

LIBERATION

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"MARCOS, HITLER, DICTADOR, TUTA!"
"THE PEOPLE'S CRY: REVOLUTION!"

STUDENTS PROTEST ELECTION, CELEBRATE FIRST QUARTER STORM



Metro Manila students staged a series of mass actions a week before the January 30 elections, condemning the dictatorship's fake local elections as a solution to the country's ills and upholding instead the need for a national democratic revolution. In an attempt to clamp down on student protest, the regime suspended classes during election week.

The protest actions were also held in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the First Quarter Storm of 1970, when various sectors of Philippine society launched a massive wave of protest against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

January 25 saw more than 200 students staging a lightning rally along España, one of Manila major streets. The students converged near the Lerma underpass and took over España, dispersing in the vicinity of Rason Magsaysay High School, a couple of kilometers away.

The protesters shouted slogans such as "Revolution, not election!", "Long live the New People's Army!", "Down with Imperialism, Feudalism and Bureaucrat-Capitalism!" and "Long Live the National Democratic Revolution!" A few carried big banners bearing the same slogans painted in red.

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The rally, which lasted for about twenty minutes startled spectators and passers-by, some of whom joined the march while others clapped and smiled. Motorists made no attempt to disrupt the marchers by blowing car horns or overtaking them. There were no arrests as the demonstrators caught the anti-riot squads completely off-guard.

In a separate incident, some 1,000 students from various colleges and universities shouted slogans expressing their anger at the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship while attending a cultural presentation at the University of the Philippines Theater last January 23.

Shouts of "Marcos, Hitler, Dictador, Tuta!" (Marcos, Hitler, Dictator, Puppet!), "What is the answer to martial law? People's War!" and "The People's Cry: Revolution!" rang out in the theater halls as revolutionary songs were being sung, nationalist plays performed and film clips of the First Quarter Storm shown. The three-hour presentation was several times interrupted by spontaneous shouting and clapping by the audience.

The following day, about 300 students and teachers assembled at the UP College of Arts and Sciences lobby and held a university meet on the local elections. The farcity of the elections was exposed and the need for a national democratic alternative to the Filipino people's plight asserted by student speakers, to the cheering of the listeners. The meet culminated with the group shouting their support for the national democratic movement.

Various groups from the different Metro Manila colleges and universities held symposia, study groups, film showings and cultural presentations during the whole month of January on the farcity of the January 30 elections and the militant example of the students, workers, and peasants who staged massive protests during the First Quarter Storm of 1970.

Even high school students and out-of-school youths joined the university students in painting revolutionary

slogans in public places and on school walls and corridors. Stickers marked in red with "Revolution, not election" can be found all over Manila, pasted over KBL, NP or NUL posters while huge red letters spell this out and other slogans on overpasses, walls, and even on the old Congress building. (BMP, January, 1980.)

URGE CONTINUED STRUGGLE DESPITE CAMPUS HARASSMENT

"The struggle must go on. The interests of the students all over the country far out-weigh any other consideration. We must be true and determined in our cause."

Thus exhorted Jose Fernando Alcantara, Jr., Vice-Chairman of the League of Filipino Students (LFS), in a letter that appeared in the Philippine Collegian. Alcantara is one of twenty-four people, mostly students and urban poor leaders, who were rounded up last October in a military sweep aimed at diffusing the growing militancy in Metro Manila.

In a similar move urging fellow students not to be deterred by military harassment, the College Editors Guild of the Philippines-Metro Manila (CEGP-MM) issued a statement last November condemning "all forms of intimidation, harassment and suppression of students by the school authorities and the military." Realizing that efforts to change the present colonial, commercialized and suppressed educational system into one that serves the students and the people are bound to be obstructed by those who benefit from the system, the CEGP-MM called for unity and determination to advance common interests.

Most of the students who were included in the crackdown came from the LFS
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which has been spearheading the current student protest against the lack of democratic rights in universities and in Philippine society as a whole. Aside from Alcantara, those arrested include Lourdes Padilla, former secretary of the LFS; Mario Liwag, LFS treasurer; Mark Rosales, Benjamin Oliveros and Dante Ambrosio, all connected with the LFS. Monica Feria, a Filipino-American student who claimed she was simply covering the student demonstrations for her news story in one of the more popular dailies in Manila, was likewise detained together with the students.

Also target of the recent military crackdown were urban poor leaders, the most prominent of whom is Emiliana de Leon (Aling Miling), an elderly woman who serves as president of a community organization in Navotas called Samahang Pangnayon. The latter has been resisting dislocation by a Japanese-financed international fish port. Many arrested are from Tondo, Manila, site of the country's largest urban poor community. They include leaders and members of the Zone One Tondo Organization (ZOTO).

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CEBUANOS BRAVE TWO WATERTANKS & ARRESTS TO ADVANCE HUMAN RIGHTS



(Placards read: Fight for Free Education! Fight for the Right to Unionize and to Strike! Uphold Human and democratic Rights! Fight for Students' Democratic Rights! Oppose the North Reclamation Project!)

Four thousand Cebuanos took to the streets last December 15 to denounce the regime's desecration of democratic and human rights even as high-pressured water from two firetrucks ruthlessly lashed against their heads and bodies. Soaking wet yet standing their ground, the people of Cebu saw through its struggle with the military by camping in at the military station where fellow marchers--two

priests--were detained after the water hose onslaught. In the end, militancy and determination proved victorious: helpless against the people's insistent demands, the military finally released the priests who were then welcomed by loud and jubilant cheers by marchers battling with hunger and the cold outside the gates of the military camp.

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Workers, Peasants, Urban Poor,
Students, and Clergy Join Rally

A few minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon of December 15, a thick crowd of people started to gather at the rotunda of the Redemptorist Church in Cebu City to commemorate the 31st Anniversary of the ratification and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

It was Saturday and payday, but the workers came. So did the peasants from the far-flung barrios and the urban poor settlers in the city who came in droves. Many skipped vending at the Carbon Market and sidewalks even though they knew that Saturday was a good selling day. Many stevedores left the docks despite the fact that the Christmas season always brings boats jam-packed with people coming home for the holidays. Many had to forego scavenging and gathering of spilled rice grains even if their next meal was still a big question mark. Students and teachers missed their Saturday classes. Priests, sisters, ministers, and seminarians;

singers and poets; government and private employees were not so busy as to forget this day. Mothers came with their babies in their arms or their children in tow. The commemoration of human rights day was too important an event to miss--even for children!

Military Disrupts Peaceful Rally

Mass singing of "Tindog", "Nasud Ko", "Ang Maguuma", and other songs of nationalistic aspirations signalled the start of the Crusade for Human Rights. After a Protestant Minister underscored the importance of human rights, guest speaker Ex-Senator Jose Diokno asserted "one achievement of martial law": its suppression of the people's democratic and basic human rights has jarred the people to the painful realization that these rights are rightfully theirs. A representative of the urban poor next recounted the struggles of the poor settlers in the city.

At four o'clock, the people proceeded to Fuente Osmeña to more openly express
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A local theater group performs in front of the Redemptorist Church in Cebu city. The play depicts U.S. imperialist exploitation and oppression of the Filipino masses.

opposition to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship's violation of human rights. The marchers were applauded by employees at the windows of their offices; manifestos were warmly received and read by bystanders, jeepney drivers, and passengers. Many voluntarily gave monetary help. Workers, passengers, nurses and doctors from nearby hospitals came out and joined in as shoppers from nearby supermarkets and employees from offices came near to listen better to the speakers.

Meanwhile, two fire trucks and another three trucks of army men, police and barangay police with guns, shields and "batutas" were standing by waiting for the signal to disperse the rally which military authorities claimed was illegal due to lack of permit. Unable to break up the crowd with threats, the military ruthlessly attacked the gathering with fire hoses not long after the first speaker had started. But the hard, ice-cold water only seemed to forge the unity and courage of the marchers. Instead of running for cover, the people remained steadfast where they were, refusing to budge and disperse even as veils, umbrellas, eyeglasses went flying, clothes went dripping and children were sent clinging to their mothers. When the first tank of water was consumed, the crowd jeered at the firemen, saying: "Wala na! (No more!)" The second tank was then used.

After the deluge came the arrests. Two priests were forcibly taken to the Integrated National Police Ramos Station. Learning this, the marchers decided to camp-in at the station to pressure the military to release the priests. By eight in the evening of the same day, the military, confused and pressured, decided to unburden themselves and released the prisoners. Loud and jubilant cheers from the marchers outside the station gate greeted the priests.

December 15: Cebu People Prove Their Historic Role in Struggle

The military onslaught during the rally prevented the workers, peasants,

urban poor, students, teachers, professionals, and religious from continuing with the planned program of activities. But the concrete show of force and deliberate trampling of human rights on a peaceful assembly commemorating the Anniversary of the Universal Declaration spoke louder and bared the coercive and oppressive nature of the present regime. Most of all, the victory of the marchers against the military once more proved what a determined, united, and militant people can achieve. (Adapted from Solidaridad II, December 1979 and a letter from a participant.)

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NATIONALIST
SEN. JOSE W. DIKNO

**C.L.U.P. CONDEMNS USE
OF U.S. BASES IN RP.
AGAINST IRAN**

The Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines condemns the use of U.S. bases in the country in prosecuting U.S. interests in Iran arising from the hostage incident. The CLUP issued this position in a statement, "The Lessons and Relevance of the U.S.-Iran Conflict" released December 8, 1979.

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The CLUP believes that by allowing the use of the bases in defense of American imperialism in Iran, the martial law regime draws the Philippines into another war "in the making of which we have had no part." Recalling the events leading to Philippine involvement in the Second World War, the CLUP points out that the presence of military and naval bases in the country drew the wrath of the Japanese Imperial Army. "The martial law government has not learned a lesson from that experience," it said.

Furthermore, American nuclear bases are not only targets for either defensive or retaliatory action; they are staging platforms for naval and aerial capabilities of American military might. "At no time was this stark reality so unabashedly etched than when the U.S. carrier Kitty Hawk was deployed from its Subic Bay sanctuary off to Iran."

Beyond the military implications of Philippine involvement in the Iranian crisis, the CLUP sees in the events in Iran "a clear lesson in the political processes of American neo-colonialism."

For the CLUP, "American neo-colonialism is the father of Shahs and dictators." Thus, the relevance of the U.S.-Iran conflict to the Philippine situation is immediately established.

The CLUP declares: "Iran is in violent turmoil today because of the Shah; and, behind the Shah, American neo-colonialism. For forty years, the Iranian people were brutalized, oppressed, plundered and dehumanized by a local dictator installed by American power and preserved by American power. The violence that now engulfs that strife-torn country reflects the out-pouring of a people's rage, bursting like water out of a dam after having been suppressed for forty years by a dictatorship whose only reason for being was that it slaved for American interests in the Middle East.

"This is the aspect of the Iranian crisis that we, the Filipino people, should always bear in mind as we labor under a similar dictatorship installed and main-

tained by American power for similar ends. In 1972, beleaguered by the rising tide of economic nationalism which assaulted American 'vested' interests, the U.S. government exploited the personal political ambitions of Mr. Marcos by installing and supporting his dictatorship in exchange for military and economic concessions which, under the Constitution of 1935 and in the political climate then prevailing, simply would not have been possible. The U.S. government has maintained the dictatorship for seven long and painful years.

"The signs ahead are clear enough, however, sooner or later, in view of the growing discontent with the repression of martial law, with its gargantuan corruption, and with its obvious incapacity to deal with our worsening economic situation, a situation brought about by the wrong policies it has adopted under pressure from World Bank, The Asian Development Bank and the IMF, even the U.S. government will have to withdraw both overt and covert support for the Marcos dictatorship. In the ultimate analysis, the imperialism that installed it will become its nemesis, as it attempts to install other, and more credible puppets."

N.Z. STUDENTS PROTEST CRACKDOWN IN R.P.

Students of the Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand, picketed the Philippine Embassy in Wellington on November 9 to protest the arrest of Filipino student leaders during a massive crackdown on Philippine campuses recently. The picket, organized by the Progressive Student Alliance, was the first anti-martial law demonstration in New Zealand.

Referring to the arrests, Virginia
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Adams of the Alliance said, "A new wave of arrests, raids and other forms of suppression is being launched by the Philippine military to intimidate the students and the people into silence and passivity."

The arrested students were mainly connected with the newly-organized League of Filipino Students which has been spearheading the democratization movement in Manila campuses.

They have since been released in mid-December following wide international and local outcry against government repression of renewed student activism.

Supporting the picket, the New Zealand University Students' Association issued a statement accusing the New Zealand press of ignoring recent campus crackdown in Manila so as not to jeopardize New Zealand's very favourable trade relations with the Philippines. It claimed the Philippines gets the biggest chunk of NZ aid (\$3 million in 1979) to Asia for a multi-million dollar geo-thermal power development project in Leyte island which was originally intended for rural electrification. Since it is now expected that there will be a huge surplus of power with no way of channelling it to the rest of the country, the building of a smelter is now being considered by the Philippine government to mop up the excesses, the statement said. (SOLIDARIDAD II, Nov-Dec 1979)

NPA RAIDS IN 3 SAMAR TOWNS

The New People's Army attacks in three towns of southeastern Samar gave more areas for expansion to the revolutionaries in Eastern Visaya.

From two a.m. to seven a.m. on December 4, red fighters conducted simulta-

neous raids on the military in the coastal towns of Llorente, Balangkayan and Gen. MacArthur only twenty-five kilometers from Camp Asedillo in Borongan, the southeastern capital. Swooping down on the military, the red fighters caught police, tanods, and constabulary troops off-guard during the unholy hours before dawn.

The raiding teams confiscated several arms and rounds of ammunition and five typewriters from the homes of police chiefs of the towns and the municipal halls. No casualty was reported as the red fighters made a clean and quiet entry and exit.

The three towns are farming communities located along the Pacific coast of Samar. They are among the poorest towns in the third largest island in the Philippine archipelago.

Most of the people of these towns rely on farming and fishing for their livelihood. Even in their impoverished condition, the masses continue to be abused by local power-holders. The police chief of Balangkayan earned the ire of the people from whom he extorts money in the form of "taxes" which he collects from gatherers of forest products under threat of confiscation.

In addition, the people are subjected to abuses perpetrated by AFP troops who instill fear and inflict physical harm on the people. The troopers fire their rifles indiscriminately and patrol the towns at night while drunk.

The raids opened new guerilla fronts and propagated among the masses armed struggle as the principal form of struggle in the protracted people's war.

The masses rely more and more on the revolutionary fighters as their protectors and friends. The warm acceptance of the NPA, the people's cooperation and support contributed a great deal to the success of the operations.

WB GIVES LOAN FOR SAMAR "DEVELOPMENT"

The World Bank recently approved yet another loan of \$27 million to build 230 kilometers of Samar island roads and to rehabilitate the port of Catbalogan, the capital of Eastern Samar. In the process, the World Bank once again revealed its willingness to participate actively in the repression scheme of the Marcos regime. Samar has borne the brunt of a major Marcos counterinsurgency drive since the middle of 1979. One of the obstacles faced by Marcos' military in the island has been the inadequacy of its roads and port facilities.

The project, which has a total cost of \$45 million, is part of the regime's "Samar Integrated Development Plan," and complements separate projects funded by the governments of Australia and Japan. Although the World Bank

press release on the project emphasizes its contribution to inter-island trade and transport and communications within the island, the timing of the grant is clearly not unrelated to the regime's on-going counterinsurgency drive.

The project also provides for a feasibility study of the Catubig Valley in Northern Samar, the site of the largest concentration of Marcos government troops. In the past six months of operations, Marcos military has generated over 50,000 refugees, almost all of them from Northern Samar.

The loan is for 20 years, including a five-year grace period, at 7.95 per cent per annum interest, making it, in effect, a grant given the high rate of inflation. (Reprinted from Philippine Liberation Courier, Jan. 1980.)

THE IRANIAN CRISIS: PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

The holding of Americans as hostages in November 1979 at Teheran by Iranian students is a dramatic expression of the continuous anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people. The hostage issue is also an extension of the people's anti-fascist sentiments primarily directed against the ousted Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle of the people of Iran toppled the Shah's fascist rule in February of last year.

The unholy alliance between the Shah's repressive and murderous regime and U.S. imperialism must be thoroughly exposed to muster national and international support for the Iranian revolutionary cause. To the Iranian people, the years of oppression and exploitation under the Pahlavi dynasty was chiefly the responsibility of U.S. imperialism particularly during the last two and a half decades.

The experience of the Iranian masses in combatting U.S. imperialism and its fascist puppet makes imperative a national democratic revolution in Iran and other colonies and semi-colonies of U.S. imperialism.

The Pahlavi Dynasty and U.S. Imperialism

The Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, became an emperor by the grace of U.S. imperialism. American imperialism directly intervened in Iran's internal affairs during

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the decline of the British imperialist stronghold of the Iranian economy in the early fifties. Through the CIA, U.S. imperialism preempted the nationalization of the booming Iranian oil industry by providing crucial funds and organizational assistance to a military coup d'etat led by loyalist Iranian generals against the then nationalist Premier, Mohammed Mossadegh (1952-53).

Mossadegh's nationalization policy, paving the way for the emancipation of the Iranian economy from the stranglehold of a foreign power, and his move to put the Iranian armed forces under the Prime Minister threatened the immediate and long-term interests of U.S. imperialism in Iran. This means the control of the abundant supply of oil and a subservient regime in the strategic Persian/Arabian Gulf Region.

After installing the exiled Shah in 1953, American imperialism retained the constitutional monarchy in Iran so as not to expose the spectacle of a dictatorship which it promoted. The Shah handed over what was once British-controlled oil to U.S. cartels which immediately grabbed 40 per cent of Iranian oil. The nationalization policy was nullified by new contractual arrangements between the Shah and the monopoly oil companies. In addition, the Shah embarked on a "development" and "modernization" program which linked and tied the Iranian national economy to the imperialist global economy.

Like any dictator fearful of the masses, the Shah institutionalized terror and violence in Iranian society. Under the tutelage of the CIA and with the assistance of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, the Iranian secret police, the SAVAK, was set up in 1957. The SAVAK has since then been responsible for the kidnap, torture, murder of countless Iranian nationalists and democrats. Furthermore, the Iranian armed forces was beefed up by U.S. imperialism for the purpose of internal suppression and for junior gendarme tasks in the Gulf region. Because of this, Iran rose from the 29th biggest arms spender in the world to become the 6th in ten years. In 1977, U.S. supplied \$6 billion in arms to Iran, from F-14 jet fighters to surveillance equipment with accompanying American expertise and instructions.

"Development" and "Modernization"

The imperialist-maintained "development" program in Iran had brought nothing but further impoverishment and misery to the Iranians. It brought, on the other hand, an obscene and dangerous wealth to a handful of parasites at the top of Iran's economic pyramid and a host of new problems for the nation.

"Modernization" for the Shah was two-pronged. First, he set up a "modern" power structure which was nothing but the instrument of fascism: a pampered bureaucracy loyal to the Shah and to the imperialist master. With the aid of the CIA, he established "above all an elaborate system of political repression and thought control." Second, he embarked on economic "modernization" relying mostly on oil revenues as main source of state income, and giving more and more business contracts and privileges to multinational corporations and banks, especially American. This plan was therefore dependent on the influx and development of imperialist capital in Iran.

With the oil boom starting in the early 1960s, Iran rose as the second biggest oil producer in the world. Oil revenues totalling an average of \$22 billion per year were appropriated by the compradors and bureaucrat capitalists for joint ventures with U.S. imperialist business establishments.

Since the installation of the Shah, some 500 corporations had been set up in Iran

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by American capitalists, and another 160 corporations by the Japanese capitalists. On the eve of the Shah's downfall, \$700 million in U.S. direct investments, almost \$3 billion in yearly military sales, and \$3.8 billion in American exports were "endangered!"

The "modernization" and "development" programs filled the Shah's and his cohorts' already bulging pockets. It is reported that most of the corporations in Iran have the Shah's equity participation. The Pahlavi Foundation which might as well have been the Pahlavi Corporation had assets in "big banks, cement plants, insurance companies, sugar mills, hotels, casinos, a General Motors plant and 25 per cent of the large Krupp steel works in Germany." It is believed that the Shah has invested outside Iran some \$17 to \$21 billion for safekeeping.

The "development" and "modernization" program resulted in the distortion of Iran's formerly self-sufficient economy. This resulted in the reduction of the relative share of traditional industry in industrialization. The bazaars which the national bourgeoisie controlled declined. The expansion of the mass market for goods of popular consumption not produced by the multinational corporations and their tightly knit upper bourgeoisie domestic partners became very limited. A bogus land reform was adapted and agriculture was badly neglected. The regime's neglect of agricultural production led to the costly importation of almost 50 per cent of its annual food requirements. This costly food importation resulted in runaway inflation, causing starvation and disease. Other ill effects of these programs on the Iranian populace were more job insecurities, more labor problems, and mass poverty of the Iranian people.



"The alliance that overthrew the fascist-puppet dictator Shah under the popular leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini was motivated more by the religious leader's continued opposition to the Shah rather than religious beliefs."

The Emergence of the Working Class

There were, however, two positive outcomes of the "modernization" and "development" programs of the U.S.-Shah clique. One was the emergence of the active working class

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class, capable not only of defending its own economic interests but of intervening in the political process in a decisive way as well. The other was the intensification of the nationalist sentiments of the people directed against the exploitative imperialist system and the fascist rule of the Shah.

The decisive role of the proletariat in the nation's economy and politics was tangibly seen in the nationwide general strike of November 1978. Seventy thousand oil workers together with masses of workers from many sectors including banking and civil service, merchants, students and other nationalist groups formed an anti-imperialist and anti-fascist alliance. They completely halted the activities in the Iranian oil industry and other factories.

The strikers' solidarity and unblinking courage withstood the fascist military threats and the intimidating policies of the dictator. Their experience in Ahwas, the capital of Khuzistan Province which is the oil center of Iran, proved the militant and dynamic leadership of the proletariat in alliance with the other deprived and oppressed classes in Iranian society. Their unified and consistent vigorous mass actions led to the end of the despot's reign of the Shah (1953-78).

As reported from interviews with the militant workers, the alliance that overthrew the puppet-fascist dictator Shah under the popular leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini was motivated more by the religious leader's continued opposition to the Shah rather than religious beliefs. And that the rising sentiment of the people against foreign, especially American, involvement in Iran is chiefly motivated by nationalism rather than an anti-Western sentiment.

U.S. Imperialism Vs. Soviet Social-Imperialism in Iran

The present Iranian crisis made more dramatic by the hostage incident is being used both by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism to advance their respective interests in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region.

U.S. imperialism has blown up the hostage issue to capture U.S. and world attention and to justify armed intervention not only in Iran but also in other countries where U.S. interests are at stake. This is primarily directed against the powerful anti-war sentiments of the American people as a result of the Vietnam war and other wars of aggression by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism, by relating human rights policy to the Iranian hostage incident also tries to divert attention from imperialism's role in the world today. At the same time, it tries to stop the spread of anti-imperialist sentiments among the Arab nations.

Soviet social imperialism, on the other hand, is following a "neutral" policy, but is actually actively egging on local Iranians, the Azerbaijani group and the border adjectives allied to it to further promote divisions within Iran to enable it to sneak into the country.

The Soviets command a main highway link into Iran, on the highway to the northeastern Iranian city of Mashad, a place equally holy to the Iranian Shia Muslims as Khomeini's stronghold of the holy city of Qom. They have deployed a motorized rifle division of 12,500 men along the main north-south road in Afghanistan's far west, between the Soviet border base of Kushka and the provincial capital of Herat. Other Soviet troops have advanced southeastward from Herat toward Kandahar. This later move poses an urgent problem to U.S. imperialism because of the USSR's access to Afghan air bases, such as Kandahar and Shindand just south of Herat. This puts the Soviets within less than 500 mile air-strike range of the Hormus Strait, the crucial choke-point entrance to the Persian Gulf's oil fields and ports where the

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The Persian Gulf Region is a bone of contention between the two superpowers at the expense of People's National Liberation Movements.

industrial world loads most of its oil imports. They are also now within striking distance and easy surveillance of the twenty-ship U.S. naval force, which includes two carrier battle groups, in the nearby Arabian Sea. This brings Soviet forces in Kandahar nearer the U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean.

U.S. imperialist and Soviet social imperialist military activities and build-up in this critical oil-rich region make clear the maneuverings of the two superpowers in their struggle to pursue and protect their respective interests which extend world-wide. The smaller nations are bound to be caught in the crossfire or be used as battle grounds in their proxy wars.

A National Democratic Perspective for the Iranian Revolution

In the present Iranian polity, emphasis must be given to the full implementation of nationalization of industries and of genuine agrarian reform. The national democratic revolution must be simultaneously launched by the people to ensure that imperialist exploitation and fascist oppression of the masses will be eradicated. It is not enough that the semi-colonial and semi-feudal system that enslaved and oppressed the Iranian people be removed.

Only a genuine proletarian party with a revolutionary program can ensure the consolidation of victory and the completion of the Iranian revolution. Among the ranks of the progressive classes engaged in the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle in Iran, only the working class can lead the revolution to total victory. The firm revolutionary position of the proletariat was proven when it led the anti-Shah and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the masses resulting in the Shah's downfall.

The Iranian proletariat should carry forward its historical role in the continuing revolution. It should assert its leadership within the broad alliance to advance the genuine revolutionary interests of the Iranian masses and the total liberation of the Iranian nation.

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Support the Iranian Revolution!

The Filipino people, sharing with Iranian masses the basic semi-feudal and semi-colonial economic and political system under a fascist dictatorship, supports the thorough-going anti-imperialist struggle against both U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism and the anti-fascist struggle of the Iranian people.

We likewise uphold the national democratic movement and genuine land reform in Iran to consolidate the anti-imperialist struggle.

We respect the Iranian people's right to act in the manner they see just against U.S. intervention in their internal affairs. Their demand to extradite the Shah and for his public trial is in the interest of the Iranian revolution. Such befits all fascist puppets of U.S. imperialism.

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CULTURAL SECTION:

Damn the DICTATORSHIP

By Clarita Roja

Damn the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.
My people starve
While Imelda lives it up with
Christina Ford.
Thirty days after San Juanico,
Usurped sweat of the Filipino people
Rice queues longer than any vaunted
'Seventh longest bridge in the world.'

Damn the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.
My people starve
And all the land's riches off to
America and Japan.
Ferdinand kisses the corn of the
new U.S. ambassador
While coconuts vanish from
the stands,
Lapped up by a cabal of compradors
Who careen in olive oil while
oil prices soar.

Damn the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.
My people starve
The rice queues lengthen
The prices soar.
While Ferdinand schemes to prolong
his reign
At least seven years more,
Seven miserable years of civil war.
Damn the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.
Damn it with a million armalites
To utter destruction.





JANUARY 30, 1970
THE DAY THE STUDENTS SHOOK THE NATION:

It was 10 years ago when the student activists rose in great anger to reject the fascism of the state, protest the feudalism of a slow - changing society, and show their resentment to the intrusions of imperialism in our economy.



INTEGRATION IN THE COUNTRY - SIDE :

The alliance of youth with farmers sets a new tone for student power.

**FLASH
 BACK:
 FIRST
 QUARTER
 STORM,
 1970**



COMMANDER DANTE OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY:

To the students and youth, the famous NPA Commander provides a model for humility, absolute devotion to the revolution and the masses and a lifestyle of plain living and hard struggle.

TRIBUTE TO THE YOUTH & STUDENTS :

UNKNOWN HEROES OF THE FIRST QUARTER STORM, 1970

AWIT - LIKHA NOONG 1970

PAGLINGKURAN ANG SAMBAYANAN

Ang pakikibaka'y pagpapakasakit
Ang kamatayan ay pangkaraniwan
Nagkakaiba lamang ng kahulugan
Kung sino ang ipinakikipaglaban

II

Ang mamatay para sa imperyalismong kano
Ay isang balahibo ang katumbas
Ang mamatay ng dahil sa bayan
Bigat ng Sierra Madre ang kahulugan

III

Maglingkod ng tapat sa sambayanan
Ito ang ating pananagutan
Magsimula sa kapakanan ng mamamayan
Lagi silang paglingkuran

IV (refrain)

Ang kalaban alisan ng kapangyarihan
Magsumikap, sandatahang lumaban
Huwag matakot sa kahirapan
Lipulin ang lahat ng kaaway

(repeat refrain)

MENDIOLA

Mabuhay ay langit sa sariling bayan
Kung ang sambayanan ay may kalayaan
Umaga ay tula ng kaligayahan
At ang dapit hapo'y awit kung pakinggan

II

Ngunit inang bayan may piring ang mata
May busal ang bibig, may takip ang taynga
May gapos ang kamay ng lumang kadena
Hanap ay paglaya sa daang Mendiola

III

Taas ang kamao tanda ng paglaban
Daang libong anak, pagtutol ang sigaw
Putok ng armalite sagot ng kaaway
Ang akala yata'y uulong ang bayan

IV

Nagliliwayway na't mapula ang langit
Ang bayang inapi ngayon ay may tinig
Pakikibaka ay lalong sumigasig
Sa daang Mendiola tagumpay ang awit

V

Paalam na inay sa iyong kandungan
Ako'y papareon sa bundok digmaan
Kung ako'y papanaw ay huwag tangisan
Mamatay ay langit, lumaya ka lamang



MAMAMAYAN

Mamamayan! Mamamayan! Mamamayan! Magkaisa!

Mamamayan ng buong daigdig
Magkaisa at ating gapiin
Mananalakay na kano
At lahat ng alipures nila

ll

Mamamayan ng buong daigdig
Maging matapang
Mangahas lumaban
Harapin ang lahat ng kahirapan

lll

At mangagsisulong na tulad ng alon
Sa gano'n ang buong mundo ay mauubos
sa mamamayan
Lahat ng uri ng mga halimaw ay mapupuksa

MAGBANGON KA AKING BAYAN

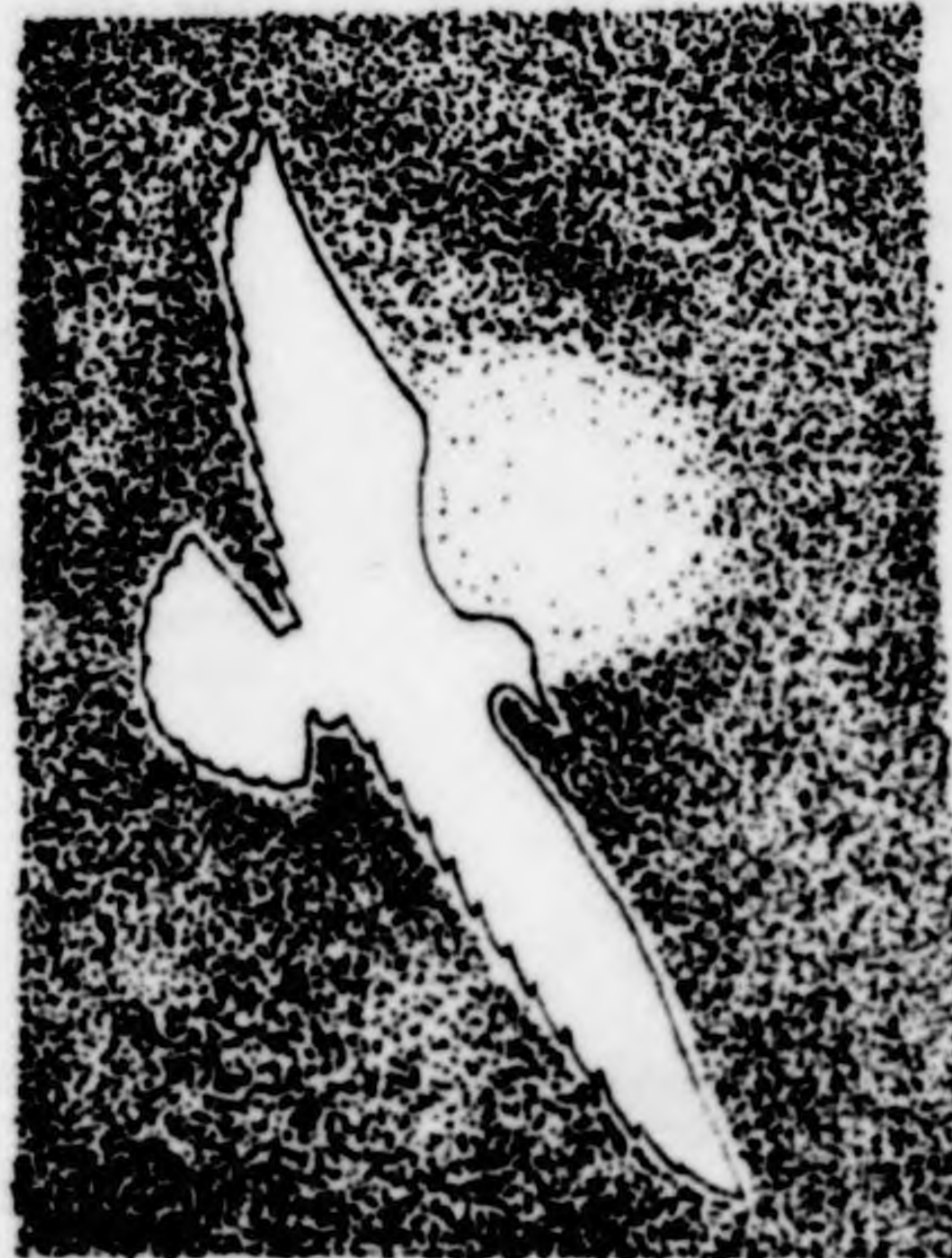
Magbangon ka aking bayan
Sa pagkapariwara mo
Sa imperyalismong kano
Pagmasdan ang 'yong paligid
Na binawian ng sigla

ll

Lupa mo'y niyurakan ang mga anak
mo'y binusabos ng lubos
Tumindig ka lagutin mo ang kadena
ng pagkaalipin
Habang may lakas harapin mo ng buong
dahas ang imperyalismong kano
Sukdang dumanak ang dugo, (ng kano)

lll

Tumindig ka bayan ko tipanin ang
panibagong tawag ng himagsikan,
tipanin mo! tipanin mo! bayan ko,
Ang maaliwalas na kinabukasan



SINING-LIKHA NG ISANG PULANG MANDIRIGMA



IBONG LUMALANGAN

- I. Sa sanga ng isang puno
ay may nadakip
isang munting ibong pagkarikit-rikít
at siya'y ikinulong sa isang madilim
Ang kanyang kalayaan pilit na inalis
- II. Hindi nakapagtataka kung bakít
siya'y malungkot
Sa araw at gabi piyok nang piyok
Ang bigay na pagkain di yata malunok
Nais yatang lumipad doon sa tugatog
- III. Isang araw noon siya ay kinuha
siya ay nanlaban hanggang sa
makawala
At sa kanyang paglipad siya'y
tuwang-tuwa
At kanyang ipinagbunyi ang kanyang
paglaya
- IV. Sa munting ibong yao'y
dapat mahinuha
Nasa ating mga tao ito'y mahalaga
Tulad ng mga ibong kakanta-kanta
Kung tayo'y may kalayaan tayo'y
liligaya

Awit-likha ni Ka. Arting
Ranget, (NPA)
Cagayan Valley
1979



KALIKASAN

Mahirap sigurong maging halaman
Na di makakita't walang pakiramdam
Kahit na anong gawin matapos
pakinabangan
Kahit na siya'y patayin hindi
makalaben

Mahirap din sigurong maging hayop
sa gubat
Kahit di alipin malaya sa pagyurak
O kaya'y maging ibong malaya
ngang lumipad
kung patuloy na makakalbo ang
tahanang gubat

Kay hirap ng buhay kung walang
liwanag
Tayo nang tumahak kung saan may
sikát

Kay hirap din sigurong maging
isda sa tubig
Hirap sa paglangoy sa maruming
daigdig
Napipilitang kumain ng basura't
putik
Hanggang sa malipoi ng bombang
nakatutulig

Di ba't mahirap din ang buhay
natin
Kung walang kalayaa't patuloy na
alipin
Ngunit isa lamang ang pinagkakaiba
natin
Tao tayong marunong na lumaban sa
pang-aalipin