

The Italy Titleton

Appl 15, 1979

AS PROTEST COMMENTATIONS TO SE

AND EXCIPED HASSES OF PROFILE BY 7

Mina determination to via some viateriou in the armed structle was expressed by the revolutionary people on the 10th emptyersery of the Mon Recole's Army last hereb 20:

In guerrilla fronts end somes throughout the country, as well as in towns and urban centers, units of the Party and revolutionary army traced the progress of 10 years of poople's war, and pledged to exact their utsest efforts for the further advancement of the national desocratic revolution is accordance with the correct line laid down by the Party.

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The the considerant of the fractal regime, revolutions, signal of the fractal regime, revolutions of the factor of the fractal regime, and public vehicles before and sitter and public vehicles before and sitter and reserved to resident and resident day.

Slogans like "Long Live the New People's Army!", "NPA, the People's Army!", "Join the NPA Now!" emphasized that armed struggle is the only way to overthrow the hated U.S.-Marcos fascist dictatorship. Other slogans like "Marcos, Hitler, Dictator, Puppet!", "Down with Martial Law!", and "Armed Revolution is the Answer to Martial Law!" heightened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people, who now thoroughly reject their exploitation and oppression by U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism.

Tallie of large, revolutionery newspaper in Manile-Line, discussed to occurs to the occurs of the contract for a factor of the contract for a factor of the occurs of the

The revolutionary mass sovement in the cities can do this by developing the revolutionary underground sevement and anti-imperialist mass sovement, by sending selected cadres and activists from the ranks of workers and students to organise in their native towns and barries, and by collecting area and assumition for the Red Cighters, the newspaper said.

"By having an extensive and stable underground movement, we can effectively combine legal, illegal and semi-legal work," Taliba no Bayan said. "The aim of these activities must be, first, to serve people's war in the entire nation directly or indirectly; second, to advance the all-mided development of the forces of the revolution, particularly the working class; and third, to prepare conditions for the massive people's uprising in the future and the arrival of the people's army," it added.

Nonnekile, in a statement learned by the Executive Committee of the Party regional organization in Vestern Central Luson, the difficult deginnings of the New People's Arky from 1969 were traced up to the present, with its redicat victories and great increase in strength.

True a few Red Ciphtere and rifles on March 29. 1969, the statement of the term of the statement the number of the between and provided their extensions.

The ateloment reculled the important role that Constal Index played in the expansion of the revolutionary armed atraggle from a single for pills roze in the second district of larles to the expansion and entablishment of guerrilla somes in the five provinces of Western Central Luces, as well as assistance randered in establishing new fronts in other radions.

Closely uniting with the masses and correctly applying the principles of revolutionary guarrilla warfare, the people's army in Western Contral Luson respect victories despite the hardenips imposed by the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" compaigns.

By proposity balancing propagands and organizational work with military work, furty cadres in the people's army units are now building territorial fact; cryanizations in many berrice and towns in the guerrille fronts, from the branch to the provincial level.

Correctly delica time tractice of advancing local time doubtains formation the places and from the learning towards the towns. The NVA is gradually extended the provincial towards and continue the statement.

In conclusion, the regional Party committee of Vestern Central Luson called on the Red fighters to further steel themselves in the proletarian ideology and discipline to enhance their fighting empacity against the enemy each to win higger political victories for the revolution.

Advancing from early aubstace

Aven the outres and members of the Party and the poople's Avent was the property of the poople of th

Expressing their high morele and firs resolve to rejoin the mainstress of the revolutionary struggle, the political prisoners summed up the past weaknesses and victories of the people's army from 1969 in the milst of the fascist regime's continuous but fatile attempts to stop the revolution.

They said: "The quantitative and qualitative development of the New People's Army and the revolutionary work in the ocuntryside, as a result of continuing summing up of experiences, rectifying errors and shortcomings, and setting of advanced tasks now on the basis of progress that has been made—these support the assessment that we are now advancing from the early substage of the strategic defensive. The revolution is expected to progress faster and with the minimum repetition of errors and shortcomings towards the higher stage of the strategic defensive."

In conclusion, the imprisoned revolutionaries said: "Because it is a genuine people's army, the New People's Army will doubtless develop and grow in strength and at a given time will break free ferocicusly, propelled by the people's pent-up wrath, to annihilate the reactionary armed forces of the enemy. This is a truth that the enemy cannot evade no matter how it tries, now or in the future. The victory of the people's revolution is inevitable, as inevitable as the downfall of the oppressive state and social system."

TITIES VOICES AND ANTENNAME.

TOTO THE TAX SECTION OF THE SECTION

The U.S.-Moroos regime played the here in the simulteneous strike staged last March 25 by 22,000 Filipino workers in U.S. military bases and installations, notably at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in Central Lason, and Camp John Nay in Faculty (ity

Hosping the limelight, Marcos' labor minister, Blas Ople, acted the official protector of the vorkers' interests against exploitation and opposite by U.S. ispecialism.

He claimed that the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) signed on April 12 was "fair and just", when all that the U.S. imperialists consented to give the Filipino base workers was a PAOO bonus and PAO allowance.

But he kept gilent on the vorkers' other just demands, which the American becauses—colluding with the reactionary Marcos regime—have been turning down dospite the enormous benefits derived by U.S. imperialism from the latter's labor power.

At Subic, for example, Filipino workers are capable of repairing and cleaning 200 ships in one month. In one week, they can handle 62 ships. The number of ships repaired in bases in the United States in two months can be handled here in 22 days. So that as much as possible, regular repairs are made here where U.S. authorities save a lot of money by exploiting the workers. If not for the labor of Filipino workers on every part, machine and vessel, much of these would now be in the scrap heap.

Nevertheless, Filipino workers in U.S. bases in the Philippines get smaller unges then workers in bases abroad, as in Japan, Singapore and the U.S. For example, the maximum rate for a mechanic in the Philippines is \$95.95 an hour. In Japan and in the United States, the minimum hourly pay of a mechanic in \$30 (or \$4) and \$60 (or \$8), respectively.

Disorimination against Filipinos

After four pears of service, Villpine apprentices receive out form as bour. In the United States, apprentices for no less than 195 (195) after out for the pears of continuous service.

Even more infuriating is the discrimination suffered by Filipines right in their own country. Still in Subic, American apprentices are paid a less than 29.78 per hour (\$1.25), while the Filipino who actually teaches them the required skills gets only 25.64 an hour. Filipino supervisors, who get the highest pay among all Filipino employee in the bases, receive 245 an hour. American supervisors get 260 an hour (\$8) to do nothing, the workers say, except to sit around and yawn while impatiently keeping watch over the Filipino supervisors.

Filipino workers are subjected to brutal treatment by the foreign exploiters, who beat them up, ouff them or hurl curses any time. They are subjected to indignities and body searches. If the Filipinos fight back, they are suspended on charges of "insubordination". Even in getting their pay from the bank on-base, they are allowed to use only the back door. Only Americans may use the front door. The better food is reserved for foreigners, while Filipinos eat the poorer kind, although they are the ones who cook and serve at the restaurants.

Exploitation and oppression of Pilipino workers are not limited to the salary scales and benefits they receive. Two sets of laws are used against them, the U.S. Federal Law and the Deses Labor Agreement (ELA) which is based on the purpot regime's Labor Code.

The base authorities admit that because of U.S. extra-territorial rights (meaning that the bases are considered U.S. territory), American labor laws extend to all those they directly employ. At the same time, they insist that Filipinos are also covered by the laws of their own government. As a result, provisions in the Federal Law are not implemented if they are favorable to Filipino workers and they are not found in the BLA or CBA. The same arrangement goes for terms found in the CBA but which are not in the Federal Law.

Lanca trick workers

One example is the minimum wage set-up. The Federal Law provides for a minimum hourly wage of P19.87 (\$2.65). But base authorities refuse to implement this. The "fair" basis for determining malary scales is to align these with the malary scales prevailing in the top 20 corporations in the Philippines, according to both U.S. and Philippine authorities.

Another example concerns forced and unpaid vacations. The Federal law mays that employee may not be forced to go on leave of absence. But since there is no such provision in the BLA, the workers are made to stop working at any time even when they are not willing to do so.

Still another case is the interference of base authorities in questions regarding contract workers, who are bound by their respective CBAs. All matters concerning them, therefore, should be worked out between their union and the contractor. What actually happens is that base authorities are free to give them orders, punish them or kick them out. But when contract workers want better wages and more benefits, base authorities reject their just demands, saying they are not covered by Federal Law.

The base authorities have many other tricks up their sleeve when it comes to exploiting the workers. In fact, they follow the same policies as their pupper Narcos regime. For instance, they do not consider Sunday to be the workers' day of rest; those who work Sundays get no extra pay. Workers are kept on as apprentices so they don't have to be paid the wages of regular employes.

Strike at Ford

At the Fold Stamping Flant in Mariveles, Datasn, meanwhile, workers struck against their American bosses too last March 5. The plant turns out Ford volicie bodies for expert abroad.

The strikers, led by the Ford Ensite Vorkers Union, stopped production for two weeks. They did so because of the company's refusal to yield to the vorkers in the on-going GMA negotiation.

Union members economic the fire element and shut off the compressor switches at the factors to signal the etert of the strike.

The authorities call in PC goons from the 165th PC Company in Limay, Bataan, to break up the picket. When they failed to force the strikers to go home, the armed PC troops began picking them up and loading them on trucks bound for Camp Tolentime in the provincial capital, Balanga. But the other strikers accompanied their comrades to the military camp, giving them warm support.

A total of 417 strikers were jailed. They were given neither food nor water during the 18 hours that they stayed in the case. Those who tried to fetch water were assaulted and cursed by the fascist troops. They were able to eat only when relatives brought them food.

The stricers received assistance from the masses who sympathized with them in the oppression they are suffering at the hands of the imperialist occupany. The masses contributed macks of rice and fish to help feed those who were manning the picket lines.

The workers know that whatever the success they gain in a strike is not due to the reactionary government's ceasern but to their unity in struggle and the mutually supportive effect of all toiling people's struggles. They have proved that their unity and sutual assistance constitute a triumph of all workers. No one else can be expected to fight for their interests and their rights except themselves and other toiling people.

Namy Filipinos, especially the toiling messes, have been reduced to esting lugar (rice porridge) because of the successive and excessive price increases imposed by U.S. importalism and its schorts, the local rulism discussion.

In the lest few weeks, the prices of such daily necessities as rice; silt, sugar, cocking oil, seep and clothing exterial have rises sharply.

So have the so-called "public services" such as transportation.

The U.S.-Mercoe feactet distatorehip has served notice that electricity and water rates would also be increased. So will tuition fees in the coming solucity seats.

The immediate cause of all these is the increase in the price of oil and gasoline imposed last March 24 by the fascist dictatorial regime of the U.S.-Marcos clique. This is the seventh such increase since the imposition of sartial law in 1972.

On the very day that the new oil prices went into effect, bus and jeepney fares went up by as such as 50 percent. On that same day and in the days that followed, the prices of all commodities and services also went up.

At presenting, the familet dictatorably was admitting that the editertion would further worsen in the besks and wonths abset.

And Days: has found that the families of more and more workers—those whose ways are tied down to the legal sinismus—are now exting injust twice a day. Otherwise they would be forced to set regularly-cooked rice just twice a day.

About the poor passants, the staple is bolled kenote (sweat potate).
Then their exercise the supply is exhausted.

The last time the Filipine people were reduced to much peventy and hunger was during the Japanese feacist occupation of the country in the second that the country is the second inter-imperialist was (Yorld New JI).

72 increase not enough

In the face of the current increase in the prices of goods and correct to cope with the existence was being the increased supposedly to anable the people to cope with the existence.

The minimum wage, he said, would be increased by P2 a day--from F11 to F13 for workers in Metro Mamila, from F10 to F12 outside Metro Mamila, and from F6 to F10 for agricultural workers in plantations.

The F2 increase is hardly enough to cover the increased transportation fares of workers and small employes. It is clear that their limited incomes would not suffice for the increased prices of other services and goods, now and in the coming neaths.

____ And if this is the lot of the employed estming the minimum wage, the unemployed and underemployed are far worse off. At last count, they numbered about 13.5 million Filipines.

The conmivence between U.S. imperialism and its feactst puppet Marcos was clear in the latest oil price increase, as it was in all such increases within martial law.

Through his captive mass modia, Marcos has been placing the blame aquarely on the cil-exporting Arab countries when it is the giant imperialist firms comprising the international cil cartel that have been making the most

CROSERVITE DIGILLE INCR THE SECTECTION. TRUINSPIRETION, DEGRESSIE BUILT BUILT of all-pround the world.

The Areb Retiche Lave Deen explaining that they increased the prior of their critic will to get a fair abare of the big profite of the U.S. ofl cartel, and also to make up for the dovaluation of the U.D. dollar with which their oil is purchased.

The imperialist cartel ressect on the added price to the Millippines end other ell-leporting countries and took advantage of the situation by lagranalag thatr profits further. This is what happend during the "erland of 1974 when fixed "(Loso) suprosedly foresaw losses in the operations but ended up with a profit of \$6 billion.

Resolut pertiality for imparializa, the comprador bourgeoiste and the in the release of all most compatition in March, the Religious in the similar year is not due until this month (April).

In the case of easil coversions employed a little increase in their ties like the worker and peasent sacret.

Artificiel elscrietes

What is particularly despicable about the countrance examp imperialism and the local ruling classes is their practice of boarding commodities. escus other manageletine devices, before increabing prices.

Mill the toleration and even encouragement of the U.S.-Marone Cascint dicintorekiy, for instance, the big bourgeois coopradors have been creating a "chertage" of such cooks as cooking oil, sugar, coment and other occotraction meterials, and gascline and diesel supposedly to prepare the propie for price impresses.

It is in this light that we aret see the frequent power blackouts and the breskings of each other "yabile services" as water each telephone. It is a containty, and it has been admitted by Harcon Minnell, that electricator. water and telephone retes are enough to be increased once egals.

Oppressed as they are by rising prices, the suffering of the Filipine prople is further interestied by ever-increasing texes. For instance, the The severe transfer regime has increased real cotate faces by as with a 100 to 1.200 percent.

Construct of Apartments and other ovellings are now passing on the burden to their tournes, thus engravation the problems of vers-cersis was have be burnes and lots of their own.

While the U.S.-Merece Cestlet distatorably is intensifying its security exploitation of the postle. It is also aggrerating their political oppositedian-In the midet of the epiralitie prives, the regise has varued that it would not brook any complaints from the people.

The varuable was ease that it is "embrerates" to trace the people's grave problems to their bintoric recte--U.S. imperialism, feedalism and bureaucrat capitalism--epi that it would imprised anybody complaining.

Interalitring repression

Lines with this varuing, the fearist distatorial regime strat to enlarge further the parasitic armed forces of the Philippines and expand the Philippines military forces in its echous to suppress the revolutionary manner.

Among these is the projected establishment of "barangay brigades" throughout the land. Seventeen "brigades" are being set up in each barrio, now officially called "barangay". Among these are the "barangay tamed" which, like the CEDF and the "posse commitatus", is made up mostly of goone and other original elements.

Deception takes a decidedly secondary role as the fascist regime intensifies the economic exploitation and political tyranny over the broad masses of the Filipino people.

The people are not daunted. In jeeps and buses, in marketplaces and in achools, in factories and offices, in gatherings among relatives and friends, the people are spontaneously and openly assailing and cursing the U.S.-Marcos fascist dictatorship and all the ruling classes that the regime cubodies and represents.

And in the guerrilla fronts of the New People's Army as in white areas where the revolutionary sovement is striking roots and expanding, the people are sore spirited and resolute in supporting and joining the people's war being earlied forward by the Party.

In a way, the fascist dictatorial regime of the U.S.-Marcos clique is of service to the people. As a feacher by negative example, it is showing the people that their suffering will end only with the overthrow of the entire reactionary state and the establishment of a people's descriptionary.

As the Party Cantral Counties policy only the although the later of the counties in the counties in the counties of the counties of the counties.

ENRICE FACTORS AND TO NORTH AND PROPER AND ANALYSIS OF PROPER

Unile the revolutionary movement surges forward and the U.S.-Marcos feather distances, the regime behaves like a made for the regime behaves like a made for in appending terror abdust the aroused masses.

From the different regions, And beyon has been receiving reports of the latest crimes of the famoist distatorship against the people.

In Mideersp, North Cotebate, for instance, the messes strengly condowned the messescre of Moro civilians in Dunatog and Malingeo, sitios of that town, on November 14, 1978.

Nore than 20 people were killed and 35 others were seriously wounded when the reactionary air force bombed the two villages. Some 200 femilies whose homes and farms were devastated had to be evenuated.

To concest its heirons crime, the dictatorship announced in its captive press that what it had bombed was "an encappeent of more than 600 terrorists who had been raiding and plundering neighboring barries". The dictator-ship described the civilian victims as "terrorists".

The people were outraged by this lie. When they confronted military officials, the latter were forced to admit that the victims were indeed civilians. They also admitted that their target was one kilometer west of the Halindog Elementary School, outside Midsayap.

Still in Hisdense, the perish priest of Emlilangen, Bukidson, issued a statement denouncing the crises of pupper soldiers of the 54th, 55th and

CARL DC Ranger Dattalions. The statement demanded the punishment and resoval of the fascist troops from Kalilangen who have been surdering, torturing and intimidating the people.

Identified in the statement to be among the sost notorious of the number troops were Lt. Hichael Silva, Sgt. Jess Intong, CtC Nelson Saclote, CtC Marcelo Elegarle, Alex Doctor, Roger Decamay and Dodong Decema, all of them with the 575rd Company of the 57th PC Ranger Bettalion posted in Malineo, Kalilangan.

Marketter for the Marketter

In Casayan Valler, meanwhile, the regional Mass newspaper Baringkuss.

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the people have been taking to stop these. Among these are the following:

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The following day, the featiet troops killed Pedro Javier and two other peasants, Jose dela Grus and Danny Salvatiers. Not content with Just absorbing thes, Lt. Mademars ordered their heads out off. The heads were distincted in town.

Outraged by the atrocity, the mamees confronted the pupper soldiers and demanded the heads. They were unfaced even when the soldiers fired at them. On the contrary, more people swalled the ranks of the protesting masses.

Speing that they could not initiately the people, the energy relation

Campyings Herits PC denounced

In the Block region, meantime, the people's protests forced Casarians North for the Street of Street Casarians Street for the Street For the province.

Balikwas, revolutionary newspaper in the Queson-Blook border area, said Pajarillo demonated the Eurder of civilians and acts of lasciviousness on where by PC coldisis.

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Middle terror in Carayas

In Carayan Valley, meanwhile, the regional mass newspaper Haringking, reported on some of the energie orimes in Carayan province and the steps the people have been taking to step these. Among these are the following:

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TAXING THE PART FOR THE WHOLE (OR, THIS MARLIN IS REALLY A MAISSIAN

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This criticism has come out in Lavaite documents, manifestos and press releases in the Marcos-controlled media. The single, most comprehensive presentation of their views us transmational conjunctions is contained in an article written in 1 ° ° 'y verlin Magallone, allegedly the chairman of the Lavaite revisionist party, and en'itsed. "Transmational Corporations: Toward e 'estimition of a he cons. uscurit, problem and its Resolution".

Regullona's study was spongored by that Marcos agency which is notorious for draiting fascist laws and do ressective tire. Law conter-as part of the U.J.-Marcos dictatorship's attempt to counter the increasing public attack and the growing literature of exposure against the imperialist transmational comporations.

rupt general political line; blase the U.S. imperialists, but spare their pupper regime. Not only evers t but support it, as the main instrument in their "light" against imperialism.

According to Magallone, this "social menace" (scening, the transcational corporations, must be set by a "strong-willed program of economic independence". This program requires "a basic reorientation in the role of the State /Fith a outital remove the present state! in the national sconomy", Meaning to say, the "state" must "move to the center of the economy as a direct producer of goods or operator of productive industries."

What state is this haveite referring to? Nothing else but the present compressor-landlord state headed by the Harcos clique, which is the pupper state of U. .. isperis ism in the country. This view is ridiculous, because it imagines the pupper state as an instrument in the struggle against its master, thus even going beyond the common revisionist error of regarding the state as mediator of the slass e ruggle.

But there is more to this Lavalte distortion of the character of the present state. Further analysis will show a fundamentally mistaken view on their part about the imperialist transmational corporations, and about imperialism itself.

The enemy's acts of erusity upon the people are not a sign of strength but of weakness. The defeats they suffer at the hands of Red fighters, the barrio militia and the revolitionary masses continuously demoralize and render them thouroughly confuse.

On the other hand, the enemy's cruelties serve to heighten the people's revolutionary fervor. They fig't this oppression in various ways. They launch protest actions, take petitions around for signature, and insist upon punishment for reactionaries who are guilty of crimes. But more than this, increasing numbers are joining the armed struggle, bearing arms and confronting all the people's enemies.

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The state of the s

One of the main themes of the Lavaite revisionist clique's "antiimperialism" is their criticism of giant U.J. imperialist corporations,
which are also known today as transnational corporations, because they have
branches and subsidiaries in many countries, whose economies they control.

This criticism has come out in Lavaite documents, manifestos and press releases in the Marcos-controlled media. The single, most comprehensive presentation of their views on transmational corporations is contained in an article written in 1977 by Merlin Magallona, allegedly the chairman of the Lavaite revisionist party, and entitled: "Transmational Corporations: Toward a Definition of a National Jecurity Problem and its Resolution".

Magallona's study was sponsored by that Marcos agency which is notorious for drafting fascist laws and decrees—the U.P. Law Center—as part of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship's attempt to counter the increasing public attack and the growing literature of exposure against the imperialist transmational corporations.

In substance, the Lavait.; sition on this matter follows their bankrupt general political line: blame the J.J. imperialists, but spare their puppet regime. Not only spare it, but support it, as the main instrument in their "fight" against imperialism.

According to Magallona, this "social menace" (meaning, the transmational corporations) must be met by a "strong-willed program of economic independence". This program requires "a basic reorientation in the role of the State / With a capital S-how the Lavaites adore the present state! in the national economy Meaning to say, the "State" must "move to the center of the economy as a direct producer of goods or operator of productive industries."

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Theory of "imperialized as a policy"

"Transmational corporations occupy a central place in U.S. foreign economic policy, particularly with respect to developing countries," Magmilton mays, to explain what he called the "etrategic link between the U.S. and its INCs (transmational corporations)".

He goes further, making himself closter:

"The TNCs receive the full protection of the U.S. government not only because of the traditional duty on the part of governments to afford protection to their nationals, but, more significantly, for the reason that their function abroad is integral to the position of the U.S. as a world power. The TNCs are instruments of U.S. foreign policy in keeping the developing countries within the orbit of the world capitalist economy and away from the socialist community of states..." (Underscoring ours.)

Profound words, were it not for the fact that they invert reality.
While seesingly demonstrating the interaction between political power and the growth of transmational corporations, the Lavaites obscure the basis relationship between the two: U.S. foreign policy is the instrument for the global expansion of transmational corporations, of U.S. somopoly capital, and not the other way around.

This is not to say that the U.S. government does not, in turn, make use of the imperialist transmational corporations. Indeed, the latter have assisted, and continues to assist the U.S. government. But this government to which they render assistance is their government, the executive cosmittee of the monopoly capitalist class in the United States.

The whole metwork of these somepoly capitalist corporations constitutes the foundation of the entire economic, political and social system of imperialism. And yet, the Lavaites declare that these corporations are only instruments of a world power's foreign policy.

The Lavaites want to fool the basees, to make them believe that there is no need to change the system. If the expension of monopoly capitalism is taken as a mere policy, then it can be stopped, or even reversed, by a simple change in the policy of governments concerned. Why wage revolution?

After turning the reality of imperialize upside down, the next thing the Laveites do is to out it into pieces, deteching one part from the other parts, and from the whole.

Detaching polition from economics

Read Magallona's version of the history of the rise and growth of toportalist transmational corporations:

The old colonialism was defined in terms of conventional export of finished products and the acquisition of colonial markets which served at the same time as sources of raw materials for industries in the United States. This finished product-raw material exchange as the main content of international economic relations, particularly relations of colonial nature, continued up to the advent of the Second World War. The post-war world capitalist economy underwent transferration starting in the 1950s. By the 1960s, international trade became merely a function of international investments..." In brief, the world capitalist economy shifted from the export of capital." (Underscoring ours.)

Politics is removed from this historical account, as imperialism is interpreted from a purely economic tiewpoint. There is no mention of the imperialist were of aggression, and conquest of colonies, which the memoraly

capitalists undertook, side by side with expension of trade and investments, to divide and redivide the whole world emong themselves. By emission, the Lavaites want to make it appear that imperialism can dominate a sountry economically, but not politically (which in the main involves the setting up of a pupper state).

This car-sidedness and disponenty is made olesses by Magailous's assessment of the problem of transmistral componentations in the Pailingsheets

The commanding presence of transmational corporations (TWOs) and their almost unrestricted operations in the key sectors of the economy define a problem that has far-reaching commequences in our future as a people.

"Our own mational experience with foreign dapital, shared by many developing countries of colonial background, should give a clear view that if the present policies relating to IMCs are not changed, in the next decade the economy would be annexed by the world transmational empire, with our political independence reduced to a bollow form."

IN CLASS TWO SECTIONS, THE LAVELTS CHIEFLED IN CLASSICS THAT WALLS

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Nagailone simply ignores the truth that U.S. imperialism oculd not have dominated the country without suppressing the Filipino people directly, by using its own great larger, and indirectly, by setting up a purpost state to rule in its own behalf.

Ever since U.S. imperialism reconquered the Philippines after the second world inter-imperialist war, the puppet state has been its principal instrument in dominating and controlling the country. From Roman to Marcos, and especially under the latter's fascist dictatorship, this puppet state has facilitated the further entreschment of U.S. monopoly depital in the Philippines.

But even from the viewpoint of economics, this Levelto leaves many things out. He attributes the exergence of transmational corporations to one and only one factor—the "shift" of the world capitalist economy from the export of capital, and fails to lisk them up with the origin of imperialism in the present ore

Conscionation Landsolv

Various station show that a combination of factors, and has just one factor, in respectivity for the rise of larger and larger monopolise, as association to the corporations. These factors are as follows:

- 1) The sharpening of contradictions between monopolies and between specialist countries, owing to the rapidly growing disparity in their concentration of production and capital, and development of technology;
- COMPARAS TO TALES WATER.
-)) who continuing chrinkage of territory available for division and redivision among the imperialist powers due to the victories was by socialist and national liberation sevenents in many areas of the world; and
- (a) The competition offered by socialist and other independent countries in the field of world trade.

The inclusion of all these factors would have shown the sany-sided nature of imperialies, and the worsening crisis which afflicts it.

Genuins revolutionaries would take this as further evidence of the overall ripeness of imperialism as the target of social revolution, and thus heighten their revolutionary action.

Ent this is exactly what the Levaltes wish to avoid. They fear revolution. They call imperialises a policy, and not a system; they separate its politics from its economics and detach the pupper state from its imperialist master, for the single purpose of confusing the masses into abandoning revolution.

Inia reminds us of what Lemin said, when he exposed and attacked lautuary, the first in the line of revisionists who espoused the theory of imperialism as a policy:

"Independence of the matter is that Kautaky detaches the politics of imperialism from its economics, speaks of annexations as being a policy 'preferred' by finance capital, and opposes to it another bourgeois policy which, he alleges, is possible on this very same basis of finance capital. It follows, then, that somepolies in economics are compatible with non-somepolistic, non-wickent, son-ammerationist methods in politics. It follows, then, that the territorial division of the world, which was completed precisely during the epoch of finance capital, and which constitutes the basis of the present peculiar forms of rivalry between the biggest capitalist states, is compatible with a non-imperialist policy. The result is a slurring over and a blunting of the most profound contradictions of the latest stage of capitalism, instead of an exposure of their depth; the result is bourgeois reformism instead of Marxism." (Imperialism, the Righest Stage of Capitalism)

Arests of importalism

Vaca the Leveltes propose that the role of the "State" be "activated" to counter the imperialist transmitteels, to whose favor will it redound?

Objectively, to the imperialist transmationals. Increasing the role of its pupper state will only further strangthen U.S. imperialism's hold on the economy and politics of the mation.

Subjectively, however, the Lavaites have in their minds another power—their Soviet social-imperialist senters, who fund, nurture, and prod them to support the present state, hopefully to ourb the activities of U.S. transmationals. This way, the social-imperialists can move in themselves on the Philippine economy, taking over from their U.S. imperialist rivals.

This makes the Laveltes dishonest oritics of imperialism, because they would like to replace one imperialism with another—the Soviet Union's social-imperialism. He wonder they refuse to see imperialism as a whole system.

OFFICER

1. In the February 15, 1979 Lacus of Ang Margu, Under the heading "Transaca Heed Marriat-Leainiet Party to Attain Full Victory", the following sentence appears:

"While this event constitutes a major advance for the Iranica revolutionary struction, the people's victory is for for free complete."

Although this is not a major point in the article, it is nevertheless an incorrect formulation. The despised U.S.-Pahlavi fascist distatorship has been everthroun, true, but the Iranian state continues to be in the hands of representatives of Irania restionary classes.

Tran's masses must persist is revelutionary struggle under a Narrist-Leminist party before finally liberating themselves from exploitation and oppression.

2. In our February 28, 1979 issue, under the heading "Verking Women of the World to be Honored on Narch 5", the following contense appears in the eighth paragraph: "In any society, women compresses about one-half of the population." The correct word is "comprise", not "compresses."

In the sume article, eighth paragraph, "War of Eaststance Against Japus (1949-45)" should read "Var of Resistance Against Japus (1977-45)". In the thirteenth paragraph of the same article. "postertial" should read "potential".

The Ang June During writing collective arithmese feels for them.