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COCCUTY INDUCTORY INTERNATIONS
THE PROBLEM OF THE PROBLEM IN THE P

 The Moro National Liberation Front took still another big step forward in elaborating its political line when it openly recognized the need for a broadly based national united front against the U.S.-Maroca 'fascist dictatorship.

Through Mahardika, official organ of the MNLF Central Committee, the Front said "the real fight...is between the militant and progressive groups who stand for radical social change on the one hand and the U.S.-Marcon dictatorship on the other".

The MMID publication was commenting on the 10-point program of the National Denomiate Front which provides in part:

Oppression (by the U.S.-Marcos fascist regime) and determine their own destiny. The right to self-determination includes the right to second from a state of national oppression, or choose autonomy within a state that guarantees the equality of nationalities."

Mahardika acknowledged the need for a united front between the national democratic forces and the MNLF on condition that "any occperation, even if tactical, among all militant opposition groups...must actively exert all efforts to achieve two aims: one is the victory of the oppressed masses of the Filipino people in the northern and central parts of the country, and second, the victory of the oppressed and colonized Bangsa Moro people in the south..."

The recognition the the Moro people, it mided. "must be accompanied with the recognition the the national denocratic forces) of their right to

Actually, the national democratic forces within the NDF, which include the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, not only recognize but are militantly fighting for the right to self-determination not only of the Moro people but all other national minorities who are being subjected to national and class oppression by the fascist dictatorship.

As regards the More people's struggle for cell-determination, the Party, the people's army and the national descratic mass organizations have been assiduously carrying out propaganda work--written and verbal--to explain the justice of their cause.

This national democratic propagands campaign is being waged to combat the victous campaign of slander that the U.i.-Marcos clique has sounted against the MVLF, its military arm, the Bangsa Moro Army, and the Moro people.

#### Fighting shoulder to shoulder

All national democratic mass publications -- from Dangedang, Baring-kuas and Ranget in Northern Luzon to Asdang in Minuanao -- have taken pains to explain to the Filipino people the oppression of their brother Moros and their valiant struggle to liberate themselves.

And although there has been no formal agreement between the NDS and the MNLE. MPA Red fighters and BNA fighters have in effect been helping one another he waing area directle against a common enemy—the U.S.-Marcos families regime.

Right in Mindanao, the NPA and the BMA have been fighting shoulder to shoulder against the reactionary Armed Forces of the Philippines--the BMA in predominantly More areas and the NPA in areas where non-More filipines predominate.

This way, the two revolutionary armed forces stretch the counterrevolutionary armed forces so that they cannot concentrate on a single lawger.

Abroad, there have also been occasions when the NDF and the HNLF jointly presented the people's cauce against the U.S.-Marcos fascist dictatorship, as a the international Conference on Cultural Imperialism in Algiers, Algeria, in October 1977. The world gathering uphold the two revolutionary movements and condemned the U.S.-Marcos fascist clique.

Language continued its commentary on the NDF is 10-point program by piopointian the people's enemy at the U.S.-Marcon dictatorship, the brutal Palisine colorial administration of this stage of Philippine history, under the leadership of a fescist dictator and his power-hungry wife who are backed to by (their American master).

organ said. "The fascist administration of Marcoc would not last a day in the face of the ever-increasing revolutionary registance of the Moro propin in the contral and particular portions of the contral and

#### Chance in society

Interviewed las year by an American Journalist, Figure and eald the U.S. government is "Yery much involved in the war" in Mindanac, and that "has a fire service used by the 2" "The Prince area forces against our people come from American Fourtees" (American, October 31, 1973)

The ANTE challetes had also pointed to the considence between the faction purpose Name and U.S. comporations in plundering the natural resources of hindanse, such as the massive oil exploration being understance in Related as a laterator.

Nisuari's stick on U.S. support for the Marcos faccist olique and now Hampedite to application represent a big advance in the MALE's political line. Malarolka's comment on the national united front is a further step forward.

# Bir battle in Lange del Sur

Reasymble, the IMLE is persisting in armed struggle and is winning battle after battle with the AFP, resording to Mchardika.

It reported on a two-week armed confrontation in Lanac del Sur from August 27 to Septeroer & last your in which the reactionary armed forces suffered casualties of 1,191 killed and 1,232 wounded. Mahardika said that among those killed was Col. Alvaro Andaya, chief of staff of the AFP's Southern Costand (Southcom)

The budly outnumbered BMA fighters lost only 38 killed and 71 vounded and they routed the energy forces, the NNLN official organ said.

The battle started with a major offensive launched by the AFP at parrie Bate-Bate in Faguing, Lange del Sur, on August 27. In the assaulting force were Philippine Army (PA) units, units of the Integrated National Police and Civilian Home Defense Forces.

They were supported by jet bombers, helicopters, tanks, howitzers:

At the beight of the battle on September 4, there were as many as six PA battalions, one composite battalion, two PC companies and units of the INP and CHDF, with a combined strongth of some 5,840 men, according to Mahardika. There were only 860 BNA fighters.

Not a word was enoted by the Marcos-controlled made modic about the two-co-controlled made about the two-co-controlled made about the two-blue forces occasional fabrication about the two-blue forces for a constitute of the two-co-controlled made for a constitute of the constitute of the two-co-controlled made for a constitute of the const

MATERIAL OF THE SASIS INTO ABROAD

The U.S.-Mercos fascist dictatorship continues to be confronted by people's protest movements here and abroad demanding the immediate disministrate of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

In this struggle, the Filipino people have the militant support of the American, Iranian, African and other peoples who condemn the connivance between U.S. imperialism and its puppet Marcos to maintain the bases.

Pogether, they picketed the U.S. State Department in Vashington, D.C., last January 2 in protest against the new U.S.-Marcos bases agreement. The Filipinos and other foreign friends held similar mass actions on that same day in Honolulu, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Chicago and Boston.

Here in the Philippines, a Coordinating Committee for the Dismantling of U.S. Military Bases has emerged to raily the people to unite in a power-ful movement to demand the immediate removal of the bases.

The committee has an initial following of 90 students' organizations in 30 different schools in Metro Manila and nearby provinces. These organizations have a membership of 80.000.

After conducting a series of symposiums on the bases, the coordinating committee issued a statement last January 26 pointing out that the bases are here to protect the interests of corporations owned by U.S. imporialists and to perpetuate the neocolonial status of the Philippines.

According to the statement, the capitalization of these imperialist corporations had reached more than \$4 billion by 1976. This capital is in the oil, mining, drug and chemicals, manufacturing and food processing industries.

It is imperialist control of the national economy that keeps the Philippines neocolonial, the statement added. U.S. imperialism vants the country to remain an exporter of raw materials and an importer of finished products, thereby stunting its progress towards industrialization.

#### Suppression of the revolutionary movement

It was recalled that in the 1940s and 1950s, U.S. imperialism and the puppet presidents used U.S. troops and bace facilities to suppress the possession and the puppet Narcos suppress the surging anti-imperialist, antifeudal and entifescial movement.

on the peoples of other countries, as in Morea in the 190s and Vietnam until imperialisms defeat in the country in 1975.

In cordinating committee's statement and that only through an organized and well-led movement apperting the people's sovereignty could the people by sovereignty could the people hope to dismantle the bases. There can be no femuine independence and sovereignty and a thorough-going economic and political development in the country while the bases are here it added.

In the protest actions in the United States early this month, patriotic and progressive Filipinos Linked arms with friends of other nationalities to denounce the U.S.-Marcos bases treaty. Among the speakers at those gatherings were workers, professionals, students and church yeogle.

Nationalist businessyoman Charito Planes to a rally in front of the U.S. State Department that the appointment of Tilipino commanders and the flying of the Philippine flat at the U.S. bases do not establish Philippine sovereignty.

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#### American people's support

The Same Time of the Community of the Co

In San Francisco, also in California, the Bev. Lloyd Wake said the 5700 million promised Marcos by the Cartor administration are taxes paid by the American people. The money should be spent on public services instead of helping sustain a fascist dictator he added.

On the other hand, Filipino-American Philip Vera Cruz, former officer of the United Farm Workers, told the Vashington rally: 'Marcos' labor repression draws multinationals away from the U.S. to the Philippines, putting U.S. workers out of jobs and forcing Filipines who cannot even strike legally to work for starvation wages."

Colidarity speeches against the U.S. bases in the Philippines were also made by Iranian student representatives and leaders of ifrican liberation support groups.

The Iranian students pointed out that it was from Subic Bay that the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation sailed in a futile effort to intimicate the Iranian people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist puppet Shah Mohammed Rega Pahlavi.

Campuses in various parts of the country are in ferment as students, teachers and non-scademic personnel solidify their ranks and militarily assert their desocratic rights.

Their weapons include such mass actions as walkouts and boycotts to fight for better working conditions for the teachers and non-academic personnel, and better school facilities and academic freedom for both students and teachers.

Protest actions have been reported as for north as Detain and as is:

Among the most militant and prolonged of these struggles is the boycest staged by students and faculty members of the Mindanao State University in Marawi City (Lango del Sur), where murders by the fascist military have only served to fan the flames of protest.

The boycott started in June last year due to delayed salaries of tractors, sisappropriation of funds by university officials led by MSV President all Dimapore, and inadequate and deteriorating school facilities

Students and teachers alike beyontted the school for a whole menth another beyont was called at the start of the second semester when the teachers' and students' grievances were not satisfied.

Reconsing, government coldiers assigned to the university killed six students and beat up school employes in an effort to suppress dissent. The surder victims were identified as Roman P. Ranguine, Marciano Chan. Honsanto Spac. Jose Camingao. Leonardo Ayaay and Jose Trono.

Instead of heing instrudeted, however, students and touchers store of an time of the require classed and the require classed and their managements and their comments of the require classed and their managements of the requirements.

Dimanoro, who is also acting chairman of the rogime's bogus "autonomous region" in southern Philippines, has proved to be not only as incompetent school administrator but as embezzler of public funds. He have packeting money that should be paid the teachers and non-academic workers.

#### . Boycott in UP Cabu

At the University of the Philippines College Cobu (UPCC), students staged a 14-day beyoutt starting last November 21 to protest the inefficiency of the school administrator, the lack of facilities for which the students pay corresponding fees, and inadequate classes and lack of teachers.

A number of professors have also filed 42 charges against the school administrator, among them for absenteeism, mismanagement, reslect of duty, and lack of professionalism.

Although a "truce" has been arranged by UP alumni in Cebu and parents of the students, contradictions between the school administrator on the one hand and the students and teachers on the other have not been resolved and UPCC continues to be an arena of struggle for the school community.

It the Irineta University Foundation in Malabon, Metro Mamila, students, teachers and non-academic workers succeeded in forcing the resignation of Vicente Aranota as university president by means of strikes and mass leaves by the teachers and other school employes, and beyootts by the students.

Their complaints had to do with the unfair faculty classification and pay scales, the employes' low salaries, the use of the university for business purposes, and Araneta's failure to keep his promise to give salary increases when the students' tuition fees were increased.

The Faculty Association and the Employes Association had the militant support of the Alyanos ne mes Samahan ne Nag-saral (Alliance of -thusests' Associations).

It was a completely different issue that spurred a walkout by some 300 Bataan teachers. The teachers were among 400 government employes of 30 years of age and below who were assembled at the Bataan National School of Arts and Trades to elect officers of the provincial chapter of the Buklod ng Kabataang Kawani (Union of Young Employes).

To begin with, most of the teachers objected to membership in the Mil. which was organized to help the fasoist regime apy on the revolutionary movement and to enhance the regime's image among the people.

The teachers walked out when Severino Bautista, administrative officer of the provincial government, tried to ram through the 'election' of candidates who were weaklings and could easily be controlled by the regime.

The mass struggles in the country's academic communities are not exact from the struggles of the rest of the Filipino people against exploitation and oppression. They are, in fact, parts of the bigger struggles that daily erode the very foundations of an unjust society.

SIRINES FREPARING NORKING CLASS FOR LEADING FOLE IN REVOLUTION

Note strikes broke out in various parts of the country in recent meaths, proof that the working class is growing more conscious of the need to lead other democratic classes in the struggle against explainstic tion and oppression.

the lalayer Sugar Central, Inc. (BSCI) in Balayer, Factors, Last Jenuary

Stopping operations, the workers presented 21 demands, including job reclassification, standardization of wages, free hospitalization, sick leave, security of tenure and removal of armed guards inside the central during working hours.

The workers, who are members of the Bisig ng Batangas Labor Union, first struck in April 1978 when the management refused to recognize their union. The strike was successful, but it was followed by the arrest of union loaders.

Last January 19, the Ministry of Labor ordered the workers to return to work within 24 hours, otherwise their strike would be declared illegal. The workers refused. Up to this writing, the strike is still going on.

The principal stockholders of the BSCI are Soledad Dolor, a big landlord and assemblywomen in the bogus Batasang Pambansa, and the Philippine National Bank.

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The verkers are also dighting against the management's solective granting of size of the same and for vertice of size leave and received leave leave for retrieve and for verk of the size and size of the size of

BME also reported that atudents of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños showed their solidarity with the workers by joining the picket line and soliding help for the strikers. The fascist military fired sicts into the air in an atlempt to break the strong unity of the students and workers. BME said.

Also in Minimano, striking workers of the Davac Chewing Tobacco scored a victory when the management was forced to give in to their demands.

The strikers, who are all women, fought for the implementation of the minimum wage law, vacation leave, sick leave and maternity leave, aside from free hospitalization and Christmas bonus.

According to Asdess, revolutionary newspaper in Mindanae (December 1978), the strike started November 6 and ended November 14. The MOL and the fascist military hardsed the strikers by breaking the picket line and arresting 2 picketing workers while a negotiation was going one

After a few weeks, the workers faced another maneuver by the Capitalist who announced his plan to close down the factory which produces
chewing tobacco, allegedly because of his losses and his old age. Because
of this, the militant when workers are waging new forms of struggle to
ceforused their might to work.

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The military armin interfered in this strike. The National Intelligence and Security Agency (MISA) interrogated the strike leaders in an afficient to force them to admit who "incited" them to strike. But the mails can workers firmly replied that the scriptoit strong forced them to a strike the strike and the strike that the strike is a strike is a strike that the strike is a strike is a strike is a strike in the strike is a strike is

Modrahile, the Federation of Miners of the Philippines (PMP) demanded the lifting of martial law is some parts of the country and the restoration of the right to strike, in resolutions approved at their convention last December 10 in Marila.

The federation could have gainered more courage to demand the lists of the course the definition of the lists of the course of t

The FMP called for full restoration of the workers' right to strike, an across-the-board wage increase, the right of workers in government-controlled or -owned corporations to unionize, and the passage of a law requiring union membership for overy worker.

#### Recommic and mollifical struggles

Those struggles clearly show the intensifying economic struggle within the system ruled by U.S. imperialism, fendalism and bureaucrate capitalism.

Economic struggles in the factories are only initial steps, although they are necessary and justified. The toiling masses must take the decisive step of talsing their economic struggles to the level of political struggles to attain true democracy and prosperity.

"We must promote the strike movement and must make it so widespread and so intense to demonstrate to the entire nation and people that the fascist ruling clique and the big bourgeoisie are so puny and weak and so rotten to the core. We must promote the economic strikes and transform them into political strikes and political demonstrations. We must hit the big bourgeoisie (the foreign monopoly capitalists and the comprador big bourgeoisie) the hardest. The rate of exploitation is highest in their enterprises."

The document also stated: "In this time of severe economic crisis, the masses of workers are stirring and pushing forward their economic struggle. We must get into this economic struggle and raise it to the level of the political struggle so that the entire working class will not only be able to fight most effectively for its own interests but also link itself fully with the rest of the people in the powerful flow of the people's democratic revolution."

MASSES, MPA SHOW FINE EXAMPLE OF ROL TO DISINGESRAGE CHORS

The revolutionary mass movement in the countryside is wrecking the reactionary government's scheme to use CHDF paramilitary forces in blocking the savance and growing strength of the armed struggle led by the New Poople's Army.

Two recent reports, from Ifugae and Pampanga, prove that victories are won by the revolutionary people when they are firmly united and uphold the armed struggle that is destroying the enemy's strength in the vost Philippine countryside.

In Ifugae province, the people of several barries acted together to dismantle a PC-CHDF unit that had been established to break up the close ties between the masses and the people's army and cut off the former's support for the NPA.

When the fascist unit was set up in 1977 in barrio Loboong, Banawe, the people were told they would have to live in the barrio center, and they were then forced to stay at the CHDF headquarters and near the schoolhouse, according to Dangadang, mass newspaper in Northwestern Luzon (September 1978).

The people were probletted from leaving the barrie, working in their enail clearings, with their woodcarwing. On the other hand, they were given no other source of income.

Uhile the people were kept like prisoners inside the barrie, the costs, the costs faciat military explained and abused them even more. Extertion, threats, soulings and checting incidents were common.

So a mass compaign was launched to smash the FC-CHDF unit in the burnio. The people cilitarily protested and refused to chey their orders. Their relatives pressured individual CHDF numbers to resign.

People in the neighboring barrios of Boklaven, Hapac and Nunggulungam, meanwhile, made common cause with the Laboung residents' struggle. They fought against the PC-CADE order forbidding travel between the different barrios.

On March 3, 1978, an NPA unit ambushed and killed an abusive PC trooper who was one of those leading the CHDF unit in Loboong. "The people were overjoyed." Dangadang reported, "and fear struck the hearts of the fascist silitary. From then on, the CHDF unit in Loboong began to crumble. Its members left the barrie one by one, others resigned. The two remaining PC soldiers were forced to return to their own camp."

## Weapons are recalled in Pampanga

Last December 15. in Pampange, the reactionary military recalled the very most issued to CEDF units in 25 carries in the town of Mexico, fearing their seigure by the MPA.

The order to recall the arms was issued by Camp Olivas, PC-INP Region III beauquarters, aiming to prevent their confiscation by the people's army, according to the last newspaper Himsgaik (January-February 1978).

Phose peasants who had been forced to join the CHDF were glad to have been disbanded. It seant that they would have more time to work on the larm, which had been neglected because they were required to do guard duty at CHDF beadquarters and join raiding operations against the people's army.

Others, who had committed crimes against the people, lived in terror uses less less than the block in alcebia, in the term of the less than the block in the best lived in the

The NPA had carried out a series of operations to disarm CHDF units, the latest of which was the raid on Tuklong, Sta. Ana. Pampunga, last November 17. Thirteen milled were added to the assenal of the people's ermy in this raid.

But the reactionary government has not given up its CHDF program. According to a new policy, CHDF members must devote their full time to counter-revolutionary activities. Instead of receiving salaries from the reactionary government like the regular troopers, they have been promised P100 monthly, to be paid by the peasants in the barrio. In addition, each farmworker is being required to give P2 to provide CHDF men with digarettes and snacks.

The reactionary state wants to increase the total number of CHDF personnel, who now total 75,499 all over the country, according to the regime's Defense Ministry. Plans are being made to recruit young people who are being given military training in school under the CAT program; for example. These youths will be used as additional forces in the campaign to suppress the people rising in struggle.

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But the parents are fully aware of the sonceleasness of sonding their children to die in the service of the fascist dictatorship. Thus, they are not allowing their children to become tools in the reactionary state's vicious school.

Acting together, the people and their army are dismantling CMDF torces all over the country, and the latter's weapons are being soized and used to everthrow the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship's fascist rule.

COCOLUL INDUSTRI MAKES ETLLIONS DUCTORALITE ELLIONE CONSENS

Television of the state of the state of the state of the state of <u>Balikyas</u> The state of the st

Under the system called tersyohan, peasants get only one-third of the entire oils of the opposit harvest withough they shoulder the expension for harvesting, pathering and husking and for making copra out of coronuts. Besides, they are the ones who plant and take care of the coonst trees will these bear fruit and become fully productive.

Tarsychan is bed, but permilan is worse. Under the latter, the consents share of the harvest is fixed to a certain number for every 1,000 harvested occurves. Under termychan, the peasants earn only about 250 per 1,000 nuts. Under permilan, they get much less, from 255 to 200. The landlerest share has thus increased by 600 percent or even greater.

land to the peasants are deprived of the right to live on the control of the right to live on the control of th

The landlords subject the peasants to many other impositions. Under tersycham, the peasants are prohibited from raising pigs and using coconstanters other than those allowed by the landlords, allegedly to avoid waste. Landlords even demand that the coconst shells, which the peasants sake into charcoal, still be divided according to tersycham.

In Camarines Norte, landlords send inspectors, better known as bisitador, to the plantations to enforce the landlords' wishes among the peasants. The bisitador counts the nuts in the trees to make sure that every coconut is accounted for during harvest time. Otherwise, the bisitador dismisses the peasants from work to replace them with others who can be made to work under more exploitative arrangements.

#### Added burden from the gavernment

Every year, landlords rake in billions of pesos from exporting copyrate copitalist countries and also from selling the product inside the Philippines. East year, more than 25 billion worth of copyra was sold here and abroad. Greedy for more wealth, the landlords intensify their exploitation of the toiling people on the coconut plantations.

Balikwas pointed out that the bankrupt Marcos government has not paid any attention to the plight of the peasants in the coconut plantations. The newspaper said the reactionary government has even imposed another burden on the peasant masses by forcing them to pay contributions to the Philippine Coconut Producers Federation, or COCOFED, the powerful association of coconut landlerds in the country.

Balikwas called upon the peasantry to unite, organize and fight to win control of the land they till. They will surely achieve this goal step by step as they join the revolutionary armed struggle now being launched by the Communist Party of the Philippines and its people's army to overthrow the class rule of the landlords and the imperialists who dietate to them and support them at the same time.

GOVIE CORREST ENGLOSES ORGANIZE TO OPPOSE NEW REPORESTATION TAX

Government workers and employed are up in arms against a plun of the U.S. Marcos fuscist distanceship to impose upon each of the A.C. monthly overlaid the regime a contract of the regime.

The second of the second of additional tax but all other contracts and the second of t

The state of the s

The videoprial flooding that came with the typhoon has been traced a context to the demudation of the country's forests. The demudation of the forests, on the other hand, has been the hendiscrit of U.S. and Japanese importalist from and Filipine compradors.

Then she made has proposal. Invida Narcos said that since there are million covernment personnel throughout the country, the regime could collect to million a month or 2120 million a year for 1th tree-planting

Pangelating Marcos as "the biggest curemuctal cupilitation of the fourty has been contact to be contact has been contact by bus been contact to be contact.

The CRC has a concession of 200,000 hectares in Northern Luser and is capitalized at P2 billion. It is run by the notorious Marcos dummy hormanic Disini, and has among its partners V.S., Japanese and European monopoly capitalists.

The government workers said that while the fascist regime is gonerous in cranting large forest concessions to big foreign and local loggers, he coldies them further by exempting them from taxes, such as provided for in the Investment Incentives Act.

### Plight of workers and employed

In contrast, they said, the regime exploits and copresses workers and employes, as evidenced partially by the following:

1. Their palaries have risen only 6 percent since 1972 despite a more than 100 percent increase in prices. Small as their pay is, it is diminished further by deductions which average 12 percent a month. These include withholding taxes, benefit contributions and other forms of arbitrary impositions.

2. Nore than 92 parcent of workers and employes in Notro Marila are not carning the 249 daily salary they need to meet even the most easie requirements. "Given the present trend of price increases," they said. "a family of six in Netro Manila should be earning at least 2400 a day by 1985 to cover the basic necessities alone."

Duffeted by low wages and ever-increasing taxes, the government verters and employee said they and the rest of the Filipino people are being and the rest of the Filipino people are

They sited the state's principal instrument of repression-the parasitic Armed Forces of the Philippines--which will-est up 25.4 billion in 1979 in budgetary outlays alone. Funds also are usually diverted from other sources to sustain the fascist military.

The Personage Committee the regime is converting into its our civilian converting into its our civilian courses the state of the state

At the same time, they went on, 'the dictatorable has to have ready costs to finence bets! tenstructions besuty contests, almost weakly international conferences, golf feets, cheer games and what-not to park up a second single international image.

In organizate fight any further daductions from their salaries of the first the project of the factor regime the government workers and employes have in mind the laughing-stock that is Presidential Decree No. 1153.

The decree, promulgated in 1977, requires all citizens 10 years of the and above to plant 60 trees over a five-year period. The people are thereby being made to replanish forests that had been plundered by big foreign and local loggers, thanks to the U.S.-Marces regime.