prudence in preparation for more victorious actions and also for the counteractions of the enemy who has been riled by their victory.

The victory is inspiring to the people's army and the people all over the country. It shows that within the country arms are in abundance and that these need only to be seized from the enemy by one tactic or another (raid, ambush or some ruse) so long as mass work has been done well and mass support is available.

Originally expected by the Marcos fascist dictatorship to serve as an instrument for making the people fight the people, the "civilian home defense forces" (previously known as the "barrio self-defense units") has turned out over the years to be a good source of arms for the New People's Army.

Grasping the basic law of materialist dialectics, we can easily see that when the enemy puts up "civilian home defense forces" he is actually spreading arms thinly in different barrios and that each of these barrios can be the target of our political work or concentrated military operation to effect the transfer of arms from the reactionary side to the revolutionary side.

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Round-up Report

REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENT DEVELOPING RAPIDLY IN MANILA-RIZAL

The year about to end has witnessed the rapid development of the revolutionary mass movement in the Manila-Rizal region despite intensified repression by the fascist dictatorial regime of the U.S.-Marcos clique.

There have been two major upsurges in the revolutionary mass movement. The first upsurge was the series of 80 workers' strikes, starting October 1975 and continuing up to June 1976. The second upsurge was the series of indoor and outdoor rallies in October 1976 against the fake referendum-plebiscite.

The first upsurge gave impetus to the outbreak of a total of about 150 strikes in Manila-Rizal and more than 250 strikes in other parts of the country throughout 1976. In all strikes during the year, close to 300,000 workers participated.

The First Upsurge

The number of striking workers during the first upsurge totalled more than 100,000 in Manila-Rizal. The strikes were the workers' militant response to extremely intolerable exploitation under conditions of fascist rule. The economic struggle of the workers easily assumed the character of a political struggle as the big capitalists and the Marcos fascist dictatorship connived to suppress the strikes with brute force and did so even more harshly when the enterprise is owned by the U.S. imperialists and Marcos cronies and is classified as "export" or "vital" industry.

Bukluran ng Manggagawang Pilipino coordinated the workers' strikes and put out a regular publication and other propaganda materials to arouse the workers on a wide scale. The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, a dummy organization of trade unions operated by labor aristocrats in the pay of the Marcos fascist dictatorship, was completely isolated and put to shame before the worker masses as it frantically opposed the strikes and apologized for the fascist dictatorship.

Side by side with masses of workers, the masses of slumdwellers continued to wage their struggle against the fascist campaign of demolition and eviction. Urban poor mass organizations sprouted and spread in active defense of the people's interests. These organizations employed various forms of mass struggles including human barricades, assemblies, petitions and seminars.

Indoor and outdoor rallies were held and participated in by thousands from various walks of life. A mass action which started off as an indoor mass protest at Sta. Cruz Church turned into a protest march to Plaza Miranda on November 23, 1975. This was followed by an even more militant 6,000-strong demonstration at Plaza Bustillos on December 6, 1975, aptly timed with the visit of then U.S. President Gerald Ford. The wave of workers' strikes gave rise to a mass rally on May 1, 1976 at De la Salle College from where 5,000 worker rallyists took to the streets despite police and military barricades.

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On June 5, several thousands of slumdwellers and their supporters held a mass meeting which they called a "people's academy" at the Manila Cathedral. They opposed the scheme of evicting them from the Tondo foreshore-land and other adjoining areas along Manila Bay to make way for Marcos' private real estate venture in connection with big construction projects financed by World Bank loans and public funds.

With increasing ferocity and desperation, the fascist dictatorship tried to cow the burgeoning mass movement with threats and actual physical suppression. Striking workers, protesting slumdwellers, students and even religious sympathizers were hauled off by the busloads in several instances and detained at military camps. Mass leaders and suspected Party cadres were made the target of selective arrests and detention in line with the enemy's bankrupt tactic of crippling the mass movement.

But the revolutionary mass movement had developed in depth and scope. By trying to suppress it, the fascist dictatorship is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet. More oppression engenders more resistance.

The Second Upsurge

The second upsurge of the revolutionary mass movement included the October 3 indoor rally at St. Paul's College, the October 10 Plaza Miranda rally and the October 16 indoor rally at San Marcelino Church. Each mass protest action was attended by several thousands of people. The biggest was the October 10 demonstration at Plaza Miranda, which was attended by about 12,000 people.

Various mass organizations took up the challenge of the Marcos fascist dictatorship to engage in "free discussion" in connection with the fourth farce, the "referendum-plebiscite", intended to eliminate once and for all the interim national assembly and replace it with the "batasang pambansa", a mere "legislative advisory council" composed of Marcos' handpicked henchmen.

The fascist dictator wanted to show off the "stability" of his regime to the International Monetary Fund-World Bank conference which he was hosting. Instead, at each mass action, the Marcos fascist dictatorship was compelled to make a show of force and expose its antinational and anti-democratic character. On October 3, hundreds of troops and police and scores of military vehicles were employed to bar the assembled rallyists from marching on to the IMF-WB conference. On October 10, more troops and police, assisted by hooligans, attacked the Plaza Miranda demonstration, causing death to two and injury to several scores. The mass of demonstrators fought back heroically. On October 16, the fascist dictatorship again tried but failed to intimidate the people from holding an indoor mass rally of indignation.

At every mass action, the people shouted: "Down with martial law!" "Fight for democracy!" "Down with the fake referendum-plebiscite!" "Down with the IMF and WB--instruments of U.S. imperialism!" "Marcos-Hitler-diktador-tuta!" It was a period of massive dissemination of antifascist and anti-imperialist propaganda in Manila-Rizal and all over the country.

Revolutionary Advance and Enemy Reaction

The first and second upsurges of the revolutionary mass movement in Manila-Rizal are the products of the worsening conditions imposed by the fascist regime on the people and of painstaking efforts to arouse, mobilize and organize the people by the Party and mass organizations of a national democratic character.

Because of the intensifying political and economic crisis, resulting from the abuses of the fascist dictatorship and the world crisis of capitalism, the spontaneous currents of protest tend to outrun the mass organizing efforts of the Party. However, the Party perseveres in strengthening

itself, performing well its mass work and winning more allies so as to transform the spontaneous movement into an organized and well-directed revolutionary effort.

In reaction, the Marcos fascist dictatorship and U.S. imperialist agents are intensifying their efforts to crush the revolutionary mass movement that is rapidly growing. The recent clampdown on two religious-run publications is part of their attempt to smash even that which they call the "Christian Left" among the Catholic clergy and laity. Indeed, the fascists are so evil and so fearful of even the rustling of the leaves such that they cannot even tolerate "social action projects" and "social exposure programs" of the Catholic Church.

At the moment, a composite group of Philippine intelligence agencies and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are engaged in joint intelligence operations against national and Manila-Rizal personnel of the Party and allies in preparation for further assaults. These operations, dubbed "Icarus" and "Sunrise", involve long-term surveillance and infiltration.

The Manila station of C.I.A. is obviously engaged in some double-dealing with the Marcos fascist dictatorship. While covertly cultivating an anticommunist and anti-Marcos "third force", it also works with the Marcos fascist dictatorship in anticommunist and antipeople operations.

The Manila-Rizal Party organization has done well in its political work as manifested by the first and second upsurges of the revolutionary mass movement. The Party Central Committee has directed it to work even harder to arouse, organize and mobilize the masses and to be more vigilant against the evil activities of the enemy.

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