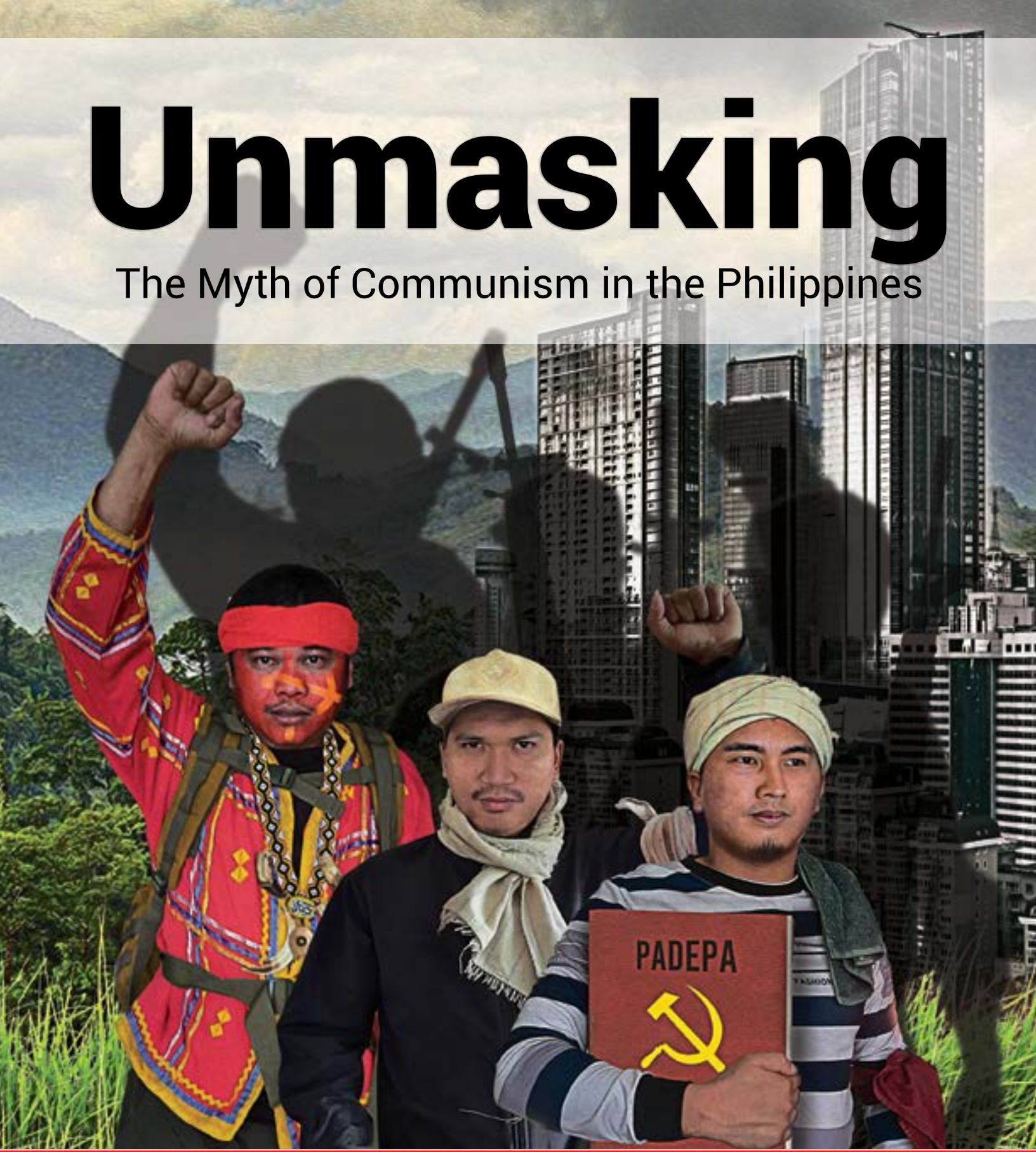
Unmasking

The Myth of Communism in the Philippines



A COMPENDIUM OF ANALYSIS, DISCUSSIONS AND INSIGHTS FROM NATIONAL RESEARCH AND STRATEGIC SUPPORT GROUP (NRSSG)

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MABUHAY
CPP-NPA
NDF!

Publisher's Note

The Book on Compendium on the CPP-NPA-NDF: The narrative and perspective on the force that drives the world's longest communist revolution-

With first-hand accounts and analysis from former top CPP-NPA-NDF cadres, this book tells the story of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the intrinsic network base that they have built over the decades. The book starts with their narratives that the organization they had dedicated their lives for years, is not as great as what people from outside the 'revolutionary movement' think it is.

The book shares the works of the Party from within in a gradual manner. As the discussion proceeds, it reveals information in bits and pieces to present a complete review of CPP-NPA-NDF. It is an analytical discourse that engages the readers to become more interested in the course of analysis and discussion of viewpoints.

The book contains concepts that, having no idea about political discourses, a reader might find it difficult to relate. Despite this, it attempts to convey clear discussions to make it easy to understand. Unfamiliar concepts and events are supported with additional research to achieve a deep appreciation of the subject matter.

A person interested in politics means every citizen of the Philippines. Politics is how we live our day to day lives like employment, taxes, economy, and governance. The government creates laws and policies that affect us all. Every Filipino needs to know the socio-political issues that plague our country including the issue of insurgency. This book is a great read to learn more about the communist movement that has created havoc to the lives of millions of Filipinos.

"The Book on Compendium on the CPP-NPA-NDF" can be made as reference material in the academe. First, the book contains contraposition to the communist' analysis of social issues. These issues have been utilized by communist propaganda to make people engage in violence and revolt against the government. Second, social awareness is vital to a student's well-being to make sound and smart decisions. The state should ensure the best education because it eventually leads to more people engaging in important state affairs and social issues. Lastly, the book gives a broad profile.

Overall, "The Book on Compendium on the CPP-NPA-NDF" is a book that is worthy of being taught also to college students, training schools, and to those who wish to understand the perspective of how the CPP-NPA-NDF continues to persist all over the Philippines.

The addition of this book to the syllabus for college students and in various training schools also means supplementing Social Science subjects in the curriculum. One example of a subject that supplements students' political knowledge is "Philippine Politics and Governance" which is currently a required subject for students of the Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) strand at the Senior High School level. More subjects like such should be added to the required subjects of all college students alongside subjects such as Mathematics and Sciences.

This course of action will hopefully produce future generations of Filipinos that make sound political decisions and stances. As the Philippines continues to face more political issues, perhaps the addition of more books and readings such as "The Book on Compendium on the CPP-NPA-NDF " in the component college curriculum, as well as in other training requirements related to such subject, is what this country needs for raising the awareness of our people, especially the youth.

NATIONAL RESEARCH AND STRATEGIC SUPPORT GROUP (NRSSG)

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Foreword

To the Filipino People

First and foremost, this book is the Cadre's or Former Rebels' way of redemption for all the things and for all the people that we let suffer the pain as a result of our participation of the so called "Peoples War" in our past life as cadres of the CPP. Our expose' is not based on vengeance or anger towards our former comrades nor of our former organization but borne of our love to who we are once, the Filipino Youth, where we all started.

We enjoin you to read this book from page one until the last page, because there is no other way of telling our story except the real story. We hope that you will digest not only the general narrative or pattern in our narrative but also the very details of how these stories or narrative integrates into a whole narrative to unmask the deceptions and lies of the CPP-NPA-NDF. The whole means that it is a story in parts collected to form the whole and the absence of the parts or any part thereof, will not make the story whole.

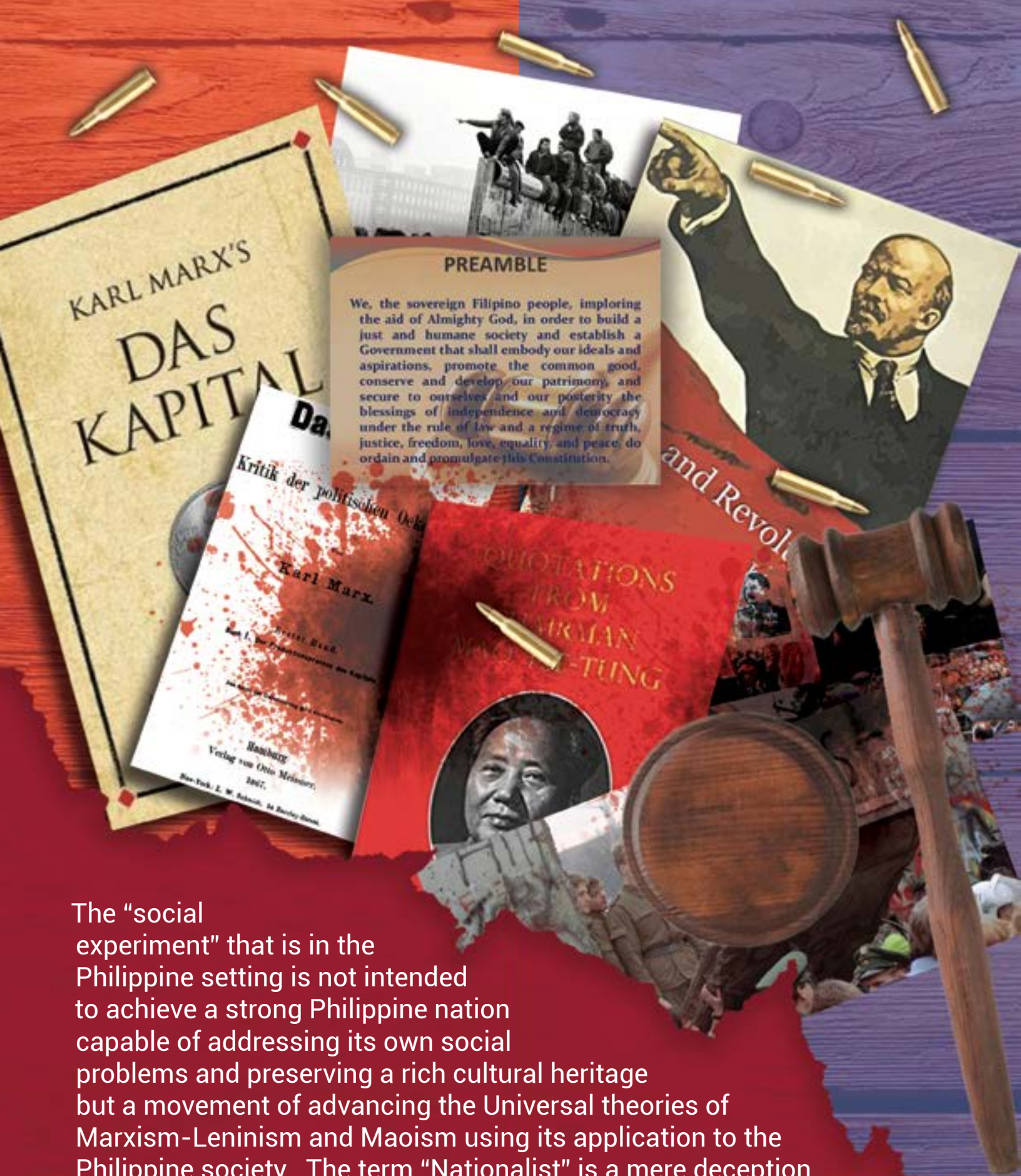
There is injustice and cruelty in the world, and you have the right to be angry. Why do others live such privileged lives when the rest barely survive, working back breaking jobs in the heat of the sun, or on the dusty, crowded streets of the city? Why do you suffer when the powerful elites of this country throw away wealth for luxurious things? We know these questions cross your mind, because they have crossed ours too. Your idealism and passion to make this society a better place for all is commendable, but others will try to use your youthful passion and optimism for their own ends. They will tell you the only way out of this rotten system is through revolution and bringing down the government. They will tell you there is no other way but armed struggle. They will appeal to your logic and your emotions, call you a friend and comrade, make you feel that you have found people who truly understood you and your struggles. You will feel that you have found your people, and it's because of this that it will be harder to spot their lies I know all these because we have been in your position too. We were once young, idealistic students who wanted to create change. We joined the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) because they told us we were the spark for that change. For many years we fought for them, believed in them, led others down to the same path. It took us decades, and many crises of conscience, to realize that these so-called comrades had corrupted us and taken advantage of us.

They preach simplicity of life, but why do their top leaders lead the same kind of luxurious, privileged lifestyles they claim to be fighting against? Why do they have wealth stowed away for their convenience when the people serving under them- we the youth, they say would trigger the change we want to see- live such hard lives? When we first started having these realizations, we were already in too deep. We must admit our pride got the better of us; we did not want to admit to ourselves that we had wasted the best years of our life in service of a cause that was a sham, led by people who were only taking advantage of the best young minds of the country. We have seen too many young people die or throw away their lives because of the false promises of communism. At our age now, we could've been living a better, peaceful life- for ourselves and for our family - and would have contributed to the betterment of my community we exhort you not to fall into the same trap. Temper your passion, and don't get swayed easily by their deception. They want to convince you that communism and armed struggle is the only way- but it's not. There are many ways to effect change. There is no shortcut to peace, development and prosperity. We know that now, and we hope you find the strength and courage to soldier on further, to find the right path, away from all the lies and deceit that will only lead to misery and wasted life.

Think of your families. Be with them. They are there for you no matter what. You may have some disagreements from time to time but they have never ceased to love you all these years. Your families are with you each step of the way, and your parents wish nothing but your well-being. Grow old happily with them- with your own family free from the shame and fear of your past.

Each day you may be not what you dreamed of, but still be grateful. To wake up each day is already a wonderful gift for it gives us the opportunity to do better towards the life we aspire. Live best, laugh often, and love selflessly. You can very well serve your family and your respective community in a peaceful and constructive way. We know you have so much to give to our country. Dear Filipino People, we wish you the best always.

— National Research and Strategic Support Group (NRSSG)



The “social experiment" that is in the Philippine setting is not intended to achieve a strong Philippine nation capable of addressing its own social problems and preserving a rich cultural heritage but a movement of advancing the Universal theories of Marxism-Leninism and Maoism using its application to the Philippine society. The term “Nationalist” is a mere deception under the cloak of unifying the Filipino people under the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) banner.

CHAPTER 01

Ideological Foundations

- Background
- Marxism
- Leninism
- Maoism
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

In “Knowing the Enemy”, the most important thing is understanding the enemy. Understanding means knowing its viewpoint and standpoint. Viewpoint is understanding how the CTG analyzes and views things, circumstances, and contradictions. Knowing the fundamental basis of its analysis and understanding leads to how it positions itself and responds to certain situations will transform into its strategy and tactics.

Very often we understand and analyze the enemy according to our own limited experiences and therefore we arrive at the wrong conclusions. A proper understanding of CTG viewpoints contained in its ideology (Marxism-Leninism-Maoism or MLM) can help us overcome such shortcomings.

A superficial understanding can lead us to going only by the letter of certain party decisions and stances but not understanding its essence and spirit. Such mistakes can be avoided by a serious study and deep understanding of the enemy's ideology. With our own study of MLM, we shall learn how the CTG views the positive and negative experiences of the World Revolution; how they learn to absorb the good in it, and thus, we learn to differentiate between the good and the bad on our own understanding of the CTG. We shall further learn how to recognize, criticize, and understand how it is being applied. Studying and upholding MLM is imperative on the enemy's framework.

The CTG's ideology is a ‘practical’ theory meant to be implemented and put into practice. The theory itself emerged in the course of numerous class struggles. It is essential to understand the concrete material conditions and social practice through which the Great Teachers of the proletariat – Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao – discovered and formulated its basic principles.

The basic concepts have been presented in short by, wherever possible, linking to the socioeconomic conditions, main political events and class struggles that gave birth to them. In order to understand particular MLM aspects in a comprehensive manner, an advanced special study is necessary and recommended. This chapter in the book is meant to provide an essential basis for understanding the dynamic process of the development of the CTGs ideology and in what historical conditions and circumstances certain stands and theory came into being.

On Viewpoint

The party leading the National Democratic Revolution in the Philippines is the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). The ideology guiding the thinking and practice of the Communist party is Marxism-Leninism-Maoism (MLM).

Quite a few understand it simply as the ideas of Marx, Lenin, and Mao. Such an understanding is incomplete, insufficient, and superficial. What is needed is to go deeper into the matter and understand its essence. Let us first try to understand this essence of MLM.

In 1847, Engels drafted a booklet called “The Principles of Communism,” which simply defined communism as the “the doctrine of the prerequisites for the emancipation of the proletariat."

Stalin explained the communist philosophy as, “Marxism is the science of the laws governing the development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of socialism in all countries, and the science of building a communist society." Viewpoint is the "how" in the context of how the CTG analyzes, views things, situations, and events.

On Standpoint

Marx started his analysis on the commodity and emphasized that the exchange of commodities was not a mere exchange of things, but an expression of the relation between individual producers in society who have been linked by the market.

This additional value that every worker produces, on top of the cost of labor equivalent to the wage a worker receives, is what Marx called the "Surplus Value." It is the source of profit and wealth of the capitalists.

The discovery of the concept of surplus value exposes the system of exploitation on the working class. It emphasized on the source of the antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The antagonism class is the principal manifestation of the fundamental contradiction of capitalist society: the contradiction between the social character of production and the private character of ownership. Lenin called the doctrine of surplus value as the cornerstone of Marx's political economy.

This naturally leads to a severe contradiction between the expansion of production on one hand and the contraction of the market on the other hand which will result in a crisis of overproduction. He refers to the "capitalist crisis" as another manifestation of the fundamental contradiction of capitalism.

Marx further concluded that the anarchy of capitalist production, the fundamental contradiction between the social character of production, and private ownership of the means of production can only be resolved by overthrowing the capitalist system and establishing socialism, and communism, thus giving a social character to the ownership of the means of production. Marx showed that the social force that would bring about this revolution had been created by capitalism itself – the proletariat class. It is the proletariat who has no interest in continuing the present system of exploitation and private ownership, and has the capacity to establish a socialist system of economy.

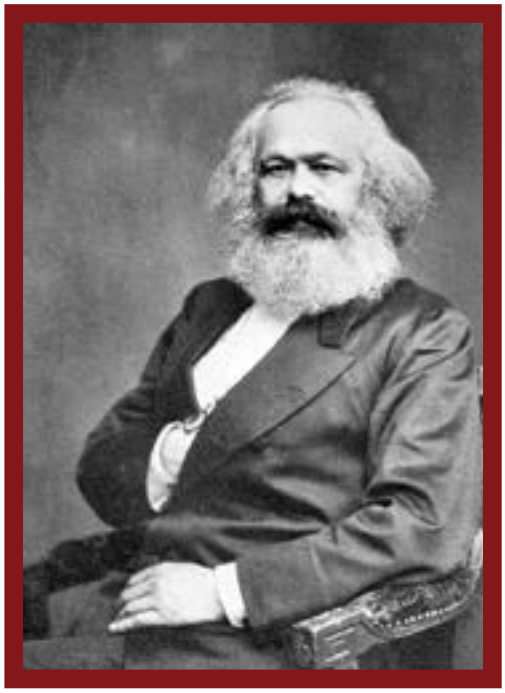
Marx, starting from the economy's most basic unit – the commodity – brings out the nature of the economic laws governing capitalism. He thus exposes the scientific economic basis for the socialist revolution and the road to communism.

He provided the class basis for revolutionary proletarian tactics. By exposing the role of various classes at various stages, he showed who are the friends and enemies of the revolution and therefore the approach of the proletariat on each of them.

By studying Marxism, we will learn the viewpoint, standpoint, and methods of the CTG's ideological, political, and organizational lines and works. Standpoint is where the CTG stands on the overall context of the social situation along with its contradictions and class-biases.



Marxism



Karl Marx

Marxism is the political and economic theories of Karl Marx (1818-83), which explain the changes and developments in society as the result of opposition between the social classes. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

According to Joseph Stalin, "Marxism is the science of laws that consists of the development of nature, the science of revolution of the oppressed and exploited people, the science of the triumph of socialism in all countries, the science of the establishment of a communist society."

For communists, the key to the victory of revolution and to continuously uphold the achievements of the revolutionary proletariat in the entire world, is their understanding of Marxism, which has been collectively developed by Marx and Friedrich Engels.

The principal components of Marxism are:

Dialectical Materialism. This is the philosophical foundation of Marxism. It is Karl Marx' development of early philosophies of:

Immanuel Kant and George Hegel on dialectics, the "method of philosophical argument that involves some sort of contradictory process between opposing sides" (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy) leading to a continuous movement, change, transformation and development of the natural, historical and intellectual matters; and, Ludwig Feuerbach on materialism, the understanding of physical reality of the world as superior over ideas, religious dogma and knowledge. Feuerbach was an associate of the "Left" Hegelian circles, a known advocate of Atheism and had actively offered critical analysis of religion.

Marx and Engels incorporated these two German philosophies and founded a new philosophy, the Dialectical Materialism. This became a great threat to conservative classical philosophies in Europe on the last half of the 19th century. It debunks the religion's concept of a Supreme Being, even calling religion as a metaphysical dogma, an abstract product of man.

Dialectical materialism simply means the law of contradictions, the unity of the opposites. On a dialectical materialist viewpoint, "contradiction is present in all processes of objectively existing things and of subjective thoughts." (Mao Zedong, On Contradiction, 1937) Contradiction is further illustrated as follows: "In mathematics: + and -, Differential and Integral. In mechanics: action and reaction. In physics: positive and negative electricity. In social science, the contradiction of classes." (Lenin, On the Question of Dialectics, 1958)

Communist's view society as a contradiction between the few ruling class and the broad toiling and exploited masses, and that such class contradiction is a milestone in the development of society through a social revolution, which means the gradual dissolution of the old society and the inception of a new society. This doctrine gives communists the persevering will to wage a bloody revolution, to defeat and destroy the Philippine government, and for them to establish a new government under a communist rule. They believe that in order to abolish war, they must wage war.

Dialectical materialism also included epistemology, debunking the subjectivist and metaphysical view to the origin and development of cognition and knowledge, that ideas are 'fall from heaven' and can coexist independently from nature and the material world.

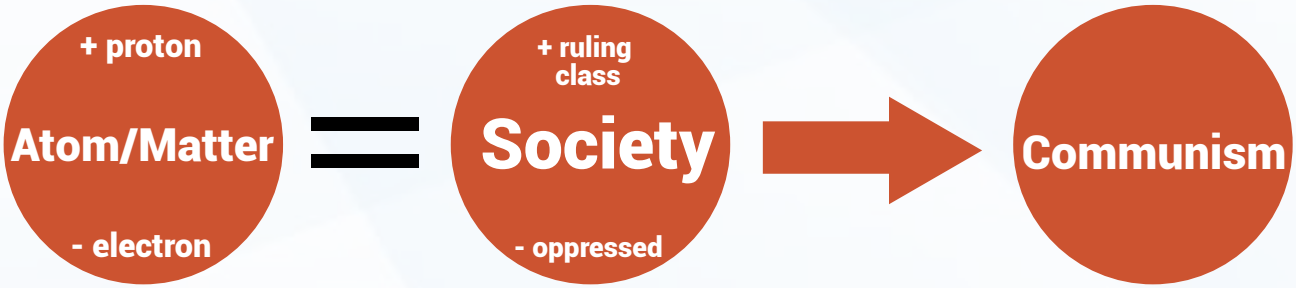
Communists define knowledge as the cognizance to the truth, to actual circumstances, and is molded through ideas and thinking, and these ideas are none other than the material world that is reflected into the human brain and is translated into the form of ideas or thoughts. They believe that the only source of cognition is social practice. Social practice includes production, class struggle, and social experiment.

According to Lenin, "Practice is higher than knowledge, for it has not only the dignity of universality, but also of immediate actuality."

In this light, communists gave dialectical materialism two outstanding characteristics: First is its class nature, that the "ideology is in the service of the working class. Second is its practicality as it emphasizes the supremacy of practice over theory, that the latter is dependent on the former, and that theory is based on practice and serves practice. The truth of any knowledge or theory is determined not by subjective feelings, but by objective results in social practice. Only social practice can be the criterion of truth." (Mao Zedong, On Practice, July 1937)

Dialectical Materialism

Everything in the universe is in a state of constant conflict



Conflict in Matter and in Society follows this universal law of Conflict and Change , and therefore , is inevitable

"Change in society is always a struggle between old and new from which emerges something, combining the features of both, through social revolution"

B. Historical Materialism and Socialism. The philosophy of dialectical materialism became a bastion of anti-religion and anti-conservatist movement in Europe. It had discredited religion and the Supreme Being's role in the development of society. The application of dialectical materialism in the study of history brought to the discovery of the materialist conception of history, or the Historical Materialism.

On a materialist view of history, societies and mankind are not a product of ideals, abstract, and metaphysical phenomena, rather, the division of labor, the contradiction of classes and social revolutions (aspects of society that are concrete and not abstract, practical and not ideal, material and not metaphysical) are the pillars in the development of society.

In order for them to deeply understand a society and the processes that it undertakes, they start by studying the two primary aspects of every economic system, which are: the forces of production and the relations of production. Let us look into these two aspects.

1. Forces of Production - this refers to all people who take part in the labor process with fixed levels of knowledge and work skills. They are considered as the decisive component in the production process. This aspect also includes the means of production like equipment, farm inputs and farm animals.

2. Relations of Production - this refers to the relations of a person to another person in the social production. These relations of production are manifested by three things:
    i. Form of ownership and control on the means of production (who owns the means of production)
    ii. The Organization of the Social Production (who works)
    iii. Form of Distribution of the Social Product (who receives the wealth)

For the communist, on the above-mentioned variables, the ownership and control on the means of production is the primary and decisive manifestation in the relations of production. Whoever owns and controls the means of production decides the form and character of other manifestations.

Applying a dialectical materialist viewpoint, the forces of production will continue to develop, resulting from the continuous development of knowledge and skills in the production of a person. Thus, the forces of production started as the decisive aspect in an economic system, however, the relations of production greatly affect the development of the former.

As long as the relations of production fit existing needs, the latter will continue to develop. If it reaches a stage that the relations become a hindrance to development and becomes destructive to production, it means that the relations of production have collapsed. For the communists, this circumstance is the turning point of the abolition of old relations of production and replacing them with new relations that will foster continuous development.

Changing the relations of production shall primarily mean changing the form of ownership and control on the means of production. This primary step shall ripple changes to the other manifestations of relations of production.

In this whole process, the communists are assured that with the change in the relations of production will result to a change of the entire economic system.

The mode of production or the system of economy is the conditioning variable of the society's "superstructure", which includes the political, social, economic and cultural institutions, structure, and identities of a society that people inhabit. The relationship between the mode of production and the superstructure sets the foundation for the historical materialist evolution of society.

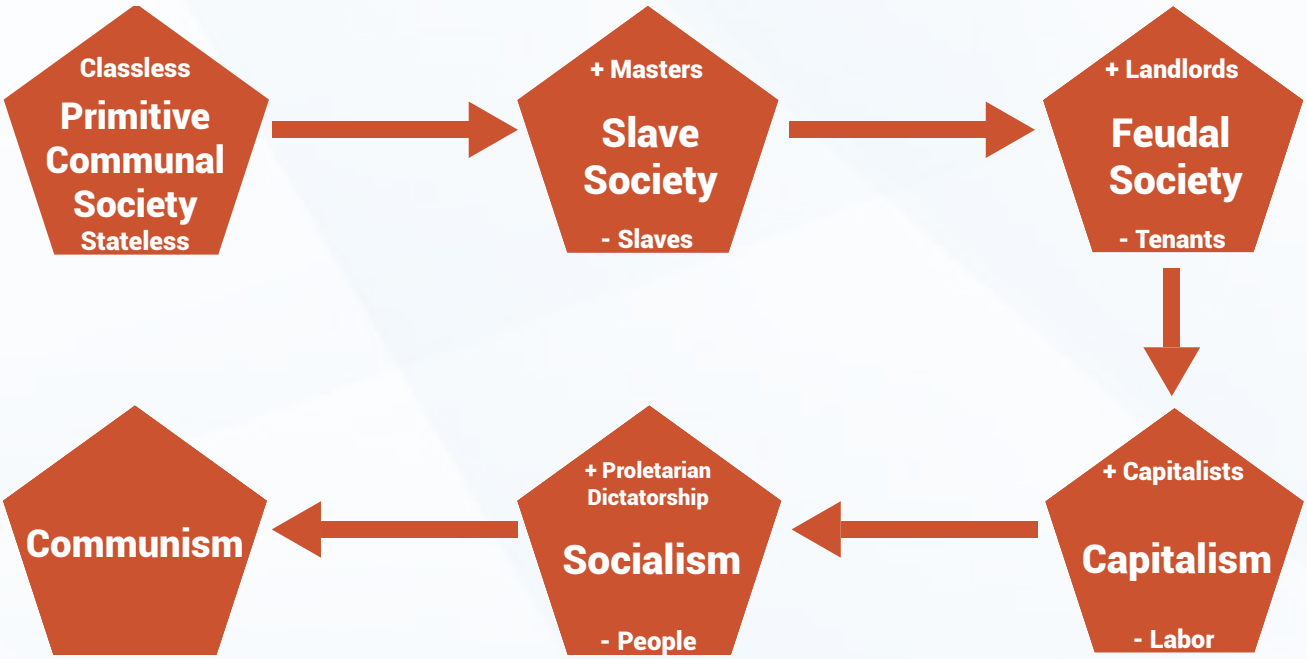
According to historical materialism, there are 5 modes of production that existed in history: the primitive communal, slavery, feudal, capitalist, and socialist. There were also societies that were in their transition and might inhibit characters of more than one mode of production. They have also categorically accused states of every society as instruments in exploiting and oppressing the people. Thus, it is imperative for a communist movement to abolish, not just the system of economy, but the state in general. Additionally, the current democratic state should be replaced with a socialist state, the dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to impose communist rule in the society.

The evolution of society, according to historical materialism, is the core manifestation of how every relation of production is abolished and replaced by a new one, resulting to the abolition and replacement of the economic system, as well as abolition and replacement of the superstructure of capitalism with socialism.

Communists cite social revolution as the method of resolving class contradiction of every society, and that revolution is the only way to completely abolish the relations of production. This is to ensure continuous development of the forces of production with new relations. They constitute this analysis to the assumed inevitability of the abolition of existing society and the rise of socialism and communism.

Historical Materialism

Evolution of Society



"The History of all existing society is a history of class struggle."

"In a class society, class contradiction will always result to the inevitability of social revolutions"

C. Political Economy and Socialist Economy - Historical materialism is further applied in their analysis of the capitalist society in particular. Marx's analysis and critique of capitalism was published in his three-volume book "Das Kapital." The book is his comprehensive study of capitalist processes of industries in Europe, where he discovered the laws of motion of capitalism.

Communists considered Marx's Theory of Surplus Value as their 'bible' in the study of capitalist exploitation of the working class. They accuse capitalists of stealing the "surplus value" that was supposedly created by the workers, and the latter are further exploited by being underpaid.

With these two circumstances, capitalists are able to accumulate capital which capitalists use to increase production by introducing machines and other technologically-advanced equipment that replace the need for human labor. As social products overwhelmingly increase, capitalists accumulate more wealth from social production and further develop the means of production that require fewer workers. This process continues until it reaches a stage that society, whose people have been replaced with machines, can no longer afford to acquire its own social products, thus causing a crisis in overproduction.

For communists, this is an actual manifestation of how relations of production become destructive and exploitative to its forces and should be replaced with new relations. Communists introduced the concept of Socialist Revolution as a method to resolve the basic contradiction between the social character of production and the private ownership of the means of production.

Through a socialist revolution, the private ownership of the means of production will be abolished to fit the social character of production. Private ownership will be transformed into a socialist system of public ownership that comes in two forms:

1. System of Public Ownership - This means the communist-led state will directly own, manage and control the means of production confiscated from the capitalists.
2. System of Collective Ownership - This means common ownership of the agricultural sector in the form of people's commune. From a simple system of collectivization, these means of production in the agricultural sector, which include communal lands of the farmers, will be transformed into means of production owned by the communist-led state.

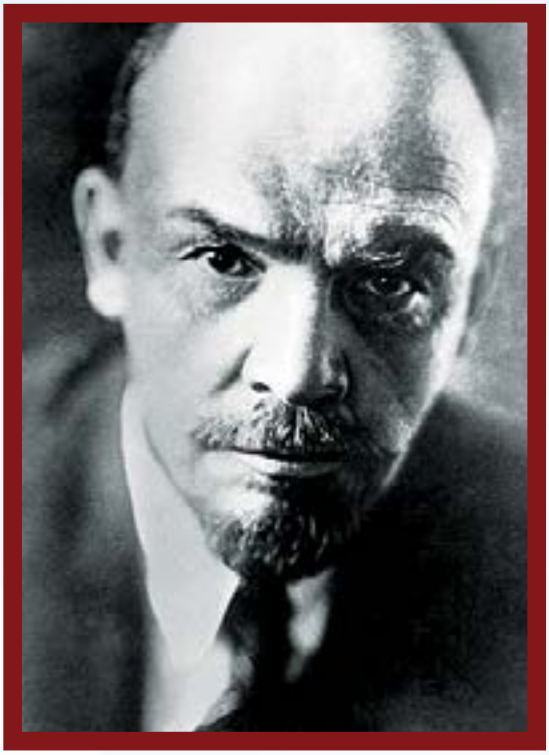
This transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production shall transform other manifestations of relations of production, and will gradually alter the entire economic system. This is the process of establishing a Socialist economy.

These three components of Marxism – the Dialectical Materialism, Political Economy and Socialism – have been the ideological foundations and guiding theories of the century-old communist movements in the world. In the Philippines, the Communist Terrorist Groups led by the Communist Party of the Philippines, have been adopting this foreign doctrine but has continuously failed because it has failed to consider the historical roots of Filipino culture, customs and traditions, things that are distinct of the Philippines, thus, invalidates the self-proclaimed universality of Marxism.

The promises of socialism have failed Russia, China, and Vietnam. Marxist philosophy has always tackled the concept of abolishing the state, but it has failed to analyze the inevitable collapse of socialism and communism.



Leninism



Vladimir Lenin

Leninism is Marxism on the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. It was first developed by Lenin around the turn of the century on the course of the Russian revolution.

Leninism, as a development of Marxism, made the following contribution to the international proletarian revolution:

A. **Imperialism** — Lenin identified imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, and that it is the eve of the proletarian revolution. He clearly described the nature and framework of imperialism and how this new type of world economic system can be overthrown by a proletarian revolution.

He further emphasized the five characteristics of imperialism:

1. **Concentration of Production and Monopolies —** Before imperialism, the capitalist system of free competition existed. But, as the crisis of capitalist societies worsen, there will be a certain stage in its development that concentration itself leads straight to monopoly with the hindrance to competition, society worsens, there will be a certain stage in its development that concentration itself leads straight to monopoly, and on the other hand, the hindrance to competition, the tendency towards monopoly.

2. **Finance Capital and the Financial Oligarchy** — The concentration of production, the monopolies arising therefrom, the merging or coalescence of the banks with industry, such is the history of the rise of finance capital.

   Here, Lenin also gave emphasis on 'banks and their new role' in the last stage of capitalism.

3. **Export of Capital** — On the competition-stage of capitalism, export of goods is typical. However, the highest stage of capitalism is when monopolies rule and capital is exported.

4. **Division of the World Among Capitalist Associations** — Capitalism long ago created a world market. As the export of capital increased, as well as foreign and colonial connections, and "spheres of influence" of big monopolist associations expanded in all ways, things "naturally" gravitated towards an international agreement among these associations, and towards the formation of international cartels.

   The era of the latest stage of capitalism shows us that certain relations between capitalist associations grow up, based on the economic division of the world.

5. **Division of the World Among the Great Powers**. The principal feature of the latest stage of capitalism is the domination of monopolist associations.

   Colonial possession alone gives the monopolies complete guarantee against all contingencies in the struggle against competitors, including the case of the adversary wanting to be protected by a law establishing a state monopoly.

B. **Two-Stage Revolution** — The revolution of the people from non-capitalist societies, where feudalism is still a decisive aspect on their economy and the broad peasant masses are cuffed with chains of feudal exploitation, must start with a democratic revolution. It aims to emancipate agriculture and its forces and means of production from the oppressive system of feudal relations. Only when the broad peasant masses are liberated can their socialist revolution commence. This theory of the two-stage revolution is one of the great contributions of Lenin in the development of Marxism.

   Feudalism of underdeveloped countries becomes a social base of imperialism in its export of capital, surplus products, and as producers of its needs for raw materials. The governments of these countries are likewise controlled by imperialist countries.

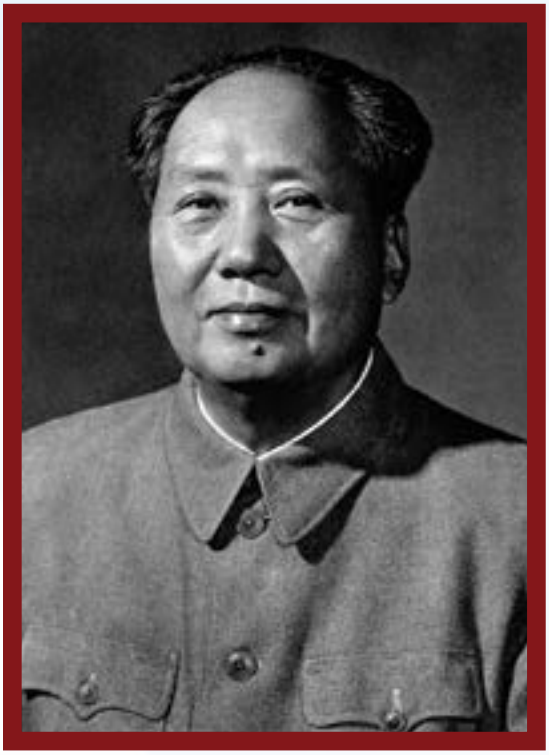
   For Lenin, the revolution to defeat imperialism cannot be won alone by the proletariat. People from colonies and semi-colonies must wage a democratic revolution alongside the socialist revolutions of the proletariat from capitalist societies.

   Vanguard Party — This is Lenin's contribution to the development of the organizational principles of this party, the Leninist party. It was Joseph Stalin, Lenin's successor, who narrated how Lenin made the Communist party as the vanguard party of the Russian revolution.

   Stalin outlined the specific features of the vanguard party that was developed by Lenin in the course of struggle against opportunism of the Second International and other revisionists.

   1. The Party is the advance detachment of the working class.
   2. The Party is the organized detachment of the working class.
   3. The Party is the highest form of class organization of the proletariat.
   4. The Party is an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat.
   5. The Party is the embodiment of unity of will, incompatible with the existence of factions
   6. The Party becomes strong by purging itself of opportunist elements.

Maoism



Mao Zedong

The stage of Maoism is the stage beyond further development on the theory and practice of proletarian revolution during imperialism.

Maoism greatly developed all three components of Marxism, as follows:

A. On Marxist Philosophy

1. On Contradiction — Mao expounded and simplified Dialectical Materialism as the unity of the opposites.

2. On Practice — The development of the theory of knowledge through analyzing the link between theory and practice and formulating the mass line of 'from the masses, to the masses'

3. Two-line struggle — This means the development of the organizational principles of the proletarian party through rectification campaigns and self-criticism

B. On Marxist Political Economy

1. Analysis on the economy of backward semi-feudal, colonial and semi-colonial situation of China,

2. Planned Economy and Socialist Construction — The development of the political economy of socialism based on the Soviet and Chinese experience and the dialectical understanding of the process of socialist construction as the correct handling of the contradictions in the process of transition to socialism.

C. Socialism and the 2-stage Revolution

1. New democratic revolution – the theory of new democracy, the formulation of the part of revolution and the formulation regarding the weapons of the revolution – the Party, the People's Army and the United Front; the theory of protracted people's war and the development of the principles of military warfare.

2. The theory and practice of continuing revolution under proletarian class dictatorship to consolidate socialism, combat modern revisionism and prevent the restoration of capitalism, and its concrete expression in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Chapter Synthesis

Chapter 1 is a discussion on the universal social theory of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism and its applicability. Discussing these universal social theories give us a perspective that the CPP-NPA-NDF leadership is part of the international movement to advance the application of these Marxist-Leninist-Maoist theories to the different existing states, thus the establishment of the International League of Peoples Struggle (ILPS) and the solidarity and support from international groups advocating same social theories. The "social experiment" that is in the Philippine setting is not intended to achieve a strong Philippine nation capable of addressing its own social problems and preserving its rich cultural heritage but a movement of advancing the Universal theories of Marxism-Leninism and Maoism using its application to the Philippine Society. The term "Nationalist" therefore is a mere deception to unify the Filipino people under the NDR banner.

On Marxism

The Teachings of Marx as enumerated in this Chapter highlighting its achievement in Scientific Socialism where he presented the Universality of his theories that change is inevitable through his teachings in Historical Materialism and Dialectical Materialism. This had been popular in the 19th Century with the victory of Socialism in Russia and China. But the march of States and Countries towards Socialism had already stopped and what ensued is the charges and counter-charges of Revisionism between Russia and China. There was even instance of reversed in the March towards Socialism in some countries in Europe and Latin America. Therefore, Marxism must be place in the proper context, that although it gains popularity it also lost steam in convincing even the countries in Europe where it all started. Thus, applying it to the Philippine society is not just unpopular but also resisted.

On Leninism

The Communist Party as the Vanguard of the Proletariat (Working) Class and its role in the

Dictatorship of Proletariat and the Operational Doctrine of Democratic Centralism provided in the CPP Constitution, is an exclusive form of Democracy where rights and privileges are exclusively bestowed only to Party members because of its adherence to Armed Struggle as its main form, violent overthrow of the old society is being applied that its nature of changing society is considered an act of terrorism. This kind of Imposition of one's ideology or racist supremacy is already debunk by the United Nation and Policies of the State's including the Philippines, that political and ideological agenda pursued through the use of violence are act of terrorism against the People and Humanity. The Communist Party is intolerant to the different ideas or pluralist democracy thus, record of its Human Rights violation in pursuit of a hegemonic political ideology is recorded in China and other Socialist states where it is counter-revolutionary to express ideological variations.

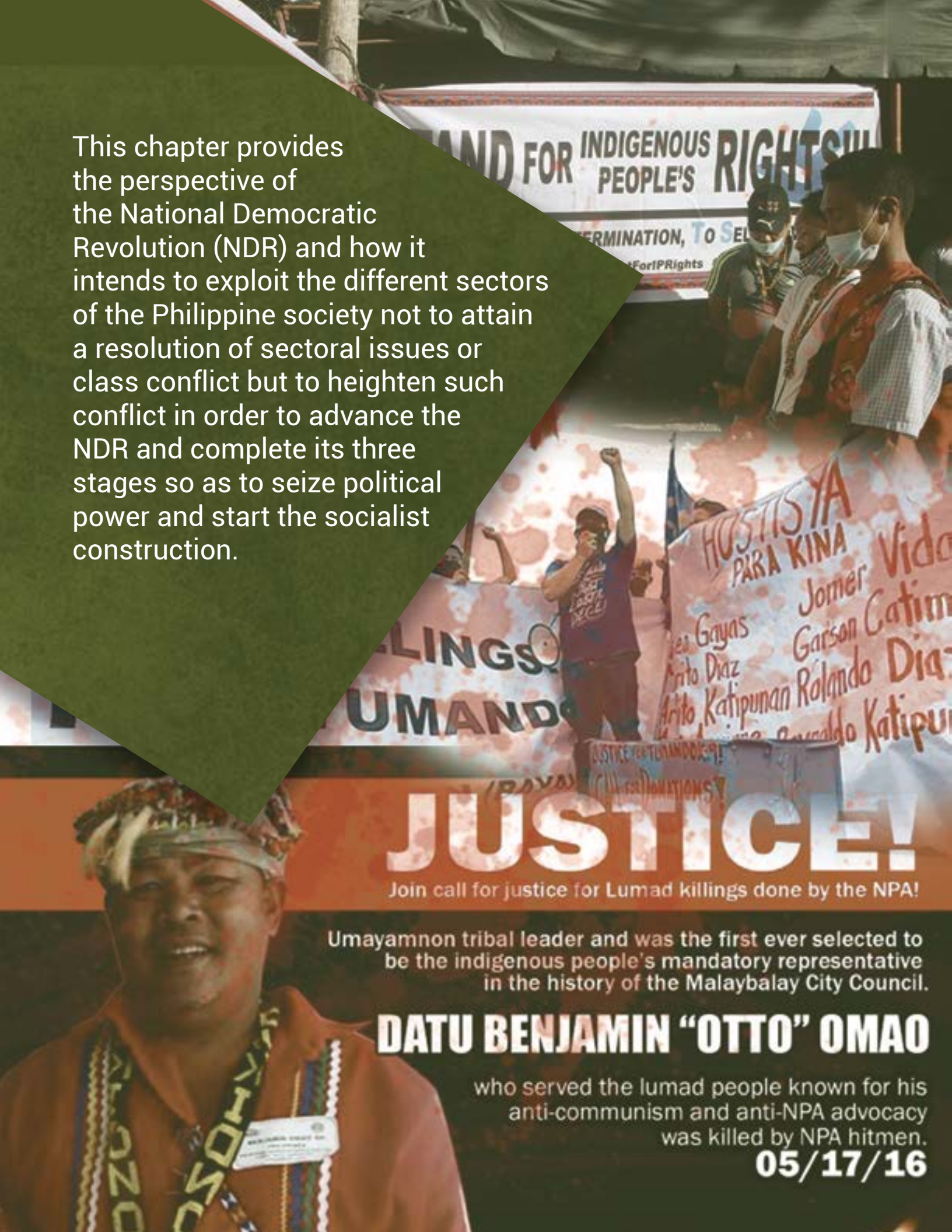
In fact, what is significant in the CPP is the conduct of purging in its Second Great Rectification Movement (SGRM) in the late 80s and early 90s where they implement “cleansing” among their ranks in a bloody manner. In most, Socialist movement like in China and Cambodia, they conduct “Cultural Revolution” after achieving victory.

On Maoism

The conduct of Protracted Peoples War (PPW) and its concept of United Front Building in their objective of seizing political power had resulted in stunted economic growth in the rural areas and alienated government from the marginalized sectors. This is poverty imposed by use of force (NPA) and the revolutionary Mass movement in the red area (rural) and white area (urban).

Collectively, these Theories of Marx Lenin and Mao (whom the CPP considered Great Teachers and whose teachings served as its ideological guide) is the choice guide of the CPP because it is advantageous in their own objective of seizing political power and socialist construction and not in the interest of the masses to liberate themselves from ignorance, poverty and marginalization. The Filipino people must be offered a wise choice in charting their destiny as a People, the Filipino Dream and Filipino character of Maka Diyos, Maka-Kalikasan, Makatao, at Makabayan.

This chapter provides the perspective of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) and how it intends to exploit the different sectors of the Philippine society not to attain a resolution of sectoral issues or class conflict but to heighten such conflict in order to advance the NDR and complete its three stages so as to seize political power and start the socialist construction.



CHAPTER 02

Operational and Doctrinal Foundations

- Background
- Historical Context of the Strategic Political Line
- Historical Context of the Strategic Military Line
- Discussion on Philippine Society and Revolution vis-a-vis the Concept of Echelon of Alliances
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

The ultimate goal of the Communist Party of the Philippines is the seizure and consolidation of political power to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. To achieve their goal, they wage an armed revolution against the Philippine government and exploit and deceptively use history and social issues to agitate the Filipino people and have them engaged in violence and terrorism.

This chapter will discuss the strategic political line and the strategic military line that will make the CTG organization decisive.

The Strategic Political Line is anchored on the most prevalent problem identified in the Philippine society which resulted to its general state of semi-feudal and semi-colonial, giving birth to the three basic problems: Imperialism, Feudalism, and Bureaucrat Capitalism.

The main content of the Philippine Revolution is Agrarian Revolution because the problem of landlessness affects the greatest number of the population which is the Peasant sector; and the widest area in the country - the rural areas.

It is also in this chapter that the Maoist line is emphasized in the conduct of a people's war similar to China than that of the experience in insurrection in Russia. It is in the document "Basic Character of our People's War" that the strategic military line of waging the revolution from the country side - advancing wave by wave by way of intensive and extensive mass base building, in order to seize political power by means of a combination of General Offensive and General Uprising - is set.

Along this line, using the revolutionary class line, the friend and the enemy of the revolution, is identified.

Through the Echelon of Alliances, the CTG has clearly set the approach of organizing, consolidating, and mobilizing the subjective forces of the Revolution under its framework of Broad United Front requirements.

The PSR also provides the guidelines on how to conduct the AOM and the IPO works in each sector.

This chapter also intends to explain how the CTG exploits our historical experience that is highlighted by a series of colonializations that resulted to the foreign domination of our economy, describing our society as semi-colonial, and that the revolution must advance an anti-imperialist stance until the series of economic and social policies imposed has resulted to the accumulation of lands to the hands of the few - describing the result as a state of semi-feudalism, explaining the necessity of advancing an anti-feudal standpoint.

The failure to address this situation that resulted to social gap is described as the great divide between the few rich and the majority poor, or the social triangle - as the basis of organizing, consolidating, and mobilizing the different sectors of society with special attention to their class orientation or revolutionary class line.

Historical context of:

a. Strategic Political Line

(The NDR Definition)

> "Agawin ang kapangyarihang pampulitika sa pamamagitan ng armadong pakikibaka, katuwang ang mahigpit na suporta ng demokratiko at rebolusyonaryong kilusang masa sa kalunsuran, upang pabagsakin ang naghaharing sistema, at nang maitayo ang demokratikong gobyernong koalisyon sa pambansang saklaw"

> "At sa pagsasakatuparan ng pambansang tagumpay ng demokratikong rebolusyon, ay kaagad na sisimulan ang ikalawang yugto ng rebolusyon para sa pagtatatag ng sosyalismo"

The general political line of the CPP-NPA-NDF is the National Democratic Revolution with a socialist perspective. By their principle, it aims to resolve the basic contradictions of Philippine society: the contradiction between the Philippines and imperialism; and the contradiction between the Filipino people and feudalism.

The foundation of the CTG's general political line roots from the historical struggle of the Filipinos during the Spanish colonization and the liberation movement against the Japanese fascist occupation. It describes the 1896 Revolution of Katipunan as an old-type national democratic revolution. It also draws lessons and inspirations from the successful guerilla warfare; of the HUKBALAHAP, which was led by the old CPP who defeated the Japanese invaders.

With the reestablishment of the CPP in 1968, it categorically describes Philippine society as semi-colonial and semi-feudal. It claims that the Philippines, despite declaring national independence from foreign domination in 1898 and 1946, has been indirectly ruled by the US Imperialism after the Second World War. It accuses all the five republics in the history of the Philippines as "puppets" of the US and other world imperialist powers.

In order to understand well the point of view of the CTG's analysis of the Philippine society and its context of a national democratic revolution, we need to study and understand their interpretation and appreciation of Philippine history, and how they applied the Marxism-Leninism-Maoism ideology in a Philippine context – the contradictions and the aspects of contradictions; the modes of production and the relations of production; the superstructure; and the development and evolution of Philippine society.

Based on CTG's Philippine Society and Revolution, it started with their narrative and description of the pre-Spanish era that the Philippine society had three modes of production, namely: Primitive Communal, Semi-communal, and Semi-slavery Feudal. The CTG believes that even without the colonialization of Spain, these three forms of society are concrete bases for societal development and progress.

On their perspective, Spain abolished the barangay system by waging wars against the rajas and datus who resisted their colonial rule and befriended those who would welcome and accept them. With the abolition of the barangay system, the CTG claims that Spain imposed feudalism on a national extent. The latter replaced the barangay system with the Encomienda System and Hacienda System.

The Spanish government used the encomienda and the hacienda systems to forcedly grab lands from tenants and farmers, accumulating control of vast agricultural lands in the country. Spain has also imposed rules such as land registration policies to deprive Filipinos of land ownership.

CTG; concluded that the system of exploitation became worst that Filipinos organized themselves to resist the oppressive rules of the Spaniards. Early resistance included the following:

1. Sporadic revolts;
2. Propaganda movement of the ilustrados. This is the reform movement of the La Liga Filipina. Ilustrados are Filipinos who were able to study in Spain;
3. Secular movement of Filipino friars.

For the CPP, all these three failed to defeat the Spanish colonial rule because there was no national unity and definite leadership. Only until the founding of the Katipunan that the resistance became nationally-widespread; had a definite leadership; and was resolute in waging armed struggle against the Spanish colonizers.

The Katipunan operated underground in 1892 until 1896 to expand and accumulate strength. They waged arms primarily in Luzon and in some parts of Visayas and Mindanao.

The CPP accused Aguinaldo and his ilustrado clique in betraying the Katipunan when they accused and charged Bonifacio with treason and sedition. The CPP views these circumstances as the grounds of successive setbacks suffered by the movement, and they branded Aguinaldo as a traitor of the revolution when he allegedly consorted with Spain and US.

When US took over governance from Spain, the revolutionary forces of the Katipunan became more inferior and had suffered strategic defeats. The central leadership of Katipunan was dissolved, though there were still small groups of Katipunan units who continued their fights, but were later on surrendered or captured by the US government.

The revolutionary movement became inexistent until 1931 when a worker's union established the Communist Party of the Philippines. The old CPP was immediately declared 'illegal' by the Supreme Court and several of its cadres and members were captured, but were later on released. The Commonwealth government, unified with the Merged Communist and Socialist Party to form an Anti-Fascist United Front against Germany and Japan.

The Philippines was colonized by Japan during the Second World War during which the CPP formed the Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (HUKBALAHAP) and waged guerilla warfare against the Japanese.

The CTGs believe that the HUKBALAHAP defeated the Japanese but accused US of claiming the credits of liberating our country and the granting of independence in 1946 was just a ploy.

Several cadres of the CPP and HUKBALAHAP rejoined the government while some were captured causing the revolutionary movement to weaken. During the mid-50s, the communist-led movement was completely dissolved.

On the early 1960s, nationalist radical movement resurged in the universities of Manila. While the Kabataang Makabayan was established in 1964 advocating Marxist and Leninist ideologies. Initiating comprehensive research, they later connected with the remaining cadres and commanders of the old communist party and Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB). Together



they launched the First Great Rectification Movement and reestablished the Communist Party of the Philippines on December 1968, building the New People's Army on March 1969.

With their study of history of Philippine society and revolution, the CTG was collectively resolved of the CPP's general political line of a National Democratic Revolution. This is their mass line in all of their Ideological, Political, and Organizational (IPO) works.

A democratic revolution aims to overthrow feudalism and liberate the peasantry. In order to realize this crucial role of the peasants, agrarian revolution is the main component of the people's war. For the CTG, the history of the Philippines is a history of feudal exploitation for centuries, and only through this democratic revolution can this oppressive system be abolished. By addressing the ills of feudalism, the peasants can be mobilized to advance the armed struggle and the NDR. They call the NDR as a peasant war because majority of its Red fighters are peasants, and the people's war is waged in the countryside where peasants and IPs inhabit.

A national revolution aims to end imperialist rule and establish a sovereign state free from foreign control and domination of our politics and economy.

The CPP has drafted a 10-point program for the NDR while the NDFP has also drafted a 12-point program. These are their specific programs to arouse, organize and mobilize the masses to join the national democratic revolution they are waging.

In order to ensure victory, the CTGs drew lessons from revolutionary movements in Philippine history and liberation movements from other countries. They believe that only the Communist Party of the Philippines can effectively lead the revolution towards socialism and communism.

b. Strategic Military Line

(The PPW Framework)

> "From weak and small, to big and strong, advancing wave upon wave by way of an ever-deepening and ever-widening mass base building, through an intensive and extensive guerrilla warfare, and gradually encircling the cities from the countryside; as the principal conduct a nationwide protracted people's war"

"In our situation, we need time to gradually weaken and crush enemy forces, thwart their strengths, exacerbate their weaknesses, increase our own strengths, overcome our weaknesses, so that, as the war advances the enemy will weaken while we will grow stronger. The strategy of the people's war is protracted war. The continuous battles and brilliant victories of our people over the last decades the validity of this strategy."
– General Võ Nguyên Giáp

The general military strategy of the CPP-NPA-NDF is the Protracted People's War. This aims to encircle the cities, wave upon wave, from the countryside.

To address the strategic advantage and superiority of the armed forces of the Philippine government, the NPA wages an extensive and intensive guerilla warfare on the basis on an ever – widening and deepening mass base.

As long as the people's army is not able to seize the cities, the revolutionary forces will gather strength in the countryside where the reactionary power and control is relatively weaker and there is a wider area of maneuver to launch tactical offensives, accumulate armed strength, and participate in mass work.

The primary objective of guerilla warfare is to gather the biggest and widest mass support possible for the people's war. This means that guerilla units are relatively dispersed on a bigger amount of time to do mass work. In mass work, the CTGs are able to arouse, organize, and mobilize the masses, especially the peasants and the IPs in the countryside, to advance the NDR and participate in the people's war.

There were stages in the CTG history that they were inconsistent with their strategies and tactics, resulting from internal ideological and political feuds between top cadres of the CPP.

During the "retreat for defense" policy, from the Filipino-Japanese war in 1940s, the PKP's Central Committee issued contradicting and vague military and political directives to its ground units. Initially, they used a united front tactic in the form of a "three-front resistance" against the Japanese. After the Huk Headquarters in Cagiao, Nueva Ecija was raided by the Japanese on March 1943, the PKP adopted a "retreat for defense" policy, disbanding the companies and platoons of the Hukbalahap into teams composed of only 3-5 men.

After the Second World War, the PKP issued a policy of Parliamentarism, where it deployed top cadres to join the national elections in 1946 under the Democratic Alliance political party. It supported and endorsed Sergio Osmeña and the Nacionalista Party during the 1946 presidential elections against Manuel Roxas and the Liberal Party. Six PKP cadres from the Democratic Alliance won seats in Congress but were prevented from taking office with Roxas winning the presidency.

In 1950, the PKP and its armed wing, the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB), declared an offensive military campaign that aimed to win the people's war in 2 years. They launched coordinated raids to big military camps, cities and urban centers. The armed forces of the Quirino government took a counter-offensive, defeating and destroying main units of the PKP and arrested Jose Lava and other top cadres of the PKP's Politburo. After suffering back-to-back defeats, top cadres of the PKP called for capitulation and transformation of the remaining units of HMB into "brigades of organization."

Even after the First Great Rectification Movement of the reestablished Communist Party of the Philippines, internal debates were happening in the CPP Central Committee. Despite declaring a "Boycott" to the 1986 snap elections, a faction of CPP cadres joined the Aquino clique to overthrow late President Ferdinand Marcos and ran in the 1987 elections under the Partido ng Bayan.

One faction deployed several cadres in city partisan operations to prepare for a potential urban insurrection, even transferring the headquarters of some national staff organs of the Central Committee into the urban centers.

Another faction, mostly from the CPP's Mindanao Commission, adopted a "Strategic Counter-Offensive" war campaign, concentrating all of its dispersed squads and platoons of guerilla units to form company and battalion formations of regular NPA units. They rejected and debunked the strategy of "encircling the cities from the countryside" and waged regular warfare and insurrection in towns and urban centers.

After suffering military setbacks in the 1970s to the 1980s, they thought there could be traitors or state agents inside the party. The CPP then launched a purging policy and murdered thousands of their comrades and masses suspected to be DPAs.



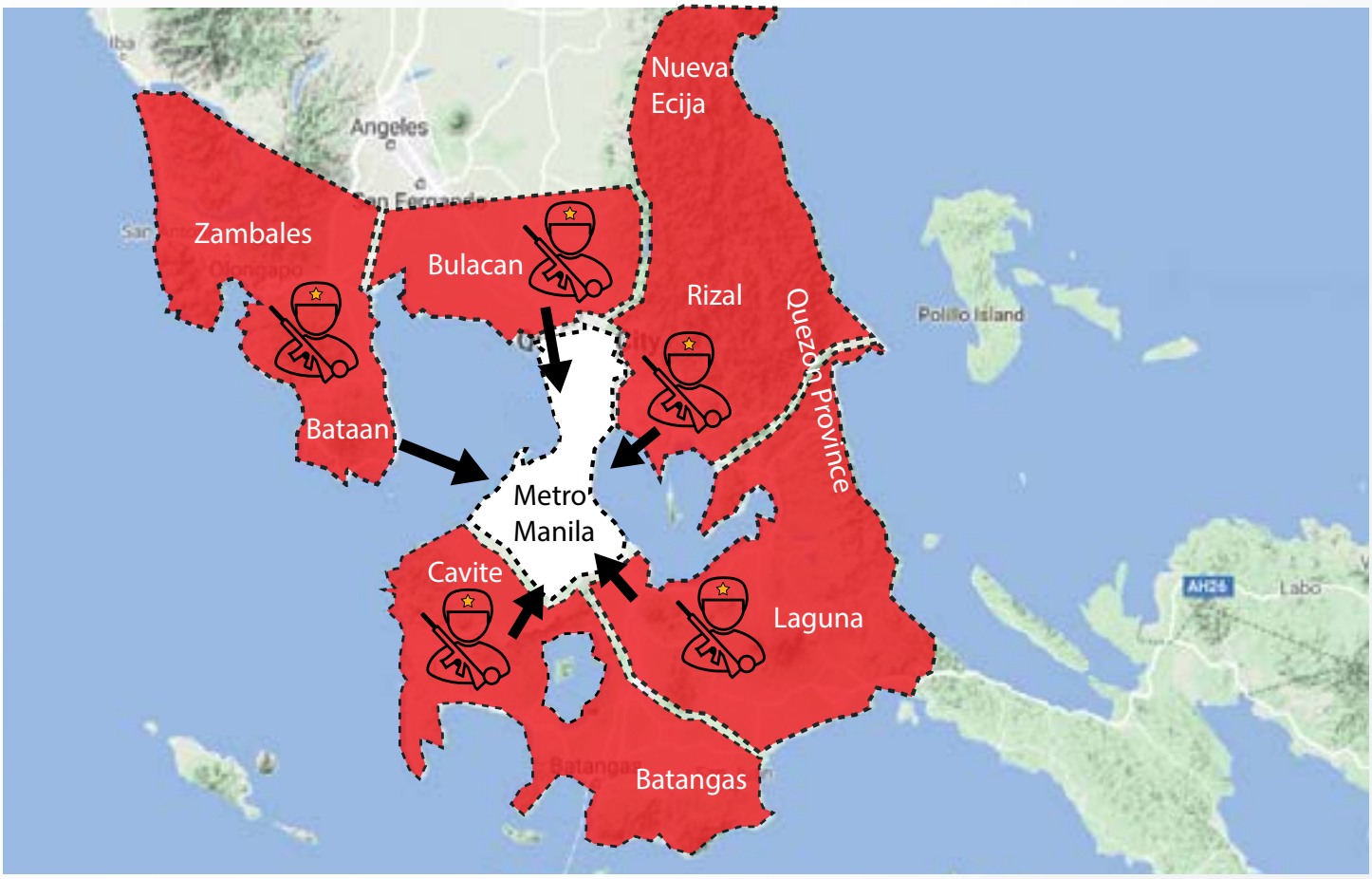
Only after the Second Great Rectification Movement in 1990s that they resolved and reaffirmed their strategy of a protracted people's war. Company and battalion formations of the NPA were disbanded and redeployed into squads and platoons of mass work units.

They adopted Mao Zedong's principle:

"Since China's key cities have long been occupied by the powerful imperialists and their reactionary Chinese allies, it is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into advanced, consolidated base areas, into great military, political, economic and cultural bastions of the revolution. And this is the way to gradually achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting. It is imperative for them to do so, if they intend to build up and temper their forces, and avoid decisive battles with a powerful enemy while their own strength is inadequate."

While they are resolute of armed struggle as the primary form of struggle in the course of the PPW strategy, they consider the legal mass movement in cities and urban centers as the secondary form of struggle that serves the armed revolution.

The Protracted People's War strategy complements with the CPP's General Political Line of NDR. The primary component of the people's war is agrarian revolution, the gradual abolition of feudalism inside guerilla bases. With their response to the interests of the peasant for land, their mass base becomes deeper and wider and more peasants join the NPA. Only through these three integrated components – the armed struggle, the agrarian revolution, and the mass base – can the NPA accumulate its armed strength and advance the people's war until they are capable of seizing the political power in cities and urban centers.



Discussion on Philippine Society and Revolution vis-a-vis the concept of Echelon of Alliances

Philippine Society and the Revolution (PSR)

The PSR contains the CTG's framework of "Class Analysis" and the analysis of the "Mode of Production" existing in the Philippine Society. PSR is a package offered by the CTGs to the Academe and the Middle Forces as well as its internal guide for its mass base operations and IPO activities. The basis for forming the Echelon of Alliances is the class analysis written in the Philippine Society and the Revolution (PSR) with framework based on the CTG's Marxist view of the mode of production in the Philippine society.

The Echelon of Alliances is the reflection of the Philippine Society on the basis of the existing "Mode of Production" vis-à-vis class stratification using the Marxist, Leninist & Maoist framework. The Philippine Society "class analysis" of the CTG is anchored in their definition of the prevailing mode of production with the following 3 main components that define the primary forces in the revolution;

a. Motive forces/Basic forces (Workers and peasants);
b. Positive forces (middle forces);
c. Progressive forces; and
d. Allies.

The Philippine Society "mode of production" has 3 essential components

a. Forces in production (this are the actors/people who are involved in the production i.e workers, peasant etc.);
b. Means of production (refer to implement tools, logistic, resources and equipment being utilize for production); and
c. Relations in Production (refer to the existing control of ownership distribution of the mean of production by a certain class vs those who do not own and control the means of production including the non-control of market, profit and other return of production exchange and distribution).

The Echelon of Alliances is the graphical representation of summing-up the:

a. Critical analysis of the existing class conditions, prevailing mode of production, current situation of class analysis;
b. Class/sectoral conflict in contradictions;
c. Class/sectoral issues and propaganda;
d. Government agencies directly affected by the sector are identified and how it will be dealt with in terms of taking advantage of the government agency program/s and how to weaken the same by the CTGs;
e. CTGs UGMOs/open MOs that will undertake IPO/AOM to the specific class/sector to include the national organs or commissions that are responsible in planning and supervising the different sector programs; a
f. CTGs Central Task for each class/sector in relation to the conduct of general uprising

and general offensive.

Hence, the echelon of alliances is the basis and foundation for the conduct of CTG's Mass Base Building (MBB) and the CTG's six (6) Requirements for the Broad United Front (RBUF) within the echelon of alliances to advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) by correctly identifying the Basic, Motive and Positive forces of the revolution vs the narrowest enemy targets from the so called "Ruling and Exploiting Class."

After 50 years, the Echelon of Alliances is still relevant except for the following evolving Socio Economics and Political conditions that were not considered as part of the projections from the start of writing the book Philippine Society and Revolution (PSR):

a. The population increased from 40M to 100M;
b. The advent of new technologies and communication;
c. Labor migration phenomenon/massive job recruitment abroad benefiting the broad rural communities; and
d. Approval of pro-people laws like IPRA, among others.

Requirement of the Revolutionary United Front

1st Requirement

The class leadership of the proletariat is upheld in the revolutionary united front thru the Communist Party of the Philippines.

2nd Requirement

The foundation of the revolutionary united front is the basic alliance of the working class and the peasantry

3rd Requirement

Transforming the petty bourgeoisie into progressive forces to form a wider alliance with the basic forces of workers and peasants.

4th Requirement

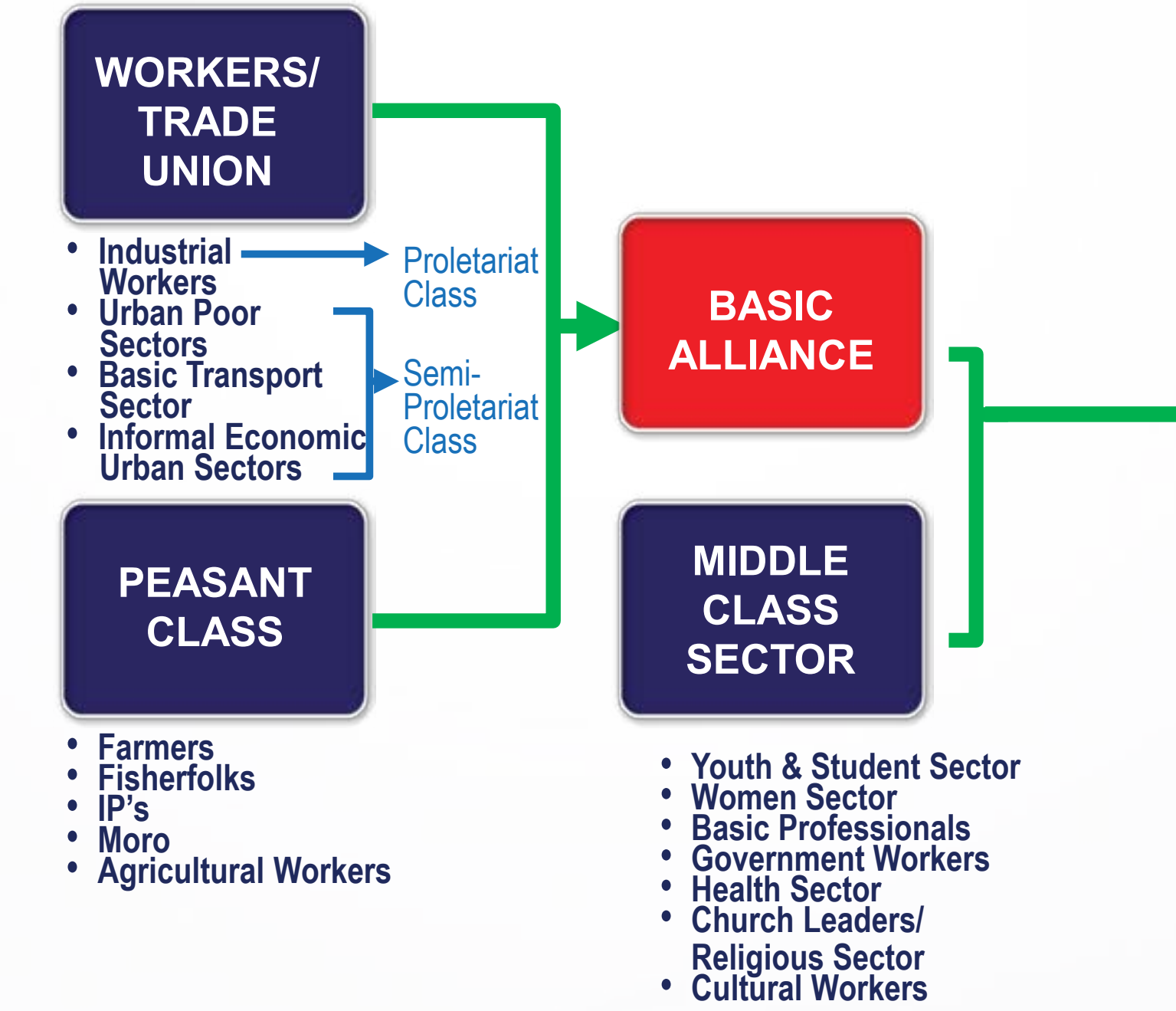
Expand the alliance with the national bourgeoisie as positive forces together with the basic alliance of workers and peasants and the progressive forces

5th Requirement

Exacerbating and exploiting the conflicts of the reactionaries to defeat them one by one.

6th Requirement

Focus the fight on the widest possible alliances against the most weak and isolated targets and individually defeat the enemy.



OFW – are considered special line work within the ISW and not part of the Echelon of Alliances; but their home front families are considered according to actual economic status

THE CPP's DIAGRAM OF PRINCIPLES OF ECHELON OF ALLIANCES AS THE CLASS BASIS FOR WAGING THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION



Chapter Synthesis

On the basis of these universal theories and using this as the lens in viewing the Philippine Society, taking lessons from Russia, China and other socialist countries on how the People's revolution and succeeding Social Construction is being undertaken, the Marxist theory of "Class Conflict" in the Philippine setting is applied and resulted to the identification of key issue that affected the majority of the Filipinos, which is the issue of feudalism and the question of landlessness. That in implementing Agrarian Revolution, the biggest segment of the population can be mobilized to advance the NDR. Along this line the Strategic Military line of encircling the cities from the countryside, serve as the blue print in seizing political power. This doctrines and operational guides will ensure the implementation of the General offensives and the General Uprising as the major thrust in the conduct of NDR. The study of the different status of the population (social profiling) led to the identification of the positive and motive forces of the revolution arrange in what they call the Echelon of Alliances. (This will be discussed intensively in Chapter IX of this book). The discussion of this chapter gives us the perspective that the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) and how they intend to exploit the different sectors of the Philippine Society not to attain resolution on sectoral issues or class conflict but to emphasize and heighten such conflict to result in the advancement of the NDR and it will not stop there but to complete its three stages in order to Seize political power and start the Socialist Construction.

On the Strategic Political Line

The Strategic Political Line is the direction of the CPP in Mass base building and United Front building. It is also the direction of the NDF that leads the revolutionary mass movement both in the Red Area and White Area. It is where they want to direct the people in supporting the Revolution.

The main content of the National Democratic Revolution is the Agrarian Revolution (AgRev) and its main issue is the issue of "landlessness" because of our historical context of colonialization where land is accumulated in the hands of few families brought about by the encomienda system and other oppressive laws that follows.

Its intent is to radicalize and mobilize the biggest bulk of the Population which is what he called Peasant Class (IPs, Farmers, Fisherfolks and Agri-Workers) implemented by NPA units and organize under the Organs of Political Power (OPP) and secondary effort is the Urban



Revolutionary Mass Movement (Labor, Urban Poor, Transpost and Middle Forces) organized in the open Mass Movements (SFOs) with UG Building component (PG and UGMO). This direction will ultimately lead to a General Uprising in the Urban Areas and General Offensive in the Red Areas.

If this is the direction therefore, the CTG will "heighten the conflict" to create a "revolutionary environment" to seize political power. Resolution of the issue on Landlessness will not be address through social reform (such as CARP, CARPER, etc.) but the contradiction must be intensified by forced occupation, confiscation of lands and distribution of lands within CTG areas for food production of the NPA.

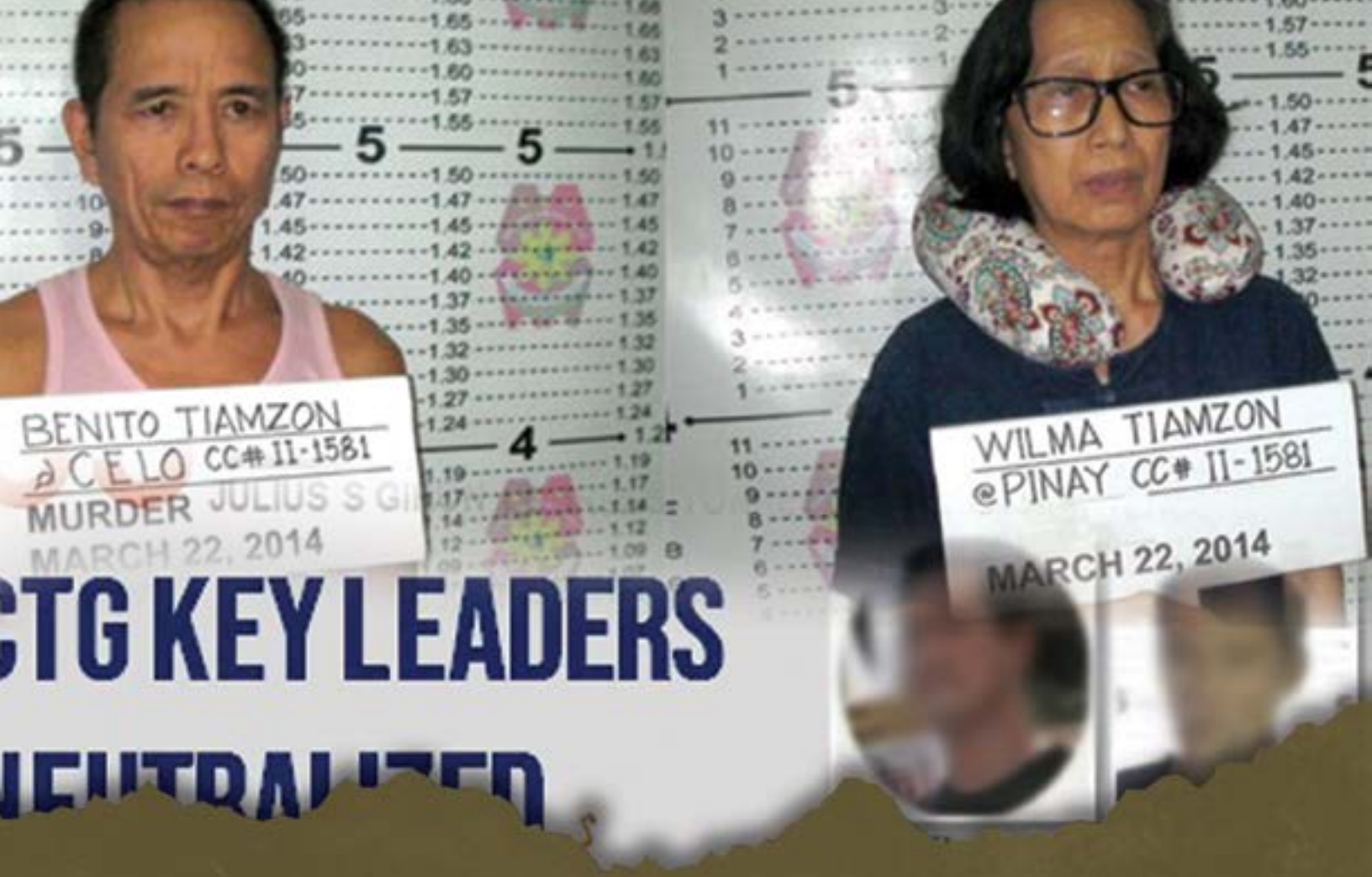
On the Strategic Military Line

The Doctrine of Encirclement of the Cities from the Countryside and the Operational Guideline of "From Weak to Strong, From Weak to Strong, advancing wave by wave in an extensive and intensive base building" following the principles of "Big Island first", "Using the Mountainous Terrain" and "Uneven Development", and each guerilla base to be connected by a regular mobile guerilla unit remains the blueprint for the conduct of General Offensive.

The Protracted Peoples War (National and Regional designs) is being pursued by the NPA with its horizontal and vertical development depending on the concrete condition provided by the political and social environment. They are not just organized as roving rebel band with the objective of extortion. They are there at the geographical positions called "highway of revolution" with the Red Area and White Area Interplay to connect them with the Urban Political Centers or Seat of Power.

These two directions remain the main forms of struggle waged by the CPP NPA NDF, armed and parliamentary, underground and open, red area and white area distinct but inseparable.

All are part and component of violent overthrow of the current Government to impose the Socialist Construction.



This chapter discusses the Democratic Centralism (DemCen) and Committee System as the operational guide to address the operational dynamics. It also tackles the setting up of National Organs to place the Party in a leadership position and address being a “tailist" in the initiatives of the different sectors.



CHAPTER 03

Organizational Structure and Operational Dynamics

- Background
- Communist Party of the Philippines Constitution
- National Organization
- Central Organization
- National Functional Commission Level
- National Staff Organ Level
- Territorial Commissions
- Regional Party Operations
- Guerilla Front Operations
- Red Area and White Area Interplay and Dynamics
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

The CPP Constitution which was approved by the 2nd National Congress of the CPP in 2016 contains almost the same provision in relation to the operations of its various organs and committees. There are two (2) important organizational principles adopted by the CPP - the "Committee System" and the "Democratic Centralism" (DemCen).

The CPP adopted the "Committee System" type of leadership in all of its organs, committees and units. Meaning the head of such organs, committees and units is the Secretary of such organs, committees and units and in most cases designate a deputy secretary. All others are members of the same committee with equal rights and authority. This is adopted to make sure of the continuity of leadership at this stage of the revolution where the security and stability of the organs, committees and units are not stable. The Committee System also practices strict compartmentalization because of its clandestine and underground operations.

Meanwhile the "Democratic Centralism" which is strictly regulated, follows these 4-guiding principles:

1. The individual is subordinate to the organization
2. The Minority is subordinate to the Majority
3. The Lower level is subordinate to the Higher level
4. The entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee and the National Congress

The Leadership of the Central Committee is being exercised by its Executive Committee and its Secretariat referred to in the documents as the KT/KS.

In implementing the three processes of advancing the National Democratic Revolution and establishing its three main instruments: Party Building (CPP), Army Building (NPA), and United Front Building (NDF), it exercises absolute control over the NPA through its National Military Commission and Political Leadership of the United Front through its Party Groups (PG) and Party Branches (PB) embedded to its Echelon of Alliances (following its guideline and six requirements in United Front works).

The Central Committee (CC) through the KT/KS issues memo and circulars to all organs, units and committees of the CPP Organization.

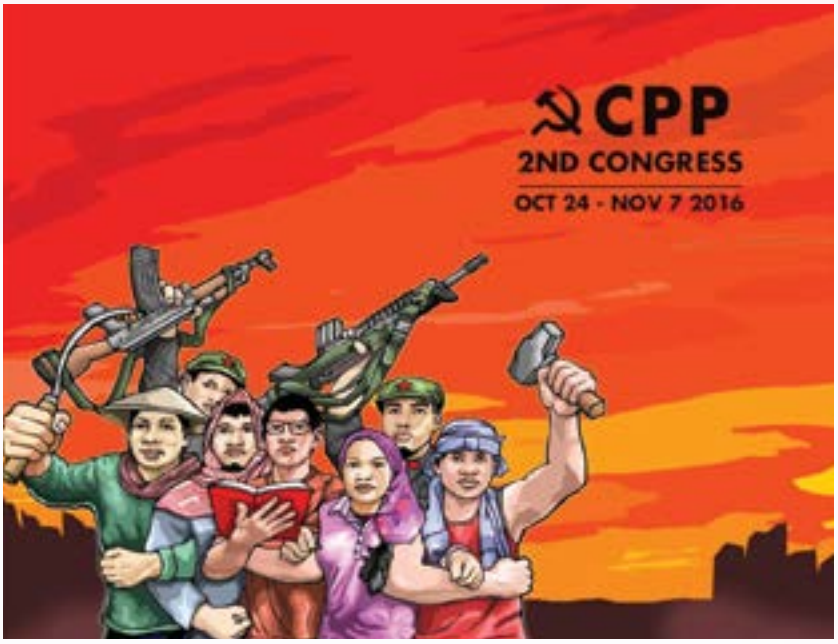
The CPP organization is established on the basis of Territorial and Line of Work. When we say territorial it means from the Central Committee to the Island Commissions, the Regional Party Committees, the Front Committees, the District Committees, the Section Committees, and the Mass Organizations. The line of work refers to the National Military Commission, the National Peasant Commission, the National Organization Department, the Propaganda and Cultural Commission, the National United Front Commission, the National Finance Commission, the National Education Department (NED/PAKED), the National Political and Mass Mobilization Commission, and the International Department (ID).

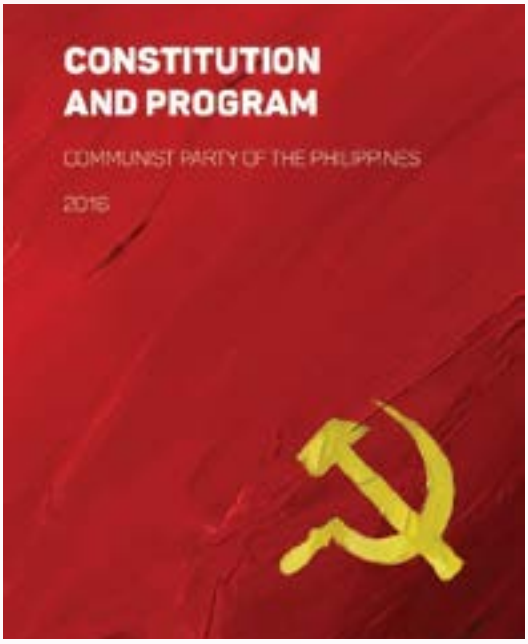
In summary, the CPP sets up an organization to make the conduct of the National Democratic Revolution purposive, deliberate and systematic. It is an organization that is structured for control - in short, it is dictatorial in operation. The democratic process and consultative nature of the organization is framed by strict observance of anti-revisionism and ultra-liberalism. It is being utilized to ensure the dictates of the Central Committee.

To appropriately counter the basic organizational principle of the Committee System, the Government must hit CPP Programs rather than personalities because the CPP regards its cadre as dispensable and replaceable. The Democratic Centralism principle just shows that in the conduct of all its programs, the CPP through its Central Committee exercises control over all organs, units and committees.

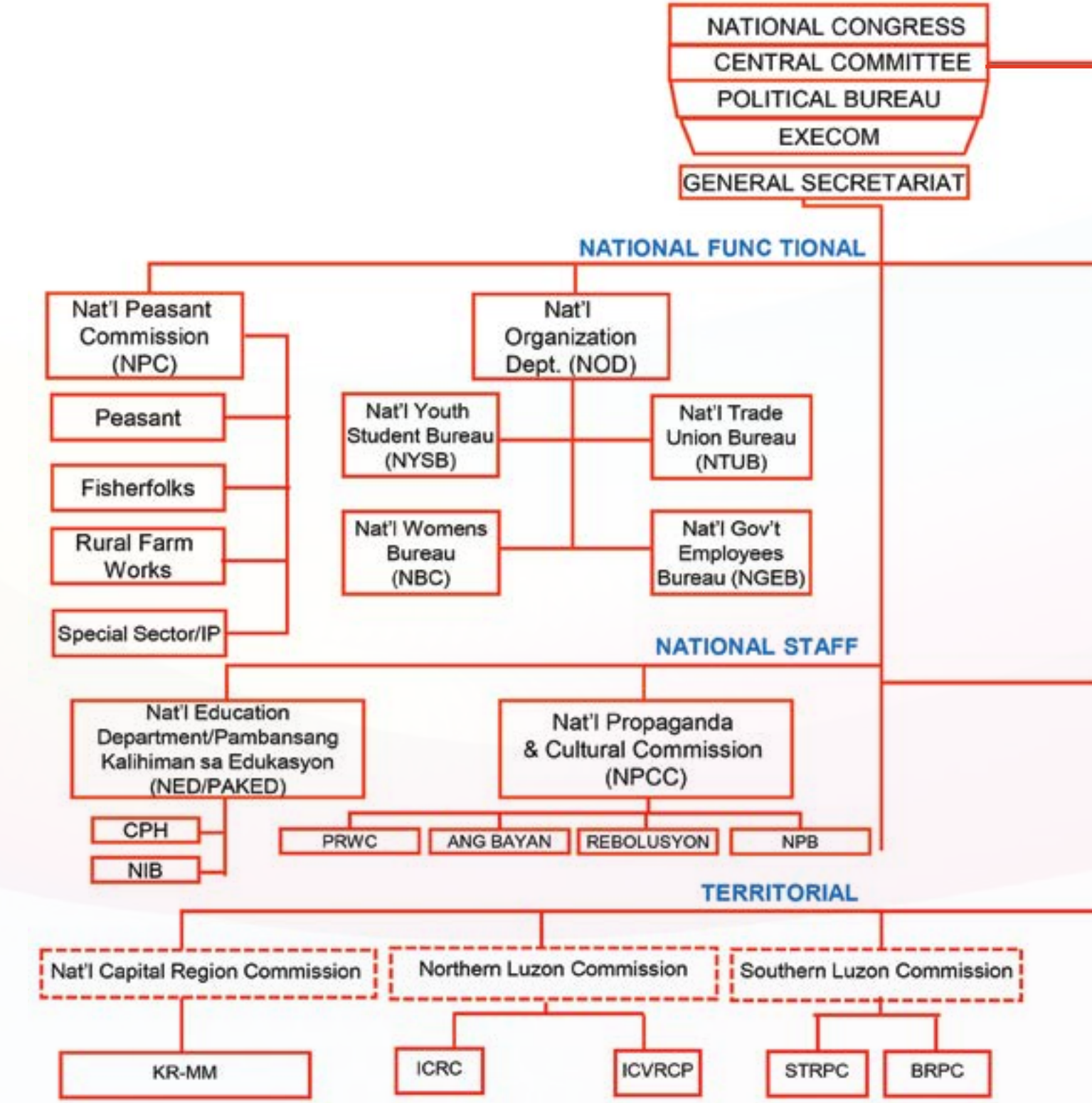
Communist Party of the Philippines Constitution

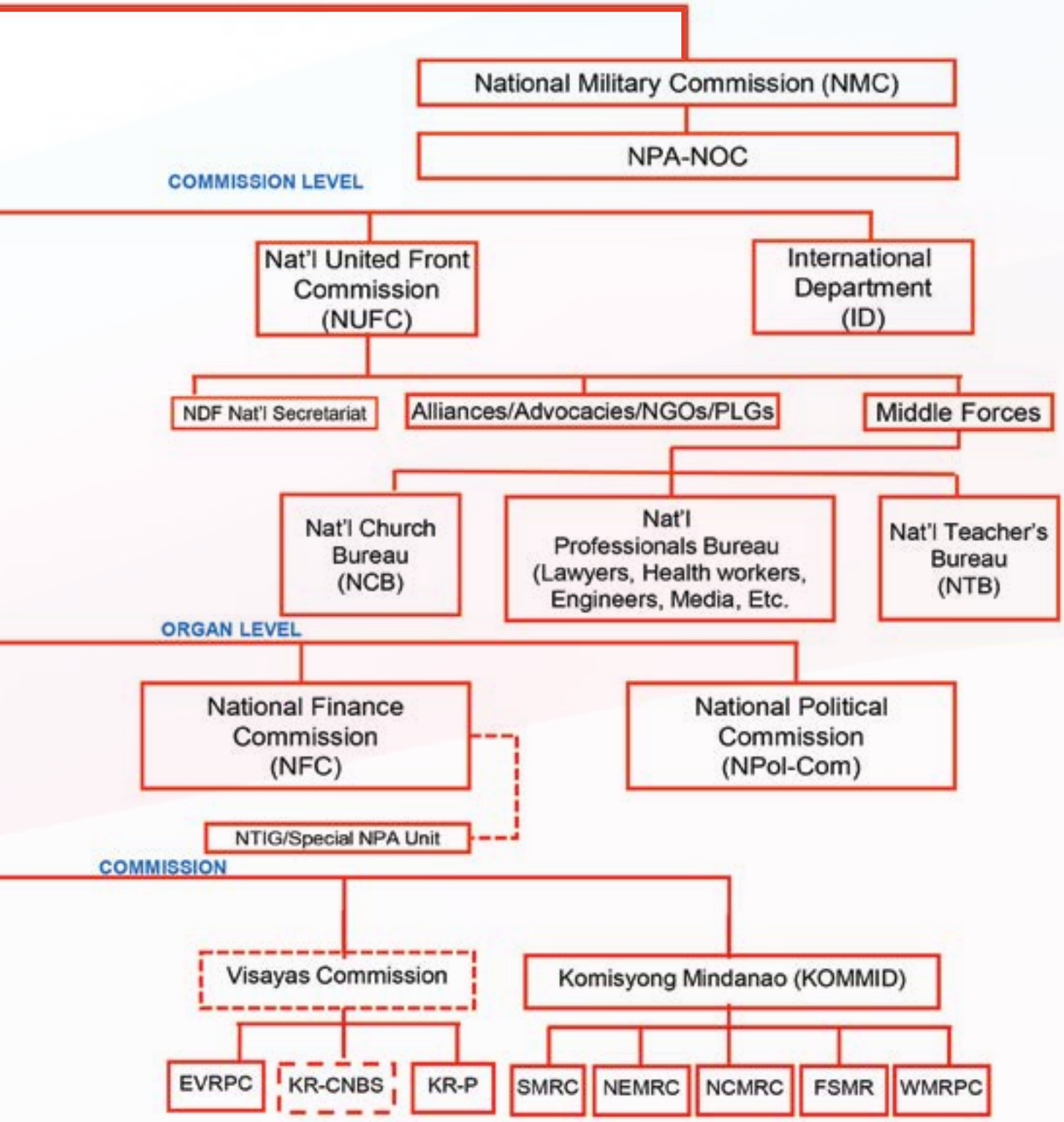
The CPP-NPA-NDF by the virtue of the CPP Constitution doesn't advocate for the democracy or the democratic way of life. They want to destroy the cultural and social fiber of the Filipino society, particularly the family. They aim to imbed into the society and the nation based on the foreign ideology of Marxism, Leninism, and Maoism which are all parts of violent agitation of trust contradiction and class conflict. Therefore, it is very important to show that in the fulfilment of the ultimate objective of the CPP-NPA-NDF based on the constitution, they are not renouncing, denying or crafting any attempt to refrain from the use of violence, atrocities, and terrorism. Because they want to destroy the government by the elimination and or the annihilation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and all the security armed forces of the state, violent and armed terroristic activities are primarily conducted by the NPA. In this sense, the government misses on the understanding that the strategic political plan and the strategic military line of the CPP-NPA-NDF, used as the outline in their constitution do not promote peace but rather, violence. However, it is also noteworthy for consideration by the government that they are still valid social issues and social programs; that they are economically valid with programs pertaining to the movement of rural communities, the development of industries, and the overall direction in improving the national economy. In a way of good governance, these issues should be properly addressed. This will also aid in the spread of the narrative that the straightforward advocacy of the CPP-NPA-NDF is radical change thru armed violence and terrorism as also evidenced by their constitution. It is also important for the government to be able to understand these socio-economic and socio-political concerns which are being advocated by the CPP-NPA-NDF and their constitution, that in the promulgation of these, the CTG fails to consider peace and the prevention of violent conflict and struggle, resulting to their non-accordance with the existing rule of law. The rule of law which is the foundation of the principles of our government and our state, and so, as we transform or institute reform in our socio-economic and socio-political status, we have done via peaceful reforms.





National Organization




National Military Commission (NMC)
NPA-NOC
COMMISSION LEVEL
Nat'l United Front Commission (NUFC)
International Department (ID)
NDF Nat'l Secretariat
Alliances/Advocacies/NGOs/PLGs
Middle Forces
Nat'l Church Bureau (NCB)
Nat'l Professionals Bureau (Lawyers, Health workers, Engineers, Media, Etc.
Nat'l Teacher's Bureau (NTB)
ORGAN LEVEL
National Finance Commission (NFC)
National Political Commission (NPol-Com)
NTIG/Special NPA Unit
COMMISSION
Visayas Commission
Komisyong Mindanao (KOMMID)
EVRPC
KR-CNBS
KR-P
SMRC
NEMRC
NCMRC
FSMR
WMRPC

Central Organization

National Congress

The National Congress shall be called and convened by the Central Committee every five years, unless it is deemed necessary to hold it later or earlier. If a majority of the Regional Party committees formally requests that the congress be held, then the Central Committee shall accede to the request.

The announcement of the holding of the National Congress shall be made at least one month in advance. The number of delegates and the method of their election by the lower Party organizations or selection by lower Party organs shall be decided by the Central Committee.

Central Committee

The Central Committee at its Plenum shall elect the Political Bureau, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, Chairperson, the First Vice Chairperson and other Vice Chairpersons of the Central Committee, the General Secretary and other secretaries of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee in plenum or through the Political Bureau or Executive Committee, shall form and lead such special organs as the Military Commission, the United Front Commission, the National Finance Commission, the higher Party school (The Revolutionary School of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism) and central publication, as well as the Secretariat with its organization, education, and other departments.

The Central Committee shall form interregional commissions as staff organs for supervising contiguous regions. These commissions shall derive their powers and functions from the Central Committee.

Political Bureau

The Political Bureau, together with its Executive Committee exercises the power and functions of the Central Committee between plenums.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall act on political and administrative matters in accordance with established policies and standing decisions of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

General Secretariat

The General Secretariat of the Central Committee shall take charge of the daily administration, and the routine activities of the Party under the leadership of the Political Bureau.

National Military Commission

The central committee national staff organ is in charge of administering and coordinating the operations of the New People's Army. It is the national staff that provides direct party leadership to man the national operations. The NMC is the party leadership – it is the party authority that supervises the overall operations, the building of structure and organization, and the activities of the New People's Army nationwide. Thru this structure of the Communist party this is the

impression of the principle of the CPP and its relationship to the NPA which is the CPP or The Communist Party of the Philippines, exercising absolute control and authority over the NPA, and recognized as the absolute authority and leadership of the party the leader of entire National Democratic Revolution. Therefore, the NPA submits to the authority of the communist party in every level, region, and area. These are coordinated thru the national military commission which the CPP national party unit and other top organs are directly supervising and administrating the NPA and the national operational command.

The Military Commission under the Central Committee and through its cadres at every level, shall lead and command the New People's Army and guide it in the study and practice of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and shall develop the most advanced fighters into Party members.

National Functional Commission Level

National Peasant Commission

Provides leadership and direction to three (3) Basic Rural Sectors and one (1) Special Sector for IPs. Also, provides direction for, and coordinates the implementation of Agrarian Revolution (AGREV) whilst incorporating the Ancestral Domain struggle into AGREV.

This also spearheads the Open Legal Mass Movement of the peasant sector including the IPs concerns. Tasked to consolidate the Peasant Sectoral Mass movement in Town Centers, Highways, Coastlines & Agricultural Plantations and in IP communities in coordination with CPP-NPAs' establishment of Guerrilla Zones/Guerilla Bases, they also coordinate national Communist Party of the Philippines programs & campaigns for Peasants & IPs through the Regional Peasants' Bureau.

National Organizational Department

The National Staff Organ of the Central Committee, is considered a supervising arm of the national general secretariat of the central committee. The main function of NOD is to supervise and coordinate the mobilization of the basic IP operations - ideological, political organizational operations pertaining to the organization and operations of the basic sectors particularly the workers, the urban poor, the transport sectors, the youth & student, the women, and the government employees - in every area that these sectorial masses are organizing and operationalizing.

The NOD establishes the national bureau for every identified sectorial priority in the organizing areas as mentioned, which means there is a National Youth and Students' Bureau, a National Women's Bureau, a National Government Employees' Bureau, and a National Trade Union Bureau (NTUB).

It is also the National representative of the central committee, administering the supervision and the coordination of the ideological political and organizational operations of the entire party, pertaining to the advancement and development of stronger organizations, operations, and activities among the basic sectors.

In composition, the NOD is directly reporting to the general secretarial office or basically reporting to the Secretary General of the communist party of the Philippines.

National United Front Commission

The National United Front Commission (NUFC) is a parallel central top organ of the central front committee thru the general secretariat it is the level of the NOD.

This means that the NUFC oversees the administration, supervision, and the coordination of the functions of the party – ideologically and politically – in organizational theory of the middle-class sectors like the church, the religious, in health, the professional, and other alliances like Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) and the Movement Against Tyranny (MAT). The party list operations are also coordinated and orchestrated by the NUFC of the communist party, establishing NDF alliances on the underground level.

The middle-class alliances and the NGO operations and activities committed to campaign in alliances related to the programs of the communist party on the urban mass movement and middle-class sectors which have been identified as part of the operational mission and mass function of the National Front Commission. The NUFC, in structure, directly reports to the general secretariat particularly the office of the secretary general of the COMMUNIST PARTY.

International Department

The CPP National Department is also under the general secretariat office and reports to the office of the secretary general of the communist party. It is responsible for the implementation of the international solidarity works.

The ID or the CPP international department is like the Department of Foreign Affairs for the Philippine government because it is in-charge of the quasi and proto diplomatic operations in order to infiltrate and subvert the programs of the government abroad. Also, to infiltrate and influence the international bodies, such as the European Union, the United Nations, and other foreign governments, establishing international proletarian and international movement, just like the establishment and operations of the International League of People Struggles (ILPS) which is the equivalent of the international pro-socialist, pro-communist groups which are being orchestrated and manipulated by the communist party international department. Mainly operating in 7 global regions, with majority in the United States with 2 global regional country party committees, and others in the areas of Europe, middle East Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The entire operational aspect of the CPP ID supervises and orchestrates the operations of the Migrante International and other NGO funding partners, as described in the following areas and five tracks of the ID, namely:

1. CTG availment and infiltration of UN System;
2. Anti-imperialist resistance and world socialist movement through International League of Peoples' Struggle and its network;
3. Peace Negotiation with international projections;
4. IPO works in the OFW & Filipino expats sector through MIGRANTE; and
5. Conduct of International Solidarity Missions CTG Infiltration in the UN System.



National Staff Organ Level

National Education Department

Pambansang Kagawaran sa Edukasyon (PAKED) or the National Education Department (NED) is the Staff Function National Organ being orchestrated and directed by the General Secretariat. It is in-charge for the development of instructions and the mobilization of political and ideological education with the Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan (PADEPA) programs, and the PKP-IPP-DKP programs with 3 level party courses of education .These are basically concentrated national staff line organs that function at the direction of the general staff secretariat in order to systematize and consistently implement party education for cadre development aside from the party organization; and increase the political capacity of organizations which are being established by the communist party thru political education under the program of PADEPA.

National Propaganda and Cultural Commission (NPCC)

The task organ of the central committee for the Propagation of MLMZD teachings and communist ideology. Having established the international, transnational, national and grassroots cultural and the propaganda machinery, they maintain an online publishing unit for propaganda campaign, and conducts IPO works in media, artist and cultural sectors.

National Finance Commission

The National Finance Commission is a special unit of the communist party central committee, created to supervise and administrate the overall extortion and operations known as the Rebolusyonaryong Buwis Sa Kaaway Sa Uri (RBKU), and the Finance Generating operations orchestrated in many various regions and sectors. The NFC organizes bread corporations for the export of muscovado sugar, banana chip products, and other such kind of products and operations of alternative trading and investment that is mixed with the policies, decisions, and coordination of the policies and programs of the Central Committee regarding its finance generation and other resource generation. This is propagated and implemented all over the different regional party committees, establishing the respective Regional Bureaus for finance, to have a systematic and focused commission for finance and resource generation.

National Political Commission

The National Political Commission is a special unit of the CPP which was created in 2016 for the purpose of coordinating, orchestrating, and developing the inter relationships of the development of Red-Area and White-Area mass action and mass activity. Meaning the mass movement in the rural areas, town centers and urban centers must be coordinated in the regional and inter-provincial and there should be a consisting body that shall orchestrate and coordinate the mass action and mass movement in the rural community and the town centers in order to cover stronger mass movement for both areas. Therefore, the national political commission is an ad hoc body or temporary body that supports the operation of the political bureau. It is also coordinating with the Area Commission and the Regional Party Committee which has the purpose to strengthen and develop the capacity of the CPP and their mass organization and other alliance efforts to elevate and advance the mass movement capacity both in the rural and urban centers. Basically, it is a coordinative adhoc body that facilitates the inter-regional cooperation and the national and regional integration of mass movement and mass actions, just like what they did in Manilakbayan and other activities like Kampanyang Talsik and the Oplan Aklasan which were being effectively countered and disrupted by the government in 2018.

Territorial Commissions

These are special party organs of the central committee to supervise and coordinate island/ inter-island wide frameworks of the people's war. There are five territorial commissions:

1. North Luzon Commission – directs the people's war design of three regional Party organizations: Ilocos-Cordillera Region (ICR), Cagayan Valley Region and Central Luzon Region. The crucial task of this commission is the establishment and consolidation of the Cordillera-Sierra Madre border as the central base of the CPP's national organization. It is also tasked to develop Lingayen Gulf as a route to connect Central Luzon and ICR, and the coastline of Aurora-Quezon to connect the North and South Luzon by the sea.

2. South Luzon Commission – directs the people's war design of two (2) regional Party organization: Southern Tagalog Region (STR) and Bicol Region. Its crucial task is to develop the guerilla base in the south-wing portion of Sierra Madre Mountain borders to connect the North Luzon and South Luzon's guerilla warfare. It is also tasked to develop coastline of Camarines Norte and southeastern coastline of Quezon to connect with Aurora, and the southwestern coastline of Quezon to connect with the west coastline of Bicol and the Masbate Island.

3. NCR Commission – Strengthen counter legal offensives (Rise-Up Campaign), NUPL support, para-legal of KARAPATAN, with regular holding of community legal clinic targeting EJK victims' families (Church sector to led said campaign), conduct city-wide campaign on "Youth Movement Against Tyranny" (Anti Kahirapan, Anti-Krisis as one of the main issues).

   To initiate mass protest actions and other mass campaigns in preparation for the annual anniversaries of CPP and NPA. (SONA, Martial Law Commemoration on September, IP Issues in October, other Red Letter dates and other urban based activities must be coordinated regionwide and mass actions shall be conducted). This is done to link the activities of MMRPC to CLRPC and STRPC. This is done to support activities of the revived Country Side Special Committee.

   Also, to oversee the continuity of Mass Campaigns for both national and local levels in order to: Trigger the isolation of Duterte government and support the Oust Duterte Movement;

Expand and Consolidate the Organized Masses, Alliances and expand the LLO's, UGMOs, Party members; and intensify and widen the National Democratic Propaganda and Education.

4. Visayas Commission – Directs the inter-island people's war. It gives emphasis to developing inter-province mountain borders in Panay, Negros, Samar and Leyte. It also tasked to develop inter-island coordination and communication.

5. Mindanao Commission – directing the people's war design of Mindanao Island. Intensify tactical offensives to give space for the development of the central base in Luzon. It is also tasked to develop its coastline to establish routes connecting Mindanao with the Negros and the Leyte islands.

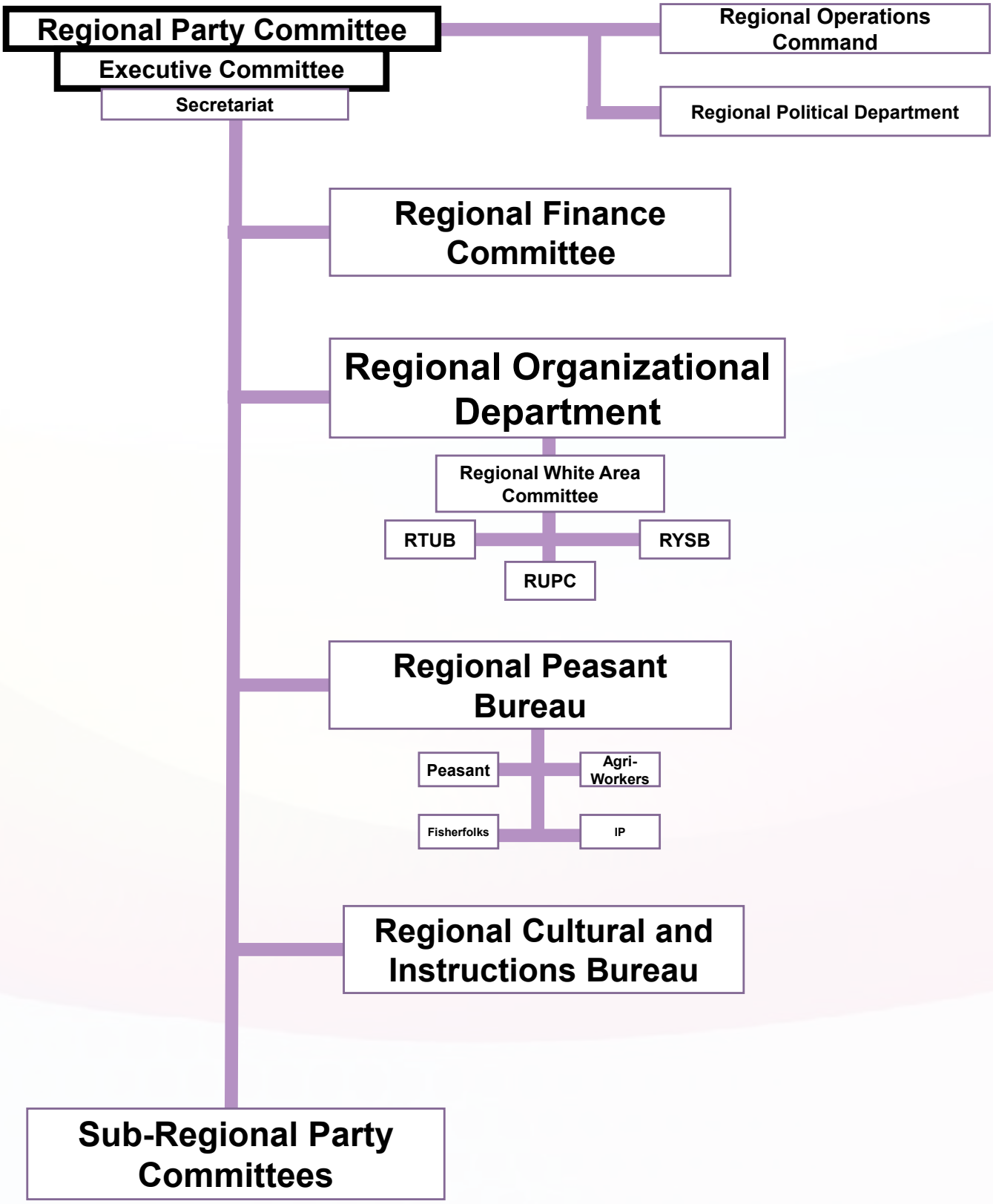
Regional Party Operations

It directs the regional design of the people's war. Currently, the CPP has 14 regional party organizations: six (6) in Luzon, three (3) in Visayas and five in Mindanao. It is tasked to develop a regional central base and a regional urban base. It also gives emphasis to developing inter-regional mountain borders for coordination and communication.

The Regional Party Conference is the highest policy-making body of the regional Party organization. In between conferences, the Regional Party Committee and its Executive Committee (KT-KR) shall carry out the decisions of the higher Party organs. It shall also elect the regional party secretariat (the secretary and deputy secretaries, at least for education and organization) wherein the Secretary shall chair the plenums, the executive committee and the secretariat.

The Regional Party committees shall directly lead the Regional Operations Command and the Regional Political Department of the NPA.

The regional party organization shall establish and manage its provincial or sub-regional party organizations, the sub-regional party committee, its executive committee, and the secretariat. The sub-regional Party committee shall take direct leadership of the Sub-Regional Operations Command of the NPA, and its Front Party Committees.


Regional Party Committee
Executive Committee
Secretariat
Regional Operations Command
Regional Political Department
Regional Finance Committee
Regional Organizational Department
Regional White Area Committee
RTUB
RYSB
RUPC
Regional Peasant Bureau
Peasant
Agri-Workers
Fisherfolks
IP
Regional Cultural and Instructions Bureau
Sub-Regional Party Committees

Guerilla Front Operations

Guerilla Fronts are the basic territorial units that implement the design for the protracted people's war. Interplaying armed struggle, the agrarian revolution and the mass base to advance the revolution. A guerilla front consists of at least three guerilla bases which includes 2-3 guerilla zones. It is led by a Guerilla Front Party Committee (Komite sa Larangang Gerilya/KLG).

The Front Party Committee leads the Front Operations Command, which is the military source of leadership of the NPA. It gives military commands and carries out military campaigns.

The Front Party Committee shall have its Executive Committee (KT-KLG) and secretariat composed of the front Secretary and deputy secretaries at least of the education and organization. The KLG shall also form based its, special committees and staff, like the Front Peasant Desk during Agrarian Revolution and the Front Instructions Pool during front-wide PADEPA or BPC activities. Meanwhile, the KLG shall form its Front Finance and Taxation Committee for Revolutionary Taxation, the Front Medical Staff to supervise Barrio Medical Groups and assist the Front Operations Command during military combat emergencies. It shall also have an alliance committee to supervise the sectoral masses and other middle forces. The alliance committee shall also link the sectoral mass organizations to the organizers of the White Area Committee.

There are 9 requisites in building the guerilla fronts:

1. Platoon is the basic formation of a guerilla unit;
2. The guerilla front has a company-sized guerilla force;
3. Its territory is equivalent to a district;
4. If by number it exceeds one company, it will divide its forces to form new guerilla fronts;
5. Aims to cover 2/3 of all municipalities nationwide, establishing a guerilla platoon per municipality;
6. With the growth of guerilla fronts, regional, inter-regional, inter-province or inter-front forces may exist;
7. Establishing the people's militia;
8. Building of the party branch per village; and
9. The Front Committee, which is the leading committee within the, NPA shall serve as the core of the territorial committee.

There shall be three types of NPA unit within a guerilla front:

1. Front Guerilla Unit (FGU) – the main fighting unit of the guerilla front. It is campaigned to maintain 2/3 of the guerilla forces to be in the FGU. It stations within the guerilla base for politico-military training. It is the rallying point of all guerilla units within the front.
2. Local Guerilla Units (LGU) – the main guerilla units operating in a declared municipality. It will serve as the headquarters of the Party Section Committee, unit command of the MBMC and officials of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee (MRC). The establishment of LGUs manifests the general call of the Military Commission to form one platoon of NPA per municipality.
3. People's Militia (Milisyang Bayan/MB) – the part-time NPA unit. They are composed of chosen potential 3. masses to manifest the people's participation in the people's war.

The guerilla base is the relatively firm portion of the guerilla front. It is situated in the most favorable terrain of the front, encompassing 7-10 adjacent barrios with significant household population, with relatively almost same level of development in Party, mass organizations, mass movement, people's militia and OPP.

The Front Operations Command (FOC) supervises military plans and campaigns, and exercises chain-of-command towards the unit commands of the FGU, LGUs and MBMC. It is composed of the Front Political Officer (PO), the Front Commanding Officer (CO), and the Deputy CO. The Front Secretary is the Political Officer of the FOC. The MBMC shall exercise chain-of-command principle towards the command units of people's militia.

The Front Political Section shall supervise the political and ideological works of the NPA fighters. It is composed of the Front PO and the Platoon Political Instructors (PI) of the FGU; and the LGU and the PO of the MBMC.

The Front Party Committee shall also establish Party Section Committee (KomSek) within the masses as it is the immediate higher organ of Local Party Branches (SPLs). The KomSek shall be the manifestation of party leadership in a specific municipality. It shall have its Executive Committee and secretariat leading and supervises the MBMC, the KRM, and the SPLs.

In circumstances that the KomSek is not yet formed, the Executive Committee of the Platoon Party Branch (Komiteng Tagapagpaganap ng Sangay ng Partido sa Platun/KTSPP) of the respective guerilla platoon deployed in the area shall stand as the KomSek. The KTSPP is the leading committee of a guerilla platoon. It shall have a secretariat, the secretary and the deputy secretaries at least of the education and the organization. The Secretary of KTSPP shall also be the Platoon Political Instructor and leads the Platoon Political Section which is composed of the former and the Squad Political Guides (PGs).

The KTSPP also leads the unit command which is composed of the Platoon Leader, the Deputy Platoon Leader and the PI. The unit command also supervises its military staff: Intel (P2), Medic (P5), Supply (P4), Communication (P6), ordnance, and the Staff Head.

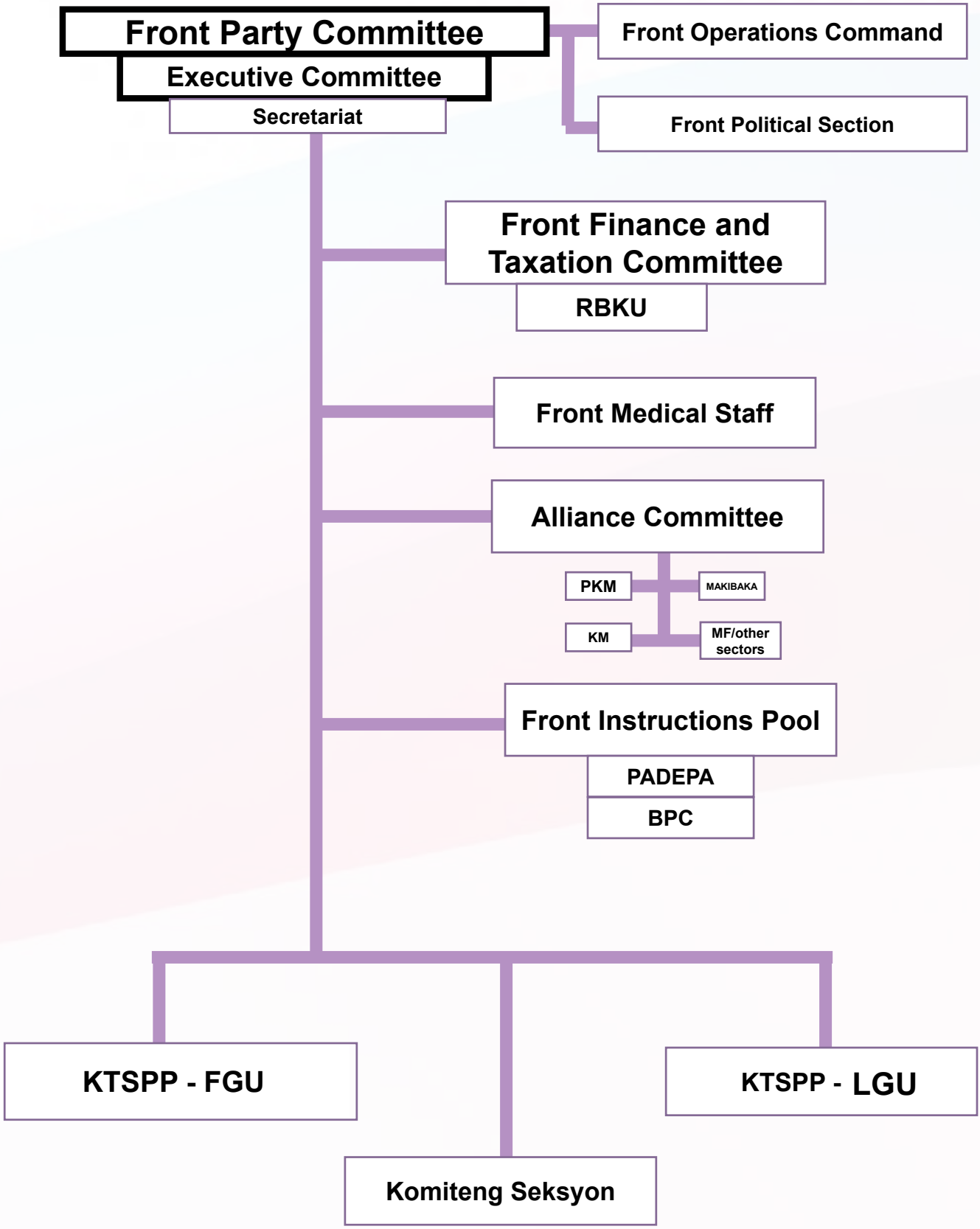
Every LGU and KomSek shall exert efforts in the verticalization of Underground Mass Organizations by establishing the municipal chapters of PKM, KM and MAKIBAKA, which is one of the prerequisites in building the OPP the municipal level. It will also campaign for anti-feudal mass movements in the municipal level.

Upon the widespread formation of Barrio Revolutionary Committees (Komiteng Rebolusyonaryo sa Baryo/KRB) within the guerilla base, at least three BRCs shall set the conditions in building the Komiteng Rebolusyonaryo sa Munisipyo (KRM), the OPP, and the united front in the municipality.

In the long-run, upon the formation of the KRMs, at least 2-3 adjacent KRMs shall be one of the requisites in building the district level OPP, forming the District Party Committee on the masses, and the district commands of the people's militia.

The interplay of the three components of the people's war (armed struggle, agrarian revolution and mass base) and the building of the party (people's army and united front) - the guerilla front is able to carry out its tasks in the regional design of people's war and in building the guerilla bases, and shall now proceed into growing the inter-front or inter-provincial people's war to develop sub-regional or regional central bases; which will serve as the guerilla theater of the people's war in a regional perspective.




Front Party Committee
Executive Committee
Secretariat
Front Operations Command
Front Political Section
Front Finance and Taxation Committee
RBKU
Front Medical Staff
Alliance Committee
PKM
MAKIBAKA
KM
MF/other sectors
Front Instructions Pool
PADEPA
BPC
KTSPP - FGU
KTSPP - LGU
Komiteng Seksyon

Red Area and White Area Interplay and Dynamics

Major Points

As pointed out by the First Major Summing-Up Document of the CPP, (after its 1968 re-establishment), OUR URGENT TASKS or OUT in 1976 states that:

"The revolutionary mass movement in the cities (and town centers) is basically and primarily "open, legal, defensive, democratic" mass movement that is anti-imperialist and anti-fascist in character, (for a relatively longer period); but with distinctly important complimentary role with the main underground armed revolutionary movement in the countryside, where its nature (the Red Area) is principally anti-feudal in orientation, but inherently reinforcing also the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist open legal struggles and mass movement in the cities".

"The revolutionary mass movement in the cities (and town centers) is distinct but inseparable with the development and advance of the armed underground revolutionary mass movement in the countryside (the Red Area)".

The CPP white area operation is a manifest expression of the party's "Revolutionary Dual Tactics"– turning the table against the enemy. (Utilizing the legal and democratic space of the state and circumventing the laws)

"The revolutionary character of the CPP white area is achieved by implementing the underground mass movement as an inherent and integrated component - (mandatory; and not optional), for every open, legal democratic mass organization in the urban or town center areas– Underground (UG) building is always inherently done within the open LLOs".

UG Building means: establishing a Party Group within each legal mass org, Party Branch Building in localities, alongside recruitment for, and establishment of UGMO within every LLO.

The Red Area and White are always complementing each other, with the primacy of the Red Area over the White Area for a long period of time; until at the minimum, at least the completion of the strategic defensive stage of the "Protracted Peoples War (PPW)"; and towards the Stalemate and Offensive stages.

The Four Orientational Missions of Communist Party of the Philippines White Area Operations:

1. Provide sustainable recruitment and deployment of CPP cadres with priority for deployment to the NPA units, guerrilla zones and guerrilla bases;

2. Establish deep and extensive underground mass movement and support network for armed struggle in strategic urban areas and town centers, to include deep supply line, logistics and financial network and intelligence network for the red area operations of the CPP-NPA;

3. Provide extensive and thoroughgoing propaganda, political and alliance support network for the red area operations of the CPP-NPA, in furtherance of the armed struggle; and

4. Serve as the rear support of the guerrilla operations of the CPP-NPA in red areas, while at the same time providing UG network for selected SPARU and commando operations of the NPA in urban and town centers.



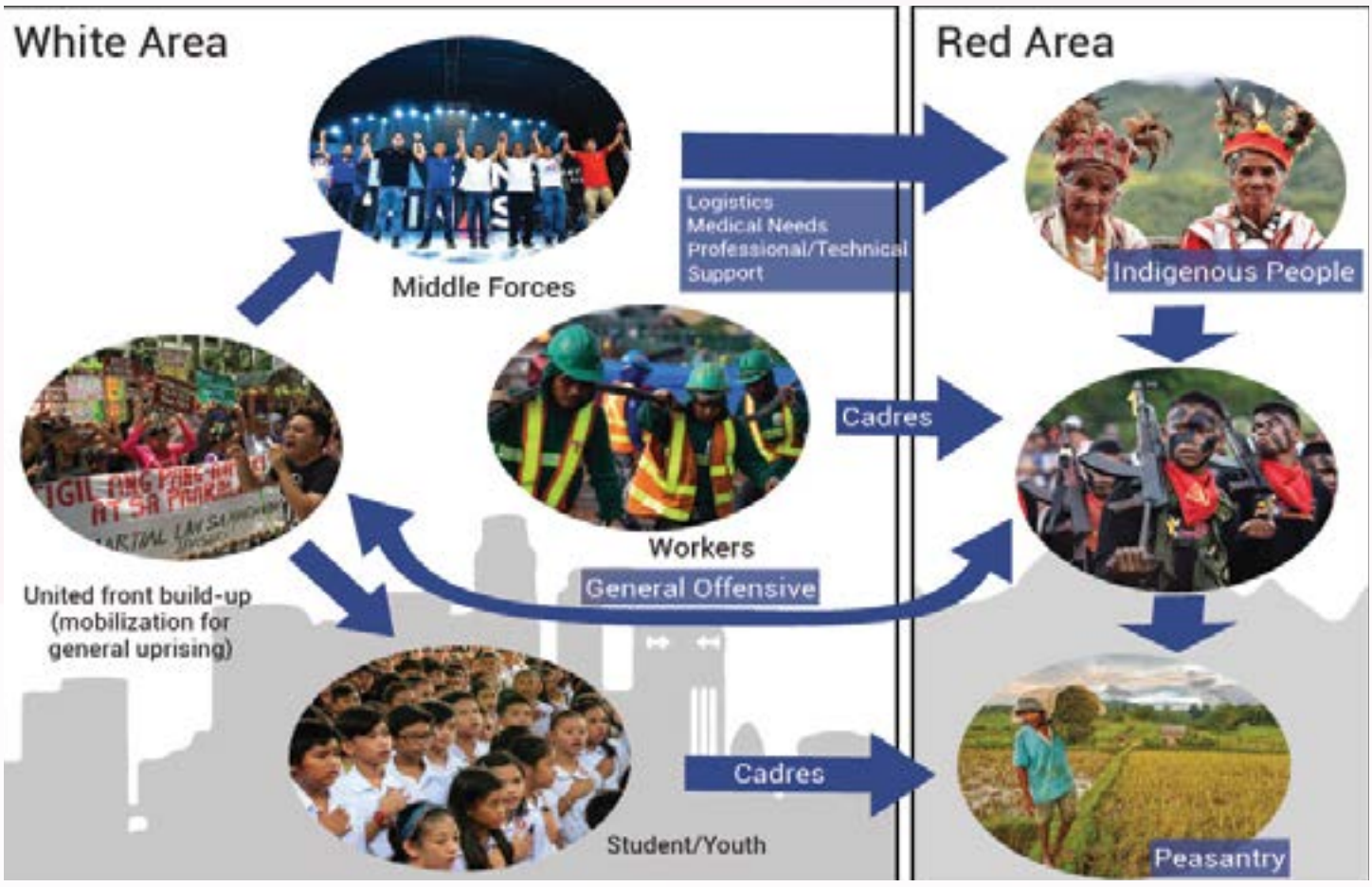
The Four Operational Aspects of Communist Party of the Philippines White Area Operations:

1. Creation of a deep-going and sustained open, legal, democratic mass movement, with inherently dynamic UG Building within every legal organization/legal alliance, to weaken the influence of government among the people, while broadening the mass support for armed struggle or NDR of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front;

2. Establishment of broad alliance and support network for both the armed struggle and the legal mass movement;

3. Launching of broad and widespread combination of mass actions and mass struggles for political support to the agenda of the CPP-NPA-NDF including mass actions against socio economic and political issues against the government; and

4. Development of intensive and extensive propaganda political campaigns and various forms of parliamentary/legal offensives against the policies and institutions of the government.



General Uprising

The Strategic Political line "Cease the political power through the armed struggle, through the support of democratic and revolutionary mass movement, in order to cause the downfall of the ruling class in order to establish the democratic coalition government nationwide. At the eve of the victory of the National Democratic Revolution, the second phase of the revolution which is the establishment of Socialism shall commence" is the doctrinal guide in the conduct of the General Uprising and its operational expression is the building of Echelon of Alliances through the Broad United Front Framework coupled with the application of the Revolutionary Dual Tactics to hasten the "withering away" of the old State.



General Offensive

The Strategic Military Line of "Encircling the cities from the countryside, from weak and small to big and strong, advancing wave by wave, to ever-deepening and ever widening mass base building through intensive and extensive guerilla warfare, as the principal means in conducting a nationwide Protracted Peoples War" is the doctrinal guide of the General Offensive that involves both the horizontal and vertical development of the NPA. Horizontal means expanding nationwide by creation of guerilla bases and zones; and vertical development is in the establishment of company size "sentro de gravidad' in each Guerilla Front, the formation of Sub Regional Military Areas or war theaters, and the formation of Main Regular Guerilla Units (MRGU) that will link the local guerilla units and Milisyang Bayan (MB). It is being conducted in three strategic stages of the Protracted Peoples War (PPW) while the Army Building is applied in the "Big Island First" policy.

This combination will take effect upon the attainment of" insurrectionary stage" of the Peoples Struggle.










CPP ORGANS
RGNL OPNL COMMANDS (ROC)
FRONT GUERRILLA UNITS (FGU)
ARMED PROPAGANDA TEAMS/MILITIAS (APT/MIL)
RCTU/KASAMA/ HKBK
KM/KAGUMA/MAC
MSP/MKP/LAB/ ARMAS/LUMABAN/ BUF/NUF
GENERAL OFFENSIVE
GENERAL UPRISING
STABLE BASE AREA
CENTER OF GRAVITY/GRLA BASE
GUERRILLA ZONE
PARTY BUILD-UP
MASS ORGANIZING
UF BUILDING
BUF/TACTICAL ALLIANCE
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
SMALL FARMERS
AGRI-WORKERS
LABOR
URBAN POOR
YOUTH/ MIDDLE FORCES
NATIONAL BOURGEOISIE
ZONE OF PEACE (CADT/CADC)
POs/ COOPs
ARCs/ ARBs
PEOPLE ENTERPRISE
UNIONS/TRANSPORT ORG/UP
STUDENT/GOV'T EMPLOYEES ASSN
LGU's/ BUSINESS/GRLA's POLITICAL LEADERSHIP
IPRA LAW
CBFMA/IFMA/ Small Mining
CARP
COOP
LABOR CODE
LOCAL GOV'T CODE/ PARTYLIST

Chapter Synthesis

To implement the NDR and Social Construction, The CPP-NPA-NDF establish their own organizational structure from National to Regional down to the grassroots (Section, OPP and Sectoral UGMOs). Their Constitution (CPP) is intended in securing the different organs as well as programs (red area and white area interplay) synchronization and command control. It clearly implements the Democratic Centralism (DemCen) and Committee System as the operational guide to address operational dynamics. The National Organs are set-up to clearly position the Party in the leadership position and to address being "tailist" to the initiatives of the different sectors.

On the CPPs DemCen and Committee System

The Democratic Centralism as principle in the organizational and operational concept in leadership, is used as an excuse of imposing an autocratic and dictatorial organizational discipline to the organization of CPP NPA and NDF. The objective of adopting this principle is anchored that there will be a so called "cultural revolution" or cleansing against allies who are still considered as "enemy class", such are the cases of all Socialist constructions to attain the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" in the march towards Socialism. During the early phases of the revolution the constant excuse is "order from Higher Organ" to stifle dissent against the rank. The Committee System is a principle that is applied to project democratic process but in practice used as an excuse to escape individual accountabilities on the terroristic acts committed. In reality, the Secretariat or the Core leadership of the different organs always refer to DemCen and Higher Organ to imposed dictates from the Central Committee.

On the CPPs Central Committee, Military Commission, Territorial Commissions and Regional Party Committees

These are the organs orchestrating the IPO and AOM works of the Peasant Class (Farmers, IPs, Fisherfolks and Agri-Workers) through their UGMO and NDMO organize directly by NPA units in the different Larangang Gerilya or Guerilla Front operations. Together with the Army Building and AgRev this is what composes the Red Area operation.

On the CPPs National Peasant Commission and National Operation Command (NOC)

These are the organs orchestrating the IPO and AOM works of the Peasant Class (Farmers, IPs, Fisherfolks and Agri-Workers) through their UGMO and NDMO organize directly by NPA units in the different Larangang Gerilya or Guerilla Front operations. Together with the Army Bulding and AgRev this is what composes the Red Area operation.

They are also involved in the Red Area White Area Interplay like KOMMIDs "school offensives" SEW and Cooperatives from foreign funding as part of implementation of AgRev program.

This is the link or CPP leadership in the four sectors enumerated above. There are counterpart Regional Staff Organization in all Regional Party Committees called Regional Peasant Committees, where the sectors are present with the exemption of NMMRPC that are purely White Area Operation. Red Area Operation is directed to the conduct of General Offensive.

On the CPPs National Organization Department and Urban Committees

These are the CPP organs in-charge of the Mass base building in the Urban Areas. They are in-

charge of orchestrating the IPO and AOM works of the Working Class (Industrial Workers, Urban Poor and Transport Sector and the Petty-Bourgeoisie class of Youth and Student sector and Women sector). This means establishing Party Branches in the place of work, place of living and place of study. This is also the center of cadre recruitment and development for the armed revolution.

The National Organization Department (NOD) have counterpart organs in the Regional Party Committee sometimes call Regional White Area Committee (if the committee is a joint Urban Committee and United Front Committee) or Regional Urban Committee (RUC), if it was already able to establish a distinct Urban Committee and Regional United Front Committee. White Area operation is directed to the conduct of General Uprising in the urban centers as complimentary to the General Offensive in the seizure of political power.

On the CPPs National United Front Commission, PAKED, National Propaganda and Cultural Commission and the National Political Commission

These are the organs that conduct IPO and AOM works in the Middle Forces or Intelligensia Class (Health, Teachers, Lawyers, Government Employee, Academe, Media, Cultural Workers or Artist and the Religious Sector). They are the one advancing the four operational doctrines of the White Area Operations of Urban Mass Base Building, United Front Works and Alliances (Domestic and International), Intensive Propaganda Works and Mass Mobilizations.

They are also the one implementing the Red Area White Area Interplay to support armed struggle by implementing programs like "school offensives", Propaganda and Education, Community Based Health Services, Exploitation of Human Rights Framework and International Solidarity Works.They have counterpart organs in the regional level, the Regional United Front Committee, or the Regional White Area Committee.

On the CPPs Finance Committee

This is the organ in-charge of the many forms of resource generation activities or their policy of implementing revolutionary taxation which are all illegally extracted if our legal system is applied. This involves the process of collection, allocation, distribution and acquisition of war materials and logistics including operations and family supports (SUPAMIL). A special armed unit of Tax Implementation Group from National, Regional, and Guerilla Front level is specially organized for the RBKU or extortion activity. Resource Generations are categorized from membership pledges, RBKU, Foreign Funding (60-40 sharing scheme), Socio-Economic Works (SEW) and Special Finance Project.

On the CPPs International Department

This is the leadership in the International Solidarity Works, an open term and in the underground called International Revolutionary Works with its 5 tracks. Part of its campaign is the "Oplan Walibi" which aims to set-up Global Regions in its IPO works in the OFW/FilCom sector. Over-all these CPP Organs (Main and Staff) and Commissions (Territorial and Functional) are intended to ensure Party Leadership over all activities in the CPP NPA and NDF organizations. There is no truth that that there are activities by the open and underground, armed and parliamentary, red area and white area organizations that are not being led or without link to the CPP. This will be further discussed in the Echelon of Alliances and 10 CTG programs chapters in this book.



This chapter emphasizes that the revolution is not completed unless it advances the socialist construction. Human, civil and economic rights, as well as the nationalist fervor inherent in each Filipino as a result of historical and collective experience as a nation are being exploited and not necessarily the aim of the CPP-NPA-NDF. The pretense of being a human rights defender and being a nationalist is the unifying direction of the mass organizations. The Party seeks internationalism and socialism.



CHAPTER 04

The National Democratic Revolution and Socialist Revolution

- Background
- The 3 Components of NDR
  i. Armed Struggle
  ii. Agrarian Revolution
  iii. Mass Base Building
- Establishment of the Organs of Political Power
- Mass Movement
- The National Democratic School (PADEPA)
- On the Socialist Perspective of the Philippine Revolution
- CPP 10-Point Program for a National Democratic Revolution
- NDFP 12-Point Program
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

On the framework of the 2-stage Philippine Revolution

> *If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle.*
>
> *– Sun Tzu*

The general political line of the Communist Party of the Philippines is the National Democratic Revolution with a socialist perspective. Generally, it identifies US imperialism, bureaucrat, capitalism, and feudalism as the ills of Philippine society.

The historical presentation of the Communist Terrorist Group is a powerful tool of propaganda that has persuaded hundreds of thousands. We have to understand the relevance of this historical context in order to establish a clear picture of the strategies, tactics, techniques and procedures of the CTG in their current war of terrorism against the government and the people.

The National Democratic Revolution has two characteristics. First, it is a national revolution because it aims for national sovereignty and liberation from US Imperialism; and second, it is a democratic revolution because it claims to advance the rights and welfare of the Filipino people, primarily of the peasantry which, based on Communist Terrorist Group study of history, has been suffering from feudal and semi-feudal forms of exploitation and oppression for more than five centuries.

In advancing the revolution, the NDR uses the three components — the armed struggle, the agrarian revolution, and the mass base. These are integrated to each other and are indispensable, each serves the others. With a deep and wide mass base, the CTGs are able to implement the agrarian revolution, wherein they can win the support of the masses to wage armed struggle against the government.

The interplay of these three components makes the Communist Terrorist Group difficult to confront and dismantle, without having to mention the solidity of their national and regional organizations.

Where do we draw then our line of countering them?

We need to understand the nature, function, strengths, and opportunities of each component. In this way, we can do a war-footing-targeting the most decisive of these components; at the same time paying attention to the vital variable that affects these components.

To advance the NDR, the CPP-NPA-NDF uses the strategy of Protracted People's War (PPW) to gradually gain strength from the countryside and seize political power in key urban centers once they accumulate enough strength to defeat the Republic. Chapter 2 provided the historical context and brief description about the NPA's strategy of warfare. In Chapter 9, this book will give a comprehensive image of the Protracted People's War and framework of the NPA as a military organization of the CTG.

Before this chapter ends, we will be able to identify salient points: What is the most decisive amongst the three components? What is the conditioning variable affecting this component?



The 3 Components of NDR

The National Democratic Revolution being waged in the Philippines by the CPP-NPA-NDF draws its inspiration from the democratic revolution won by the Communist Party of China led by Mao Zedong. The communist-led Chinese revolution waged a protracted war to overthrow the Kuomintang (Nationalist party) of former President Chiang-Kai-shek.

The CCP had started their organization of workers, students and professionals in the urbans of China but suffered significant defeats in 1934 against the Nationalists in the Chinese Civil War. This made them retreat and launch the historical "Long March" to preserve their forces. During their long march, they concluded that to win the revolution, the participation of the majority is imperative. They realized that they should organize the peasants for Agrarian Revolution, build revolutionary bases and wage armed struggle. In this light, the CPP has identified the three components of the national democratic revolution.

Armed Struggle

> *"The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army."*
>
> *– Mao Zedong*



The CTG based their stance for armed struggle on the context of Philippine history – that the ruling class will never voluntarily surrender their economic and political power. In their interpretation of history, the armed force of every class society has always been a primary machinery of the ruling class to maintain their rule and defend their interests. Thus, for the CTG, only through an armed struggle can the oppressed masses seize the political power.

In addition, the main force of the revolution, the peasantry, can only be agitated to join and advance the revolution through the agrarian revolution. The revolution's central task can only be realized through armed struggle.

Since armed struggle is the primary form of struggle, the principal stress of the CTG's mass work is in the countryside where they can educate and indoctrinate the peasants with their revolutionary ideas for its gradual advance.

The New People's army, as the main weapon in waging of the CPP's armed struggle. It uses the strategy of encircling the cities from the countryside through a Protracted People's War. As a tactical method, it wages guerilla warfare which aims to build guerilla bases and zones while launching tactical offensives based on how deep and wide its mass bases are.

The NPA was founded in Tarlac on March 29, 1969 with 60 fighters, 9 automatic rifles, and 25

low firearms. It conducted a full-scale cadre training and was able to deploy the first batch of cadres for expansion works in Isabela. Since then, it was able to launch tactical offensives targeting isolated units of the AFP, the PNP, and the armed security groups of politicians and local businessmen. These Guerilla bases in Tarlac and the entire Central Luzon were used as 'resource bases' for its nationwide expansion.

Before the end of the 1970, the CTG was able to expand already in Cagayan Valley, primarily in Isabela, Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino. By the first half of 1970s, they were able to expand and build CTG formations in 8 regions: Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Southern Tagalog, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, and Mindanao.

The armed struggle will not be effective if not being participated by the masses, primarily by the peasants and workers. The mass base serves as one of the main components of every NPA military project, providing intel information, and logistical, transportation, medical and economic assistance.

Agrarian Revolution

> *"The main content of the people's democratic revolution is the struggle of the peasants to solve the land problem. The revolution must satisfy the basic demand of the poor peasants and farm workers for land."*
>
> *– CPP Constitution and Program, November 2016*

For the CPP, the NDR is essentially a peasant war because "its main political force is the peasantry, its main problem is the land problem and its main source of Ref fighters is the peasantry." -Philippine Society and Revolution, July 1970

Agrarian Revolution or Agrev is the mass line of the CTG in the countryside to make the peasants participate in the people's war. It claims to resolve all land problems experienced by the peasants, and by resolving the problems of the peasant masses, the CTGs were able to build underground mass organizations (UGMOs), recruit youth peasants to join the NPA, and establish the people's militia (Milisyang Bayan) which serves as their support and intel unit in a military project for armed struggle.

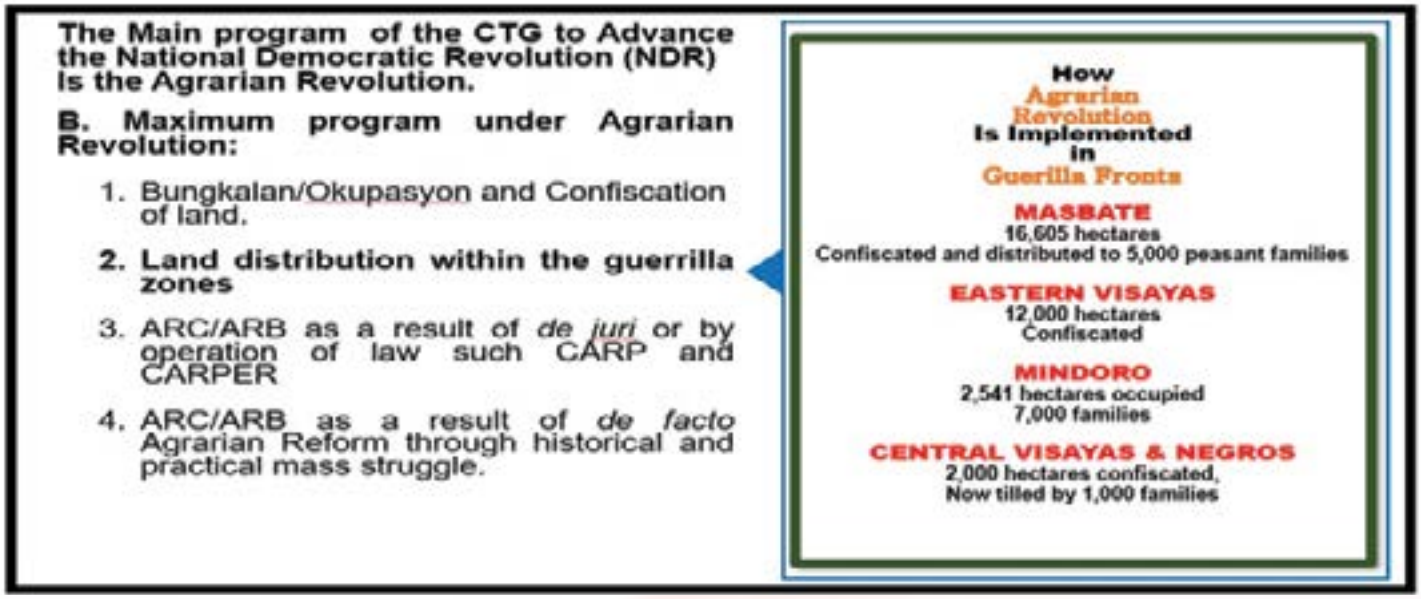
"The New People's Army shall be the main weapon of the Party in the seizure and consolidation of political power. In the countryside, it shall create the conditions for establishing the people's democratic state by waging armed struggle, facilitating agrarian revolution and helping build organs of political power and revolutionary mass organizations."

NPA units go to peasant communities to do propaganda and education works. During their immersion, they conduct Social Investigation and Class Analysis (SICA) to know the problems of the peasants. Once they get the information, they will use it as a weapon of propaganda, linking the problems to national situation and informing them that the only way to solve their problems is to wage armed struggle against the government. They will teach the masses to blame the government on the latter's failure in addressing the issues faced by the peasants, highlighting the relevance of an Agrarian Revolution as a solution to their century-long problems.

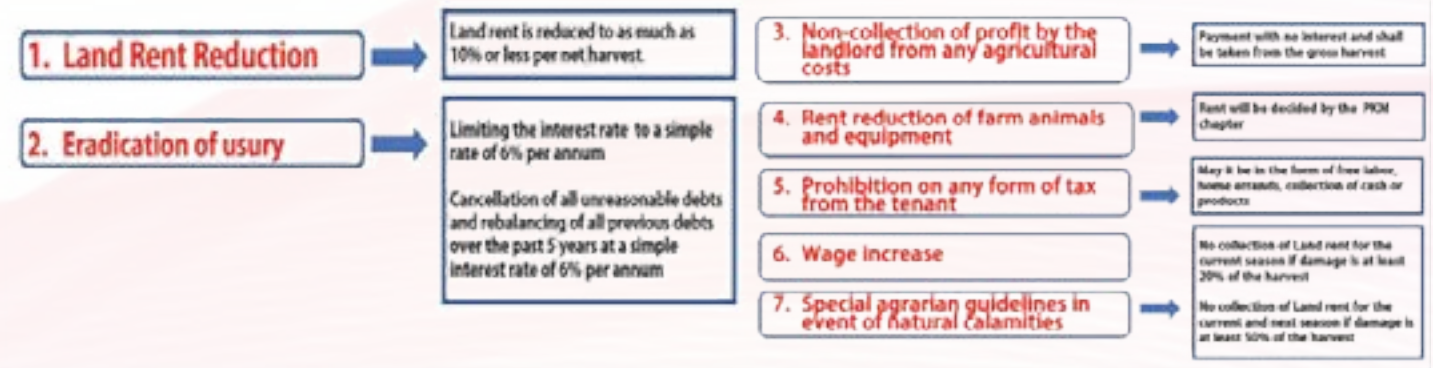
The CPP Central Committee drafted April 1977 on the document "Revolutionary Guide on Land Reform" that has served as the implementing rules and guidelines of the AGREV. The document identified its maximum and minimum goals in the implementation of Agrev.



i. Maximum goal of this program for land reform is the confiscation and free distribution of land from the landlords to the peasants.



ii. Minimum goals of this program for land reform include:



The Agrarian Revolution aims to defeat and overthrow feudal domination in rural areas. Therefore, only through Agrarian Revolution it can the broad masses of the peasants be mobilized to seize the political and economic power from the landlords.

Poverty in the countryside is evident, a reality that fuels the CTG propaganda's effectiveness on one hand and the peasants' vulnerability of being recruited into the communist terrorist movement on the other hand. The CTG exaggerates the issues of social and economic injustice to their benefit. Agrarian revolution has become an institutionalized program of the CPP, even establishing a National Peasant Commission to ensure the implementation of their agrarian policies on the subregional, regional, and nationwide scale.

It is also evident that, wherever there are successful stories of Agrev, the peasants staunchly support the CTGs. Examples are the Agrev programs in Masbate, Negros Island, Mindoro and Eastern Visayas. This shows how Agrev contributes to the depth and strength of its surrounding guerilla base.

Mass Base Building

The last integral component of the NDR is the building of revolutionary mass base. Mass base building simply means the establishment of the organs of political power and mass organizations.

In general, CTG categorizes a mass base those organized masses including those directly influenced who sympathize and support the revolutionary movement in various ways.

Mass base building is the primary goal of NPA's mass work. They follow particular principles of mass work in order to effectively capture the support of the masses.

The following are the CTG's principles of mass work:

i. Mass Line

Mao Zedong's slogan of mass line is “From the masses, to the masses.“ This was adopted by the Communist Party of China as a method of leadership that teaches every communist and student of communism to “learn from the masses."

The CTG stands with its principles that no one, but the masses, is the creator of history and only the masses can win the revolution. Thus, everyone is taught to “fully trust and rely on the masses." This sets the next framework of NPA on its principle of tight mass engagement, and with this, the NPA can win the sympathy of the masses as a group who is always there to listen and attend to the masses' daily well-being.

ii. Anti-Feudal Class Line: Echelon of Alliances in the Countryside

This simply means identifying who are the friends and foes of the revolution. The CPP primarily trusts the basic masses of workers and peasants.

In the countryside, the CPP primarily trusts the poor peasants, the lower level of the middle peasants; and the farm workers, while gives consideration to the middle forces to isolate the most rabid cliques of their enemy

iii. Significance of SICA

The anti-feudal class line can only be resolved through the CTG's method of Social Investigation and Class Analysis (SICA). This is a process of comprehensive profiling of the people, their political and economic status, and all other significant information beneficial to the CTG's particular objectives in mass work.

iv. AGREV as Key to Mass Work

Agrev is the only way that the CTGs can arouse, organize, and mobilize the peasants. To arouse, organize, and mobilize the masses for the people's war, the 3 kernel objectives of mass work.



The NPA unit's political section is responsible in the compliance of their unit to the aforementioned principles. This is to ensure that the following central tasks of mass work are met:

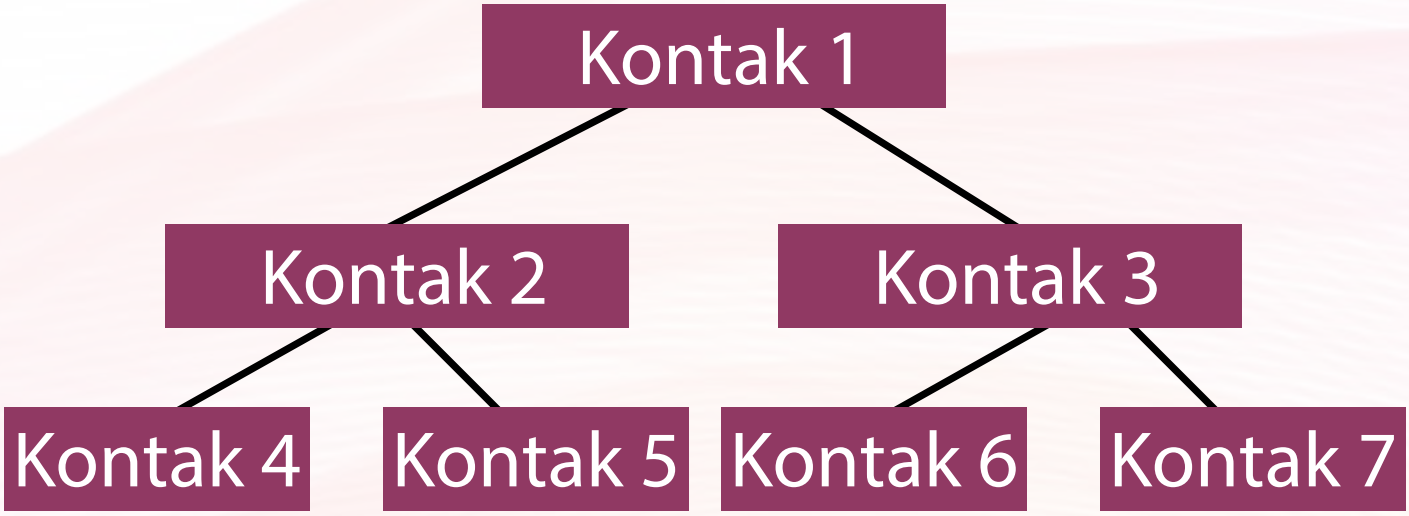
1. Build, strengthen and expand the revolutionary unity and strength of the people;
2. Build and strengthen the broadest and deepest foundation of the masses for the protracted people's war; and
3. Build the broadest and deepest foundation of the Party among the masses.

As a summary of the mass work's central tasks, it aims to build and strengthen the three weapons of the revolution: the Party, the Army and the United Front.

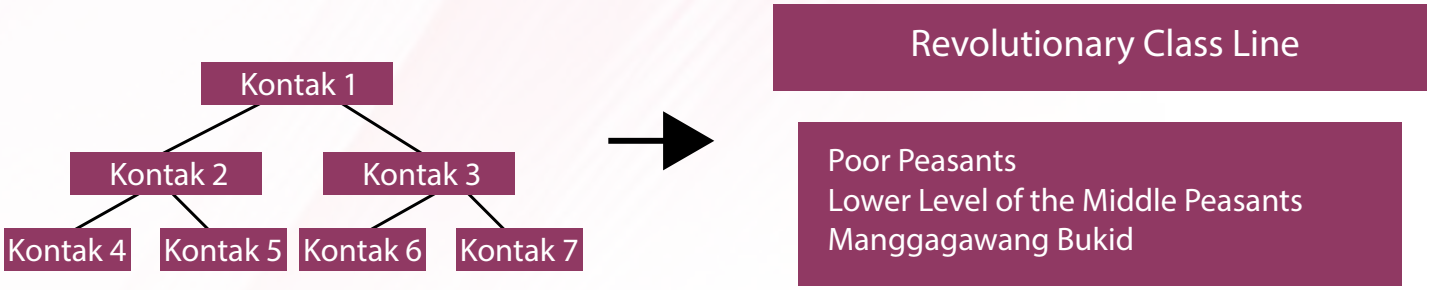
Another component of mass base building is the CTG's propaganda work. This aims to unite the thoughts, emotions and actions of the masses. Through this, the CTG is able to reach the broadest masses, organized and unorganized, within and outside their guerilla bases. This is to expose their so-called "enemy of the revolution." Which is also handled by the NPA's political section.

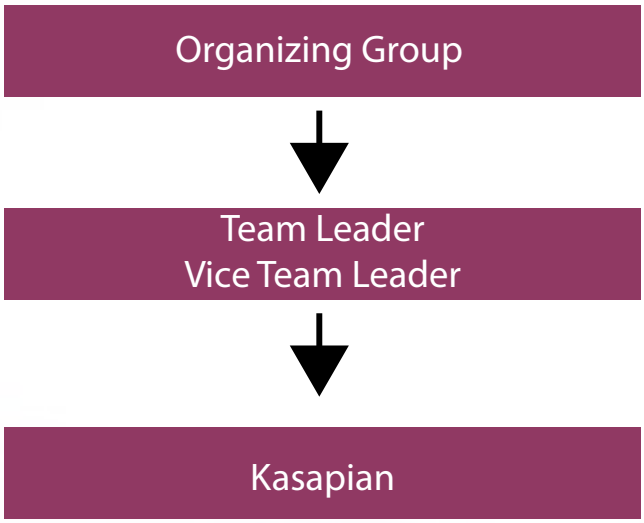
To manifest the solid support of the peasant masses to the revolutionary movement, underground mass organizations are established in every barrio of the CTG. It is built systematically; it follows an established process in building an organization.

I. Initial Contact



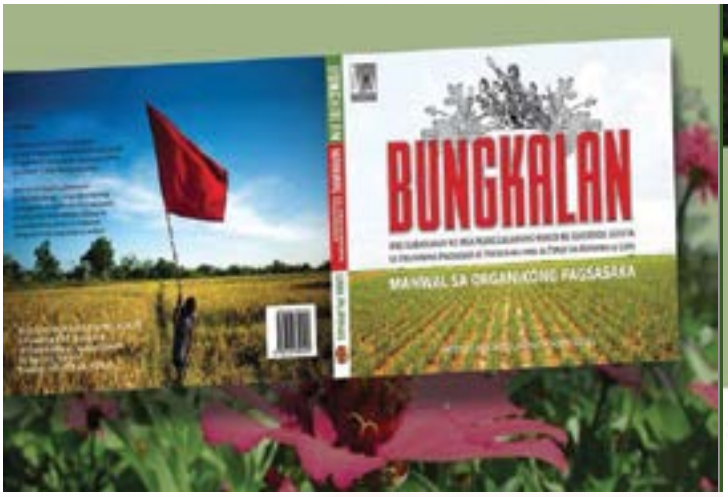
To start their system of infiltrating a community, they establish their initial contacts. These initial contacts can be relatives, friends and personal acquaintances of CTG members and their masses from an adjacent community. If there is no contact from the masses, they will connect with barangay or purok officials. Tasks of the initial contacts include: assist in their SICA work, act as liaison to other peasant villages and provide information about enemy presence in the area.





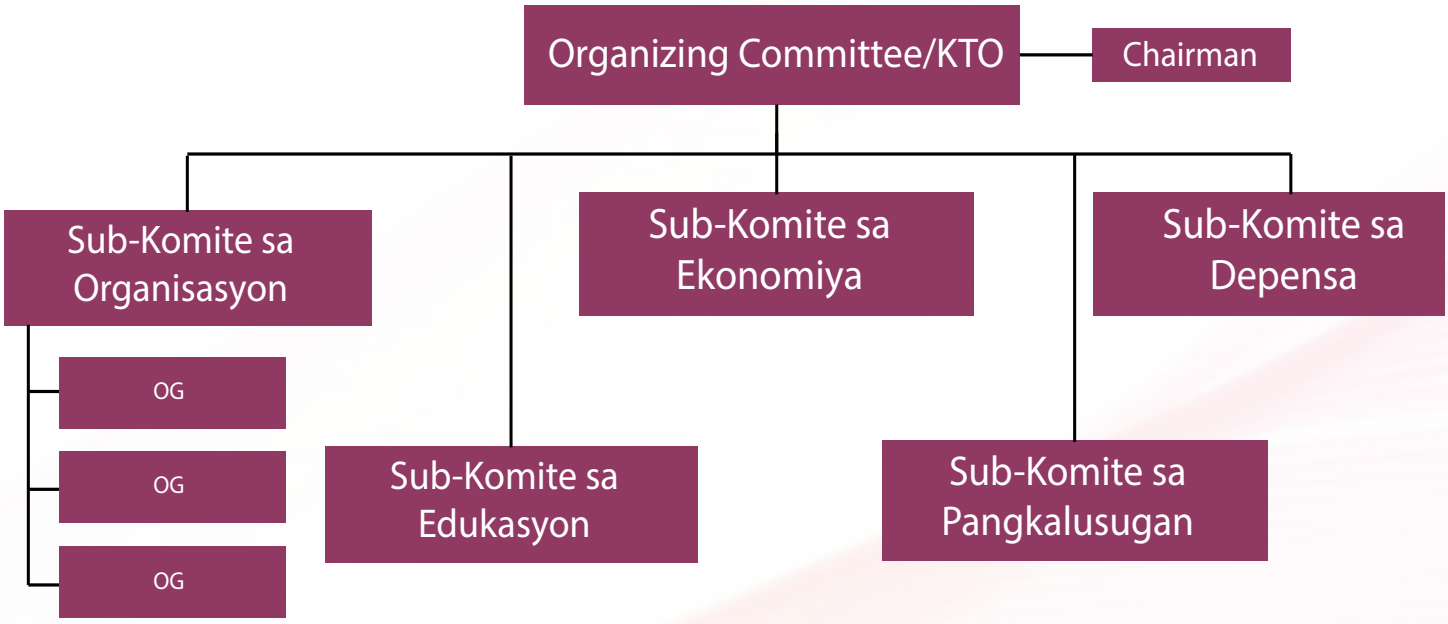
II. Organizing Group

Amongst all established initial contacts, the principle of Echelon of Alliances in the countryside will be applied. The first level of the underground mass organization shall comprise only of poor peasants, lower level of the middle peasant and farm workers. With a minimum of 7 members, an Organizing Group (OG) of the peasant will be established. Its task is primarily the expansion and organizing work, meaning the recruitment of new members and the building of additional OGs in the area. Supporting the NPA is also one of its duties: intel, courier and NPA recruiter. OG members are also taught of doing propaganda work to effectively recruit new members.





III. Organizing Committee



If there are at least 3 OGs with a total of 30 members or at least 20% organized masses in a 'declared barrio', an Organizing Committee (OC) can be set up to serve as the leading committee of all OGs. This can be built per sectoral, or it can also be multi-sectoral, consisting of membership from the peasant, women and youth sector.

The OC is considered as the start of the consolidation stage in mass work. On this level, the UGMO already established a skeletal structure with various duties. The OC is composed of the Chairman, and the heads of the 5 sub-committees for Organization, Education, Economy, Health and Defense.

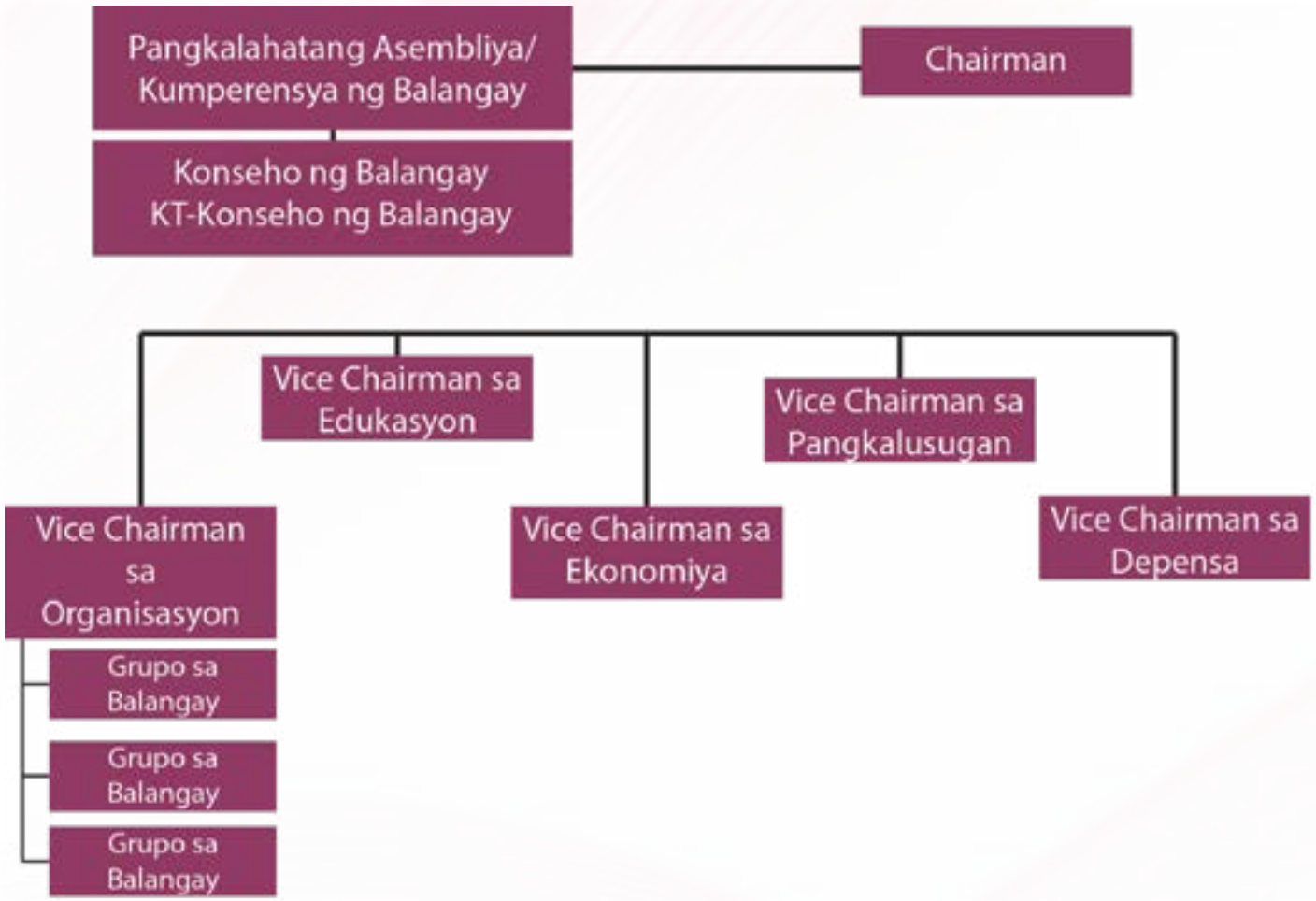
The sub-committee for organization is tasked to supervise the OGs, ensuring continuous expansion, recruitment and building of new OGs.

With these different duties given to the OC, the CTGs are able to develop mass activists from being a mass member, actively performing its duties given by CTG cadres. This is one of the conditions for the CTG to identify a target for recruitment as a candidate member (CM) of the CPP.

IV. Ganap na Organisasyong Masa/Chapter Building

If there are at least 35-50% organized masses in a 'declared barrio', there are established Local Party Branch (Sangay ng Partido sa Lokalidad) and People's Militia (Milisyang Bayan) and the organization has experiences in Agrev and anti-military campaigns, the Ganap na Organisasyong Masa (GOM) can now be established.

The GOM of the peasant is the local chapter of PKM or the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magbubukid. The GOM of the women sector is the local chapter of MAKIBAKA or the Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan. The GOM of the youth sector is the local chapter of KM or the Kabataang Makabayan.



CTGs of different regions have various names for this level of mass organization. Some areas in Luzon call it Ganap na Samahang Masa or GSM. In Mindanao, they call it Hingpit nga Organisasyong Masa or HOM.

The GOM is built through a General Assembly or a Conference. The assembly or conference elects 20-30 people to compose the Konseho ng Balangay (KONBAL). From the KONBAL, 6 people will be chosen to compose the Komiteng Tagapagpaganap ng KONBAL (KT-KONBAL). The KT-KONBAL is composed of the Chairman and five Vice-Chairmen for Organization, Education, Economy, Health, and Defense.

The OGs are dissolved, transformed, and regrouped if necessary, into Grupo sa Balangay (GB). The GBs shall be the implementing machinery of the GOM so that participation of the entire membership is realized.

A central task of mass work is to build a deep foundation of the masses for the protracted war. This is manifested by the building of the People's Militia.

The People's Militia or Milisyang Bayan is one of the four (4) types of NPA units. Militias are considered "part-time" fighters of NPA. They do 'tour-of-duty' when guerilla units lack personnel on a specific work like security unit during a party plenum or in a tactical offensive. Militias are also tasked to conduct independent tactical offensives like planting landmines, sniping or harassment operations.

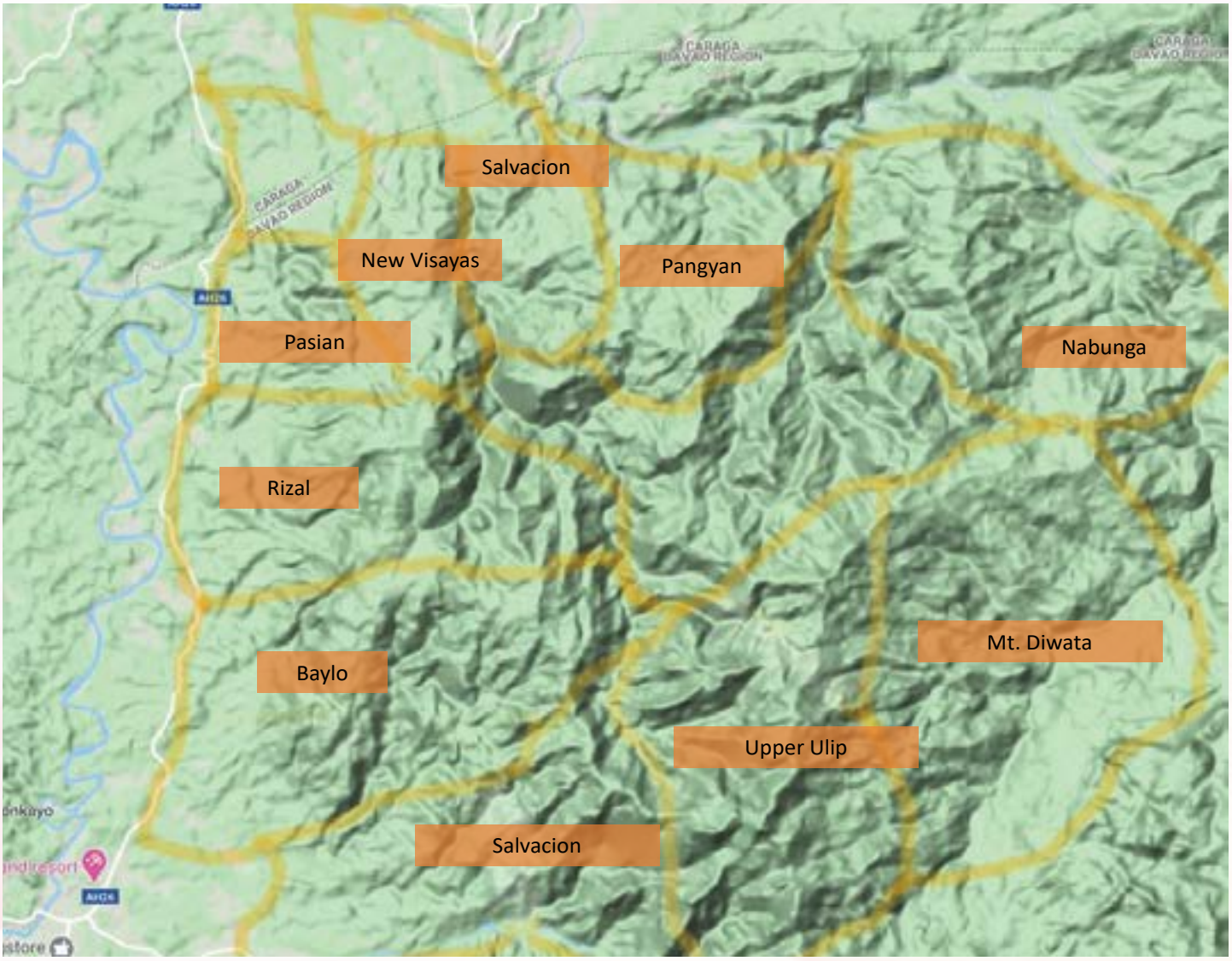
Another central task of the mass work is to build the organization of the CPP among the masses. This is manifested by the building of Party Branches (Sangay ng Partido sa Lokalidad or SPL). Chapter 9 of this book discusses more about the CPP.

Establishment of the Organs of Political Power

For the CTG, there are two existing political powers in the Philippines as a result of a civil war: The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Organs of Political Power established in their guerilla bases.

The organ of political power is the principal organization of the united front in the countryside. It is in the form of a coalition government with representatives from all sectors in a barrio including their alliances from the business sector and other non-peasants.

In building the OPP, the CTGs do not focus on a single barrio, but on a cluster of barrios with strategic mountain ranges that served as their field of maneuver and guerilla base, favorable for warfare. This is a guiding principle for their mass work, ensuring that every organization that they build serves the entire objective of building a guerilla base composed of 10-12 barrios adjacent to each other.



I. Barrio Revolutionary Committee

The Barrio Revolutionary Committee (Komiteng Rebolusyonaryo sa Baryo or KRB) is the OPP in the barrio level. If there are at least 50% organized masses in the barrio, there are established GOMs of the three sectors (peasant, youth and women), Party Branch, unit of People's Militia and there's no presence of any anti-revolutionary element in the community, the KRB can be established in the barrio.

The KRB has the same structure with the GOM, except for the method of electing the Council because for the former, it follows a 'one-third policy' representation from the Party, mass organizations and middle forces. This policy may not be applicable to certain areas where there are no middle forces present.

In establishing the KRB, the CTG makes sure that its adjacent barrios are already consolidated, meaning they are at least OC level barrios. With this requisite, the established KRB will have enough support system around when attacked by their enemy.

II. MRC, The Guerilla Base

The Municipal Revolutionary Committee (Komiteng Rebolusyonaryo sa Munisipyo or KRM) is the OPP in the municipal level. If there are at least 3 established KRBs, at least half of the barrios are consolidated, there are established GOM-Municipal level of the three sectors, a Party Section Committee, a municipal command of its People's Militia, experience in a municipal-wide Agrev or Anti-military campaigns and anti-revolutionary elements are relatively neutralized or there's no presence at all, the KRM can be established in a declared guerilla base.

In electing the MRC Council, it also follows a 'on-third policy', representation from the Party Section, GOM-municipal and the middle forces. Oftentimes, barangay and MLGU officials of the GRP, who have already been recruited by the CTGs, are allowed to become Council members of the KRM.

III. SDRC/DRC, The Guerilla Theater

The Sub-District or District Revolutionary Committee (Komiteng Rebolusyonaryo sa Sub-Distrito/Distrito) is the OPP in the sub-district/district level. If there are at least 3 established adjacent KRMs; a District Party Committee, district level GOMs and commands of the People's Militia - a KRD/KRSD can be established in a declared guerilla theater. (A guerilla theater is composed of at least 3 adjacent guerilla bases)

Establishing the KRD/KRSD is the general call of the Central Committee of the CPP to party units in the eastern part of Mindanao who have a relatively advanced record in armed struggle, agrarian revolution and base building, to horizontally develop existing adjacent KRMs into KRD/KRSD.



Mass Movement

After the process of educating the masses and building their UGMOs, the ultimate goal is to mobilize the masses for the NDR. The Mass Movement aims to strengthen the unity of their organization and develop political consciousness in confronting the government.

The people's war is a mass movement. If it fails to realize its character of being a mass movement, the people's war will also fail. It is only with the participation of the masses can the NDR be won. Moreover, the will to fight of the masses can only be tested and proven if they advance the mass movement themselves.

The mass movement during the course of the NDR comes in 3 characters: anti-feudal, anti-imperialist and anti-fascist. In the countryside, the anti-feudal mass movement of the peasant is the primary line of mobilizing the masses. In the cities, the urban mass movement bears the characters of being anti-imperialist and anti-fascist, and is mostly legal.

The National Democratic School (PADEPA)

The CTG has a school curriculum to ensure a systematic development of their understanding and cognizance on the line and programs of the NDR, called the PADEPA or Pambansa-Demokratikong Paaralan. The curriculum has 6 major categories:



On the Socialist Perspective of the Philippine Revolution

The second stage of the Philippine Revolution being waged by the CTGs is the socialist revolution. It is inspired by Russian and Chinese socialist constructions in post WW1 and WW2, respectively.

Once the CTG declares the culmination of the NDR, the socialist revolution will be declared right away. It aims to establish a socialist state under a dictatorship of the proletariat. With all capitalist and privately-owned entities, including their equipment, land, machines and buildings confiscated and controlled by the socialist state. Privately-owned land of the peasants who benefited from Agrarian Revolution will be transformed into communes also controlled by the socialist state.

Based on the CPP's principles of Internationalism, the socialist construction in the Philippines is their contribution in establishing a communist society on a world-wide scale. What CPP has failed to address is the categorical failure of socialism in USSR and China. The promises of socialism have fallen short into the hands of its greedy cadres while costing the lives of millions of innocent Russians and Chinese in the course of their socialist and communist rule.

The infamous Chinese Cultural Revolution alone in 1966-1976 killed an estimate of at least 3 million by state-sponsored killings and atrocities. The so-called "Red Terror" on the first 6 months of the Cultural Revolution (August – December 1966) was a time of great terror. As indicated in the People's Daily, the state publication of the Chinese Communist Party, it had advanced a cultural campaign aimed to "Sweep Away All Cow-Demons and Snake-Spirits", which means getting rid of anyone perceived to be enemies of socialism and communism.

The crimes of terror of socialism and communism in world history is evident. Even in this era of the CPP's national democratic revolution, the 50-year-old insurgency has cost lives of millions already. The atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Groups have endangered the future of the Filipino youth and the lives of the entire Filipino people. May the history of socialism and communism be a lesson to all peace-loving individuals to reject and oppose these groups that have long been doing terroristic activities detrimental to the nation's development and progress.

CPP's 10-Point Program for a National Democratic Revolution

1. Overthrow the Forces of US imperialist and Feudal Oppression;
2. Establish a People's Democratic State and a Coalition Government;
3. Fight for National Unity and Democratic Rights;
4. Uphold the Principle of Democratic Centralism;
5. Build and Cherish the New People's Army;
6. Solve the Land Problem;
7. Carry Out National Industrialization;
8. Promote a National, Scientific and Mass Culture;
9. Respect the Right to Self-Determination of the Bangsamoro and other National Minorities; and
10. Adopt an Active Independent Foreign Policy.

NDFP 12-Point Program

1. Unite the people for the overthrow of the semicolonial and semifeudal system through a people's was and for the completion of the national democratic revolution;
2. Establish a People's Democratic Republic and a democratic coalition government;
3. Build the people's army and a people's defense system;
4. Uphold and promote the people's democratic rights;
5. Terminate all unequal relations with the United States and other foreign entities;
6. Implement genuine agrarian reform, promote agricultural cooperation, raise rural production and employment through modernization of agriculture and rural industrialization and ensure agricultural sustainability;
7. Break the US-big comprador-landlord dominance over the economy and build an independent and self-reliant economy;
8. Adopt a comprehensive and progressive social policy;
9. Promote a national and progressive people's culture;
10. Uphold the rights of the Bangsamoro and the Cordillera peoples and other indigenous peoples to self-determination and democracy;
11. Advance the revolutionary emancipation of women in all spheres; and
12. Adopt an active, independent and peaceful foreign policy.

Analysis

The 10-point program of the CPP and the 12-point program of the NDFP bears no difference. It addresses the objectives of the national democratic revolution, the defeat of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism in our country. The CPP and NDFP are presenting a superficial program based on its superficially concluded analysis of Philippine society. Accusing the Philippines of being a colony of a foreign power as a form of deceptive propaganda.

Chapter 4 has discussed in detail, the CTG's national democratic school, the deceptions of their doctrines and how they teach its membership the fallacies of national democracy, socialism and communism.

These programs are too good to be true. They are destroying government developmental projects and programs in the community; ambushing and abducting our military and police forces assisting the delivery of social services; burning equipment and machines of businesses; launching labor strikes paralyzing the operations of all other workers and the company, campus walkouts, etc. They aim for peace, development and equity, but their actions prove otherwise.

Self-proclaiming as the "only party that serves the true interest of the people," what interests have they served in their 50 years of causing turmoil and spreading terror in peasant and IP communities? Have they even accounted how many Filipino youth with ambitions have failed their dreams because of being deceived by the CTGs? Have they also accounted the number of wives and women who became concubines and victims of rape and violence? Have they accounted the number of broken families and orphaned children because of both joining and going against the NPA?

They uphold peace and equality on one hand, but advance violence and terrorism on the other. That is a clear deception. If they have the sincerity, or at least the decency and modesty, they could have accounted the aftermath and consequences of their 50-year bloody revolution. It's high time to expose the rusts behind the new coat of paint. The Filipino people has enough.

Chapter Synthesis

The discussions in this chapter, reflects the tasks of each cadre (party members) and members of the mass organizations both the open and the underground, which is to heighten class conflict by undertaking activities in relation to the advancement of the armed struggle, agrarian revolution and mass base building to ensure that seizure of the political power is the ultimate objective of the different level of organs and organization be it in the party or in mass organizations. Each activity and campaigns must be reinforcing in the attainment of the parameters required in each strategic stages and sub-stages of the revolution.

The Socialist perspective is constantly reminded to set the direction that the revolution is not completed unless it will also advance the socialist construction. It is in this context that we are calling the attention of the readers that the human rights in general and the civil and economic rights of the sector as well as the Nationalist fervor inherent to each Filipino as a result of our historical and collective experience as a Nation is being exploited and not the aim of the CPP-NPA-NDF. Therefore, the pretense of being a human rights defender and being nationalist is the unifying direction of the mass organizations and the people is separate from the objective of the party which is towards Internationalism and Socialism.

On the National Democratic Stage (1st Stage)

The basis as presented in the Philippine Society and Revolution on the historical context of the Struggle of the Filipino People during its colonial years (Spanish, American and Japanese) does well in the aim of winning the National Democracy campaign which is actually exploiting the nationalist fervor to be free from foreign intervention and capitalizing on the oppression and suppression of rights during colonialization. That is why the Agrarian Revolution (AgRev) is the main content of the NDR.

It just adds that the Democratization from feudal control imposed by policies during colonialization, where the accumulation of LAND to few families and relationship of ownership of these LAND to the access to CAPITAL required in the Mode of Production which is basically Agricultural and are being maximized to generate “Class Conflict”, and therefore identifies the segment of society vulnerable in exploitation to gain support to a revolution intended in seizing political power.

The CPP called the Philippine Society in the state of “Semi-Colonial and Semi-Feudal” to justify its revolution as a Liberation movement of the oppressed people of the Philippines to the Academe (Intelligensia Class and International community). It negates the historical context of

reforms initiated by different administration of government and the Electoral Process as the constitutional means of expression of self-determination of the Filipino People.

It is even more inconsistent with the Administration of President Duterte because its narrative that only those who came from the Principalia or Elite Class which they also assumed as subservient to a Foreign Power (US) can be elected President. They are more inconsistent when the current administration made an independent foreign policy and extended foreign relation with China and Russia. Showing the CTGs inconsistency that the Duterte administration is puppet of the US or puppet of the China. In fact, the campaign of the current administration against the Oligarchs (dominated by the ABS-CBNs Lopez family and the Cojuancos showed the CTGs inconsistency as they are force to engage a broad alliance with these oligarchs against the Duterte administration specially on the issue of ABS-CBN. The same oligarchs that they campaign as class enemy during the past administrations (Cory and Noynoy).

It seems that the CTG now are the Pro-US and Pro-Oligarchs. It is not therefore a surprise that the Duterte administration is more popular in the surveys and the decline of the CTGs narrative and influence over the majority of the Filipino people.

On Socialist Constructions (2nd Stage)

The Socialist Construction simply means the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat or the Communist Party of the Philippines. It will grab the power from the Democratic Coalition Government that they use to seize political power. It will eliminate its political allies to gain full control over a revolutionary government.

The next step of consolidating political power is by way of "Cultural Revolution" a bloody affair of cleansing class enemies and non-communist allies.

It will conduct People Assemblies exclusively with Party members to eliminate political leadership of non-communist members from Local to National Level. It will have the NPA as implementer of such cleansing. The Russians experience the imprisonment in the Gulags. China imprisoned many of its allies and eliminated by executing those who will not toe the line. Remember the Tiananmen massacre as its way of addressing dissent from its ranks. Cambodia under Pol Pot is much worst. Will this happen in the Philippines, for sure since that is it justifies in the purging (Kampanyang Ahos, Olympia, cadena de Amor etc.). They are not yet in power when they did this.



A supposedly open, democratic and pro-people organization is actually exclusively controlled by an Underground Mass Organization (UGMO), which in turn is being controlled by a Party Group (PG) or Party Branch (PB) of the CPP-NPA-NDF. Under the principle of DemCen, these levels of organs embedded in the organizations are supposed to exercise the free flow of opinions and discussions.



CHAPTER 05

Political Courses

- Background
- PADEPA 1: Issues
- PADEPA 2: Maikling Kursong sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)
- PADEPA 3: Espesyal na Kursong Masa (Eskum) Series
- PADEPA 4: Araling Aktibista
- PADEPA 5: Introduction to Marxism, Leninism and Maoism
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

Program for Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan (PADEPA)

The ultimate goal of the Communist Party of the Philippines is the seizure and consolidation of political power to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat. To achieve their goal, it wages an armed revolution against the Philippine government. It exploits and deceptively uses history and social issues to agitate the Filipino people and have them engaged in violence and terrorism.

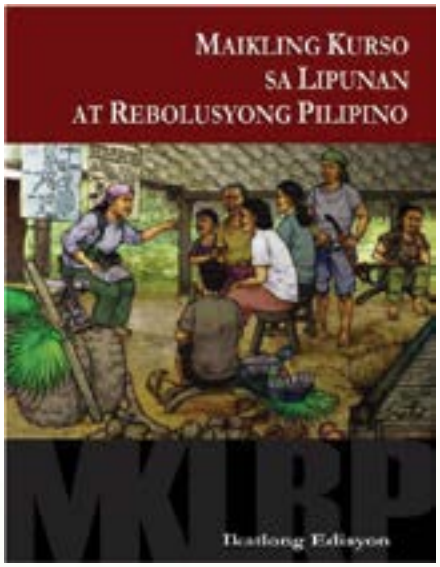
In this chapter, the radicalization process of the general masses and specific sectors will be exposed. This will start with the proper Social Investigation and Class Analysis (SI/CA) on a particular place, factory, school, and community. The PADEPA on issue series is the collection of issues that is intended to agitate the reader/listener on issues that they can relate in their own experience.

Achieving the state of agitation they will be presented a historical presentation in the context of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) Maikling Kursong sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP) omitting events and highlighting biases that will reinforce their theory of the development of society that we are still a semi-colonial (foreign-controlled) and semi-feudal (oligarch dominated) disregarding government policies and programs that are addressing the social injustices and structural reforms.

The CTG has also drafted special courses for a specific sector that will teach the masses specifically those advance members of the mass organizations referred to as activists, which they will mold into Party cadres. They will be mentored and given special attention to become leaders of the mass organizations. Slowly these advanced mass activists are given the task of running the mass organizations and the Organs of the Political Power (OPP).

Among the ranks of the masses, they will be involved in the praxis meaning theory through education and practice through mobilization and immersion. With the ever heightening of the activities they participated in, it increases their security concerns that they ultimately become trapped and with no option but to work full time. It is not an option but a regimented process that ensures the desirable result.





PADEPA 1: Issues

This course is dependent on specific issues and sectors. There are various topics under this course:

1. Primer on Deregulation and Privatization
2. Primer on Contractualization
3. On Genuine Agrarian Reform
4. Primer on VAWC
5. IPRA Law
6. Primer on Rice Cartel
7. Primer on CARP
8. On US War of Aggression
9. On Commercialization of Education
10. Primer on K+12
11. Primer on Martial Law
12. On Human Rights Violations

The CTG aims to agitate the people based on what issues fit a given circumstance. This is their first level of propaganda and education for recruitment to its legal front organizations. Once a person is recruited, he or she will undergo to higher level of indoctrination.

PADEPA 2: Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)

The Short Course on Philippine Society and Revolution or the Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP) is a shortened version of the book Philippine Society and Revolution (PSR) written by Jose Ma. Sison in 1970. It is the very first formal course of the national democratic movement. It contains an explanation and analysis of the CPP on the character, history, and ills of the Philippine society.

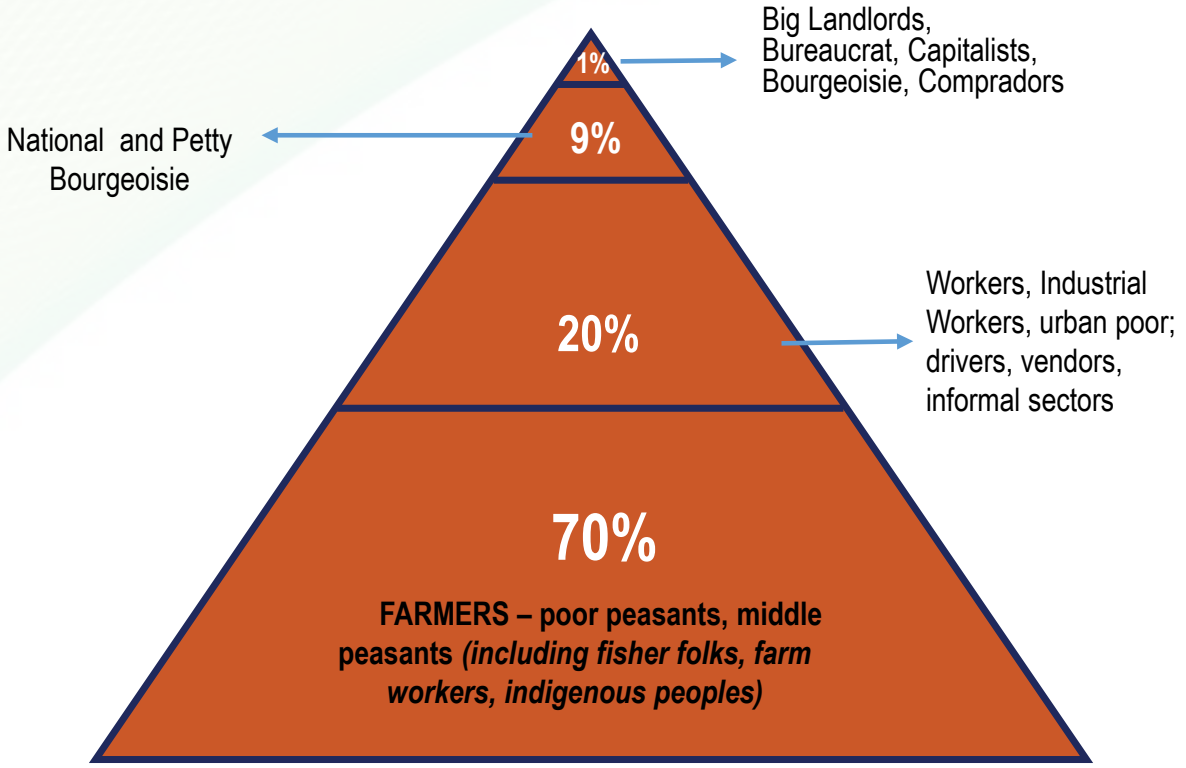
The course is divided into four sub-topics:

1. The Philippines is rich, but the Filipino people are suffering
2. The History of the Philippines is a history of contradictions between the Few Ruling Class and the Broad Oppressed and Exploited Masses
3. US Imperialism, Feudalism, and Bureaucrat Capitalism are the Roots of Sufferings of the Filipino people
4. National Democratic Revolution is the only solution to the fundamental problems of the Filipino people

The masses are taught of the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the circumstances and problems of the Filipino people?
2. What are the historical roots of these societal problems?
3. Who can we change in the present Filipino society?

MKLRP serves as a general mass course. It aims to further deepen the political consciousness of its mass membership in the NPA, legal and underground mass organizations. The CTG describes the Philippines as a country rich in natural resources. The CTG believes that the resources of our country are being plundered by the United States, big local capitalists and landlords and that the Filipino people are deprived of social wealth.



In their analysis, the Philippine society is divided into two (2) opposing groups. On one hand is the few ruling class composed of big landlords and big bourgeoisie compradors, tagged as puppets of the US and plunderers of the country's wealth and resources. On the other hand, there are the broad masses of oppressed people composed of the peasants, workers, youth, urban poor, professionals, and small businessmen who are deprived of country's wealth and resources. The title of this sub-topic speaks of what its content is. Its idea of the current social class divisions is presented as a synthesis of social contradictions and conflicts in history.

Its viewpoint of history commenced on the pre-Spanish period describing the society as predominantly semi-communal and semi-slavery manifested by the barangay system, with a very small primitive communal system existing in Aeta tribes and a relatively advanced feudal system existing in the Sultanates of Sulu and Mindanao. The dynamics of these early societies, the absence of a national social organization and unity, made the country vulnerable to the colonialism of Spain. Feudalism was imposed on a nationwide scale, transforming the barangay system into encomienda and hacienda systems. The gross exploitation experienced by the Filipinos gave birth to the series of revolts from the late 16th century until the declaration of an armed uprising by the Katipunan in 1896.

The PSR book presented a one-sided view of Philippine history. It made emphasis on the historical sufferings of the Filipino people, which is undeniably evident during the colonial period. Its analysis lacks appreciation for the contribution of colonialism in the development of mankind and society.

After the Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War, Filipinos were given more civil liberties than during Spanish rule. Filipinos were allowed to hold government posts, own properties, run businesses, and study in local and foreign schools. The Filipinos can even conduct protests and demonstrations to air grievances about any social issues.

Despite being outlawed by the Supreme Court, the old Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) organized in 1930 was welcomed by the Commonwealth in an alliance against Japan. The CTG accused the Commonwealth and the US of fleeing during the occupation. It overrated the role of the old PKP and HUKBALAHAP as the only group that fought to liberate the country. The Huk's role was evident, but taking all the credit is deceitful. In fact, there were non-Huks who joined the war.

The Great Raid of 1945 in Cabanatuan was a historical rescue operation of more than 500 prisoners of war during the Battle of Bataan. The rescue was a joint operation of the US Army's 11th Airborne Division and two (2) Huk squadrons. Even squadrons of the Huk were composed of Filipino guerillas and American soldiers.

It is also notable that top commanders of the Huk were not ever members of the PKP. Huk leaders such as Casto Alejandrino, Bernardo Poblete and Luis Taruc were members of the Socialist Party of the Philippines and Aguman ding Malding Talapagobra or AMT (General Workers' Union) of Pampanga. The success of the liberation war should be credited to the collective endeavors of all stakeholders.

The majority of the Huk cadres joined the Roxas and Quirino government in rehabilitating and rebuilding the country after the war. An extreme-left faction of the Merged Communist and Socialist Parties (MCSP) continued to wage civil war against the Third Philippine Republic. It adapted the communist-led armed revolution of China but failed to gain the support of the Filipinos who have desperately aspired for peace and progress. Its national leadership, the Central Committee, was completely disbanded before the end of the '50s.

In the 1960s, the communist movement began to reshape in universities. A group of radical students led by Jose Ma. Sison formed the Kabataang Makabayan in 1964. They reviewed the history of the dissolved PKP, started a rectification movement and reestablished the Communist Party of the Philippines in 1968.

The reestablished Communist Party of the Philippines describes all Philippine presidents as "imperialist puppets" because of being subservient to the interest of foreign capitalists instead of upholding the welfare of the Filipinos. There is no president that they have not condemned and accused of being a perpetrator of state killings and a suppressor of civil liberties.

It is interesting to note that they did not account the tragic events before the CPP's Great Rectification Movement in 1992. The CPP declared an all-out offensive against the government to win the NDR in 2 years but had suffered strategic defeats instead. They concluded that the CPP could have been infiltrated by the Deep Penetrating Agents (DPA) of the government.

They launched Kampanyang Ahos (KAHOS), a policy of purging anyone with suspicious behaviors. It was a systematic murder of their own comrades including innocent civilians. The CPP was already losing their guerilla bases and support that some factions of their group became bandits engaging in kidnap-for-ransom and bank robbery. The Filipinos were outraged by the terror and destruction that the CPP had caused their villages.

Their revolutionary cause has become baseless because people are already aware of what the CPP really is. The economic crisis and political turmoil that the country has been facing since the 1970s is as evident as the terrorism and system of violence that the CPP characterized. It is therefore apparent that Philippine history tells us, not only about the ills of society, but also the heroism and perseverance of Filipinos in the face of adversities and threats to social order.

The CTG synthesizes history and categorically identifies imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism as the root causes of the social and political crisis in the Philippines.

It defines imperialism as the monopoly stage of capitalism engaging in neocolonialism to control over another country's economy and politics, feudalism as the landlessness of the peasant and land monopoly of the landlord, and bureaucrat capitalism as a system of running the government like a business entity.

To the CTG, the Philippines is a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. It is semi-colonial because they believe that the US has been colonizing our country for more than a century, gaining control of our country's internal affairs through direct foreign capital investment and confined to an 'export-import' economy. It is semi-feudal because they believe that landlords take dominance over our backward foreign-serving agrarian economy, leaving poor peasants to suffer from extreme poverty, exploitation, and oppression.

This analysis is categorically unfounded. The existence of foreign investments and importation is not equivalent to colonialism or neocolonialism. In fact, these are manifestations of our stronger mutual relations with other countries to promote global progress and cooperation, contribute to local and offshore employment, massive urban and rural modernization, and globalization of skills training and education to produce a globally competitive human resource.

Poverty is a fact, but equating poverty to semi-feudalism or feudalism is ambiguous. There are multiple factors that cause and aggravate poverty. The analysis of the Philippines being a feudal or semi-feudal country has long been outdated. Data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shows a shift of employment from the agriculture sector to the industry and services sector from 2000 to 2019. The success of the government in implementing the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) since 1986 also disproves the claim of landlessness in rural areas. With the implementation also of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA), it ensures that the indigenous people gain rights of their ancestral domain.

Even the Communist Party of the Philippines itself questioned Sison's concept of semi-feudalism because of the rise of industries in the 1970s. Factions were formed within the CPP's Central Committee because of this great debate concerning the preciseness of calling the Philippines as semifeudal. Propositions about the Philippines being a semi-capitalist or "transitioning to capitalism" has challenged the semifeudal dogma of Sison.

The rebellion has only brought more sufferings to the people, yet they idiotically believe that the NDR is the only solution to the problems faced by society.

With all these being said, the CPP's political line of a National Democratic Revolution is therefore invalid and baseless. The 1968 dogma created by the Communist Party of the Philippines is nothing but a myth.



PADEPA 3: Espesyal na Kursong Masa

The Special Mass Courses or mga Espesyal na Kursong Masa (ESKUM) is an integral topic containing the specific tasks, duties, and roles of vital sectors in the revolutionary movement, and the policies and principles that govern their sectoral mass organizations. The Short Course on PSR is a prerequisite of this course.

The course contains the following:

1. Special Mass Course for the Peasant Movement
2. Special Mass Course for the Women's Movement
3. Special Mass Course for the Youth Movement
4. Special Mass Course for the Labor Movement
5. Special Mass Course for the IP Movement

The peasant movement is the principal movement to be advanced as it answers to the situation of Philippine society being semi-feudal. The specific mass campaigns and movement of other sectors serves to advance the interests of the peasantry for land reform. The problem of landlessness and feudal and semifeudal exploitation are discussed in all special mass courses.

A. Special Mass Course for the Peasant Movement

This course uses the MKKRP as a reference in highlighting the peasant movement. It summarizes key points about the situation of the peasants and the history of the land problem in the Philippines.

It identifies specific issues and problems faced by the peasants. It blames their poverty and landlessness on the government, the armed forces, the landlords and even the Roman Catholic church.

"The land problems of the peasants can only be solved by the peasant themselves." The peasants are taught of this principle, and if they don't act about their situation, they will continue to suffer the oppression and exploitation imposed on them. They will highlight the history of the revolutionary movement from the uprisings of Katipunanang the PKP in the 1930s. They will teach the peasants about armed struggle and agrarian revolution as the only way to liberate them from feudal and semifeudal exploitation.

The CTG will then build the underground organization of the peasant, the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magbubukid or PKM.

B. Special Mass Course for the Women's Movement

This course highlights the culture of violence against women and gender discrimination. It denounces the patriarchal system of society that puts men superior and dominant over women. It empowers women to stand and make decisions independently from men.

CTG proclaims itself as a vanguard of the women's movement for gender equality and is even included in the NPA's 8 Points of Discipline. It encourages women to join the underground organization of women, the Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan or MAKIBAKA, and recruits them to become NPA.

This is yet another deception. As they pretend to fight for women's rights, thousands of women in their guerilla bases and women red fighters have exposed violence against women perpetrated by the NPA commanders and cadres. Rape, attempted rape, adultery and child abuse cases have been accounted as revealed by Former Rebels (FRs) and UGMO members. Broken families are also manifested because of the abuses of CPP-NPA cadres.

C. Special Mass Course for the Youth Movement

This course highlights the significance of the youth and student movement as the bearer of propaganda of the revolution. It describes the youth as the most vibrant and active amongst all sectors. It emphasizes youth issues on the inaccessibility of education, commercialization and child labor. It claims to fight for youth and students' right to education. It draws inspiration from youth leaders of the Katipunan who embodied nationalism and perseverance to liberate the country. The CTG will then recruit the youth to become members of the underground youth organization, the Kabataang Makabayan or KM.

KM is the broadest organization amongst all sectoral UGMOs. On its legal counterparts, it is composed of the following:

A. Anakbayan
B. League of Filipino Students (LFS)
C. Student Christian Movement of the Philippines (SCMP)
D. National Union of Student of the Philippines (NUSP)
E. College Editors Guild of the Philippines (CEGP)
F. Kabataang Artista para sa Tunay na Kalayaan (KARATULA)
G. Kabataan Partylist

Members of KM are highly encouraged to immerse in or join the NPA. Political instructors and officers of the NPA mostly came from KM. Organizing the youth assures the CPP the abundance of new cadres.

> "Only through militant struggle can the best in youth shall emerge. Only through the struggle can become more evident the constant replenishment of the fighting forces by the ceaseless flow of new blood." – Jose Ma. Sison



D. Special Mass Course for the Labor Movement



This course highlights the vital role of the workers in leading the two-stage revolution. It uses the issues of low wage, unjust working conditions and suppression of workers' rights in the workplace to form a militant workers' union, CPP party branches and the underground mass organization, the Revolutionary Council of Trade Union (RCTU).

It will create demands that will force the company to either increase its workers' wages or pay the labor union officer. If the company will not comply with the said demands, it will eventually result in workers conducting strikes against the company which will lead to the closure of the company.

Once the company is closed, the union will blame the government for abandoning the welfare of the workers. Thus, another propaganda line exploited by the CPP. It will then encourage workers to go full-time as labor organizers or as red fighters in the NPA.

E. Special Mass Course for the IP Movement

This course discusses the same as the Special Mass Course for the Peasant Movement about the land problem, but focuses on IP, the ancestral and its struggle for self-determination.

The CTG blames colonialism and the bureaucracy in the big changes on the system of IP communities. It claims that IP communities were prohibited from practicing their own culture and customs, introducing new religions and churches, exploiting IP culture through eco-tourism projects and plunder of natural resources in IP ancestral domain. The CTG promotes itself as an advocate and defender of the IP's struggle for self-determination.

It will then organize the IPs to the underground mass organizations, the Revolutionary Organization of Lumads (ROL) for Mindanao and the Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF).

That is the paradox. The CTG proclaims it supports the IP's struggle for self-determination, but transforming their ancestral domain into a guerilla base for warfare. It promotes IP autonomy, but recruits the Lumads to the CTG's Barrio Revolutionary Committees (BRCs), the so-called revolutionary government in the countryside. It positions to be a defender of the Lumads, but kills in cold blood Lumad leaders who chose to reject their doctrines. It calls for unity of all "national minorities" but, in essence, it encourages tribal feuds between datus and causes divisions and conflicts amongst the Lumads. They foolishly build Lumad schools, not to give quality education to the Lumads but, to indoctrinate them of their revolutionary dogma and install a new culture subservient to communist ideals.

The indigenous peoples in Mindanao are the primary victims of CTG's war of terror and violence. The CTG's guerilla bases are strategically positioned in the ancestral domain of the Lumads, forcing many Lumads to either live in fear or leave their communities those who opted not to give their support.

In conclusion, the indigenous peoples' fight for self-determination is essentially our fight against the communist insurgency that has brought havoc and chaos to the lives of our indigenous people.



Indigenous peoples in the Philippines demand the repeal of anti-indigenous peoples laws in a protest caravan dubbed "Lakbayan (Journey) of National Minorities for Self Determination and Just Peace."

PADEPA 4: Araling Aktibista

The Activist Course or Araling Aktibista/Arak is a course in the PADEPA Curriculum that introduces a mass member to the basics and fundamentals of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism.

The course has four topics:

1. The Five Golden Rays and the Basic Revolutionary Attitude
2. The Revolutionary Study and the Correct Method of Analysis
3. The Mass Line
4. Democratic Centralism and Committee System

This course is intended for all organized masses who have studied the general mass course but prioritizes those who have experience in revolutionary work in the countryside or urban areas. This is a vital component in building a solid spine and marrow of the leadership in the revolutionary organizations and mass movement.

A. The Five Golden Rays and the Basic Revolutionary Attitude

This topic is a compilation of five of Mao Zedong's selected writings:

i. Serve the People

In this writing of Mao, it gives the communist definition and outlook of serving the people. It teaches an individual to whole-heartedly devote oneself to advancing the interests of the people and the revolution and destroying self-interest. It sees sacrifices, hardships and even death as normal circumstances to whoever chooses the path of serving the people. To quote, "Wherever there is struggle, there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people, it is a worthy death."

"Live and die for the people." This is their driving propaganda why students quit school and parents leave their children, because, to them, it means serving the people. To the communists, to serve the people is to leave self-interests behind and uphold the common interests of the revolution.



ii. In Memory of Norman Bethune

This writing teaches an individual a higher degree of the communist concept of service. It draws inspiration from the life of Norman Bethune, a Canadian communist doctor who served the Chinese civil war and died while performing surgery on a wounded fighter.

"What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own?" – Mao Zedong

This doctrine produces communists embracing the revolution as their own life, and on everything they do, it should serve the revolution. It presents Bethune as an example of a true communist, notwithstanding the distance from his home country, he died while in revolutionary service.

The CPP shapes every member to become a communist with an internationalist spirit, fully eradicating self-interest and taking ownership of the whole revolution.

iii. The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains

This writing is about an old Chinese fable quoted by Mao Zedong in his speech. It tells about the requisite to win the revolution. Mao figuratively likens the Foolish Old Man to the CPP, the Wise Old Man to the government, the two mountains to imperialism and feudalism, and the god to the masses.

This Maoist doctrine teaches the significance of being resolute with the political line, despite being mocked by the government, as long as the CPP and every member surmount all the difficulties and persevere unceasingly, the masses will stand together with them to defeat imperialism and feudalism.

This leads us to the conclusion that, to win the revolution, the CPP must trust and rely on the masses. This is where we also draw our line of defeating the enemy. We must deprive them of this requisite.

"As long as we rely on the people, believe firmly in the inexhaustible creative power of the masses and hence trust and identify ourselves with them, no enemy can crush us while we can crush every enemy and overcome every difficulty." – Mao Zedong

To deprive them of this requisite, we must expose and debunk in details their lines of propaganda. We must tell people the stories of terror and violence that the CPP has caused the people for more than 50 years. This insurgency has to end once and for all.

iv. Combat Liberalism

This writing consists of the symptoms of not being a communist. Liberalism, as broadly defined by Mao, is a political philosophy based on individual liberty and spontaneous order. Individual and spontaneous liberty contradicts to the communist's politics of unanimity and consensual, meaning everyone must have a common agreement and unity.

Mao specifically enumerates how liberalism manifests in the organization. For example, "to let things slide for the sake of peace and friendship when a person had clearly done wrong

and refrain from principled argument because one is an old acquaintance, a schoolmate, a close friend, a loved one, an old colleague or subordinate."

Another example of Mao is "to indulge in personal attacks, pick quarrels, vent personal spite or seek revenge."

v. On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party

This writing is part of a CCP Congress resolution primarily drafted by Mao Zedong. Like the article "Combat Liberalism," this enumerates the so-called mistaken ideas inside the Party.

It is a fact that everyone has a distinct character and principles. Anything that goes against the principles of communism, like liberalism, is stigmatized and condemned.

Although everyone indeed has has the right to speak and air their opinions, but everyone is also obliged to believe in a single truth: the revolution. Anyone who opposes this can be regarded as a non-communist, non-revolutionary or worst an enemy of the revolution. Accounts from FRs state that there were instances that if a comrade says anything against the principles or beliefs of the organization, he or she may be accused of being a spy or a perpetrator of factions or disunity.

Unity is important, but to take away your liberties and free will for the sake of agreeing to something that you don't, that is totalitarianism. This is yet another paradox. The CPP claims to fight for the rights of the people, but within its organization, it suppresses the right of its members to adhere to anything that the CPP forbid. That is a very clear opposite of democracy.

B. The Revolutionary Study and the Correct Method of Analysis

This topic is an introduction to the Marxist philosophy of Dialectical Materialism. It gives basic concepts of Marxist analysis and the theory of knowledge development. It upholds the principle of a concrete analysis of concrete situations, meaning identifying the contradictions and the aspects of contradiction in a situation.

By doing this, one is taught the Marxist method of analysis and the significance of the continuous study of the revolution. With revolutionary study, a communist learns new things and gain new knowledge.

The system of MLM education and PADEPA takes at least 3 days to complete a course. Peasants, workers and students are encouraged to leave their farms, works, and classes to attend the courses offered by the CPP. This kind of system does not help the masses at all, instead, it negatively impacts the livelihood and studies of the masses.

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C. The Mass Line

This topic discusses the mass line concerning to Mao's writing on "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains."

The mass line is a revolutionary principle that teaches every communist to trust and rely on the masses. The CPP-NPA-NDF is waging a protracted people's war, and to them, it is a war that requires the support and participation of the masses. Without the masses, the revolution will not succeed.

Applying the principle of a concrete analysis of concrete situations, the CPP conducts Social Investigation and Class Analysis (SICA) to know the problems faced community and identifies the masses and enemies in the community. They will use the problems of the masses for propaganda and organizing works to agitate and organize the masses for the revolution.

As discussed, this is where we draw our strategy to defeat the communist insurgency. The masses are the blood and veins of the movement. Without the masses, the revolutionary movement will cease to exist.

D. Democratic Centralism and Committee System

This topic gives the basic orientation of the Party's organizational line – the Democratic Centralism. It claims that, in administering the organization and decision-making, it considers the entire membership to encourage the active participation of every member. This is the component of democracy. With centralism, it means the individual democracy is under a centralized leadership to ensure that every member or portion of the organization advances the general objective of the organization.

There are 4 Principles of Party Discipline:

1. The individual is subordinate to the organization.
2. The minority is subordinate to the majority.
3. The lower level is subordinate to the higher level.
4. The entire Party is subordinate to the Central Committee.

The members are made to believe that democratic centralism, is the best system of organization that ensures the democratic participation of its membership. Unknown to its members, across all the levels of organization of the CPP, there is only one organ that gives directives and makes decisions about the organization. Though, it's ironic that matters are sometimes openly discussed for opinions and views, since the decisions have already been made and no objection can be raised, because they are bound to the four (4) principles of party discipline. This is authoritarianism concealed with democracy.

PADEPA 5: Introduction to Marxism, Leninism, and Maoism

An important component of education and cadre development inside the revolutionary movement is every member's understanding of its universal guiding theory, the Marxism, Leninism and Maoism. Before a prospect for Party recruitment is enrolled into its formal MLM School, mass activists are given lectures and discussions on the basics of MLM.

The following are examples of courses under the PADEPA-MLM Curriculum:

Communist Manifesto by Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx (1848)

This is one of the oldest documents of the communist movement. It presents a summarized theoretical background, outlook and goals of communism. It states that the source of exploitation is the private ownership over the means of production. To abolish exploitation, all ownership of private property must be abolished, and that will be the basis of a classless society or communism.

The era of socialism and communist rule in the USSR and China has been one of the darkest periods in world history. It accounts for millions of state-sponsored killings of innocent people who chose not to adhere to the social order filled with destruction chaos. The Filipino people have already learned these lessons. The Communist Party of the Philippines has failed to persuade the majority of the Filipinos simply because their ideology of violence and terror is unacceptable to the peace-loving and God-fearing Filipino citizenry. The CTG has deceived a small portion of our population but it cannot go any further.

Those who have been deceived are taught further of other communist courses as seen in the table below: imperative



Recovered Documents

COURSE TITLE	WRITER	DESCRIPTION
Wage, Labor and Capital (1849)	Karl Marx	This is a short version of the 3-volume book Das Kapital written by Karl Marx. It gives an economic analysis of the capitalist system and capitalist exploitation. It believes that the workers are slaves of the capital in a wage system.
Socialism: Utopian and Scientific (1880)	Friedrich Engels	Early communist thinkers had attempted to present a scientific exposition of the inevitability of socialism and communism. This book was written in 1880, more than one century before the complete collapse of the Soviet Union on December 26, 1991. The collapse also marked the end of the Cold War.
The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State (1884)	Friedrich Engels	This is the main reference of Historical Materialism. It believes that the formation of family and state was rooted in the transition of primitive communism into the slavery system, which gave rise to private ownership.These ideas are only speculations because it refers to the very beginning of mankind. Present anthropologists are yet to discover the origin of human civilization. The claims of Engels in his 1884 book lack supporting proof, yet communists are so arrogant to make people believe the preciseness of their theories.
State and Revolution (1917)	Vladimir Lenin	This is Lenin's review of the works of Marx and Engels about the state and revolution. Lenin defines the state as an organization that arises from "irreconcilability of class antagonisms". It is a machinery of the ruling class to impose its political, economic and ideological rule in a class society. In essence, Lenin means that the state is about soldiers, the police, prisons and courts. Furthermore, Lenin said that the state is also an organ for sorting out the affairs of the ruling class to ensure the preservation of their rule. The CPP views the Philippine government as merely an organization of the ruling class in the Philippines imposing a dictatorial rule over the masses. This is a very deceptive line of propaganda. The government has been one of the major counterparts in nation building and defense for national sovereignty.

COURSE TITLE	WRITER	DESCRIPTION
The Foundations of Leninism (1924)	Joseph Stalin	This book is a collection of nine lectures Stalin delivered at Sverdlov University in 1924. It contains historical roots of Leninism, the Dictatorship of the proletariat, the peasant question and Style of Work.
On Contradiction (1937)	Mao Zedong	This is Mao Zedong's review of Marx's Dialectical Materialism. He developed the philosophy based on the specific conditions of China. Mao said that the antagonism of contradiction is absolute and universal. To him, the contradictions in a semi-colonial and semifeudal society are evident and a national democratic revolution is imperative to abolish the old society and advance to a socialist revolution and construction.



Chapter Synthesis

The People are the makers of history. This is one truth and one element for the revolution to succeed. Thus the participation of the people in the revolution must be secured and attained. The only way to do this is what we call in our revolutionary parlance as the "arouse, organize and mobilize" activities for the people particularly sectors in the Echelon of Alliances. This is called advancing the people's support of the revolution. To achieve this, political courses must be introduced to the people being targeted to be organized and mobilized. Thus the "Pambansang Demokratiko Paaralan" or PADEPA was established not as a physical infrastructure or institution but as a concept of a unified, deliberate and systematic implementation of instructions and courses for the mass organizations both in the open and underground. This means that the people or sectors targeted must be bombarded with propaganda and agitation materials and here is where the lies and deceptions of genuine consultative and democratic processes where the people are supposedly free and for their benefit and interest is being undermined.

Imagine being a member of a supposedly open, democratic, and pro-people organization but in practice an organization exclusively controlled by an Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) and which in is being exclusively controlled by Party Group (PG) or Party Branch (PB) that by the practice of the principle of the DemCen are being exclusively controlled by the CPP-NPA-NDF. Where the supposed free flow of opinions and discussions are being filtered and shaped by these levels of organs embedded in the organizations. It is also through this system that those opinions are being neutralized and being countered as counter-revolutionary or reformism and revisionism. Thus the expression that the People are the makers of History is actually a two-edged sword that is being exploited by the CTGs and at the same time its paramount problem in unifying with the people. No wonder 53 years of revolution can be described as having its height and ebb but did not reach the momentum needed to attain victory. The Key there is the unification with the People, that the catalyst element or the shaping of the environment is being rejected by the People in general.

On the PADEPA

The Pambansang Kalihiman/Kagawaran ng Edukasyon (PAKED) have come up with a systematic brainwashing or radicalization of the People categorized in each sector they view as Friends or Motive Force in the Revolution. It ascribes to the view of the role of the people as makers of history and no revolution was ever won without the support of the people, thus the need to exploit the People. It drafted the Basic Requirement of Broad United Front Works that highlighted the need to establish the "Echelon of Alliances" in arousing, organizing and mobilizing of the People.

It cannot wait for the establishment of the Organs of Political Power (OPP) on a nationwide

scale. Thus, to the need to unite the perspective of the people with the perspective of the Party, it launched deliberate and systematic brainwashing of the people. It utilizes the "concrete condition" of actual events or situations through the Social Investigation and Class Analysis (SICA) as the foundation of its radicalization process or brainwashing. From the subjective truth, the flow of analysis will use a Marxist lens of "Class conflict" to result in justification of the armed struggle and seizure of political power. Conjunctions and subjectivism will reinforce that need for a revolution as an alternative to social reforms and radical change through violent overthrow against democratic process.

The Strategic Direction of this "radicalization process" is to establish an environment of politicization antagonize the most powerless segment of the sector facing social injustice or economic hardship, established an organization to influence the wider segment of the sector, and mobilize it for the heightening of sectoral issues or class conflicts until it achieves its highest form of General Uprising and General Offensive. The CTGs called this Arouse, Organize and Mobilize (AOM) works. While at the same time a parallel UG BUilding that will involve Establishment of Party leadership or Party Building through OPP, Party Branch and Party Groups, support to Armed Struggle and leading the Sector as advance detachment of the Party. The CTGs called this Ideological (radicalization), Political (arousing, organize and ready for mobilization), and Organizational (UG Building both UGMO and Party organs) Work.

The series of Araling Aktibista (ARAK) courses equipt the leadership of Peoples Organizations in the sector (Sectoral front Organization SFO) on how to lead the people in the situation of developing their participation in the revolution by way of extra-legal forms such as strikes and barricades, Okupasyon of Housing units and lands owned by the State and Absentee landlords to create a "revolutionary environment" as the concrete condition in the ground for a particular sector.

On Praxis

Reinforcing theories with actual practice means combining the discussion or lectures by immersing with a certain revolutionary situation through the participation inn strikes and barricades, kampuhan, Okupasyon and Bungkalan and the mandatory Red Area Immersion (6 months to 2 years) integration in NPA units for the advance member of the Sectoral Front organizations (SFO) and leaders of the Organs of Political Power (OPP).

This means members of the sector themselves after becoming a Party member and cadre are the ones leading and exploiting those who are involved in the sector (white area operation) and communities (red area operations).





Religious
leaders, professionals
and the middle class are made to believe
that their interests can and will be protected by aligning
themselves, strategically or tacticallyt, with the CPP-NPA-NDF.
However, at a certain level of advancement of the revolution,
they will be the targets of weeding out under the framework of
class contradiction and conflict.

CHAPTER 06

CPP-NPA-NDF Party Courses

- Background
- Basic Party Course
- Intermediate Party Course
- Advance Party Course
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

One big task of the Communist Party of the Philippines is the building of its ideology, meaning it ensures that the entire organization has a deep and clear cognition of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism, and how these theories are applied to the context of Philippine society and revolution. Only through a common understanding of the ideology can the CPP establish a strong unity and foundation amongst its membership.

A strong foundation of ideology is important to the Communist Party of the Philippines. Political and organizational unities are highly dependent on the degree of revolutionary understanding of their membership. It always ensures a high level of cognition to Marxist, Leninist, and Maoist theories.

The CPP recognizes that no one is born a communist, and only through a system programmed to produce competent communists can the organization sustain enough cadres to carry out its central task of destroying the Philippine government and in establishing a communist-led state.

Its Party School consists of three levels. The Basic Party Course introduces to the Ideological, Political and Organizational lines of the CPP. The Intermediate Party Course equips their new cadres with theoretical and practical skills in building the Party, the people's army, and the united front.

These three are the weapons of the revolutionary movement. The Advance Party Course deepens and develops the ideological foundation of every cadre to Marxism, Leninism and Maoism.

The CPP blames its errors on the lack or poor system of Party education. It even deliberately accuses its cadres with peasant origin by being lazy in studying MLM and mechanically relying on their own practical experience only. This is what they call Empiricism.

In 2016, the CPP identified empiricism as one of its major ideological errors resulting in a very low output of tactical offensives, agrarian revolution, and base building. It accounted for a huge backlog in giving party education to its membership.

This chapter aims to build a calibrated understanding of CPP's party education system. It helps us understand better how every communist are programmed and indoctrinated with the Marxist philosophy.

Taking an offensive approach against its ideology and machineries for ideological development is a crucial component towards politically and organizationally defeating the enemy.

Basic Party Course

The Basic Party Course or BPC is the first-level education of the MLM or Party School. This course explains the foundations of the CPP's ideological, political, and organizational lines and works. It orients every student the basics of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism, how these communist theories are applied to the context of Philippine society and revolution, and it introduces them to the nature and framework of the CPP as an organization.

This course is given to all mass activists and Candidate members of the CPP. This is to ensure that cadres and prospect cadres of the revolutionary movement are equipped with the core of their revolutionary tasks and duties.

The course is divided into three parts:

1. Introduction to MLM
2. Study of Philippine Society and Revolution
3. The Communist Party of the Philippines

The first part of the course contains the ideological foundations of the CPP. This topic teaches one "how to be a communist."

The Introduction to MLM part contains five topics:

1. Basic Proletarian Standpoint and Outlook on the Revolution
2. Dialectical Materialism
3. Historical Materialism
4. Political Economy
5. Imperialism

The topic **Basic Proletarian Standpoint and Outlook on the Revolution** is an expounded topic of the Activist Course (Araling Aktibista) and Rebolusyonaryong Aktitud/Rebak discussed in PADEPA. For the CPP, it is most vital and crucial that the entire organization and every member is armed with MLM. Since it is the ideology of the proletariat, every activist of the revolutionary movement must be able to grasp firmly how a proletariat thinks, talks, and acts. The topic also teaches the concept of serving the people, the correct method of studying, upholding the mass line and embodying internationalism.

Dialectical Materialism is the fundamental philosophy of Marxism. As discussed in Chapter 1, on a Marxist perspective, every class society is filled with class contradictions, and such class contradictions can only be resolved by a social revolution where the old class is overthrown by a new class and the old society is replaced with a new society.

This philosophy brought about the concept of ***Historical Materialism***, the application of Dialectical Materialism in analyzing history. Historical materialism emphasizes the role played by class contradictions and social revolutions in the development and evolution of societies, how the ruling class of a society used the state for class preservation and exploitation, how such rule is crushed by a revolution giving birth to a new society and a new ruling class.

In a capitalist society, the bourgeoisie class (as the ruling class) can only be overthrown by a socialist revolution of the proletariat (the oppressed class) and shall make the latter as the new

ruling class in a socialist society. In a semifeudal and semi-colonial society, like the Philippines, where capitalist production is limited and premature, the landlords, bourgeoisie compradors and US imperialism (as the ruling class) can only be overthrown by a national democratic revolution of the peasantry and the Filipino people (the oppressed class) and shall make the latter as the new ruling class.

The topic of ***Political Economy*** is the application of historical materialism in the era of capitalism. Basically, this topic is a general critique of Marxism to the capitalist system. The Das Kapital. Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie (Capital: A Critique of Political Economy) is a book written by Karl Marx in the late 19th century. It was discussed in Chapter 1 what the fundamentals of Political Economy are.

It was concluded that the cause of capitalist crisis is overproduction, and the basic contradictions of a capitalist society are the contradiction between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and between the social character of production and the private ownership of the means of production. This contradiction can only be resolved by a socialist transformation of the economy, meaning transformation of the private ownership of the means of production into a social or state ownership of the means of production. As the private ownership of the means of production is taken out from the social picture, this shall set the conditions of transforming the capitalist relations of production into a socialist relations of production, transforming the distribution of social product based on the socialist principle of distribution: "from each according to abilities, to each according to his work." In general, it is the transformation from a capitalist economy to a socialist economy.

The topic of ***Imperialism*** is an in-depth exposition of imperialism based on Lenin's book. As mentioned in Chapter 1, it identifies 5 characters and manifestations of imperialism:

1. Concentration of Production and Monopolies
2. Finance Capital and the Financial Oligarchy
3. Export of Capital
4. Economic Division of the World among Capitalist Associations
5. Territorial Division of the World among the Great Powers

It also resolves that the NDR in the Philippines is part of the proletarian revolution that aims to defeat imperialism and establish a communist world. It asserts that Marxism-Leninism and Maoism dogma is applicable in the Philippine context because, to them, the Philippines is a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society just like China. The CTG justified this claim in the next part of BPC. The study of Philippine Society and Revolution contains three topics:

1. Philippine History
2. The Classes and Crises of Philippine Society
3. The People's Democratic Revolution

Philippine History in this course gives a more substantial presentation of the CTG's outlook on history compared to the content of PADEPA. It presented an application of historical materialism, the concepts of the relations of production and superstructure in the context of Philippine society. It gives a clear accusation against the state on how the latter has bas been utilized as a machinery of oppression by government officials whom they tag as part of the ruling class of the society.



The topic ***"The Classes and Crises of Philippine Society"*** discusses the economic and political classifications of people in society and the crises they face based on CTG's class analysis. This presents which classes the CTG considers as friends or enemies of the revolution.

The topic ***''Peoples Democratic Revolution"*** is an in-depth review of NDR course in PADEPA. It teaches the general characters of NDR, its three weapons and tasks, and the socialist perspective. The characters of NDR, its tasks and perspective have been discussed in Chapters 2 and 3, while an in-depth discussion of the 3 weapons of NDR will be included in Chapter 9. This BPC reviews all about the NDR to prospect and candidate members of the CPP to achieve an ideological and political unity amongst the Party membership. This is their source of strength and the basis of their organizational unities and framework.

The third part of BPC is the study on The Communist Party of the Philippines. It contains three topics.

1. The Communist Party of the Philippines
2. History of the Communist Party of the Philippines
3. The Second Great Rectification Movement

The topic on ***"The CPP"*** gives a comprehensive orientation of what the Communist Party of the Philippines is. It gives a review of the basic principles of CPP's ideological line of MLM and the political line of NDR.

The Communist Party of the Philippines is the leading organization of the entire revolutionary movement. It provides theoretical and practical guidance and directives to its Party units, to the NPA, and to its Underground Mass Organizations.

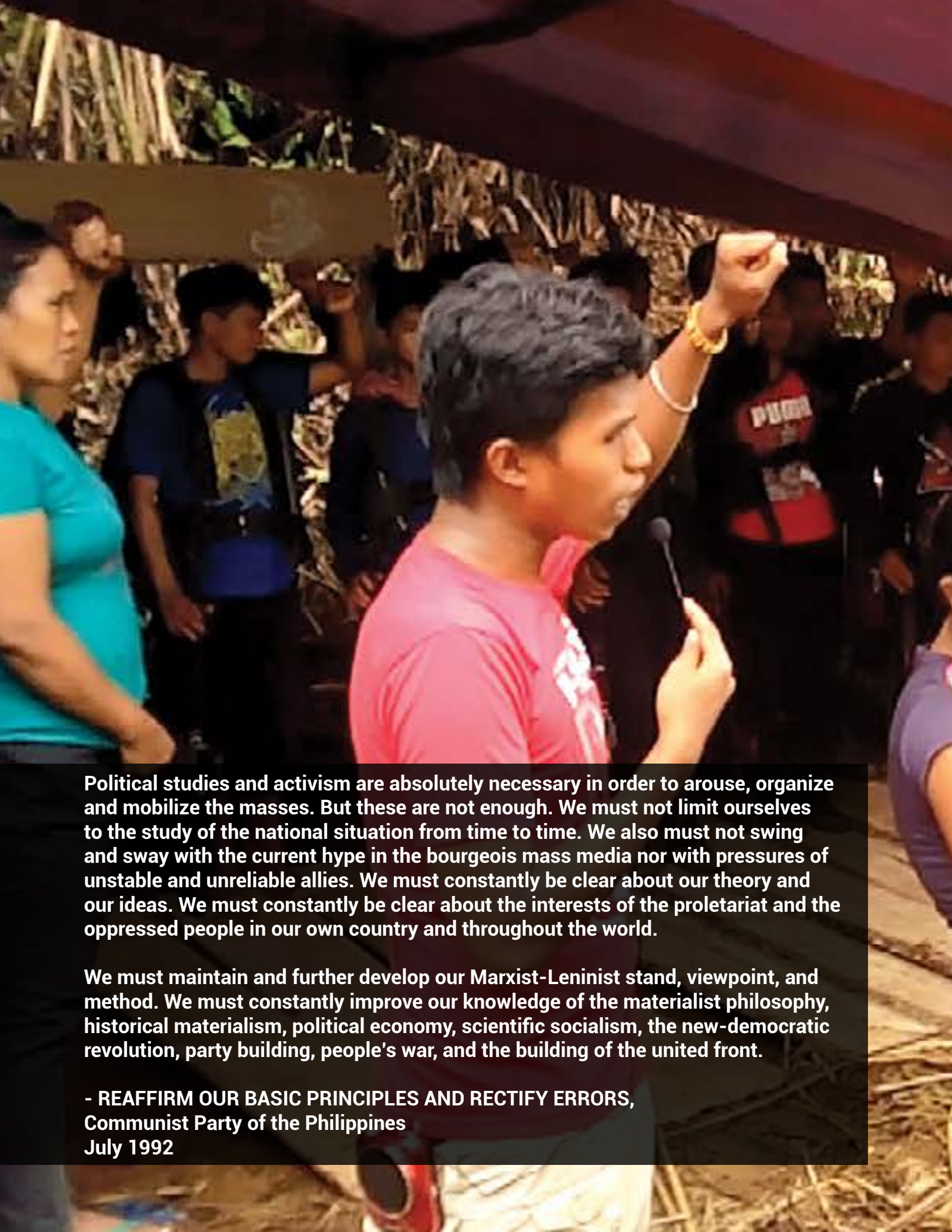
It is also important to emphasize the absolute leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines to the NPA as its main weapon in advancing the armed revolution.

Democratic Centralism is the organizational line of the Party. This principle ensures its so-called organizational unity, but in reality, the component of democracy of this line is just a facade of the CPP's totalitarian and authoritarian nature, from the process of recruitment to the methods of consolidating its membership and development of cadres.

Analysis

The totalitarian character of the CPP has been challenged by a handful of cadres in the 1980s. Factions were formed, and thousands have returned to their normal lives. It forced the CPP to launch a rectification movement in 1992. Revelations from former cadres exposed CPP's undemocratic nature. Small groups of privileged cadres live differently from others. They get more financial and logistical support from the money it extorts. When its top cadres get arrested or captured, they will introduce as peace consultants of the NDFP. But, when a mere member or a new cadre gets capture, he or she will be ignored.

This Basic Party Course of the CPP prepares its members to be subservient to the dictates and interests of its privileged leadership. They are made to believe the correctness of MLM and the significance of the revolution so that its leaders can continuously exploit them.



Political studies and activism are absolutely necessary in order to arouse, organize and mobilize the masses. But these are not enough. We must not limit ourselves to the study of the national situation from time to time. We also must not swing and sway with the current hype in the bourgeois mass media nor with pressures of unstable and unreliable allies. We must constantly be clear about our theory and our ideas. We must constantly be clear about the interests of the proletariat and the oppressed people in our own country and throughout the world.

We must maintain and further develop our Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint, and method. We must constantly improve our knowledge of the materialist philosophy, historical materialism, political economy, scientific socialism, the new-democratic revolution, party building, people's war, and the building of the united front.

- REAFFIRM OUR BASIC PRINCIPLES AND RECTIFY ERRORS,
Communist Party of the Philippines
July 1992



Recovered Document

Intermediate Party Course

The Intermediate Party Course or IPC (IC as is it commonly known) is the second-level education of CPP's Party School. This is also the first level Party cadre school because only Executive Committee (ExeCom) members of Party units can take this course. This is intended for cadres. It contains detailed discussion about building the three weapons of the NDR. It aims to equip its cadres with the skills of managing their party and guerilla units and provide guidance on how cadres can effectively utilize the three weapons of revolution.

This course is divided into three parts:

1. Party Building
2. Army Building
3. United Front Building

The first part, the Party Building, aims to arm every cadre with the principles of a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist party, to consolidate the cognizance of the Party's ideological, political, and organizational (IPO) lines and works, and draw lessons from its past IPO works to resolve current problems in building the Party. As the leading organization, ensuring its solidity is the key to carrying out the tasks of the revolutionary movement.

The leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines has been questioned numerous times in its history. Oppositionists within the Party doubted the applicability of Maoism in the context of the Philippines. They discarded Maoism, the Chinese version of Marxism. They believe that the Philippines is already transitioning to capitalism and, to them, integrating Maoism is absurd. The totalitarian character of the Communist Party of the Philippines was also questioned when it wanted to impose leadership over all UGMOs and the NDFP. They wanted to have a more independent, dynamic, and democratic nature of their mass organizations.

This part contains 4 topics:

1. A Comprehensive history of the reestablished CPP
2. MLM as ideological line
3. NDR as general political line
4. Democratic Centralism as organizational line

In ***Army Building***, it aims to justify the correctness of the armed struggle. It rejects all reformist and collaborationist characters of their comrades who pushed for splits due to irreconcilable standpoints within the CPP Central Committee. It is resolute to the Maoist theory of protracted people's war (PPW) and its operational principles and tactics and its applicability in the Philippine context. While a faction pushed for reformism and diplomatic socialism (Right Opportunism), another faction pushed for an all-out offensive and urban insurrection (Left Opportunism). These are the inconsistencies they want to refute in this topic.

This part also gives a review of the civil wars led by communist parties in Russia, China, and Vietnam. It likens the Philippine revolution to that of China and Vietnam, which it describes as semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries. The CPP directs the NPA to wage a protracted people's war against the government and its armed forces. The PPW will pass through 3 strategic stages: the strategic defensive, stalemate and offensive. It resolves that only through completing a stage can the NPA proceed to the subsequent stage.



This also gives emphasis and describes the New People's Army (NPA) as the 'only revolutionary army of the Filipino people.' The NPA is the main weapon of the CPP in advancing the agrarian revolution and building mass bases in the countryside.

These are the three integrated components of the people's war, as discussed in Chapter 3. To the Communist Party of the Philippines, the correct, timely and decisive interplay of armed struggle, agrarian revolution and mass base will gradually advance the people's war and strategically reverse the balance of forces between the communists and the government.

This part wants to produce political and military cadres that can correctly and excellently direct the people's war and build an army capable of advancing the armed revolution.

This part contains 8 topics:

1. Theory of Armed Revolution
2. Overview of the Chinese and Vietnamese Revolution
3. People's War in the Philippines/Specific Characteristics of our People's War (SCPW)
4. Armed Struggle and the Principles of Guerilla Warfare
5. Base Building
6. Agrarian Revolution
7. The New People's Army
8. On Facing Oplan Bayanihan: A Summing Up

In ***United Front Building***, it gives the fundamental principles and methods in building the United Front as a weapon of the revolution. It also aims to rectify the mistaken outlooks and practices in building a united front. It resolves the relationship of the CPP with the United Front, the former giving political leadership to the latter. The questions regarding the primacy of armed struggle over legal and parliamentary struggle were also clarified in this part.

The CPP's class analysis as the basis for establishing the Echelon of Alliances is also reviewed in this part, explaining the methods and the processes in building the united front. Special emphasis was also given to CPP's political work towards women, Indigenous People, Middle Forces, and the Revolutionary Dual Tactics to infiltrate government institutions. It also discusses the CPP's tactical work in engaging in a peace negotiation with the government.

This part aims to equip cadres with the skills and methods in engaging different classes of society and united them in organizations to advance the NDR. In particular, it contains the following topics:

1. Principles and Policies in Building the United Front
2. The National Democratic Front (NDF)
3. Organs of Political Power (OPP) as the Revolutionary United Front in the Countryside
4. The Revolutionary Urban Mass Movement (RUMM)
    i. Rebolusyonaryong Kilusang Manggagawa
    ii. Rebolusyonaryong Kilusang Kabataan - Estudyante (RKKE)
    iii. Legal Political Organization (LPO) – Peasant
5. The Revolutionary Movement for the Emancipation of Women
6. On National Minority
7. On Middle Forces and Tactical Alliances
    i. On Elections and Bureaucracy Infiltrations
    ii. On Peace Talks

Analysis

> ***"Therefore, the united front, armed struggle and Party building are the three fundamental questions for our Party in the Chinese revolution. Having a correct grasp of these three questions and their interrelations is tantamount to giving correct leadership to the whole Chinese revolution."***
>
> ***– Mao Zedong***

With cadres equipped with the important principles, policies, and methods in building the party, people's army, and united front, it will produce communists who can assess their practices in building these three weapons of the revolution and leap to a higher level of practice and methods.

In short, the Intermediate Party Course further installs a deeper and stronger communist doctrine, not just to manipulate the minds of new Party cadres but, to transform them into apprentices of manipulation, deception, and exploitation. Through this, the CPP will never run out of cadres who will continue the armed revolution when senior leaders retire.

Advance Party Course

The Advance Party Course or APC (AC as it is commonly known) is the third and last level of education of the CPP's Party school. This presents an in-depth study and review of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism (MLM) as the revolutionary theories of the CPP. It aims to fully equip Party cadre the founding philosophies, historical development, and application of these theories to practical revolution. This course has six major parts:

1. Introduction to MLM
2. Dialectical Materialism
3. Historical Materialism
4. Political Economy
5. Scientific Socialism
6. International Situation

Introduction to MLM presents the origin and development of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism, and the founding principles of every theory. This part is composed of 3 topics: Introduction to Marxism, Introduction to Leninism and Introduction to Maoism.

Dialectical Materialism (DM) and Historical Materialism are the philosophical foundations of Marxism. Chapter 1 has provided a comprehensive description about it. For the entire course, this topic is the most crucial as its sets the outlook, standpoint, and method of every cadre.

It is important for the CPP to achieve a high level of communist character through a gradual self-remolding in order to achieve one of its central tasks of defeating idealism that still manifests within its organization. The CPP wants to "emancipate" the mind of its cadres and the masses from a non-communist culture. It was clear from the very beginning that dialectical materialism rejects the concept of God or a Supreme Being.

"All religions so far have been the expression of historical stages of development of individual peoples or groups of peoples. But communism is the stage of historical development which makes all existing religions superfluous and brings about their disappearance." (Principles of Communism, 1847)

To the communists, religions are only ideological institutions built by the ruling class to manipulate and control the minds and hearts of the masses, and that ***"God as supreme consciousness is a projection of human consciousness."*** (League of the Revolutionary Party Marxists Are Atheists, 2003)

The CPP shapes the outlook of its cadres to accept and fully practice dialectical materialism. The study of this philosophy has always been included in all levels of educational courses of the CPP. Once the ideological doctrine is ensured, in their political and organizational tasks will be carried out well in accordance with how the CPP wants them to be.

It is a communist principle that only through armed revolution can the present class contradictions be abolished, and the ownership be transformed from private to collective and state ownership.

The CPP believes that whenever communists lose grip of this fundamental philosophy, they tend to have a mistaken outlook of the world and a speculative analysis of society, which shall lead to incorrect political and organizational lines. This is their view why there were factions within the CPP's central organ in 1980s-1990s. They believe that those who deviated from the path of armed revolution had no clear cognition of what communism really is. The CPP brands those factions as Revisionists.

Political Economy presents a general critique of capitalist society. The three-volume book of Karl Marx, the Das Kapital, is his comprehensive study of capitalist processes of industries in Europe, where he claimed to discover the laws of motion of capitalism. This aims to create an impression how imperfect and oppressive a capitalist society is, while boasting about socialism and communism as a system of society that will benefit the people.

They believe that it was capitalism itself that brought the inception of socialism from the oppressive relations of production in a capitalist society. They likened these circumstances to the abolition of the slavery system that brought society into feudalism, and feudal system brought society into capitalism. From these, Friedrich Engels drew a conclusion from Marx' historical materialism and political economy that socialism will arise inevitably based on an exhaustive scientific understanding of capitalism. This is what he called Scientific Socialism. This causes the people to hate capitalism and agitates them more to wage the revolution that aims to destroy it.

Despite the collapse of the Soviet Union and the capitalist restoration both in China and Russia, the CPP is with high hopes that this is a normal occurrence in a society with class contradictions. They accuse the communist parties of Russia and China as Modern Revisionist, meaning Marxist by name, capitalist by action. They use this line of propaganda to further encourage their cadres and comrades to be careful about the harm modern revisionism can cause to the revolution.
The system of Party education is highly designed to massively develop cadres who will lead their central committee, its organs, and staff, as well as their regional Party organizations. This always resolves every cadre scarcity the CPP face, a system that ensures ideological, political, and organizational consolidation.

The Marxist ideology is an integral component of the CPP's politics and organization. If we want to effectively defeat the enemy's political and organizational frameworks, we must defeat its ideology and machineries for ideological development.

Analysis

The system of Party education is highly designed to massively develop cadres who will lead their always resolves every cadre scarcity the Communist Party of the Philippines face, a system that

The Marxist ideology is an integral component of the CPP's politics and organization. If we want to ideology and machineries for ideological development.

Chapter Synthesis

The Communist Party of the Philippines or the Party as referred to in this book is the Vanguard of the Proletariat Class. It is also the advanced detachment of the mass organizations. Suffice to say that the Leadership of the Revolution is expressed exclusively in the Party Organs and organizations. The Party has imposed as a requirement and not an option to exercise Full Control in the ranks of the NPA units and Political Control over the Sectoral Organs and mass organizations. This includes the conduct and completion of the Party Courses for those in the level of leadership in all levels of organizations. This does not involve only the formal instruction and courses but includes the necessary practice and applications, thus the immersion and quantitative and qualitative assessments are required.

Even in the Alliance Works, International Solidarity Works and Broad United Front Works, the political leadership and Party direction are rigidly applied and exercised. The continued struggle against reformism, revisionism, and ultra-democratic tendencies are being implemented. Included are special works in RBKU and Bureaucratic Infiltration which are subject to Tactical Alliance Party direction will also be imposed.

The establishment of Organs of Political Power (OPP) and the evolution of Party Organizations are geared not only toward attaining victory in the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) but in setting up elements of Socialist Construction. Thus, it must be emphasized here that Allies who are not acceptable to Communism or critical to the concept of Socialism are routinely being weeded out and will be comprehensively weeded out in the Cultural Revolution in the period of Socialist Construction. Political leaders, Religious leaders, Professional, and the middle class is fool to believe that their interests can and will be protected by allying themselves whether strategic in nature or tactically with the CPP, because at a certain level of advancement of the revolution they will be the target of weeding out in the framework of class contradiction and conflict.

On Leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines during the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) (1st Phase of the Revolution)

The Constitution of the Communist Party of the Philippines is the Basic Guiding document of the CPP leadership of the National Democratic Revolution as well as in the Socialist Constructions.

All the organs of the CPP at the National level are composed of Party members, Central Committee; National Military Commission; Functional Commissions (National Peasant Commission, National Organization Department (NOD), National United Front Commission (NUFC) and International Department (ID); National Organs (National Finance Commission, National Propaganda and Cultural Commission, PAKED and National Political Commission); Territorial Commissions (Mindanao Commission (KOMMID) as the activated commission at present; Regional Party

central committee, its organs, and staff, as well as their regional Party organizations. This ensures ideological, political, and organizational consolidation.

effectively defeat the enemy's political and organizational frameworks, we must defeat its

Committees (15 Regional party Committees) and its staff committee and bureaus and Guerilla Front Committees.

It is also implementing a 2/3 policy in its NPA Platoon formations with Political Officers, Political Instructors, and Political Guides making sure that Party Building and absolute control of NPA units by the CPP is implemented.

On the mass base building Party Branches (PB) in the Organs of Political Power (OPP), Party Groups (PG) in the UGMO in all sectors (16 sectors in place of work, living, and study)), Party Groups in Alliances (BAYAN, KARAPATAN and Movement against Tyranny (MAT) are the expression of the CPPs "Political Leadership" over these organizations (underground and open).

"Democratic Centralism" which is actually autocratic and dictatorial in application is being ensured to the whole organizations and movement. The use of words of democracy, consultations, and free exchange of ideas are really non-existence.

Compartmentalization is being implemented to divide and rule the whole organization.

Non-party members have no voice or decisions in these organizations, as Mao dictum of "No Investigation, No Right to speak." Investigation here means non-Basic Party Course education, no right to speak. Only those who are indoctrinated with Basic Party Course have the right to participate in organizational discussions.

This organization is by nature clandestine, terrorist, and dictatorial. Basic Party Course is the basis for the leadership and participation.

On Dictatorship of the Proletariat (Communist Party of the Philippines) during the Socialist Construction (2nd Phase of the Revolution)

The Communist Party of the Philippines absolute leadership to the NPA and "Political leadership" to the NDF, will initiate the cleansing and consolidation of the Dictatorship of the CPP. It will not tolerate the pluralism of ideologies and political standpoints.

It will pursue a "cultural revolution" with an objective of establishing a "classless society" and elimination of "class enemies' by letting the CPP control all the power of the States and mode of Production (Land and Industry).

Such policy can turn our country into a backward society amidst globalization, advanced technology, and a competitive economy.



The ultimate goal of the CPP-NPA-NDF is to destroy the incumbent government and replace it in order to impose on the Filipino people a Socialist Government where Dictatorship of the Proletariat (which is actually the Communist Party only) will reign in power. This is not really a revolution to liberate the Filipino from social ills and achieve social change that will address their demands and interests but a plan to seize political power and establish a socialist Philippine society.



CHAPTER 07

The Three Weapons of the Revolution

- Background
- Party Building and The Communist Party of the Philippines
- Army Building and The New People's Army
- United Front Building
- Inter Connectivity of The CPP-NPA-NDF Organization and Operation
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

This refers to the establishment of the three organizations, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) to undertake the process of party Building, the New People's Army (NPA) to undertake the process of Army building and the National Democratic Front (NDF) to undertake the process of United Front building, all to advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR). However, complex it may seem, but the whole definition of the said discussion or its simplest explanation is the CPP having absolute control over the NPA and comprehensive leadership over the United Front.

It must be noted here that it's the CPP that established the two (2) other entities; the New People's Army (NPA) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) and not the other way around. Worth noting is the term use here are weapons meaning their purpose and orientation as an organization is its role and task in waging the National Democratic Revolution.

The first weapon, the CPP is the core center or the comprehensive leadership of the whole revolution and it is defined in the CPP Constitution its leadership role and its operations. The process is Party Building is clearly defined in the CPP Constitution, although it must be interpreted from the different Strategic Stages in the development of the revolution. For example, the role of the Guerilla Front Committees as AD Hoc to the Provincial Assembly; the District Committee as ad hoc to the Municipal Assemblies. But the current organizational structure of the Central Committee and Regional Committees already reflect the leadership role of the CPP where the Central Committee exercise leadership over the NPA through the National Military Commission (NMC) and subsequently the National Operational Command of the NPA. The same can be said with the leadership of the Party to the NDF through the National Peasant Commission, National Organ Department and the National United Front Commission.

This relationship also reflected in the Regional Organizational chart of every Regional Party Committees, the framework bearer in the regional operations.

The second weapon refers to the NPA, implementing the Army building process and framework bearer of the National and Regional designs of the Protracted Peoples War (PPW) and the Red Area and White Area interplay. It organizes the NPA units from the National, Regional (Regional Operational Commands), Sub-Regional (Sub-Regional Guerilla Units and Sub-Regional Military Area, Sentro de Gravidad (SDG) and the Local Guerilla Units (compose of the Milisyang Bayan). In each unit are formal leadership of Central Committee, Regional Committee, the Political Officer, Instructors and Guides and the Grupo ng Partido sa Platoon.

The third weapon are the United Front building with special focus of National and Regional Peasant Bureaus (Red Area) and National and regional Organizational Department for (White Area) and ultimately the National and Regional United Front units for Party Groups in each sector of Alliances (Echelon of Alliance).

In conclusion, the simplified interpretation of the three weapons of the revolutions is the CPP having absolute control over the NPA and comprehensive leadership over the United Front.

Party Building and The Communist Party of the Philippines

The Communist Party of the Philippines is the communist organization in the Philippines. It is guided by Marxism, Leninism, and Maoism theories. It leads the 2-stage Philippine revolution: the national democratic revolution and socialist revolution. It also exercises absolute leadership towards the New People's Army.

It is declared as a terrorist organization by President Rodrigo Duterte under Proclamation No. 374 of 2017 in pursuant to RA 10168, otherwise known as “The Terrorism Financing Prevention and Suppression Act of 2012." In 2002, the United States of America designated the CPP as a foreign terrorist organization (FTO).

The CPP is the first weapon of the Philippine revolution. It is important that we know the character, framework, history, operational principles, and practices of the CPP.

History of the Communist Party of the Philippines

The establishment of the CPP drew its inspiration from the 1896 Revolution. It viewed the first nationally organized armed struggle as a revolution with ideological poverty, resulting to the working class's incapacity to lead the revolution. For the CPP, the 1896 Revolution was led by the Aguinaldo clique of bourgeoise liberals. It accuses the Aguinaldo leadership of collaborating with the Americans during his stay in Hong Kong.

By virtue of the Treaty of Paris, the United States ended the 3-century Spanish rule in the Philippines. Despite of the alleged Aguinaldo leadership's surrender to Spain and collaboration with US, the Filipino people and other members of the Katipunan continued their anti-colonial fights, but were easily defeated because US colonialism had a different framework of colonialization.

In 1901, Isabelo de los Reyes, a writer exiled in Spain, was repatriated to Manila and arrived on September of the same year. On December 1901, de los Reyes with Hermenigildo Cruz and other labor leaders, formed the Union de Litografos y Impresores de Filipinas. Not long after its founding, during the first-ever workers' congress in January 1902, the workers established the Union Obrera Democratica de Filipinas (UODF), the first modern trade union federation in the country, which brought Marxist principles.

In 1906, the Union de Impresores de Filipinas (UIF) was established as a national union of all workers in the printing trade aimed to unify all workers in a single organization. Felipe Mendoza which aimed was elected President while Crisanto Evangelista was Secretary-General.

De los Reyes was arrested on August 1902 and eventually resigned from his post and left the Philippines in 1903. Dominador Gomez became the successor of the post. He led the demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of workers in May 1903 which led to his arrest. After his arrest, he resigned from his post and unions began to disaffiliate from UODF. He was sentenced for four years of imprisonment, but was able to gain early release by collaborating with the American government in the planned negotiation for the surrender of Macario Sakay.

The revolutionary movement accuses the US government of sabotaging the labor movement and of establishing a US-backed union, American Federation of Labor (AFL)

On May 1, 1913, Hermenigildo Cruz established the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas (COF) which continued the labor movement started by UODF while condemning the AFL.

In 1918, Crisanto Evangelista was elected President of UIF. While the original UODF has suffered several splits that led to its dissolution, the UIF remained as the strongest workers union in the early 20th century. Under Evangelista's leadership, they were able to win workers' fights for wage increase. These victories increase the prestige of UIF and of Evangelista. On 1924, they established the Partido Obrero de Filipinas (Labor Party of the Philippines) as a political party after defecting from the Nacionalista Party.

In 1927, the COF joined the Red International of Labor Unions (RILU), commonly known as the Profintern. In 1928, Crisanto Evangelista attended series of conferences in Shanghai, Moscow, and Berlin which his contact in the international workers movement. He was elected in the Central Council of the RILU regional subdivision in the Pacific.

In 1929, during the national convention of the COF, there were alleged manipulation of election results, caused Crisanto Evangelista and his allies to split from COF. The group of Evangelista accused the US government of infiltrating the COF with its underlings through Ruperto Cristobal of the Anti-Communist Labor Union of the Philippines.

Following the split, they formed the Katipunan ng mga Anak Pawis (KAP). On its initiation to form a political party, questions arose regarding the new name of their political party. On the workers' conference on November 7, 1930, the KAP changed its name into Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas. The PKP was immediately declared as illegal by the Supreme Court. Its top cadre were arrested thereafter.

Fascism dominated in Europe as the world capitalist system faced crisis. Cadres of the PKP were released by the Commonwealth to form an Anti-Fascist United Front. The PKP, whose mass base were concentrated in urban centers, merged with the Partido Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PSP) with a broader mass base in peasant rural areas.

When the Second World War broke out and Japanese forces occupied Manila, the Merged Communist and Socialist Parties (MCSP) established the Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (HUKBALAHAP). It declared a national war against Japanese invaders and waged a guerilla warfare.

After the defeat of Japanese occupation in the Philippines, the leaders of MCSP and HUKBALAHAP decided to join the government under the Democratic Alliance Party which supported Sergio Osmeña's bid for presidency while a few extreme left-wing of the Party decided to split and continue its rebellion against the government. They change their name into Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB).

The communist insurgency reached its dissolution in 1954 when Luis Taruc and his clique in the Central Committee capitulated with the Magsaysay government.



The First Great Rectification Movement

Student movement surged in Manila in the early 60s. Members of the Student Cultural Association of UP (SCAUP) in the University of the Philippines formed the Kabataang Makabayan (KM), a youth organization who decisively reviewed the history of PKP.

Led by Jose Ma. Sison, they categorically identified the errors committed by the old PKP leadership that caused its dissolution. With the hopes to rebuild the party, they campaigned for a rectification movement which condemned the leadership of the Lavas and Taruc and all of its policies that were detrimental to the movement.

On December 26, 1968, the Communist Party of the Philippines was reestablished on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. It gained popular support mostly from the old mass bases of the HMB in Central Luzon where they formed the New People's Army on March 29, 1969.

They trained and deployed cadres to North and South Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao and built guerilla fronts. It significantly grew in numbers and launched an all-out offensive campaign that aimed to win the revolution in 2 years. Apparently, they failed and suffered strategic defeats. It implemented Kampanyang Ahos (KAHOS), a purging policy, aimed to neutralize and execute suspected spies within the CPP. The campaigned killed thousands of its comrades including innocent civilians. After the campaign, it caused huge losses on their army strength and mass bases. Factions were formed within the Central Committee questioning totalitarian policies of Sison and his cohorts. Another faction promoted a diplomatic method of solving social problems and eventually supported the government.

The Second Great Rectification Movement

Dissent dominated within the Party. It had lost a lot of its cadres. It concluded that there had been mistaken ideas and policies implemented that caused its disunity, the reason why it campaigned for a second rectification movement. It identified ideological, political, and organizational errors such as subjectivism, revisionism, military adventurism, reformism, bureaucratism, and liberalism.

It had disbanded company and battalion formations of the NPA and dispersed into mass work teams and squads for an intensive and extensive recovery works, while it campaigned for a thorough and serious study of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism. In 1998, it declared the culmination of the Second Great Rectification Movement.

The Party School

The CPP deals seriously with the study of MLM. It formed a Party School to ensure the continuous ideological development of its Party cadres and members. The party school comes with three levels:

1. Basic Party Course
2. Intermediate Party Course
3. Advance Party Course

Chapter 5 provides the details of the CPP's Party school, including the contents and objectives of each course. There are also special party courses and topics such as Special Courses on Socialism, International Solidarity Work, Course on People's War and Advance Military Studies.

Other Party Principles

Social Investigation and Class Analysis (SICA)
It is an application of CPP's dialectical materialism in knowing, studying and understanding the political and economic and cultural situation in a particular area of operations. It also aims to classify the people based on their political and economic status, distinguishing the friends and enemies of the revolution.

Criticism and Self-Criticism
It is a principle aimed to combat liberalism and mistaken ideas that manifest inside the Party. This is to ensure that the dogma and doctrine of the CPP is alive and upheld by its cadres and members.

National Democratic Revolution

This is the general political line of the Communist Party of the Philippines. It aims to defeat imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism. To the CPP, these are the fundamental problems of Philippine society that bring sufferings to the people. Upon victory of the NDR, the CPP will immediately start the socialist revolution. This CPP's national democratic revolution is further explained in Chapters 2 and 3.

Democratic Centralism

This is the organizational line of the CPP. It aims to unite all cadres and members of the organization. It is defined as the system of "democracy under a centralized leadership and centralism guided by democracy." It follows the principle that (1) the individual is subordinate to the organization, (2) the minority is subordinate to the majority, (3) the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and (4) the entire Party is subordinate to the Central Committee.

Committee System (Sistemang Komite/SisKom)

> ***"The Party committee system is an important Party institution for ensuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs."***
>
> ***– Mao Zedong, 1948***

SisKom is manifested through the division of tasks and the relation of the committee secretary with the committee members. It also defines the general role of the secretary, the deputy secretaries and the committee members. It underscores the principle of collective action and collective leadership.

According to Mao:
1. All-important problems must be submitted to the committee for discussion, and the committee members present should express their views fully and reach definite decisions
2. We must see to it that the meetings are not too long or too frequent and they must not get bogged down in discussion of petty matters lest the work be hindered.
3. There must be personal consultations before the meeting to enable the members to think

things over lest decisions by the meeting become a mere formality or no decision can be reached.
4. Neither collective leadership nor personal responsibility is overemphasized to the neglect of the other.
5. In the army, the person in command has the right to make emergency decisions during battle and when circumstances require.

Party Recruitment

Recruitment is a standard operation of the CPP. Article 2 of the its Constitution discusses the guidelines and policies of Party membership. In general, any Filipino or resident of the Philippines, of at least 18 years of age, who accepts Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, the Program and Constitution of the Party and agrees to work diligently in one of the Party organizations, carry out the decisions of the Party and pay the entrance fee and regular membership dues may be accepted as a member of the Party.

There are two types of Party membership: Candidate Member (CM) and Full/Party Member (FM).

As discussed in Chapter 3 about base building, mass activists are prospect recruits for candidate membership. A mass activist who has completed at least 3 months of continuous revolutionary work, after a background inspection, can be recruited as a Candidate Member (CM) of the CPP. The recruitment from a candidate member to a Party or Full member shall be class-based with the following methods:

Economic Class	Recommendation Requirement	Accepting Unit	Period to Complete as CM
Workers, Farm Workers Poor Peasants Lower Middle Peasants Urban Semi-workers	Two Party members of good standing	Party Branch	6 months
Middle-middle peasants Upper Middle Peasants	Two Party members of good standing for at least 1 year	Branch Executive Committee Party group	1 year
Others not mentioned	Two Party members of good standing for 3 years	Branch Executive Committee	2 years

Both the candidate member shall have the same duties and rights as Party member, with the exception that the former doesn't have the right to vote or be elected nor the right to vote in decisions taken by the Party.

Every Party member who fails to fulfill his duties or fails to respect the rights of his comrades shall be criticized and educated. Serious violations of rights and duties shall be met with any of the following forms of disciplinary actions, according to the gravity of the violation: warning,

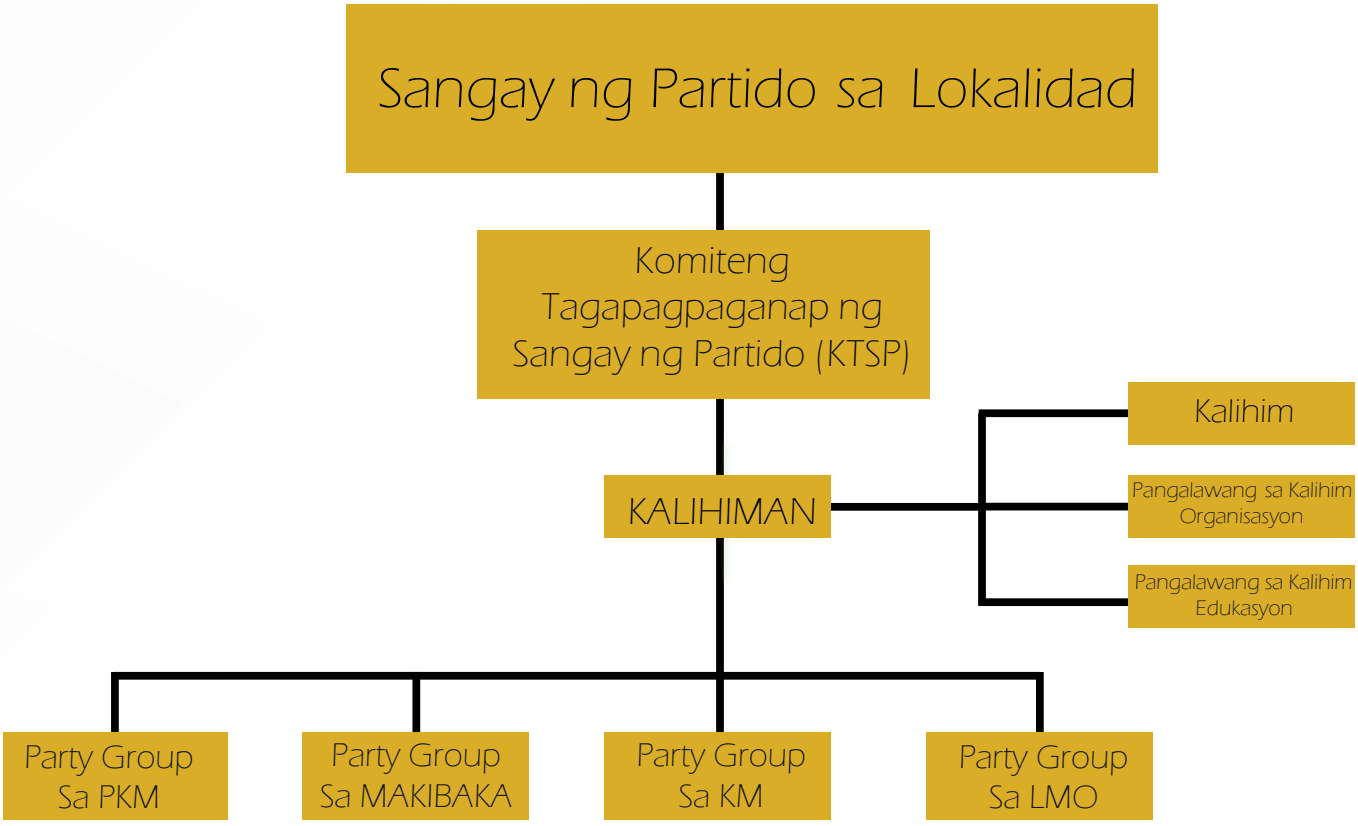
strong warning, removal from assignment, demotion, suspension and expulsion from the Party.

Every Party member shall adhere to the theory of MLM, the Party's analysis of current Philippine society, the NDR political line, the leadership of the Party, democratic centralism and other basic principle of building socialism. **Any Party member who does not or who ceases to adhere to any of the aforesaid shall be asked to resign from the Party.**

Party Branch

The Party branch (or the Sangay ng Partido/SP) is the basic Party organization. It shall be established wherever at least three (3) Party members can work together as a collective unit, according to place of residence, place of work and place of study. If the branch exceeds 15 members, the whole membership may be divided into branch groups (BG) for purposes of convenience and security.

Once it reaches at least 15 Party members, it shall elect the branch executive committee (Komiteng Tagapagpaganap ng Sangay ng Partido/KT-SP) and a secretariat (Kalihiman) and the heads of branch groups. The secretariat shall be composed of the secretary and deputy secretaries.



Party Group in Mass Organizations

According to the CPP Constitution:

"Party groups shall be secretly created at every possible level in labor organizations and in mass organizations of peasants, youth, student, women, cultural workers, professionals, handicraftsmen and the like where there are at least three (3) Party members. The responsibilities of these Party

groups shall include the implementation of Party policies and decisions, strengthening unity with non-Party activists and developing close ties between the Party and the masses within the mass organizations."

"Party members in conservative or reactionary institutions of broad scope shall likewise organize themselves secretly into Party groups. Their responsibilities shall include the implementation of Party policies and decisions, gathering of information useful to the Party, exposure of the wrongs and weaknesses of the exploiting classes, and the recruitment of Party members from the ranks of the urban petty bourgeoisie."

Cadre Development

> ***"In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution."***
>
> ***– Mao Zedong, 1964***

It is imperative to the CPP to develop cadres who can carry on the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary cause to ensure that the leadership of the Party and the state will remain in the hands of the communists and prevent the emergence of revisionist lines. Cadre development is a matter of life and death for the Party.

The CPP sets the requirements for "worthy successors" of the revolution based on Mao Zedong's words. First, they must be genuine Marxist-Leninists. They mus t be revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people. Second, they must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority. They must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice.

Third, they must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of "from the masses, to the masses" and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses. And finally, they must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work.

Mao also set different methods of taking good care of cadres as part of cadre development. First, giving them guidance to allow initiatives in their work and give them courage to assume responsibilities. Second, raising their level by educating them through a series of study to enhance their theoretical cognition and their working ability. Third, checking up on their work, helping them sum up their experience, carry forward their achievements and correct their mistakes. Fourth, using the method of persuasion with cadres who have made mistakes, and helping them correct their mistakes. Last, helping them with their difficulties as a result of illness, poverty or domestic issues, ensuring to give them as much care as possible.

Army Building and The New People's Army

The New People's Army (NPA) is the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. It is the "main weapon of the Party in the seizure and consolidation of political power. In the countryside, it shall create the conditions for establishing the people's democratic state by waging armed struggle, facilitating agrarian revolution and helping build organs of political power and revolutionary mass organizations." (CPP Constitution, 2016)

The NPA was established on March 29, 1969. It is an outcome of the First Great Rectification Movement that rejects revisionism and opportunism of the Lava-Taruc leadership in the old Merged Communist and Socialist Parties and the bandit group of Taruc-Sumulong of the HMB.

From the pioneering unit consisting of 60 personnel with only high-powered rifles, the NPA was able to expand and grow from Central Luzon to other regions in the country. With high-confidence that the NPA could win the revolution in 2 years, it declared a strategic counter offensive against the government. It concentrated its mass work squads to form company and battalion-sized formations of regular NPA units solely for military objectives. It pushed for urban insurrectionism to seize economic entities of capitalist industries. Unfortunately, the NPA suffered back-to-back defeats. Some members of the CPP's Central Committee described the undertakings as military adventurism and untimely regularization of NPA. After huge setbacks, an estimate of almost 70% of its mass base and army strength was lost nationwide. The CPP campaigned for a Second Great Rectification Movement.

It condemned revisionist outlook of some cadres on the CPP's political line, mechanically copying Russia's urban insurrectionism. On the rectification document of the CPP titled "Reaffirm Our Basic Principles and Rectify Errors", it reminds all Party cadres and members of the character of Philippine society a semi-feudal and semi-colonial, invalidating the proponents of urban warfare. It challenged every communist to be resolute on its political line for a national democratic revolution, that it has to wage a protracted people's war, the encirclement of the cities from the countryside as the only strategy to gradually defeat the enemy while accumulating army strength and mass support.

The Protracted People's War

This is the strategy of the CPP's National Democratic Revolution. It means that the primary form of struggle is armed struggle participated by the people, especially the peasant masses. The people's war aims to solve land problem in the countryside through its main weapon, the New People's Army.

By protracted it means the war will undergo different stages There are 3 integrated components of the people's war in order to advance from one stage to another: armed struggle, agrarian revolution and mass base. In waging armed struggle and gaining victories in many battles, conditions are created for base expansion. The mass base serves as a ground to annihilate enemy forces. With a wide mass base, the NPA can also advance agrarian that will further strengthen the mass base because it will gradually eradicate feudalism. With land problems solved, it will accumulate an overwhelming mass support for armed struggle.

These three components are integrated, and while the countryside is being transformed into a strong political and economic bastion of the revolution, it will create the conditions for a new system that will replace the old system.

With the development in advancing these three components, it also creates the conditions for the development of the movement's party, people's army and united front building, which are the three weapons of the revolution. These circumstances produced by a meticulous interplay of the three components strengthening the three weapons of the revolution, it will push the people's war forward.

There are three stages of the people's war: strategic defensive, strategic stalemate and strategic offensive. During the strategic defensive, the CPP uses guerilla warfare as a response in facing an overwhelmingly superior enemy against their small and weak forces. By launching tactical offensive nationwide on the basis of an ever deepening and widening mass base, it will gradually reverse the balance of forces.

When requisites are achieved, the people's war can advance from strategic defensive to strategic stalemate where there is a relative equal strength of the CPP's forces against the government forces and, it will manifest skirmishes in some strategic towns and cities. It will also shift its strategy and tactics from guerilla warfare into regular mobile warfare, forming regular mobile units of NPA. The guerilla warfare will now become the secondary strategy for warfare and maintain guerilla units to consolidate and further expand its guerilla zones.

When government forces are strategically placed on a defensive posture and the forces of CPP are capable already in seizing political power, it will advance from strategic stalemate to strategic offensive. In this stage, it will shift its strategy into a positional warfare and urban insurrectionism.

Salient Points on "The Specific Characteristics of our People's War"

The art of war in a small archipelago like the Philippines is more complicated than we think it is. We will look into key points of the CPP's presentation on the characters of its protracted people's war.

Firstly, it gives three characteristics of the Philippines in being an archipelago: (1) the countryside is shredded into so many islands; (2) the two biggest islands, Luzon and Mindanao, are separated by a clutter of islands; (3) the Philippines is separated by seas from other countries.

With these, the CPP said that they "have to fight within narrow fronts" and that the war between them and their enemy "assumes the characteristics of being intensive, ruthless and exceedingly fluid."

Secondly, it takes the policy of "a few major islands first, then the other islands later." The importance of an island is "not determined solely by its size. Population, forest area, and mountainous terrain are more important consideration for tour people's war."

Thirdly, it upholds the principle of self-reliance in every island or in the specific part of an island that they choose to concentrate on. This principle is emphasized because the country is small and is cut-off by seas from neighboring countries friendly to the revolutionary cause. This means that "the basic needs of our people's war have to be provided for by the people's army and the broad masse of the people themselves. Our basic source of armaments are the battlefields."

Fourthly, the mountainous character of the country countervails its archipelagic character from

the very start. Mountains are usually the natural boundaries of provinces. Thus, we can maintain influence on several provinces even if we were to operate from one mountainous border area. "Also, the enemy cannot easily approach us because of the rough terrain. Before he starts to climb a hill, we can receive the relayed reports from the masses. We can therefore prepare for his coming."

"A mountainous terrain, where more people inhabit the foothills, clearings, plateaus, and riversides or creek sides, is more favorable for the people's army."

The CPP identified the following mountain ranges and borders priority for developing guerilla warfare and mass work:

1. The Sierra Madre – sews up almost the entire length of Luzon of the Cagayan Valley to the Bicol region through Central Luzon. It links as many as nine provinces. At certain points, it links two or three provinces at the same time.
2. The Cordillera and Ilocos mountains – cover the middle and western parts of Northern Luzon. These link as many as eleven provinces. At certain points, they link as many as four provinces at the same time.
3. The mountainous provinces of Bukidnon and Cotabato – these are linked up with almost all of the Mindanao provinces
4. The mountains of Panay link four provinces
5. Samar, Leyte and Mindoro link two provinces
6. Entire Philippine map

Fifthly, the central revolutionary base can best stand on the well-inhabited mountainous terrain of Northern Luzon. The guerilla areas of Northeast Luzon, Northwest Luzon and Central Luzon can stand as future terminals of regular mobile forces that are to arise at the central revolutionary base. Also, every regional organization of the Party and the people's army is to establish their own central base and raise in the long run regional mobile forces.

Sixthly, Mindanao is sub-divisible into three or four regions, and a central revolutionary base can also be set up to coordinate these regions. The long-term task of Mindanao forces is to draw forces from Luzon and destroy them.

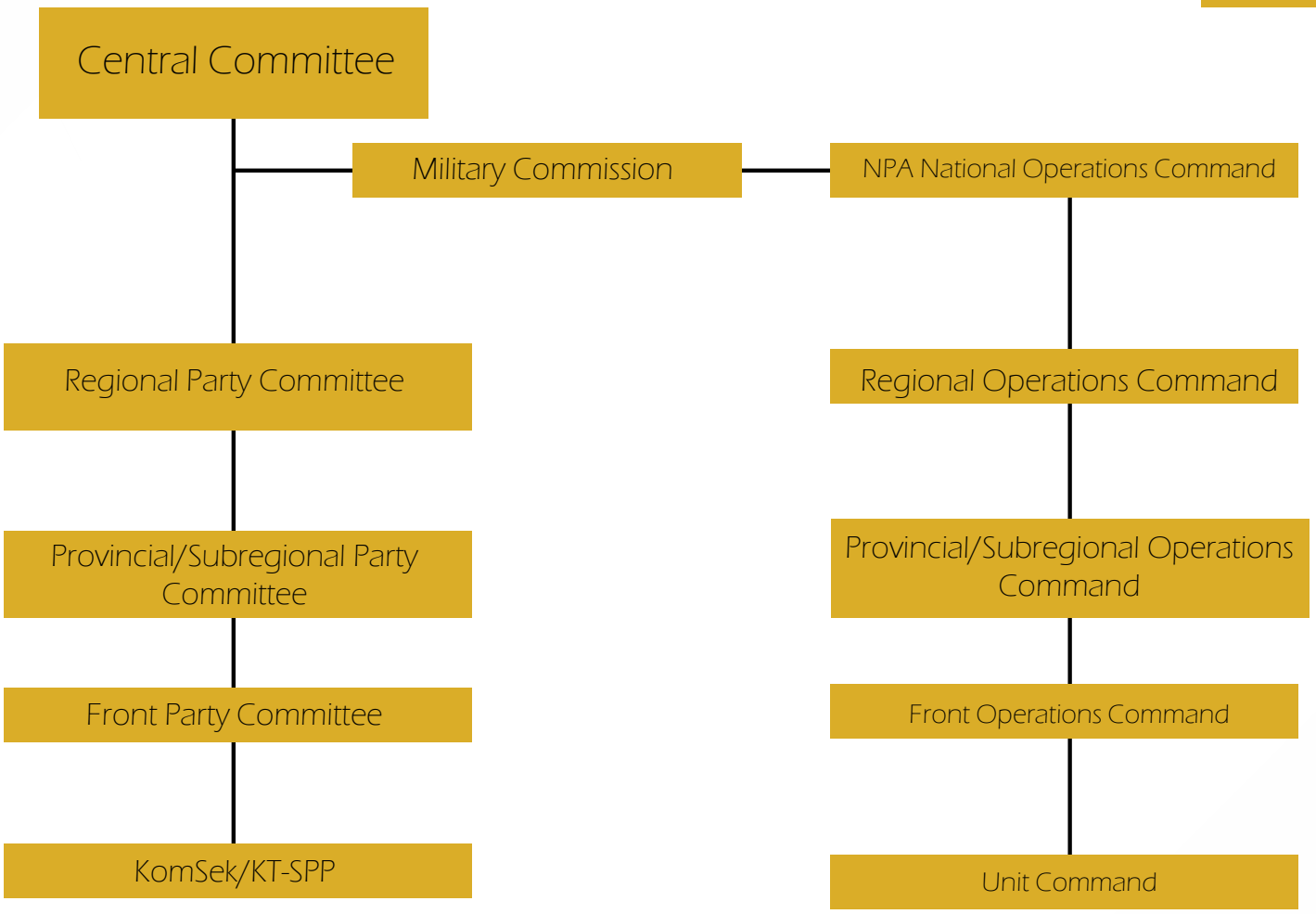
Lastly, it is important "to develop guerilla bases and zones along the seacoast. Communications is one clear immediate reason. We should develop as many routes as possible between Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao by conducting political work among the fishermen and seamen."

The CPP's Relationship with the NPA

The Communist Party of the Philippines holds absolute leadership towards the New People's Army. "The Party, through its Military Commission under the Central Committee and through its cadres at every level, shall lead and command the New People's Army and guide it in the study and practice of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and shall develop the most advanced fighter into Party members.

"The Rules of the New People's Army shall recognize the absolute leadership of the Party and its Military Commission and shall require the assignment of political officers to every armed units and every territorial command of the New People's Army."

In every company or platoon, a Party branch (Sangay ng Partido sa Platun/SPP or Sangay ng Partido sa Kompanya/SPK) is organized within the NPA. There are also executive committees from the level of the branch to the highest military formation.



Ideological and Political Indoctrination inside the NPA

As mentioned, the CPP holds absolute leadership within the NPA. It makes the NPA as the most concentrated organization of competent communists to advance the people's war. Consolidation and recruitment of Party members from new NPA recruits are ensured with its nature of being together most of the time in their revolutionary works.

The NPA as an organization exercises dual leadership: military leadership of the Unit Command and political leadership of the Political Section. In every guerilla platoon, there is a Political Section led by the Political Instructor that ensures ideological and political development of NPA fighters.

The People's Militia

It is one of the four types of the fighting units of NPA: the guerilla unit, regular mobile unit, people's militia and city partisan unit. The CPP also exercises absolute leadership within the People's Militia through a Party Group formed by the Local Party Branch (SPL). The Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the KT-SPL is also the political instructor of the militia unit.

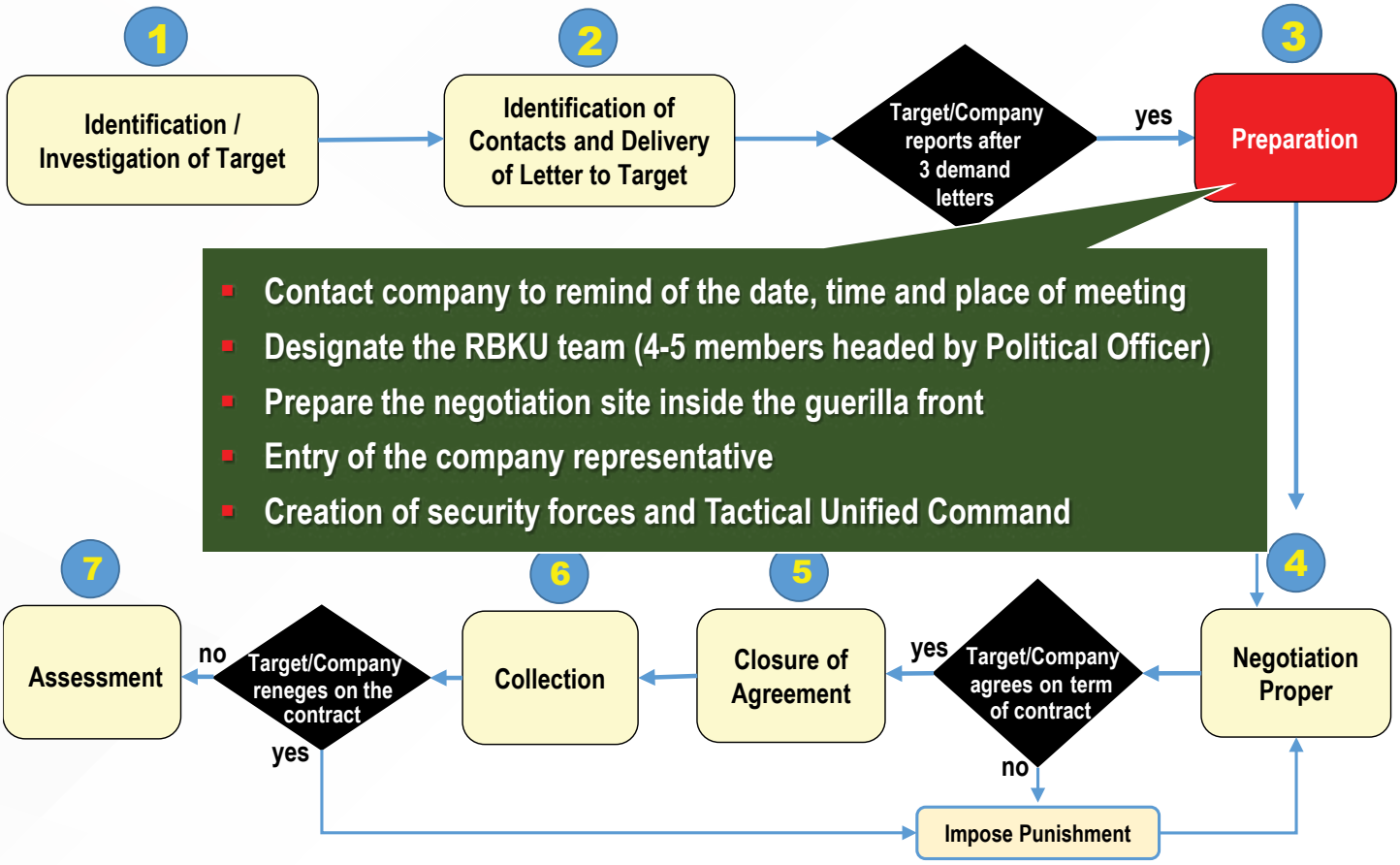
The establishment of people's militia is a manifestation of the peasants' participation in the people's war. Militia units are given tasks to support military operations of the NPA guerilla units including, but not limited to, intelligence, logistics, reconnaissance or scout and small attritive tactical offensives.

On Revolutionary Tax

The revolutionary movement needs to collect revolutionary tax to sustain its needs such as administrative, logistical and medical needs. It is also used for its propaganda materials, social services and acquisition of armaments and ammunitions.

The principles of the people's war require all guerilla units to be self-reliant because of the archipelagic nature of the Philippines.

The revolutionary tax, in nature, is the payment for privileges and concession that the CPP-NPA provides and non-payment of tax shall cause the revocation of concession or a sanction order.



Analysis on CTG RBKU Framework

In the conduct and advancing the National Democratic Revolution, the CTG avail of self-reliant policy for the operation of its lower organs and units, through implementing a Revolutionary Taxation primarily for their organized masses, the Boluntaryong Kontribusyon ng Organisadong Masa (BKOM), where they taxed all residents and activities inside their guerilla bases and guerilla zones.

But the bigger amount collected which they use in maintaining their National Organs and Units and bigger Vertical NPA Formations is through the Rebolusyonaryong Buwis ng Kaaway na Uri or RBKU.

The Framework is to lay down a policy justifying the enemy or plunderers of the national patrimony which justifies their punitive action favorable to the implementation of the RBKU. It conducts a

program to resist plunder of national patrimony and identifies sector of society primary multi-national and Transnational corporation as agents of imperialism and plunderers of our National Patrimony. They implement a triple D tactics: Denial, Dismantle, and Destruction.

For these companies or businesses identified, they then establish a tax implementation group with NPA local vertical units required to provide coercive force's support to extort and extract huge amount of money under their RBKU program.

United Front Building

The United Front is the third weapon of the revolution. It is the unity and alliance of all revolutionary forces and organizations and aims to isolate all rabid enemies of the people. The National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) is the underground united front of the movement for armed struggle which the CPP exercises political leadership towards its underground mass organizations (UGMOs).

The NDFP consists of the following member organizations:



(From top, L-R) Cordillera People's Democratic Front, New People's Army, Liga ng Agham para sa Bayan (LAB), Lupon ng mga Mananganggol para sa Bayan, Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan (KAGUMA), Makabayang Kawaning Pilipino (MKP), Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magbubukid (PKM), COMPATRIOTS Revolutionary Organization of Overseas Filipinos and their Families, Moro Resistance Liberation Organization (MRLO), Makabayang Samahang Pangkalusugan (MASAPA), Rebolusyonaryong Organisasyong Lumad (ROL), Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (MAKIBAKA), Christians for National Liberation (CNL), Katipunan ng mga Samahang Manggagawa (KASAMA), Kabataang Makabayan (KM), Artista at Manunulat para sa Sambayanan (ARMAS), Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions (RCTU)

Structure of the Requisites in United Front Building

The building of the united front follows the revolutionary class line principle on the basis of CPP's class analysis in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal situation of Philippine society and the requirements for a national democratic revolution.

First Requisite:
Uphold the Class Leadership of the proletariat in the united front through the Communist Party of the Philippines

Second Requisite:
Build the basic alliance of workers and peasants as the foundation of the national united front.

Third Requisite:
Transforming the petty bourgeoisie as progressive forces to form a wider alliance with the basic forces of workers and peasants

Fourth Requisite:
Expand the alliance with the national bourgeoisie as positive forces together with the basic alliance of workers and peasants and the progressive forces

Fifth Requisite:
Exacerbating and exploiting the conflicts of the reactionaries to defeat them one by one.

Sixth Requisite:
Focus the fight on the widest possible alliances against the most weak and isolated target and individually defeat the enemy.

Legal Forms of the United Front

The UF work of the revolutionary urban mass movement takes the tactics of forming legal alliances based on general and specific social issues.

The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan is the most consolidated and generic legal alliance of the CPP. It unites all legal front sectoral organizations.

Other legal alliance of the CPP includes and Movement Against Tyranny and Youth Act Now Against Tyranny (YANAT).




KALIPUNAN NG DAMAYANG MANGGAGAWA
KADAMAY
GABRIELA
National Alliance of Women
KARAPATAN
Alliance for the Advancement of People's Rights
SCM
PHILIPPINES
ANAKBAYAN
A H W
KILUSANG MAYO UNO
PCPR
Promotion of Church People's Response
PAMALAKAYA-PILIPINAS
PAMBANSANG LAKAS NG KILUSANG MAMAMALAKAYA NG PILIPINAS
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SMALL FISHER FOLK ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES
COURAGE
CONFEDERATION FOR UNITY, RECOGNITION AND ADVANCEMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
PISTON
MIGRANTE
INTERNATIONAL
NUPL
PHILIPPINES
National Union of Peoples' Lawyers
KATRIBU
ACT
1982
PHILIPPINES
AMIHAN

CPP Led Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) and Open Sectoral Organization

CPP LED Underground Mass Organizations (UGMOs), ALL ARE NDF AFFILIATED	Open Sectoral Mass Organization which Are CPP Led Are Also Allies And Or Affiliates Of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan)
RCTU or *Revolutionary Council of Trade Union*	KMU or *Kilusang Mayo Uno*
MKP or *Makabayang Kawaning Pilipino*	COURAGE or *Confederation for Unity, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employee*
KASAMA or *Kalipunan ng mga Samahang Manggagawa at Maralita*	KADAMAY or *Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap*
ARMAS or *Artista at Manunulat ng Sambayanan*	CAP or *Concern Artist of the Philippines*, KARATULA, KALIPUNAN NG MGA ARTISTA AT MANUNULAPARA SA BAYAN & MAP or *Musician and Artist of The Philippines*
CPDF or *Cordillera Peoples Democratic Front* - REGIONAL NDF NG CORDILLERA	CPA or *Cordillera Peoples' Alliance* - Regional Bayan
ROL or *Rebolusyonaryong Organisasyong Lumad*	KALUMARAN, KALUMBAY or *Kahugpongang Lumad Para Sa Bayan*
PKM or *Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magsasaka*	KMP or *Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas,* UMA or *Unyon ng mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura*, PAMALAKAYA or *Pambansang Lakas ng mga Mamalakaya sa Pilipinas*
MRLO or *Moro Resistance Liberation Organization*	SUARA BANGSAMORO, MPA or *Moro Peoples Alliance*
LUMABAN or Lupon Ng Mananangol Para Sa Bayan	NUPL or *National Union Of Peoples Lawyers* , PILC or *Public Interest Law Center*
MASAPA or Makabayang Samahang Pagkalusugan	AHW or *Alliance of Health Workers* , HEAD or *Health Alliance For Democracy*
KAGUMA or *Kalipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan*	ACT or Alliance Of Concern Teachers, CONTEND or Congress of Teachers for Natiolism and Democracy - for private school teachers/college professors
COMPATRIOT or *Confederation of Migrant And Patriotic Filipinos*	MIGRANTE - INTERNATIONAL, BAYAN INTERNATIONAL, MALAYA PILIPINAS
CNL or *Christian for National Liberation*	PCPR-PROMOTION OF CHURCH PEACE (and many open orgs under the umbrella of NCCP-NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF THE PHILIPPINES - IFI, UCCP, UNC, CPBC)
LAB or *Liga ng Agham Para Sa Bayan* - SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS	AGHAM or *Alyansa Ng Agham Para Sa Mamamayan*

CPP LED Underground Mass Organizations (UGMOs), ALL ARE NDF AFFILIATED	Open Sectoral Mass Organization which Are CPP Led Are Also Allies And Or Affiliates Of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan)
KM or *Kabataang Makabayan*	LFS or *League of Filipino Students*, Anakbayan or *Nagkakaisang Kabataan Para Sa Bayan*, KABATAAN PARTY, OTHER OPEN YS AFFLIATES ORGS WITH KM CORE INSIDE: For student and Campus writer-CEGP-COLLEGE EDITORS GUILD OF THE PHILIPPINES, Student Council Officers And Student Leaders-National Union Of Students Of The Philippines (NUSP), Student Christian Movement Of The Philippines (SCMP), Suara Bangsamoro Youth, Gabriela Youth
MAKIBAKA or *Malayang Kilusan Bagong Kababaihan*	Gabriela, Gabriela Women's Party, Amihan or *Alyansa ng mga Magsasakang Kababaihan*
MASAPA or *Makabayang Samahang Pangkalusugan*	AHW or Alliance of Health Workers
PSMT or *Pambansang Samahan ng Makabayang Tsuper* (under recognition, on process for NDF recognition)	PISTON (Pinag Isang Samahan ng mga Tsuper and Operators Nationwide)
NDF Core Cell	*KAMP or Katipunan ng mga Mamamayang Katutubong Pilipino*
NDF Core Cell	BAYAN or *Bagong Alyansang Makabayan*
NDF Core Cell	KARAPATAN - CPP Led Open Human Rights Alliance
NDF Core Cell	Peoples Environmental Network
NDF Core Cell	Kalikasan
NDF Core Cell	Ibon Foundation - CPP Led Open Advocacy Center with UGMO Inside
CPP & NPA are official members of NDF council of organizations	

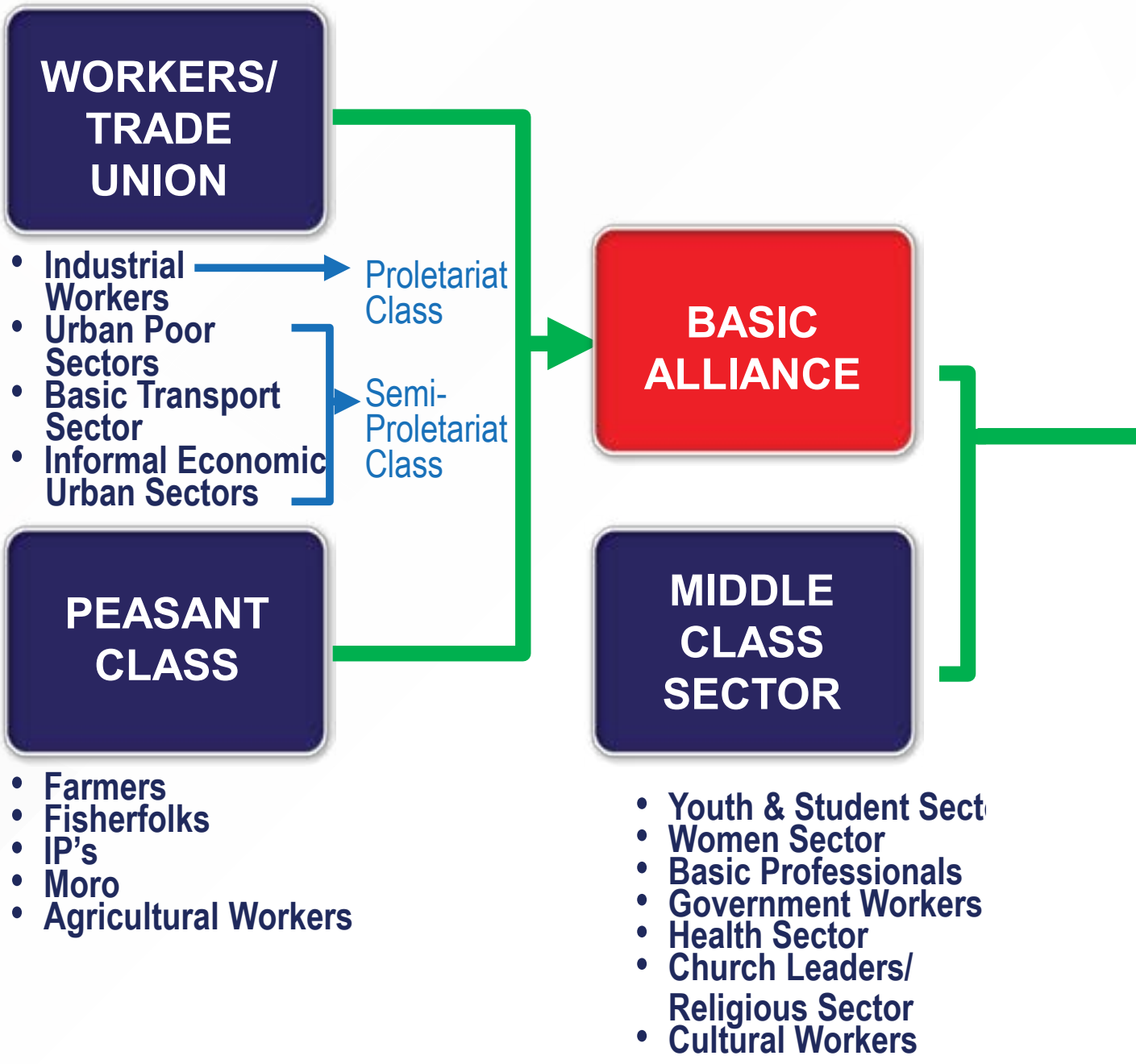
CPP Led Open Partylist Organizations with NDF UGMO Core Cells Inside

Anak Pawis Partylist

1. Bayan Muna
2. Act Teacher
3. Gabriela Women's Party
4. Kabataan Partylist

Existing but not recognized by COMELEC:

a. People Surge (for victim of YOLANDA and other calamity)
b. Ang Manggagawa
c. Action Health Workers - Alliance of Health Workers)



OFW – are considered special line work within the ISW and not part of the Echelon of Alliances; but their home front families are considered according to actual economic status

THE CPP's DIAGRAM OF PRINCIPLES OF ECHELON OF ALLIANCES AS THE CLASS BASIS FOR WAGING THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION



Inter Connectivity of the CPP-NPA-NDF Organization and Operation

A. CTGs Doctrinal Principles & Basis

This is a discussion on the CTGs doctrinal principles and our basis of analysis that leads to our conclusion that these three organizations does not operate separately and are just one organization under the leadership of the CPP. Democratic Centralisms (DenCem) as the guiding principle in Party Leadership. The structure of the Party shall be based on the 3 principles of democratic centralism

1. **Democratic Centralisms (DenCem) as the guiding principle in Party Leadership** — The structure of the Party shall be based on the 3 principles of democratic centralism. (Section 1, CPP Constitution)

   The basic conditions shall be as follows:
   a. Leading organs of the Party at all levels shall be elected and shall be responsible to the Party organization or conference that elected them.
   b. After free and thorough discussion, decisions taken by the Party shall be implemented.

      The individual is subordinate to the organization.
      1. The minority is subordinate to the majority.
      2. The lower level is subordinate to the higher level.
      3. The entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee and to the National Congress.

2. **Category of the leadership of the Party** — A Party organization shall be established on the basis of territorial division or sphere of work. (Section 2, CPP Constitution)
   a. The Party organ which arranges Party work in a given territory shall be the highest organ in that territory.
   b. The Party organ which arranges Party work in a given sphere of work or in a mass organization shall be the highest organ in that sphere of work or mass organization.

3. **KT/KS as the Core of the Leadership of the CPP** —The Central Committee at its Plenum shall elect the Political Bureau, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, Chairperson, the First Vice Chairperson and other Vice Chairpersons of the Central Committee, the General Secretary and other secretaries of the Central Committee. (Section 4, CPP Constitution)
   a. The Political Bureau, together with its Executive Committee, shall exercise the power and functions of the Central Committee between plenums.
   b. The Executive Committee shall act on political and administrative matters in accordance with established policies and standing decisions of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.
   c. The General Secretariat of the Central Committee shall take charge of the daily administration, routine activities of the Party under the leadership of the Political Bureau

4. **International Department Operations** — The Party organization abroad shall be built among overseas Filipinos, from the basic level upwards under the direction of the International Department of the Central Committee. (Section 6, CPP Constitution)

5. **Party Groups inside the Mass Organizations** — Party groups shall be secretly created at every possible level in labor organizations and in mass organizations of peasants, youth, student, women, cultural workers, professionals, handicraftsmen and the like where there are at least three Party members. The responsibilities of these Party groups shall include the implementation of Party policies and decisions, strengthening unity with non-Party activists and developing close ties between the Party and the masses within the mass organizations. (Article VIII: Section 1, CPP Constitution)

6. **Party Group inside Government** — Party members in conservative or reactionary institutions of broad scope shall likewise organize themselves secretly into Party groups. Their responsibilities shall include the implementation of Party policies and decisions, gathering of information useful to the Party, exposure of the wrongs and weaknesses of the exploiting classes, and the recruitment of Party members from the ranks of the urban petty bourgeoisie. (Article VIII: Section 2, CPP Constitution)

7. **CPP relation to the NPA** — The Party, through its Military Commission under the Central Committee and through its cadres at every level, shall lead and command the New People's Army and guide it in the study and practice of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and shall develop the most advanced fighters into Party members. (Article IX, Section 1, CPP Constitution)

   The Rules of the New People's Army shall recognize the absolute leadership of the Party and its Military Commission and shall require the assignment of political officers to every armed unit and every territorial command of the New People's Army. (Article IX, Section 2, CPP Constitution)

8. **CPP relation to the NDF** — As a matter of principle and practice, the Party is the comprehensive leader and center of the Philippine revolution in both national democratic and socialist stages. It leads the armed struggle, the united front, mass movement, the local organs of political power and eventually the People's Democratic Republic of the Philippines. (Article X, Section 1, Paragraph 2)

B. CENTRAL COMMITTEE LEVEL

1. Communist Party of the Philippines Operations in Central Committee Structure

a. The Leadership of the Central Committee is being exercise by its Executive Committee and Secretariat referred to in the documents as the KT/KS.
b. In implementing the three processes of advancing the National Democratic Revolution and establishing its three main instruments: Party Building (CPP), Army Building (NPA) and United Front Building (NDF) it exercise absolute control over the NPA through its National Military Commission and Political Leadership of the United Front through its Party Groups (PG) and Party Branches (PB) embedded to its Echelon of Alliances (following its guideline and six requirements in United Front works).
c. The Central Committee (CC) through the KT/KS which issues memo and circulars to all organs, units and committees of the CPP Organization.
d. The CPP organization is established on the basis of Territorial and Line of Work.
e. When we say territorial it means from the Central Committee to the Island Commissions, Regional Party Committees, Front Committees, District Committees, Section Committees and the Mass Organizations.
f. The line of work refers to the National Military Commission, National Peasant Commission,

National Organization Department, The Propaganda and Cultural Commission, National United Front Commission, National Finance Commission, National Education Department (NED/PAKED), National Political and Mass Mobilization Commission and the International Department (ID).

This reflects the absolute control of the CPP over the NPA through the National Military Commission (NMC) and political control over all other territorial organs and sphere of work organs and the Mass Organizations through the PG/PB in the UGMO up to the level of the legal fronts and mass organizations. For those in line in the Sphere of work are the National Functional Commission, the National Staff Organ and Territorial Commission. The Territorial organs are from Island or Semi Island commissions, regional party committees, guerrilla fronts and to the level of the Organs of Political Power (OPP) among the ranks of the mass organizations.

2. New People's Army Operation in National Central Committee Structure

a. The National Military Commission (NMC) is the CPP organ in-charge of the operations of the NPA through the National Operation Command (NOC). They set the direction and operation of the NPA units nationwide.
b. The National Peasant Commission (NPC) is the central implementer of the Agrarian Revolution (AGREV) and under it is the sectors (Peasant, Fisherfolks, Agri-Workers and the IPs) and is dependent on the NPA in implementing its national program.
c. The National Operation Command (NOC) undertake the RBKU (Revolutionary Taxation) in the national level through the National Tax Implementing Unit.

When we say NPA operation within the structure of the Central Committee we will start from the top which is the National Military Commission that controls operationally the National Operation Command (NOC) which further controls all NPA units. The National Peasant Commission which implements the AgRev through the NPA units that directly conduct IPO works among the ranks of the Peasant, Fisherfolks, Agri-Workers and Indigenous Peoples (IPs). Although a Red Area and White Area Interplay in these sectors utilizes the legal fronts and implementation of "school offensives and Socio-Economic works.

3. National Democratic Front Operation in National Central Committee Structure

a. The NDF operations in the Central Committee is being implemented by the National United Front Commission (NUFC), the National Organization Department (NOD), the National Mass Mobilization and Political Commission (NAPOLCOM) and the International Department (ID).
b. The NDF is the formal structure of the NUFC, where the majority of the UGMO are being operated.

The NDF operations which are primarily White Area operations through the National United Front Commission (NUFC), the National Organization Department (NOD), the National Mass Mobilization and Political Commission (NAPOLCOM) and the International Department (ID). The (NUFC is actually the temporary or ad hoc organization of the NDF while it is still in the Strategic Defense stage of the revolution.

C. Regional Committee Level

1. Communist Party of the Philippines Operation in Regional Structure

a. The Regional Party Committee is an autonomous party organ/unit in terms of area operations, but the organizational leadership and authority line is centralized to the Central Committee of the CPP (or if there is an established area commission like KOMMID which is a Central Committee Area Command and authority in a particular island or cluster of RPCs). Currently there are 15 operational CPP RPCs.
b. The CPP observes and practices the law of uneven development in terms of the operations and the establishment as well as task allocations of the 15 RPCs. They observe the principle: "From each according to the level of growth and development, to each according to particular capacity."
c. Under the framework of Peoples' Protracted War as the strategic military line of the Party, the RPCs observe the strategy of "big islands first," then secondary islands next; and "from weak and small to big and strong, advancing wave upon wave until the cities and town-centers can be encircled and captured during revolutionary upsurge, and the existence of revolutionary situation."
d. Each Regional Party Committee has a peculiar regional design and role which is complementary to the entire national design.
e. The Regional Committee is in charge of the Ideological program of Party members under it.
    1. Educational Bureau
    2. PADEPA/Schools/Programs
    3. Three level Party Education Program (BKP, IKP, AKP)
    4. Political Officers as Education officers
f. Each Regional Party Committee has at least a minimum of two (2) regular members of the Central Committee and a maximum of two (2) alternate members of the Central Committee. KT/KH (ExeCom and Secretariat) of the Regional Party Committee
KH: Regional Party Secretary and Regional Dep Secretary for OD and Regional Dep Sec for ED and CO of ROC-NPA
g. KT: All KH and at least three (3) Senior Regional Party Cadres; Policy making body (while the regional plenum of RPC is not in session once a year.
h. The Commanding Officer of the Regional Operation Command (ROC) is also a member of the Regional Party Committee.
i. The deputy commander of the Regional Operational Command who sometimes act as Head of the Regional Special Operation Group (RSOG).

The autonomous unit of the CPP is the Regional Party Committee. There are 15 Regional Party Committees nationwide which each one having a distinct regional design and peculiar role in the overall national design of the PPW. Meaning each Regional Party may have variation and modification in their structure of organizations. Another variable is the prioritization of developing Regional Party Organizations in terms of strategic importance relative to the "big island first policy". Each Regional design is complementary and reinforcing the National Design of the PPW.

2. New People's Army Operation in Regional Structure

a. Regional Operation Command (ROC)

    1. The Regional Operational Command supervises all lower guerrilla units and the Milisyang Bayan

2. The regional operational command together with the National Operational Command shall supervise the military operations in the Sub-Regional Military Area (SMRA) this is the operational area between 2 regions and contiguous area of the front guerrilla units (3-5/5-7 municipalities) (2-3/3-4 adjoin provinces tri/quad boundary.

b. Sub-Regional Command (SRMS command under SRCs or Pulang Bagani Command-PBC for SMRC)

   a. This is Sub Regional Guerrilla units 2 or 3 front committees in its FGU and disperse platoons
   b. They serve as the support service unit, training unit and main combat unit in the Sub Regional Command

The New People's Army component of the regional level is integral and not separate to the Regional Party Committee organizational structure. It supervises all NPA units within the Region including the sub-regionalization component or SMRA.

3. National Democratic Front Operation in Regional Structure

a. Regional Urban Committee/(WACOMs)
   1. Is composed of the Regional Trade Union Bureau (RTUB), Regional YS Bureau (RYSB) and the Regional Women's Bureau (RWB)
   2. They are in-charged of IPO works of the 3 basic sectors in the urban areas (Trade Union, Youth and Student, Women Sectors)

b. Regional United Front Committee
   1. The RUFC is in-charge of the Party Groups running the multi sectoral (Bayan Regional Chapters) and the Broad United Front works (Karapatan Regional Chapter)
   2. It is also in-charged of all party groups of Regional Sectoral Mass Organizations

c. Regional United Front Committee
   1. Regional United Front Committee (RUFC)/Regional Unified Front (RUCs)-WACOMs to include middle forces, professional, church, media, campaigns advocacies.
   2. It is also in-charge of the party groups and ND cells in legal institutions where national and regional functional committees are imbedded (ex: Regional Finance Bureau in Regional Alternative Resource Centers, National Peasant Commission in RPM Regional Chapters, etc.

d. Building of Organs of Political Power (OPPS); Barangay Revolutionary Committees/ Komiteng Rehiyong Barangay, Komiteng Rehiyong Munisipyo. NDF Alliances and UGMO Building in sector; White area operations: Mass Campaigns and Mass Movement.

The National Democratic Front component in the Region is the regional White Area Committee that organize the Basic sector in the White Area (Labor or Trade Union, Youth and Students and Women sectors). The Regional United Front Committee is in-charge of the Party Groups embedded in the Alliances (Bayan and Karapatan) and other UGMOs.



D. FRONT COMMITTEE LEVEL

1. Communist Party of the Philippines Operation in Front Guerilla Structure

   Thirteen Elements of FC Operations:
   1. Guerrilla front Committee
   2. Minimum of 1 to 3 platoons
   3. Presence of Vertical force or SDG and one dispersed platoon
   4. Active for 30 to 45 or 50 to 60 barrios (100 households)
   5. 3 to 5 municipalities in 2 to 3 adjoining Provinces.
   6. Established and chapter for 3 UGMO to form into Ganap na Samahang Masa (GSM)
   7. Sangay ng Partido sa Lokalidad (SPL)
   8. Existence of Milisyang Bayan
   9. Existence of Barrio Revolutionary Committee (BRC)
   10. There is a Town center or white area operation.
   11. Agrarian Revolution
   12. Conduct of Tactical Offensives
   13. Local mass campaigns and mass struggles

2. NPA Operation in Front Guerilla Structure

   a. Political - Military Works (Pol-Mil) – The army building of the CPP is what set it apart from other threat groups because the army building is both political and military works jointly executed;

   b. The army building is the primary determinant instrument in the CPP's main mission of the seizure of political power;

The NPA component in the Front is the Front Operational Command or often times referred to as the FGU. It exercises command over the Sentro de Gravidad (SDG) and the Local Guerrilla Units. It is a politico-military machinery that conduct both military and political works in varying level,

3. National Democratic Front Operation in Front Guerilla Structure

The NDF component of the Guerilla Front level can be observe in its implementation of its tasks in the Section or local level of their white area task/mission which are:

   a. Mass base building
   b. Education and propaganda
   c. Alliances
   d. Mass struggles and campaigns
   e. Produce cadre and fighter for red area.

Chapter Synthesis

In waging the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), the CPP had utilized deliberately and skillfully the 3 weapons of revolution. But we must not be deceived from the truth and practice that the leadership is exclusively exercise by the CPP whether in a level of Full Control and/or political control. That in different events and or occasions the Party may wage the weapon of United Front through the NDF or NDFP to broaden its mass base and support from the people or wage the NPA and the Armed Struggle to deny, destroy by imposing with impunity and dismantle the gains of government and the Filipino people.

That the ultimate end is to destroy the current government and replace it, to impose to the Filipino people a Socialist Government where the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (which is actually the Communist Party only) will reign in power. That this is not really a revolution to liberate the Filipino people from social ills and in achieving social change that will address their demands and interest but a plan to seize political power by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Construction of a Socialist Philippine Society. Worth taking into consideration that it is being applied by few countries (who are reforming it, which is the subject of debate among these communist states, that each state is undergoing revisionist track), imposed into some and being fought by most of the countries in the world.

The "three weapons of the revolution (CPP, NPA and NDF)' as Joma Sison stated are integrated and inseparable by doctrine and operation. In reality, it is not independent organizations but are all integral and part of CPP organization with the NPA as its armed component and the NDF its united front component.

In fact, during the past "peace negotiation" when the government engaged the National Democratic Front peace panel, it was already a trap since it is not the decisive organization but the CPP. It is also circumvention of the United Nation position of non-negotiation with Terrorist Group. The truth is the CPP is an International Terrorist Organization operating not only in the Philippines but on an international level, especially its leadership role over the International League of Peoples Struggle (ILPS) and its Oplan Walibi operation of establishing Global revolutionary Regions with International scope.

On CPP

There is no debate that only the CPP exercise absolute control, command responsibility and leadership over all its organs and units whether in the NPA, NDF or Mass Organizations (UGMO and NDMO). That enshrined in their CPP Constitution. This Organization is also declared as "Terrorist Organization" by foreign government (US, Canada, and other countries in Europe) and by our own government (Philippines). It must also be noted that it is continuing pursuing criminal

and terroristic acts as well as violation of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Laws (IHL). The revolutionary process of Party Building conducted by the CPP is intended to ensure and consolidate the power to the Communist party of the Philippines (CPP) during the National democratic revolution (1st Phase) and the Socialist Construction (2nd Phase).

On NPA

The NPA is the one that wields the Armed Struggle; therefore, it is the implementer of terrorist acts from killings, extortion, intimidation, destruction of properties and all forms of terrorist acts to include but not limited to use of command detonated bombs, child warriors and killing of civilians (suspected as government agents). It is deliberate in its methodologies and illegal acts and circumvention of our laws (Domestic and International).

Absolute Control and Command responsibility are clearly defined in the CPP Constitution on its relationship with the CPP.

Its Milisyang Bayan (MB) concept of operation is actually utilize para-militarism and is a violation of IHL as it armed civilians and conscript them in the armed struggle and activities. So thus, its concept of Local guerilla Units (LGU) in the advance level of utilizing the Milisyang Bayan (MB).V

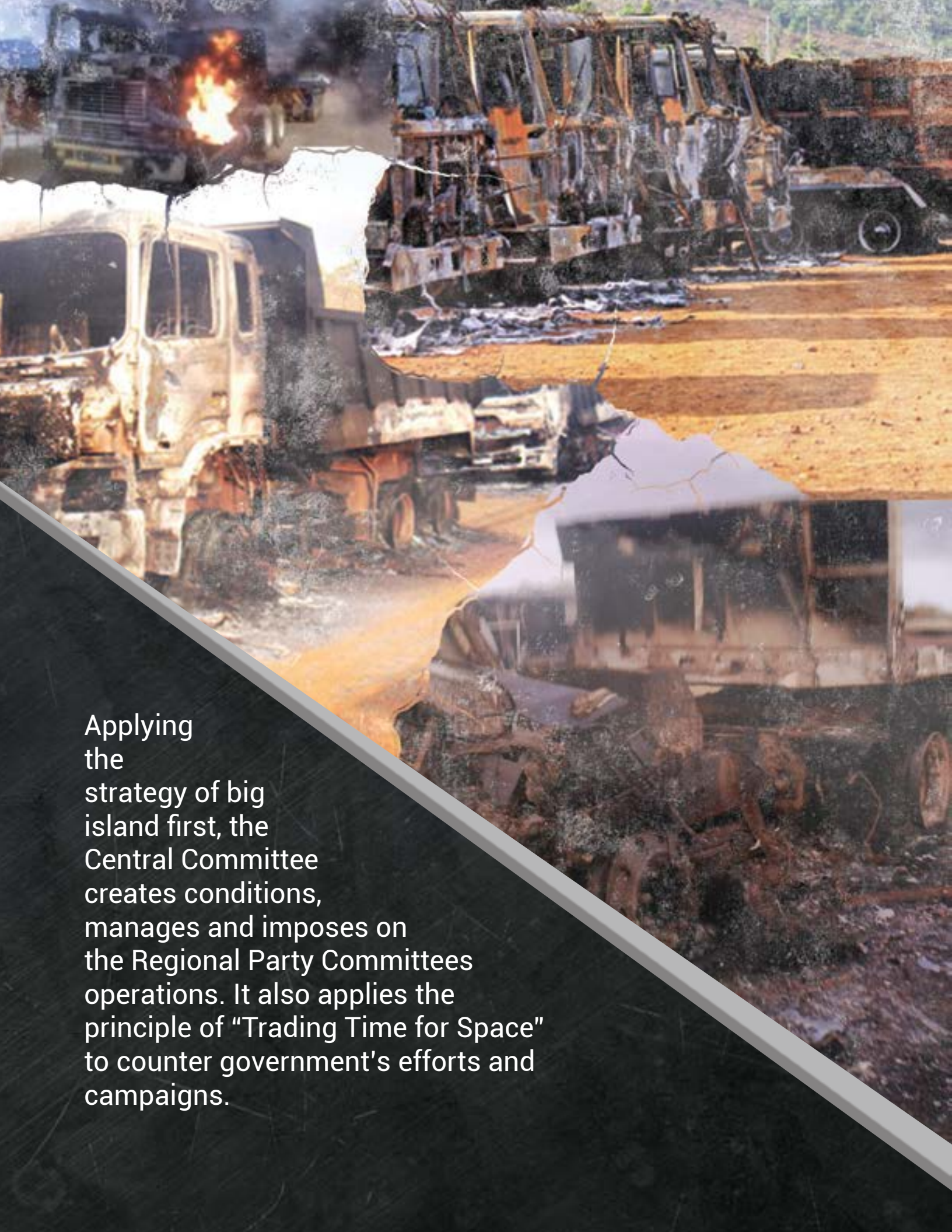
Their dreaded Special Armed Partisan Units (SPARU) and Special Operation Groups (SOG) are in operation a criminal group that also converted into Tax Implementation Group or Extortion units.

On NDF

The NDF as umbrella of all revolutionary organizations which are led by Part Groups (PG) and their Underground Mass Organizations (UGMO) both supports in advancing the Armed Struggle and are therefore supporting the CPP and NPA terrorist activities.

Their application of "Revolutionary Dual Tactics" is their means of turning the table against government (using our laws and democratic process to circumvent the Law). There is no NDMs established and actively operating without the UG building inside each organization (PG and UGMO).

There are organizations that are CPP established, CPP controlled and dictated and CPP led and operated. (This will be discussed in details in Chapter 9 of this book).



Applying the strategy of big island first, the Central Committee creates conditions, manages and imposes on the Regional Party Committees operations. It also applies the principle of “Trading Time for Space” to counter government's efforts and campaigns.

CHAPTER 08

Regional Design and Territorial Operations

**As of June 2020*

- Background
- Ilocos-Cordillera Regional Party Committee
- Cagayan Valley Regional Party Committee
- Central Luzon Regional Party Committee
- Metro Manila Regional Party Committee
- Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee
- Bicol Regional Party Committee
- Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee
- Panay Regional Party Committee
- Negros-Cebu-Bohol-Siquijor Regional Party Committee
- Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee
- North Central Mindanao Regional Party Committee
- North Eastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee
- Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee
- Far South Regional Party Committee
- Annotations
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

Terrain Consideration

It is very important that the primary consideration for guerrilla warfare or the central element in Army Building is the consideration of favorable physical terrain in every CTGs RPC design and operation.

The primary consideration is to take and control long range contiguous inter-connected mountain ranges which cover tri-boundary and quad-boundary municipalities and provinces interspersed with favorable forest and vegetation complexes.

CTGs give high premium to rugged, mountainous, tri-bound and quad-bound mountainous terrain with inter connected valleys and wide agricultural and coastline terrains. This is known as Physical and Socioeconomics Terrain Categorization.

Population, Disposition and Density

The most essential component of Party Building, Army Building and United Front Building of the CTGs is its persistent dedication to Mass Base Building.

Therefore, the crucial element for Mass Base Building is the people, and so population, density, and disposition is a very important for the consideration of the CTGs Regional Party design and operation of RPCs.

Particular Regional and Local Political Economy

The socio-economics and political condition of the particular regions are all considered as significant determining factor for establishing Regional Party Committees (RPC) since the aforesaid elements are also the bases for determining primary issues for Mass Base Building, Mass Movement and Guerrilla Warfare Operations.

The prevailing socio-economics and political conditions are the central tasks of the CTG's RPCs in order to come up with accurate and necessary social investigation and class analysis of the particular socio economic and political terrain that provide the objective conditions for the combination of armed struggle and legal mass movement (Red Area – White Area Interplay).

The Political Economy is the primary basis also for the CTGs' application of Echelon of Alliances concept in their Mass Base Building and Mass Movement Activities.

Historical and Cultural Factors

Another important consideration in the CTGs Regional Party design and operation is the factor that pertains to historical and cultural background of the region which includes cultural and ethnic tradition, Indigenous Peoples costume and practices, and the dynamics of cultural and historical roots of the different population and particular sector in a given region.It is also the primary consideration to trace the revolutionary history of that particular region especially in terms of participation against anti-colonial wars, anti-colonization campaigns and even their history involving their support and participation in the foundation of the guerrilla warfare of the CPP/NPA/NDF.



These component elements are important also in determining the establishment of guerrilla warfare as well as determination of guerrilla zones and bases.

Rural and Urban Socio Political and Economic dynamics

There is no guerrilla warfare for the CTGs without mass support and such mass support must be generated both from the rural communities and the urban centers alike.

As such, there is no guerrilla zone and guerilla base building without developing a complementary town center and urban based mass movements which are also concretely combining open/legal and underground mass movement operation ("The Principles or Revolutionary Dual Tactics"), such principle is also extending towards the CPP's complete Ideological Political and Organizational (IPO) operational abroad which is also known as the CTGs' International Solidarity Work (ISW).

Indeed, there is no Regional Urban Party Committee as well as its guerrilla front operations that do not organize and operate on town center and urban areas. This the principle of "The Red Area and White Area are only distinct in character, but they are always inseparable in operations.

They are always complementing one another with the primacy of the Red Area over the White Area or it means the armed struggle will always be primary over the legal struggle. The legal struggle is only supplementary to the armed struggle.

Character

Fundamental Principles of the CTG Regional Party Operations

The Regional Party Committee is an autonomous party organ/unit in terms of area operations, but the organizational leadership and authority line is centralized to the Central Committee of the CPP (or if there is an established area commission like KOMMID which is a Central Committee Area Command and authority in a particular island or cluster of RPCs). Currently there are 15 operational CPP RPCs.

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Under the framework of Peoples' Protracted War as the strategic military line of the Party, the RPCs observe the strategy of "big islands first", then secondary islands next; and "from weak and small to big and strong, advancing wave upon wave until the cities and town centers can be encircled and captured during revolutionary upsurge, and the existence of revolutionary situation"

Each Regional Party Committee has a peculiar regional design and role which is complementary to the entire national design.

The Regional Party Committees are in-charge of and responsible for the territorial and sub-territorial formations of CPP units and organs in their respective areas, and these include; the building of Party Branches or Sangay ng Partido sa Lokalidad, Section Party Committees through the operationalization of various Guerilla Front Committees including as well, District Party Committees, and later on Provincial Party Committees; and recently upon resolution of CPP Second National Congress in 2016, the Regional Party Committees are also tasked to establish Sub-Regional Committees (SRCs) and Sub-Regional Military Areas (SRMAs) nationwide.

It also the task of all Regional Party Committees to establish and develop strong "White Area Operations" in main urban centers primarily, and in key town centers as secondary targets.

The interplay of Party Building, Army Building, and United Front Building in every particular region is the principal responsibility of every RPCs. The orchestration, direction, and program orientation of Mass Base Building, AGREV, NPA tactical offensives and military campaigns and the comprehensive operations of mass movement in urban and town centers are all part of task allocation and mission of every RPC (this is the implementation of regional general offensive and regional general uprising designs in support to the national design of coordinated general uprising and general offensive).

Role of CTGs Regions in a CTGs Central Committee National Design

Role of Luzon

Metro Manila Regional Party Committee (MMRPC)

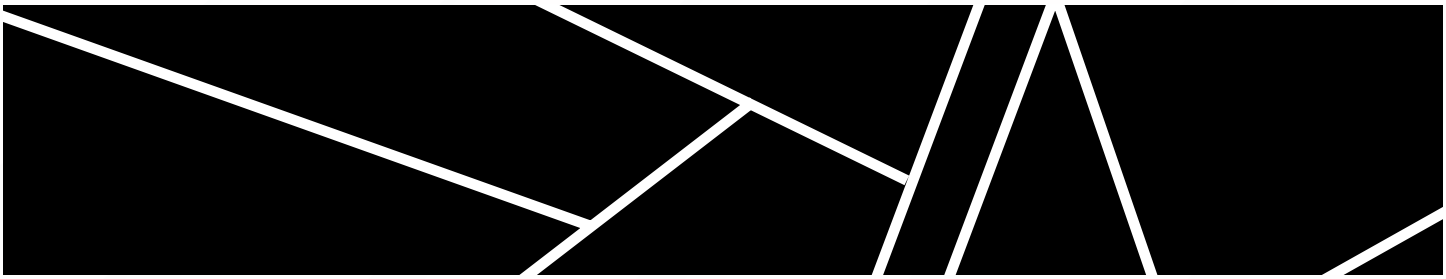
The National Urban Center and central seat of power, main venue for seizure of political power through coordinated general uprising, main urban mass movement center, national youth and student center, (national schools) and national center of media (Note: the two main mountain ranges in Luzon that connects directly towards Metro Manila are the Sierra Madre and Caraballo Mountain range which are the historical and traditionally significant revolutionary highway and strategic guerrilla warfare theaters).

Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee (STRPC) and Central Luzon Regional Party Committee (CLRPC)

Both regions are in direct support to the MMRPC operations particularly in coordinated Mass Movement, Mass Actions and Inter-Regional White Area operations and support, concentration of labor enclaves (industrial zones center) and, primary regional support system for the mass movement in Metro Manila.

Ilocos Cordillera Regional Party Committee (ICRPC) and Cagayan Valley Regional Party Committee (CVRPC)

Traditional and historical strong guerrilla mobility corridors with the principal role of utilizing the long-range advantage of Sierra Madre Mountain range going to MMRPC or the National Capital City. It has relative concentration of IP communities favorable for guerrilla base building and guerrilla zones expansions as well as long contiguous mountainous terrain that is very favorable to guerrilla warfare under the strategic military line of PPW (rear base for build-up of guerrilla warfare prior to general offensive and uprising).





Role of Visayas

Negros-Cebu-Bohol-Siquijor Regional Party Committee (NCBSRPC) and Panay Regional Party Committee (PRPC)

Regional Operations in Central Visayas Islands with focus on consolidation and recovery of whole Negros Island (Oriental and Occidental), and consolidation of Panay Island (Iloilo, Antique, Negros, Aklan, and Guimaras). The two Central Western Visayas main islands (Negros and Panay) are relatively congruent islands separated by a short span of body of water where travel connection is less than an hour in closest inter-island points. Meanwhile, Cebu City is considered as the main secondary national urban center next to Metro Manila where industrial enclaves of the country are also situated (Cebu City, Mandaue, Mactan, and Lapu-lapu City); while the strategic inter-island connection using Bohol as a transit cover is a very important component in establishing interconnected rear maritime guerrilla mobility corridor for guerrilla warfare and operations in the Visayas regions, where archipelagic advantage is to be exploited.

Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee (EVRPC): Samar and Leyte Provinces

It is a guerrilla mobility connection corridor for Mindanao and Luzon because EVRPC (Leyte and Samar Islands) are the primary transit points by land and sea travel from Mindanao to Luzon. The existing nautical highway from Araneta Center in Cubao, Quezon City connects and transports towards Davao provinces and Agusan provinces including Cagayan de Oro and Bukidnon. These are also considered as major interconnected main Visayas Islands (Leyte and Samar) where the peasant and fisherfolks population are big, and there are long running existing agrarian issues, and rural poverty condition, which are all very favorable factors for communist insurgency; and the region has a long history of "revolutionary and guerrilla warfare" experience.

Role of Mindanao

All Mindanao Party's primary role is to thinly spread the AFP.

Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (SMRPC), North Eastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (NEMRPC), North Central Regional Party Committee (NCRPC) and Far South Mindanao Regional Party Committee (FSRPC). These four (4) regions are the primary and central focus of the operations and organizations of the entire CPP/NPA/NDF in the country. The four (4) regions alone combined all together account for at least 45% of the total NPA and mass base forces of the CTGs. The areas of these regions have relatively concentration of IP communities which have been consistently providing strong mass base and NPA support for the CTGs including broad and wide inter-provinces guerrilla zone operations and strong guerrilla base in congruent and adjoining Sub-Regional Military Areas (SRMA), with established SRCs. The four (4) Regional Party Committees cut across and interconnects their guerilla mobility corridors and guerrilla operations using the very favorable long mountain ranges of Pantaron and Diwata Mountain ranges with two big forest area support provided by Lantad Complex and Marihatag Complex including the expansion areas towards Liguasan Marsh. The said regions are traditionally fertile grounds for CTGs' recruitment due to large presence of mining, agribusiness, logging operations (DOLE, Del Monte, Taganito, Nickel Asia, Alson's, Puyat, DMCI/Consunji, SMX among others) which are considered by the CTGs as "Plunderers and Oppressors" of the people and the nation.

Western Mindanao Regional Command (WMRCP)

Historically considered as the strongest and developed Regional Party under the Mindanao Commission in the early 80s. Its growth is stunted by its Peninsular terrain and is further isolated from other four main Regions in Mindanao due to the Muslim communities surrounding it particularly Lanao del Norte area. It was able to conduct an international campaign on Mining, in the case of TVI's operation in Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte, and the Indigenous Peoples issue, but the problem has not strongly developed its urban based mass movement; therefore, has long running problem on weak white area support to its guerrilla warfare/red areas.

Vital Industries and Communist Party of the Philippines Regional Committees

CPP ORGANS	Economic Base
Ilocos-Cordillera Regional Party Committee	Mining, Tobacco Industry, Logging/wood
Cagayan Valley Regional Party Committee (Isabela, Quirino, Vizcaya)	Dam Campaign, Wood Industry, Logging, Ranches
Central Luzon Regional Party Committee	Agriculture and Industrial Zone
Metro Manila Regional Party Committee	Industries and Trade (Main center of Nation's commerce and trade)
Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee	Industry and Mining, Wood Industry, Logging, Industrial Zones (harbor, ports, airports)
Bicol Regional Party Committee	Wood and Agriculture, Abaca, Coastal, Mining, Ranches
Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee	Geothermal and Agriculture, Copra, Nautical Highway
Panay Regional Party Committee	Commerce, Industrial Services (banks, malls, hospitals)
Negros-Cebu-Bohol-Siquijor Regional Party Committee	Industry, Trade Sugar Plantation
Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee	Wood & Agriculture, Fishing, Agriculture, Logging, Mining
North Central Mindanao Regional Party Committee	Pineapple Plantation, Industry, Agribusiness



CPP ORGANS	Economic Base
North Eastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee	Wood Industry, Palm Oil, Mining, Logging
Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee	Banana Plantation, Mining, Trade and Industry
Far South Mindanao Regional Party Committee	Pineapple Plantation, Fishing, Agri Business, Industry, Processing

Historical Development of Regional Parties

At various stages in the organizational development of the CPP, various regional party organizations have gained national prominence because of the conspicuous strength of the revolutionary masses and the victorious NPA tactical offensives under CPP leadership. Central Luzon, particularly Tarlac, stood out in 1969 onwards (up to) mid 70's;
Cagayan Valley, particularly Isabela from 1971 onwards up to 80's;

Southern Luzon, Southern Tagalog and Bicol provinces from 1972 onwards up to 90's;

Western Visayas, particularly Panay and Negros islands from 1973 onwards up to 90's;

Ilocos-Montañosa-Pangasinan region, particularly Ifugao from 1974 onwards;

and Eastern Visayas, particularly Samar, and Mindanao from 1975 onwards 90's;

Eastern Mindanao-1980's up to present

The various regional party committees can sum up their respective historical experiences to show how the Party, NPA and the United Front began and expanded in their respective areas and nationwide.

They can narrate their relations with the Party Central Committee and the experience of having inter-regional commissions and cooperation to relieve or lessen the burden of the Central Committee in dealing with regional committees' concerns.

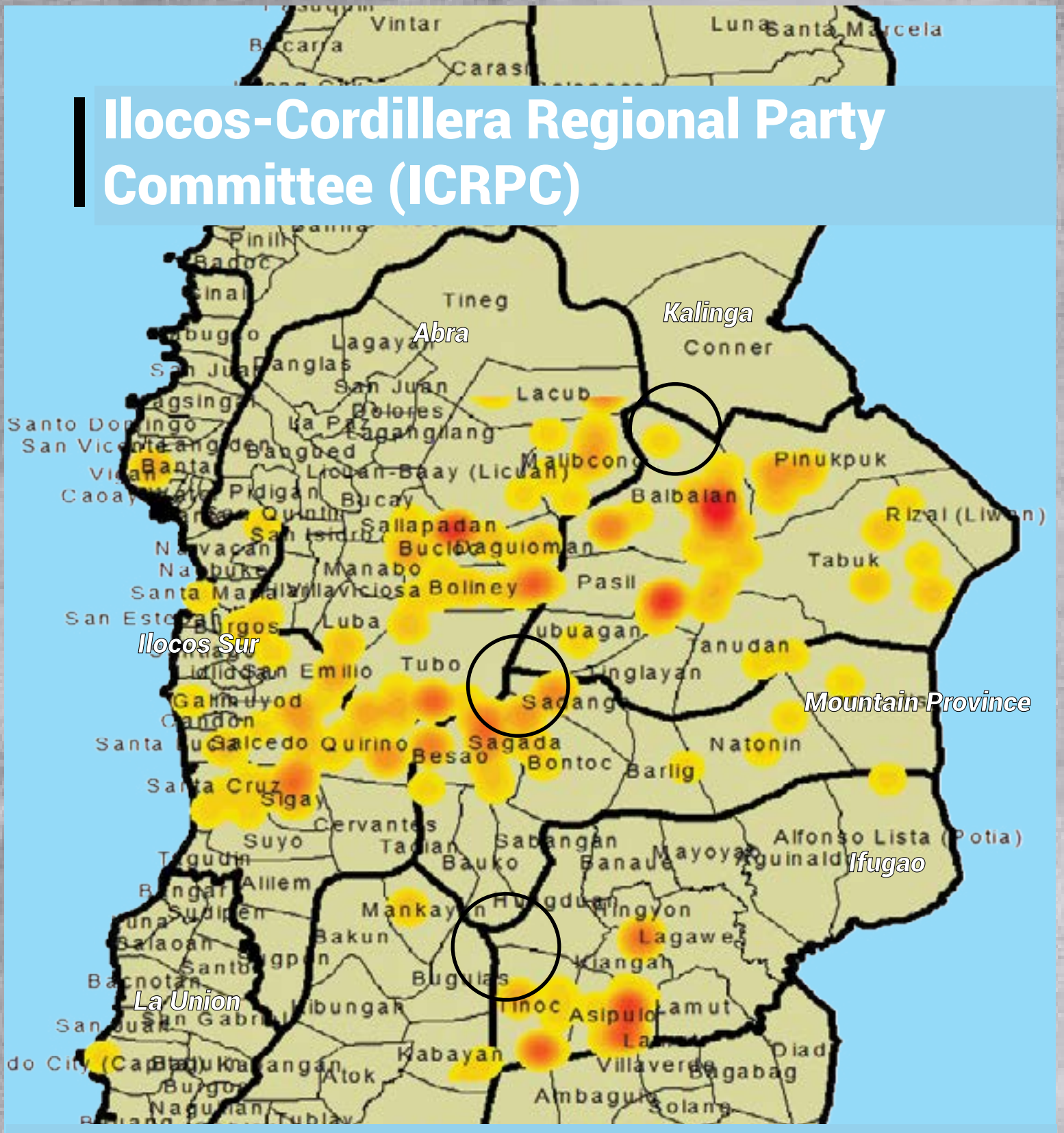
Note: Party assessment and summings-up are important IPO evaluations and diagnostics processes inside the CPP to include the NPA and NDF. So far, there has already been two major "summing-up" events in the CPP, namely:

The 1st Great Rectification Movement: "Rectify errors and rebuild the party"-1968 to 1976;

The 2nd Great Rectification Movement (SGRM): "Rectify our errors and reaffirm our basic principles"– 1992-2004;

3rd Rectification campaign/non-published (2015-2021) 6 year: "Combat Military Conservatism and Political Liberalism" Weak Party Cadres Development; Conservatism in Military Operations/ Army Building; Weak Urban Mass Movement; Low-level of United Front Works

Ilocos-Cordillera Regional Party Committee (ICRPC)



Baguio City is where the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA) is located. CPA is one of the Regional Conduits of the Communist Terrorist Group-International Solidarity Works (CTG-ISW) that is responsible for the UN System infiltration through Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the current UN Rapporteur on IP Concerns. She started the UN infiltration when she founded TEBTEBBA (Indigenous Peoples' International Center for Policy Research and Education). Then she became the Representative to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) before becoming its chairperson. It is important to note that all the positions she left are occupied by members of different
CTG organizations.

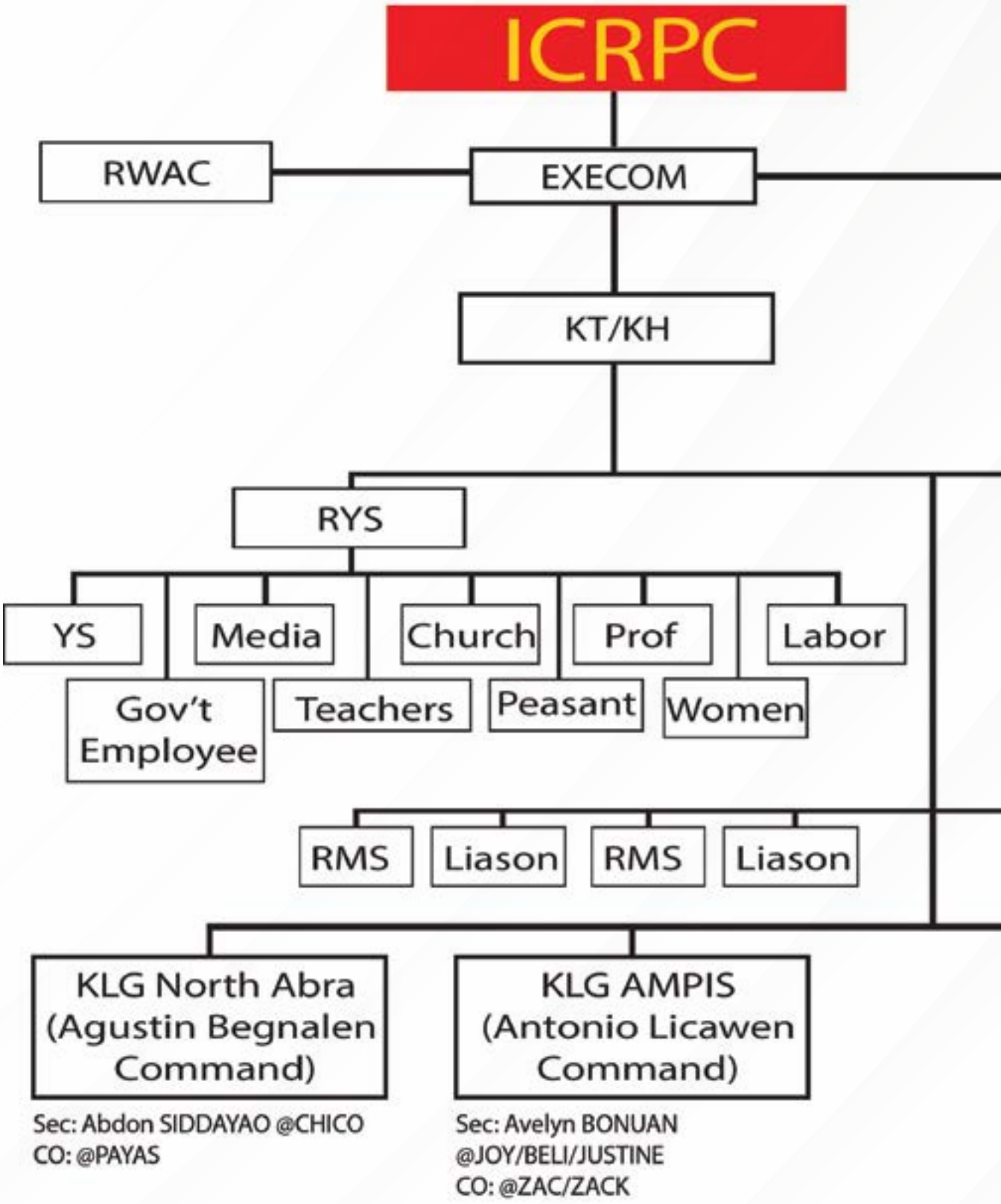
Regional Sectoral Organizations

Main Economic Base: Mining Industry and Tourism/Services

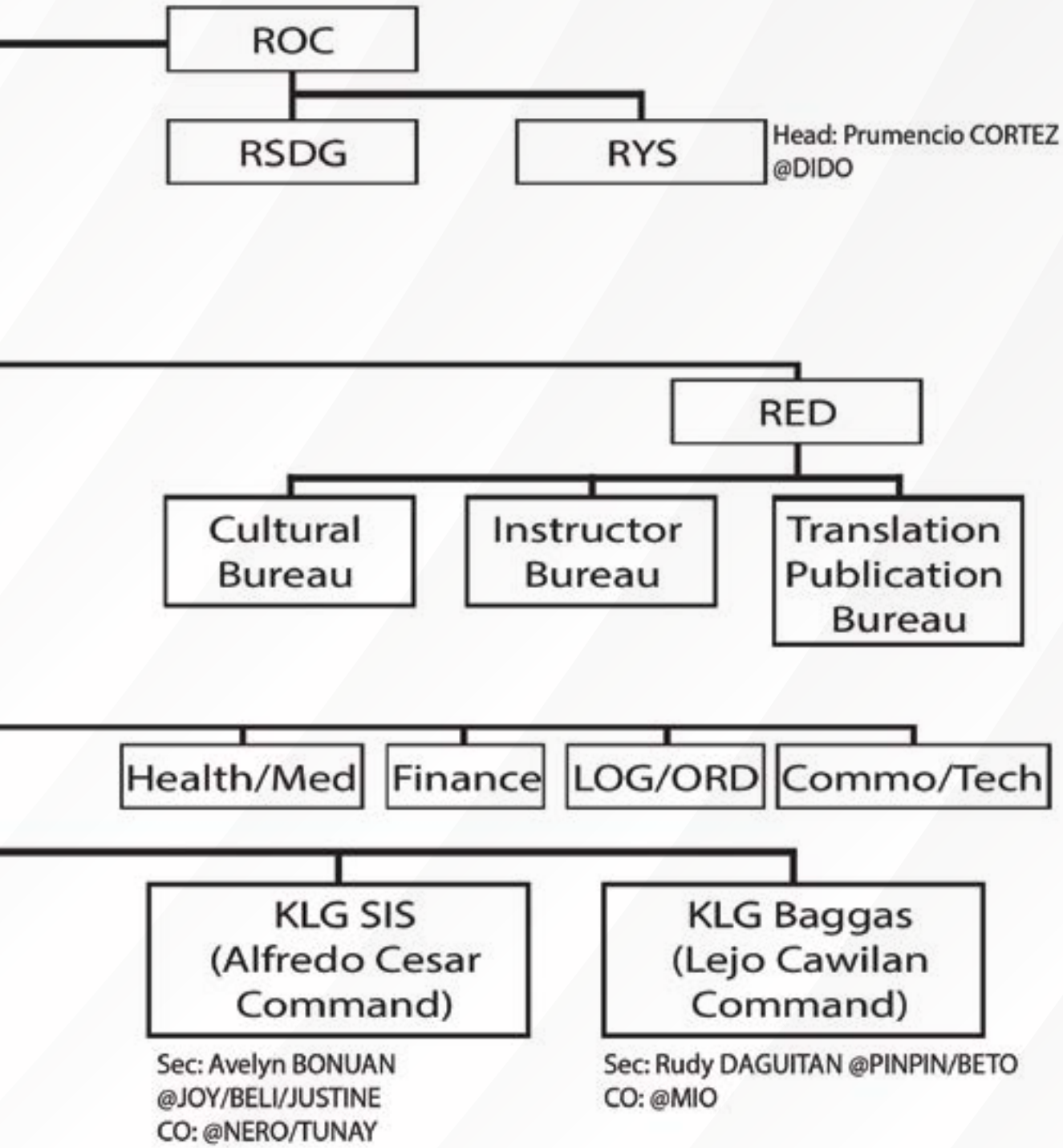
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Youth and Students	Anakbayan LFS CEGP TEBTEBA Youth NUSP
Advocacy and Campaign Center/Alliance	Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA)
NGO	TEBTEBA
Transport	PISTON
Human Rights Advocate	KARAPATAN
Peasant	KMP
Women	Gabriela
Teachers	ACT
Youth	LFS
Human Rights Advocate	Defend Ilocos
Labor	KMU-Cordillera
Fisherfolks	PAMALAKAYA-La Union
Peasant	KMP-Cordillera
Teacher	ACT-Cordillera
Women	Innabuyog - Gabriela

Concentration increased in the provinces of Kalinga, Abra, Mountain Province, Ilocos Sur, and Ifugao with the recruitment of IPs, as evidenced by the increased number of activities in the towns of Mountain Province

Organizational Chart



Sec: @AWRY (TNU)
1st Dep Sec: Prumencio CORTEZ @DIDO
2nd Dep Sec: Dexter CAPUYAN @ROHAN/KUJO



Guerilla Front Committee

KLG BAGGAS

Komiteng Larangan ng Gerilya Baggas (KLG BAGGAS) has been frequently sighted in the municipalities of Balbalan and Pinukpuk, both of Kalinga this year. The 29% increase their activities for 2019 manifests the possibility of more tactical offensive in Kalinga or along the Kalinga-Abra boundary. KLG Baggas could conduct atrocities alongside KLG North Abra which has been frequently monitored operating in Malicbong and Sallapadan, both of Abra.

KLG IFUGAO

Komiteng Larangan ng Gerilya Ifugao (KLG IFUGAO) in unlikely to regain its former GF due to the lack of mass support. The fighting capability of KLG Ifugao has significantly diminished which consequently affected their IPO work. KLG Ifugao will not able to perform the tasks of a full blown GFC due to its lack collective leadership and insufficient manpower and firepower. Despite the progressive decline in KLG Ifugao's capability and activities, sustained military operations is still critical to prevent its resurgence. The remaining manpower of KLG Ifugao is six (6). To sustain their now depleted strength, five (5) of them merged KLG Marco, while one (1) was transferred to ExeCom ICRC based on revelation of CNT Jericho Hambon @ Fidel. This information also coincides with the revelation of CNT @Dulpo and the loc-up locations of personal cellphone numbers of known KLG Ifugao personalities.

KLG SIS

Komiteng Larangan ng Gerilya SIS (KLG SIS) has been frequently monitored operating in Gregorio del Pilar, Salcedo, Candon City, and Sigay, Ilocos Sur. They were unable to conduct any atrocities this year possibly due the increased government presence in their guerilla front and frequent surrender of members and supporters. Intensified FMO and CSP operations could further weaken KLG SIS similar to the significant decline in KLG Ifugao's activities in Ifugao and parts of Nnueva Vizcaya this year. KLG North and KLG AMPIS could absorb the remaining members of KLG SIS in order to preserve their current strength.



KLG North Abra

Komiteng Larangan ng Gerilya North Abra (KLG NORTH ABRA) Conduct IPO works activities in their expansion area in Brgy Cogon, Brgy Anayana and Naglibakan, all of Tineg, Brgy Labaan, Bucloc, all of Abra. Recovery efforts in Brgy Pacqued and Mataragan both of Malibcong, Abra and their Guerilla Base.

Continue conduct visitation to develop party members in the Barangay of Lat-ey, Umnap and Mataragan all of Malibcong, Abra chapter. To reactivate the Kakailian Salakniban Tayu Amin Nagtaudan (KASTAN) in Abrab chapter.

Recruitments of new members targeting innocents' farmers and youth and IPs which will be coming from kalinga and other neighboring municipalities. They will interrupt the ongoing construction of Abra-Kalinga road project thru sabotage operation They will maintain their lairs and hideouts in BODABUSA Malibcong and Lacub areas.

KLG AMPIS

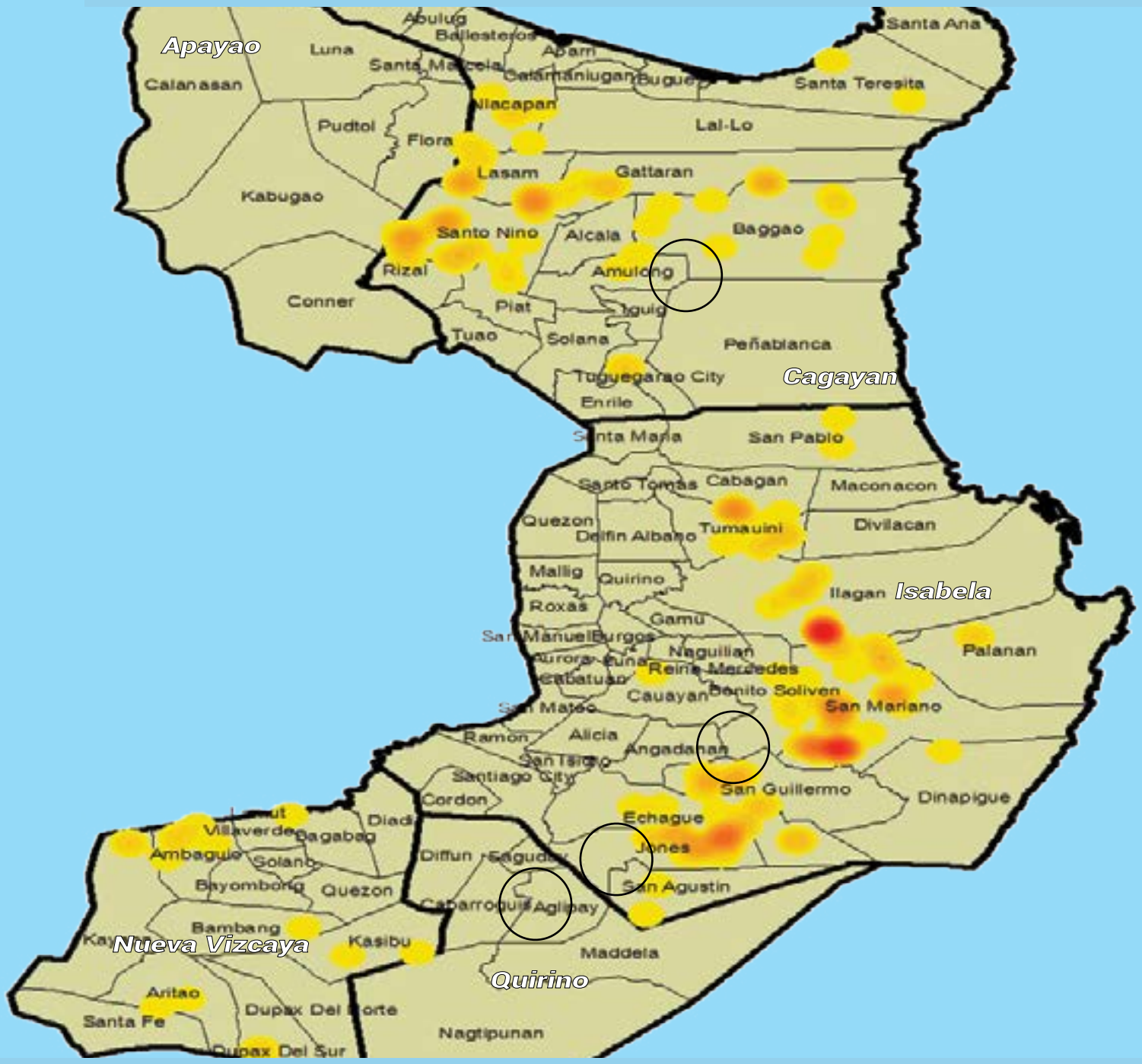
Komiteng Larangan ng Gerilya Ampis (KLG AMPIS), conduct IPO works activities capitalizing on small scale mining, poverty and undelivered basic service in Barangays of Patiacan, Namitpit and Lamag, all of Quirino Ilocos Sur, Barangays Dilong Tubtuba, Tabacda and Kili, all of Tubo, Abra, and Barangays Laylaya and Tamboan, both of Besao, Mt. Province.

Their focus is on logistic and financial support in order to support the armed struggle and continue the conduct of recruitment of minors and farmers.

KLG Ampis will exploit issues in connection with the small-scale mining in Quirino, Ilocos Sur and large-scale mining (Lepanto Mining) in Mankayan, Mt. Province operating in the area. They will also maintain their established lairs and hideouts in the tri- boundaries of Besao, Mt. Province, Quirino, Ilocos Sur and Tubo, Abra.



Cagayan Valley Regional Party Committee (CVRPC)



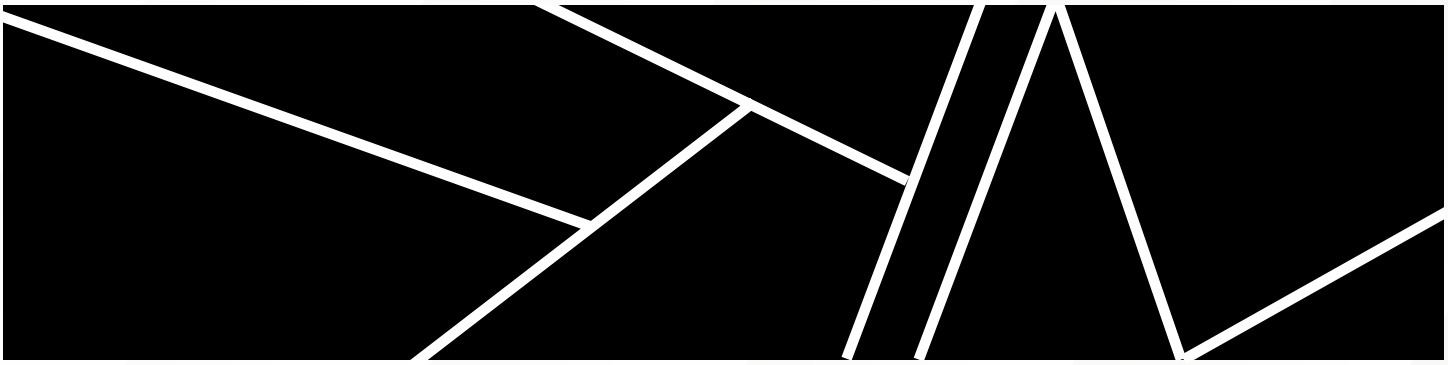
The main Regional Urban Operations/Primary White Area in this particular region for the CPP are two key Cities, Santiago City, Isabela and Tuguegarao City, Cagayan. These are being directed by the regional urban committee of the CVRPC. While other cities and town centers are considered Secondary White Area or Secondary Urban Operational Area which are directly attached to the nearest or most adjacent Guerilla Front Committee (GFC). The Division or Brigade must update this according to current PSR data reference.

Regional Sectoral Organizations

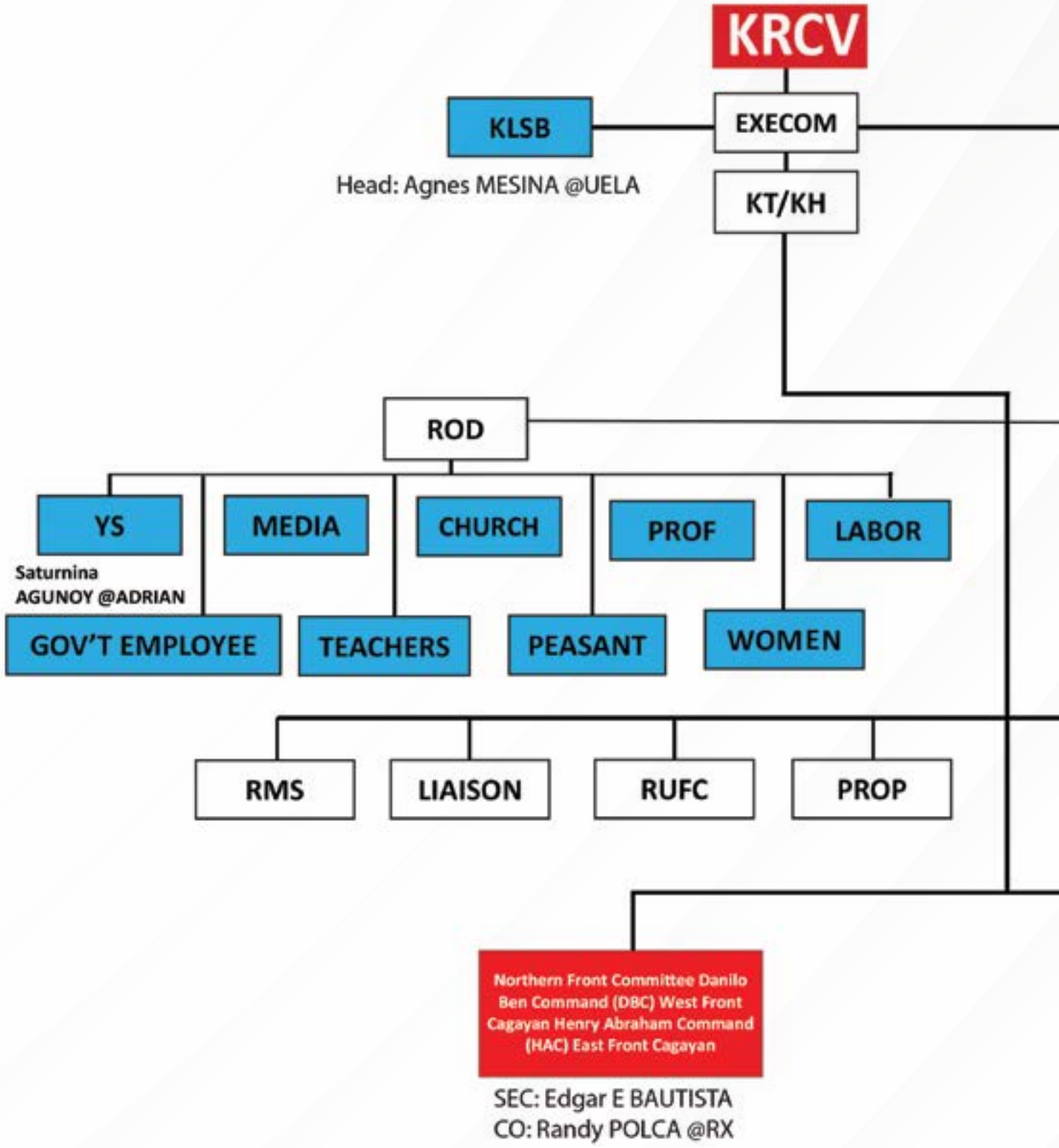
Main Economic Base: Tobacco Industry

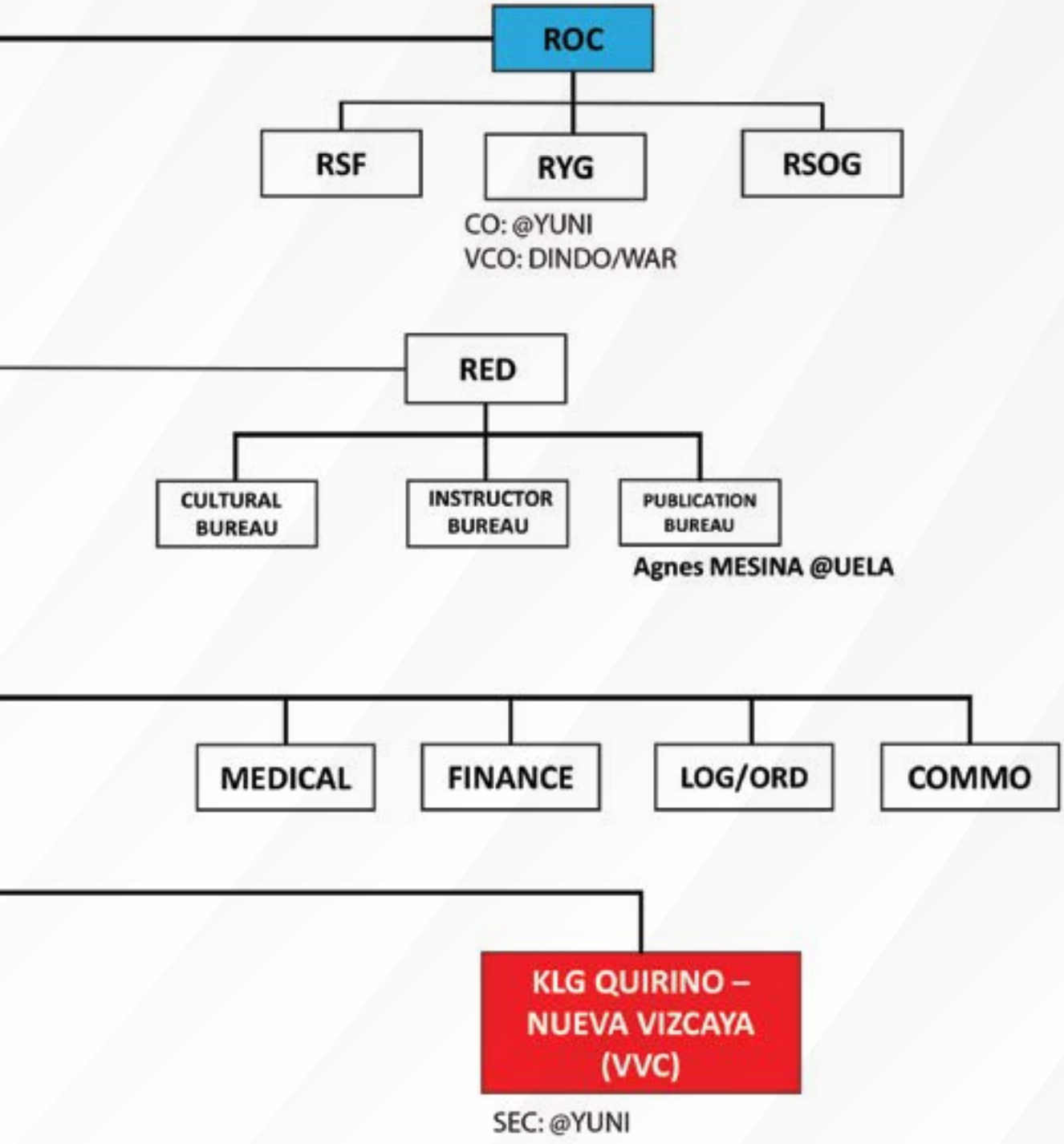
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Peasant	Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas KMP-Cagayan KMP-Nueva Vizcaya
Women	Amihan – Women
Youth and Students	CEG NUSP Anakbayan Anakbayan Cagayan Valley
Human Rights Advocate	Karapatan Karapatan Cagayan Valley NUPL
Multi-sectoral	Bayan Muna Bayan Muna - Isabela
Urban Poor	Kadamay Kadamay Bulacan
Transport	PISTON

Concentration in Cagayan and in the boundaries of Apayao, Isabela, Quirino, and Nueva Vizcaya KR-CV's effort in Cagayan Valley resulted in increased manpower and firepower, recovery efforts and recruitment of IPs, and resurgence of NIVIs are attributed to the redeployment of CNTs from KOMMID.



Organizational Chart

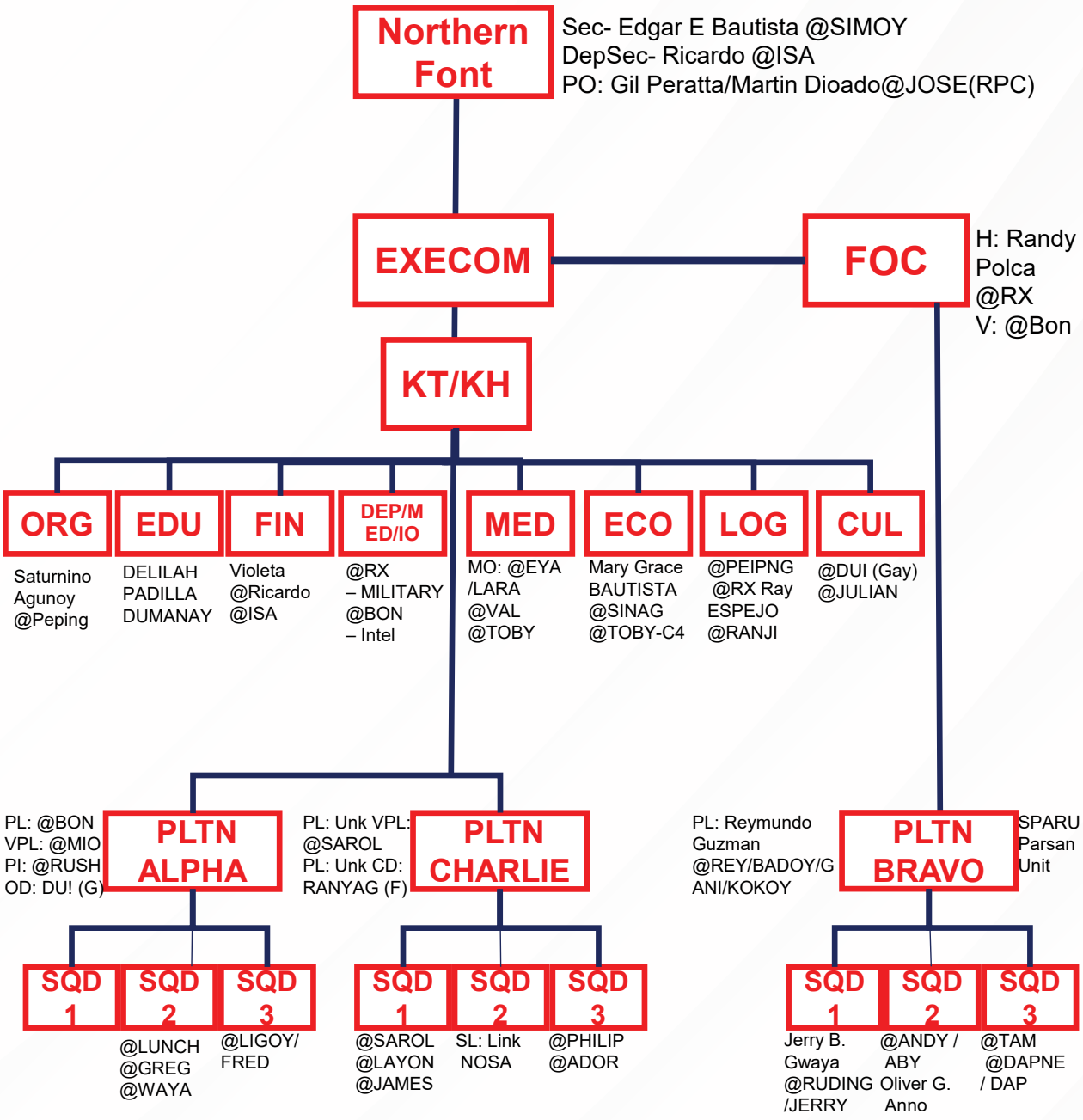



ROC
RSF
RYG
RSOG
CO: @YUNI
VCO: DINDO/WAR
RED
CULTURAL BUREAU
INSTRUCTOR BUREAU
PUBLICATION BUREAU
Agnes MESINA @UELA
MEDICAL
FINANCE
LOG/ORD
COMMO
KLG QUIRINO – NUEVA VIZCAYA (VVC)
SEC: @YUNI

Guerilla Front Committee

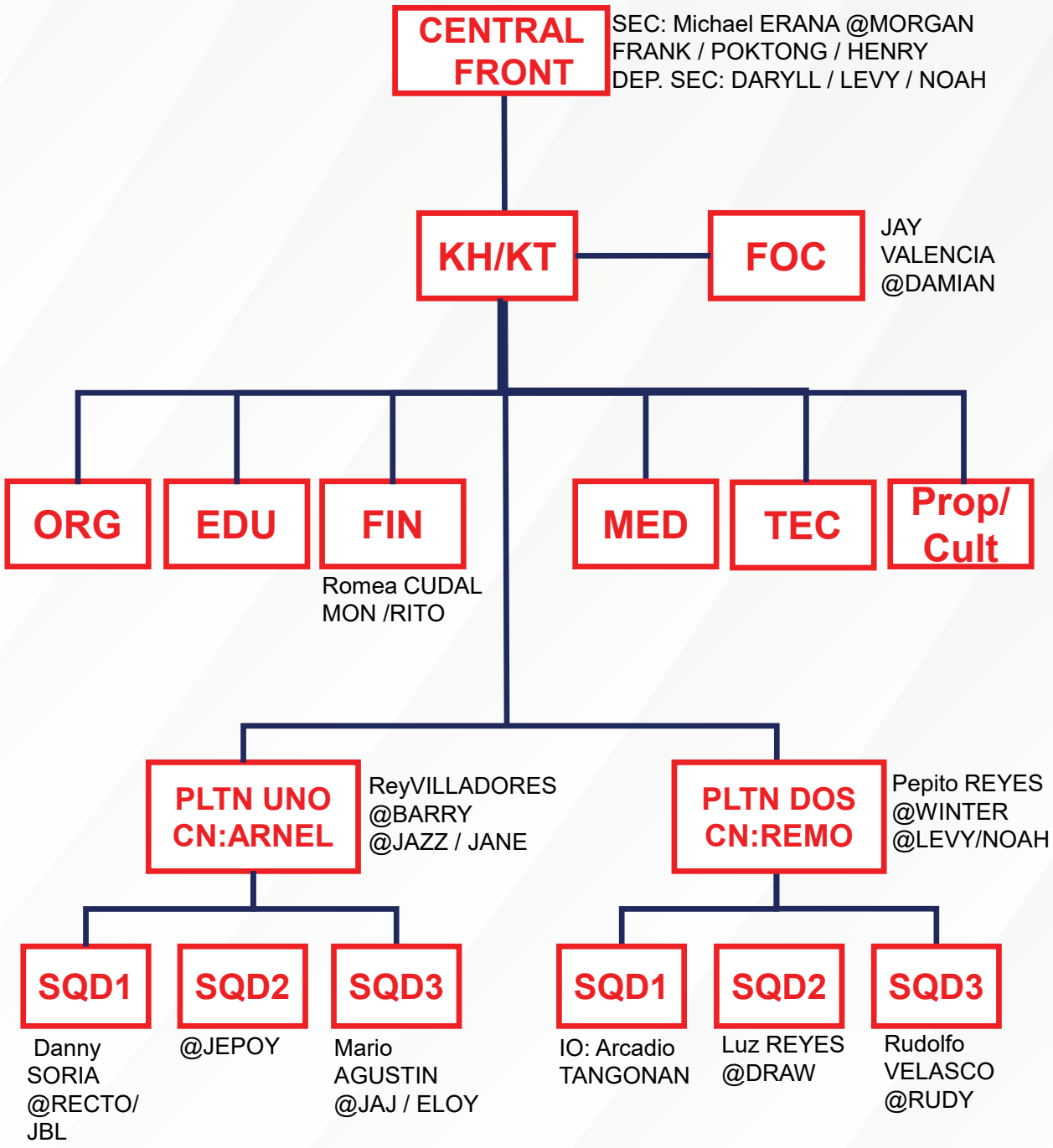
Northern Front

The leadership of Northern Front will be greatly affected after the capture of their Cadres and will probably conduct realignment of Cadres in East and West Cagayan and their plans of expansion in Apayao province will be temporarily suspended following the capture of their leadership who is in possession of documents with high intel value.



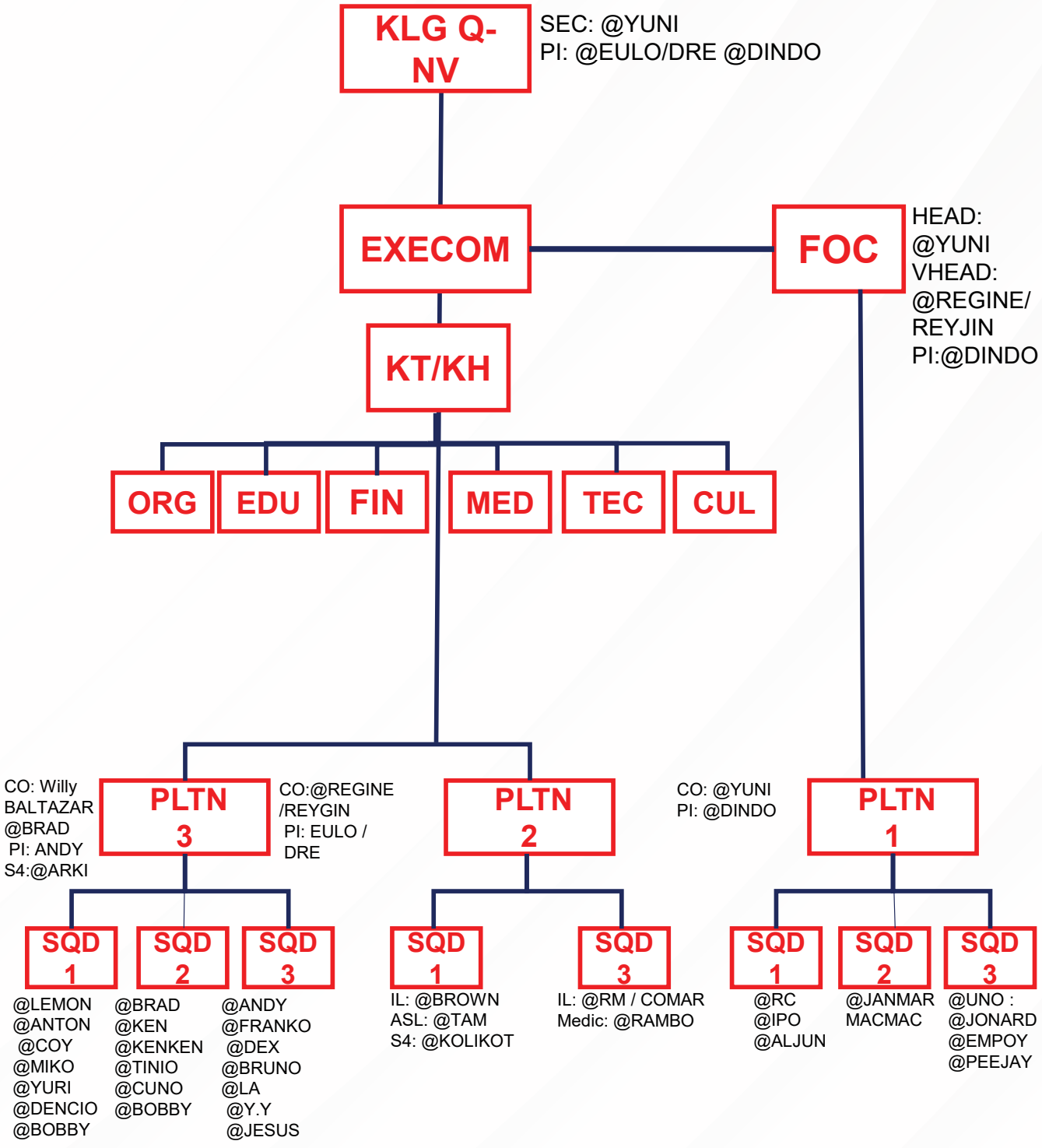
Central Front

THE CNTs of Central Front remains the most active in conducting different activities in the areas of Central and Southern Isabela despite of the successive encounters against the government forces. These armed engagements transpired while they are conducting recovery efforts and IPOWs in JESSA Complex and in barangays they adjacent to their GB and GZ in Central Isabela. However, the recent debacles that they suffered in the past months as well as the massive FMO Currently conducted in Central Isabela will force them to move towards either in Northern (Northern Iligan and Tumauini) and Southern Isabela (JESSA Complex).



KLG Q-NV

The apprehension of CNT personalities in Quirino area indicates that the group of CNTs are still roaming in the area, taking advantage of the nil presence of operating troops threat. However, they might be planning for possible hostilities against unwary AFP/PNP personnel and vulnerable target including private installations as payback to their previous setbacks.

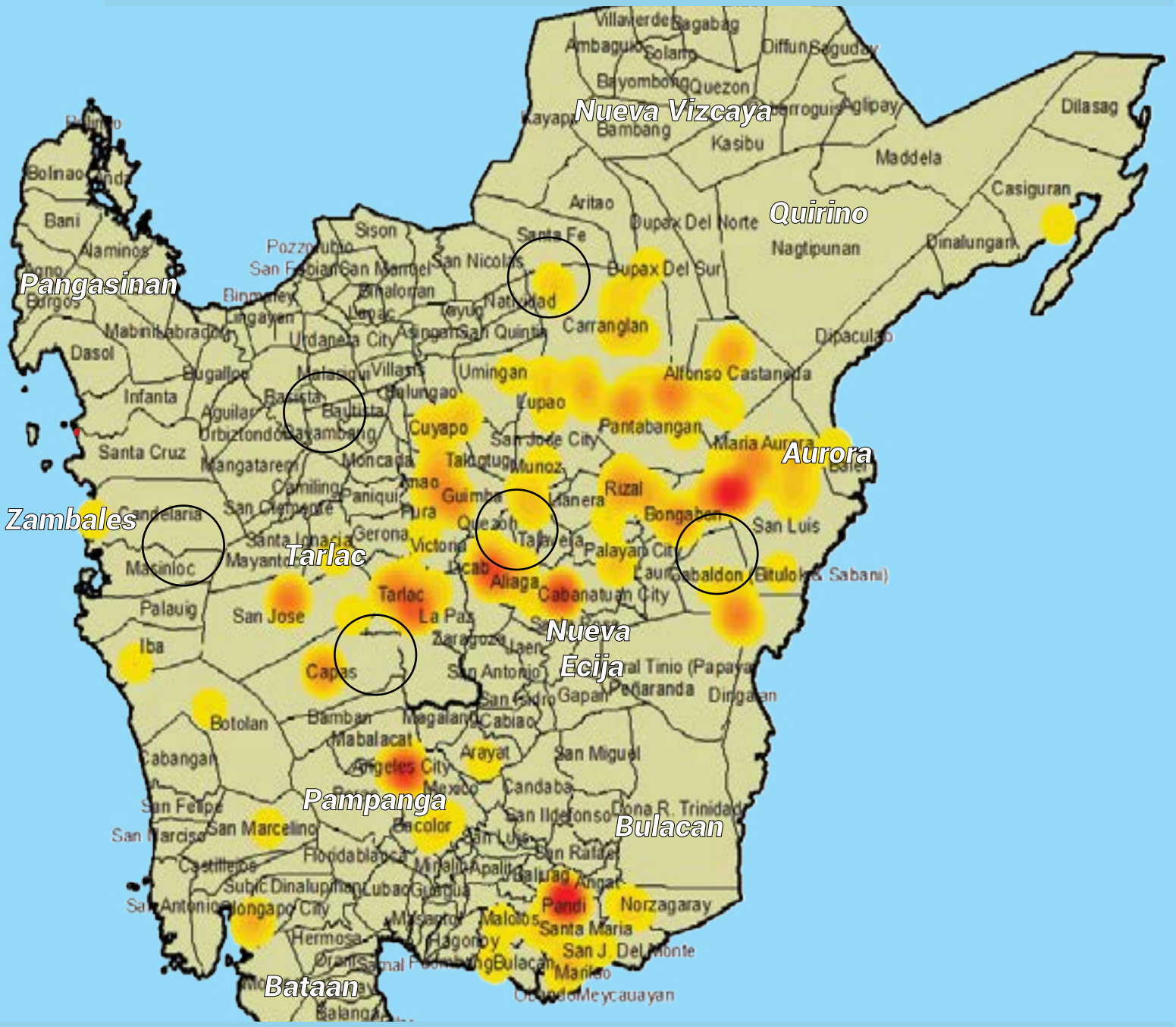


Threat Group	Mass Building	Party Building	Army Building	Military Action	Guerrilla Base
KLG Marco	IPO works Visitations Recruitment	Organize OGs, OCs, SPLs, & BRCs Organize UGMOs & LLOs	Recruitment Organize MBs/ SDUs	Harassment to isolated AFP/ CAA PBs in Brgys Mainit and Butigue all of MP, Ambush of Govt forces	Bontoc. Tadian, Basao, Bauko and Sagada, Mt Prov
Northern Font	Visitations Conducts IPO Medical mission Meeting/ Dialogue	Organizes masses (OG, OC, MASSO, SPL) BRCs	Organized MBs/ SDUs Recruitment Training during full time (marksmanship, Group & Individual combat training)	Harassment to isolated AFP/ CAA PBs in Brgys Mainit and Butigue all of Mt. Province, Ambush of Govt forces	Bontoc. Tadian, Basao, Bauko and Sagada, Mt Province
Central Front	Continues IPO works Recruitment Meeting/ Dialogue Visitations	Presence of LLOs & UGMOs Mas Org (KM, PMK) BRCs	Organized MBs Conduct of training (Group & Individual conduct of training) Set up of satellite camps	Harassment of Palanan patrol Base and Palanan MPS. Attack of San Jose Patrol Base after the harassment of either Palanan PB and MPS. Liquidation of FR and former members of the UGMO who have surrendered to the government forces	Sto Niño, Rizal (Zinundungan Valley), Baggao Allapacan all of Cagayan
KLG Q-NV	IPO works Visitations Intel Activity Recruitment Recovery & expansion works	Organized LLOs & UGMOs Organized OG, OC, SPL BRC	Recruitment Training (Group & Individual Combat Training) Organize MBs/ SDUs	Raid against unwary AFP/CAA PBs and PNP stations Liquidations of AFP/ PNP informants	Maddela and Nagtipunan, Quirino



Photo: Aaron Favila/Associated Press

Central Luzon Regional Party Committee (CLRPC)



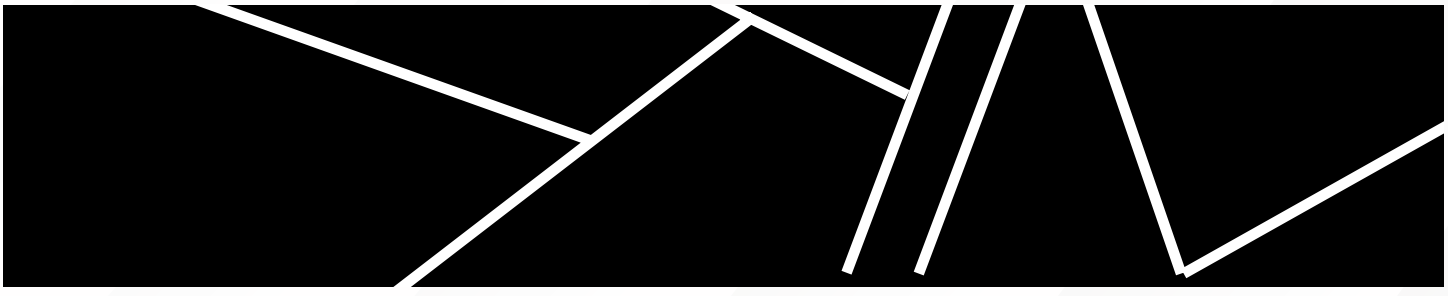
The main Regional Urban Operations / Primary White Area of the CPP in this region are in the areas of San Fernando, Pampanga and Marilao City and Mecauayan City, Bulacan area. These two areas are the Primary White Area Operations of CLRPC. These areas are directly under the Regional Urban Committee. Palayan City and Munoz City in Nueva Ecija and Tarlac City are in Secondary White Area Operations /Secondary Urban Operations of CLRPC. These Secondary White Areas are directly under the nearest or most adjacent Guerrilla Front Committee (GFC). Details of Secondary White/Secondary Urban Operations must concur to the current PSR data reference

Regional Sectoral Organizations

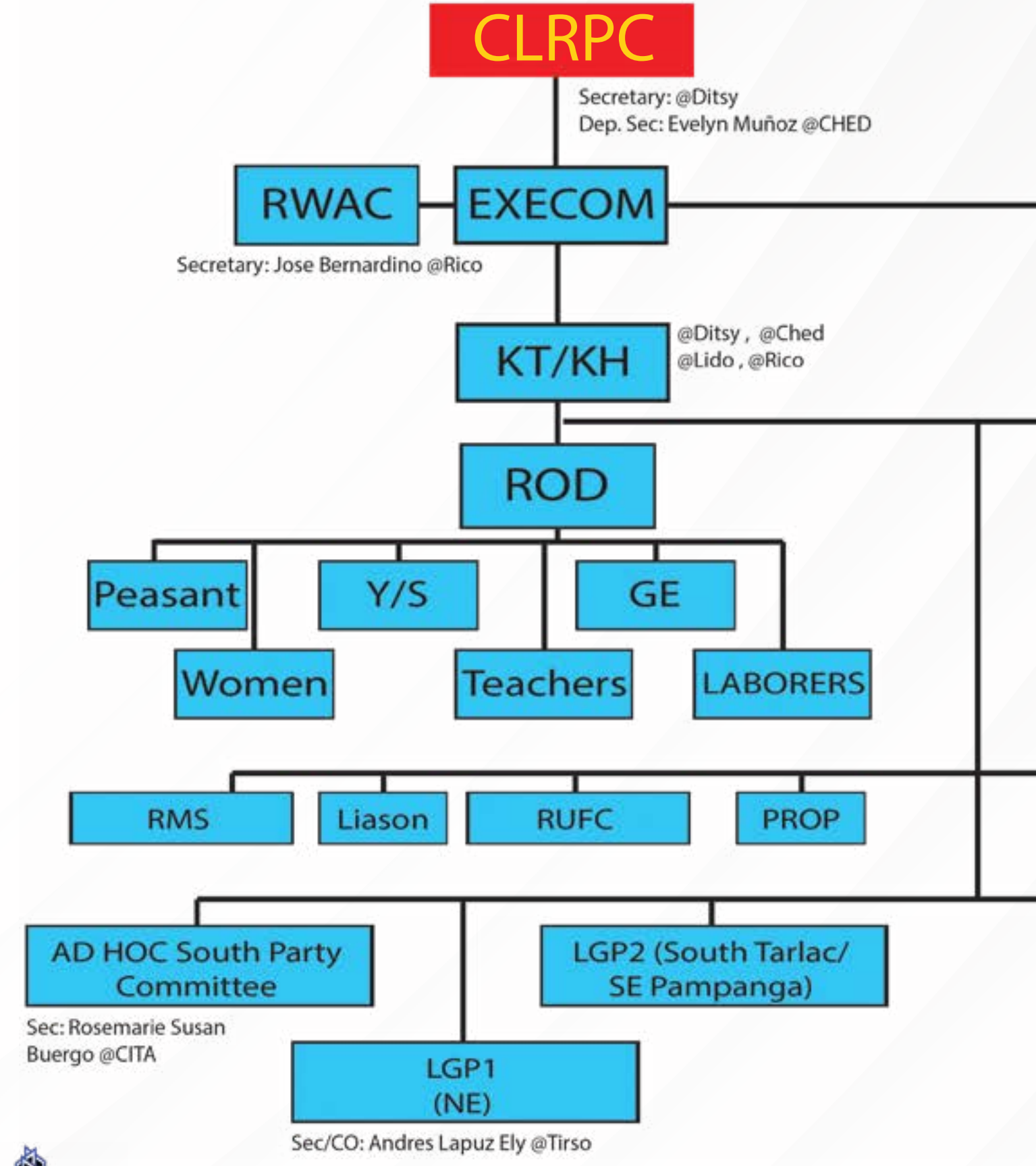
Main Economic Base: Industries, Services and rice production/agri-fisheries

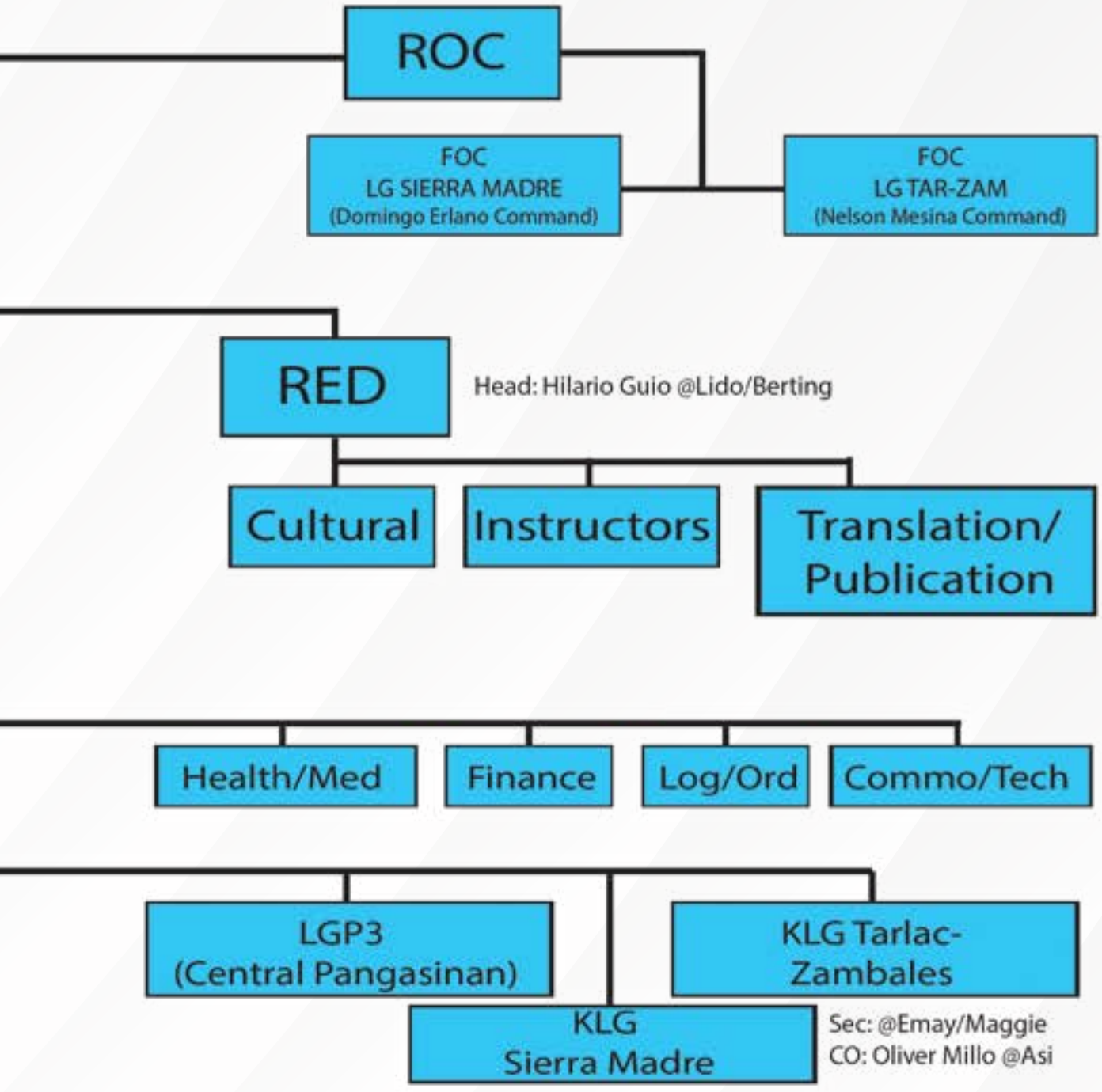
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Multi Sectoral	BAYAN-Central Luzon
Peasant Sector	Alyansa Ng Magbubukid sa Gitnang Luzon (Tarlac) Alyansa Ng Magbubukid sa Gitnang Luzon (Pampanga) KMP Affiliated Alyansan ng mga Magbubukid sa Gitnang Luzon (AMGL)
Urban Poor	Damayan ng Mamamayan para sa Kaapihan at Kahirapan (Nueva Ecija) KADAMAY - Bulacan
Labor Sector	Workers Alliance in Region 3 (WAR3)
Youth and Students	ANAKBAYAN/LFS – Bulacan Anakbayan and LFS - Angeles City
Teachers sector	ACT (Alliance of Concern Teacher) - Pampanga
Health Sector	HEAD & CLAA
Women	GABRIELA
Church	PCPR
Human Rights Advocate	KARAPATAN

Tri-boundaries of Tarlac, Pangasinan, and Zambales, the boundaries of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya, the boundaries of Nueva Ecija and Aurora, and the tri-boundaries of Nueva Ecija, Aurora, and Bulacan.



Organizational Chart




ROC
FOC
LG SIERRA MADRE
(Domingo Erlano Command)
FOC
LG TAR-ZAM
(Nelson Mesina Command)
RED
Head: Hilario Guio @Lido/Berting
Cultural
Instructors
Translation/
Publication
Health/Med
Finance
Log/Ord
Commo/Tech
LGP3
(Central Pangasinan)
KLG Tarlac-
Zambales
KLG
Sierra Madre
Sec: @Emay/Maggie
CO: Oliver Millo @Asi

Guerilla Front Committee

Komiteng Larangang Gerilya (KLG) Sierra Madre

Platoon Uno temporarily stopped its IPO works due to an encounter. The KLG also conducted organizing works in Gabaldon, Laur, Bongabon, and San Luis areas while the APT/SLT carried out the organizing work since it was less vulnerable to detection of the mobilization to disrupt the upcoming construction of hydropower plant in Brgy Milana Gabalbon.APT also conducted visitation in their established SPLs.

Party building was limited in their base areas in Gabaldon, Lour , Bongabon, and all of Nueva Ecija. KLG leaders and members to balance their ranks is reliant on recruits brought by their Sectoral organizations (White Area Operations) coming from other areas of Tarlac, Zambales, and Bulacan. Conduct logistical build-up particularly procurement of ammunition and explosives. Disperse into small groups to lessen possibility of detection.

Conduct of TO (harassment of soft military patrol bases, arson of construction equipment and roadside bombing via IED of military and police vehicles) as diversionary tactics when their comrades are being pursued by operating troops.

The KLG also established their base area at the boundaries of Gabaldon, Lour, and Bongabon all of Nueva Ecija, Maria Aurora and San Luis, Both of Aurora taking advantage of the IPs in their Ancestral Domain and Sierra Madre Forest Reservation areas. Establish Training Ground in the areas of Brgy Dimanayat, Brgy Villa and Brgy Labi.



KLG Tarlac – Zambales

They conducted organizing works (recovery) in San Marcelino and Iba, Zambales and continue to exploit the IPs in the boundaries of Zambales, Tarlac, and Pampanga by using false ancestral domain and militarization issues.

Party Recruitment focused on their organized labor unions and peasants' organization in Tarlac and Zambales while red fighter recruits came from the Aeta tribe where they recruited IPs who are literate and able to study at least mid-elementary to high school. The KLG also conducted TO (arson) against uncooperative project contractors and ambushed government troops.

Ad Hoc South Party Committee

The Ad Hoc South Party Committee (AHSPC) conducted AOM activities in the coastal areas of Bulacan and Bataan. AHSPC focus on trade union infiltration in Bataan, Zambales, and Pampanga, increase of party members of trade unions, as well as conduct recruitment in the coastal areas of Bulacan. They've also conducted liquidation against uncooperative business establishments, sabotaged different factories targeted for labor infiltration, and expanded their sphere of influence in the labor sectors.



courtesy of malaykhabar.com

Metro Manila Regional Party Committee (MMRPC)



Metro Manila is considered by the CPP Central Committee as the National Main Urban Center and therefore is considered as the National Primary White Area. It has one main Regional Party Committee which is Metro Manila Regional Party Committee (MMRPC) and it has five District Party Committees, namely: North District Party Committee (CAMANAVA area), Quezon District Party Committee, Manila District Party Committee, South District Party Committee (Makati, Taguig, Muntinlupa, Alabang, Bicutan) and Eastern District Party Committee (Pasig, Marikina, San Juan, Mandaluyong). The CPP has also established in the North District and Eastern District of NCR.Aside from MMRPC, the CPP National Central Staff Organs such as the National Organization Department (NOD)-in charge for National Youth & Student Bureau, National Trade Union Bureau (NTUB), National Government Employees Bureau, National Women's Bureau, and the National United Front Commission (NUFC) for National Partylist Operations, Media, Health Sector, Church, Professionals, as well as Mass Campaigns and Alliances. These are separate National CPP Organs from the MMRPC, but all of them are operating mainly in Metro Manila. MMRPC and these National CPP Staff Organs are both conducting inter-regional coordination operations for the recovery of Urban Operations/White Area Operations of Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog regions.

Regional Sectoral Organizations

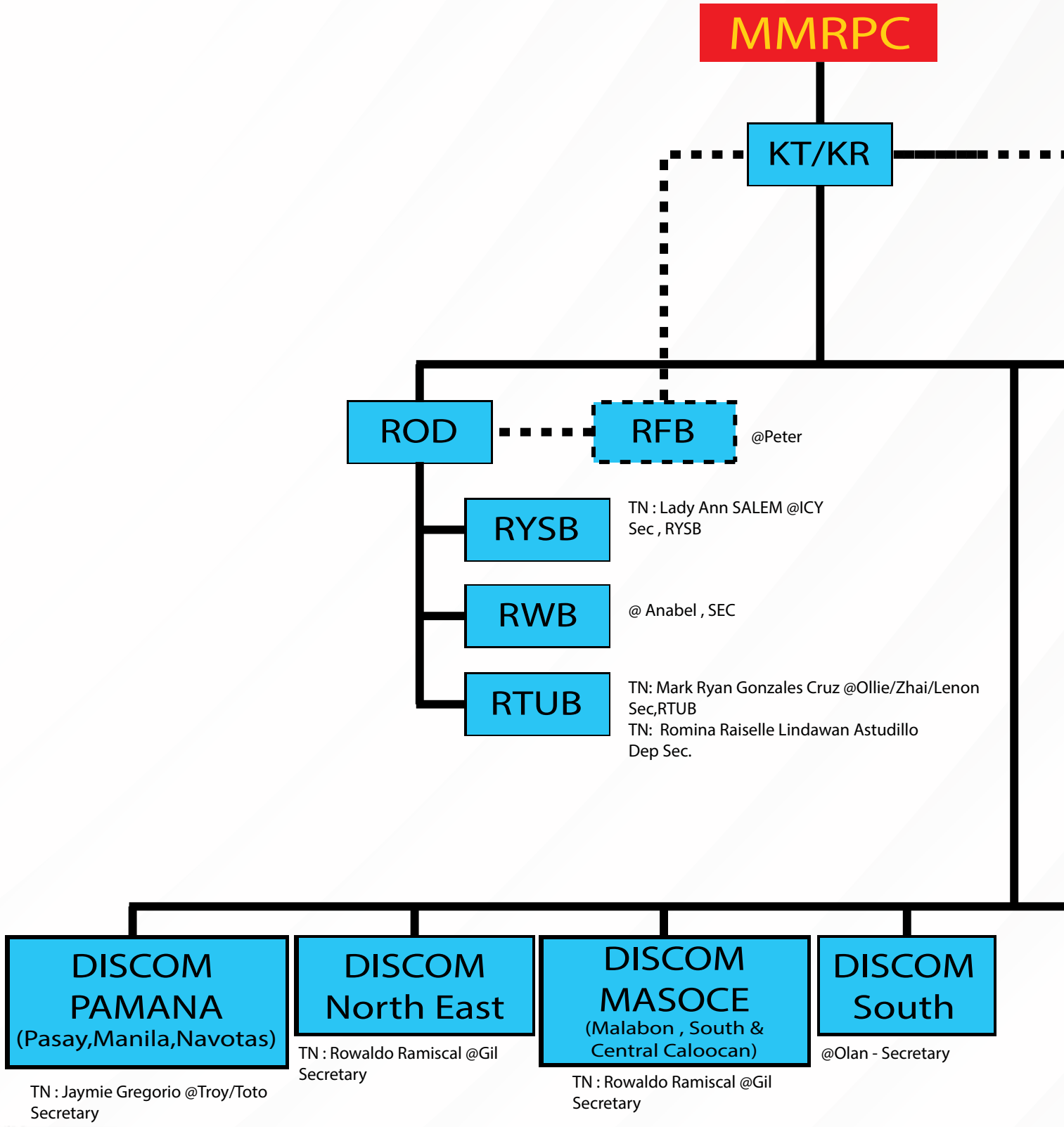
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Urban Poor	KADAMAY (Brgy. 175, Caloocan North) KADAMAY (Brgy. Catmon, Malabon) KADAMAY (Brgy. Nbon, Navotas)
Multi-Sectoral	BAYAN MUNA (Brgy. 175, Caloocan North)
Youth and Students	KABATAAN Partylist and Anak Pawis (Brgy. 174, Caloocan North) Anakbayan - NCR LFS - NCR CEGP - NCR Karatula - NCR
Fisherfolks	PAMALAKAYA (Fishport, Navotas)
Labor Sector	KMU, KADAMAY (Valenzuela)
Transport	PISTON (Valenzuela)

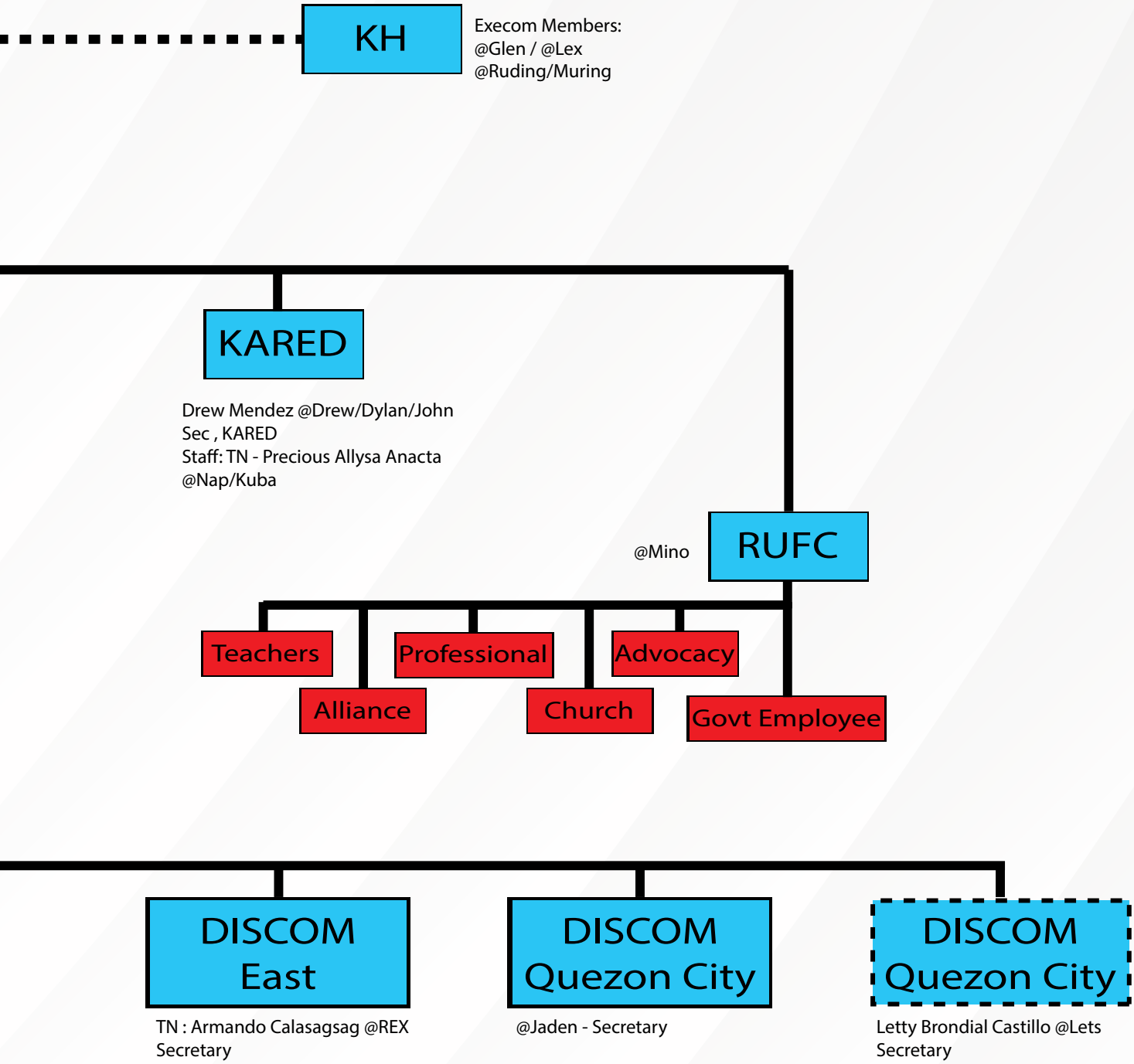
The MMRPC of the CPP is operating completely in five districts in Metro Manila and they have established City Party Committees in every District Party Committee. This is the number one urban center and the National Primary White Area of the CPP/NPA/NDF in all sectors are being infiltrated including at the district level. They also have a mass campaign to oust PRRD. The formation of the CTG initiated Movement Against Tyranny (MAT), a coalition of CTG allied organizations and anti-administration political group.

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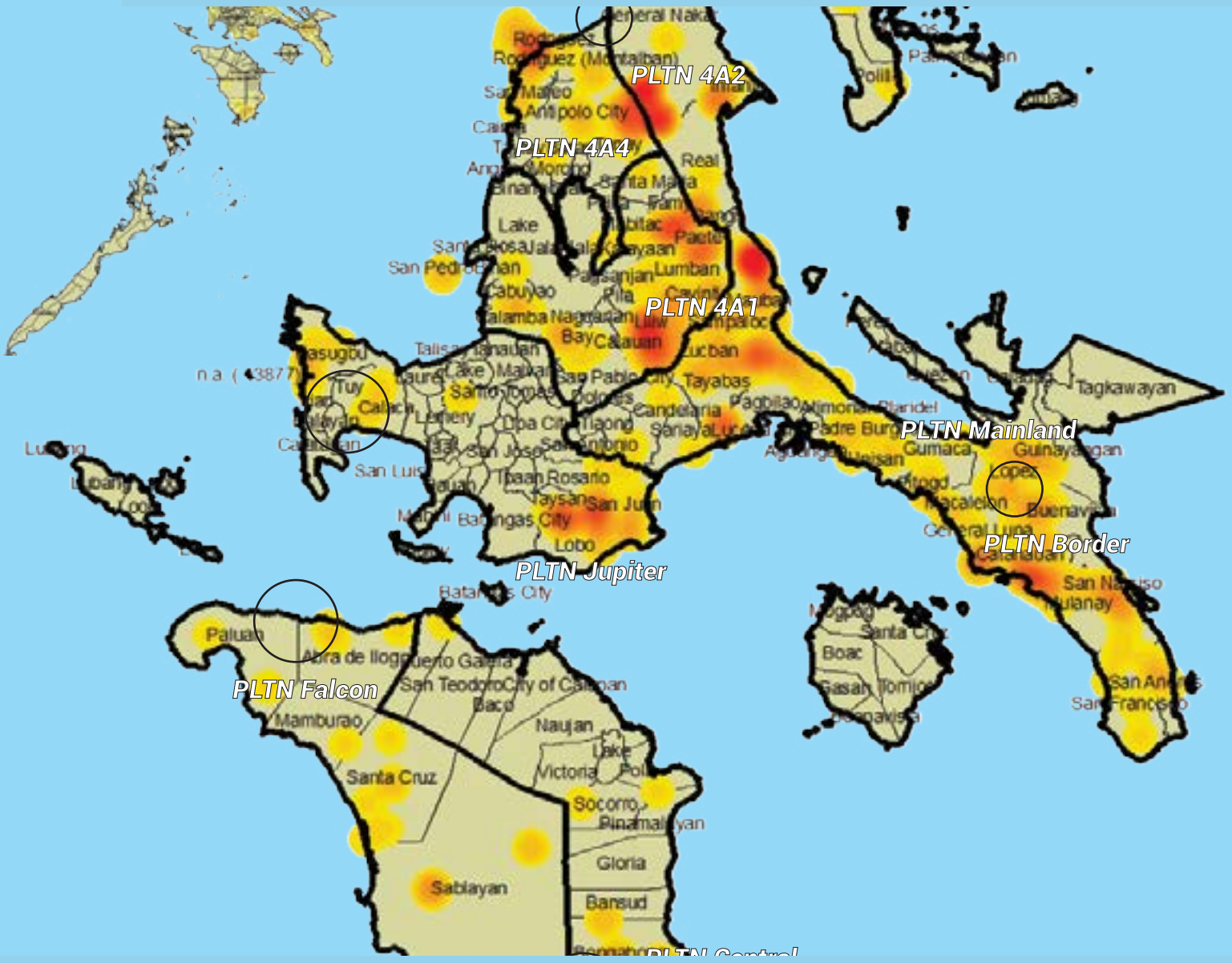


Organizational Chart




KH
Execom Members:
@Glen / @Lex
@Ruding/Muring
KARED
Drew Mendez @Drew/Dylan/John
Sec , KARED
Staff: TN - Precious Allysa Anacta
@Nap/Kuba
@Mino
RUFC
Teachers
Professional
Advocacy
Alliance
Church
Govt Employee
DISCOM East
TN : Armando Calasagsag @REX
Secretary
DISCOM Quezon City
@Jaden - Secretary
DISCOM Quezon City
Letty Brondial Castillo @Lets
Secretary

Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee (STRPC)



The Main Regional Urban Operations of STRPC are in Laguna, Cavite, and Batangas, and these areas are considered the main inter-regional urban area operations of STRPC (The urban centers of CALABA-Cavite, Laguna & Batangas); especially the so called "Industrial enclaves" are the main focus for Regional Urban Operations of STRPC (in Laguna: Biñan, Calamba, Sta. Rosa, San Pablo City, and Los Baños; in Cavite: Cavite City, Dasmariñas City, Silang, Tagaytay; in Batangas: Batangas City, Lipa City. These are the primary Regional Urban Operations of the entire STRPC, with concentration on the Youth & Students, Labor and Urban Poor). Recently, Antipolo City, Montalban/Rodriguez and San Mateo in Rizal have been included in the inter-regional Urban Operations which is unique to STRPC, because of the proximity of the region to Metro Manila. Meanwhile, those town centers/cites which have not been included in the Inter Urban Regional Operations of the Regional Urban Committee, are considered as secondary white area/town center works connected to the Guerilla Front Committee Operations.

Regional Sectoral Organizations

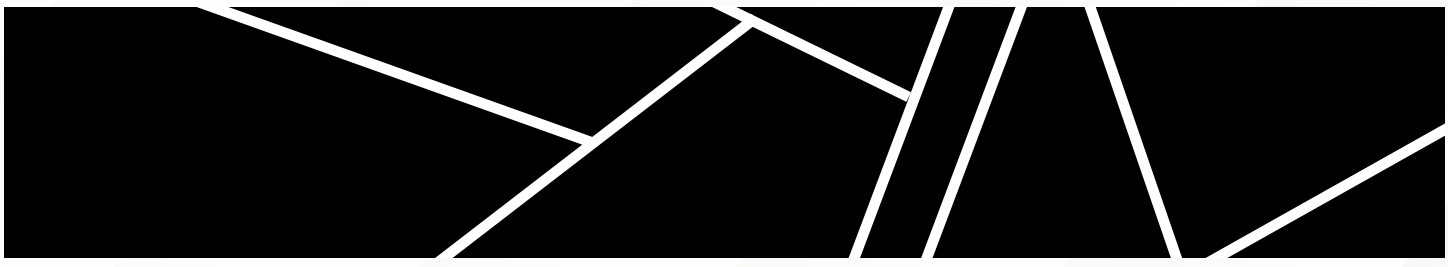
Main Economic Base: Industries, Agro-industrial & Mining, Wood Industry

SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Multi-Sector	Bagong Alyansang Makabayan-Southern Tagalog (BAYAN-ST) BAYAN-Cavite BAYAN-Batangas BAYAN-Rizal BAYAN-Quezon
Labor Sector	Pagkakaisa ng Manggagawa sa Timog Katagalugan-Kilusang Mayo Uno (PAMANTIK-KMU)
Federations	Organized Labor Association in Line Industries and Agriculture (OLALIA), KMU National Federation of Labor Unions (NAFLU-KMU Alliance of Nationalist and Genuine Labor Organizations (ANGLO-KMU) Alliance of Democratic Labor Organization (ADLO-KMU) Drug, Food and Allied Workers Federation (DFA-KMU) Ilaw at Buklod ng Manggagawa (IBM-KMU)
CTG-Allied Independent Unions CTG-Affected Independent Unions	Lakas ng Nagkakaisang Manggagawa ng Fuji Electric Philippines (LNMFEP) Independent Carmelray Industrial Park (CIP) 1 Canlubang, Calamba City, Laguna Alaska Milk Workers Union (AMWU)-Independent
Workers Associations	Liga ng Mangagagawa para sa Regular na Hanap buhay-Timog Katagalugan (LIGA-ST)

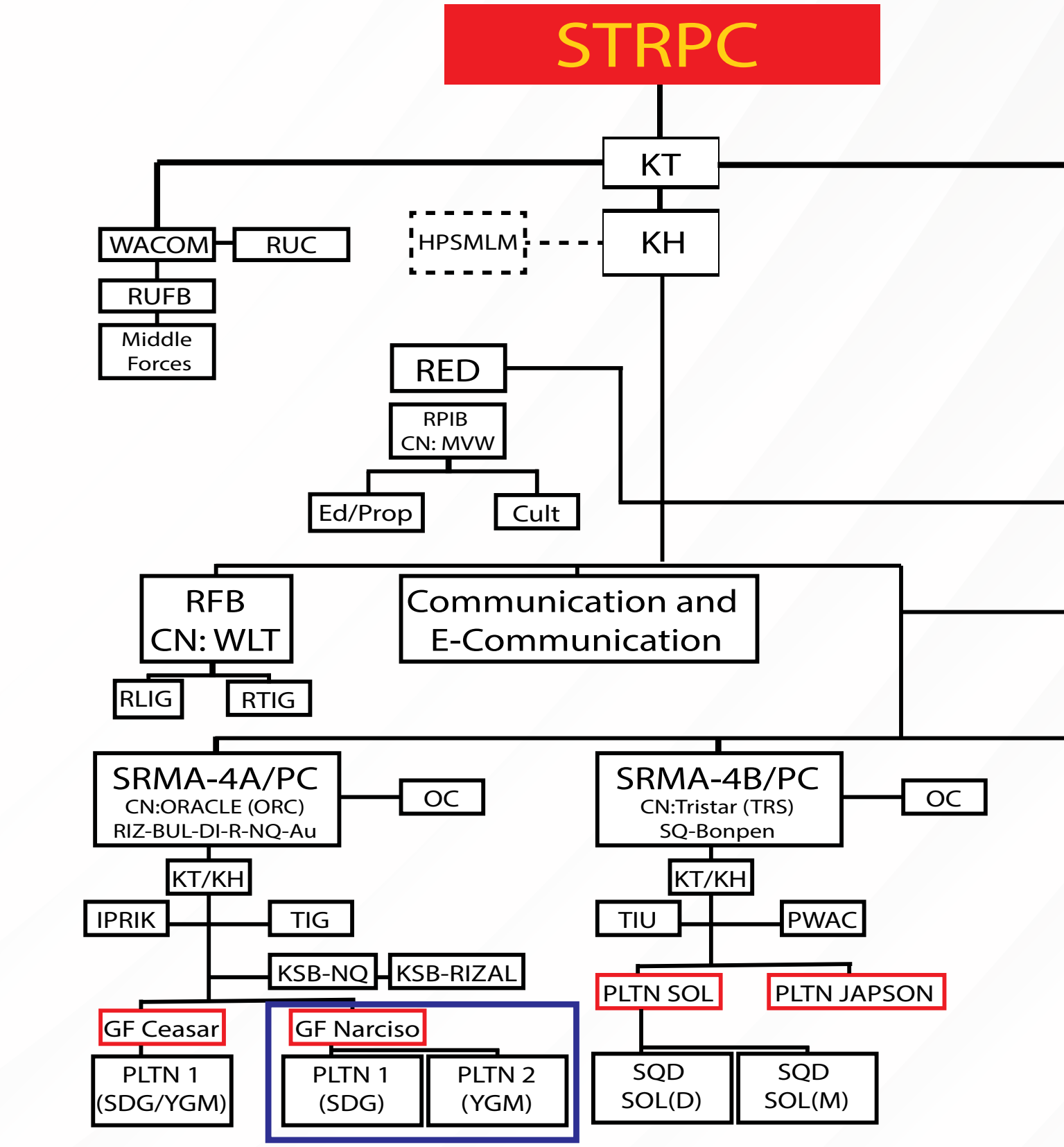
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Federations	Organized Labor Association in Line Industries and Agriculture (OLALIA), KMU LIGA-Laguna Liga ng Manggagawa para sa Regular na Hanapbuhay sa Planta ng Coca-Cola LIGA-Batangas LIGA-Rizal LIGA-Quezon
Territorial Alliances	Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Enklabo (AMEN) Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Probinsya at Industriya ng Laguna (ALMAPILA) Cabuyao Workers Alliance (CAWAL) Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Kalamba (ALMAKA)
Labor Resource Centers/Support Groups	Southern Tagalog Education of Workers' Advocacy, Research and Development, Inc. (STEWARD, Inc.) Center for Trade Union and Human Rights (CTUHR) (Philippines)
Peasant Sector	Pambansang Lakas ng Kilusang Mamamalakaya-Southern Tagalog (PAMALAKAYA-ST) Katipunan ng mga Samahang Magbubukid sa Timog Katagalugan (KASAMA-TK)-Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP) Kalipunan ng mga Magsasaka sa Kabite KAMAGSASAKA-KA Samahan ng mga Magsasaka sa Tartaria (SAMATA) Tartaria, Silang, Cavite Samahan ng mga Magsasaka sa Carmen (SAMACA) Carmen, Silang, Cavite Samahan ng mga Magsasaka sa Kapdula (SAMAKA) Kapdula, Dasmarinas, Cavite Kababaihan ng SAMAKA

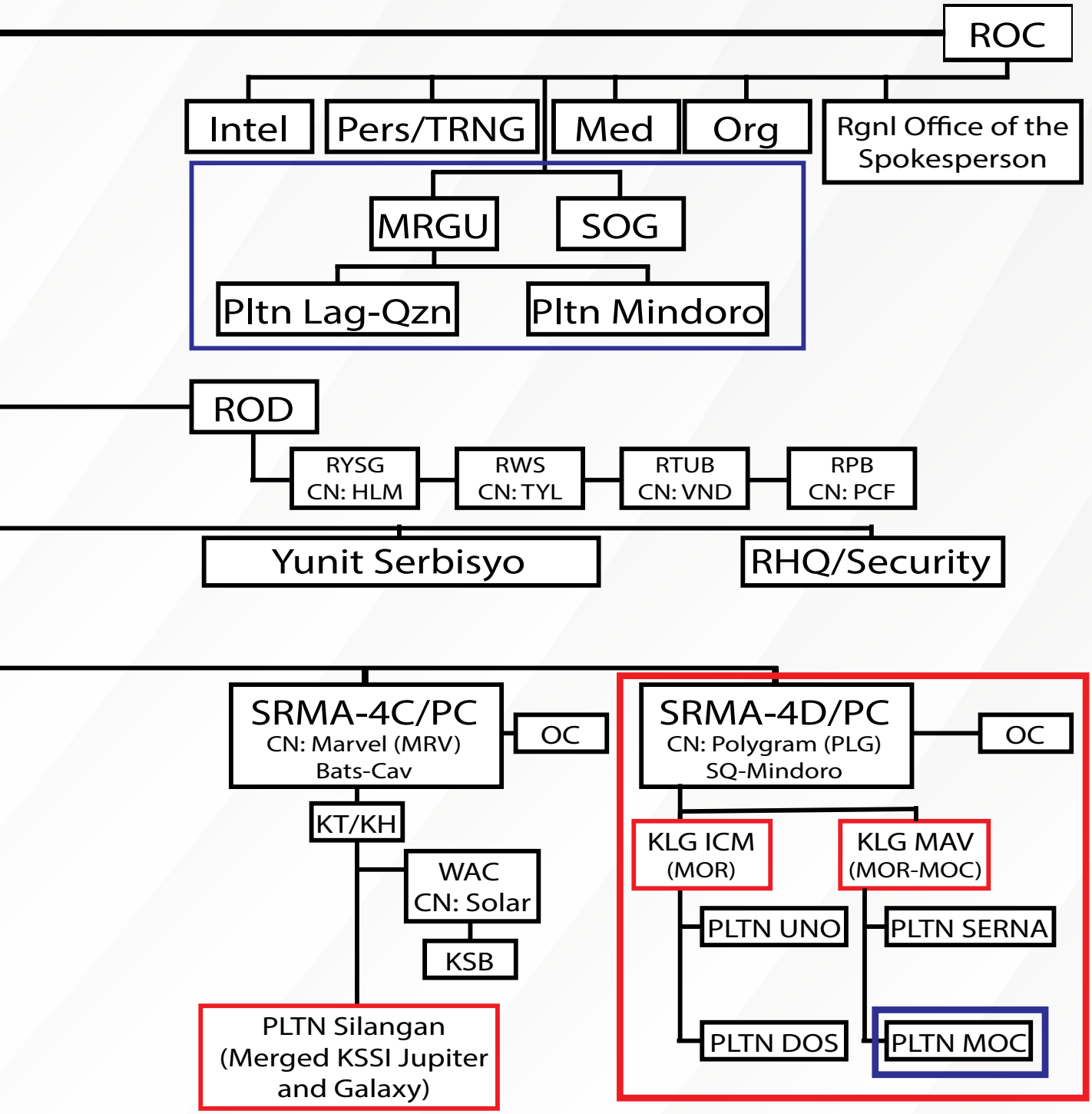
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Peasant Sector	Kapdula, Dasmarinas, Cavite Kababaihan ng SAMAKA Dasmarinas, Cavite UMALPASKA-Patungan, Maragondon, Cavite Christian Farmers Association Patungan, Maragondon, Cavite Samahan ng mga Magsasaka sa Kapdula (SAMAKA) Kapdula, Dasmarinas, Cavite Kababaihan ng SAMAKA Dasmarinas, Cavite
Youth-Student Sector	Anakbayan-Southern Tagalog (AnakbayanST) League of Filipino Student-Southern Tagalog (LFS-ST) College Editors Guild of the Philippines-Southern Tagalog (CEGP-ST) National Union of Students of the Philippines-Southern Tagalog (NUSP-ST) Kabataan Partylist-Southern Tagalog Kabataan Partylist-Laguna Kabataan Partylist-Cavite Southern Tagalog Exposure (STEXPOSURE) Alliance of Concerned Teachers-Southern Tagalog (ACT-ST) Confederation for Unity, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employees-Southern Tagalog (COURAGE-ST)
	Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap-Southern Tagalog (KADAMAY-ST) Gabriela Women's Party Southern Tagalog (GABRIELA-ST) Karapatan-Southern Tagalog Promotion of Church People's Response-Southern Tagalog (PCPR) Bigkis at Lakas ng mga Katutubo ng Timog Katagalugan (BALATIK)

The manpower and affected barangays of the STRPC increased. Areas of concentration are in Quezon, Laguna, Batangas, Southern Mindoro Island, and Polilio Group of Islands.



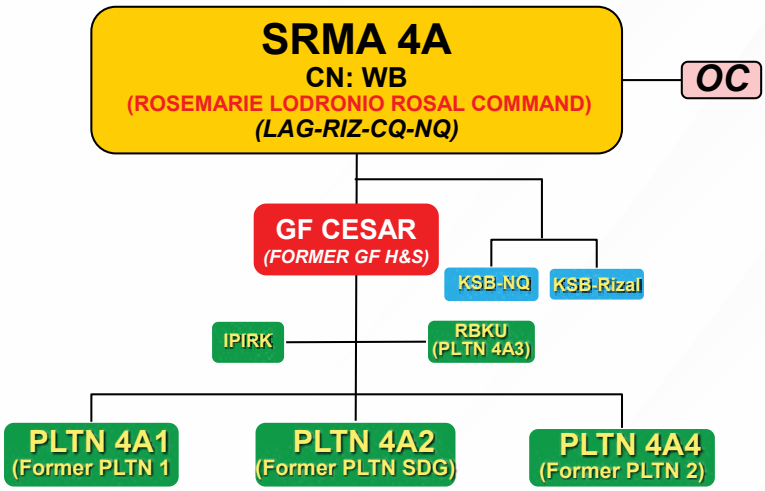
Organizational Chart




ROC
Intel
Pers/TRNG
Med
Org
Rgnl Office of the Spokesperson
MRGU
SOG
Pltn Lag-Qzn
Pltn Mindoro
ROD
RYSG
CN: HLM
RWS
CN: TYL
RTUB
CN: VND
RPB
CN: PCF
Yunit Serbisyo
RHQ/Security
SRMA-4C/PC
CN: Marvel (MRV)
Bats-Cav
OC
KT/KH
WAC
CN: Solar
KSB
PLTN Silangan
(Merged KSSI Jupiter
and Galaxy)
SRMA-4D/PC
CN: Polygram (PLG)
SQ-Mindoro
OC
KLG ICM
(MOR)
KLG MAV
(MOR-MOC)
PLTN UNO
PLTN SERNA
PLTN DOS
PLTN MOC

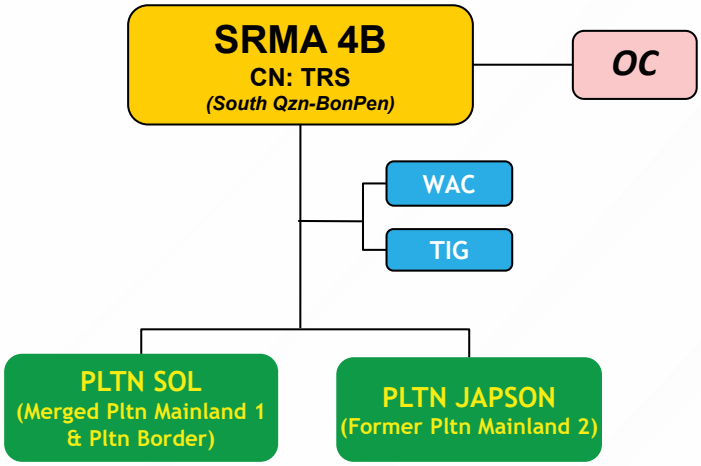
Guerilla Front Committee

SRMA 4A



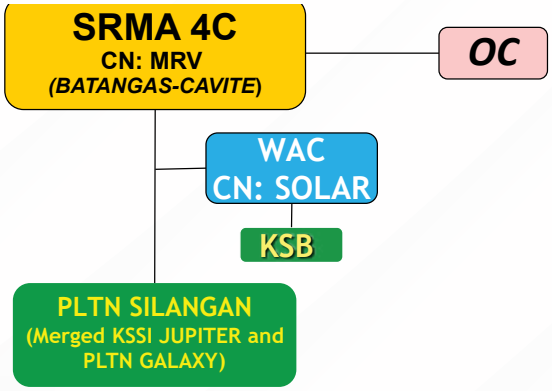
Areas covered are the provinces of Rizal; Laguna; 1st & 2nd Districts of Quezon; and parts of Norzagaray & San Jose Del Monte, both of Bulacan

SRMA 4B



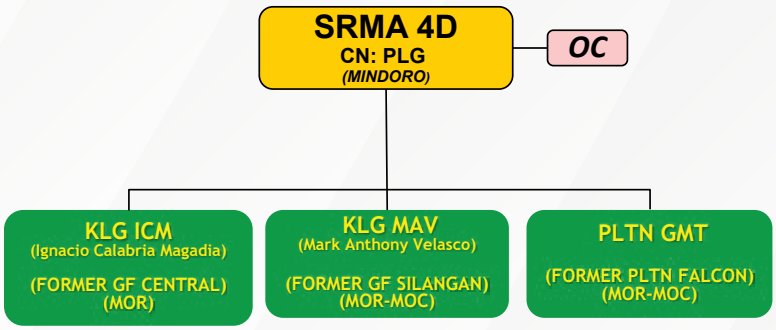
Area covered are the 3rd and 4th District of Quezon

SRMA 4C



Area covered are the provinces of Batangas and Cavite

SRMA 4D



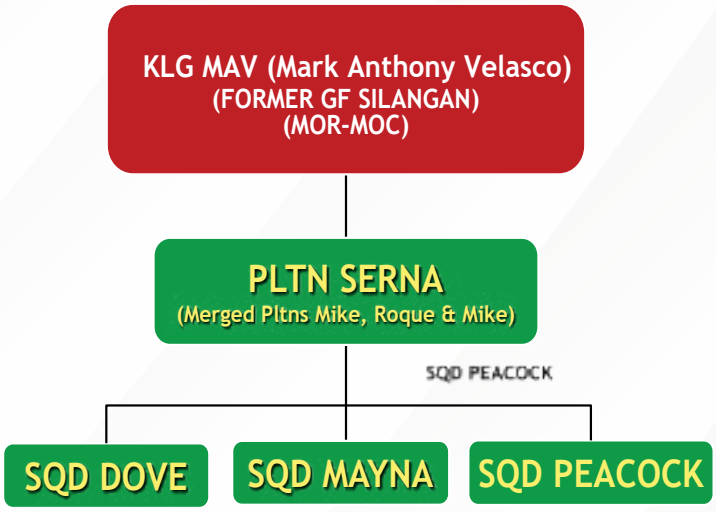
Covered area is whole of Mindoro Island.

KLG ICM



Municipalities/Area covered are Naujan, Socorro, Pinamalayan, Gloria, Bansud, and Bongabong, all of Oriental Mindoro.

KLG MAV (FORMER GF SILANGAN) (MOR-MOC)



Municipalities/Area covered are Roxas, Mansalay and Bulalacao, all of Oriental Mindoro; Magsaysay, San Jose, Rizal, and Calintaan, all of Occidental Mindoro.

Bicol Regional Party Committee (BRPC)



The main Regional Urban Operations/Primary White Area of the CPP for Bicol region are Naga City and Legazpi City. The rest are town centers/secondary white-secondary urban operations. Naga City and Legazpi City operations of the CPP are being orchestrated by the Regional Urban Committee of BRPC. Meanwhile, the secondary cities/town centers are considered as Secondary White Area-Secondary Urban Operations and these are attached to the adjacent Guerilla Front Committee (GFC). Details of these secondary white areas-secondary urban operations need to be updated by the Division/Brigade based on the current PSR data reference.

Regional Sectoral Organizations

Main Economic Base: Industries, Agro-industrial & Mining, Wood Industry

SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Multi Sectoral	Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN)- Albay Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN)- CamSur
Labor Sector	KMU-Albay KMU-CamSur
Youth and Students	BSU and ASU Anak Bayan-Legaspi LFS-Legaspi Kabataan-Legaspi Anak Bayan-CamSur LFS-CamSur Kabataan-CamSur
Women	Bicolana Gabriela
Peasant	KMP - Bicol

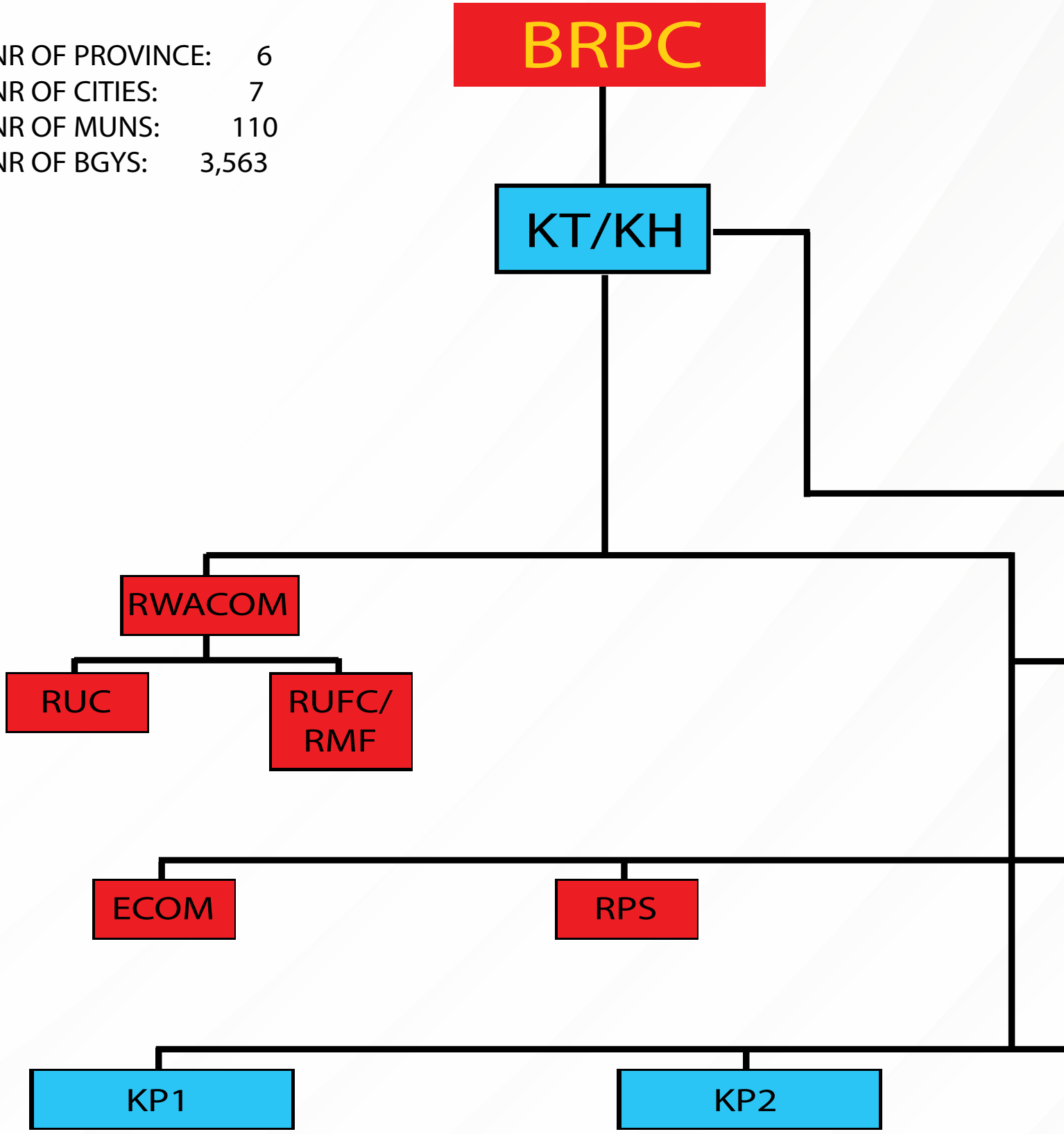
Activities are concentrated in Albay, Masbate, Camarines Norte and Sur, Catanduanes, and Sorsogon as well as the Burias and Ticao Islands



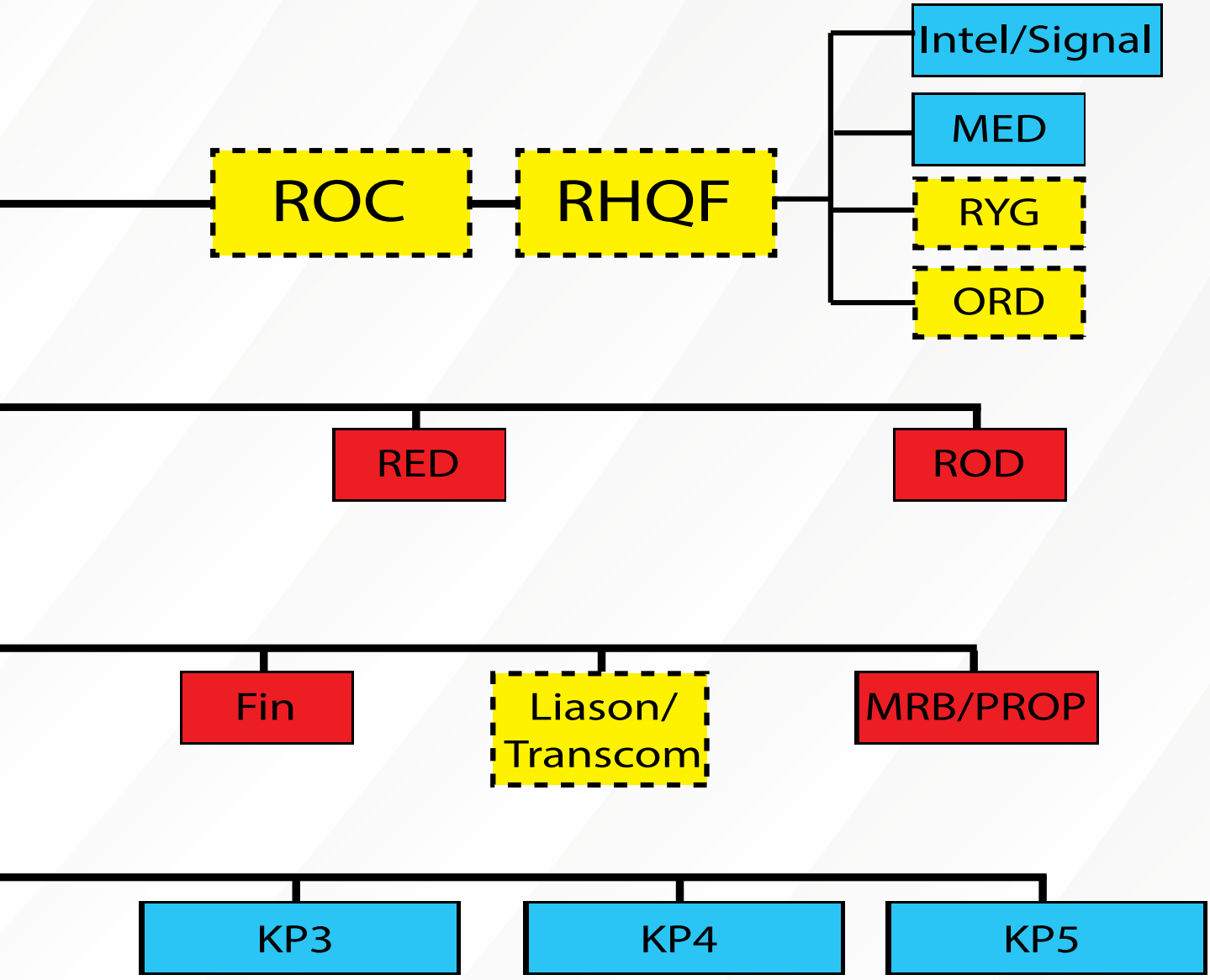
Source: bicoltoday.com

Organizational Chart

NR OF PROVINCE: 6
NR OF CITIES: 7
NR OF MUNS: 110
NR OF BGYS: 3,563



SEC: George Villacorta GELUZ @MULONG
STRENGTH: 306 (64 – CPP / 242 – NPA)
FIREARMS: 279 (235 – HP / 44 – LP)
AFF BRGYS: 227 (89 – INFLU / 138– L-INFLU)
THRTND BRGYS: 299
NR OF BRGYS: 3,563
NPA COMMAND: ROMULO JALLORES COMMAND
AREA COVERED: Whole of Bicol Region, municipalities of Tagkawayan, Upper Calauag and part of Guinayangan all of Quezon.



Guerilla Front Committee

L1, KP1

Covers the municipalities of Sta Elena, Labo, Jose Panganiban, Capalonga and Paracale all of Camarines Norte, Tagkawayan, Upper Calauag, and part of Guinayangan all of Quezon. It has an estimated manpower of 28 with 47 firearms and has no affected barangay as of this quarter.

L2, KP1

Covers the municipalities of Del Gallego, Ragay, Lupi, Sipocot and Cabusao all of Camarines Sur and municipalities of Basud, Mercedes, San Lorenzo Ruiz, and San Vicente all of Camarines Norte. It has an estimated manpower of 23 with 11 firearms and has no affected barangay as of this quarter.

L1, KP5

Covers the cities of Ligao, and Tabaco, municipalities of Pioduran, Guinobatan, Jovellar, Libon, Malinao, Oas, and Tiwi, all of Albay, municipalities of Libmanan, Pasacao, Pamplona, Minalabac, San Fernando, Baao, Balatan, Bato, Buhi, Bula, Ocampo, and Sagñay, all of Camarines Sur, and Donsol, Sorsogon. It has an estimated manpower of 74 with 80 firearms and 41 affected barangays as of this quarter.

PLTN 3 ALBAY, KP3

Covers the municipalities of Camalig, Daraga, and Legazpi City, all of Albay and Pilar, Sorsogon. It has an estimated manpower of 10 with six (6) firearms and has no affected barangay as of this quarter.

L1, KP3

Covers the Sorsogon City, municipalities of, Casiguran, Bacon, Prieto Diaz, Gubat, Bulusan, Barcelona, Sta Magdalena all of Sorsogon and Manito, Albay. It has an estimated manpower of 30 with 25 firearms and 25 affected barangays as of this quarter.

L2, KP3

Covers the municipalities of Bulan, Castilla, Magallanes, Juban, Matnog, and Irosin, all of Sorsogon. It has an estimated manpower of 47 with 34 firearms and 18 affected barangays as of this quarter.

L1, KP4

Covers the Northern portion of Masbate City and Milagros and municipalities of Aroroy, Baleno, Balud, and Mandaon, all in the mainland of Masbate, Ticao, and Burias Island, Masbate. It has an estimated manpower of 23 with 27 firearms and 59 affected barangays as of this quarter.

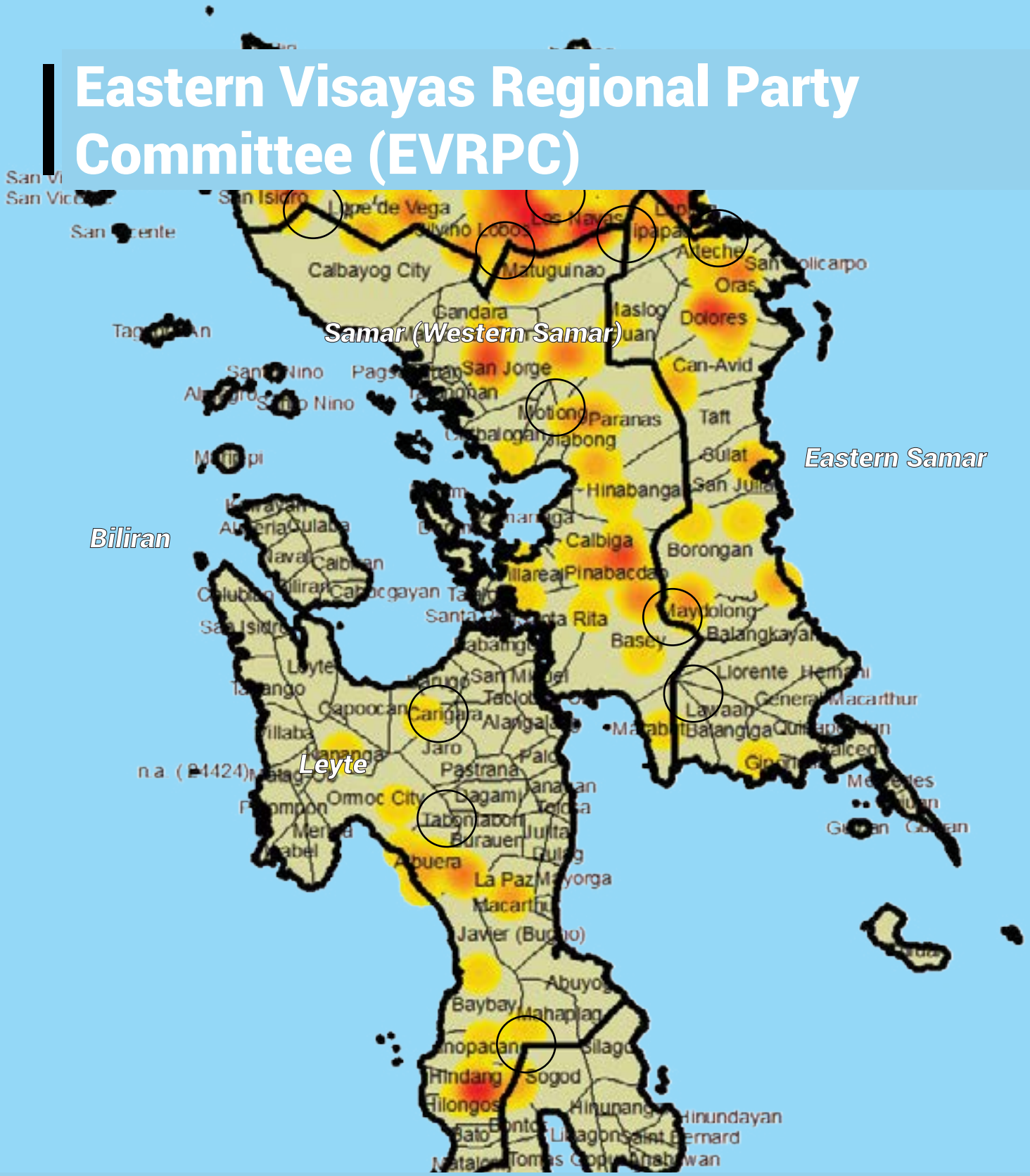
L2, KP4

Covers the Southern portion of Masbate City and Milagros and municipalities Uson, Mobo, Palanas, Dimasalang, Cataingan, Placer, Pio V Corpuz, Cawayan, and Esperanza, all of Masbate. It has an estimated manpower of 17 with two (2) firearms and 50 affected barangays as of this quarter.

PLTN “PUSA”, KP2

Covers the whole province of Catanduanes. It has an estimated manpower of seven (7) with nine (9) firearms and has no affected barangay as of this quarter.

Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee (EVRPC)



The two Main Regional Urban areas of the CPP in Eastern Visayas region are Tacloban City, Leyte and Catarman City in Northern Samar. The rest of the cities and town centers are considered by the EVRPC as Secondary White Areas-Secondary Urban Operations, and these are directly attached to the adjacent Guerilla Front Committees (GFCs). Meanwhile, Tacloban City, and Catarman City are special main Regional Urban efforts/main White area interests of EVRPC and these are directly being orchestrated under the Regional Committee of EVRPC.

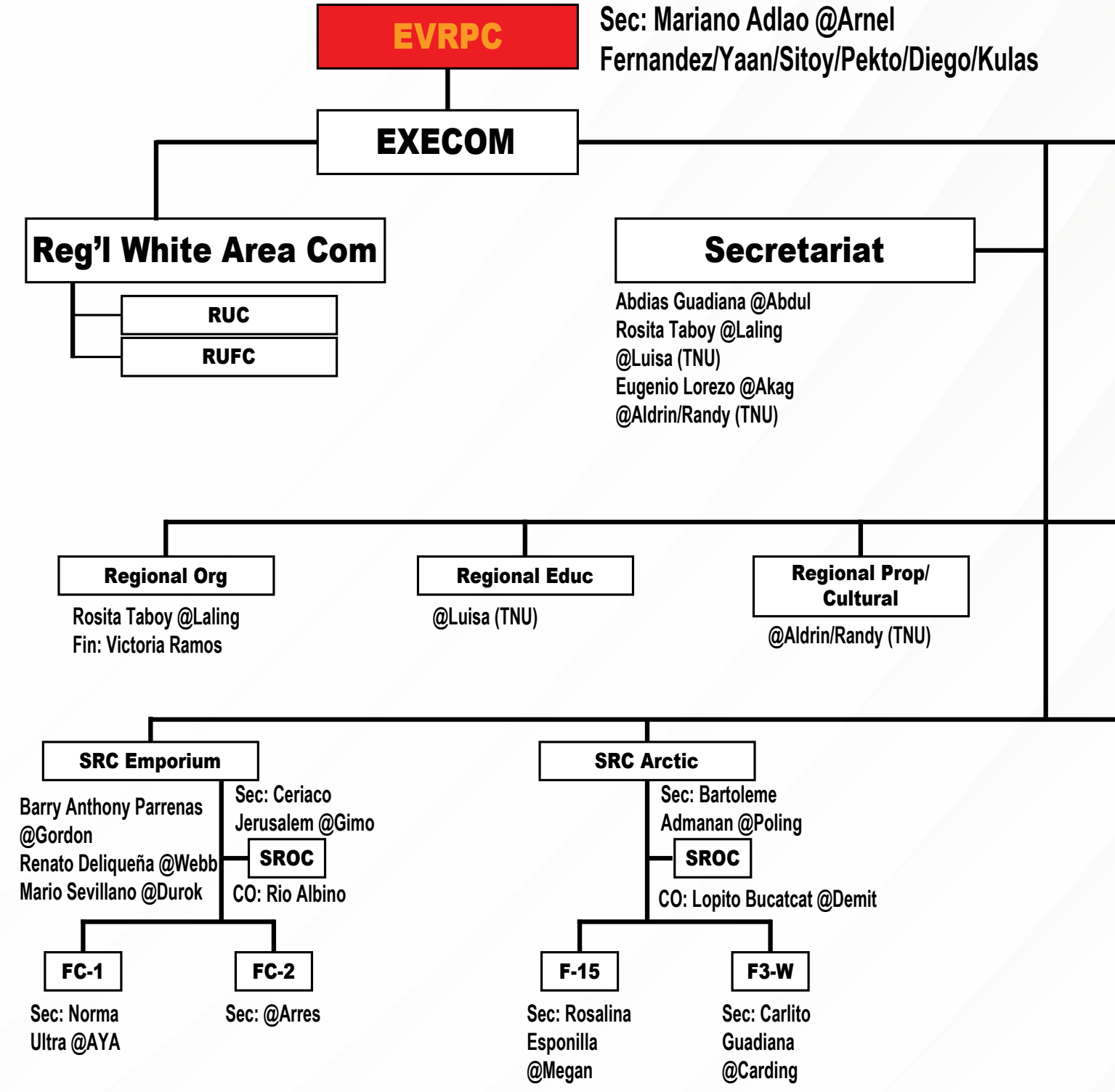
Regional Sectoral Organizations

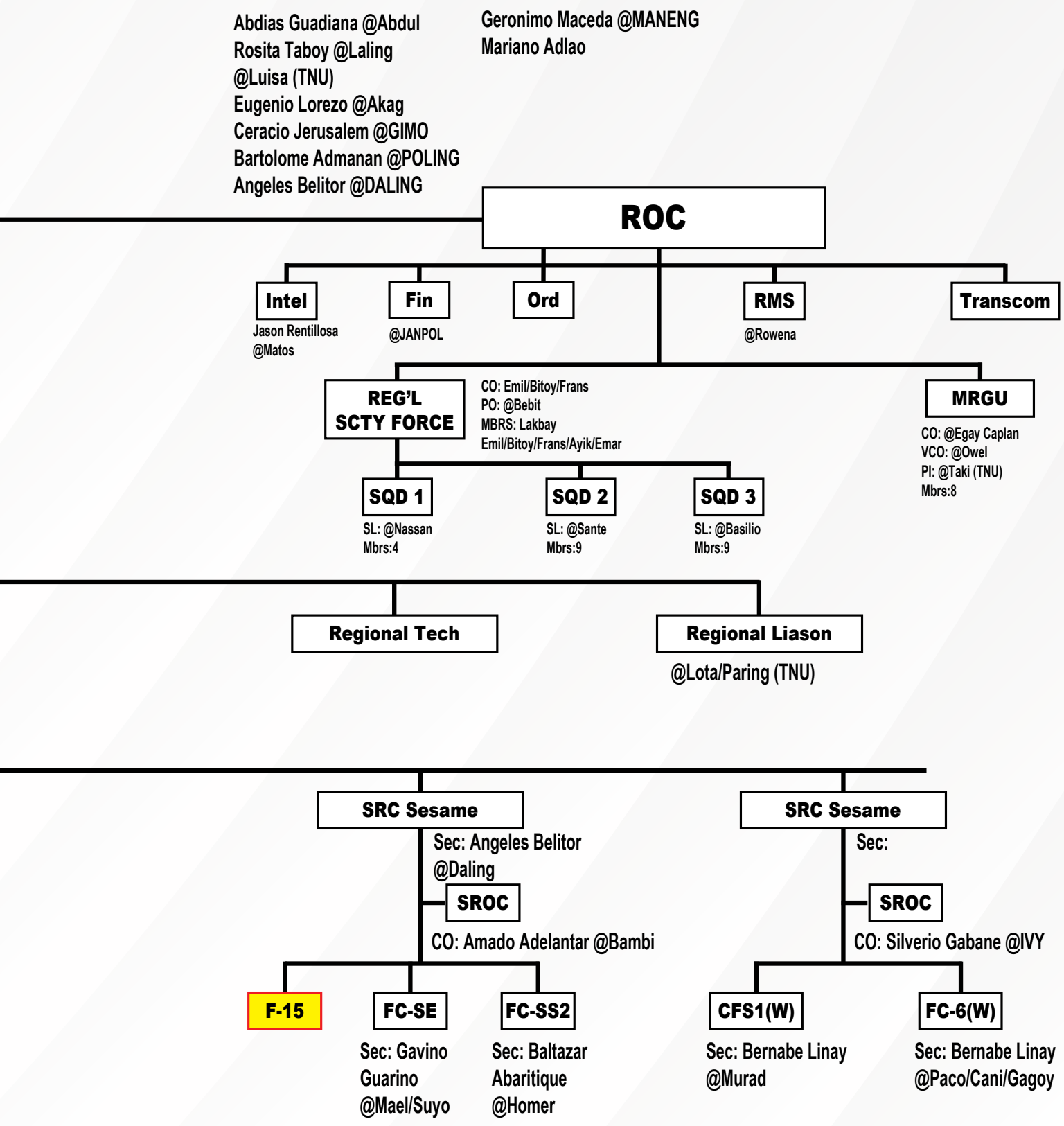
Main Economic Base: Geothermal, Agro-forestry and Agriculture

SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Multi Sectoral	Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan-Eastern Visayas) Tacloban
Labor	Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU-Eastern Visayas) Alliance/s: • Wage Increase Solidarity, • All Workers Unity
Transport	Pinag-isang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Operators Nationwide (PISTON-Eastern Visayas)
Peasant	Humabol-KMP-Bohol Kalipunan at Damayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY – Metro Tacloban)
Youth and Students	Anakbayan, LFS Eastern Visayas
Urban Poor	Kalipunan at Damayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY – Metro Tacloban)
Women	Gabriela Eastern Visayas
Church	Promotion of Church Peoples' Response (PCPR-Eastern Visayas)
Human Rights	Karapatan-Eastern Visayas
Lawyers	National Union of People's Lawyer (NUPL-Negros)
Multi Sectoral	Partylist (Bayan Muna, Anakpawis, Kabataan, ACT, Gabriela) ACT Eastern Visayas
Advocacy and NGO	People's Surge
Government Employee	Courage

From January to November 2018, NPA Initiated Violent Incidents (NIVIs) posted a decrease that could be attributed to the normalization of AFP operations after the Marawi Siege. They are focused in their recovery works in the boundary of Western and Northern Samar as well as Leyte province.

Organizational Chart




Abdias Guadiana @Abdul
Rosita Taboy @Laling
@Luisa (TNU)
Eugenio Lorezo @Akag
Ceracio Jerusalem @GIMO
Bartolome Admanan @POLING
Angeles Belitor @DALING
Geronimo Maceda @MANENG
Mariano Adlao
ROC
Intel
Jason Rentillosa
@Matos
Fin
@JANPOL
Ord
RMS
@Rowena
Transcom
REG'L SCTY FORCE
CO: Emil/Bitoy/Frans
PO: @Bebit
MBRS: Lakbay
Emil/Bitoy/Frans/Ayik/Emar
MRGU
CO: @Egay Caplan
VCO: @Owel
PI: @Taki (TNU)
Mbrs:8
SQD 1
SL: @Nassan
Mbrs:4
SQD 2
SL: @Sante
Mbrs:9
SQD 3
SL: @Basilio
Mbrs:9
Regional Tech
Regional Liason
@Lota/Paring (TNU)
SRC Sesame
Sec: Angeles Belitor
@Daling
SROC
CO: Amado Adelantar @Bambi
F-15
FC-SE
Sec: Gavino Guarino
@Mael/Suyo
FC-SS2
Sec: Baltazar Abaritique
@Homer
SRC Sesame
Sec:
SROC
CO: Silverio Gabane @IVY
CFS1(W)
Sec: Bernabe Linay
@Murad
FC-6(W)
Sec: Bernabe Linay
@Paco/Cani/Gagoy

Guerilla Front Committee

KLG SIERRA MADRE

Sec: Bernabe LINAY @ PAYO/CANI/GAGOY - Operates along hinterland barangays of Matuguinao, Gandara, Pagsanghan, Sta Margarita, and the City of Calbayog except the Oquendo, and Tinambacan Districts.

CENTRAL FRONT SAMAR-1

SRC "Browser" (W) Sec: @ MURAD - Operates along hinterland barangays of Tarangnan, San Jorge, and barangays of Gandara within the eastern side of Gandara river all 1st District of Samar, and covers also San Jose de Buan, Motiong, Paranas, Jiabong, and Catbalogan City all 2nd District of Samar.

FC SOUTH SAMAR-1, SRC "Sesame" (W)

Sec: Baltazar ABARATIGUE @ BITOY - Operates along hinterland barangays of Hinabangan, Calbiga, Pinabacdao, Villareal, San Sebastian, Talalora, Daram, and Zumarraga, all of Samar.

FC SOUTH SAMAR-2, SRC "Sesame" (W)

Operates along hinterland barangays of Sta. Rita, Basey, and Marabut, all of Samar.

FRONT 3, SRC "Arctic"

Sec: Carlito GUADIANA @ CARDING - Operates along hinterland barangays of Can-avid, Dolores, Maslog, Oras, Arteche San Policarpo, and Jipapad, all of Samar.

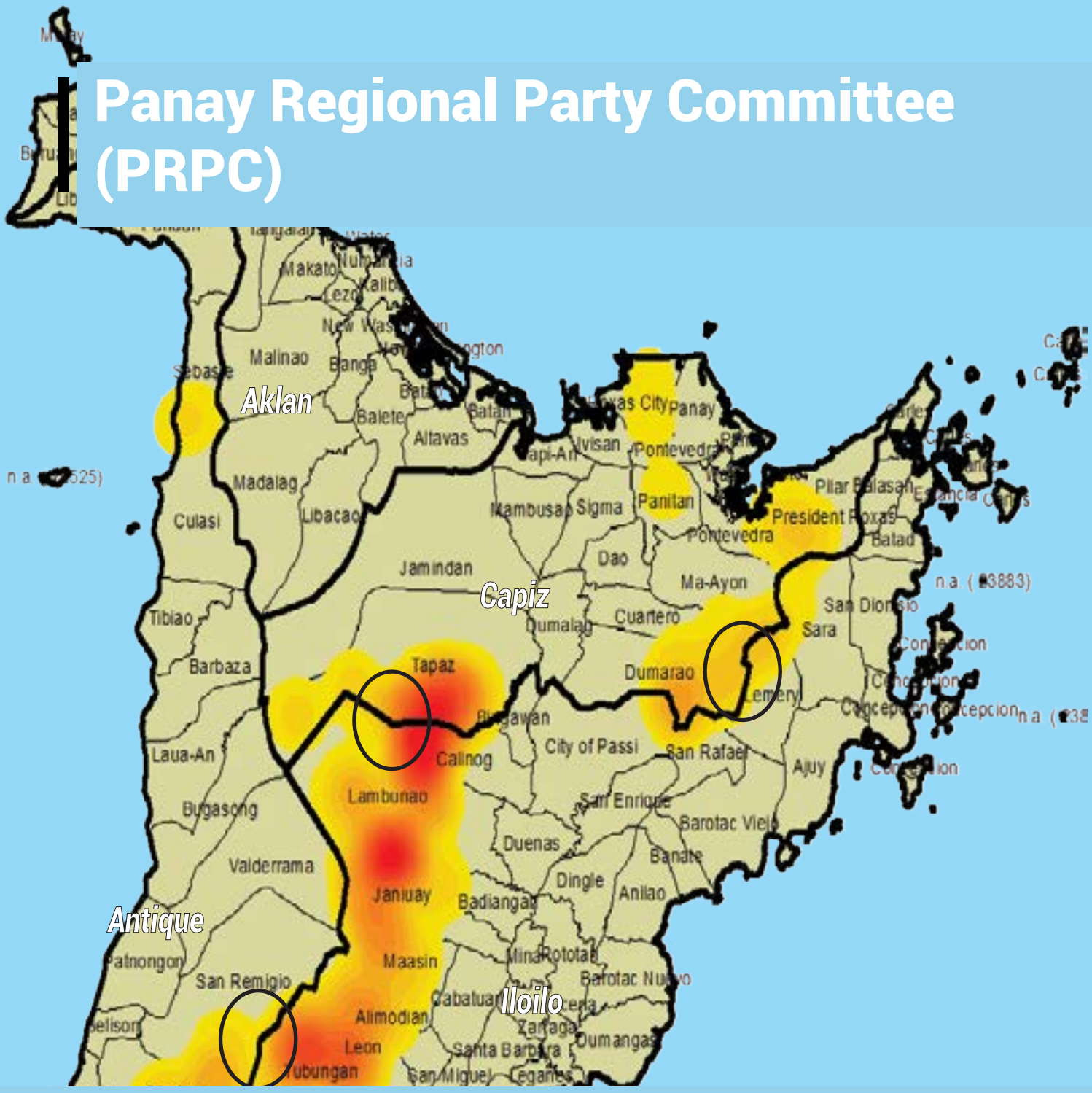
FC SOUTH EAST, SRC "Sesame" (W)

Sec: Gavino GUARINO @MAEL/SUYO - Operates along hinterland barangays of Borongan City, Maydolong, Balangkayan, Llorente, Gen Mac Arthur, Balangiga, Hernani, Guiporlos, Lawaan, Mercedes, Quinapondan, Salcedo and Guiuan, all of Samar, with Taft, Sulat, and San Julian as their expansion area.



Photo: https://www.redspark.nu/

Panay Regional Party Committee (PRPC)



Iloilo City is the Main Regional Urban Center for Western Visayas both for economic and political categories of the government. Likewise, it is also the Regional Urban Center of the CPP operations and so Iloilo City is considered as the main primary White Area of PRPC. On the other hand, all Guerilla Front Committees (GFC) existing in Panay region, they have very active Secondary White Area Operations or the so called the town center operations. For example, the Southern Front Committee has developed its town centers/Secondary White Area Operations such that it has six (6) town center operations and one adjacent main provincial urban operation (Antique province) and these are all part of GFC of Southern Guerilla Front Committee. Almost all GFCs in Panay area have well developed Secondary White Area Operations. These need to be updated by the Division/Brigade based on current PSR data reference. (Iloilo City is directly under the Regional Urban Committee of PRPC).

Regional Sectoral Organizations

Main Economic Base: Agriculture, Agro-fisheries /Aquaculture, Sugar Mills, Tourism/Services

SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Multi Sectoral	Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan-Panay) Regional Campaign. There are chapter in Aklan (Bayan Aklan) and Capiz (Bayan Capiz) Alliance/s: Movement Against Tyranny, Panay Consumer Alliance, Fight Covid-19 People's Alliance
Labor	Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU-Panay) Regional Trade Union Center. There are 2 local Unions (Iloilo Doctors Hospital Employees Union, Pambato Cargo Forwarder Labor Union) and 10 service area/establishments. Alliance/s: Wage Increase Solidarity, All Workers Unity
Transport	Pinag-isang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Operators Nationwide (PISTON – Panay) Regional Transport Alliance. There are provincial formations in Aklan (Kalibo) and Capiz (Roxas City). There are also 10 local chapters sa Metro Iloilo. Alliance/s: No to PUV Phase-out Coalition, Western Visayas Transport Coalition
Peasant	Paghiliusa sang mga Mangunguma sa Panay kag Guimaras (Pamanggas) Regional Peasant Alliance. There are provincial formations in Iloilo: Federation of Iloilo Farmers Association (FIFA), Kahublagan sang mga mangunguma sa Capiz (KAMACA)

SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Youth and Student	Anakbayan, LFS, CEGP, NUSP, Kabataan Party, SCMP Regional Youth Organizations are focused on schools and Communities. U.P. Iloilo City, U.P. Miag-ao, West Visayas State University at Iloilo Science and Technology University (ISAT-U) there are contacts/networks sa CPU, San Agustin, UI, John B. Lacson, and Sagrado Corazon de Hesus.
Urban Poor	Kalipunan at Damayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY Panay) Regional Urban Poor Alliance. Katilingban sang Mga Imol sa Syudad (Kaisog) in Merto Iloilo There are Chapters in Capiz (Kadamay Capiz) and Aklan (Kadamay Aklan)
IP	Tumandok-IP Organization-sa mga bayan ng Calinog, Jamindan at Tapaz
Women	Gabriela Panay & Guimaras - Regional Formation. Women and Children's Campaign Alliance Center. There are provincial formations in Capiz (Gabriela Capiz) at Aklan (Gabriela Aklan) and Gabriela Youth
Youth and Student	National Union of Journalist in the Philippines (NUJP)
Religious sector	Promotion of Church Peoples' Response (PCPR-PANAY) Regional Alliance of Churches (IFI,RC,UCCP, CPCB, Methodist)
Human Rights Advocate	Panay Alliance Karapatan (Karapatan) Human Rights Organization, Regional Campaign Center . Sec. Gen-Reylan Vergara, Dep. Sec.- Leeboy Garachico, Finance-Alma Tabuada

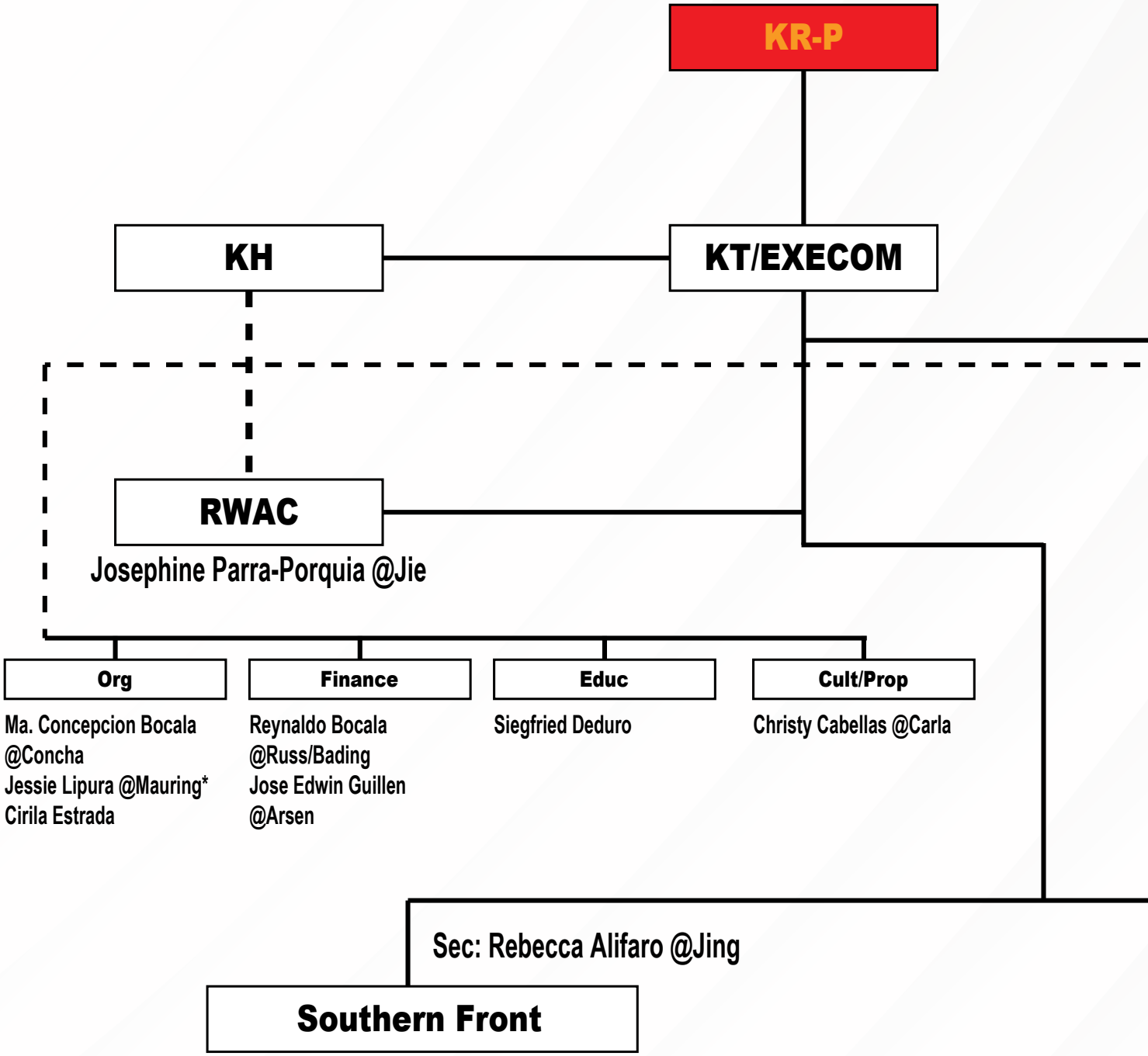
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Professionals	MF - Alliance of Health Workers Courage Alliance of Concern Teachers Act Union Region wide (Public Schools), Government Offices/agencies: DOLE, DSWD, NFA, Capitol Employees, alliance works with other government agencies. Linked with Western Visayas Medical Center and West Visayas State University Medical Center.
Lawyers	National Union of People's Lawyer (NUPL-Panay)
Multi Sectoral/Partylist	Partylist (Bayan Muna, Anakpawis, Kabataan, ACT, Gabriela) Roxas City, Capiz – BAYAN CAPIZ KADAMAY Roxas City Gabriela PAMALAKAYA KAHUBLAGAN SANG MGA MAGNGUNGUMA SA BAYAN Aklan
NGO/Institution Work	Panay Center for Disaster Response (PCDR) Program
Socio-eco Project / Business enterprise	Panay Fair Trade Center (PFTC)
Urban Poor	KADAMAY Aklan
Transport	Hugpong Transport (Alliance)

Focused on strengthening their recovery of town center peasant movements in the whole of Panay region.

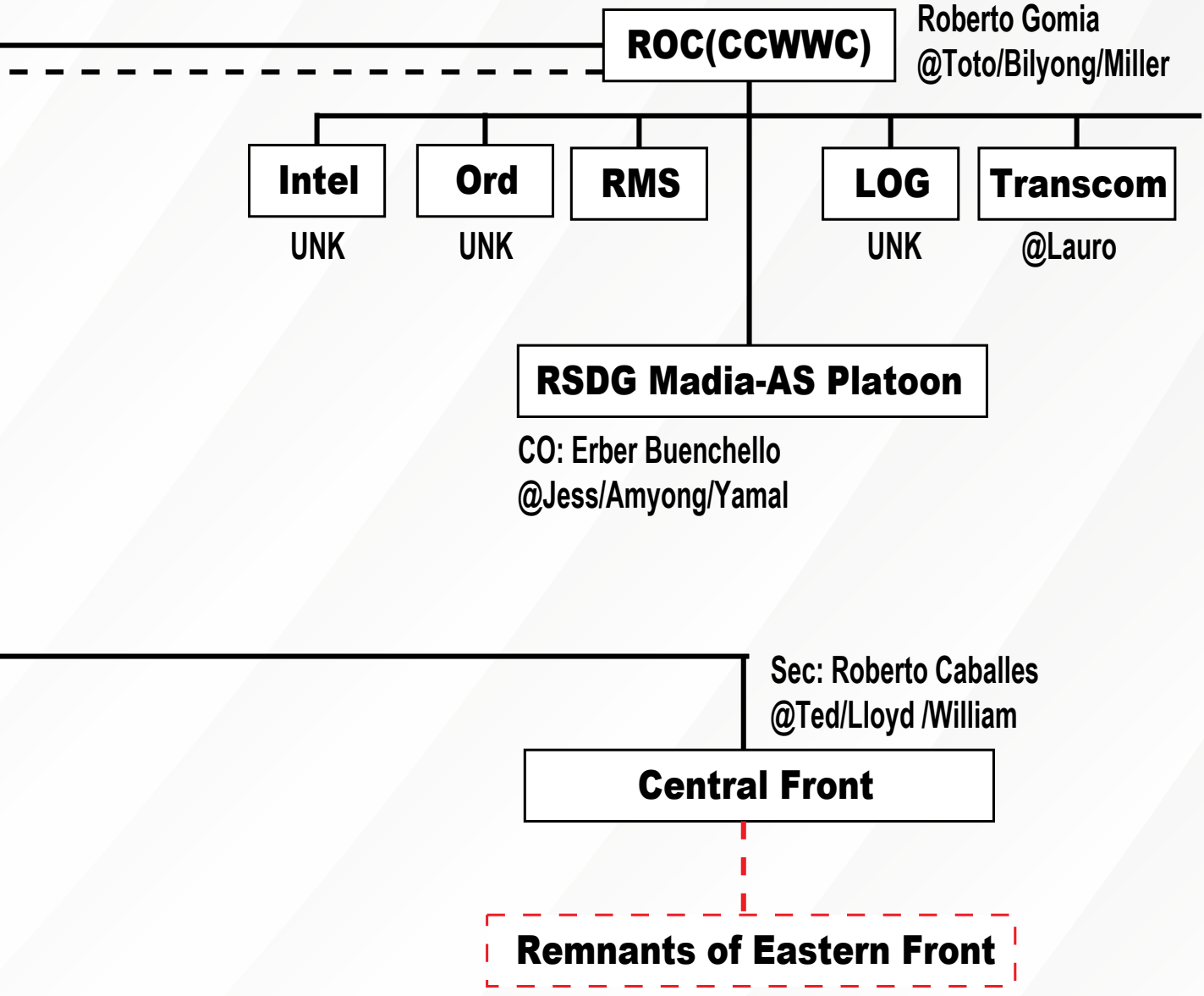
Guerilla Front Committee

SPP East - Eastern Panay
Central Front - Central Iloilo to Capiz
Southern Front - Southern Iloilo to Antique

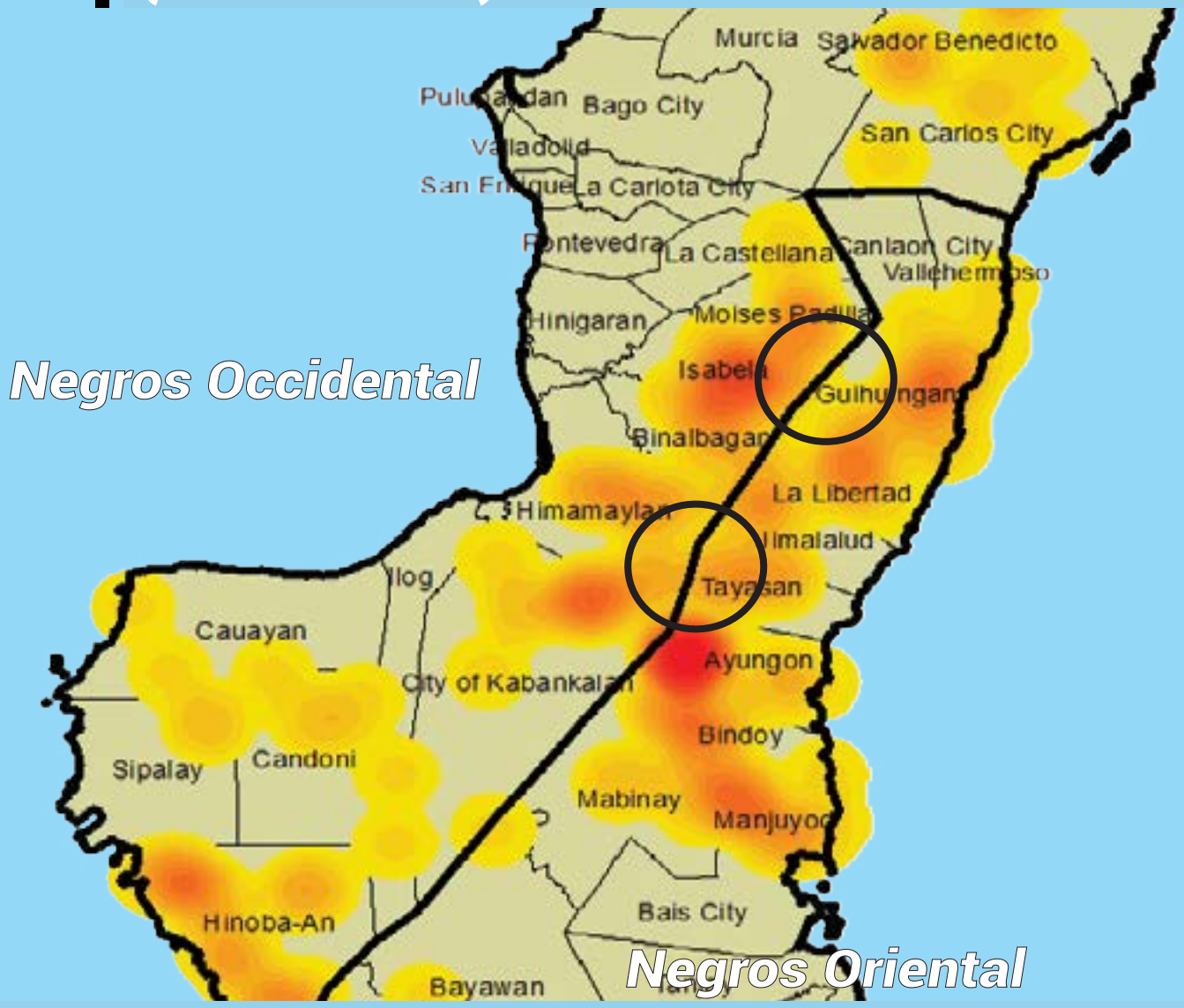
Organizational Chart



Sec: Tomas Dominado @Pendong/Asyong/Winston
1st Dep Sec: Ma. Concepcion Bocala @Concha
2nd Dep Sec: Jessie Lipura @Mauring
Fe Tigtig Mamon @Red/Nissa
Roberto Gomia @Toto/Bilyong/Miller



Negros-Cebu-Bohol-Siquijor Regional Party Committee (NCBSRPC)



KRNCBS is a "hybrid" CPP Regional Committee; the two main areas for the Regional Urban Operations are Cebu City and Bacolod City and these are the primary white area of the KRNCBS. Cebu City is considered as the next primary Urban Area/National Primary White Area next to Metro Manila in the perspective of the CPP Central Committee. This is the reason that the recovery works of the CPP in Cebu City are being supported by CPP National Central Staff Organs. On the other hand, Bacolod City together with Cebu City are considered as primary white areas for KRNCBS.

Meanwhile, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental and Tagbilaran City in Bohol together with other secondary cities/town centers in the area of KRNCBS. These are all considered as secondary white areas of KRNCBS. Details of this need to be updated by the Division/Brigade base on current PSR data reference.

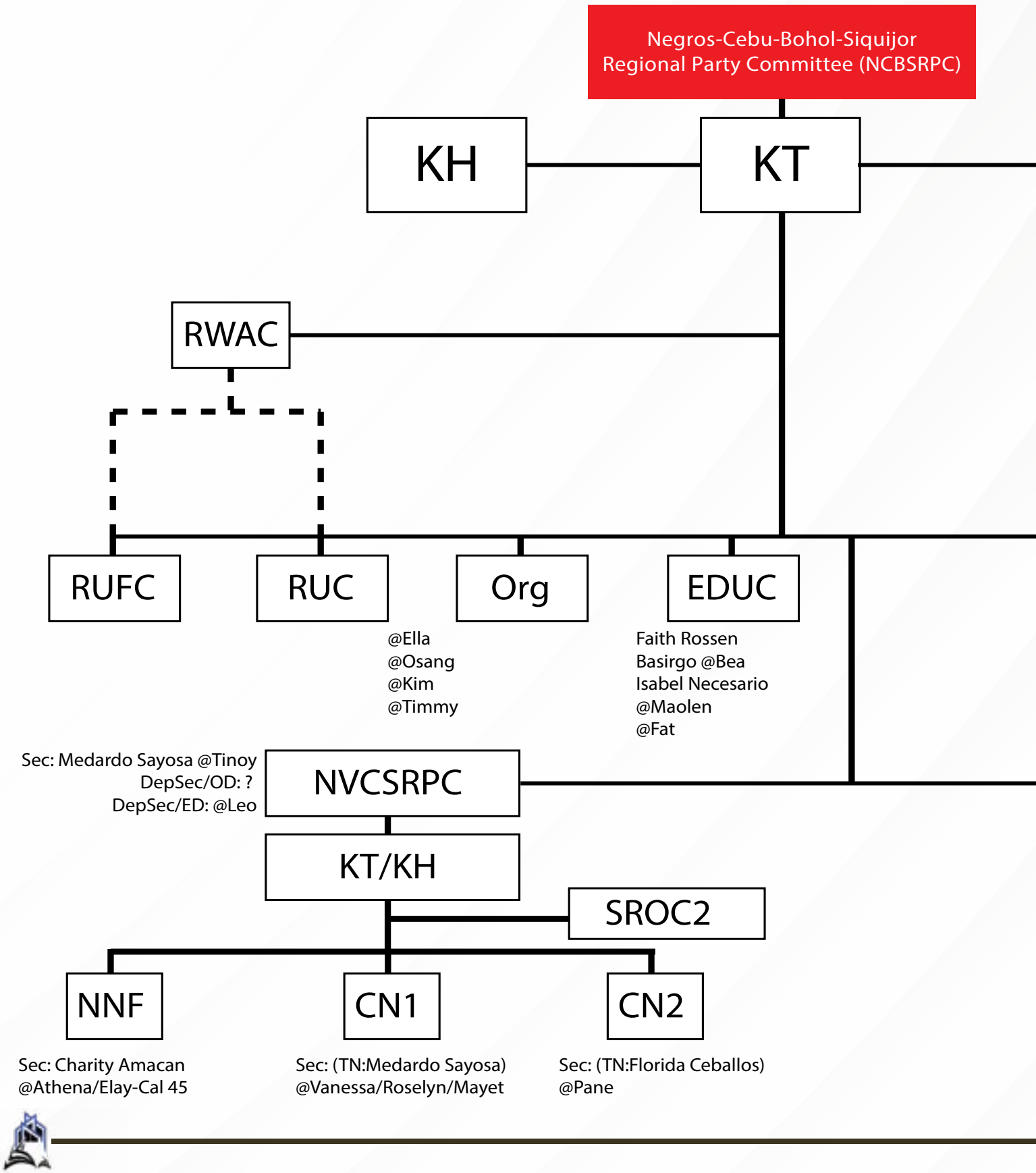
Regional Sectoral Organizations

Main Economic Base: Agriculture, Sugar Plantation, Mining & Agro-Fishery

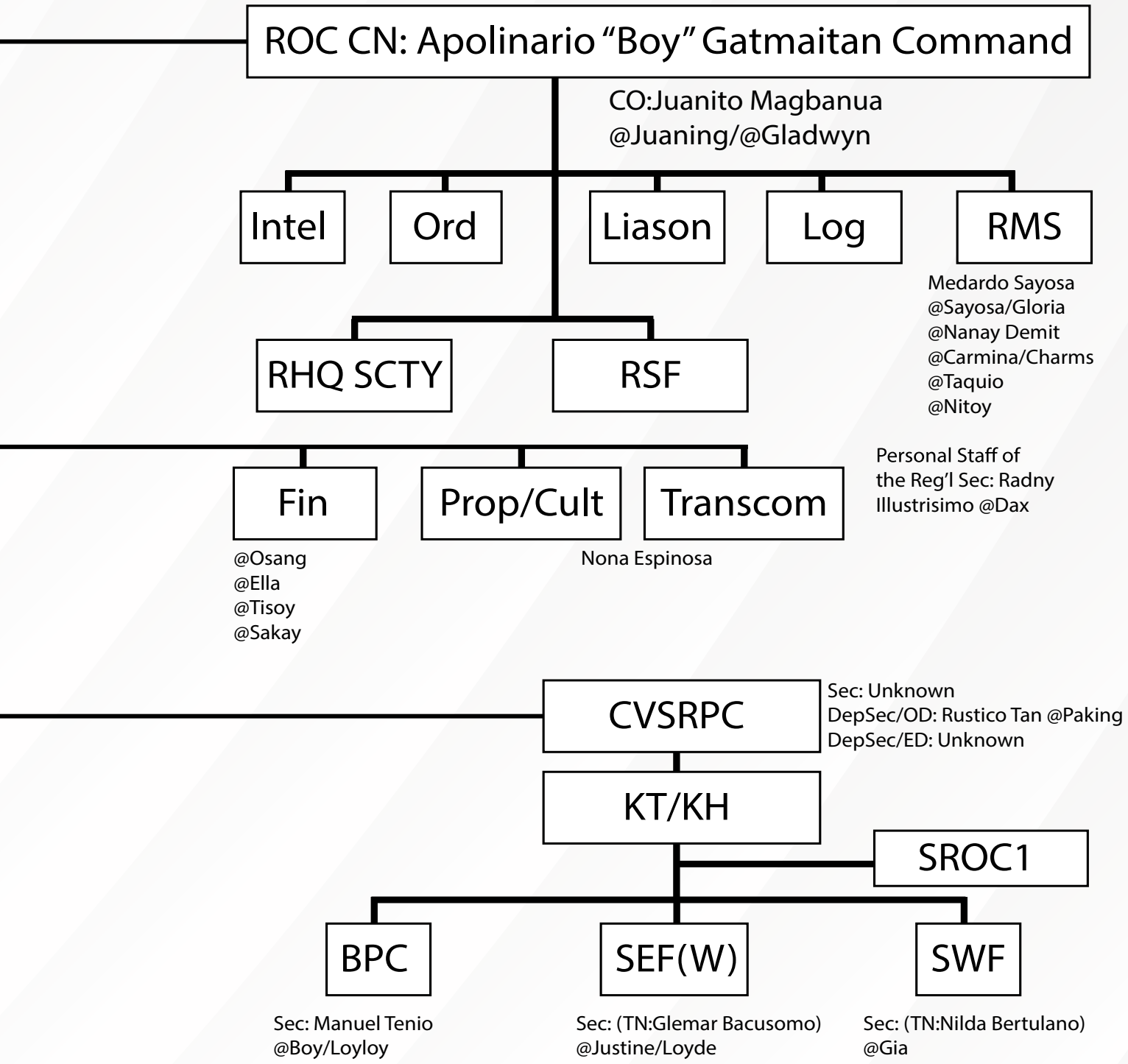
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Multi Sectoral	Bayan-Central Visayas
Labor	Alyansa sa mga mamumuo sa Sugbo (AMA-SUGBO-KMU) Cebu City
Youth and Students	Anakbayan Cebu. Anakbayan UP Cebu Anakbayan University of San Carlos LFS, CEGP, NUSP CEGP - Cebu NUSP - Cebu
Transport	PISTON - Cebu PISTON-Negros/Bacolod
Urban Poor	Kalipunan at Damayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY-Cebu) Regional Urban Poor Alliance
Women	Gabriela Cebu: Gabriela Youth: University of San Carlos (USC) Amihan Peasant Women PCPR Cebu
Fisherfolks	PAMALAKAYA – Cebu
Church	Rural Missionaries of the Philippines – Central Visayas/Cebu City Promotion of Church Peoples' Response (PCPR-Negros)
Lawyers	National Union of people's Lawyer (NUPL-CEBU)
Multisector / Partylist	Bayan Muna Cebu – Central Visayas.
Peasant	UMA – Negros KADAMAY - Negros
Human Rights Advocate	Karapatan-Negros. Human Rights Organization, Regional Campaign Center

NIVIs has continuously increased, mainly acts of arson victimizing the haciendas in the island, ransacking, and liquidations. White Area recovery build-up in Cebu has also increased. Concentration is in Atequera, Balilihan, Batuan, Bilar, Catigbian, Danao, Inabanga, and Trinidad of Bohol Province.

Organizational Chart

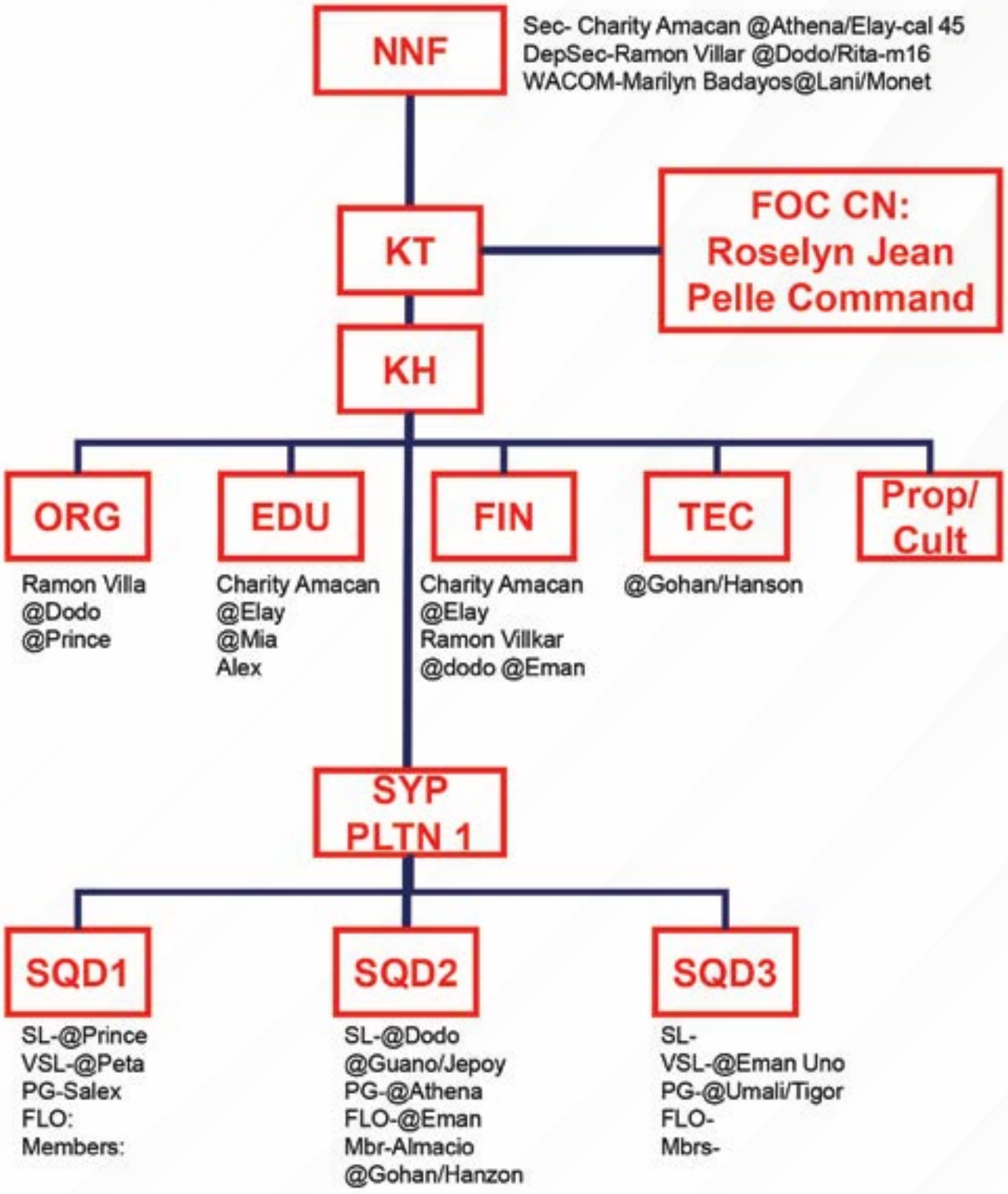


Sec: Rogelio Posadas @ISOY/POTEN/TAKOY
DepSec/Ed: Loyda Magpatoc
DepSec/OD: Juanito Magbanua @Juaning/@Gladwyn

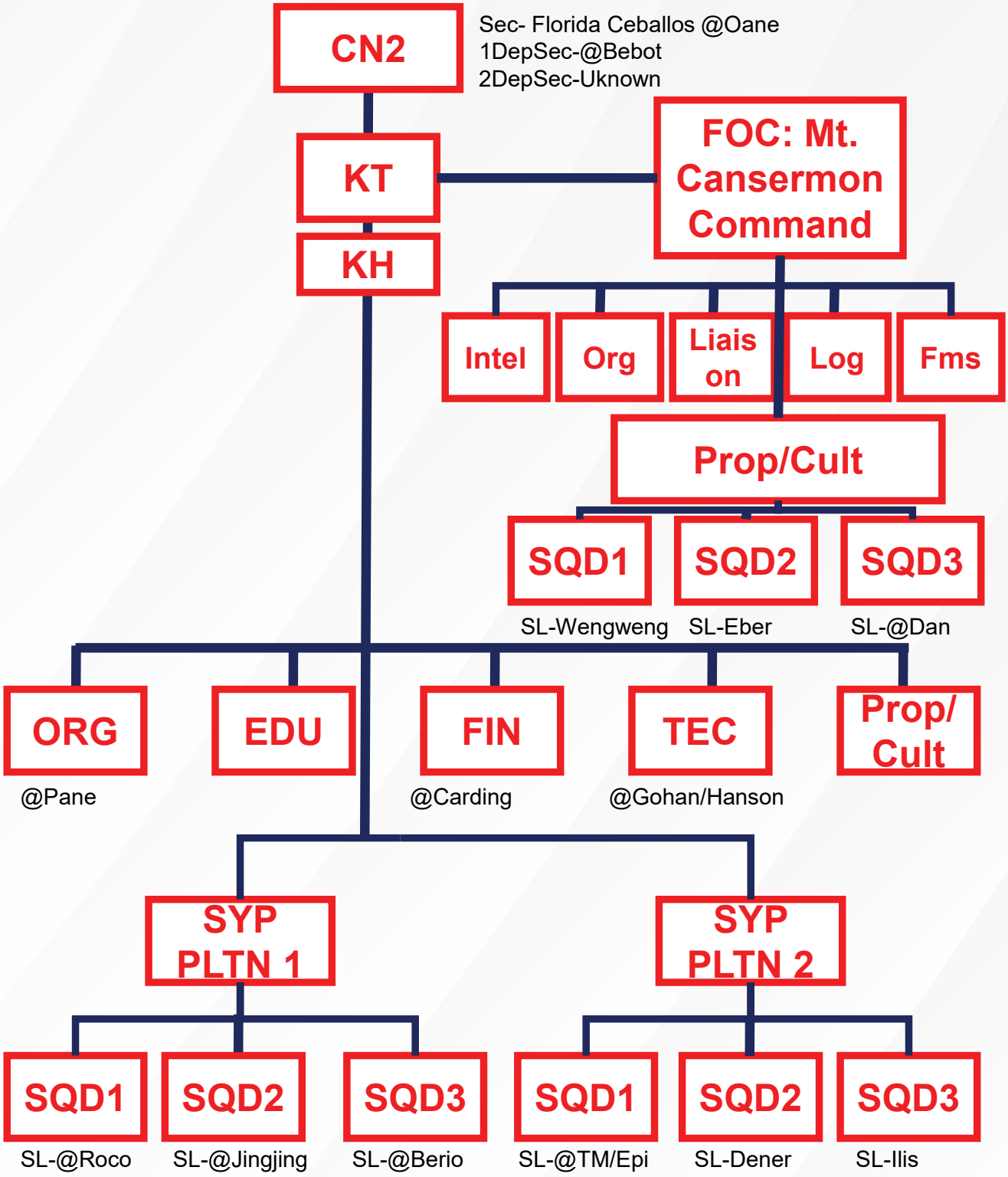


Guerilla Front Committee

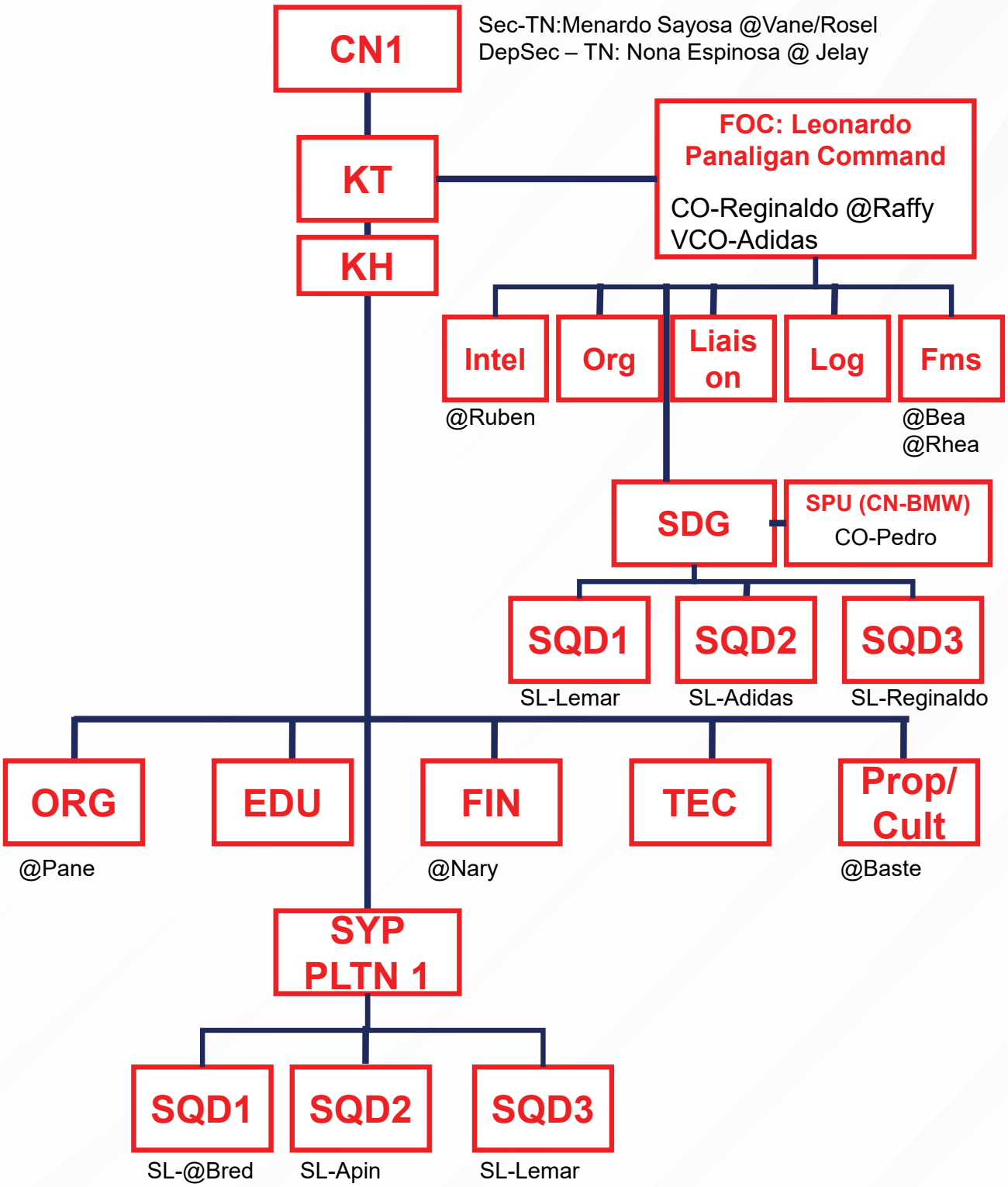
Northern Negros Front (NNF)



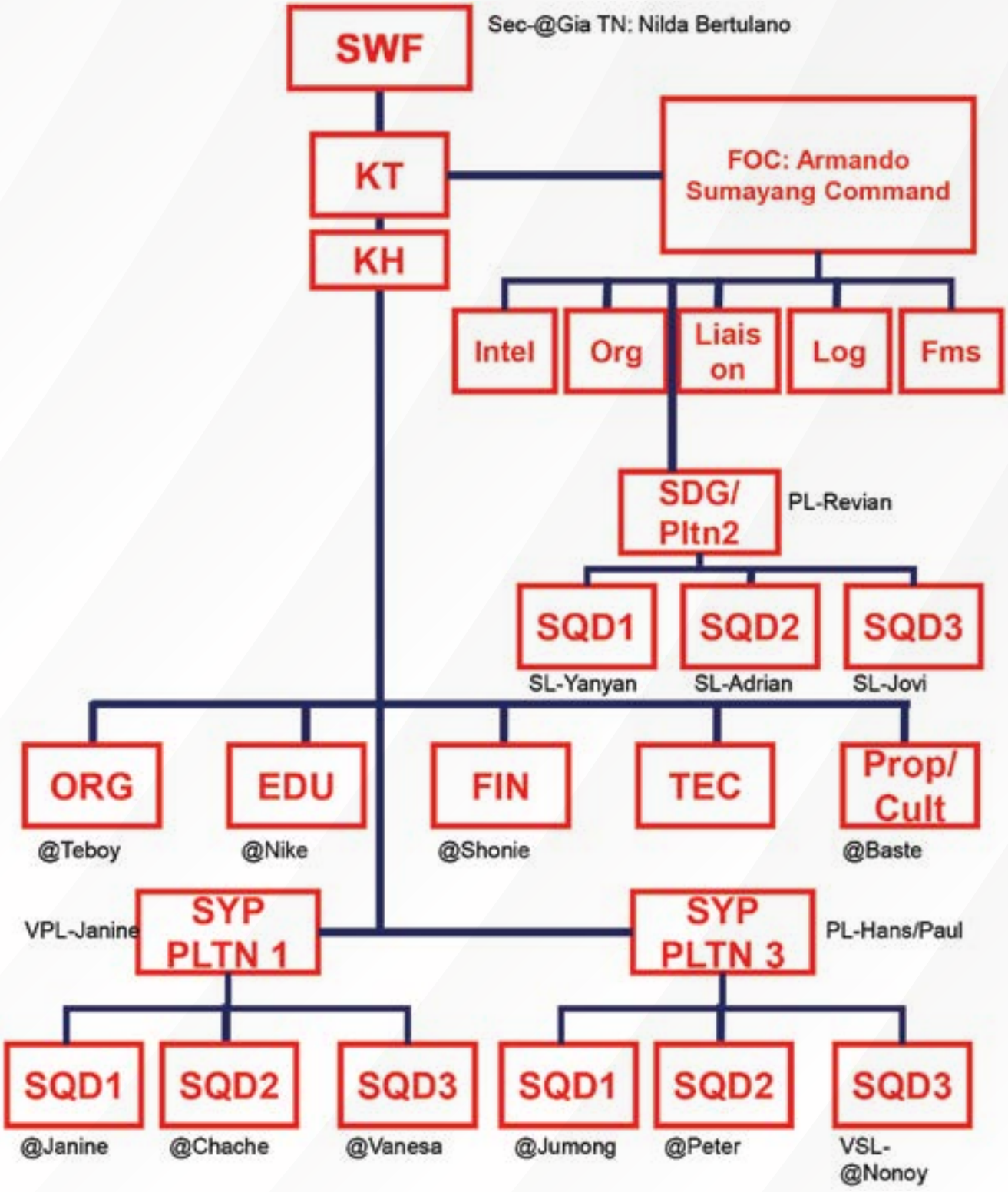
Central Negros 2 (CN2)



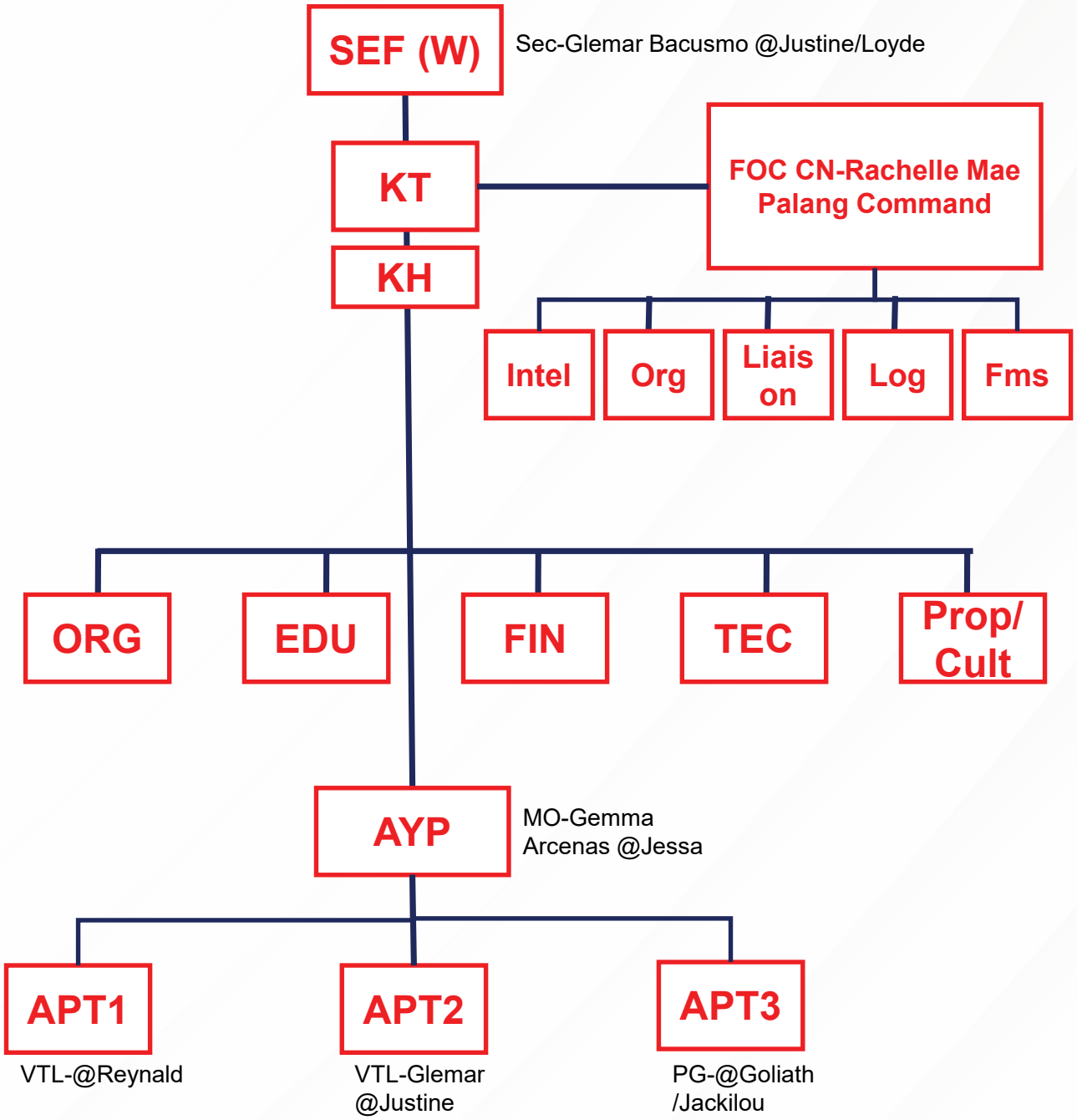
Central Negros 1 (CN1)



South West Front (SWF)



South East Front (SEF)



Bohol Party Committee (BPC)

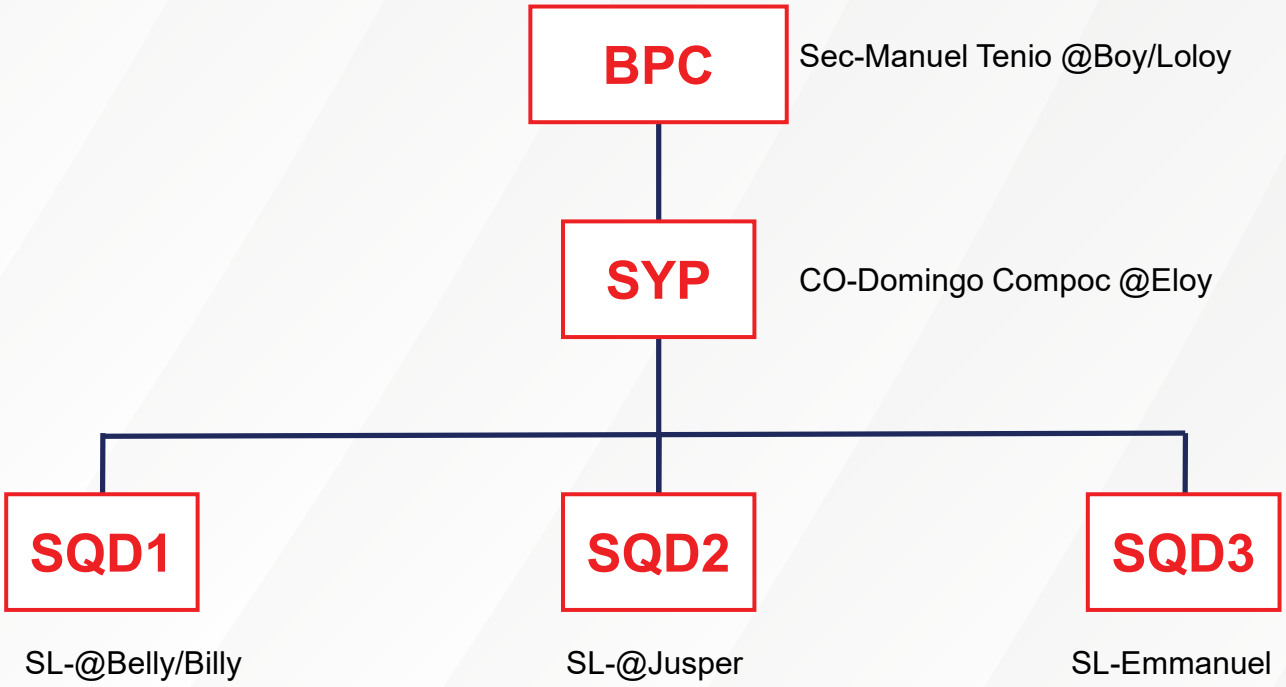
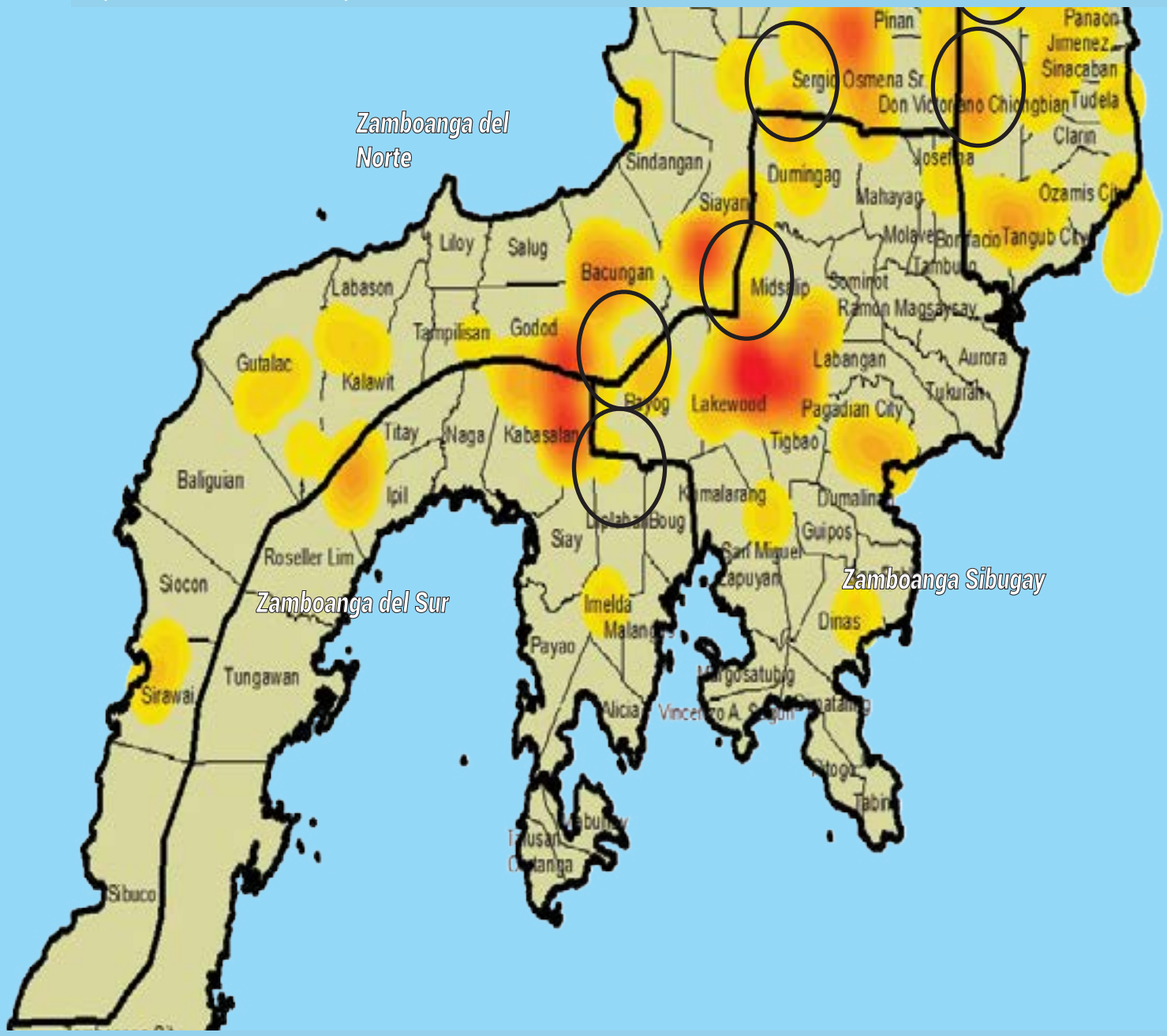




Photo: 47th Infantry Battalion-Civil Military Operations

Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee (WMRPC)



The main Regional Urban Center/Primary White Area of the CPP in this region is Zamboanga City extending to the Urban Center Operations in Dipolog City and portion of Ozamis City and Iligan City. These areas are considered Primary White Area Operational interest of WMRPC and these are all under the operational direction of Regional Urban Committee of WMRC. Other town centers adjacent to the existing GFCs are considered as Secondary White Area Operations of WRMPC and they are attached to the adjacent GFCs.

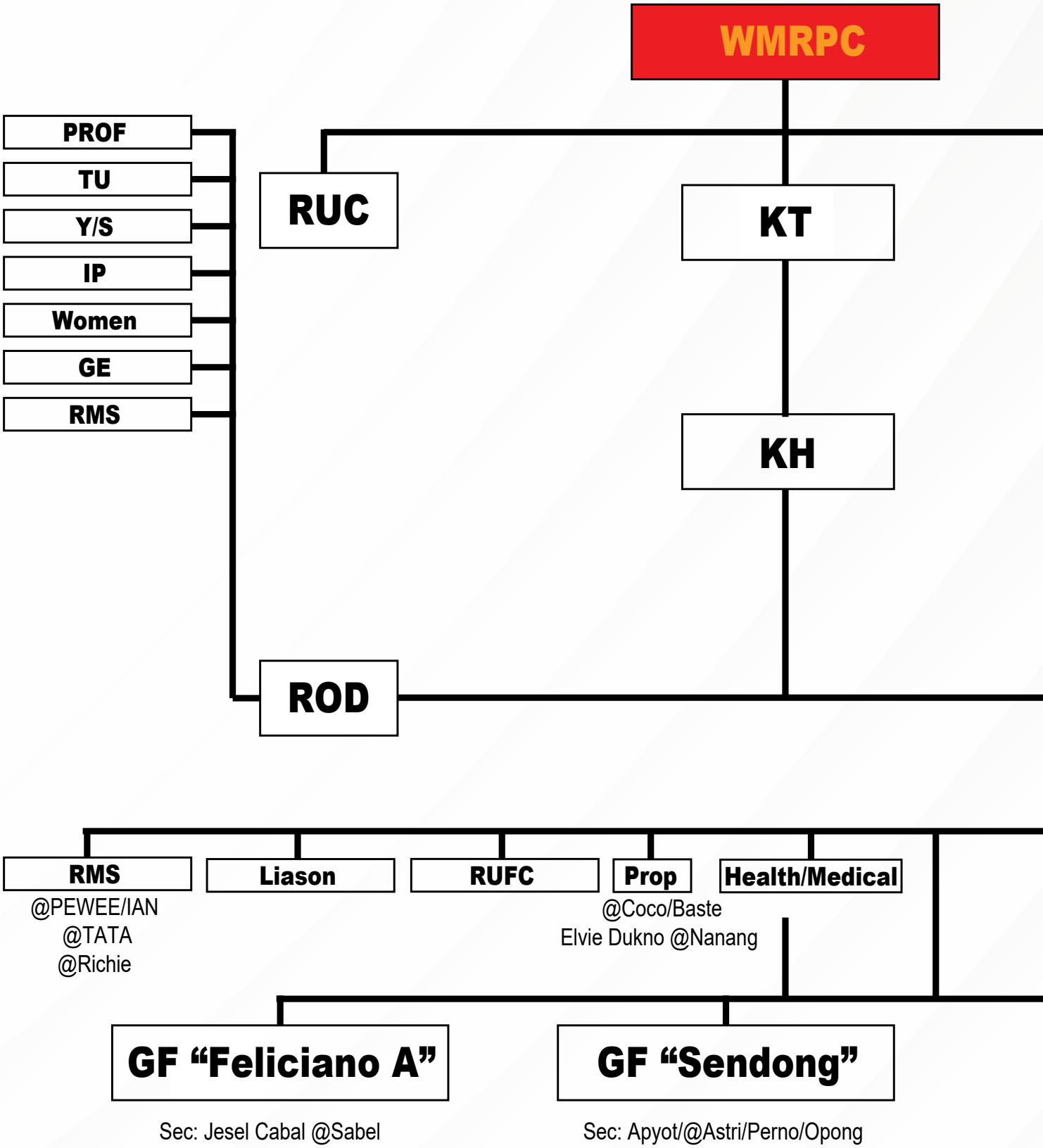
Regional Sectoral Organizations

Main Economic Base: Mining, Agro-fishery, Wood and Agriculture.

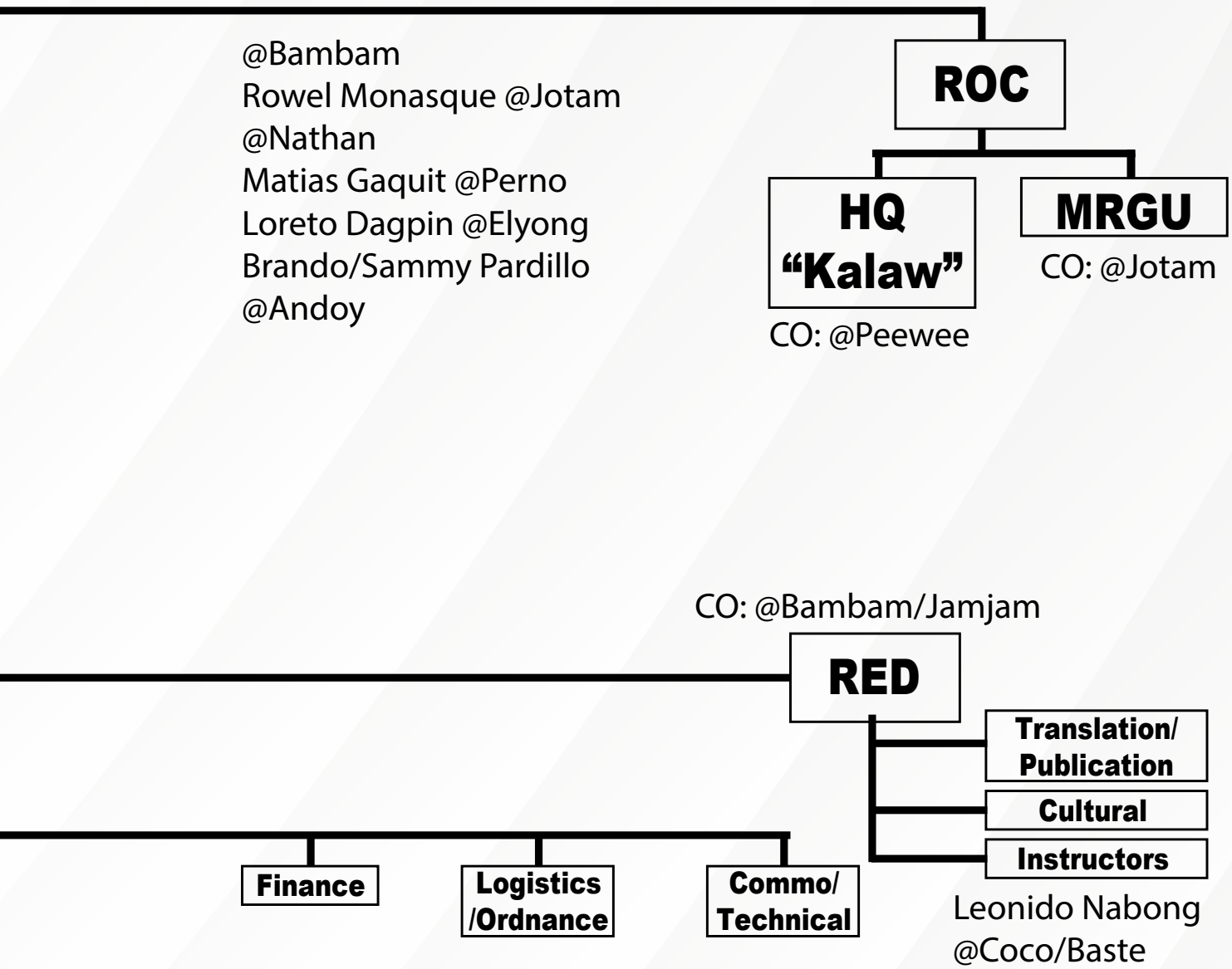
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Human Rights Advocacy	MINDANAO HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVATORY
Media	ALTERMEDIA
IP	KALUMARAN the legal platform of Rebolusyonaryong Organisadong Lumad (ROL) in Mindanao with 5 Regional Chapters Salabukan N'ok G'taw Subanen (SGS)
Moro and Indigenous Peoples	Pinag-isang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Operators Nationwide (PISTON-Negros/Bacolod) Region SANDUGO Transport Alliance
Peasant	PKM KMP Association of Farmers Union in Zamboanga Del Sur (AFUZ) Alyansa ng Mag-Uuma sa Zamboanga del Norte (ALMAZAN) Nagkahiusa ang Mag-Uuma sa Bayog Tagaytay Farmers' Association
NGO	Humanitarian Alliance for Aid and Development
Religious Sector	KARAPATAN Rural Missionaries of the Philippines People's Defense Against Destructive Large-Scale Mining, Environmental Plunder, and Development Aggression (PROTECT)
Women	GABRIELA
Labor	KMU
Urban Poor	KADAMAY
Advocacy	KALIKASAN
Scientist	AGHAM
Youth	LFS

In 2018, the concentration in the northern portion of Misamis Occidental and in the boundary of Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur

Organizational Chart

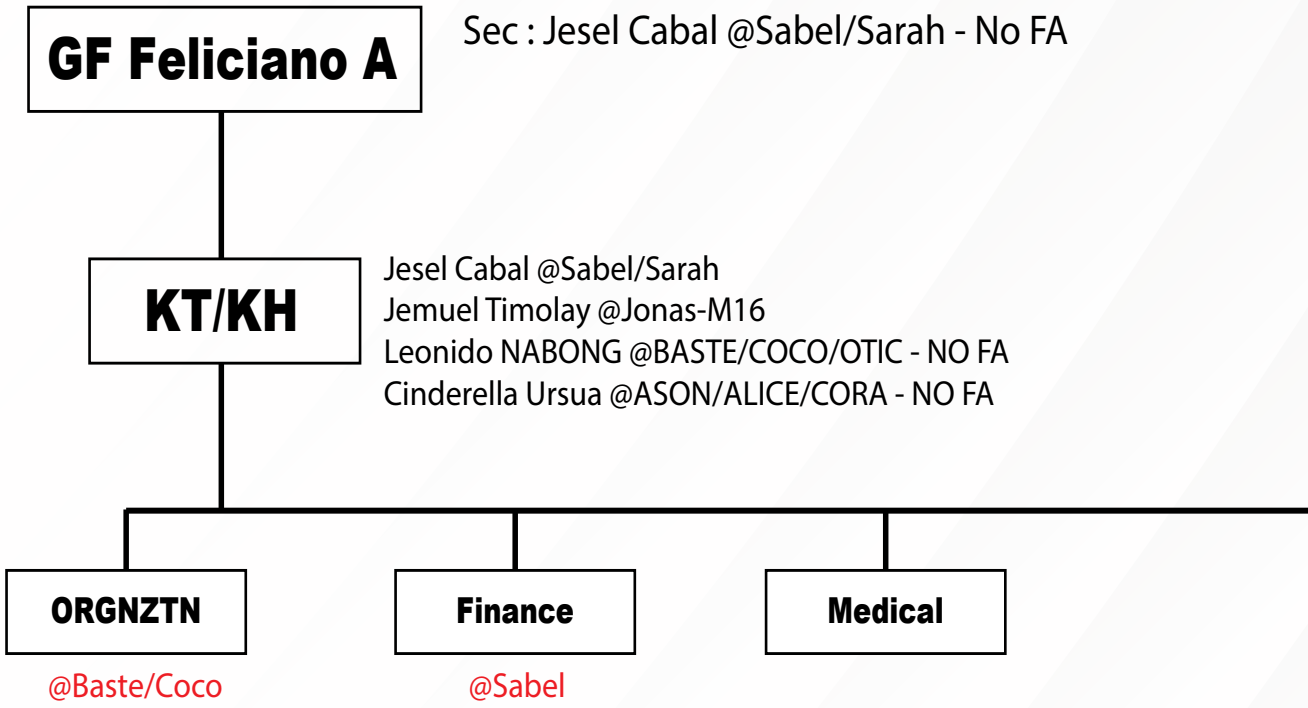


Sec : Aprecia Alvarez Rosette y Gonzales @BAMBAM
1st Dep Sec: @JOTAM
2nd Dep Sec: Jonathan Cruz @Nathan (TN: Felimon Suazo)



Guerilla Front Committee

GF FELICIANO A



Squad 1

SL Jemuel Timolay @Jonas - M16
APL/PG Jerney Cabal @MIkoy/Dante/Sonny/Dickson - M16
S4 Catherine A Olanon @Ariane/Janine - No FA
S5 Jocelyn Lumingin @Tiling/ik-ik - No Fa

Abe

TL/ASL @Tome/Roy - M16
Catherine A Olanon @Ariane/Janine
@May - Ak47
Jemuel Timolay @Jonas - M16
Garry Pajinte @Jade/Renz - M16 w/ M203

Baking

Abe

TL LN: Timolay @Janjan - M653/M203
T4 Jr Ocnip @Rico - M16
T5 Maureen Ocnip @ Katty - No FA
@Alvin/PawPaw - Cal. 45
Rodel Alawi @Bunso/Jowa/Banjie - Ak47
Lilibeth Apanon @MJ/Mave - Carbine
@Baste/Coco/Otic

Historically considered as the strongest and developed Regional Party under the Mindanao Commission in the early 80s; but its growth is stunted by its Peninsula character of terrain and is further isolated from other four main Regions in Mindanao due to the Muslim communities surrounding it particularly Lanao del Norte area. It was able to conduct an international campaign on Mining in the case of TVI's operation in Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte and the Indigenous Peoples issue, but the problem has not strongly developed its urban based mass movement; therefore, has long running problem on weak white area support to its guerrilla warfare/red areas.

Platun

CO Garry PAJINTE @Jade/Renz - M16 w/ M203
VCO Jemuel Timolay @Jonas - M16
PI Jesel Cabal @Sabel/Sarah - None
P4 @Bobby/Leo/Zoren - M16
Michelle Ann Culot @Mayang/Jessa - No FA

Liason

Intel

Nonoy ALOM
@Andrews/Bens - M16

Squad 2

SL @Rogen/Boss Tiger - M16
PG Mercy Fabillar @Cindy - No FA
S4 Nilo Alawi @Mayko - M16
S5 @Sarah/Maricel - M16

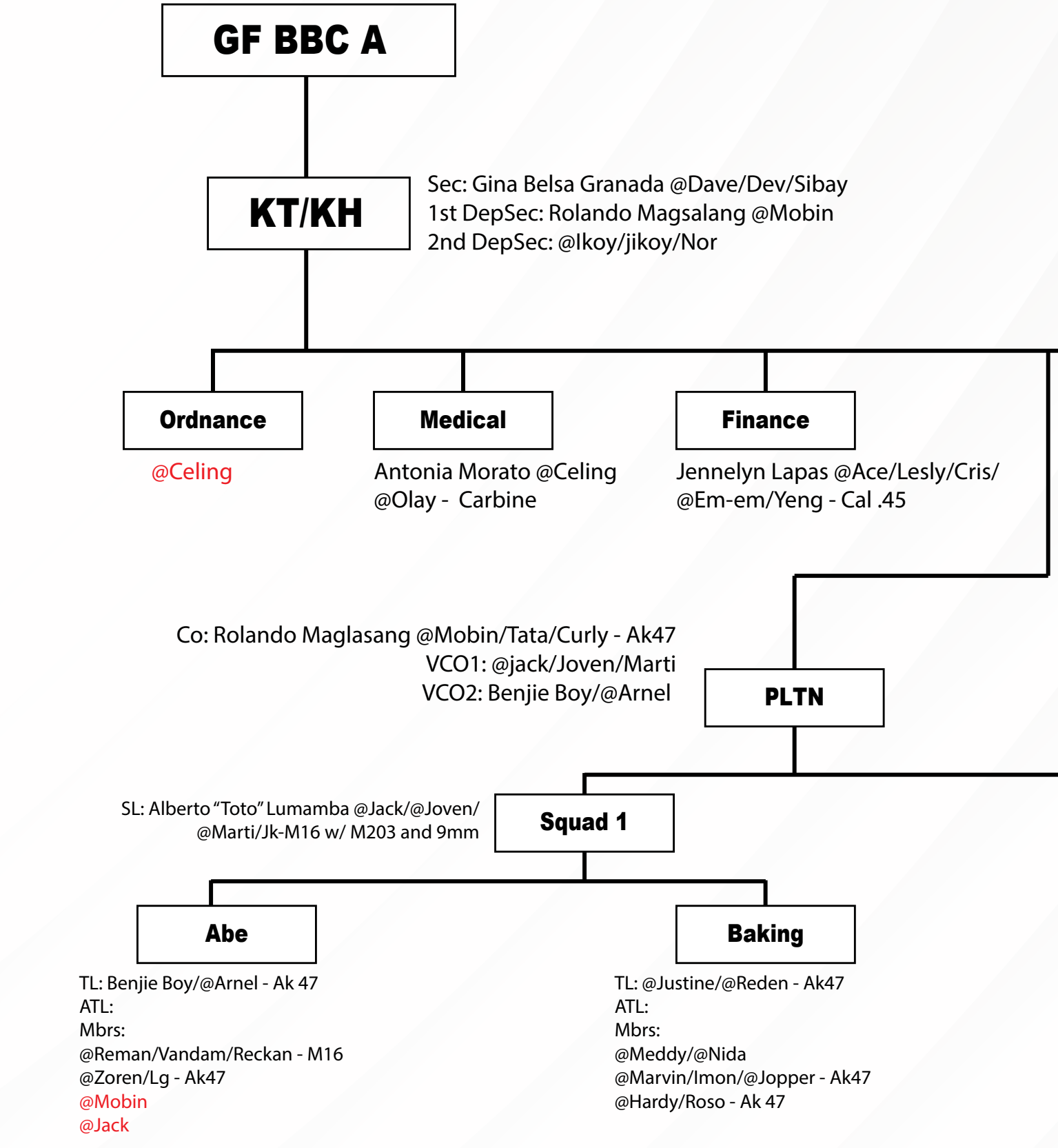
Baking

TL Nonoy Alom @Andrews/Bens - M16
Mercy Fabillar @Cindy
Cinderella Ursua @Ason/Alice/Cora
@Kaloy - M16 / Cal. 45
Sandy Olanon @An-an - No FA
@Bobby/Leo/Zoren - M16
Michelle Ann Culot @Mayang/Jessa

Kaloy

TL Jimmy Angas Piyok @Ram2x/Ramos - M16
Bragis Briones @Reden - M16
@Sarah/Maricel - M16
@Rj/Monsir - No FA
Leonilo "Nonon Paner @Mario - Ak47
Nilo Alawi @Mayko - M16

GF BBC


GF BBC A
KT/KH
Sec: Gina Belsa Granada @Dave/Dev/Sibay
1st DepSec: Rolando Magsalang @Mobin
2nd DepSec: @Ikoy/jikoy/Nor
Ordnance
@Celing
Medical
Antonia Morato @Celing
@Olay - Carbine
Finance
Jennelyn Lapas @Ace/Lesly/Cris/
@Em-em/Yeng - Cal .45
Co: Rolando Maglasang @Mobin/Tata/Curly - Ak47
VCO1: @jack/Joven/Marti
VCO2: Benjie Boy/@Arnel
PLTN
SL: Alberto "Toto" Lumamba @Jack/@Joven/
@Marti/Jk-M16 w/ M203 and 9mm
Squad 1
Abe
TL: Benjie Boy/@Arnel - Ak 47
ATL:
Mbrs:
@Reman/Vandam/Reckan - M16
@Zoren/Lg - Ak47
@Mobin
@Jack
Baking
TL: @Justine/@Reden - Ak47
ATL:
Mbrs:
@Meddy/@Nida
@Marvin/Imon/@Jopper - Ak47
@Hardy/Roso - Ak 47

Historical Development of Regional Parties

At various stages in the organizational development of the CPP, various regional party organizations have gained national prominence because of the conspicuous strength of the revolutionary masses and the victorious NPA tactical offensives under CPP leadership. Central Luzon, particularly Tarlac, stood out in 1969 onwards (up to) mid 70's; Cagayan Valley, particularly Isabela from 1971 onwards up to 80's.



Squad 2

SL: Jonard Tamparong @Rodel/Jess/Jonard - Ak 47

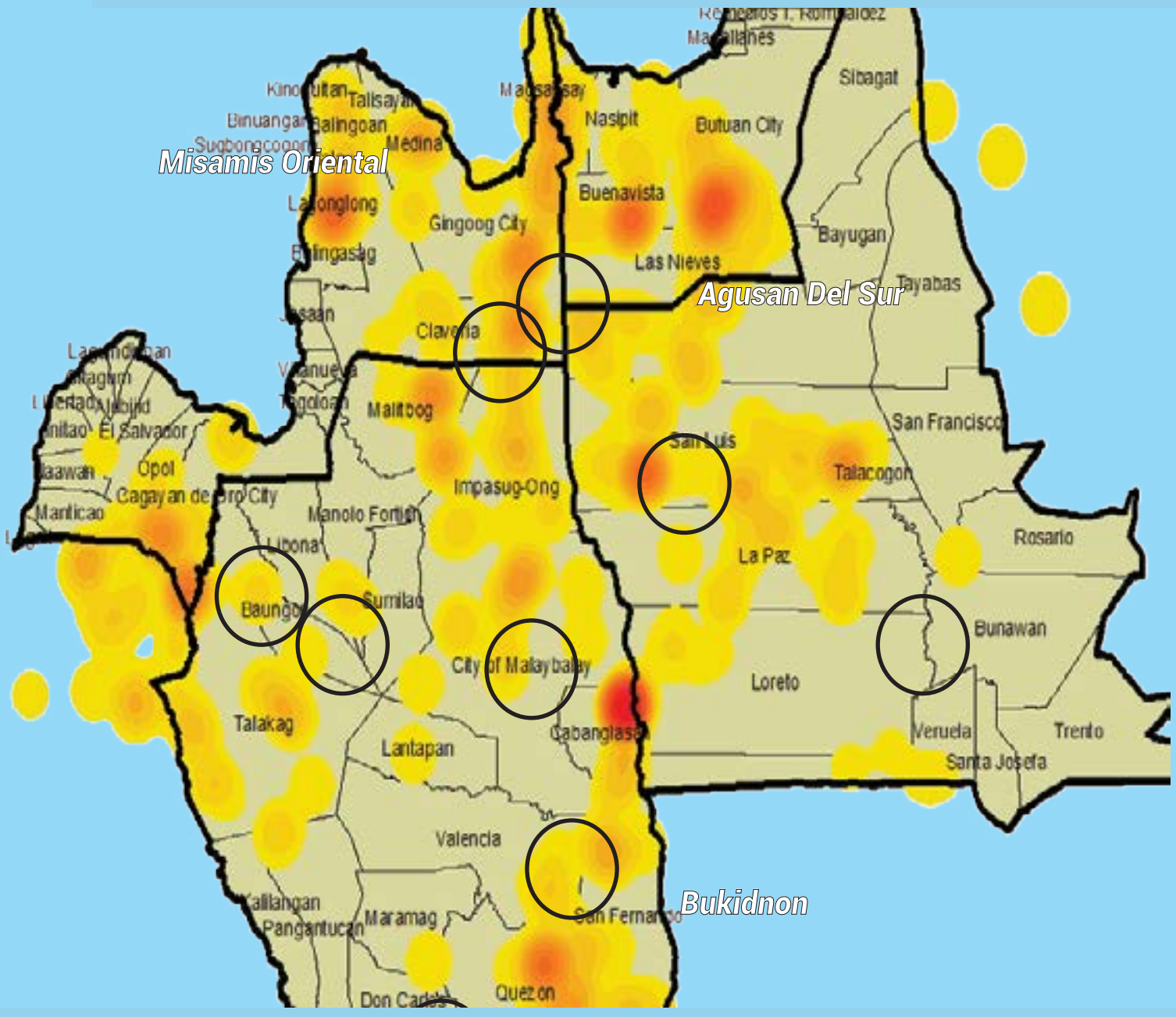
Abe

TL: Jemar Sumatra @Ariel/Jundy/Leo
- M16 and 9mm Pistol
Atl:
Mbrs:
@Badong/Loloy - Ak 47
@An-A/Bea
@Rodel
@Ace/Lesly/Em-em

Baking

TL: Martino Ayas @Boy/Nasser - Ak 47
ATL:
Mbrs:
@Ilyn/@Jenny - M16
Judith Ayas @Crismae/Jeepey
@Benjie/Cesar - Ak47
@Jude/@Rex - M16
@Dave/Dev , @Ikoy/Jikoy / @ Celing

North Central Mindanao Regional Party Committee (NCMRPC)



For NCMRC, the main Regional Urban Center/Primary White Area is Cagayan de Oro City. This is directly under the Regional Urban Committee, however the Regional Urban Committee included now and its primary operations Malaybalay City in Bukidnon. On the other hand, other secondary cities/town centers are considered as secondary white area operations of NCMRC and they are directly to the immediate and adjacent GFCs. Detail of this secondary white operations of NCMRC need to be updated by the Division/Brigade based on the current PSR data reference.

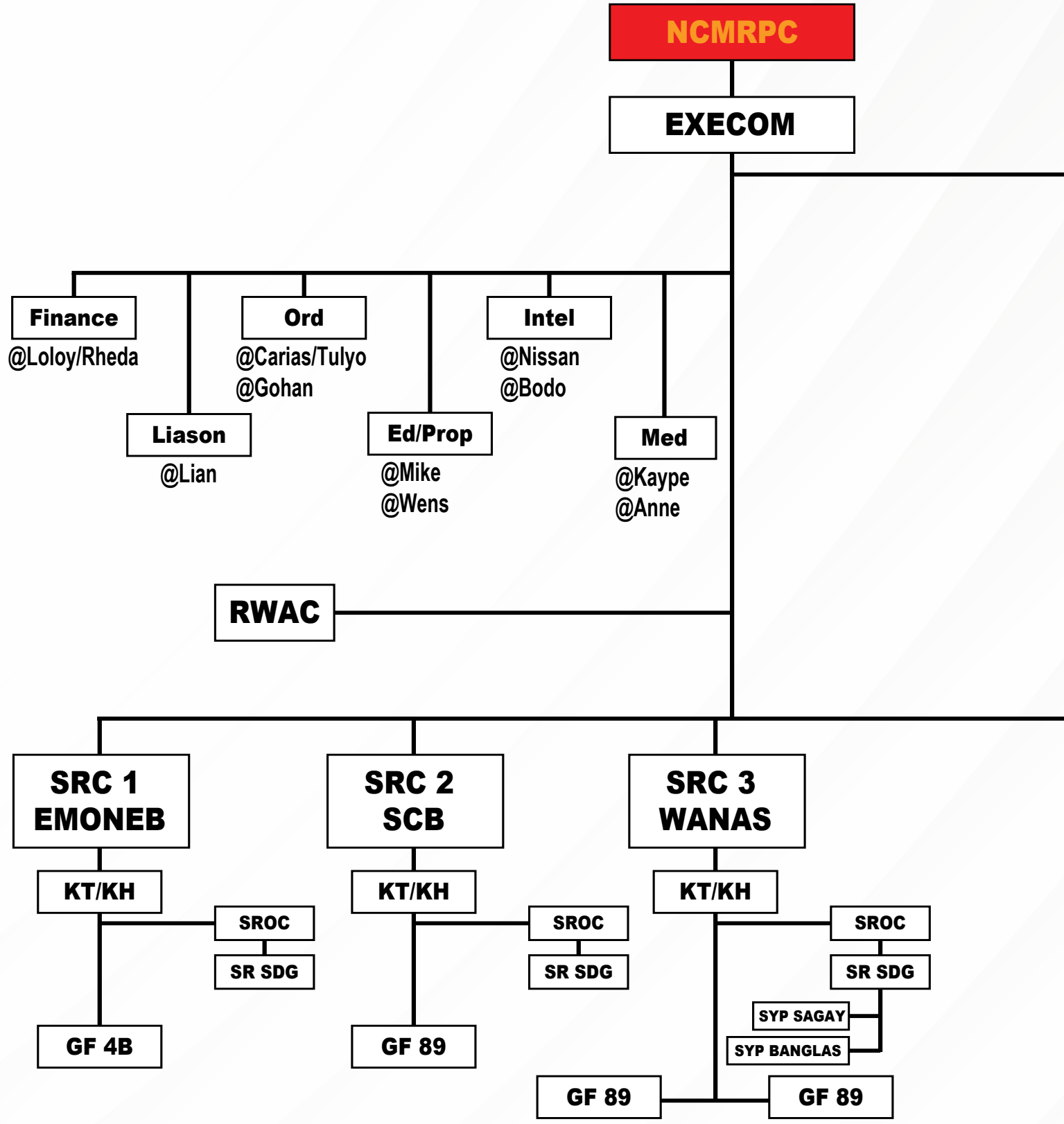
Regional Sectoral Organizations

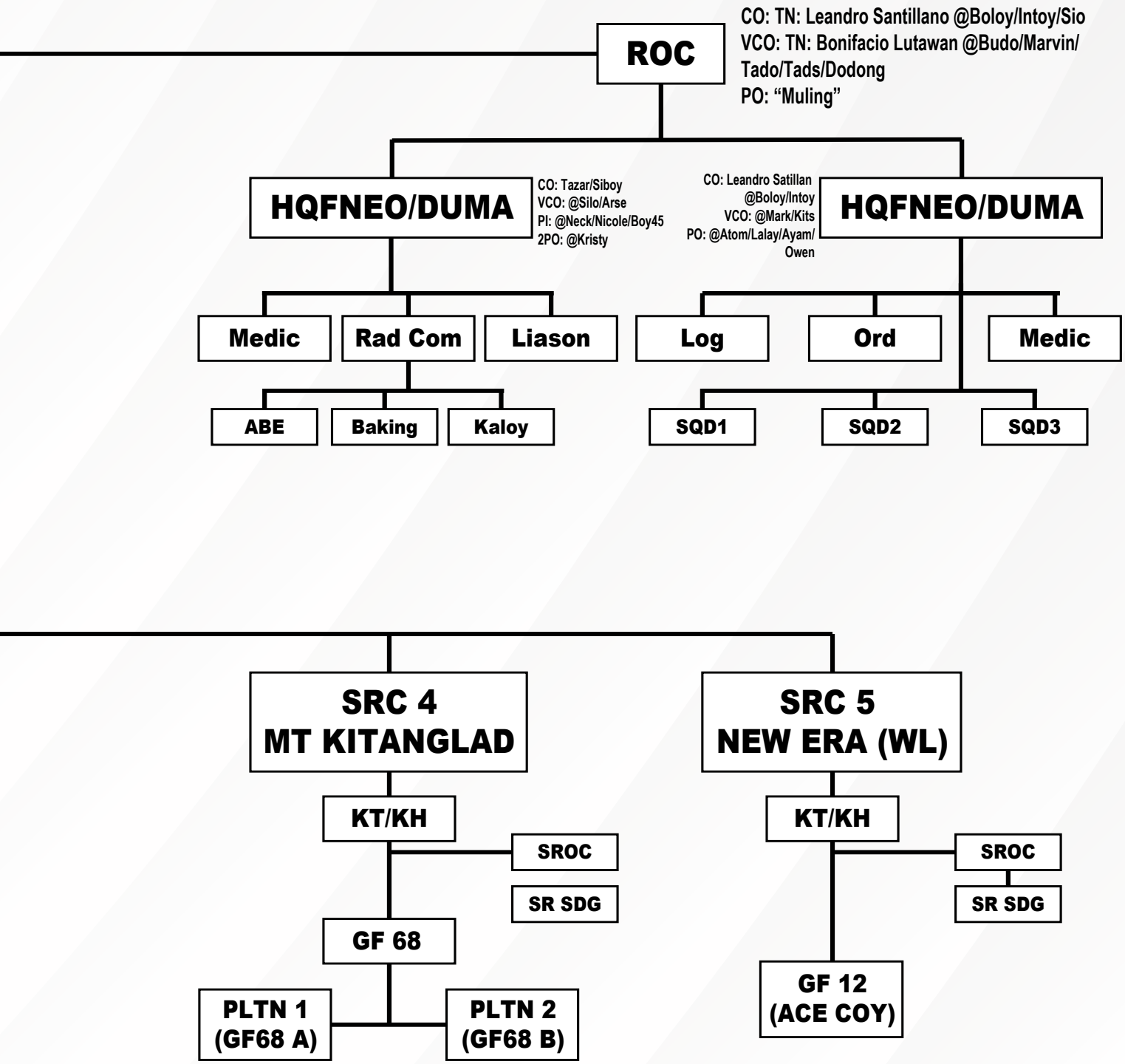
Main Economic Base: Mining, Agro-forestry, Wood Industry and Palm Oil

SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Peasant	KMP NMR KASILO – local chapter in Bukidnon MOFA –Misamis Oriental Farmers Association Kasama Bukidnon KMP
Youth And Student	LFS NMR ANAKBAYAN NMR
Indigenous People	KALUMBAY MISFI
Agri Workers	UMA NMR
	Organisasyon sa Yanong Obrerong Nagkahiusa (OGYON)
Detainee	Selda
IP	Kalumbay
Multisectoral	Bayan-NMR Organisasyon sa Yanong Obrerong Nagkahiusa (OGYON)

In 2018, the concentration of its activities in the quad-boundary of Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Agusan del Norte and Agusan del Sur are in the coastal towns in the northern portion of Misamis Oriental.

Organizational Chart




ROC
CO: TN: Leandro Santillano @Boloy/Intoy/Sio
VCO: TN: Bonifacio Lutawan @Budo/Marvin/
Tado/Tads/Dodong
PO: "Muling"
HQFNEO/DUMA
CO: Tazar/Siboy
VCO: @Silo/Arse
PI: @Neck/Nicole/Boy45
2PO: @Kristy
HQFNEO/DUMA
CO: Leandro Satillan
@Boloy/Intoy
VCO: @Mark/Kits
PO: @Atom/Lalay/Ayam/
Owen
Medic
Rad Com
Liason
Log
Ord
Medic
ABE
Baking
Kaloy
SQD1
SQD2
SQD3
SRC 4
MT KITANGLAD
SRC 5
NEW ERA (WL)
KT/KH
SROC
SR SDG
GF 68
PLTN 1
(GF68 A)
PLTN 2
(GF68 B)
KT/KH
SROC
SR SDG
GF 12
(ACE COY)

Guerilla Front Committee

Weakened Guerilla Front Committee 4A

Cover parts of Butuan City and Las Nieves west of Agusan River and municipalities of Carmen Nasipit and Buenavista, all of Agusan del Norte. Municipality of Magsaysay and barangays of Gingoog City East of Odiongan River. Guerilla Front 4B covers the Eastern part of Misamis Oriental, municipalities of Malitbog and Impasug-ong of Bukidnon.

For the period, the GFC4A has been observed to have focused on their expansion and recovery efforts as indicated by predominantly harboring and mass work activities being conducted in its interior areas of guerilla zones and bases. The armed encounters (3) were all government-initiated combat operations.

The persistent deployment of BTA operators in key mass base areas of GFC4A resulted to the relative shifting of area expansion towards its interior areas forcing the NPA platoons to avoid armed engagement with the government troops.

Weakened Guerilla Front Committee 6

Covers the southern municipalities of Bukidnon particularly in the hinter barangays of San Fernando, Quezon, Valencia City, Kitaotao, Dancagan, and Kibawe.

GFC6 operated as a center of gravity for the North Central Bukidnon Sub-regional area which, as per intelligence consolidated report, the NPA units under this GFC was able to launch coordinated tactical offensives such as raids, arms confiscation, road blockade and abduction, all in one simultaneous operations.

Such breakthrough type of tactical offensives conform to the directive of CPP Central Committee and KOMMID that all NPA units must strive to initiate frequent and more coordinated simultaneous tactical offensives to gain more impact against government forces.

Further, intelligence data on GFC6 are indicative that this GFC had already established a Coy size NPA formation which is a national directive of the CPP that all GFCs must establish NPA Coy size strength with more horizontal platoons.

Weakened Guerilla Front Committee 68

Covers the area of Kitanglad Complex (Malaybalay City, Impasug-ong, Sumilao, Talakag, Baungon, and Manolo Fortich) and Kalatungan Complex (Pangantukan, Valencia and Kalilangan) wherein the national highway as its boundary with WGF 89 in the north and WGF 6 in the south.

GFC68 also replicated the launching of combined forms of tactical offensives like arson on highway with cluster of road blockades that resulted to the abduction of PO2 Natividad. Such simultaneous NPA operations of various platoons in GFC68 coincided with the same design of TOs which were perpetrated by another GFC (GFC6) proving the observations that North Central Bukidnon Sub-regional Committee has intensified its TO capacity because of the creation of more horizontal platoons thereby fulfilling the requirement for the NPA Coy size strength guerilla fronts.

However, the decisive intel monitoring and counter measures made by government forces against the operationalization of SPP GABON which attempted to gain foot hold at the intermediate terrain of hinter barangays of CDO City was disrupted particularly referring to the Brgy. Dansolihon incident. SPP GABON is still in WATCHLIST.

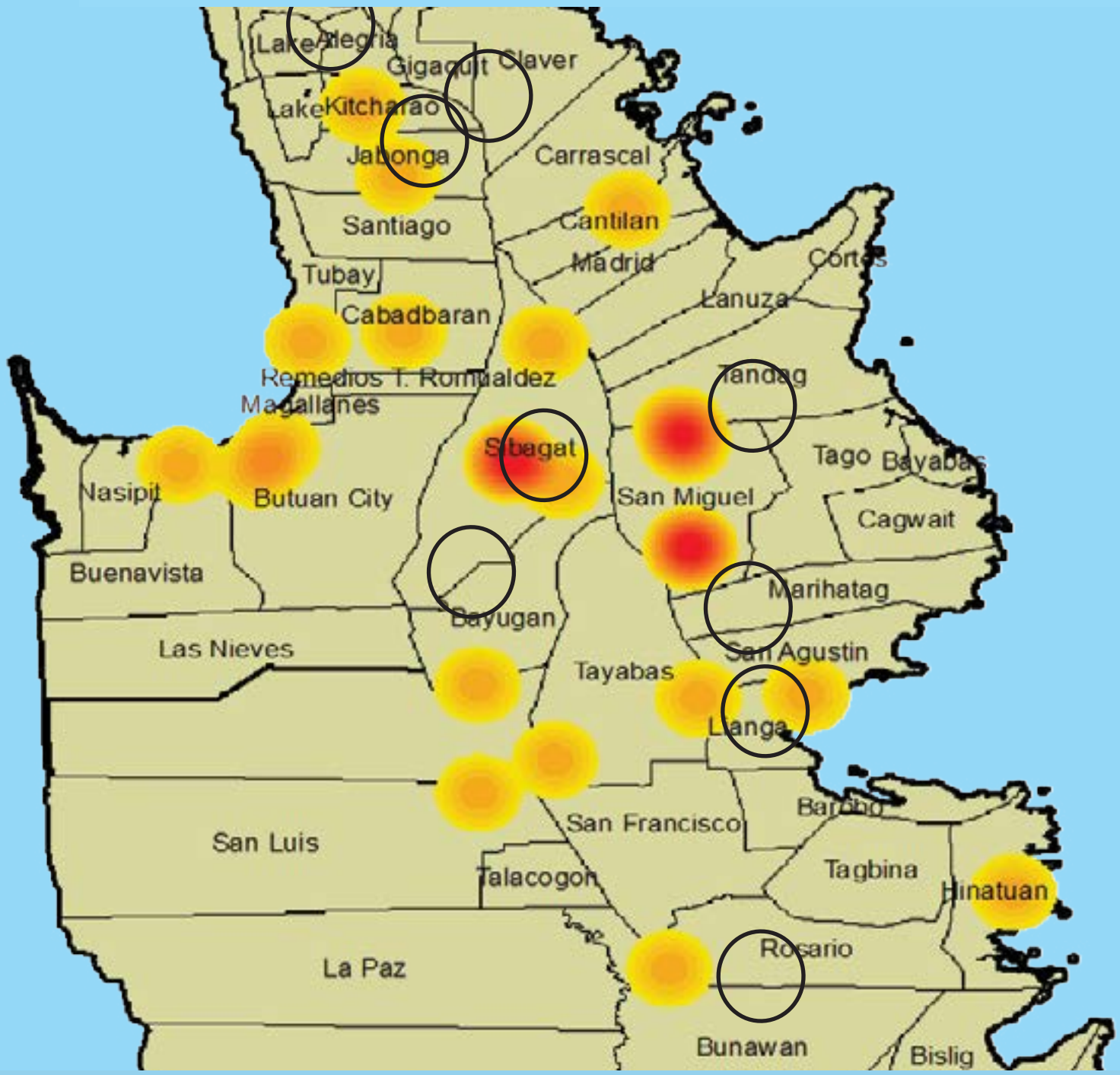
Weakened Guerilla Front Committee 88

Covers the municipalities of Esperanza, San Luis, La Paz, and Talacogon, all of Agusan del Sur west of Agusan river.

GFC88 has been markedly active in launching basic tactical offensive in more frequent manner compared to the previous quarter. The NPA platoons under this GFC were able to over-run an isolated PB in San Luis and they were able also to harass and disarm several CAA elements.

Consistent to the previous quarter, GFC88 maintained its focus on launching basic TOs which consistently targeted fixed and vulnerable government installations such PBs which are prominently scattered in the AOR of GFC88, thus, such condition gives them a latitude of targets for harassment, disarming, sniping, etc.

North Eastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (NEMRPC)



The main Regional Urban Center/Primary White Area of the CPP is Butuan City and Surigao City and these areas are directly under the Regional Urban Committee of NEMRC. On the other hand, secondary cities/town centers aside from these two main cities, the rest are considered as secondary white area operations of NEMRC. They are attached to the adjacent GFCs. Details of these secondary white area operations need to be updated by Division/Brigade based on the current PSR data reference.

Regional Sectoral Organizations

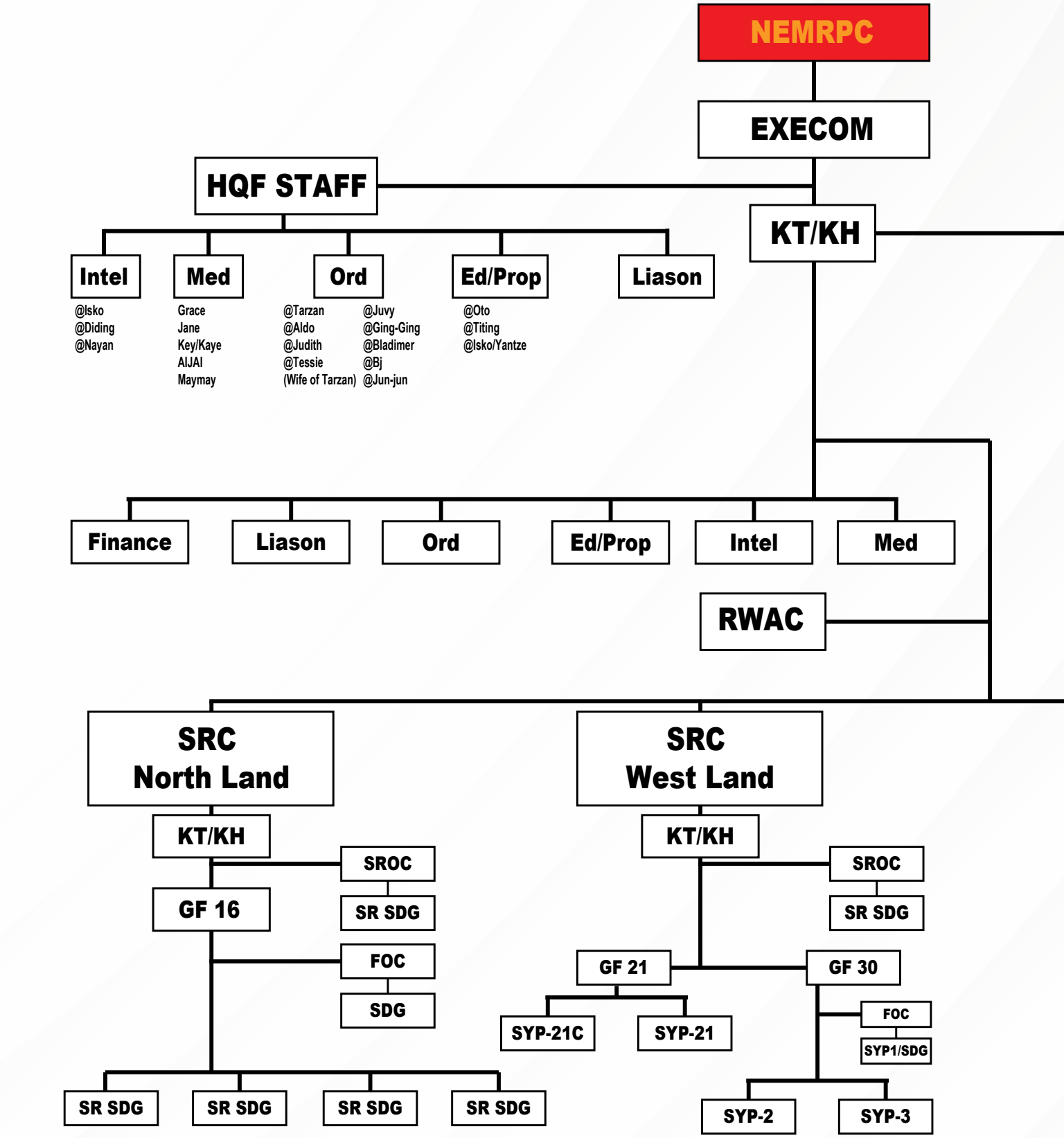
Main Economic Base: Mining, Agro-forestry, Wood Industry and Palm Oil

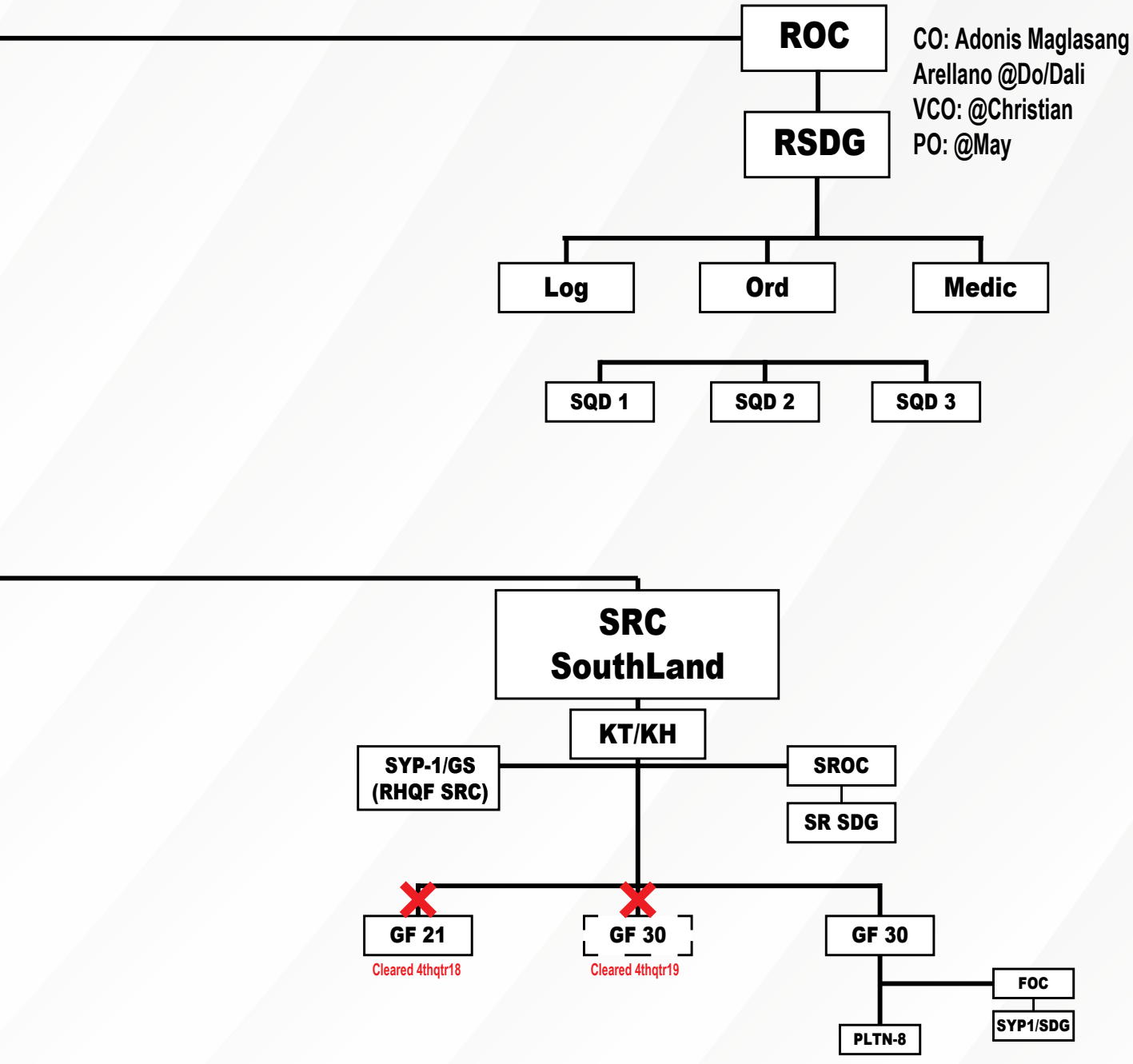
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
IP	KASALO MAPASU TRIPFSS ALCADEV SILDAP NEM
Women	Gabriela - Caraga
Youth and Students	Anakbayan
Peasant	KMP - Caraga
Fisherfolks	PAMALAKAYA (CARAGA)
Religious	PCPR-Caraga
Labor	KMU (CARAGA)
Advocacy for Human Rights	KARAPATAN (CARAGA)
Transport	PISTON (CARAGA)

Increased concentration in coastal areas in Surigao del Sur and in the tri-boundaries of Esperanza, San Luis and San Fernando of Agusan del Sur



Organizational Chart




ROC
CO: Adonis Maglasang
Arellano @Do/Dali
VCO: @Christian
PO: @May
RSDG
Log
Ord
Medic
SQD 1
SQD 2
SQD 3
SRC
SouthLand
KT/KH
SYP-1/GS
(RHQF SRC)
SROC
SR SDG
GF 21
Cleared 4thqtr18
GF 30
Cleared 4thqtr19
GF 30
FOC
SYP1/SDG
PLTN-8

Guerilla Front Committee

Former Weakened Guerilla Front 14

Former Weakened GF 14 covers the Southern part of SDS from (Barobo down to Hinatuan), Bislig City and parts of Bunawan, Rosario & Trento, all of ADS.

NPA units of GFC14 have been apparently consistent in their launching of different combinations of tactical offensives against government troops and business entities within their AOR. Their latest show of strength was when they launched a Coy-size strength tactical offensive of disarming/arms confiscation and abduction against mining operator Abud Lademora.

There was also a series of arson activities against business facilities and equipment of leading MNC and TNC agribusiness operating in the area. Notably, GFC14 is NEMRC's center of gravity of its armed atrocities of NPA in a relatively concentrated mining area which is also the main source of extortion operations of the CTs in the region

Former Weakened Guerilla Front 16

Covers the whole of Surigao del Norte to include Dinagat Islands and four (4) towns of Agusan del Norte (Jabonga, Kitcharao, Tubay and portion of Santiago only).

GFC16 indicatively maintained its strength and capacity as most active GFC in the whole area of NEMRC. As per consolidated intel reports, one of the tactical actions of this GFC was their public display of more than Coy-size strength RSDG forces when they abducted PFC Salan at the area of Budlingin.

The ACDR on PFC Salan only validated the earlier intel data on GFC16 that it has a Coy-size RSDG aside from the horizontal deployment of its active mass work platoons.

The obvious cooperation of local politicians which had been validated in our DOCEX, combined with very lucrative extortion operations among the productive mining communities (to include Taganito Mining) are the principal reasons that GFC16 was able to maintained and sustained its strength, capacity and operations.

Weakened Guerilla Front 19

Covers the northern part of Barobo, SDS with San Francisco-Barobo National Highway as its outlying boundary to the south, the northeastern portion of San Francisco, ADS and the adjoining areas of Brgy San Salvador, San Martin, Salimbongaon, Azpetia, Awa, Mabuhay, Santa Maria, La Purisima and Santa Irene) all of Prosperidad, ADS; and the towns of Lianga, San Agustin, Marihatag, Cagwait, Bayabas, the southern part of Tago, (So Ibo of Brgy Anahaw Daan and Brgy Anahaw Bag-o), and the western part of San Miguel (Brgy Bolhoon), all of SDS.
Consolidated intel reports point to apparent indicators that the NPA units under GFC19 have been focusing on providing HQF security and RSDG functions to the NEMRC leadership the reason that during this quarter, their launching of tactical offensive was more restrained compared to the previous quarter.

This can be viewed from a perspective that since they are providing security functions to the regional leadership, the NPA units under this GFC want to avoid attracting focus of military

operation from government forces towards their area.

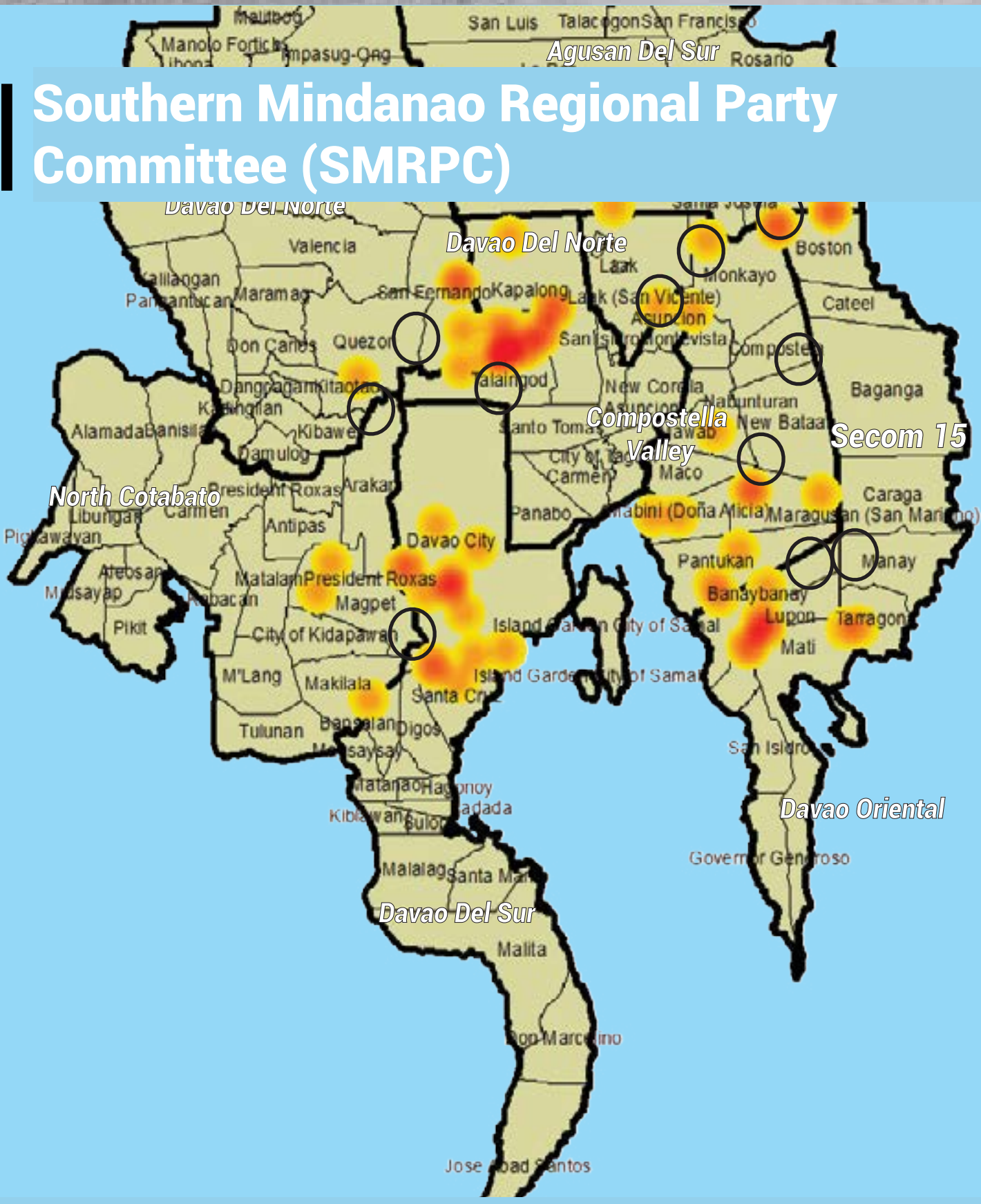
However, intel data also shows that the NPA platoons in GFC19 continued with their conduct of limited mass work activities combined with expansion and recovery efforts along their plan to maintain their GBs as they strive to expand and broaden their GZs.

Most recently, there is an intel report (subject for validation) that a possible major regional military conference might be held at the area of GFC19 as per intel indicator of recent concentration of SDG units and leading military cadres and personalities of NEMRC seen in the area of San Agustin.



Photo: http://caraganewscourier.com

Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (SMRPC)



For SMRC, the main Regional Urban Operations/Primary White Area of the CPP is Davao City. It is in fact considered as the primary white area for the whole of Mindanao just like Cebu City in Visayas based on the perspective of the CPP. Other cities/town centers in the Davao region are considered as secondary white areas which are directly attached to the Guerilla Front Committee operations of the adjacent GFCs.

Regional Sectoral Organizations

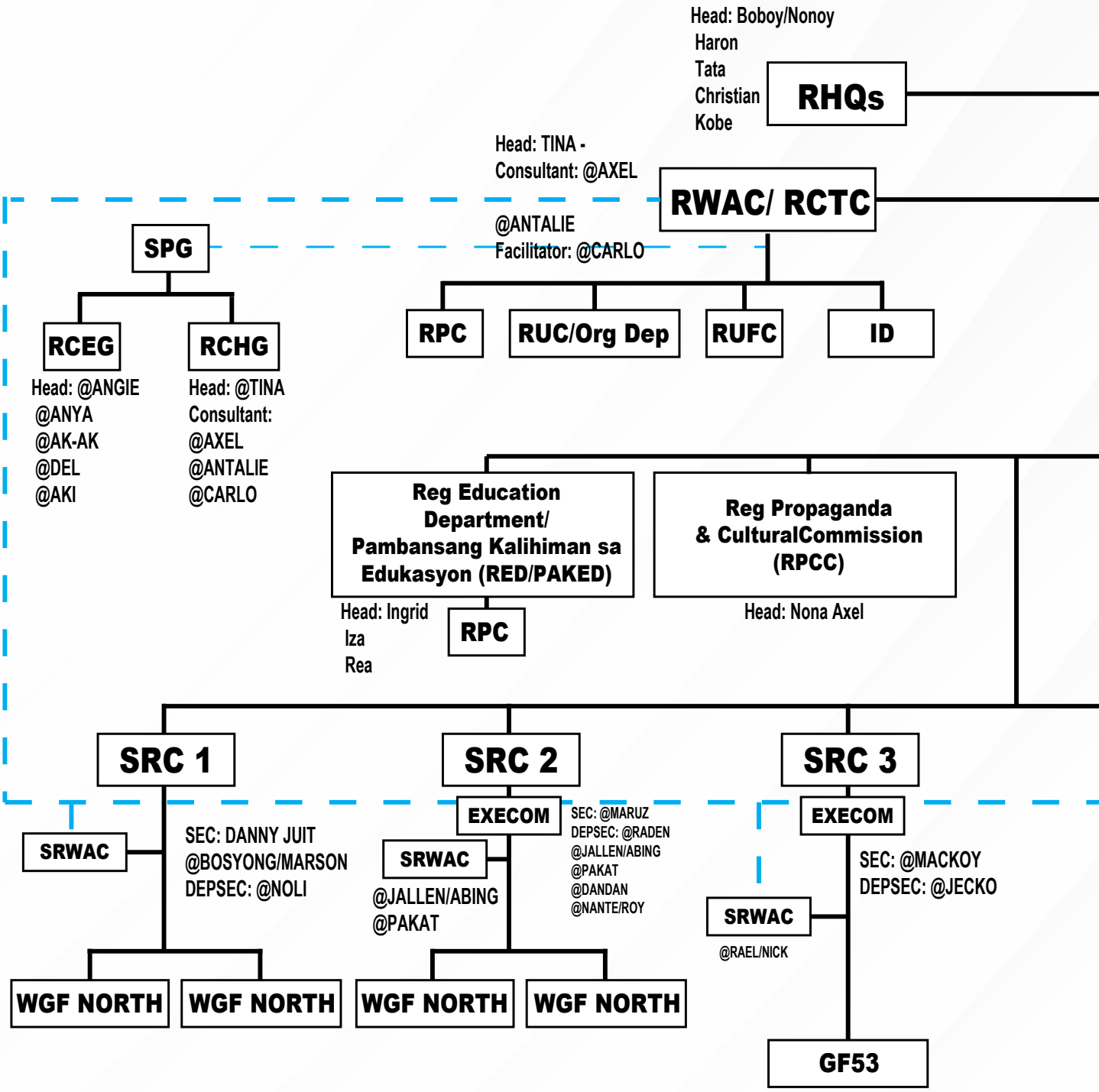
Main Economic Base: Mining, Agro-forestry, Wood Industry and Palm Oil

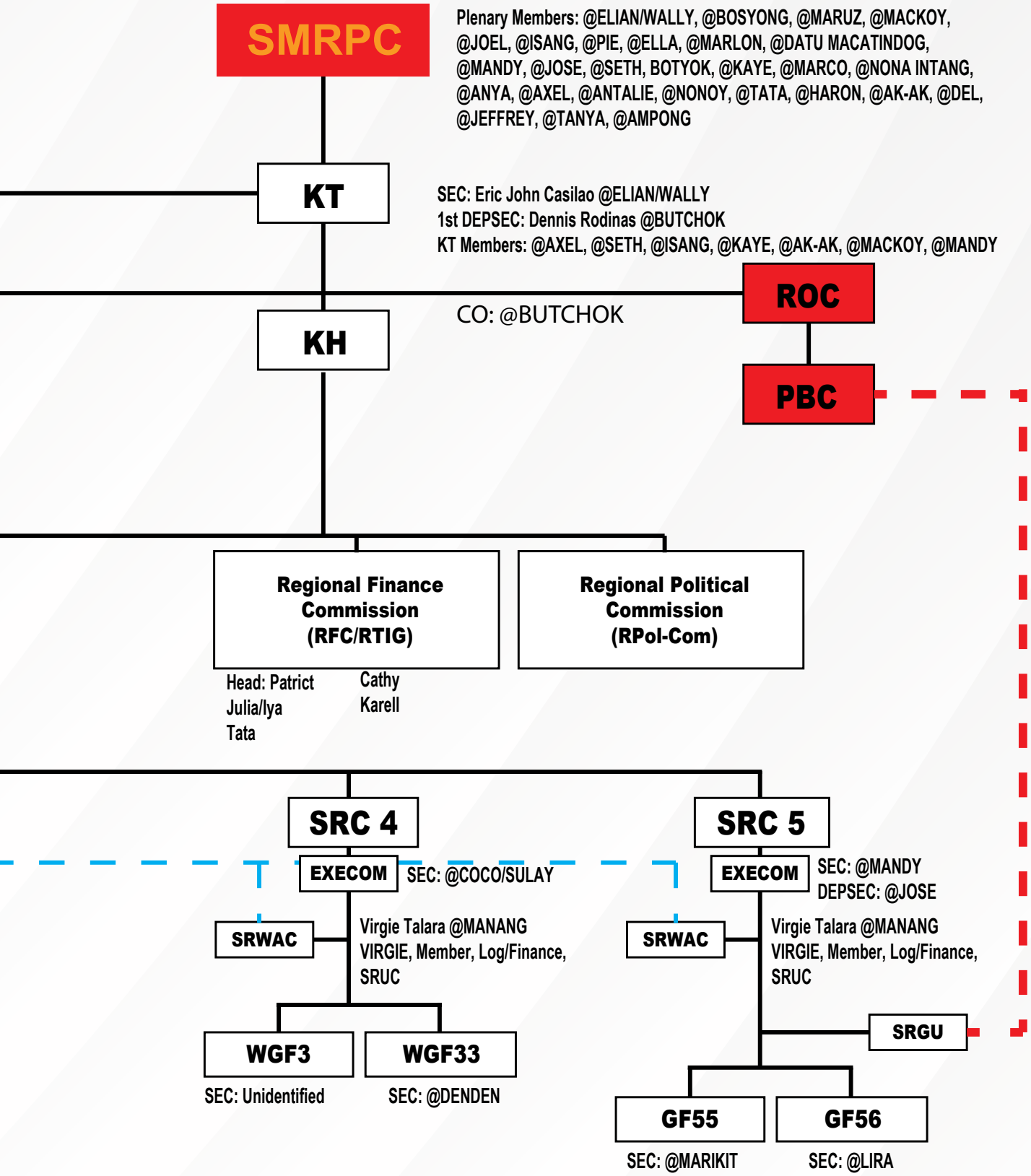
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Religious	KARAPATAN SMR UCCP HARAN PROGRAM
Labor	KMU SMR
Youth And Student	ANAKBAYAN SMR
Health	AHW CBHS
Women	GABRIELA
Urban Poor	KADAMAY
Transport	TRANSMISSION
IP	PASAKA SALUGPONGAN CTCSM

Increased concentration in the areas of Boston, Cateel, and Caraga of Davao Oriental in 2017 and in Magpet, and President Roxas of North Cotabato in 1st Sem 2018.



Organizational Chart




SMRPC
Plenary Members: @ELIAN/WALLY, @BOSYONG, @MARUZ, @MACKOY, @JOEL, @ISANG, @PIE, @ELLA, @MARLON, @DATU MACATINDOG, @MANDY, @JOSE, @SETH, BOTYOK, @KAYE, @MARCO, @NONA INTANG, @ANYA, @AXEL, @ANTALIE, @NONOY, @TATA, @HARON, @AK-AK, @DEL, @JEFFREY, @TANYA, @AMPONG
KT
SEC: Eric John Casilao @ELIAN/WALLY
1st DEPSEC: Dennis Rodinas @BUTCHOK
KT Members: @AXEL, @SETH, @ISANG, @KAYE, @AK-AK, @MACKOY, @MANDY
ROC
CO: @BUTCHOK
KH
PBC
Regional Finance Commission (RFC/RTIG)
Regional Political Commission (RPol-Com)
Head: Patrict
Julia/Iya
Tata
Cathy
Karell
SRC 4
SRC 5
EXECOM
SEC: @COCO/SULAY
EXECOM
SEC: @MANDY
DEPSEC: @JOSE
SRWAC
Virgie Talara @MANANG
VIRGIE, Member, Log/Finance, SRUC
SRWAC
Virgie Talara @MANANG
VIRGIE, Member, Log/Finance, SRUC
SRGU
WGF3
WGF33
SEC: Unidentified
SEC: @DENDEN
GF55
GF56
SEC: @MARIKIT
SEC: @LIRA

Guerilla Front Committee

SRC 1

Comval-East Coast Sub Regional Command South Front covers the Municipalities of Caraga, Manay, Taragona, Baganga, portion of Cateel (Brgy Taytayan, San Antonio, Alegria), all of Davao Oriental, Brgy Andap of New Bataan and Brgy Langgawisan of Maragusan, all of Davao de Oro. North Front (Conrado Heredia Commaand) covers the municipalities of Boston and Cateel both of Davao Oriental; New Bataan (except Brgy Andap) of Davao de Oro; portion of Trento, Agusan Sur (Sitio Cogonon of Brgy Salvacion, Brgy Pangyan and Brgy Sta Maria); portion of Monkayo (Brgys Pasian, Upper Ulip, Baylo, Gabanan, Mt Diwata, Naboc and Tubo-tubo); portion of Compostela (Brgy Ngan, Mangayon, Tamia, Osmeña, Siocon, Mapaca, San Jose, Gabi, Bagongon, Lacab, Aurora, Poblacion, New Alegria and Maparat) of Davao De Oro; and part of Lingig of Surigao del Sur (Brgy San Roque and Brgy Panilaan)

SRC 2

Comval-Davao Gulf Sub Regional Command Weakened Guerilla Front 2 (Crucifino Uballas Command) covers the Municipalities of Mabini, Maco, Pantukan, Mawab,portion of Nabunturan (Brgys Bukal, Mainit, Matilo, Tagnocon, Katipunan, Anislagan and Manat) and Maragusan (Brgys Pamintaran, Mahayahay, Magkagong, New Katipunan, Mabugnao, BagongSilang, Cambagang, Paloc, Tandik, New Manay, Parasanon) all of Davao De Oro and Tagum City (except Brgys La Filipina, New Balamban, Madaum, San Agustin and Nueva Fuerza) and Brgys Pintatagan and Puntalinao, both of Banaybanay, Davao Oriental.

Weakened Guerilla Front 18

Wilfredo Zapanta Command covers Municipalities of Mati, Lupon, Banay-Banay (except Brgy's Pintatagan and Puntalinao), and San Isidro and portion of Governor Generoso, all of Davao Oriental

SRC 3

Mt Apo Sub Regional Command Guerilla Front 53 (Herminio Alfonso Command) covers parts of Marilog District, Davao City; Brgys Sagundanon, Sinuda, Kipilas and White Kulaman, all of Kitaotao, Bukidnon; Municipalities of Pres. Roxas, Arakan, Magpet, Antipas, M'lang, and portions of Kabacan and Kidapawan, all of NCot.

SRC 4

Davao – Agusan Sub Regional Command PBC 4 operates in the areas of Monkayo, Montevista, Laak, CVP and Veruela, ADS.

SRC 5

Davao-Bukidnon Sub Regional Command Sub Regional Guerilla Unit operates in the municipality of Talaingod, DDN

Weakened Guerilla Front 3

Alejandro Lanaja Command covers the Municipalities of Sta Josefa, Trento, portion of Veruela (Brgy Caigangan, Bacay I and II), all of Agusan del Sur, portion of Monkayo (Brgy Awao, Jaguimitan, Casoon, Olaycon, Banlag, San Isidro) and portion of Montevista (Brgy Prosperidad, Mayaon, Cebulan, Bankerohan Sur, New Visayas, Dauman and Concepcion), and East portion of Laak (Brgy's Limot, Kandiis, Kidawa, Aguinaldo, LS Sarmiento, San Antonio, Bollucan, Kiokmay, Kibaguio, Kilagding, and Concepcion), all of Davao De Oro

Weakened Guerilla Front 33

Armando Dumandan Command covers Municipalities of New Corella, DDN (Brgy's Sta Fe, Mambing, Cabadianan, El Salvador, Del Monte, Carcor, New Cortez, and San Jose), part of Asuncion, DDN (Brgy Conception) and eastern portion of San Isidro, DDN (Brgy's Igangon and Napungas), and portions of Mawab, CVP (Brgy's Salvacion and Malinawon), Montevista, CVP (Brgy's San Vicente and Lebanun) and Brgy's New Sibunga and Magsaysay of Nabunturan, CVP.

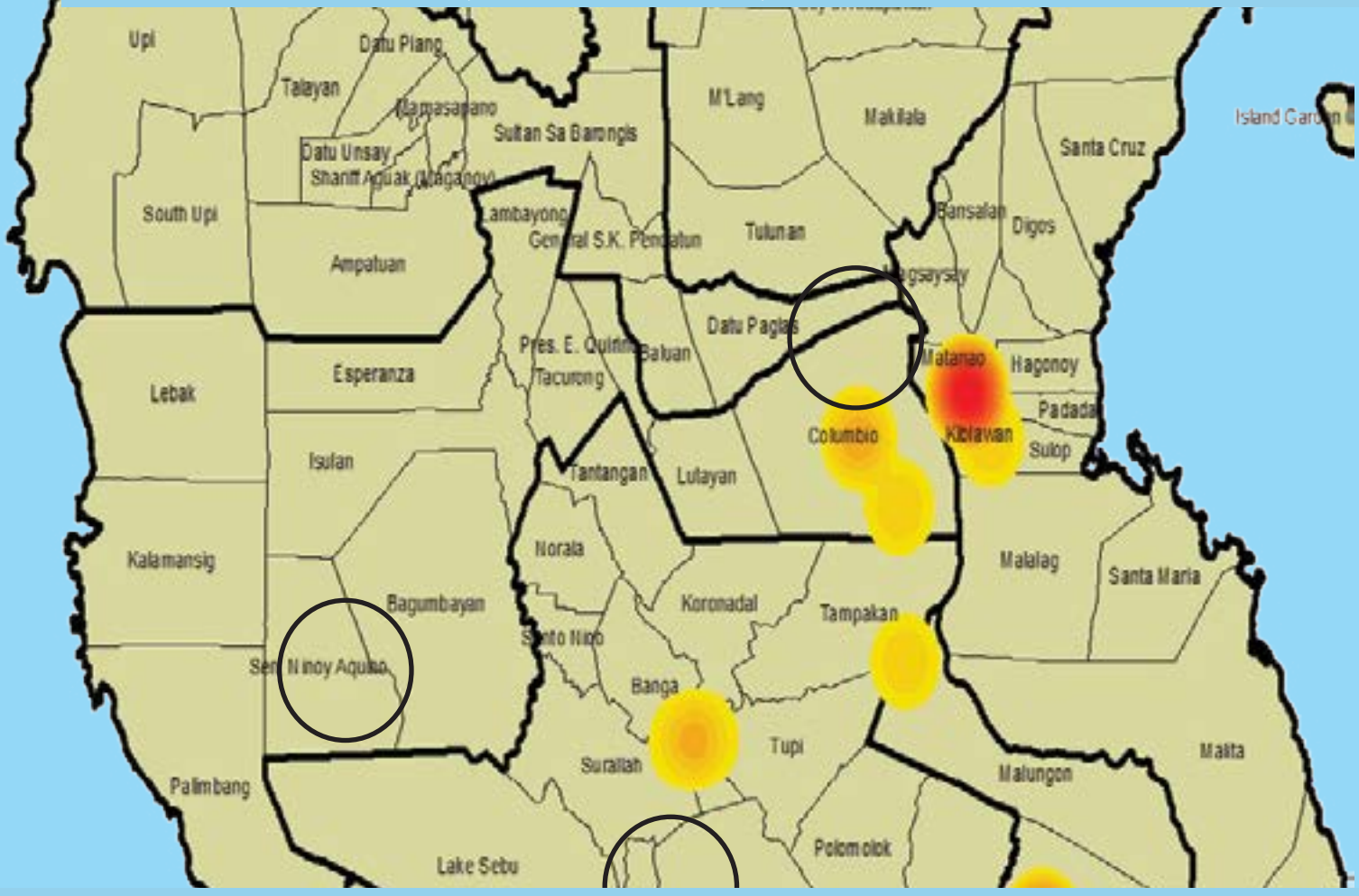
Guerilla Front 55

GF 55 covers the municipality of Sto Tomas, DDN, Sitio's Mirato, KM 17, Dalingding, Matibagao, Nasilaban, Pongpong, Bagang, Damagangoing to Pantaron Mountain Range all of Brgy Palma Gil, Talaingod of DDN; and tri-boundaries of Davao City, Davao Del Norte and Bukidnon.

Weakened Guerilla Front 56

Weakened GF 56 covers the boundary of Paquibato and Marilog Dist., Talaingod and Kitaotao, Bukidnon.

Far South Mindanao Regional Party Committee (FSMRPC)



This regional area of the CPP is an extended operational interest of Southern Mindanao Regional Committee (SMRC) including the White Area Operations of this region. There is a unique Regional Urban Operation of the CPP in Far South Mindanao under Far South Mindanao Regional Party Committee (FSMRPC). Wherein, it is on the Regional Urban Committee of FSMRPC that is orchestrating the White Area Operation for General Santos City, Koronadal City and other town center and secondary cities in the region. This revelation was gathered from the Regional Deputy Party Secretary of FSMRPC who surrendered to government authorities. The unified Regional Urban Committee for Far South Mindanao has been part of the directive of KOMMID which was implemented in FSMRPC in 2018.

The Communist Terrorists operating in Region 12 belong to two (2) Regional Committees, namely: FSMRPC and Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (SMRPC).

The FSMRPC is headed by Emmanuel Fernandez @Bobo/Aldok/Ampog. It covers the provinces of South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, Davao Occidental, and portions of North Cotabato, and Davao del Sur which are further divided into four (4) Sub-Regional Committees (SRCs) namely: SRC Tala, SRC Alip, SRC Musa and SRC Daguma or formely known as Guerrilla Fronts (GFs) 71, 72 and 73 (Musa and Daguma), respectively. The new SRCs were named after the mountain ranges in Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and North Cotabato.

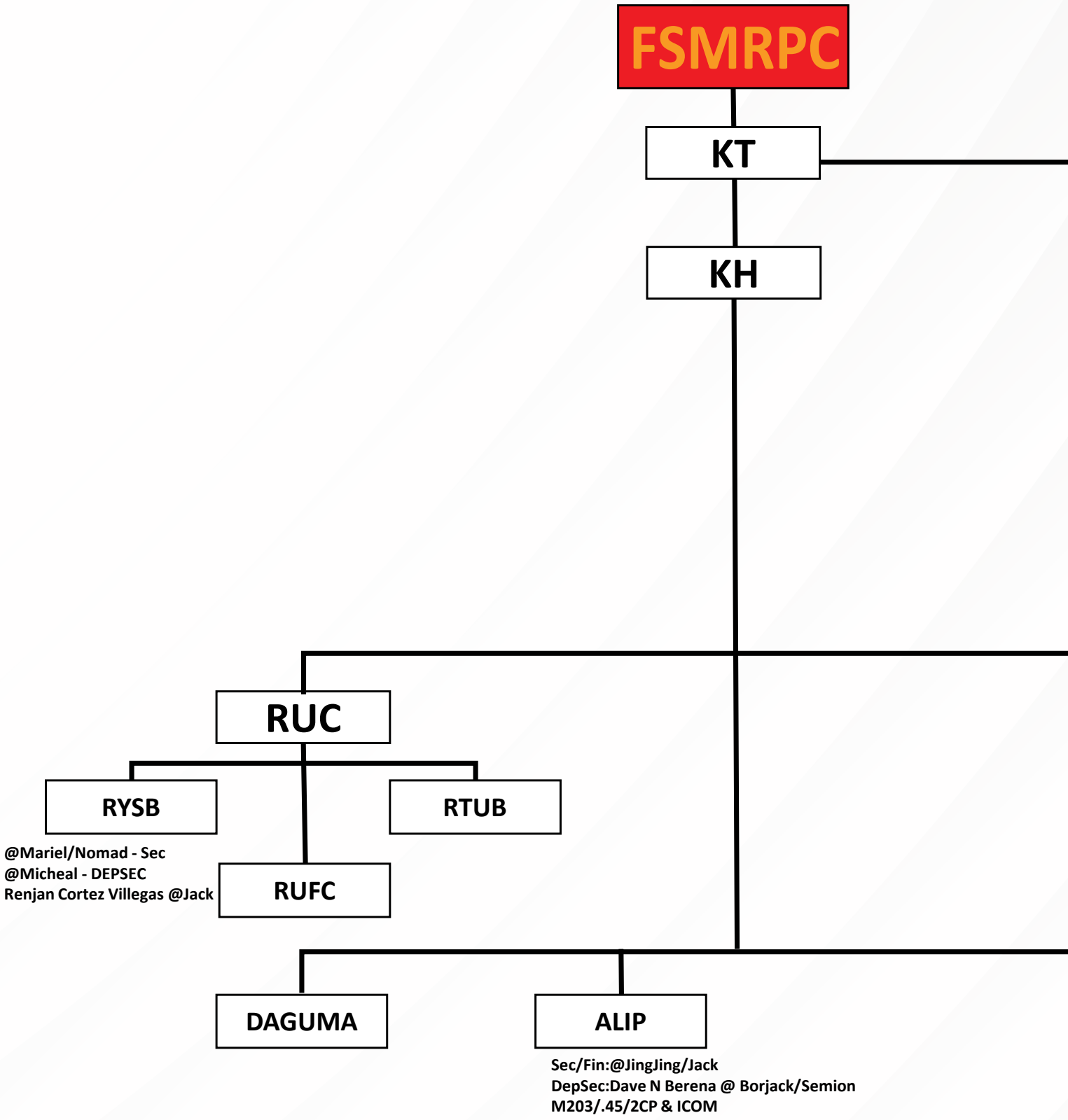
Regional Sectoral Organizations

Main Economic Base: Mining, Agro-forestry, Wood Industry and Palm Oil

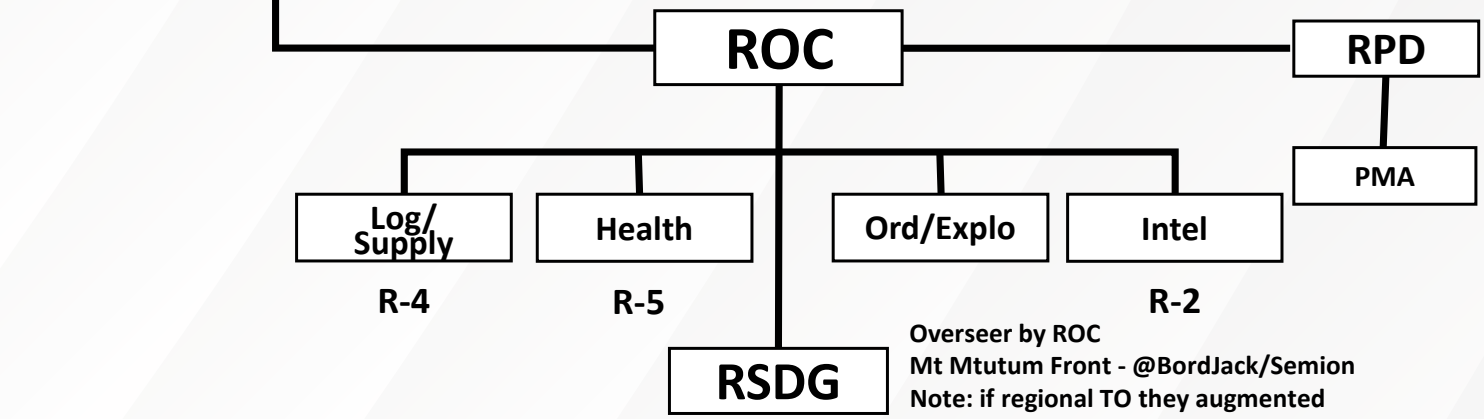
SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
IP	ALUHHAMIN CLANS FR POPS TENORIO INSTITUTE KALUHAMIN-Mindanao (MAKASDALO)
LABOR	KMU-SOCSKSARGENDS
TRANSPORT	TIRES/PISTON-GenSan City
PEASANT	KMP-SOCSKSARGEN KMP - Alabel Sarangani PAMALAKAYA - – Gen Santos City PAMALAKAYA - – Gen Santos City Binhi Sarangani Kamalig KMP - Alabel Sarangani
HUMAN RIGHTS	KARAPATAN-SOCSKSARGENDS
YOUTH	Student Alliance for the Advancement of Democratic Rights and Welfare (STAND) STAND/LFS-GenSan YOUTH ACT NOW STAND-MSU ANAKBAYAN – SOCSKSARGENDS
PLGs	BAYAN MUNA - SOCSKSARGENDS
MORO	Suara Bangsamoro/ Kawagib Cotabato City/ Moro-Christian Peoples Alliance (MCPA)
NGO	Center for Lumad Advocacy Networking Services, Inc (CLANS) DIRECT- SOCSKSARGEN, Inc
ISW	MIGRANTE-SOCSARGEN
Environmentalist	SOCSARGENDS-Agenda
Lawyers	UPLM- SCSG
MEDIA	NUJP

Concentration in the quad-boundary of different provinces within the region and the coastal towns of Sarangani

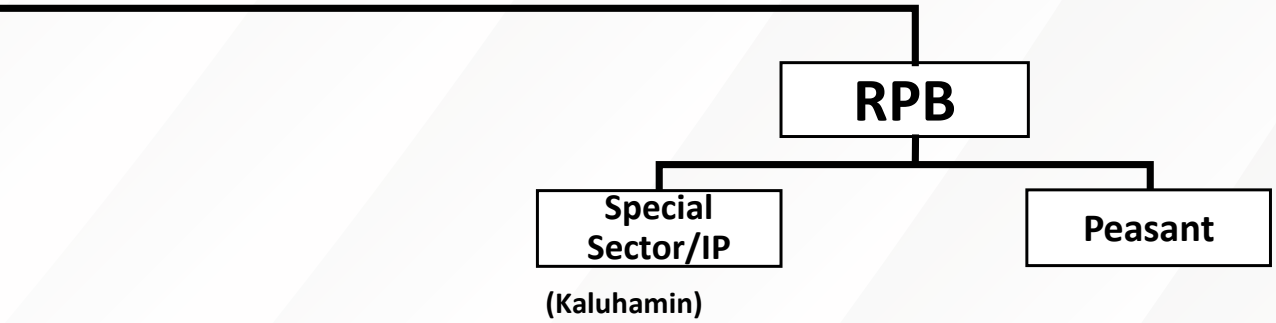
Organizational Chart



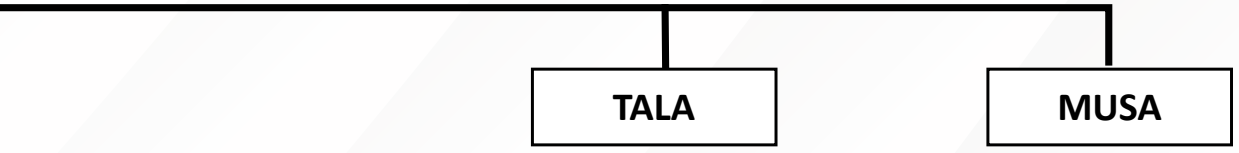
KH/KT: (Overseer of SMRC
1. Sec: manuel C Fernandez @Bobo/Ampong
Edward Flores AKA benok/Ces.Gary Angeles
AKA Cris
@Yohan/Warren - SRC4 Daguma Secretary
@JingJing/jack - Sec/Fin SRC2 ALIP
@Yotong - CO, SROC, SR Tala
@Cheche - PO, SRC1 Tala
@Mariel/Nomad - Sec o RUC-FSMR



Overseer by ROC
Mt Mtutum Front - @BordJack/Semion
Note: if regional TO they augmented with selected personnel coming from SROC respec vely



(Kaluhamin)



Sec: @Nomad/Magaw
1DepSec:Felimon Vilegas @Henry/Yoyo
2DepSec: Ariel Lasib @Greg/Jenrose

Sub-Regional Committees (SRCs)

Sub-Region Tala

Mt Tala Sub-Regional Committee (GF 71) is under the leadership of Meridio E Sambilad aka Yoyong/Boyaks with aka Jay-R as 1st Deputy Secretary and Marylin Bago @Cheche as Political Organizer (PO). It is subdivided into three (3) platoons, namely: Platoon North under @ Jerry based in Alabel; Platoon Central under aka Yoyong/Boyaks based in Malapatan and part of Alabel; and, Platoon South under aka DenDen based in Glan. Mt Tala's current estimated strength is 57 with 50 firearms (LPFA -; HPFA – 46). It is considered a weakened guerilla front.

Sub-Region Alip

Mt. Alip Sub-Regional Committee (GF-72) is headed by @Jing with Juanita Gore Tacadao aka Maring/Isay (former overseer) as 1st Deputy Secretary; aka Morales as CO, FOC; and, Fifty/L3/ Singkwenta as Political Organizer. It is composed of South Local Guerilla Unit (LGU) 1 dispersed into three (3) groups led by aka Sison and aka Ricky covering Kiblawan, Davao del Sur, and aka Borjack covering Tampakan, North Cotabato; and, North Local Guerilla Unit (LGU) 2 led by aka Brix and aka Fifty covering Makilala, North Cotabato. Mt. Alip's current estimated strength is 54 with 46 HPFAs.



Photo: PNP Police Regional Office 12

Sub-Region Musa

Mt Musa Sub-Regional Committee (GF 73) is headed by Nomad/Ahmed/Mariel/Dewin/Magaw with Felimon Villegas aka Yoyo/Henry as 1st Deputy Secretary and Ariel Lasib aka Jenrose/Greg as 2nd Deputy Secretary and aka Bambam as CO, FOC. Serves as its Sub-Regional Operational Command (SROC) is the Brigol Command (Green Peak) headed by aka Aman and aka Jenrose as Political Instructor covering Polomolok, Tupi, part of T'boli, Banga and General Santos City, all of South Cotabato. It is composed of the West Musa /Samsung Platoon headed by @Billy and @ Jeric as VCO covering Lake Sebu and Surallah, both of South Cotabato, and Maitum, Sarangani; and, Central Musa/Huawei Platoon. Brigol Command (Green Peak) headed by aka Simon and aka Willy as VCO covering Kiamba and Maasim, both of Sarangani, and part of T'Boli, South Cotabato. SRC Musa's current strength is 54 with 27 HPFAs.

Sub-Region Daguma

Recently, Mt. Daguma SRC re-named its company and platoons as Temlas Company (SRC AOR, 40%-political; 60% military) with aka Macmac as CO, aka Tom as VCO and aka Lovie as PI; Platoon Dabu-dabo (Main body, 60% political and 40% military) with aka Ranger as CO and aka Boy as PI; Platoon Anogas (AOR: 2nd District of Senator Ninoy Aquino and part of Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat; 60% political & 40% military) with aka Tamtam as CO and Andot Dulonan aka Dennis as PI; Platoon Yakal (AOR: Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat; 60% political and 40% military) with aka Bakilo as CO and aka Keat as PI; and, Platoon Dragon Fruit (Lebak and Esperanza, Sultan Kudarat; 60% political & 40% military) with Alex Puertogalera aka Toto; aka Bunny as VCO and Sing Apang aka Bogsay as PI. (Source is AA-12192 of SIP Mariano Alvarez-L. This is yet to be validated by JAPIC)



Annotations

On Red Area Operational Indicators, and Factors:

It is important to emphasize that the CTG primary operations in the so-called Red Area is principally armed in nature, and the modality is underground operations. This is because in the Red Area, the main instrument of the CTGs in their politico-military activities is the NPA, which is also under the direct and absolute leadership of the CPP. It is for this reason that the CPP makes sure to always establish the Party Branch inside every platoon and company formation of the NPA (SPP-Sangay ng Partido sa Platun; SPK-Sangay ng Partido sa Kompanya), so that the principle of direct and absolute Party leadership over the army is attained.

In the Red Area Operations, the main methodology of the CTG in their base building (base building here does not mean physical terrain or geographical area, but rather principally it means as the mass base, the people), activities is the direct establishment of Underground Mass Organizations (UGMOs) such as Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magsasaka (PKM) for peasants, rural settlers, Agri-plantation workers, fisherfolks and even among the Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Kabataang Makabayan/Samahan ng Kabataang Makabayan (KM/SKM) for youth, and Makibaka-Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan for women.

Even the establishment of initial barrio contacts through the formation of Barrio Liaison Group (BLG) is an underground operation – meaning this is done discreetly by the NPA through the orchestration of the CPP; and when we speak of UGMOs it means that the recruitment of members and the establishment of this organization is done for the purpose of advancing and supporting the armed struggle of the CTGs, and the manner of recruitment and operation process of UGMOs are clandestine.

UGMO building among the different localities covered by a guerilla front is the primary base building activity (meaning mass base organizing) of the CTGs. The other two primary operational and doctrinal activities of the CTGs in the Red Area are their campaign for "Agrarian Revolution (Agrev) in varying degrees of implementation, and launching or conduct of tactical offensives for their armed struggle".

The three fundamental operational orientation and regular activities of the CTGs (Base building, AgRev and Armed Struggle) revolve through and concentrate with their NPA platoons/NPA units. Therefore, it is very important for the clearing of guerilla front and dismantling of guerilla front committee and its attending politico-military infrastructure that the NPA platoon or the NPA unit in a particular guerilla front must be decimated and destroyed.

The need for establishing open sectoral organizations in the guerilla zones and guerilla bases (which are the main area operations of a guerilla front) is for the purpose mainly of creating "legal cover" for the UGMOs and other politico-military infrastructure that the CTGs have established; including the need for such "legal cover" to their mass actions and mobilizations particularly when the red area mass base augments the mass actions and mobilizations in town centers and urban areas.

**The Sangay ng Partido sa Lokalidad or the Party Branch (SPL) is the basic unit of the CPP organization. It is being establish based on three primary territorial considerations, namely: place of living, place of work and place of study. The other special consideration for the establishment of

a Party Branch is inside the NPA platoon and NPA company formation. However, it is an important reminder that the establishment of Party Branches of SPL are both being done by the CTGs in the Red Areas (rural communities), as well as in town centers and urban areas. We have to refrain from the notion that SPLs or Party Branches are only being established by the CPP in the Red Area, because it has never been true, based on Party doctrines and organizational principles. The same also has to be clarified in the case of UGMO building, where such activities of the CTGs are both conducted by them in the red and white areas (guerilla zones, guerilla bases, town centers and urban areas). Therefore, it must be clearly emphasized that the Party building or Party recruitment as well as the UGMO building activities of the CTGs are being executed by them simultaneously in the red areas and white areas.

The SPL or Party Branch is the main Party orchestrator and implementor of the local activities of the guerilla front which fundamentally employs the NPA platoons or NPA units operating in the localities, for the conduct of base building, AgRev and launching of tactical offensives/terroristic atrocities, among other activities in the area of the guerilla front.

While the Komiteng Rebolusyonaryo sa Baryo (KRB)/Barrio Revolutionary Committee (BRC) is the microcosm reflection of National Democratic Front at the barrio level where it approximates the minimum functions of a so called "shadow government"; however, it is noteworthy that the real leadership at the barrio level is primarily exercised both by the SPL and the NPA platoon (to include MBs or people's militia and SDUs). Consequently, it follows that the neutralization, decimation, and destruction of SPLs and NPA platoons/NPA units in a guerilla front, including the neutralization and dismantling of guerilla front committee are the most urgent and important operational objectives of any campaign against a CTG guerilla front. Of course, the need to convert and win over the mass base is an equally important imperative task to be accomplished (Note: the UGMOs which need to be neutralized also and dismantled alongside the SPL and NPA platoons are excluded from the ordinary mass base).

Recently, after the second national congress of the CPP on 2016, the Central Committee directed the NPA National Operational Command (NOC) through the National Military Commission (NMC) reiterating that the basic formation of the NPA is platoon formation. Alongside this Central Committee directive is the clarification of NPA formations. One of these readjustments is the definition of basic NPA Mass work platoon which combines the integration of Milisyang Bayan (MBs) and they shall be referred to as Local Guerilla Units (LGUs) whose main task is to do territorial activities primarily focusing on Mass works (AOM activities), but also combining the conduct of calibrated tactical offensives and guerilla operations. The LGUs are now considered as horizontal NPA forces, and the previous operational concepts of SYP platoons/AYP platoons including the "armed propaganda teams and semi legal teams" are no longer adopted by the CTGs in their conduct of Red Area Operations. Their red area activities are now primarily through the Local Guerilla Units (LGUs) and the additional readjustment on their vertical NPA forces now known as Main Guerilla Units (MGUs).

The second readjustment on the NPA unit formation and operations is the concept of MGUs which are considered as NPA vertical forces. Before, the MGUs now are previously the Sentro De Grabidad (SDGs). The main readjustment for the establishment of MGUs is to include lateral and parallel Mass work tasks to the MGUs alongside their functions for providing security to the Party leadership (Guerilla Front Committee and/or Regional Party Committee), SOG operating unit/ Regional Partisan Operations, and QRF functions. The 70/30 Mass work versus tactical offensive combination as previous operational orientation is no longer implemented in rigid manner, as the current readjustments of NPA operational orientation and formation (LGUs and MGUs) have now employed a more flexible mode and adoptability in accordance to actual ground situation and local conditions.

Chapter Synthesis

The term "centrally controlled but regionally-operated" describes the CPP-NPA-NDF National Democratic Revolution (NDR)".The Central Committee (National Congress, Politburo, Executive Committee and Secretariat) utilizes its Staff and Functional Organs to ensure that the synchronization of Regional operations is aligned with its National Campaigns and designs while Regional Party Committees are implementing Regional Designs of the PPW to include and integrated to the Regional Designs are Guerilla Front operations. To supervise this, the Central Committee from time to time or as the need arises establish Territorial Commissions.

The whole CPP organization subscribes to the principle of uneven development and utilizes these in implementing priorities. Applying the strategy of "Big Island First", the Central Committee creates conditions, manage and impose on the Regional Party Committee's operation and applies the principle of "Trading Time for Space" to counter government efforts and campaigns.

The weakening of the State or Government institutions are implemented through the combination of National and Regional Designs. The 15 Regional Party Committees are geographically flexible but are engaging the Government's Regional clustering.

On National Design of PPW
The PPW National Design is a grand design of Terror, to be implemented by the CPP by all its Central Organs aim for the conduct of deceptions and lies, application of revolutionary dual tactics, combination of terror attacks and economic sabotage to weaken the states for the opportunity to seize political power primarily through armed struggle (General Offensive) and in combination with parliamentary struggle (General Uprising).

The General Doctrinal concepts are the following:

- Consolidate Subjective Forces (utilize the revolutionary organizations) in order to influence the Objective condition (to create the revolutionary condition) in the ground;
- To implement the three (3) Strategic Phases of the PPW and the Three (3) Sub-Stages of Strategic Defense stage by way of operational doctrine of from "small to big, weak to strong, big island first strategy," to advance wave by wave through intensive and extensive mass base building by encircling the cities from the countryside.

Also, identifies the task of the 3 main islands in the phasing of conduct of Terror Campaigns: The long-term task of our Mindanao forces is to draw enemy forces from Luzon and destroy them. We can cooperate very well with the Moro National Liberation Front and the Bangsamoro Army in this regard. Our forces in the Visayas can advance the gains in Luzon and Mindanao and contribute their own share in the task of forcing the enemy to split his forces and of destroying them. On the eve of the nationwide seizure of power, Manila-Rizal shall be caught in a pincer between regular mobile forces from the north and from the two regions of Southern Luzon.

On Regional Design of PPW: Each Region have their own terror design/campaign in relation to the national design of which:

On Metro Manila Regional Party Committee (MMRPC): The National Urban Center and Central Seat of Power is the main venue for seizure of political power through coordinated general uprising; main urban mass movement center,, national youth and student center (national schools) and Main Propaganda center (national center of media).

On Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee (STRPC) and Central Luzon Regional Party Committee (CLPC): Both regions are in direct support to the MMRPC operations more particularly in coordinated Mass Movement, Mass Actions and Inter-Regional White Area operations and support. Concentration of Labor Enclaves; (Industrial zones center) primary regional support system for the mass movement in Metro Manila. Note: the two main mountain ranges in Luzon that connects directly towards Metro Manila are the Sierra Madre and Caraballo Mountain range; which are the historical and traditionally significant revolutionary highway and strategic guerrilla warfare theaters.



On Ilocos Cordillera Regional Party Committee (ICRPC) and Cagayan Valley-Isabela Regional Party Committee (CVRC): Traditional and historical strong guerrilla mobility corridors with the principal role of utilizing the long-range advantage of Sierra Madre Mountain range going to MMRPC or the National Capital City. It has relative concentration of IP communities favorable for guerrilla base building and Guerrilla zones expansions as well as long contiguous mountainous terrain that is very favorable to guerrilla warfare under the strategic military line of PPW. (Rear base for build-up of guerrilla warfare prior to general offensive and general uprising

Komiteng Rehiyon ng Negros-Cebu-Bohol-Siquijor, (KRNCBS-2016 CPP National Congress Resolution) and Komiteng Rehiyong Panay (KRP): Regional Operations in Central Visayas Islands with focus on consolidation and recovery of whole Negros Island (Oriental and Occidental), Consolidation of Panay Island (Iloilo, Antique, Negros, Aklan and Guimaras). The two Central Western Visayas main islands (Negros and Panay) are relatively congruent islands separated by a short span of body of water where travel connection is less than an hour in closest inter island points. Meanwhile, Cebu City is considered as the main secondary national urban center next to Metro Manila where industrial enclaves of the country are also situated (Cebu City, Mandaue, Mactan, and Lapu-lapu City); while the strategic inter island connection using Bohol as a transit cover is a very important component in establishing inter connected rear maritime guerrilla mobility corridor for guerrilla warfare and operations in the Visayas regions, where archipelagic advantage is to be exploited.

On Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee (EVRPC): Samar and Leyte Provinces: It is a guerrilla mobility connection corridor for Mindanao and Luzon because EVRPC (Leyte and Samar Islands) are the primary transit points by land and sea travel from Mindanao to Luzon. The existing nautical highway from Araneta Center in Cubao, Quezon City connects and transports towards Davao provinces and Agusan provinces including Cagayan de Oro and Bukidnon. These are also considered as major inter connected main Visayas Islands (Leyte and Samar) where the peasant and fisherfolks population are big, and there are long running existing agrarian issues and rural poverty condition, which are all very favorable factors for communist insurgency; and the region has a long history of "revolutionary and guerrilla warfare" experience.

Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (SMRPC), North Eastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee (NEMRPC), North Central Mindanao Regional Party Committee (NCRPC) and Far South Regional Party Committee (FSRPC): These four (4) regions are the primary and central focus of the operations and organizations of the entire CPP/NPA/NDF in the country. The four (4) regions alone combined all together account for at least 45% of the total NPA and mass base forces of the CTGs. The areas of these regions have relatively concentration of IP communities which have been consistently providing strong mass base and NPA support for the CTGs including broad and wide inter-provinces guerrilla zone operations and strong guerrilla base in congruent and adjoining Sub Regional Military Areas (SRMA), with established SRCs. The four (4) Regional Party Committees cut across and interconnects their guerilla mobility corridors and guerrilla operations using the very favorable long mountain ranges of Pantaron and Diwata Mountain ranges with two big forest area support provided by Lantad Complex and Marihatag Complex including the expansion areas towards Liguasan Marsh. The said regions are traditionally fertile grounds for CTGs recruitment due to large presence of mining, agribusiness, logging operations (DOLE, Delmonte, Taganito, Nickel Asia, Alson's, Puyat, DMCI/Consunji, SMX among others) which are considered by the CTGs as Plunderers and Oppressors" of the people and the nation.

On Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee (WMRPC): Historically considered as the strongest and developed Regional Party under the Mindanao Commission in the early 80s; but its growth is stunted by its Peninsula character of terrain and is further isolated from other four main Regions in Mindanao due to the Muslim communities surrounding it particularly Lanao del Norte area. It was able to conduct an international campaign on Mining in the case of TVI's operation in Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte and the Indigenous Peoples issue, but the problem has not strongly developed its urban based mass movement; therefore, has long running problem on weak white area support to its guerrilla warfare/red areas.



The Echelon of Alliances is the most potent instrument of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front's strategic political line. It is implemented through deliberate AOM programs and IPO works to consolidate the organized masses. The Party subscribed to the dictum, “The People is the most important instrument of revolution," and the decisive factor in the revolution is the strong will of the people to achieve victory.



CHAPTER 09

Infiltration and Radicalization of the Sectors on the basis of NDR

- Background
- Industrial/Service Workers Sector
- Urban Poor Sector
- Basic Transport Sector
- Peasants Sector
- Agricultural Workers Sector
- Fisherfolks Sector
- Indigenous Peoples Sector
- Bangsamoro People Sector
- Youth and Students Sector
- Women Sector
- Basic Professionals/ Teacher Sector
- Government Employee Sector
- Health Sector
- Religious Sector
- Lawyers Sector
- Media Practitioners Sector
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

DISCUSSION ON IPO AND AOM WORKS

Establishing Party Groups/Branch or Party Organs will follow this routine process:

1. Conduct of "Talakayang Buhay", to introduce the cadres and assess its individual and collective capabilities and the security policies.
2. The Party Group or Party Branch then proceeds to give Orientational Briefing on the task and mission of the said group or organ and their relationship to the higher organ where they need to centralize their efforts (i.e., Section, District, Front or Region).
3. Then the group or organ proceeds to undertake the IPO Planning process which is discussed in the open documents but in practice it includes military works therefore the process extends to Ideological, Political, Organizational & Military (IPOM):

    a. IDEOLOGICAL Work discussion & planning to involve the assessment of the political and ideological levels of awareness of each member and those elements under them and the planning on Cadre Development. It will tackle the theory and the practice (praxis) component. The theory is the courses in the curriculum of PADEPA (1 to 5) and the 3 level Party Course while the Practice is the exposure of the different forms of Struggles (Parliamentary and Armed) like petitions, rallies, community immersion and Red Area immersions. All cadre or elements of the group/organs will be subjected to this assessment and planning and evaluation. This will result in the targeting of who will be recruited to the UGMOs, Candidate Member (CM) and Full Member (FM). Also subject to the discussion are those who will be demoted, subject for disciplinary actions (DA) and elevated (UGMO, CM, FM status) to include policy on security for individual and collective.

    b. POLITICAL Work discussion and planning will involve the conduct of organizing (sweeping and in-depth/consolidation) and the required propaganda (sweeping and in-depth/consolidation). To be discussed also are the current campaigns that will be utilize for organizing and propaganda works. This is what comprises the Arouse Organize and Mobilize method of conducting political works in the sector or territory.

    c. ORGANIZATIONAL Work which to includes the deployment and tasking of cadres, Party Groups / Branch (Full Member or and Candidate Member or CM) and their UGMO called Abanteng Aktibista. This also involves orientation lectures, briefings and evaluations through simple reporting and assessment to a more comprehensive "tasa and taho" evaluation and assessments.

    d. AROUSE is being undertaken through sweeping or in-depth/consolidation usually issue based which is economic and to relate this to political issues (the relationship to the "three basic problems of the Filipino people").

    Forms of sweeping propaganda takes the form of:
    1. Forum
    2. Discussion Groups
    3. Rallies
    4. Cultural Shows and Concerts
    5. Radio Hopping and Press conferences



Forms of in-depth/consolidation takes the form of:

1. National situationers lectures
2. PADEPA lecture series
3. ARAK lecture series

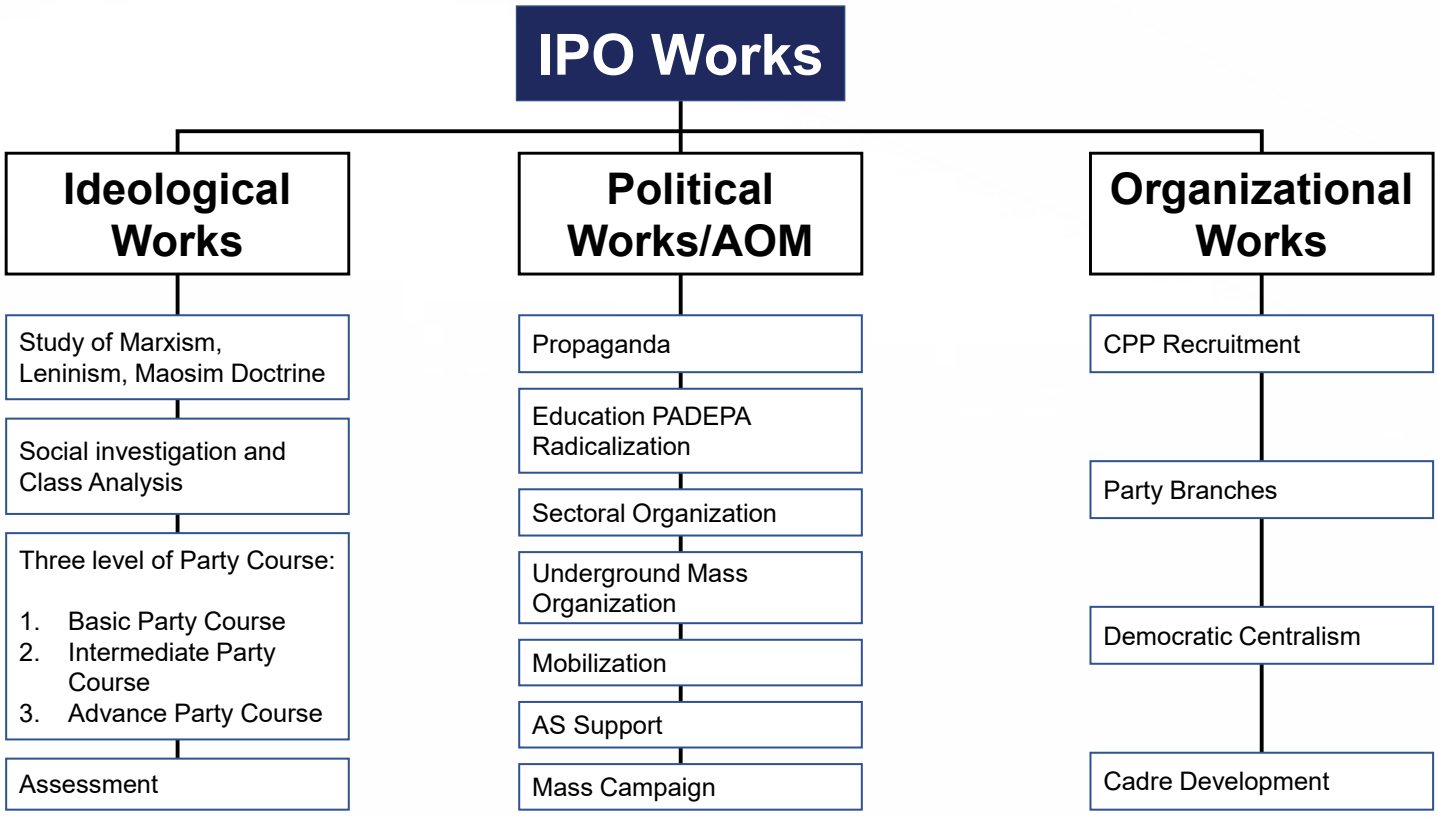
e. MOBILIZE takes the forms of the Petitions or Signed Declarations, Pickets, forum & Sit-ins, Operation Sako (OS), Posters, Operation Dikit (OD) & Operation Pintal (OP) and Rallies. Also, the Conduct of Propaganda Campaigns in the School, Community Hopping, Radio Hopping and Press Conference, Conduct of Organizing and Alliance Works in the Forum, Teach-ins, group discussion & Lectures and Community and Sectoral immersions

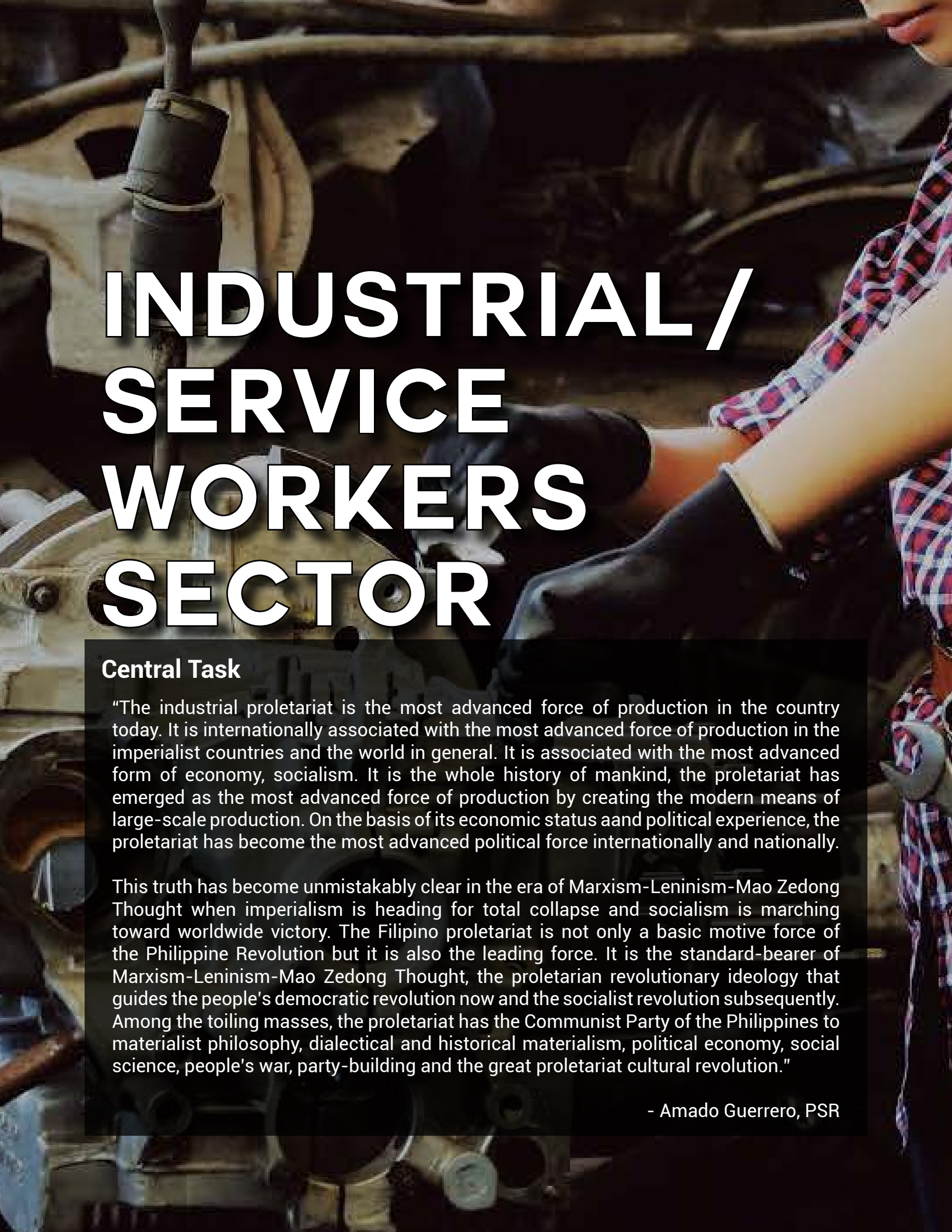
f. ORGANIZE is being undertaken through sweeping or alliances and in-depth consolidation in Open Mass Organization chaptering and recruitment:

1. Sweeping Organizing are Setting-up of alliance organization for a particular issue, and Alliance with an existing traditional or establish organization with a different orientation than open mass organizations.

2. Deep organizing means are Individual recruitment to a National Democratic (ND) oriented Mass Organization; Establishment of chapter of an ND oriented mass organization; and Conversion of traditional organization into chapter of ND oriented mass organization.

g. MILITARY to include the formation of Self Defense Corps in each organ and organizations, Briefing on Security, Data and Profiling of Enemy personalities or organizations up to the level of establishing OBs or subject in the Order of Battle; as well as the Logistical and Finance Support, Immersion to red Area programming & Establishing safehouses and transport support.





INDUSTRIAL/ SERVICE WORKERS SECTOR

Central Task

"The industrial proletariat is the most advanced force of production in the country today. It is internationally associated with the most advanced force of production in the imperialist countries and the world in general. It is associated with the most advanced form of economy, socialism. It is the whole history of mankind, the proletariat has emerged as the most advanced force of production by creating the modern means of large-scale production. On the basis of its economic status aand political experience, the proletariat has become the most advanced political force internationally and nationally.

This truth has become unmistakably clear in the era of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought when imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is marching toward worldwide victory. The Filipino proletariat is not only a basic motive force of the Philippine Revolution but it is also the leading force. It is the standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the proletarian revolutionary ideology that guides the people's democratic revolution now and the socialist revolution subsequently. Among the toiling masses, the proletariat has the Communist Party of the Philippines to materialist philosophy, dialectical and historical materialism, political economy, social science, people's war, party-building and the great proletariat cultural revolution."

- Amado Guerrero, PSR

Profile of the Sector

In January 2019, the total population of 15 year olds and over was estimated at 72.5 million. Wherein the number of persons who were in the labor force was reported at 43.7 million. This placed the labor force participation rate at 60.2 percent – which means that six (6) in ten (10) of the population aged 15 years and over were either employed or unemployed.

The employment rate is recorded at 94.8 percent. The total number of employed persons was estimated at 41.4 million. The employment rate reported, or the proportion of employed persons to the absolute labor force was 94.8 percent. Five of the 17 regions registered an employment rate lower than the national figure: Bicol (94.6%), Caraga (94.1%), CALABARZON (93.9%), ARMM (93.7%), and NCR (93.6%).

Source: Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA)

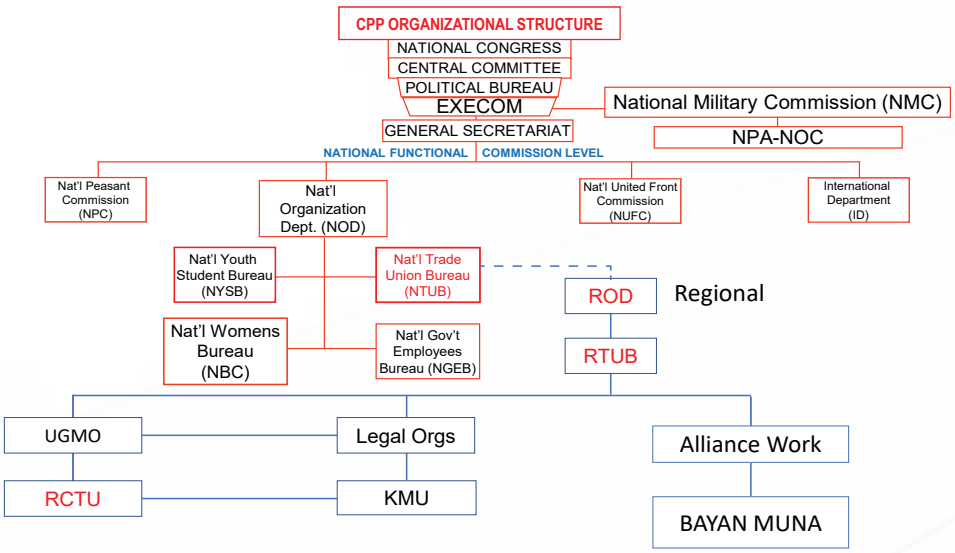
Significance of the Sector

The industrial workers are exceedingly oppressed and exploited by U.S. imperialism, local capitalism and feudalism. The so-called Magna Carta of Labor has not been of help to them. It has been a mere concessionary and deceptive scrap of paper issued by the counterrevolutionaries after the brutal suppression of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Congress of Labor Organizations. The workers receive low wages which are further cut down by continuous inflation and are deprived in the practice of such minimum rights as unionization, job security, compensation for death and injury, overtime pay, maternity and sick leave with pay, regular medical and dental care, retirement pension and the like. The army, police, courts and prisons are ruthlessly poised and used against them whenever they rise to assert their rights. The excessive number of unemployed and underemployed due to the general backwardness of the economy is always used by the exploiters to threaten or cause dismissals and replacements and to press down the wage and living conditions of workers.

Historical Context of the Sector

"The clearest example of an "open ND" is the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), consisting of six merged unions or federations of labor unions. Founded in 1980, the KMU quickly grew and expanded. In 1985, the KMU stated that it was composed of 19 labor federations and had 650,000 members, more than half of whom were based in Metro Manila "

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions(RCTU)

Open Sectoral Organization
Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU)

Methods of Infiltration

Five stages of labor infiltration

1. Contact Building: Social Investigation (SI) / Class Analysis
2. Building the Workers Liaison Group (or Workers Coordinating Group): tasked to link more workers in their principal departments
3. Formation of the Workers Organization Group: a secret group known as "Grupong Pang-organisa ng Manggagawa" (GPM or WOG) is formed as the basic structure of the CPP in the factory
4. Building the Workers Organizing Committee: representatives from the different WOGs form a Worker's Organizing Committee
5. Building the Party Branch

Lectures and Training

Revolutionary courses

1. Genuine Trade Unionism (GTU)
2. Panimulang Araling Manggagawa (PAMa)
3. Basic Mass Course (BMC)
4. Kursong Oryentasyon ng Pampartido (KOPP)
5. Batayang Kursong Pampartido (BKP)
6. Kursong Pambansang Demokratiko, Araling Aktibista (ARAK)

Educational fronts

1. Ecumenical Institute for Labor Education and Research (EILER)
2. Visayas Institute for Research and Trade Union Education (VIRTUE)

3. Center for Labor Education, Assistance and Research (CLEAR)
4. Self-Help Institute for Education and Labor Development (SHIELD)
5. Bulacan Workers Institute (BWI)
6. Central Luzon Workers Institute for Development of Education (CL WIDE)
7. Central Area Institute for Development of Education and Services (AIDES)

Alliance and Linkages

1. Association of Democratic Labor Organization (ADLO)
2. Alliance of Nationalist and Genuine Labor Organizations (ANGLO)
3. Drug, Food and Allied Workers Federation (DFA)
4. Genuine Labor Organization of Workers in Hotels, Restaurants and Allied Industries (GLOWHRAIN)
5. National Federation of Labor (NFL)
6. National Federation of Labor Unions (NAFLU)
7. National Federation of Sugar Workers
8. Organized Labor Organization in Line Industries & Agriculture (OLALIA)
9. Southern Philippines Federation of Labor (SPFL)
10. Communications Trade Union of Ireland,
11. Federation of Labor of New Zealand,
12. European Labor Desk,
13. Netherlands Trade Union Confederation,
14. International Textile, Garments and Leather Workers Federation,
15. International Trade Secretariat in Belgium,
16. National Union of Journalist,
17. Transport and General Workers Union,
18. Trade Union Congress in the United Kingdom,
19. Sveriges Arbetages Central Organization in Sweden.
20. Association of Democratic Labor Organization (ADLO)
21. Alliance of Nationalist and Genuine Labor Organization (ANGLO)
22. Drug Food and Allied Workers Federation (DFA)
23. Genuine Labor Organization of Workers in Hotel, Restaurant and Allied Industries (GLOWRAIN)
24. Ilaw at Buklod ng Manggagawa (IBM)
25. Labor Alliance for National Development (LAND)
26. National Federation of Sugar Workers - Food and General Trade (NFSW-FGT)
27. Organized Labor in Agriculture and Line Industry Association (OLALIA)
28. Southern Philippines Federation Labor- KMU (SPFL-KMU)
29. PISTON
30. Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY)
31. KMU-NCR, Northern Luzon, Bicol, Northern, Western and Far South Mindanao
32. KMU-Negros, Panay, Central and Eastern Visayas
33. Pagkakaisa ng mga Manggagawa sa Timog Katagalugan (PAMANTIK)
34. WAR 111
35. Rizal Alliance of Labor (RIZAL)
36. Tambisan sa Sining
37. Malayang Samahan ngmga Mangaggawa sa Bristol Myers - Squibb (MSMBMS)
38. Pinag-isang Lakas ng mga Mangagawa sa Metro LRT - (PIGLAS - KMU)
39. BPI-Family Savings Bank Employees Association
40. Central Luzon Unions: San Miguel (IBM42)

41. Coca Cola Bottling (IBM 1)
42. RAMCAR Employees Union
43. International Wiring System Workers Union
44. Kapisanan ng mga Mangagawa sa Kita Corporation

Current Updates



The third element in production, the other two being capital and resources.

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Industrial (Industrial and Processing) and Service related (Logistics, Transport, Stevedoring, and Public Utilities) Workers are heavily concentrated in the key urban areas such as Metro Manila and Metro Cebu. They are also in the Industrial Enclaves surrounding Metro Manila specifically Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog Regions. They are also located in the Regional Urban Centers and are very significant in Economic Development with a national impact.

2. These Central Tasks of the Industrial Workers are to provide leadership as they are viewed as the most advanced, disciplined, and organized group in the Workers sector and therefore had the potential to lead the masses to the Social Construction where the state will control the economy and the means of production (land and machinery). The CTG will utilize this particular sector for its program on Political Economy and as vital in the conduct of General Uprising in the White Area or Urban Centers. The workers are significant in the intent of paralyzing the National Economy.

3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the Industrial Workers are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Organization Department (NOD) where the National Trade and Union Bureau (NTUB) is being supervised. The NTUB is the Party leadership unit of the Revolutionary Council of Trade Union (RCTU), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the Kilusang Mayo Uno serving as the National Labor Center which had several Labor Federations under it that

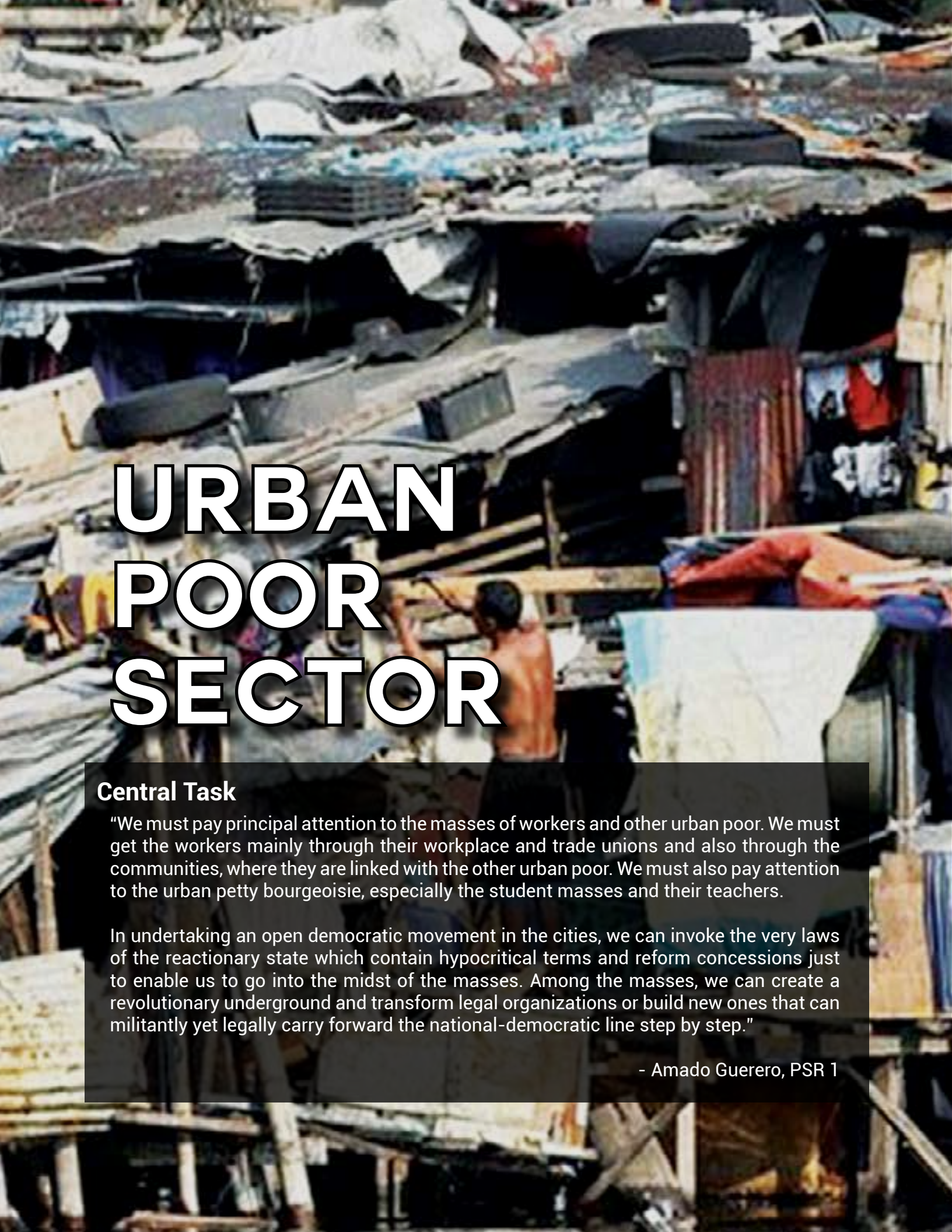
controls the Local Labor Unions. No KMU local chapters are established without the RCTU (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership.

4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Trade Union Bureau is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Trade and Union Bureau (RTUB) under the Regional White Area Committees (RWAC) or the Regional Urban Committees (RUC). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each Region there are different levels of application that depend on the level of development it acquires. Information therefore and organizational chart reflecting the RTUB of each Region differs. The Regional Parties where the Industrial Workers sector under the Regional Trade Union Bureau are prioritized are the Metro Manila Regional Party Committee (MMRPC) where the operation is purely White Area operations (WAO) and the National Trade Union Bureau is co-located it is primarily linked to the north with the Central Luzon Party Committee's Regional Trade Union Bureau (RTUB) and the Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee's Regional Trade Union Bureau (RTUB). The Komiteng Rehiyon ng Negros, Cebu, Bohol and Siquijor (KRNBCS) formerly the Central Visayas Regional Party Committee is also a priority area of Trade Union works. Most of the Regional Party Committees had a regional White Area Committee running their own Regional Trade Union Bureau. There are Regional Party Committees that do not have a significant number of industries and workers such as the Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee (WMRPC) and the Ilocos-Cordillera Regional Party Committee (ICRC).

5. The Industrial Workers sector carries the brunt of the Anti-Imperialist and Internationalist campaign of the CTG and openly campaign against WTO-GATT policies, Multi-National and Trans-National companies and the synchronized campaign against contractualization or ENDO. Secondary issues are wage related and non-wage benefits, labor laws and processes such as CBA, illegal strike issues and Union Busting. There is an ongoing campaign OPLAN AKLASAN centered on a Campaign against ENDO being conducted by the KMU. Two major alliances emerging in the Labor Sector both participated by KMU or their local federations: the Kilusan ng Nagkakaisang Manggagawa and SENTRO. They are wage-based alliances filing a legislated wage increase package

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter effort in the Industrial Worker sector must take into consideration the following prioritization of the CTGs program. The National Trade and Union Bureau (NTUB) and the KMU National office are the same and they are co-located with the Regional Trade Union Bureau of the MMRPC. Their priority scope of operation is the National Capital Region, Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog. The secondary the Metro Cebu and other regional urban centers.
2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole of the Nation (WNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster and Inter-Agency effort must be established with DOLE leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.
3. A tripartite mechanism comprised of the Workers, Management and Government must be in place at the Regional or Provincial level such as the Joint Industrial Peace Coordinating Office (JIPCO) of the Central Luzon area.
4. The parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in the identified factory/industry and the community surrounding it to address the organizing of the NTUB and RTUB organs of the CTG.



URBAN POOR SECTOR

Central Task

"We must pay principal attention to the masses of workers and other urban poor. We must get the workers mainly through their workplace and trade unions and also through the communities, where they are linked with the other urban poor. We must also pay attention to the urban petty bourgeoisie, especially the student masses and their teachers.

In undertaking an open democratic movement in the cities, we can invoke the very laws of the reactionary state which contain hypocritical terms and reform concessions just to enable us to go into the midst of the masses. Among the masses, we can create a revolutionary underground and transform legal organizations or build new ones that can militantly yet legally carry forward the national-democratic line step by step."

- Amado Guerero, PSR 1

Profile of the Sector

HOUSING SITUATION IN 2016

In 2016, the country has an accumulated housing need totaling to 1,242,800. This is comprised of the housing need of informal settler families residing in marginalized dwelling units, homeless and doubled-up households. The 2016 accumulated housing need represents 19% of the projected housing need of 6,571,387 for the period 2017-2022 based on the study conducted by the Philippine Statistical Research Institute (PSRTI). Based on the total estimated housing need, the housing sector will prioritize to address the accumulated housing need of 1,439,550 until the end of 2022 as presented in the table below:

Components of Housing Needs	Total Housing Needs
	CY 2017-2022
Total Housing Need	6.57 M
Accumulated Need (Informal Sector)	1.44 M
Formal Sector/Repair and Replacement	5.13 M

PROVIDED HOUSING FOR THE POOR IN SUPPORT TO THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM OF PRESIDENT DUTERTE

BALAI Filipino supports the present administration's thrust to alleviate poverty and reduce unemployment. For the period July 2016 to May2019, the housing agencies under the BALAI Filipino program have provided security of tenure to 584,353 low-income Filipino households. This is 26.0% higher than the 464,156households provided with security of tenure for the period July 2014 to June 2016, as shown below:

Agency	Accomplishments		
	July 2014 to June 2016	July 2016 to May 2019	Percentage
NHA	241,214	187,609	78%
SHFC	44,984	33,666	75%
HDMF	122,356	250,368	205%
HGC	55,602	112,710	203%
TOTAL	464,156	112,710	126%

Source: Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council

Significance of the Sector

Strategically, CPP classifies the urban poor as part of the toiling masses that will advance the revolution together with the proletariat and peasantry.

Tactically, the sector provides great potential for allying with different sectors.

Political

1. Point of reckoning during the electoral campaign
2. Relative "nosiness" in pressing demands
3. Should be counted as a major stakeholder in legislation

Economic

1. No actual contribution to the country's GNP
2. Majority are in the informal labor sector
3. Oftentimes, those in the formal labor sector is minimum waged worker

Socio – Cultural

1. Diversity of sub-groups and sub-communities
2. Urban migrants are risktakers added space between risk and takers.
3. Inter-marriage between migrants
4. Issue based organizing is the most effective and sustainable strategy

Info Security

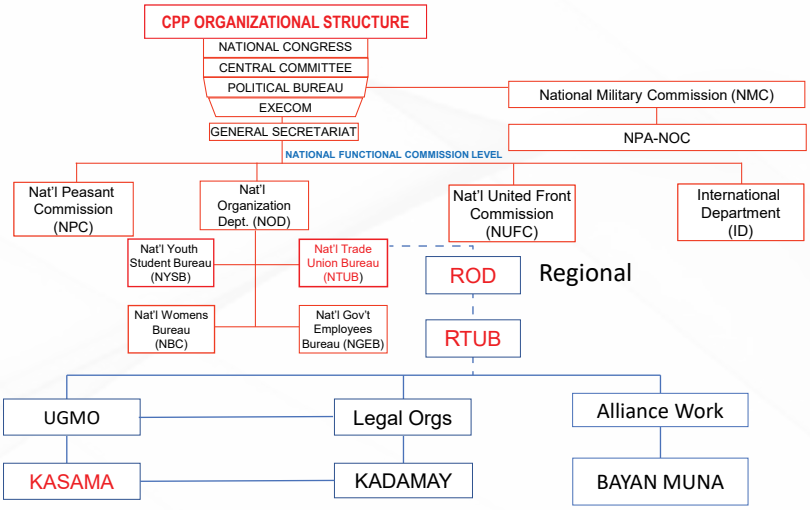
1. Information is very important to the sector
2. Provider of information plays a great role in molding the collective consciousness of the sector
3. Population density in communities hampers peace and order thereat
4. Urban poor communities often becomes the lair of criminal elements
5. Gives cover and concealment to CPP non-violent & violent activities

Historical Context of the Sector

1. Internal migration
2. Can be traced to Spanish period granting of lands to Philippine elite
3. During WW II, war victims went to Manila hoping for better life afforded by the rehabilitation period
4. Intensified 1946 when some 23,000 individuals traveled to Tondo & Manila
5. Started to fill up the riverside of PASIG
6. In 1956, swelled the number of urban poor to 96,000 individuals
7. 283,000 in 1963 and 1.6 M in 416 communities in 1978
8. Ballooned in numbers to more than 2.5 M individuals or 432, 450 families in 1996
9. At present, statistic shows more than 1.5 M families



CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Kalipunan ng Samahang Manggagawa (KASAMA)

Open Sectoral Organization
Kalipunan ng Mamayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY)

Methods of Infiltration

IT FOLLOWS THREE (3) METHODS:

1. Establishment of a secret organ of underground movement (NDUGMO)
2. Infiltration to transform an old organization into an open and legal organization
3. Interaction and infiltration to influence the various legal organization to ensure cooperation and coordination

IT FOLLOWS THREE (3) BASIC PHASES

1. Pre – organizing – ground Preparation Phase
   - conduct of SICA
2. Organizing –
   - conduct community meeting,
   - psychological preparation,
   - PO is established, registered
3. Post organizing – maintenance phase
   - provided a deeper analysis of urban poor issues
   - commitment of PO are tested

Lectures and Training

1. Basic Human Rights
2. Basic Mass Course
3. Batayang Kursong Pampartido
4. Five (5) Golden Rays
5. The Protracted People's War
6. Urban Mass Organizing (Advance Studies)

Alliance and Linkages

1. Active links with International League of Peoples' Struggle (ILPS)
2. In the list of civil society organizations that oppose 5TH WTO Ministerial conference
3. Soliciting support through KMU International in the ICRM
4. Aided by different NDF organizations:
    - KASAMA
    - MAKIBAKA
    - KM

Link with other sectoral organization:

1. Kongreso ng Pagkakaisa ng Maralitang Lungsod (KPML) (Urban Poor Congress of Unity)
2. Kalipunan ng mga Samahang Maralita sa Kalunsuran
3. Kilusan ng Mamamayan Para sa Karapatan sa Paninirahan at Kabuhayan (KAKAMPI KA)
4. Komunidad, Koalisyon Kontra-Demolisyon
5. Metro Manila Vendors Alliance.
6. Sagip-Tahanan at Kabuhayan Inc.
7. Zone One Tondo Organization
8. Adhikain at Kilusan ng Ordinaryong Tao para sa Lupa, Pabahay, Hanapbuhay at Kaunlaran (AKO)
9. Alternative Approaches of Settlers for Advocacy for the holistic of the Nationalistic Party (AASAHAN)
10. National Urban Poor Assembly (KALOOB)
11. Organisasyon Kaugnayan Nasyonal sa Pagunlad (OKNA)
12. Sandigan Maralita (SM)
13. Tapat Foundation (TAPAT)
14. Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap (KADAMAY)
15. Samahang Magkakapitbahay ng Payatas (SANKAP)
16. Samahang Tunay (ST)

Current Updates

Kampuhan ng Maralita



Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Urban Poor Sector composed of the informal sector in the urban areas, which includes seasonal workers, small entrepreneurs or merchants, local transport, and families of workers. They are also living near and around the Industrial Enclaves and Commercial centers surrounding Metro Manila, specifically Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog Regions. They are also located in the Regional Urban Centers.
2. The Central Task of the Urban Sector providing the mass in the conduct of General Uprising in the White Area or Urban Centers.
3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the Urban Poor sector being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Organization Department (NOD) where the National Urban Poor Bureau (NUPB) is being supervised. The NUPB is the Party leadership unit of the Katipunan ng mga Samahang Manggagawa at Mahihirap (KASAMA), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the KADAMAY serving as the National Open Mass Organization for the Urban Poor. No KADAMAY local chapters are establish without the KASAMA (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership.
4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Urban Poor Bureau is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Urban Poor Bureau (RUPB) under the Regional White Area Committees (RWAC) or the Regional Urban Committees (RUC). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each Region there are different levels of application depends on the level of development it acquires. Information therefore and the organizational chart reflecting the RUPB of each Region differs. There is an uneven development in terms of mass organizing in the Urban Poor sector that some regions are more advance than the others specifically there are Urban Center LGUs facing a bigger challenge than others.
5. The Urban Poor sector is being organized to confront the government's efficient delivery of basic services in the main regional urban centers targeting issues on housing, livelihood, and basic infrastructure. The organizing of the urban poor sector is related to the organization of the trade unions. They are being utilized as a support sector to trade union mobilizations and activities such as the conduct of illegal strikes and pickets. Although, they have their specific issues, especially on the issue of illegal settlement and application of Urban Development and Housing Act provisions. Local Land Use is also a contentious issue in the Urban Poor sector.

Recommendations

1. The National Urban Poor Bureau (NUPB) and the KADAMAY National Organization are the same and they are central to the White Area operations of the Regional Party Committees. The Regional Party Committees also organized the Regional Urban Poor Bureau (RUPB) under its White Area Committee (WAC) or Regional Urban Committee (RUC) that runs and control the RPUB under which they organize the Katipunan ng mga Manggagawa at Mahihirap (KASAMA) the UGMO for Urban Poor sector and the open mass organization for Urban Poor the Regional or City Chapters of KADAMAY.
2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster and Inter-Agency effort must be established with DHSUD and PCUP leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.
3. A tripartite mechanism composes of the Urban Poor organizations, Local government Unit concerned and DHSUD must be in place in Regional or City to act as Quick Reaction mechanism in addressing Urban Poor sector concerns.
4. Parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified factory/industry and the community surrounding it to address the organizing of the NTUB and RTUB organs of the CTG.



BASIC TRANSPORT SECTOR

Central Task

" The Transport & Service Sector is classified as semi-proletariat. They suffer from dispossession, under-compensation, irregularly and insufficiency of income and insecurity. There are those who have only their simple implements like the small handicraftsmen, carpenters and masons, small photographers, ambulant repairmen and poor fishermen. There are those who have only a small amount of funds to carry on their lives as peddlers and small stall-keepers. There are those who have nothing at all but their labor power to sell like provincial dock porters, market cargadors, and shop assistants, apprentices in sweatshops, pedicab drivers, some jeepney drivers, house servants, restaurant helpers and the like. There are people who cannot be accommodated as regular wage-earners in industrial enterprises not as regular tenants in the countryside because of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal conditions. The semi-proletarians are a motive force of the people's democratic revolution. They can be formed into local associations although they are not as concentrated as the industrial proletariat. They are eager to fight the national and class enemies of the Filipino people."

- Amado Guerrero, PSR

Profile of the Sector

AIR TRANSPORTATION

1. National Airports - - - 85
2. International - - - 4
3. Alternate Int'l - - - 4
4. Trunkline - - - 12
5. Secondary - - - 36
6. Feeders - - - 29

The following are the five domestic airline companies in the country:

1. Philippine Airlines
2. Cebu Pacific
3. Air Philippines
4. Asian Spirit
5. Soriano Aviation Inc

Merchant	12,867	4,166
Pass Ferry	1,242	227
Pass Cargo	1,911	1,101
Gen Cargo	5,958	1,426
Container	65	11
Liq Cargo	54	27
Barging	7,171	236
Tanker	299	187
Towing	909	420
Pleasure	209	62

Around 179,000 valid franchise holders of Public Utility Jeepneys (PUJ) nationwide will benefit from the Pantawid Pasada Fuel Program. Each Pantawid Pasada Fuel Card contains the following information: a) Complete name of franchise holder; b) The plate number of PUJ; c) Region where the franchise was registered; and d) card number as of 17 July 2018.

Source:LTFRB Site (https://ltfrb.gov.ph/close-to-179000-valid-puj-franchise-holders-to-benefit-from-the-pantawid-pasada program/)

1205 total number of Transport Cooperative as of June 2020 Accreditation. Source: Office of Transportation Cooperative

Source:(http://otc.gov.ph/services/transportation-cooperatives-directory/)

Significance of the Sector

The CPP infiltration on the TSS is in accordance with the Party's plans and programs of the labor sector where the TSS is one of its sub-sections.

As part of the labor sector, the TSS is infiltrated through the united front and agitation- propaganda activities,

It is in consonance with the general line of the party to develop the working class and the peasantry as the backbone of the revolution.

Main Objectives in General Uprising:
- weakening the state machineries
- isolating the gov't from the people
- creating revolutionary conditions
- infiltrating the government
- sabotaging of gov't programs

On Politico-Economic: Middle industry that could cripple the economy. “Those who hold the economy, wields political power”

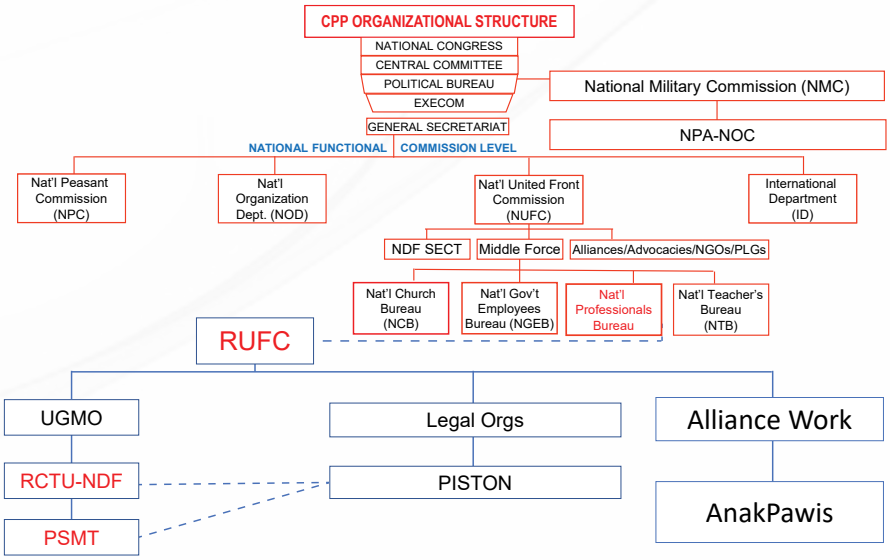
On Security: Involvement in mass protest actions threatens internal security. Create an atmosphere of political and security disorder

On Information: The government's failure to inform the members of the sector of social responsibility and accountability creates disappointment and dissatisfaction

Historical Context of the Sector

1. Transport Sector consists of wage and salary workers who transport passengers and freight by land, water or air
2. About 38% of the Philippine workforce
3. The service sector consists of commerce, finance, transportation, and a host of private/ public services Referred to as the informal sector
4. The transport sector became a sector in 1974
5. During the 1980s, it was involved in several mass protest actions, particularly in “Welgang Bayan” against the oil price hike

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO		Open Sectoral Organization
Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions (RCTU-NDF) (Note: for bus companies)	Pambansang Samahan ng mga Makabayang Tsuper (PSMT)	Pinagkaisang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Opereytor, Nationwide (PISTON)
		

Methods of Infiltration

1. Three (3) Methods of Infiltration
   a. Organization
   b. Infiltration
      i. fielding cadres to run of key position
      ii. winning those who are holding key positions
   c. Interaction

2. The CPP infiltrates the TSS through United Front and Agitation-propaganda activities.

Lectures and Training

1. First Phase (Sectoral Courses)
   a. Discusses problems
   b. Ways to solve the problem
   c. Their role in the revolution
2. Second Phase (Society & Filipino Revolution)
   a. Programs of democratic revolution
   b. Introductory educator on the basic of Marxism-Leninism
   c. Introductions on the Basics of Marxism-Leninism
      i. Five Golden Rays
      ii. Serve the People
      iii. Remembering DR Norman Bethune
      iv. The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains
      v. Fight Liberalism
      vi. Correcting the Wrong Thoughts
3. Third Phase - Basic Course (Study on the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought)

Alliance and Linkages

All CPP front organizations have alliances and linkages with each other particularly in raising the issues against the government

1. ACTO – Alliance of Concerned Transport Organization
2. BUSINA – Bus Industry Alliance
3. PISTON – Pinagkaisang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Opereytor Nationwide
4. PTGWO – Philippine Transport and General Workers Organization
5. PCDO – Philippine Confederation of Drivers Organization

Current Updates

WELGANG TRANSPORTASYON



Strategic and vulnerable target of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front infiltration for economic disaster.

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Transport Sector includes the jeepney drivers associations and the tricycle drivers association that are regulated by LGU and local ordinances, while the bus companies are considered part of the Labor sector and have the right to be organized Labor Unions covered by the National Labor Law. They are present in almost all the municipalities up to the barangay, especially in the Poblacion areas. They are vital to the local commerce and economy and if organize can be mobilized for transport strike with paralyzing effect. They are also interconnected with vital industries where they transport the workers from and to their place of work. They are also heavily located in the National and Regional Urban Centers and are very significant in the Economic and Commerce and transport services.

2. The Central Task of the Transport Sector is to provide support to the Labor Sector since they are considered its sub-sector. The CTG will utilize this particular sector for its program on the paralysis of transport services in the conduct of General Uprising in the White Area or Urban Centers. The transport sector is significant in the intent of paralyzing the National Economy.

3. The CTGs IPO and AOM works in the Transport Sector is being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Organization Department (NOD) where the National Transport Bureau (NTB) is being supervised. The NTB is the Party leadership unit of the Pambansang Samahan ng Makabayang Tsuper (PSMT), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the sector that is currently a provisional member of the NDF that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization, the Pinagisang Samahan ng mga Tsuper Nationwide (PISTON) serving as the National Organization which had several Regional Federations (that generally carries names related to spare parts like BUSINA in Bicol, CLUTCH in Lanao and TRANSMISSION in Southern Mindanao) under it that controls the Local Transport Associations of jeepney and

tricycle organized by route. No PISTON (or other local names) local chapters are established without the PSMT (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership.

4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Transport Bureau is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Transport Bureau (RTUB) under the Regional White Area Committees (RWAC) or the Regional Urban Committees (RUC). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each region there are different levels of application depends on the level of development it acquires. Information therefore and organizational chart reflecting the RTUB of each Region differs. Most of the Regional Party Committees had a regional White Area Committee running their own Regional Transport Bureau. There are Regional Party Committees that integrate the transport sector to its Regional Trade Union Bureau (RTUB) or directly to the Regional White Area Committee (RWAC).

5. The Transport Sector along with the Urban Poor Sector is the main organization pitted to undermine or challenge the LGU. Mostly they have localized campaigns, advocacies, and issues and relate it or consolidate it into national campaigns, advocacies, and issues. Currently, they have a campaign related to jeepney modernization, oil price increase, penalties imposed by LTO, LTFRB, LGU, and fare hike issues. They also conduct alliance work and tactical alliance work with other transport formations and organizations. Tigil Pasada and Transport strike is their main mobilization activity.

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter-effort in the Transport sector must take into consideration the following prioritization of the CTGs program: The National Transport Bureau (NTUB) and the PISTON National organization is the same. Their priority scope of operation is the National Capital Region, Regional Urban Centers and the Provincial, City and Municipal town centers which is also the secondary White Area Operations target of the CTG.

2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster, and Inter-Agency effort must be established with LTO, LTFRB, and DILG leading the effort, empowered, and capacitated.

3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the Transport representatives, LGU and PNP concern and local LTO and LTFRB must be in place in Regional, Provincial, City and Municipal level must be established and continuing dialogue must be conducted.

4. Parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified routes and communities surrounding it to address the organizing of the NTB and RTB organs of the CTG.



PEASANT SECTOR

Central Task

"The toiling masses of workers and peasants compose the overwhelming majority of the national population and, being the most oppressed and exploited, they are the most interested in a comprehensive anti-fascist, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist movement. They constitute the main force of the united front. Only with such a force can we implement the policy of uniting the many to oppose the few and isolate and destroy the enemy. It does not suffice to say that the peasantry is the closest and most reliable ally of the working class. Further analysis is required for the concrete application of the united front in the countryside. The peasantry is divided into three strata with various political attitudes on the basis of their economic status. We must develop the anti-feudal united front in the countryside. We must rely mainly on the poor peasants, win over the middle peasants and neutralize the rich peasants to oppose the evil landlord gentry. When we speak of the peasantry as the closest ally of the working class, we refer essentially to the poor peasants and middle peasants.

- Amado Guerrero 1968

Profile of the Sector

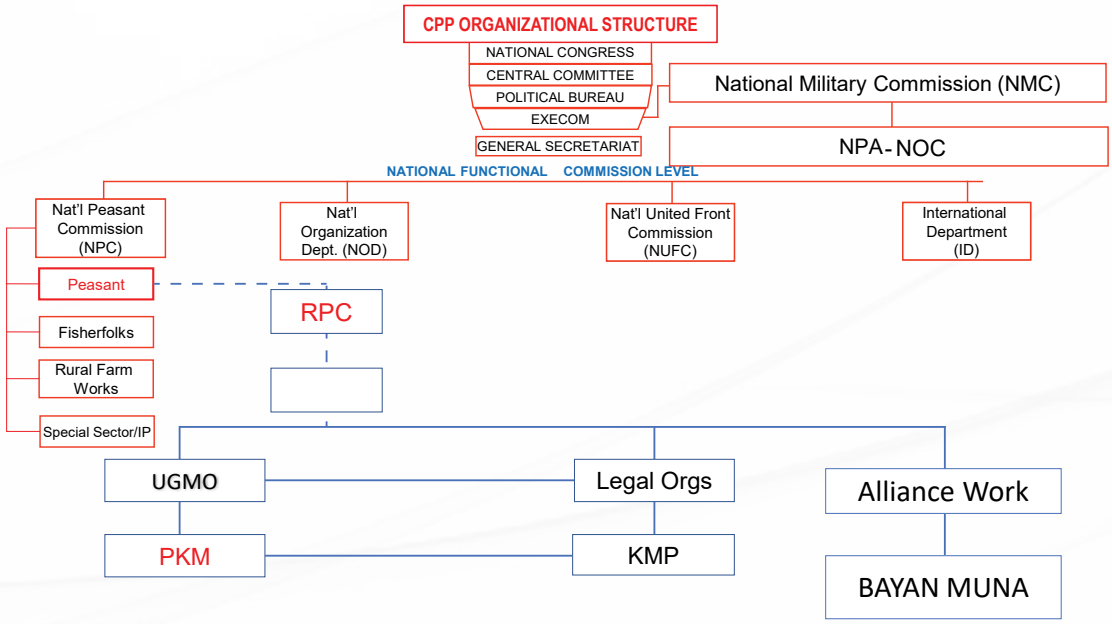
Region	Number of Farms/ Holdings	Area of Farms/ Holdings (in Hectares)	Average Area per Farm/ Holding
Philppines	5,562,577	7,190,087.109	1.293
NCR	38,580	20,271.328	0.252
CAR	167,510	137,638.422	0.822
Region I - Ilocos	313,398	218,652.942	0.698
Region II - Cagayan Valley	443,196	478,720.965	1.080
Region III - Central Luzon	361,335	440,901.956	1.220
Region IVA - CALABARZON	341,832	497,500.864	1.455
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	277,739	445,587.947	1.604
Region V - Bicol	486,227	765,824.085	1.575
Regio VI - Western Visayas	517,725	460,456.040	0.889
Region VII - Central Visayas	427,464	292,571.400	0.684
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	412,836	453,606.874	1.099
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	212,711	448,181.293	2.107
Region X - Northern Mindanao	371,903	532,889.367	1.433
Region XI - Davao	338,324	571,236.451	1.688
Region XII - SOC-CSKSARGEN	385,634	618,117.170	1.603
Region XIII - CARA-GA	183,471	461,405.185	2.515
ARMM	282,692	346,524.821	1.226

Source: Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA)

Significance of the Sector

The poor peasants and most semi-owner peasants constitute the biggest motive force of the Philippine Revolution. The land problem is their essential problem. It is, therefore, the main problem of the people's democratic revolution. In the process of making the revolutionary solution to this problem, the most gigantic force in Philippine society is aroused and mobilized to smash not only the landlords but also the imperialists, the comprador big bourgeoisie and the bureaucrat capitalists. All of them have long conspired to keep the peasantry.

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Pambansang Kilusan ng Magbubukid
(PKM)

Open Sectoral Organization
Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas
(KMP)

Methods of Infiltration



Lectures and Training

1. Conduct of Education / Training on the Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL)
2. PADEPA 1 - Issues
3. PADEPA 2 - Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)
4. PADEPA 3 - Espesyal Kursong Masa (ESKUM)

Alliance and Linkages

1. STOP - EXPLOITATION Ilocos Region
2. STOP - EX Ilocos Norte
3. STOP - EX Ilocos Sur
4. STOP - EX Abra
5. STOP - EX La Union

6. DANGGAYAN - CV Cagayan Valley
7. KAGIMUNGAN - Cagayan
8. DAGAMI - Isabela

9. APIT - TAKO Cordillera
10. KMP - Benguet
11. KMP - Mt. Province
12. KMP - Ifugao
13. KMP - Kalinga

14. AMGL (KMP Central Luzon)
15. AMB - Bulacan
16. AMC - Pampanga
17. AMGL - NE Nueva Ecija
18. AMT - Tarlac
19. AMGL - Bataan
20. PAMANA - Aurora
21. TIMMAWA - Pangasinan

22. KASAMA - TK
23. (KMP Southern Tagalog)
24. KASAMA - Rizal
25. PUMALAG - Laguna
26. KAMAGSASAKA - KA Cavite
27. SAMBAT - Batangas
28. PIGLAS - Quezon
29. KASAMA - MO Oriental Mindoro
30. SAMAKAMI - Occidental Mindoro

31. KMP - Bikol
32. CNPO - Camarines Norte
33. DAMPA - Camarines Sur
34. KMP - Albay
35. SAMASOR - Sorsogon
36. KMP - Masbate
37. ABACA - Catanduanes
38. SAGUPA-SB(KM Eastern Visayas)
39. NSSFA - Northern Samar
40. KAPASS - Eastern Samar
41. KAPAWA - Samar
42. KAGPAL - Leyte
43. KMP - Southern Leyte

44. PAMANGGAS - Panay
45. KMP - Aklan
46. FIFA - Iloilo
47. KAMACA - Capiz

48. KMP Central Visayas
49. KMP - Cebu
50. HUMABOL - Bohol
51. KAUGMAON - Negros Oriental

52. KMP - CARAGA
53. NAMASUN - Surigao del Norte
54. KAMASS - Surigao del Sur
55. UMAN - Agusan del Norte
56. NAMASUR - Agusan del Sur

57. KMP North Central Mindanao
58. MOFA - Misamis Oriental
59. KASAMA - Bukidnon
60. KMP - Lanao del Norte

61. KMP - Southern Mindanao Region
62. KMP - Davao del Norte / Compostela Valley
63. ALMASID - Davao Oriental
64. FADC - Davao City
65. KMP - North Cotabato

66. KMP - Western Mindanao Region
67. KMP - Zamboanga del Norte
68. AFUZ - Zamboanga del Sur
69. FARM - MO Misamis Occidental

70. KMP - SOCCSKSARGENDS
71. SOCOFA - South Cotabato
72. KAMASKU - Sultan Kudarat
73. BINHI - Saranggani Province
74. NAMADDS - Davao del Sur

Current Updates

Alyansa ng Magbubukid sa Bulacan: Defending the Land, Building People's Agroecological Food Systems



This article was written to nominate the Alyansa ng Magbubukid sa Bulacan (AMB) / Bagsakan Farmers to the 6th Gawad Bayani ng Kalikasan. For 36 years, the farmer organizations under AMB have been defending its rich forest and agricultural lands from the biggest real estate developers in the country. Through decades of threats, harassment, coercion, militarization, arson, evictions, and killings, its few-hundred members stand strong today as stewards of the land

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Peasant Sector is the largest in terms of population and they include the fisherfolks, Indigenous Peoples, and the agricultural workers. But what is usually referred to as the Peasant sector are those poor farmers owning 3 hectares or less or those who do not own land. They comprise the bulk of the population in rural areas. The farmers are further classified into poor, middle, and upper farmers while those owning 50 hectares and up are considered the Landlord class. Some families and corporations own a vast tract of land. They also control the commerce and politics in the locality. With the farmers' lack of access to financial assistance, usury is prevalent in this place. This system resulted in the middle and upper farmers to expand and establish the oppressive sharing scheme of 70-30 financing schemes in farms that area being pawned or financed. This is the existence of a feudal system in the areas.

2. The Central Task of the farmers sector is the establishment of Organs of Political Power (OPP) and its direct participation in the Army Building by intensive and extensive mass base building. In the rural areas also called the red area, the CPP directs the NPA to organize the masses through its guerilla base and guerilla zone operations. The strategic political line of implementing the Agrarian Revolution (minimum and maximum) ensures that the issue of landlessness and the feudal character of the rural areas are exploited. The strategic military line of encircling the cities from the countryside is adopted through the National and Regional design of the Protracted People's War (PPW). The primary of the armed struggle is asserted by ensuring that the white area operations support the red area operations of advancing the armed revolution. This is the essence of the red area and white area interplay with the two types of operations are conducted distinct from each other but are inseparable with the armed struggle as the main form of the revolution.

3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the Peasant are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Peasant Commission where the National Peasant Bureau (NPB) is being supervised. The NPB is the Party leadership unit of the Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Magbubukid (PKM), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the peasant sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP) serving as the National organization which had several Regional Federations under it that controls the local peasant organizations. The local peasant organizations can take the shape of a local KMP organized or through the conversion of traditional organizations of local farmer cooperatives and farmers irrigation associations. No KMP local chapters are established without the PKM (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership.

4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Peasant Bureau is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Peasant Bureau (RPB) directly under the Komiteng Tigpatuman/ Komite ng Rehiyon (KTKR) of the Regional Party Committees. This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each region has a different level of application dependent on the level of development it acquires. Information therefore and organizational chart reflecting the RPB of each region differs. The Regional Peasant Bureau is tasked to implement the Agrarian Revolution program in the region in its minimum and maximum forms.

5. The Peasant Sector carries the brunt of the Anti-Feudal and the Anti-Fascist campaign of the CTG. The Anti-Feudal campaign includes the strategic campaign of Resist Expansion of Agricultural Plantation (REAP) targeting Multinational and Trans-National Corporations and the implementation of Genuine Land Reform with the provision of Modernization and State subsidy on Agriculture. While the Anti-Fascist Campaign takes the shape of the Stop Human Rights Violations campaign and the Stop Militarization campaign.

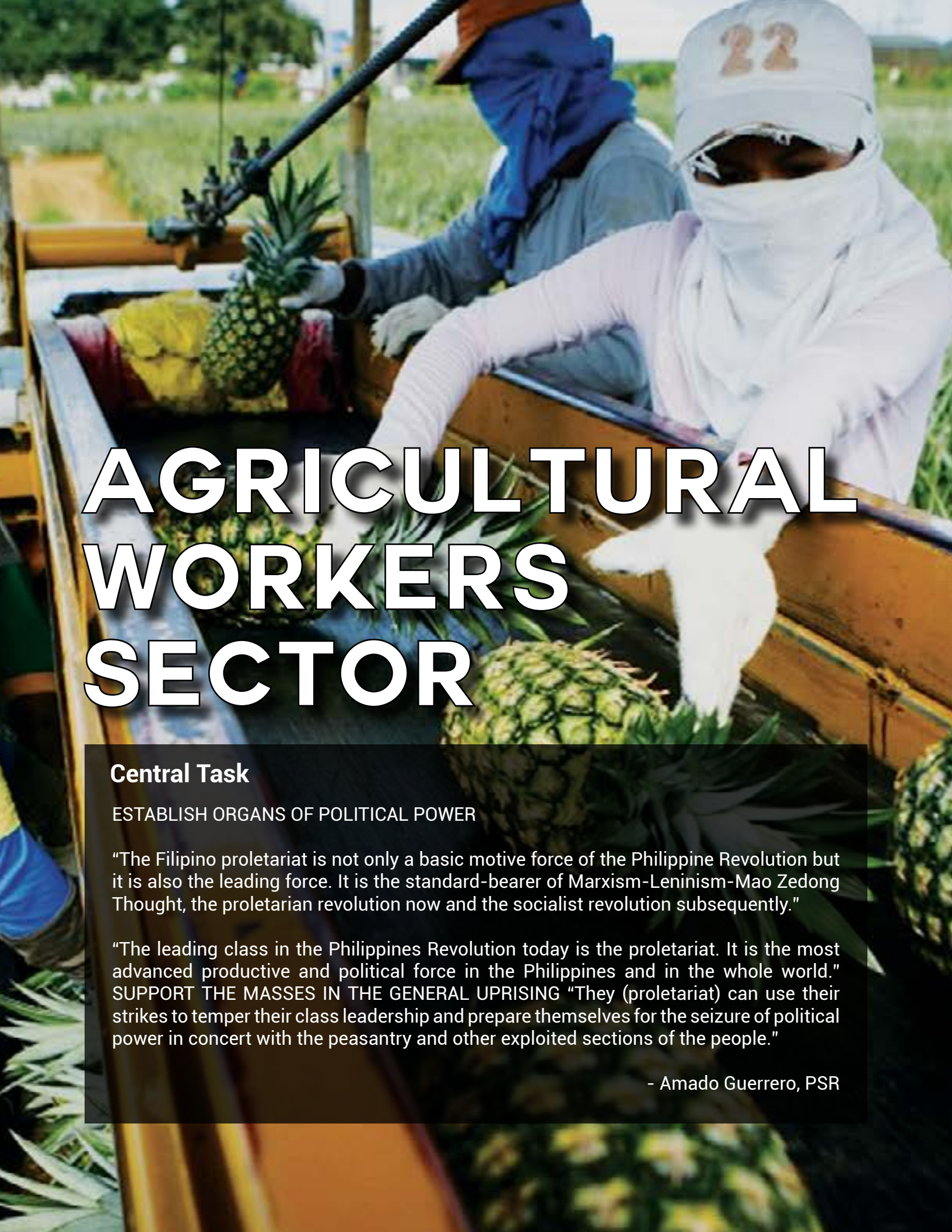
Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter effort in the Peasant sector must take into consideration the following CTGs programs:
   i. There is an Agrarian revolution being implemented in the rural areas and this program resulted in exploiting the general state of the peasants in terms of landlessness and poverty.
   ii. There are guerilla base building and zone operations being conducted directly by the NPA units where establishments of Organs of Political Power (OPP) and Milisyang Bayan are implemented.
   iii. There are anti-fascist and anti-feudal campaigns being implemented in the sector.
   iv. The National Peasant Bureau (NPB) and the KMP national organization are the same and there are Regional Peasant Bureau (RPB) and KMP Regional federations operating in all regions.

2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation (WNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster and Inter-Agency effort must be established with DAR NIA and DA leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.

3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the Peasant Association, LGU and Government line Agencies concerned (DA, NIA, and DAR) must be in place at the regional or provincial level as the tripartite mechanism in engaging the peasant sector.

4. Parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in communities affected by the Guerilla base and Zone operations as well as the establishment of the Organs of the Political Power (OPP) and Milisyang Bayan and the operations of PKM (UGMO) and KMP open mas sorganization of the Peasant Sector.



AGRICULTURAL WORKERS SECTOR

Central Task

ESTABLISH ORGANS OF POLITICAL POWER

“The Filipino proletariat is not only a basic motive force of the Philippine Revolution but it is also the leading force. It is the standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the proletarian revolution now and the socialist revolution subsequently."

“The leading class in the Philippines Revolution today is the proletariat. It is the most advanced productive and political force in the Philippines and in the whole world." SUPPORT THE MASSES IN THE GENERAL UPRISING “They (proletariat) can use their strikes to temper their class leadership and prepare themselves for the seizure of political power in concert with the peasantry and other exploited sections of the people."

- Amado Guerrero, PSR

Profile of the Sector

Philippines	July 2018	July 2017
Population 15 years and over (in 000)	71,560	70,164
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	60.1	60.6
Employment Rate (%)	94.6	94.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	5.6
Underemployment Rate (%)	17.2	16.3

Source: Philippine Statistic Authority PSA

Significance of the Sector

In addition to the industrial workers, there are the farmworkers in large sugar, coconut, fiber-growing, citrus, pineapple, banana, and vegetable farms. They work the longest hours, receive the lowest wages, and suffer the worst conditions. They are exploited by the imperialists, landlords, labor contractors, and usurers. Like the industrial workers, the farmworkers are wage-earners and own no means of production. They are the rural proletariat.

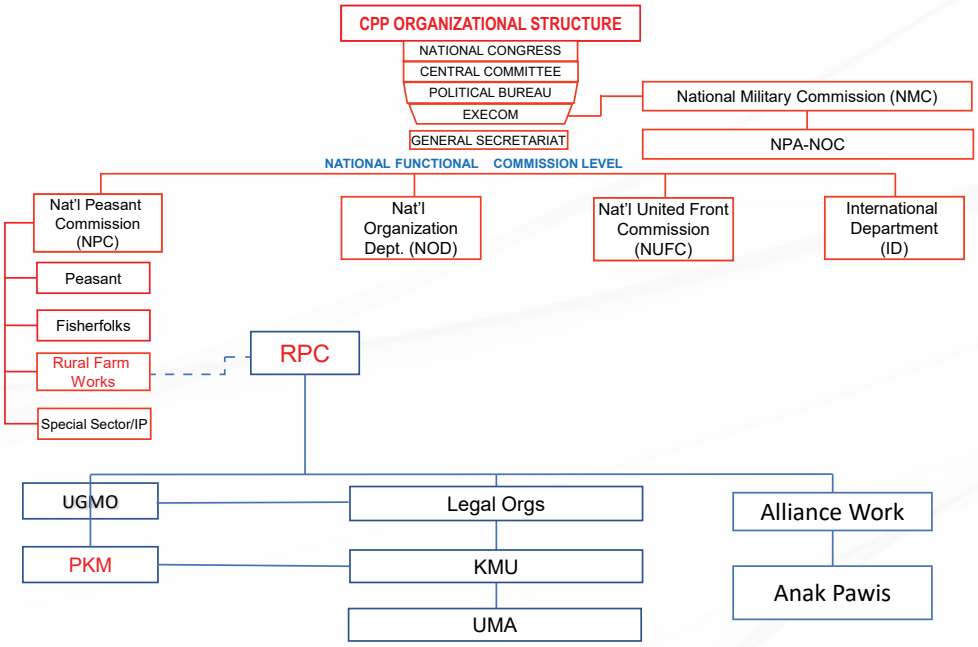
In bondage. All "land reform" laws passed by these counterrevolutionaries have been calculated to entrench the exploiters of the peasant masses in this semi-colonial and semi-feudal society.

Historical Context of the Sector

1. BY ERA
    a. Spanish Regime
    b. American Period
    c. Japanese Occupation
2. Manuel L. Quezon (1935-1944)
    a. Rice Tenancy Law or R.A 4054
3. Manuel A. Roxas (1946-1953)
    a. Republic Act No. 34
    b. Land Settlement Development Corporation (LASEDECO) was created.
4. Ramon Magsaysay
    a. Agricultural Tenancy Act of 1954 (RA1199) and the Land Reform Act of 1955 (RA 1400) were passed.
    b. The National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration (NARRA), was established
5. Diosdado Macapagal (1961-1965)
    a. Agricultural Land Reform Code (RA 3844)
6. Ferdinand E Marcos (1965- 1986)
    a. Masagana 99 Rice Production Program.
    b. Intensive Rice Production Program (IRPP) and Import-substitution Program launched by Assemblyman Salvador H Escudero III.

7. Corazon C Aquino (1986-1992)
    a. Agriculture is Business
    b. Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund
    c. Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
    d. Livelihood Enhancement for Agricultural Development Program
8. Fidel V Ramos (1992-1998)
    a. Grain Production Enhancement Program (GPPPEP)
    b. Key Commercial Crops Development Program (KCCDP)
9. Joseph E Estrada (1998- 2001)
    a. Agriculture and Fisheries
    b. Modernization Act (AFMA) or RA 8435 - an act prescribing urgent related measure to modernize the agriculture and fisheries sectors of the country to enhance their profitability and prepare said sectors for the challenges of globalization.

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO

Pambansang Kilusan ng Magbubukid (PKM)

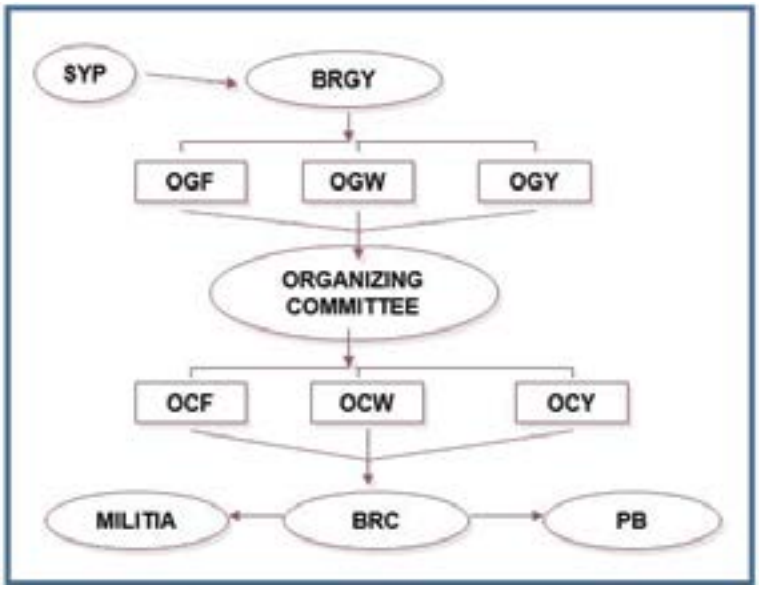
Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions (RCTU)

Open Sectoral Organization

Ugnayan ng mga Mangagawa sa Agrikultura (UMA)

Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU)

Methods of Infiltration



Lectures and Training

1. PADEPA 1 - Issues
2. PADEPA 2 - Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)
3. PADEPA 3 - Espesyal Kursong Masa (ESKUM)

Alliance and Linkages

1. CPP emphasized to the formation of the open organization and legal sectoral alliances KMP as a legal front of the CPP
2. Actions and political activities of KMP carry the CPP Program on AGREV
3. NDUGMO are CPP- controlled sectoral mass organizations
4. Directly work for the attainment of the CPP/NPA objectives
5. KMP International Linkages/ Support System Europe-Based Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements (FIMARC)
6. Filippinijnen Group Nederland (FGN)
7. United Church of Canada (L'Eglise Unie del Canada)
8. Belgium- based National Center for Development Aid (NCDA)
9. KMP VISAYAS
10. KMBP
11. CASSAVA PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION IN NEGROS (CAPAS-N)
12. KAPUNGAALANG SA UGMA SA GAGMAY NGA MAGUUMA SA ORIENTAL NEGROS (KAUGMAON)
13. ALYANSA NG MGA MAGBUBUKID SA GITNANG LUZON (AMGL)
14. Unyon ng Manggagawa sa Agrikultura (UMA)
15. Cordillera Agricultural Worker's Association (CADWA)
16. Lias Farmers Association (LFA)
17. Monamon Asbiagan Bene Famer's Association (MABFA)
18. Kapisanan ng Magbubukid Dunong sa Agrikultura (KAMANDAG)
19. Solidarity of Tobacco Planters Against Exploitation (STOP-EX)
20. Peasant Advocates in Ilocos Region (PAIR)
21. Solidarity of Tobacco Planters Against Exploitation (STPAE)
22. Peasant Association
23. Samahan ng Magsasaka
24. Pambansang Katipunan ng Magbubukid (PKM)

Current Updates

The Agri-Workers Sector is being targeted for Arouse



The Agri-Workers Sector is being targeted for Arouse, Organize Mobilize (AOM) by the National Peasant Commission (NPC) of the CPP, its UGMO the Pambansang Kilusan ng Magbubukid (PKM) and through its Open Front Organization Unyon ng Mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura (UMA) is launching a nationwide campaign for Land, Aid and Services. This is their narrative that the government failed in its Land Reform program, its aid to the Farmers sector in this time of pandemic and of its services to the farmers in general.

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The agricultural workers' sector is considered the lowest-paid workers in the industries, yet they are situated in the most significant agricultural, agro-industrial, and processing companies which are also the regional major industries. They are in the tobacco, banana, sugarcane, pineapple, and other agricultural plantations spread in the entire country. Grower's scheme is one of the many schemes in the relationship between companies and agricultural workers wherein the growers employed third party contracting, the agrarian reform beneficiaries contracting their land into the plantation companies and themselves acquiring company shares either as individuals or cooperatives, and contractual or seasonal workers hired by companies or third party players. Though they are the primary target as beneficiaries of agrarian reform, the lack of assistance, support, and access to funds makes them vulnerable to exploitations and manipulations. Although they have a labor or semi-labor orientation they are also considered part of the Peasant Sector.
2. These Central tasks of the agricultural workers are to provide leadership as they are viewed as the most advanced, discipline, and organized group among the peasantries. CTG will utilize this sector for its program on Political Economy and as important in the conduct of General Offensive Red areas and provide logistical, cadre, and other support to the Army Building program of the CTG. They are significant in the intent of paralyzing the National Economy. While the general peasantry is involved in the campaign of Resisting Expansion of Agricultural Plantations, the Agricultural Workers sub-sector is utilizing to sabotage the companies they belong to. They are utilized in the RBKU program of systematic extortion and the tactics of denying, dismantling, and destroying Multinational and Trans-National Corporations as part of their Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Feudal campaigns.

3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the agricultural workers are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Peasant Commission (NPC) where the National Trade and Union Bureau (NTUB) in the agricultural workers sector and the National Peasant Organs is being supervised. The NPC is the Party leadership unit of the Pambansang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (PKM) and/or the Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions (RCTU) are the Underground Mass Organizations (UGMO) in the sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the Unyon ng mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura (UMA) serving as the National Agricultural Labor Organization which had under it that controls the Local Agricultural Labor Unions. No UMA local chapters are established without the RCTU (UGMO) or PKM (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership.
4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Peasant Bureau and /or the National Trade Union Bureau (NTUB) are implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Trade and Union Bureau (RTUB) or Regional Peasant Bureau under the Regional White Area Committees (RWAC) or the Regional Urban Committees (RUC) or the Front Guerilla Operations. This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each Region there are different levels of application depends on the level of development it acquires. Information therefore and organizational chart reflecting the RTUB and the RPB of each Region differs.
5. The agricultural workers sector being directly organized by the dispersed guerilla platoon with the interplay of Regional Trade Union Bureau cadres carry the brunt of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist campaign of the CTG and openly campaign against WTO-GATT policies, Multinational and Transnational companies and the synchronized campaign against contractualization. Secondary issues are wage-related and non-wage benefits, labor laws and processes such as CBA, illegal strike issues, and Union Busting. The ongoing campaign OPLAN AKLASAN centered on the campaign against ENDO being conducted by the KMU. Two major alliances emerging in the Labor Sector both participated by KMU or their local federations: the Kilusan ng Nagkakaisang Manggagawa and SENTRO. They are wage-based alliances filing legislated wage increase packages. They are likewise involved in the resist expansion of agricultural plantations, campaign for genuine land reform in the open, and the agrarian revolution in their underground activities.

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter-effort in the agricultural worker sector must take into consideration the distinct character in the perspective of the CTGs: They are generally from Peasant Operation and are therefore being organized and mobilized under the National Peasant Commission and their regional corresponding organs (RPB) but in some cases, they are being organized and mobilize by the National Trade and Union Bureau (NTUB) and the KMU National office as distinct labor federation in certain industries like the National Federation of Sugarcane Workers (NFSW) and National Federation of Labor Unions (NAFLU) in other plantation industries. Both KMU and KMP chapters can exist in some areas.
2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster and Inter-Agency effort must be established with DOLE, DAR, DA, and CDA leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.
3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the workers, management, and the government must be in place at regional or provincial level such as the Joint Industrial Peace Coordinating Office (JIPCO) of the Central Luzon area.
4. Parallel effort through both the Red Area (RA) and White Area (WA) modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified factory/industry and the community surrounding it to address the organizing of the NPC and RPB organs or sometimes NTUB and RTUB of the CTG.



FISHERFOLKS SECTOR

Central Task

"Because our country is archipelagic, it is a matter of necessity for us to develop guerrilla bases and zones along the seacoast. Communications is one clear immediate reason. We should be able to develop as many routes as possible between Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao by conducting political work among the fishermen and seaman. Within the Visayas, boating is as common as trucking in the Luzon and Mindanao mainland. If we take lessons from Southwestern Mindanao, especially from Sulu archipelago, we can further develop sea warfare, a form of guerrilla warfare making use of small bancas (boats) and big as well as small islands. This would constitute a good support for our guerrilla warfare on land."

- Amado Guerrero, Specific Characteristics of our People's War

Profile of the Sector

Number of Fishing Boats/Vessels			
Boat with engine and outrigger	362,827	282,257	80,570
Boat with engine but without outrigger	52,703	43,119	9,584
Boat without engine but with outrigger	220,669	182,171	38,498
Boat without engine and outrigger	83,828	68,337	15,491
Raft	20,280	17,328	2,952
Total	740,307	593,212	147,095

Number of Aquaculture Operators and Aquafarm	
Number of Aquaculture Operators	131,312
Number of Aquafarms	148,694

Number and Volume of Fish Tank and Hatchery	
Fish Tank	
Number	1,029
Volume	12,375
Hatchery	
Number	590
Volume	21,325

Source: Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA)

Significance of the Sector

1. The fishermen are a peculiarly large social group because of the archipelagic character of the Philippines. Aside from sea fishermen, there are also inland fishermen along big rivers and lakes. Fishing is not only a supplementary means of livelihood for the peasantry. There are full-time fishermen and these can be divided into three sections: namely, the rich, middle, and poor fishermen.

2. The fishermen with the capability to fish with their motorized boats, big nets, and fishing gears, buy the labor power of poor fishermen and earn more than what is enough for their respective families. The middle fishermen fish with their non-motorized boats, medium-sized nets, and fishing gears of poorer quality than those of the rich fishermen, engage solely in municipal fishing, and earn just enough for their respective families. The poor fishermen either fish with their inferior boats and fishing gears, engage mainly in shore-fishing and do not earn enough for their respective families but have to resort to other means of livelihood, most often by tilling the land as a side occupation, or they sell their labor power to rich fishermen and fishing capitalists.

Historical Context of the Sector

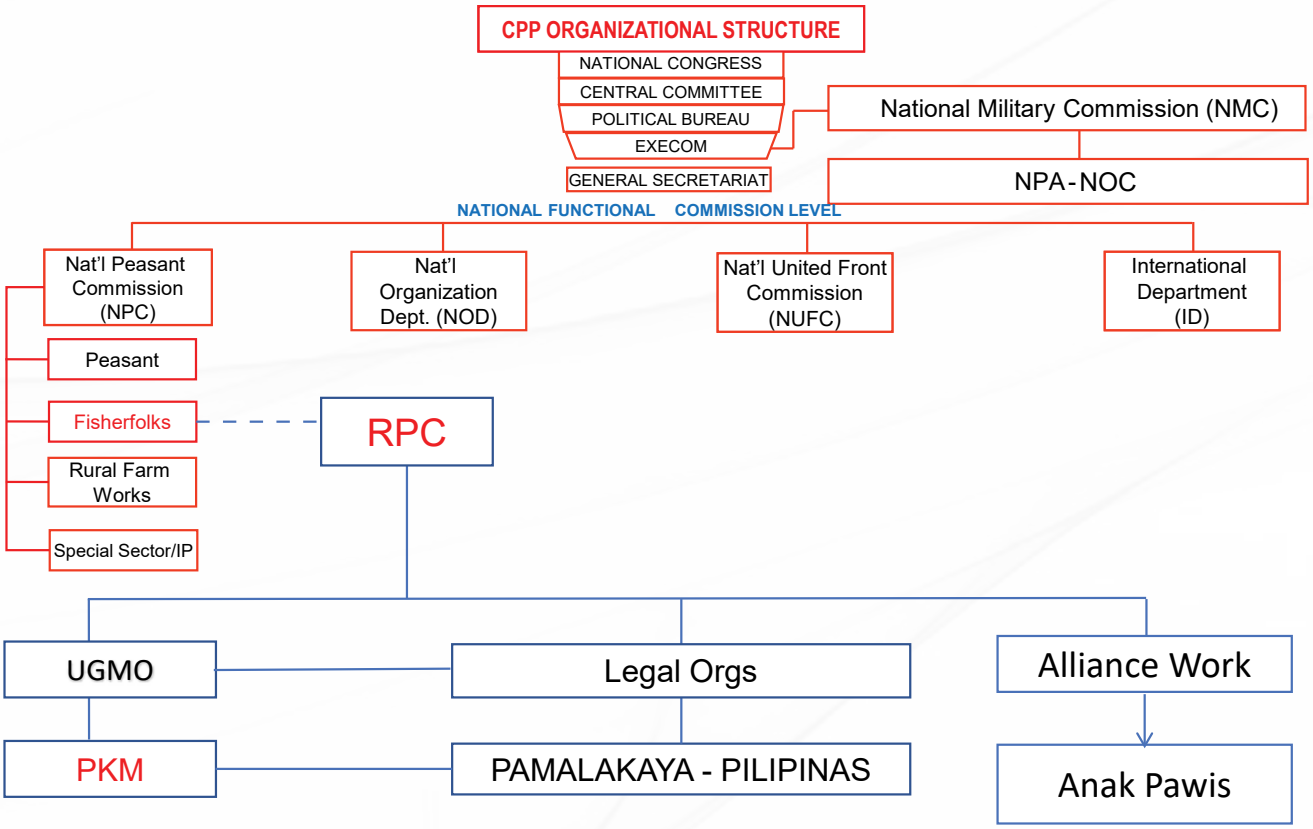
Republic Act No. 8435

To revive, modernize and develop the agriculture and fisheries sectors
To prescribe urgent measures for the modernizations of the agriculture and fisheries sectors for profitability and in preparation for the challenges of the current international economic trend of globalization and liberalization

Republic Act No. 8550

Poverty alleviation and the provision of supplementary livelihood among municipal fisherfolk.
Improvement of productivity of aquaculture within ecological limits;
Optimal utilization of offshore and deep-sea resources; and upgrading of post-harvest technology

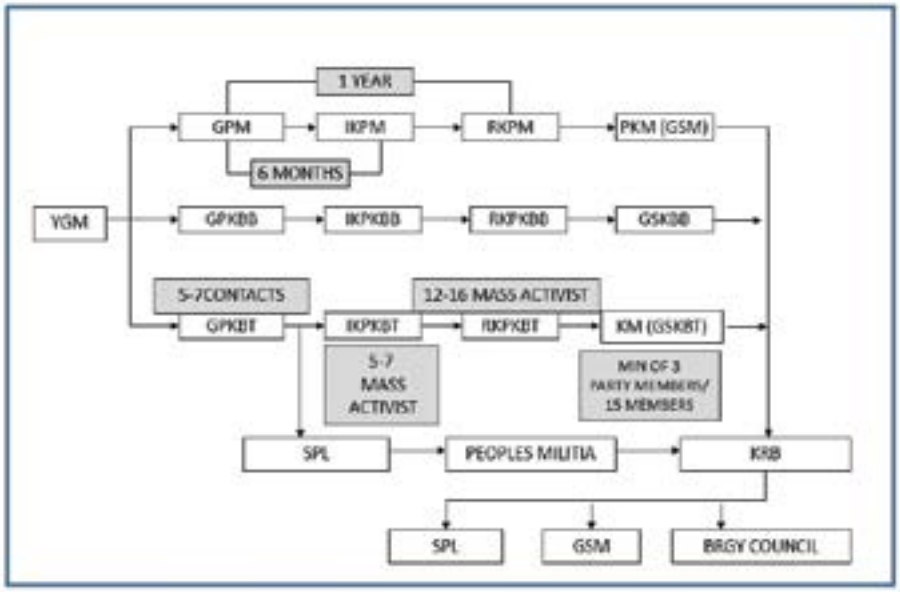
CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Pambansang Kilusan ng Magbubukid (PKM)

Open Sectoral Organization
Pamalakaya - Pilipinas

Methods of Infiltration



Lectures and Training

1. PADEPA 1 - Issues
2. PADEPA 2 - Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)
3. PADEPA 3 - Espesyal Kursong Masa (ESKUM)

Alliance and Linkages

1. Basco Fishermen and Farmer's Association (BFFA) – Oscar VARGAS
2. Fishermen's Unity in the entire Ragay Gulf Shoreline Assn, Inc. - Santiago R. ORLINA
3. Katipunan ng Samahang Magsasaka (KASAMA) – Oscar M CASTILLO
4. Sandigan ng Magsasaka (SANDIGAN) – Jose F FURIO
5. Ugnayan ng mga Magsasaka sa Quezon (UGMA) – Melecio PASAMBIA
6. Samahan ng Mangingisda sa Bataan (Pro-SISON) – Roberto MAGPOC
7. Bataan Fishpond Owners and Operators Assn. (BFOOA) – Serafin ROMAN
8. Progresibong Alyansa ng Mangingisda-Bataan – Pablo ROSALES

VISAYAS

1. Aklan Farmers and Fishermen Federation (AFFF) – Rene ENRIQUEZ
2. Buklod ng mga Family Community Counselors (BFCA) – Crispolo AGUELO
3. Catarman Community Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. (CCMPCI) – Eliseo COLINARES
4. On Farm Development Farmers Marketing Services Cooperative, Inc. (OFD-FMS) – Jose P DEL MONTE
5. Santa Margarita Calbayog Alyansa Dan Parag-ugma Para Pangisda (SICAPP)–Baltazar POTENTE
6. Ugyon kang mga Mangunguma, Mangingisda kag Mamumugon sa Antique (UMMMA) – Amadeo YONGQUE

MINDANAO

1. Lino-an Agricultural Developers Assn., Inc. (LASDA) – Bienvinedo MANDIN
2. Nagkahiusang Gagmay nga Mag-uuma sa Titay ug Ipil (NAGAMATI) – Edwin TABANIERA
3. International
4. Oxfam
5. Danish Christian Aid (DCA)
6. Christian World Service

Current Updates

No To Reclamation Manila Bay Rehabilitation Failure



Photo: PAMALAKAYA

The Fisherfolks Sector is being targeted for Arouse, Organize Mobilize (AOM) by the National Peasant Commission (NPC) of the CPP, its UGMO the Pambansang Kilusan ng Magbubukid (PKM) and through its Open Front Organization PAMALAKAYA is launching a nationwide campaign that the government is not prioritizing the concerns of the Fisherfolks sector by narrating that the government is misplacing its funding on other projects like the rehabilitation of Manila Bay.

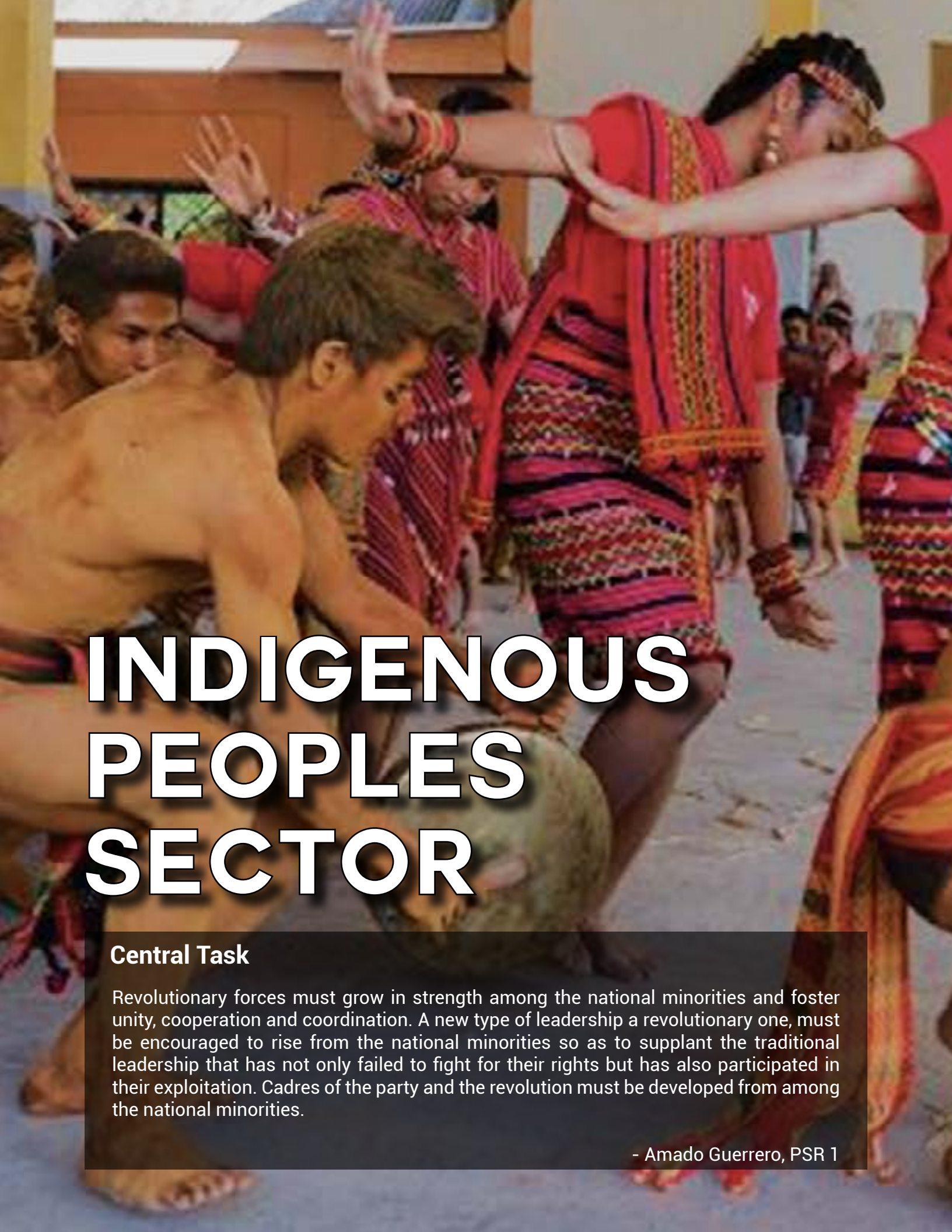
Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Fisherfolks Sector is being considered as a sub-cluster of the Peasant Sector with a distinct character. Since the Philippine is an archipelagic country, we have a long stretch of shoreline where most of our fisherfolks are located. They are generally both fisherfolks and farmers as their source of livelihood. With the passing of the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA), most of them are displaced because their livelihood naturally resulted in the establishment of fishing communities in the restricted "acements" provided in the land use plans of LGUs and the provisions in UDHA. They provided the vital link of inter-island travels and commerce. The passing of the Philippine Fisheries Law (RA 10654) and local LGU ordinances have marginalized the small fishermen in relation to those involved in the commercial fishing industries. Access to support and funds are needed to equalize their status with that of the other stakeholders in the fishing industry. Their tools on their means of production are still backward and far from being mechanized for them to be competitive and have a stable source of livelihood.

2. These Central tasks of the Fisherfolks sector are to link the inter-island concern of the Protracted People's War and the general mass movements in the three main islands of the country (Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao) and other islands. They can facilitate the transport and mobilization of revolutionary forces, materials, and logistics. Although they are not located in the general cluster of the communities connected by the mountainous terrain or mountain ranges, they provide the connectivity of inter-island and mobility corridors in the guerilla operations. For the white area operations, they provide alternative transport and land-based routes and interconnect red area and white area.
3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the Fisherfolks sector are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Peasant Commission (NPC) where the National Fisherfolks Bureau (NFB) is being supervised. The NPC is the Party leadership unit of the Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Magbubukid (PKM), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the Pambansang Samahan ng mga Mamamalakaya (PAMALAKAYA) serving as the National Organization which had several Regional Federations under it that controls the Local Labor Organizations. No PAMALAKAYA local chapters are established without the PKM (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership.
4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Peasant Commission (NPC) is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Peasant Bureau (RPB) directly under the Regional Party Committees (RPCs). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each region there are different levels of application depends on the levels of development it acquires.
5. The Fisherfolks sector carries the brunt of challenging LGUs policies concerning the fisherfolk sector, they conduct a campaign against big companies and players in the fishing sector, campaign against Land Use Plan of the LGUs and DENR and programs of the BFAR in terms of policies and livelihood support. They are also participants in the Urban Poor on issues pertaining to housing and demolitions and peasants in the agrarian reform program.

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter-effort in the Fisherfolks Sector must take into consideration the CTGs program:
    i. The Guerilla Front Operations through the Dispersed Platoon formations are the one directly conducting IPO works in the Fisherfolks Sector and they are considered in the expansion of mobility corridors as well as inter-island connectivity of guerilla operations.
    ii. In some cases, they are utilized as a vital link in the Red Area (RA) and White Area (WA) operations as they connect rural and urban centers and provide alternative transport and land bases routes for personnel, logistics, and support.
    iii. The National Peasant Commission (NPC) and their regional counterparts in the Regional Peasant Bureau or concerned Guerilla Front operations are the ones controlling their activities.
2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster, and Inter-Agency effort must be established with DENR, BFAR, and LGU leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.
3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the Fisherfolks, LGU and Government agencies (DENR and BFAR) must be in place at regional or provincial level for continuous engagement and program implementation in the Fisherfolks Sector.
4. Parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified fishing communities involved in the National Peasant Commission, Regional Peasant Bureau and guerilla front operations.



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SECTOR

Central Task

Revolutionary forces must grow in strength among the national minorities and foster unity, cooperation and coordination. A new type of leadership a revolutionary one, must be encouraged to rise from the national minorities so as to supplant the traditional leadership that has not only failed to fight for their rights but has also participated in their exploitation. Cadres of the party and the revolution must be developed from among the national minorities.

- Amado Guerrero, PSR 1

Profile of the Sector

1. Estimated 927 ancestral domains nationwide covering 14,459,579.42 has. equivalent to 48.20% of 30M has. PH land area
2. Total No. of Approved CADTs = 247 (27%)
   Total Area Coverage = 5,743,201.2928 Has. (Land and Water Area)
   Total No. of Right holders = 1,314,419
3. On-process AD areas = 240 ADs more or less = 4.622,829.51 has.
4. Identified AD areas = 466 ADs more or less = 4,095,361.17

Source: NCIP Central Office

Significance of the Sector

POLITICAL

a. The CPP project themselves as protectors of indigenous rights. They encourage the national minorities to take their rightful role and place in the people's democratic state and shall receive special considerations because of the extreme oppression and exploitation.
b. They also envisioned a new type of revolutionary leadership to rise from the national minorities
c. They also deemed that the Cadres of the party and the revolution must be developed from among the national minorities

ECONOMIC

The CPP recognizes the importance of the IPs in their PPW effort in pursuing and carrying out the strategic line of encircling the cities from the countryside and in the implementation of its Agrarian Revolution Program. The vast resources of the indigenous people can support the party's logistical requirement especially the immediate needs of their armed fighters.

INFORMATION

The CPP exploits the use of IPs' culture that uses certain traditional forms that have remained part of their community and are undergoing transformations to reflect the changes brought about by their participation in the revolutionary movement.

Ex. “Bodong” or Lupon

ON SECURITY

The CPP exploits the IPs by establishing a strategic stable base in the mountainous area, consolidating the center of gravities, and facilitating the development of the NPA

Historical Context of the Sector

SPANISH REGIME

1. The "minoritization" of the Indigenous Peoples started
2. The Igorots of the Cordillera were labeled barbarians, pagans, and all sorts of derogatory names because of their strong resistance against Spanish intrusions against their territories
3. Introduced the "Regalian doctrine" this denied the customary concepts of land use and ownership

AMERICAN REGIME

1. Created the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes
2. Land Registration Act No. 496 of 1902
3. Philippine Commission Act No. 178 of 1903
4. Mining Law of 1905
5. Public Lands acts of 1913, 1919 and 1925

MARCOS ADMINISTRATION

1. Presidential Decree (PD) 705 – delimited landownership among IPs.
2. Created the Southern Philippine Development Authority (SPDA)
3. Office for Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities (OMACC) by virtue of Executive Order No. 969.

AQUINO ADMINISTRATION

1. Retained the Regalian Doctrine
2. Creation of Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and in the Cordillera
3. OMACC was abolished
4. Creation of Office for Muslim Affairs (OMA)
5. Creation of the Office for Northern Cultural Communities (ONCC)
6. Creation of the Office for Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC)
7. National Integrated Protected Areas Systems (NIPAS)

RAMOS ADMINISTRATION

1. Republic Act 8371 or IPRA was enacted creating the NCIP merging the ONCC and OSCC
2. IPRA seeks to recognize, promote and protect the rights of the IPs

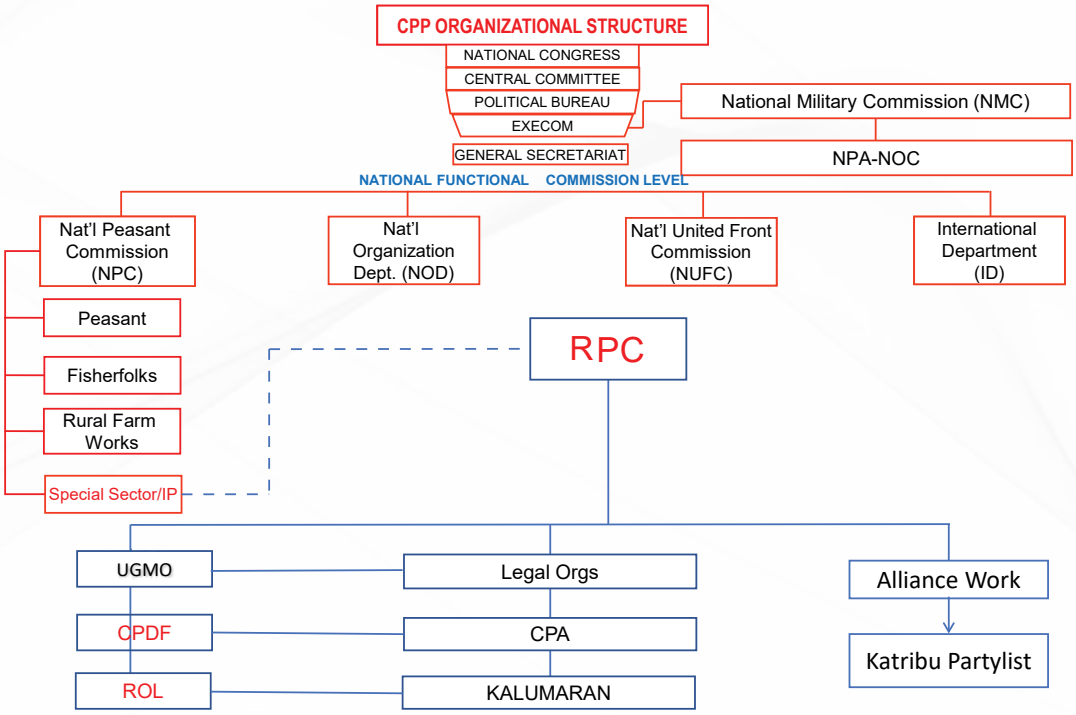
ESTRADA ADMINISTRATION

1. Edukasyong Handog ni Erap para sa Mahihirap (EHEM)
2. Katutubong Mag-aaral Priority Courses (KMPC) scholarship programs
3. NCIP Educational Assistance Program (NCIP-EAP)

ARROYO ADMINISTRATION

1. Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Support Services-Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan (CIDDS-KALAHI) programs, financial assistance for IP indigents, medicines for fire victims, elderly and disabled, gender and development programs, literacy, Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (ACEF)

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO

Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF)

Rebolusyonaryong Organisadong Lumad (ROL)

Open Sectoral Organization

Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA)

Kusog sa Katawhang Lumad (Kalumaran)

Methods of Infiltration



Lectures and Training

1. Conduct of Education / Training on the Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL)
2. PADEPA 1 - Issues
3. PADEPA 2 - Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)
4. PADEPA 3 - Espesyal Kursong Masa (ESKUM)

Alliance and Linkages

1. Apit tako or Alliance of Peasants in the Cordillera Homeland
2. KMU- workers, Cordillera
3. Anakbayan- Youth and students, Cordillera
4. Innabuyog- women, Cordillera
5. Binodngan Pungors Organization and Am-in- elders and urban poor
6. Dap-ayan ti Kultura iti Kordillera-DKK or the regional umbrella of cultural Organization
7. CDPC – Center For Development Programs In The Cordilera
8. STARM- Convenors to save Abra river movement
9. DINTEG- Cordillera IPs legal Center
10. BAYAN- New Patriotic Alliance
11. KALIKASAN- Peoples Environment Network
12. IBON Foundation- Research and Advocacy Institution
13. KAMP- National Federation of IP of the Phil
14. INTL LEVEL - Asian IPs Peoples Act

Int'l Alliance of IP

1. Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forest
2. RWESA, River watch, East & Southeast Asia
3. MAC, Mining & Communities Network
4. H.A. Khan Rano - Bangladesh
5. Danny Claes and An Lenaerts'- Belgium
6. Honore Lokossa - Benin
7. Nay Myo Hlaing - Burma
8. Cecilia Diocson-Sayo and Han Sharma - Canada
9. Jim Balikwisha - Congo
10. Leopoldo Grullon - the Dominican Republic
11. Remzi Sahinoglu - France
12. Metin Atak - Germany
13. Errikos Finalis and Aris Lambrou - Greece
14. Fathinia Nat esan Burnad and Darshan Pal –India
15. Ito Nadia and Mega Suhantara - Indonesia
16. Arman Riazi - Iran
17. Irene Fernandez - Malaysia
18. Bernardo Ranferi - Mexico
19. Sapkota Nabin - Nepal
20. Chuck Barkey - the Netherlands
21. Daphna Whitmore - New Zealand
22. Azra blat Sayeed - Pakistan
23. Crispin Beltran, Cherry Clemente, Rafael Mariano and Liza Maza - the Philippines
24. Hahn Choong Mok - South Korea
25. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk - Thailand
26. Hasan Gulum, Memik Horoz and Musa Servi - Turkey
27. Ray Light and Joe Navidad - the United States - America.



Current Updates



Photo: Carlo Manalansan/Bulatlat

Militar sa Kanayunan , Palayasin



Source : ALVIN KASIBAN



A group of people identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on community bounded and defined territory and who have under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied , possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs , traditions , and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have through resistance to political , social and cultural differentiated from the majority of Filpinos

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Indigenous Peoples Sector is considered a special sector. They are estimated to number more or less 14% of our general population or more or less 14 million individuals belonging to more or less 110 ethnographic tribes of which 60% are in Mindanao belonging to 18 major ethnographic tribes. The total universe of the Ancestral Domains is estimated to be more or less 10 million hectares or about one-third of our total land area of which around 2 million plus already delineated (with CADT titles to the IP/ICC in a specific area/ territory), around 2 million hectares are on the process for delineation and more than 3 million hectares CADTiables.

   There is no factual record of specific baseline data is available, but it will be targeted in the 2020 Census to have the necessary data collected and documented in terms of demography, populations, social and economic parameters.

   In terms of state policy, the historical injustice of recognizing their rights as Indigenous Peoples takes a paradigm shift starting in the ratification of the 1987 Philippine Constitution where "Section 22. The State recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development."

   An enabling law RA 8371, otherwise known as the IPRA law provides recognition, respect, promotion, and protection of the four bundles of rights, and establishes the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) mandated to ensure the full implementation of the IPRA Law.

   The NCIP had drafted a 12-milestone program to achieve its mandate but currently, it is faced with fourteen (14) thematic issues and concerns. The IP/ICCs of Mindanao in one of the issues and concerns mentioned above submitted 17 Major Atrocities committed by the CTGs in Mindanao alone.

2. The Central Task of the Indigenous Peoples Sector is to supplant traditional leaders with revolutionary ones, the establishment of guerilla bases, and zones and the vertical development of the Army Building (verticalization of the units of the NPA. The CTG will utilize this particular sector for its program on Political Economy and as important in the conduct of General Offensive. The IP sector is also significant in the intent of establishing Organs of Political Power (OPP) and paralyzing the National Economy.

3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the Indigenous Peoples Sector are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Peasant Commission (NPC). The NPC is the Party leadership unit of the Cordillera Peoples Democratic Front (CPDF) in the Cordillera area and the rebolusyonaryong Organisadong Lumad (ROL) in Mindanao, the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the IP sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) in Cordillera and the KALUMARAN in Mindanao. Other areas are under the National Organization Katribu KAMP and its Alliance the SANDUGO with the Moro sector and International Organization Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL). No IP Regional or local chapters is are established without the CPDF (UGMO) in the Cordillera and ROL (UGMO) in Mindanao embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership. All other formations domestic and international are supervised and controlled by the NPC (domestic) and International Department (International).



4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Peasant Commission is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Peasant Bureau (RPB). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each Region there are different levels of application depends on the level of development it acquires. In Cordillera, the CPDF (UGMO) leading the CPA (Open Mass organization for IP in Cordillera) are integrating their action with the Ilocos-Cordillera regional Party

   Committee (ICRC) and in Mindanao, the ROL (UGMO) and the KALUMARAN (Mindanao-wide Open Mass Organization in the IP sector with their 5 Regional formations are integrating their works with that of the 5 Regional Party Committees under Mindanao Commission (KOMMID): PASAKA with SMRC; KALUMBAY with NCMRC, KASALO with NEMRC, ALUHHAMIN with FSRC and SGS with WMRC With the orchestration of the National Peasant Commission embedded in the Rural Missionaries of the Philippines (RMP) they were able to set-up Lumad schools bringing their mass organization in the IP sector in a higher level: STTICLC in SMRC, TRIPFSS in NEMRC, MISFI in NCMRC, CLANS in FSRC and AIFSI in WMRC.

5. The IP sector is in the frontline of the campaign for Self-Determination and Liberation being advanced with the Moro sector. The Human Rights and Peace Negotiation (Hague Framework) is vigorously carried out utilizing this sector. It is also utilized in the RBKU extortion and campaign to Resist National Plunder using the issues of Anti-Mining and Anti-Dam campaigns. They are utilized also in the Deny, Dismantle, and Destroy tactics against multinational and trans-national corporations. The IP considered a special subsector of the Peasant is also utilized in the Resist Expansion of Agricultural Plantations campaign of the Peasant sector (PKM and KMP).

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter effort in the IP sector must take into consideration the following CTGs program.The IP/ICCS is being organized directly by the NPA platoons under its guerilla front operations including its Sub-regional operations. They are targeted to participate in the establishment of Organs of Political power (OPP) and the organizing of Milisyang Bayan (MB) as part of its verticalization of the Army Building program.

   In the United Front works, they are being utilized to the CTG Human Rights and International Solidarity Works framework.

   As long as their IPO works do not address the 14 thematic of issues and concerns will remain the perspective of the IP in relation to the government.

2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster, and Inter-Agency effort must be established with NCIP leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.

3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the IP/ICCs, NCIP and Government Line Agencies including Private entities must be in place at the Regional or Provincial level.

4. Parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified IP/ICCs to orchestrate and made accessible the services of the government.



BANGSAMORO PEOPLE SECTOR

Central Task

The long-term task of our Mindanao forces is to draw enemy forces from Luzon and destroy them. In this regard we can cooperate very well with the Moro National Liberation Front and the Bangsa Moro Army.

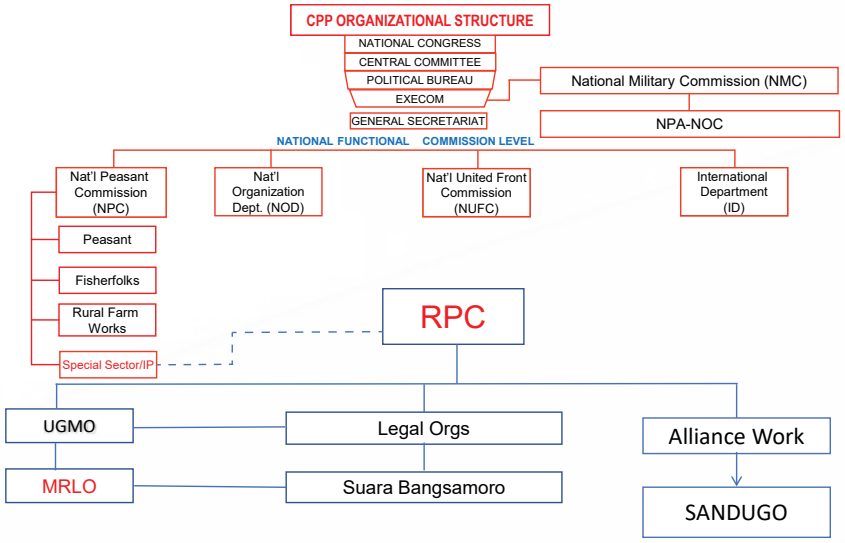
Profile of the Sector

The total population of ARMM accounted for about 3.7 percent of the Philippine population in 2015.

Population by Province: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (Based on the 2000, 2010, and 2015 Censuses)			
Province	Population (in thousands)		
	2000	2010	2015
Basilan (excluding the City of Isabela)	260	293	347
Lanao del Sur	800	933	1,045
Maguindanao (excluding Cotabato City)	801	945	1,174
Sulu	620	718	825
Tawi-Tawi	322	367	391

Maguindanao (excluding Cotabato City) was the fastest growing province in the region with an average annual population growth rate (PGR) of 4.22 percent during the period 2010 to 2015. It was followed by Basilan (excluding the City of Isabela) with a PGR OF 3.23 percent, Sulu (2.66 percent), and Lanao del Sur (2.18 percent). Tawi-Tawi posted the lowest provincial PGR of 1.22 percent. See Table

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO

Moro Resistance Liberation Organization (MRLO)

Open Sectoral Organization

Suara Bangsamoro

Methods of Infiltration



Lectures and Training

1. Conduct of Education / Training on the Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL)
2. PADEPA 1 - Issues
3. PADEPA 2 - Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)
4. PADEPA 3 - Espesyal Kursong Masa (ESKUM)

Alliance and Linkages

1. Kawagib Advancement for Moro Human Rights
2. Sandugo - Movement of Moro and Indigenous Peoples for Self-Determination
3. Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)
4. BAYAN MUNA
5. Anakbayan
6. GABRIELA

Current Updates

Pro-martial law political bets to get protest votes in 2019 polls – Suara Bangsamoro



Photo: davaotoday.com

The militant Moro group Suara Bangsamoro said that Mindanaoans will not give their votes to those candidates who favored the third martial law extension in Mindanao this coming 2019 midterm elections.



Photo: Sandugo Movement of Moro and Indigenous Peoples for Self-Determination



YOUTH AND STUDENTS SECTOR

Central Task

Among the various sectors of the petty bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia (student youth, teachers, low income professionals and intellectuals) is the most important and decisive in preparing public opinion in favor of the Philippine Revolution on a nationwide scale. The student youth are an important force assisting the proletariat in the spread of revolutionary propaganda on a nationwide scale. The people's democratic revolution cannot be advanced without the participation of revolutionary intellectuals. It is important to rely on the youth in a protracted revolutionary struggle. The mobilization of the youth ensures the continuous flow of successors in the revolutionary movement."

- Amado Guerero, PSR

Profile of the Sector

	JHS	SHS	Tertiary	Out of School Youth
Public	7,004,355	1,766,818	1,575,645	36,238
Private	1,439,507	1,357,882	1,833,170	

Public and Private Source: Dept. of Education, Philippines
Tertiary: Based on the submission of Higher Education Institutions based on the region where the main campus is located includes pre-baccalaureate up to doctoral programs as of July 30, 2020
Out of School Youth: Philippine Statistics Authority,2013 functional literacy Education and Mass Media Survey

Significance of the Sector

The youth comprise the majority of the Philippine population. We have already discussed at length the student youth as in the main belonging to the petty bourgeoisie. We must keep in mind that the majority of the youth belong to the working class and the peasantry. The majority of the Party Cadres and regular fighters in the People's Army are as a matter of course youth.

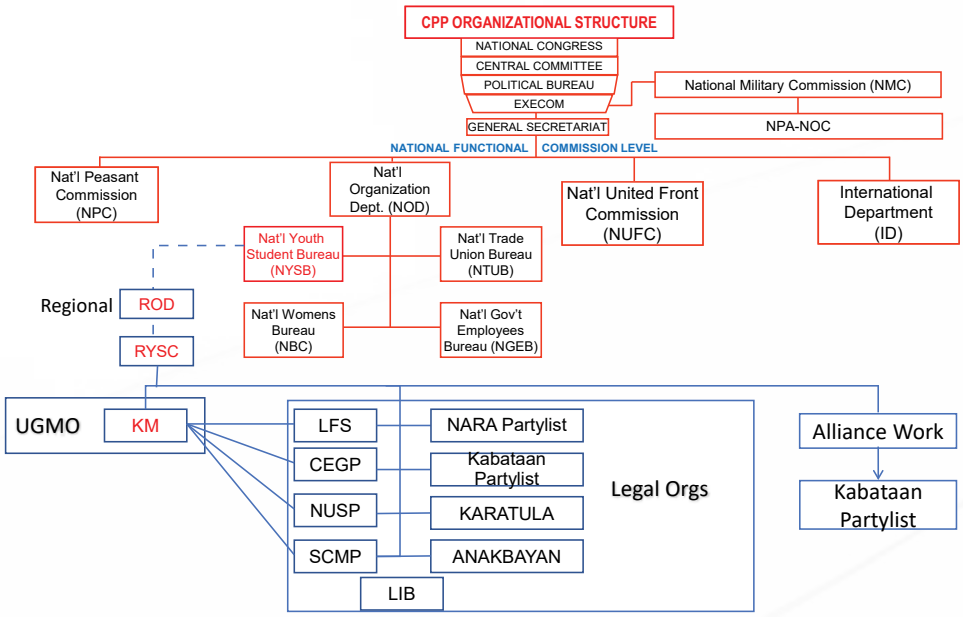
Historical Context of the Sector

Andres Bonifacio was the disciplined revolutionary activist who sought and found in revolution the only process that could give full expression to the national and social aspirations of our people which had long been suppressed by a foreign power, petrified by the soft and evasive terms of liberal reformers.

He was the uncompromising leader who was not only inspired by the cogitations and formulations of the propaganda movement but was also ready to act in concert with his people in an armed struggle against tyranny the moment peaceful and legal struggle reached the white wall of futility. Thus, Andres Bonifacio, today stands as a model of revolutionary militancy among the Filipino youth and among the advocates of national democracy. His revolutionary courage is a beacon to us all. The memory of Andres Bonifacio is recalled because we understand his continuing historical relevance to our present situation. We perceive the leading role of his class in this epoch during which our national efforts at basic industrialization and overthrowing feudalism are constantly frustrated.

After the death of Bonifacio, the revolutionary initiative of the peasants and the workers in the Katipunan and the anti-colonial struggle in general was undermined and debilitated by the liberal compromises made by the Ilustrado leadership. The compromises came one after the other: the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, Aguinaldo's trust in Yankee confidence-men in Hong Kong, the bourgeois-landlord upper hand in the Malolos Congress, and the ultimate surrender of the ilustrados and collaboration with the U.S. imperialist regime." (KABATAANG MAKABAYAN FOUNDING SPEECH, Congress of Kabataang Makabayan, YMCA Youth Forum Hall on November 30, 1964.)

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Kabataang Makabayan

Open Sectoral Organization

1. ANAKBAYAN
2. League of Filipino Students (LFS)
3. Student Christian Movement of the Philippines (SCMP)
4. National Union of Students of the Philippines (NUSP)
5. College Editors Guild of the Philippines (CEGP)
6. Kabataang Artista Para sa Tunay na Kalayaan (KARATULA)
7. Kabataan Partylist

Methods of Infiltration

On Ideological Infiltration - Achieved by utilizing various forms of agitation and propaganda drives in the form of group discussions, room-to-room campaigns, printing and distributing of underground publications, rumor-mongering, and pasting/painting of revolutionary slogans along walls.

On Physical Infiltration - Carried out by planting selected and well-trained student cadres in student/youth organizations, winning those in position to their side, and asking the student cadres to run for key positions in a target organization.

Once the target falls under the coercive influence or control of the CPP, it becomes a convenient tool for the Party's agitation and propaganda drives for recruitment of new cadres in the student sector and subverting other student/youth groups.

Lectures and Training

1. leadership training
2. speakers training
3. negotiation training & tactics
4. mode of production training
5. Saligang Kurso ng Masa
    I. Mass member
    II. NATDEM Activist
    III. Prospective Candidate Member
    IV. Candidate Member
    V. Full-pledge Member

Alliance and Linkages

1. KMU
2. KMP
3. ACT
4. COURAGE
5. Gabriela
6. Karapatan
7. TFD
8. PISTON
9. PASAKA
10. Bayan Muna
11. Ibon Foundation
12. Haribon
13. Kalinaw-Mindanao



Current Updates

Youth Assembly



Considered the most important and decisive in preparing public opinion in favor of the Philippine Revolution on a nationwide scale

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The CPP is continually exploiting the present YS situation.
2. However, the enormous size of the sector has been noticeably subdued for over years compared to the ardent activism demonstrated by the YS during the MARCOS era.
3. There are numerous ways on how the CPP could exploit prevailing issues to influence the sector's way of thinking.
4. The topic of the Magna Carta for Student seems to be a no-win scenario for the government for the following reasons
5. CPP infiltrators would be empowered by the law to take control of policies of the school, the admittance of faculty, and be a member of a decision-making body pertaining tuition fee increase.
6. Student organizations that are influenced by the CPP could freely execute organizing, agitating, and mobilizing activities over which the school administrators would have no control.
7. The salaries of the school staff, funding of school projects and other financial requirements of the school would be at the mercy of the students. This may result in the collapse of the school
8. Schools would not be given a freehand in employing policies without the consent of the students.
9. The CPP would continue to agitate the students and convince them that the government has little or no concern at all over the rights of the students.
10. More demonstrations and rallies would be conducted to push the approval of the Magna Carta
11. The CPP would assert that the system of education of the country would only benefit the rich and thus deprive the poor of quality education.

12. That the real essence of democracy is not practiced by the government as it curtails the freedom of the younger generation
13. There is a need for the government to exert more effort in winning this tug-of-war.
14. The level by which the youth and students are being contaminated is once again on an upward trend and should be blocked at all means.
15. The government should invest in the YS sector to assure a bright future for the next generations.
16. The direction therefore by which our country is being steered, depends on who is able to take the helm in shaping the minds of these young people.

Recommendations

1. The government must not only assess the situation of the enemy but should think like the enemy by identifying their targets and objectives.
2. The government should realize the role of the YS sector in society.
3. The different government offices, departments, bureaus, and agencies should be coordinated in addressing issues directly, and indirectly affecting the sector.
4. A standard definition of youth will give a precise identification of the target beneficiary.
5. Implement projects and programs aimed at addressing the pressing issues starting from the most unattended matter down the line to eliminate issues to be exploited by the CPP.
6. The government must sustain programs that will endure transition in administration.
7. The government should recognize the heterogeneity of the youth population to effectively address the challenges related to youth welfare and development.
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13. The government must sustain programs that will endure transition in administration.
14. The government should recognize the heterogeneity of the youth population to effectively address the challenges related to youth welfare and development.
15. Identify the unique characteristics, environment, and needs of the different sub-groups of the sector to identify their respective needs.
16. The government should establish a reliable database system that would provide a more solid basis for policy and program intervention.
17. Priority should be given to IP youth and those caught in armed conflicts.
18. Determine budget allocated for government agencies and LGUs that have youth-related programs and projects.
19. Once these steps are carried out, we can limit the playground of the CPP. “He who sets the battleground and is familiar with the terrain wins the battle.” (Sun Tzu)
20. The government should not only conduct an information drive on basic youth policies and programs but should also inform the sector of their susceptibility to being a target of the CPP.
21. The government can conduct anti-revolutionary propaganda in schools, colleges, universities and communities, nationwide.



WOMEN SECTOR

Central Task

"The revolutionaries of the opposite sex should exert extra efforts to make possible the widest participation of women in the people's democratic revolution. They should not take the attitude that it is enough for the men in the family to be in the revolutionary movement. This attitude is actually feudal and it would be to aggravate the old clan and clerical influence on women if they were to be kept out of the revolutionary movement. Women can perform general as well as special tasks in the revolution. This is an effective method for liberating them from the clutches of feudal conservatism and also from the decadent bourgeoisie misrepresentation of women as mere objects of pleasure."

- Amado Guerrero, PSR 1

Profile of the Sector

There were approximately 38.5 million employed persons in the country in October 2013. Of the total employed, 57.6 percent or 22.2 million were wages and salary workers. Of this number, 8.3 million or 37.5 percent were women while 13.9 million or 62.5 percent were men (Table 1). These findings are based on the October 2013 Labor Force Survey. Wage and salary workers refer to those who work with pay in private households, private establishments, government, government-controlled corporations, and those who work with pay in their family-operated farm or business.

Approximately 7.0 million of the 38.5 employed population in the country are considered underemployed, based on the October 2013 Labor Force Survey (LFS). The underemployment rate in October 2013 was consequently estimated at 18.1 percent. Of the total number of underemployed persons, 2.1 million or 30.4 percent were women while 4.8 million or 69.6 percent were men (Table 1). Underemployed persons refer to employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or to have an additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours.

Approximately 4.2 million of the 38.5 million employed persons in the country are unpaid family workers, based on the October 2013 Labor Force Survey. Unpaid family workers refer to family members who work without pay in a farm or business operated by the family. Among the unpaid family workers, 2.4 million or four in seven (58%) were women.

Source: Philippine Statistic Office (PSA)

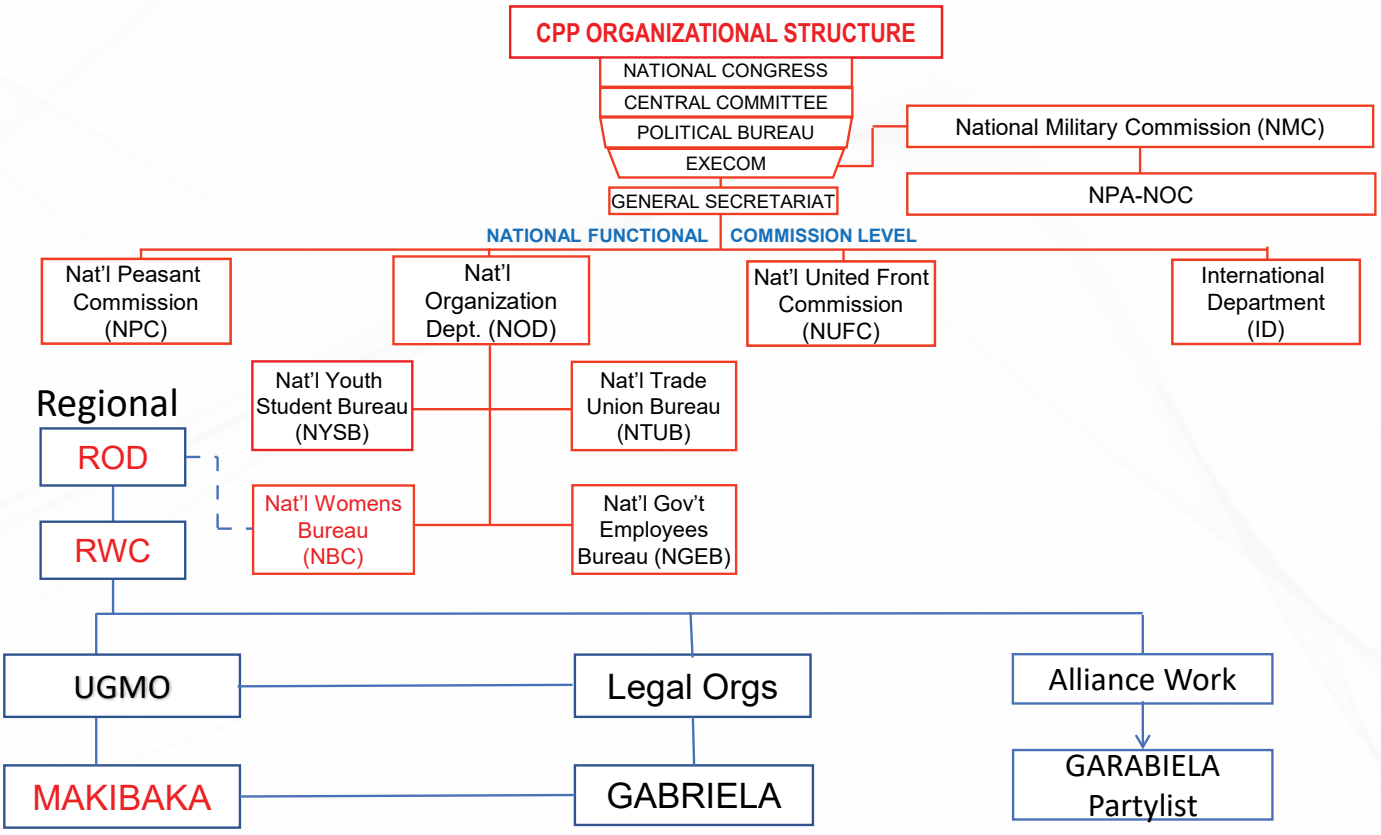
Significance of the Sector

The women compose about one-half of the Philippine population, and they cut through classes. The vast majority of Filipino women, therefore, belong to the oppressed and exploited classes. But in addition to class oppression, they suffer male oppression. The revolutionaries of the opposite sex should exert extra efforts to make possible the broad participation of women in the people's democratic revolution. They should not take the attitude that it is enough for the men in the family to be in the revolutionary movement. This attitude is feudal, and it would be to aggravate the old clan and clerical influence on women if they were to be kept out of the revolutionary movement. Women can perform general as well as special tasks in the revolution. This is an effective method for liberating them from the clutches of feudal conservatism and also from the decadent bourgeois misrepresentation of women as mere objects of pleasure.

Historical Context of the Sector

1. PRE-SPANISH ERA - From the pre-hispanic babaylan or katalonan - the chief priestess in the barangay to the women leader and advocate of recent times, history presents a tableau of the Filipinas bravely asserting their inherent rights to participate in the shaping of the community and nation equal to Filipino men.
2. SPANISH-AMERICAN-JAPANESE OCCUPATION - The country's history of resistance to colonization—Spanish and American—and to the occupation of the Japanese in the 1930s is punctuated with stories of women's heroism in war and crisis. Written accounts of women joining the revolution (and leading tactical battles) are available but rare. Only a few names stand out—Gabriela Silang, Rosa Sevilla, Trinidad Tecson, Melchora Aquino, and the accounts of their leadership and combat skills are without much detail at that.
3. SPANISH-AMERICAN-JAPANESE OCCUPATION - In 1905, a certain Concepcion Felix, had organized a group of women, which focused its work on social issues and the improvement of women's welfare, known as the Asociacion Femenista Filipina. She circulated a letter calling for a meeting of all women. The Philippines responded to the call of the United Nations for a decade-long action for the full development of women by a presidential decree in 1975 establishing the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) in preparation for the UN International Conference on Women, which was held in Mexico City. Also, in response to the women's decade, the government ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and committed to implementing the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.
4. Women's Day Law (RA 6949) was sponsored in 1990 by Senator Santanina Rasul.
5. Women in Development and Nation-Building Act of 1995 (RA 7192) which recognizes the role of women in nation building; opens the Philippine Military Academy to women
6. Increasing maternity benefits for women in the private sector (RA 7322) in 1992
7. Accessibility Act filed on behalf of the disabled
8. Women in Small Business Enterprises Act (RA 7882) in 1995
9. Anti-Sexual Harassment Law (RA 7877)
10. Overseas Workers' Rights Protection in 1996
11. Anti-Rape Law in 1997 (RA 8353)
12. Child and Family Courts Act of 1998
13. Rape Victim Assistance Act of 1998
14. The organizations, where women play significant roles in the education and indoctrination, organizing and resource mobilization, comprise the backbone that has propped up the armed struggle, together with the support from the peasantry in areas under the communist movement's control or clout. These organizations, in turn, find their support base in members several “legal," aboveground organizations—to the extent that the state, especially at the height of the dictatorship of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, consistently labeled certain people's organizations as “communist fronts".
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CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO

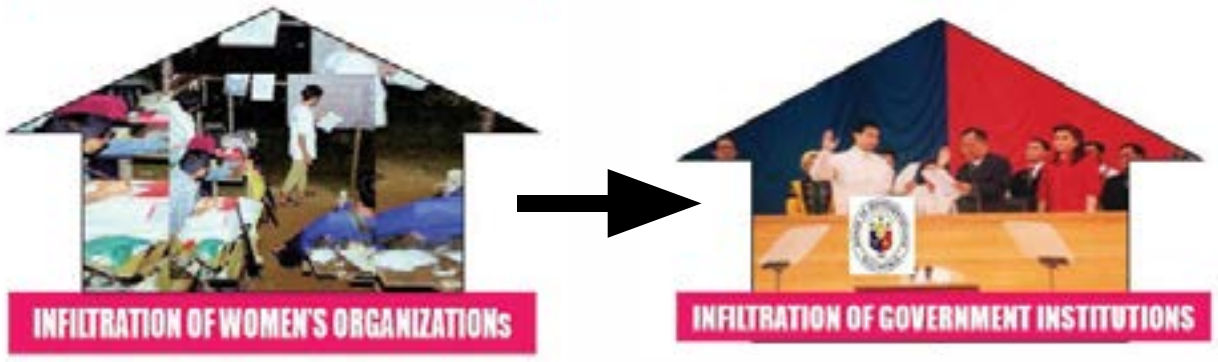
Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (MAKIBAKA)

Open Sectoral Organization

General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership, and Action (GABRIELA)

GABRIELA
National Alliance of Women

Methods of Infiltration



Lectures and Training

- Basic Revolutionary Education
  - discusses the problems and interests of the sector within a class and as a gender.
  - roots out several women's issues to social defects and historical exploitation of women.
  - Calls on women to unite and struggle for sexual and social liberation.

- Documents and Readings:
  - The Women's Liberation Movement
  - Summed Up Experience of the Women's Liberation
  - Philippine Society and Revolution

Alliance and Linkages

1. Gabriela Women's Party
2. Gabriela Youth
3. Kilusang Mayo Uno (workers)
4. Alliance of Concerned Teachers
5. Ecumenical Women's Forum
6. Salinlahi Alliance for Children's Concerns
7. Association for the Rights of Children in Southeast Asia
8. Amihan Federation of Peasant Women
9. Kadamay (Urban Poor women)
10. Innabuyog Gabriela (Indigenous women)
11. Kabataan Partylist
12. Migrante

Current Updates

One Billion Rising (A Feminist Revolution)


Source : The Culture-ist



Source : Jire Carreon

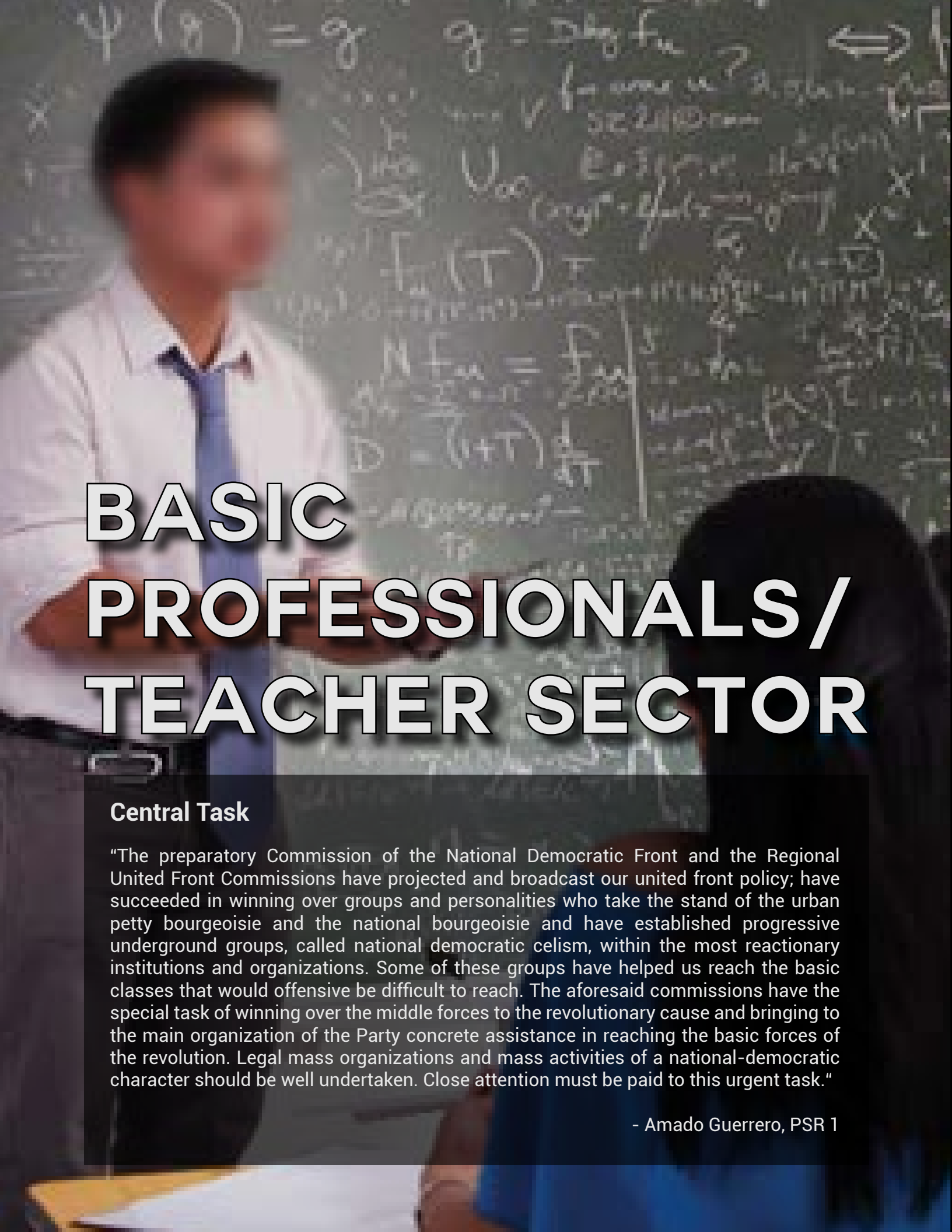
Women today as defined by the revolution, is not on the basis of gender but rather on the role of women as a class in the advancement of their rights in the society and their role in the attainment of women's struggle in the revolutionary movement.

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Women sector is one of the major sectors in Philippine society. They are more in numbers than the male population. Although they are not classified as a classification of a particular social class, the majority of their members are part of the proletariat class (peasant and workers) and also the intelligentsia class or middle forces. The issue of gender sensitivity and gender equality are prevalent gender empowerment, or gender issues are exploitable by the CTG.
2. The Women sector is to assert the role of women in the revolution in particular and the society in general. Whether they belong or are majority in the proletariat class, they can organize and mobilize in the National Democratic Revolution even when they also struggle for their empowerment and emancipation from the male dominated Philippine society and even inside the revolutionary movement.
3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the Women sector are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National Organization Department (NOD) where the National Women's Bureau (NWB) is being supervised. The NWB is the Party leadership unit of the Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (MAKIBAKA), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the Women sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the General Assembly Binding Women for Emancipation, Liberation, and Advancement serving as the National Women Organization which had several sub-sectoral Federations such as the Amihan for Peasant Women, Kilusan ng mga Manggagawang Kababaihan (KMK) for Labor women and Innabuyog- Gabriela in the Cordillera and under it that controls the Local Labor Women organizations. No GABRIELA, AMIHAN, KMK, and INNABUYOG local chapter establishes without the MAKIBAKA (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership.
4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Women Bureau is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Women Bureau (RTUB) under the Regional White Area Committees (RWAC) or the Regional Urban Committees (RUC). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each Region there are different levels of application depends on the level of development it acquires. Information therefore and organizational chart reflecting the RTUB of each Region differs.
5. The GABRIELA and KMK carry the brunt of the anti-imperialist and internationalist campaign of the CTG and openly campaign against WTO-GATT policies, Multinational and Transnational companies and the AMIHAN in the anti-feudal campaign through the "Resist the Expansion of Agricultural Plantation" campaign. Meanwhile the INNABUYOG women organization in the Cordillera is involved in the anti-mining and anti-dam campaign. The general gender empowerment and equality issues are the main advocacy of the whole women sector.

Recommendations

1. The National Women Bureau (NTUB) and the GABRIELA National organization is same and they are co-located with the Regional Women Bureau (MWB) of the MMRPC. Their priority scope of operation is the National Capital Region, other regional urban centers.
2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster, and, Inter-Agency effort must be established with Philippine Women Commission (PWC) leading the effort, empowered and capacitated
3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the women organizations, LGU and government agencies (PWC and DILG) must be in place at the Regional or Provincial level.
4. Parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified women organizations and communities to address the organizing of the NWB and RWB organs of the CTG.



BASIC PROFESSIONALS/ TEACHER SECTOR

Central Task

“The preparatory Commission of the National Democratic Front and the Regional United Front Commissions have projected and broadcast our united front policy; have succeeded in winning over groups and personalities who take the stand of the urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie and have established progressive underground groups, called national democratic celism, within the most reactionary institutions and organizations. Some of these groups have helped us reach the basic classes that would offensive be difficult to reach. The aforesaid commissions have the special task of winning over the middle forces to the revolutionary cause and bringing to the main organization of the Party concrete assistance in reaching the basic forces of the revolution. Legal mass organizations and mass activities of a national-democratic character should be well undertaken. Close attention must be paid to this urgent task.“

- Amado Guerrero, PSR 1

Profile of the Sector

Sector	Kinder	Elem	JHS	SHS	Total	% Share
Public	1,791,076	12,010,674	7,004,355	1,766,818	22,572,923	81.28%
Private	250,811	1,256,476	1,439,507	1,357,882	4,304,676	15.50%
SUC/LUC	1,088	9,109	53,107	67,702	131,006	0.47%
PSO	1,770	11,702	6,681	1,633	21,786	0.08%
Total Formal	2,044,745	13,287,961	8,503,650	3,194,035	27,030,391	
ALS					739,872	2.66%
GRAND TOTAL						27,770,263

Source: DepEd, Philippines

Significance of the Sector

Among the various sectors of the petty bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia (student youth, teachers, low-income professionals, and intellectuals) is the most important and decisive in preparing public opinion in favor of the Philippine Revolution on a nationwide scale. The student youth and teachers can join the vanguard of the Cultural Revolution in shattering the superstructure that stifles the nation and preserves the exploitative system. They are in a good position to undertake this task because they have a keen political sense, they are the most numerous part of the intelligentsia, they are the most widespread, and yet they are concentrated in schools at particular points in both urban and rural areas. They can relay revolutionary propaganda and reach the masses throughout the archipelago beyond the capability of the reactionaries to curtail the truth of the people's democratic revolution. That is why it is significant to conduct revolutionary propaganda and revolutionary work among them.

-Amado Guerrero, PSR

Historical Context of the Sector

1. PRE-SPANISH ERA

EDUCATION

- Internal & purely incidental
- As a by-product of individual experiences
- No records on what type of schools, subject studied and methods of instruction.

CHILDREN

- More vocational training and fewer academics
- By their parents and in the houses of tribal tutors

2. AMERICAN ERA

Act No. 74 of 1901

- Installed a centralized public school system
- Created a heavy shortage of teachers
- 600 teachers from the USA-Thomasites

1902

- Establishment of the high school system, special education institution, school of arts, and trades, agricultural school and commerce and marine institutes

Act No. 1870 of 1908

- Created the University of the Philippines
- Marked the installation of a complete system of Public Education

OPENING OF PRIVATE SCHOOL

- Tremendous increase in enrollment
- To accommodate all pupils
- ACT no. 1459 (Corporate Law)

3. PRESENT

1966 – RA 4670

- The Magna Carta for Public School Teacher – right to establish & join organizations.

The Education Act of 1982

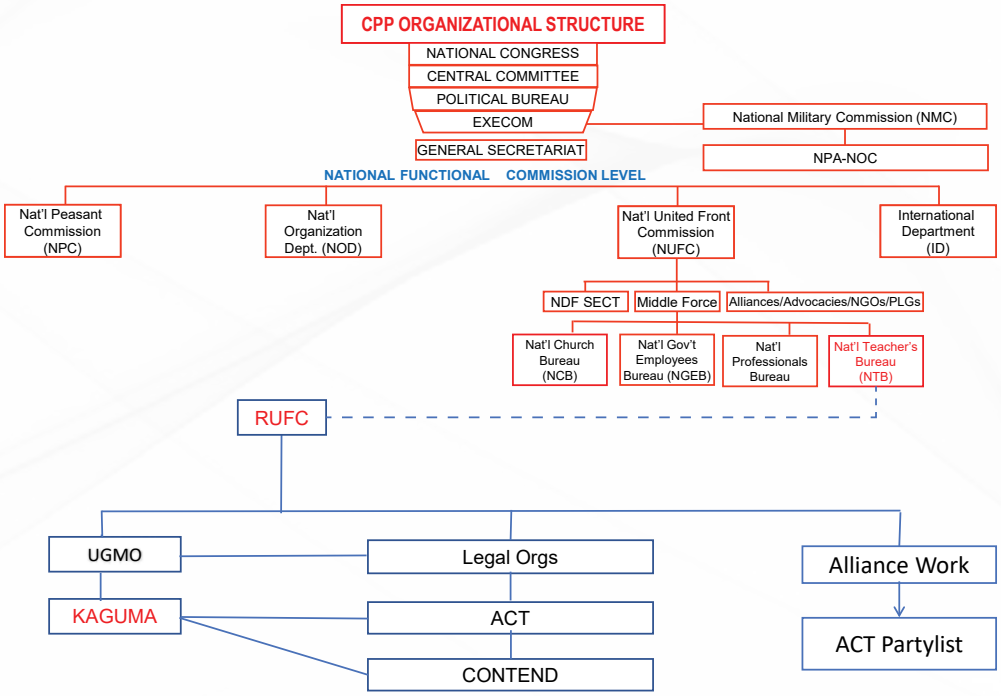
- Created the Ministry of Education, Culture & Sports
- States the right to join & and maintain labor 0rganizations.

1987-1994

- 1987 - EO # 117 - Department of Education Culture and Sports (DECS)
- 1994 - 1994 - Commission on Higher Education (CHED) RA 7722
- 1994 - Technical Education and Skill Development Authority (TESDA) through RA 7796



CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan (KAGUMA)

Open Sectoral Organization

Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT)

Congress Of Teachers And Educators For Nationalism And Democracy (Contend)

Methods of Infiltration

1. Ideological Infiltration
   a. Resorting to all forms of propaganda
   b. create a feeling of discontentment
   c. urge for social, political and economic reforms
   d. end view of discrediting the government or school owners.

2. Physical Infiltration
   a. Implanting CPP's Cadres
   b. Take advantage of "freedom of expression" to create dissension
   c. To exploit the issues and grievances
   d. To create an image as protector of the sector
   e. Make use of the school publications and other media of communication
   f. As a civil-society group – sit with the gov't in the formulation and implementation of policies and plans

Lectures and Training

1. Basic Party Courses (BKP)
2. PADEPA Series
3. Course on Philippine Society and Revolution (MKLRP)
4. CPP National Democratic School (PADEPA)

Alliance and Linkages

1. Civil Society Network for Education Reforms Education Network (E-NET)
2. A national membership organization of publicly supported community-based foundations
3. Dedicated to building a base of support for progressive social change through fundraising for local, national and international grant-making programs
4. Supports progressive community-based organizations that address the root causes of social problems
5. Has allotted an annual budget of $57,435 to ACT.
6. Funded the first project of ACT as a member of the organization amounting to $18, 941
7. Assist the development of democratic organizations for teachers and other education workers and build solidarity and mutual cooperation.
8. 348 member organizations operate in 166 countries, from pre-school to university.
9. The world's largest Global Union Federation

Current Updates

Struggle for a substantial salary increase for teachers.



Source : Davao Today

Source : Philippine Star

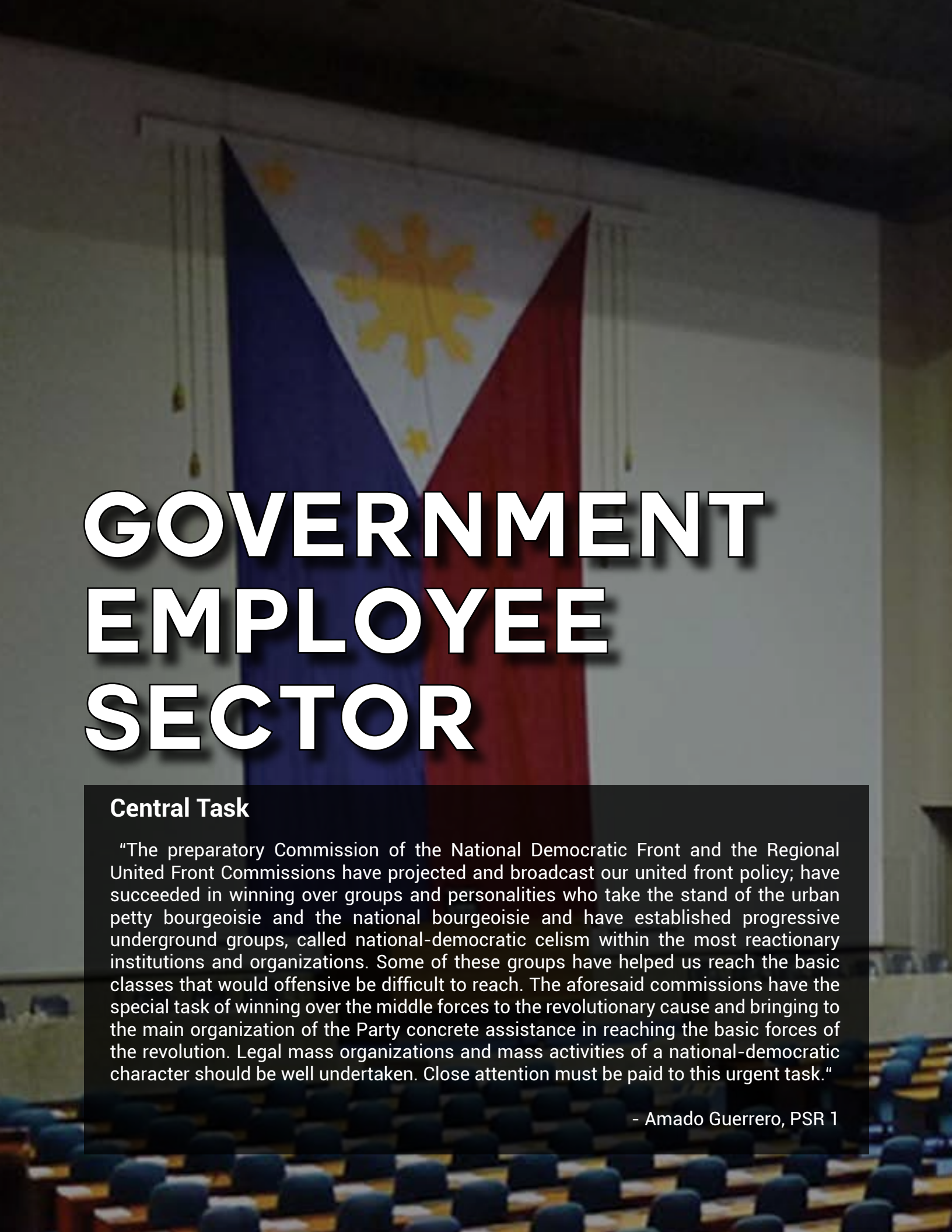
A group of people working in the government. It includes the professional teachers/non-teaching staff of State Colleges and Universities (SCUs), employees of NGAs, those working in the institutions that are GOCCs and the rank-and-file/employees of Local LGUs

Analysis and Conclusion

1. Being a teacher is a highly regarded profession in society. They shape the future of the youth, yet they face inadequacy of salary and work benefits.
   Education is a right and not a privilege. It is a state principle that recognizes the crucial role played by the teachers in the Philippine educational system. The Teacher's Sector complements the attainment of quality education as a state right. The Department of Education (DepEd) and Commission on Higher Education (CHED) are the executive institutions that formulate and implement policies and programs in the areas of formal and non-formal education, from basic to tertiary education, both public and private.
2. The central task of the Teacher's Sector is to be a machinery of revolutionary and communist propaganda, working together with the YS Sector. The CPP makes sure that their sector can decisively overcome their class character and immerse themselves with the revolutionary ideals and struggles to carry forward their role in the National Democratic Revolution (NDR).
3. In academic institutions, a party branch (SPL) is established amongst the party members coming from the ranks of students, school employees, and faculty. Party-building is also manifested in private religious schools with the infiltration of the Christians for National Liberation (CNL). Those with administrative ranks in an institution are prospects for United Front or alliance building.
   The CTG's IPO and AOM work in the Teachers sector are centrally orchestrated by the Central Committee's National United Front Commission (NUFC) where the National Teachers Bureau (NTB) is its subordinate. The NTB is the Party leadership unit of the Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan (KAGUMA), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the sector that exercises political leadership towards its Open Mass Organizations – the Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT) and the Congress of Teachers and Educators for Nationalism and Democracy (CONTEND), including their local chapters
4. The regional operation of the National Teachers Bureau is implemented by the respective Regional Party Committees. Party organization in the teachers sector depends on the level of development of regional party building. In relatively developed CTG regional organization, a Regional Teachers Bureau (RTB) is established as a subordinate to the Regional White Area Committee (RWAC) or the Regional United Front Committee (RUFC).
5. In less developed regions, a Party Group (PG) may be initially formed by the regional committee or its ExeCom to advance the teachers movement. While some regions have specific regional open teachers' organizations like the Manila Public School Teachers Association (MPSTA) in NCR, other regions have local ACT and CONTEND chapters. The MPSTA-ACT with 3,000 members is the sole Collective Negotiating Agreement (CNA) party of DepEd-NCR.

Recommendations

1. We must take into consideration that the National Teachers Bureau (NTB) and the ACT and CONTEND National leadership is the same and they have regional and local formations such as the MPSTA.
2. Utilizing the NTF-ELCAC, Inter-Cluster, and Inter-Agency efforts must be established. Empower, equip, and capacitate DepEd and CHED to lead the efforts.
3. A tripartite mechanism composed of Teachers Organizations, DepED and /or CHED and NICA as a regulatory power of the government must be formed at the regional or provincial level.
4. Parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified teachers' individuals, associations and ACT Partylist chapters affected by the IPO and AOM works of the NTB and RUFC organs of the CTG.



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE SECTOR

Central Task

"The preparatory Commission of the National Democratic Front and the Regional United Front Commissions have projected and broadcast our united front policy; have succeeded in winning over groups and personalities who take the stand of the urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie and have established progressive underground groups, called national-democratic celism within the most reactionary institutions and organizations. Some of these groups have helped us reach the basic classes that would offensive be difficult to reach. The aforesaid commissions have the special task of winning over the middle forces to the revolutionary cause and bringing to the main organization of the Party concrete assistance in reaching the basic forces of the revolution. Legal mass organizations and mass activities of a national-democratic character should be well undertaken. Close attention must be paid to this urgent task."

- Amado Guerrero, PSR 1

Profile of the Sector

Inventory of Goverment Human Resources (IGHR) (Career and Non-Career)		
Region	2018	2019
1	85,823	84,981
2	73,508	61,053
3	153,788	141,576
4	236,927	206,107
5	98,580	93,627
6	131,128	108,995
7	90,053	109,126
8	101,415	86,084
9	60,730	61,876
10	84,608	116,653
11	72,944	66,289
12	76,944	73,696
NCR	403,134	372,369
CAR	48,712	40,979
CARAGA	61,270	50,653
BARMM	59,786	54,304
	1,839,032	1,728,641

Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC)

Significance of the Sector

Political

1. It is the central agency of the government and the one responsible for making government operations more cost-effective.
2. Public service is the result and the goal of both management and employees; It is the main business of the government
3. On occasions of crises and national upheavals, the civil service kept the machinery of government going; And, of ensuring non-interruption of vital public services

Information

1. Public sector unions have the power to effectively raise the awareness of the Filipino masses through raising issues and as watchdogs against abuses such as graft and corruption
2. Public sector unions can also influence public policy making through congress

Economy

1. The efficient operation of the country's economy is anchored/dependent on the working partnership between labor employees and the management, a partnership where their interests are mutual.
2. The sector serves as effective vanguards of public trust and as watchdogs against abuses such as graft and corruption
3. Activities of this sector can be directed towards mass actions through organized rallies aimed at destabilizing the nation's economic development

Security

1. The development of public sector unions is in accordance with the national democratic revolution's national political design to heighten the class struggle
2. The National Democratic Underground Mass Organizations (NDUGMOs) are designed to place the communist movement in control of the broad masses and to win over the great majority of the people to the national democratic revolution
3. The launching of massive insurrections would create industrial unrests, cripple the national economy that would eventually lead to a severe shortage of prime commodities and ultimately to mass unrest

Historical Context of the Sector

1565-1946 – Spanish and US era:

1. The civil service system in the Philippines has been regarded as among the first formally established modern civil system in Asia.
2. The institution of the civil service in the Philippines came with the long colonial experience of the country, first with Spain (1565-1898) and then with the United States (1898-1946).
3. It owes its present state more in form and substance to the latter.
4. The civil service, formally defined, is a legacy of the western colonization in the country.

1900s:

Establishment of civil service system by Public Act No 5 of the Second Philippine Commission "an act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands…"

1959:

Republic Act No 2260 - the first comprehensive civil service law, defining in detail the configuration of the modern civil service system.

1970s:

Declaration of martial law promised the expensive wrenching effort at reform in the history of the Philippine republic creating the first presidential decree known as the implementation of the Integrated Reorganization Plan (IRP)

1972-1983:

Strong doctrinal orientation into the philosophy of the regime has enabled former president Marcos to create more departments/ministries and expand tremendously the public corporate sector

1986:

The people power revolution and the 1987 Constitution gave a new mandate to the civil service President Aquino approved and ratified the new 1987 Constitution in order to restore democracy

1987:

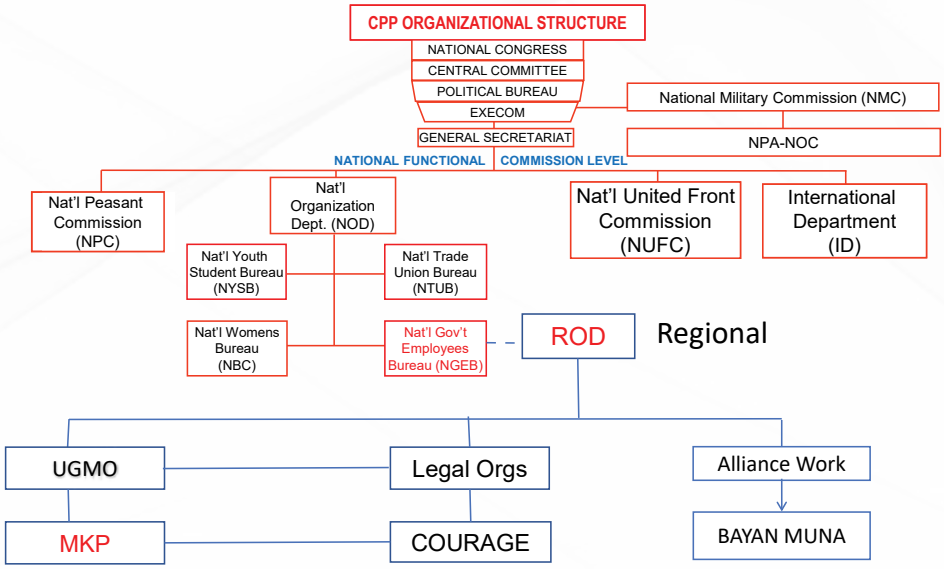
EO 180 was drafted providing guidelines for the exercise of the right to organize of government employees



1988:

The implementing rules of EO 180 (rules to govern the exercise to right of government employees to self-organization) issued by the public sector labor-management council and became effective on the same date

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Makabayang Kawaning Pilipino (MKP)

Open Sectoral Organization
Confederation for Unity and Advancement of Government Employees (COURAGE)

Methods of Infiltration

RECRUITMENT

1. Prospective candidates were enticed to participate in the conduct of formal symposiums, fora, conferences, and meetings covertly sponsored by the CPP
   -It is where AOM and IPO works were done
   -Designed to heighten the candidates towards activism and unionism
2. Later, prospective candidates will be invited to attend the different underground activities such as:
   -Participation in fact-finding missions
   -Visiting NPA camps
   -Attending NPA anniversaries

Lectures and Training

EDUCATION COMPONENT OF A PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATE

A series of education and indoctrination activities imposed on candidates on the infiltrated sector under the Kilusang Lihim (KL) includes the "Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino (MKLRP)"

COURAGE SCHOOL FOR UNIONISM AND PATRIOTISM (CSUN)

1. Aims to provide a two-level education course on unionism and social consciousness
2. The school offers training courses on unionism, such as Public Sector Unionism; leadership formation courses (LFCs); courses on women (COW); and sectoral and national issues and concerns

"HAYAG NA KILUSANG MASA (HKM)"

1. Organized for the recruitment of prospective CPP members from the different government employee unions / associations, using COURAGE, and lately CIU, as its front organization
2. Selection criteria for prospective members
3. Has a military background or has at least relatives and friends in the military, police, reservists, etc.
4. Has political leanings
5. Has a "favorable" personal background, especially those individuals who are harboring ill-feelings against the government

REVOLUTIONARY COURSES

1. Education/Training on the Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL)
2. "Araling Aktibista (ARAK)"
3. "Kursong Orientasyong Pampartido (KOP)"
    - Module 1 – History of the Party
    - Module 2 – Constitution and By-Laws of the Party
    - Module 3 – Programs of the "Pambansang Demokratikong Rebolusyon" (PPDR) and "Demokratikong Rebolusyon ng Bayan" (DRB)
4. "Batayang Kursong Pampartido (BKP)"
5. "Intermedyang Kursong Pampartido (IKP)"
6. "Abanteng Kursong Partido (AKP)"

Alliance and Linkages

1. "Malayang Samahang Pangkalusugan (MASAPA)" for the health sector,
2. Christians for National Liberation (CNL) for the religious sector,
3. "Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan (KAGUMA)" for the education sector,
4. the "Lupon ng mga Manananggol ng Bayan (LUMABAN)" for the legal sector,
5. the "Liga ng Agham Para sa Bayan (LAB)" in the field of science, and
6. the "Artista at Manunulat ng Sambayanan (ARMAS)" for the media and arts
7. Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU)
8. Confederation for Unity, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employees (COURAGE)
9. Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT)
10. Alliance of Health Workers (AHW)
11. Other affiliates of the Public Sector
    - Example: Confederation of Independent Unions (CIU)
12. Gabriela
13. Bayan Muna
14. ACT
15. Kabataan Partylist
16. ANAKPAWIS Partylist
17. People Surge
18. Manggagawa Partylist
19. Aksyon Health Worker Partylist



Current Updates

Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) delegation's visit/ engagement with ACT and COURAGE to build cross-border solidarity to shine a spotlight on the alleged violations of the Duterte administration



A group of people working in the government. It includes the professional teachers/non-teaching staff of State Colleges and Universities (SCU, employees of national government agencies (NGAs), those working in the institutions that are Government-Operated or Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) and the rank-and-file/employees of Local Government Units (LGUs)

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The public sector is the primary agency of the state tasked to provide basic services to the people.
2. The CPP will use this sector as one of their mechanisms to bring down government.
3. The CPP has been using this sector to disseminate its leftist propaganda in arousing, organizing, and mobilizing the gov't employees The CPP has considered the sector as one of its primary sources of future leaders for the party.

Recommendations

1. The Intelligence Community should conduct aggressive, focused, and progressive profiling of the sector .
2. The members of the study group be designated as subject matter experts (SMEs) / consultants on the sector for "life".
3. A Sectoral Order of Battle be maintained for each sector.



HEALTH SECTOR

Central Task

"The CPP planned that health workers must not only be sentries to the well being but must be potent force for social change. The health workers which composes the middle forces are organized to join the militant struggle using all the various form available to end imperialist globalization and its anti-health policies."

- ILPS News Assembly, 2004

Profile of the Sector

Particulars	2017	2016	Growth Rate (%)
Number of Establishments	6,663	8,170	(18.4)
Employment	182,294	178,905	1.9
Employment per Establishment	27	22	22.7
Compensation(in thousand pesos)	38,883,716	37,824,728	2.8
Average Anual Compensation (in thousand pesos)	216.6	214.7	0.9
Income (in thousand pesos)	194,916,956	184,693,524	5.5
Expense (in thousand pesos)	165,785,361	158,700,703	4.5
Income per Expense	1.18	1.16	1.7
Value Added (in thousand pesos)	8,637,272	83,070,363	4.3
Labor Productivity (in thousand pesos)	475.3	464.3	2.4
Gross Additions to Tangible Fixed Assets (in thousand pesos)	12,643,420	14,998,688	(15.7)
Change in Inventories (in thousand pesos)	2,203,049	2,296,546	(4.1)
Subsidies (in thousand pesos)	132,866	113,509	17.1

Source: 2017 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry - Human Health and Social Work Activities Sector for all establishments

Significance of the Sector

Political

Impact on the well-being of the individual and safety of the community are important yardsticks for national development policies.

Economic

The sector works in tandem with other agencies in enforcing laws and regulations concerning the health and safety of people.

Psycho-Social

1. The allied organizations of the NDF in the cities strive to advance the revolutionary mass movement.
2. The NDF continues to grow and has won over an increasing number of the working class, petty bourgeoisie, and national bourgeoisie to participate in the revolution
3. The allied organizations of the NDF in the cities strive to advance the revolutionary mass movement in the cities.
4. The NDF continues to grow and has won over an increasing number of the working class, petty bourgeoisie, and national bourgeoisie to participate in the revolution.
5. They effectively contributed concretely to the needs of the revolutionary forces and organized masses.

6. They help in the expansion and consolidation of the mass base.
7. They also assist the organs of political power in developing programs and services like literacy programs, health and sanitation work, and disaster preparedness in the guerilla fronts.
8. Several of the activists coming from these classes have taken up the challenge to work full-time in the countryside.

Informational

1. The Party's revolutionary Health Programs (RHP) is an effective propaganda.
2. It gained the loyalty and confidence of the people in areas targeted for expansion and consolidation.

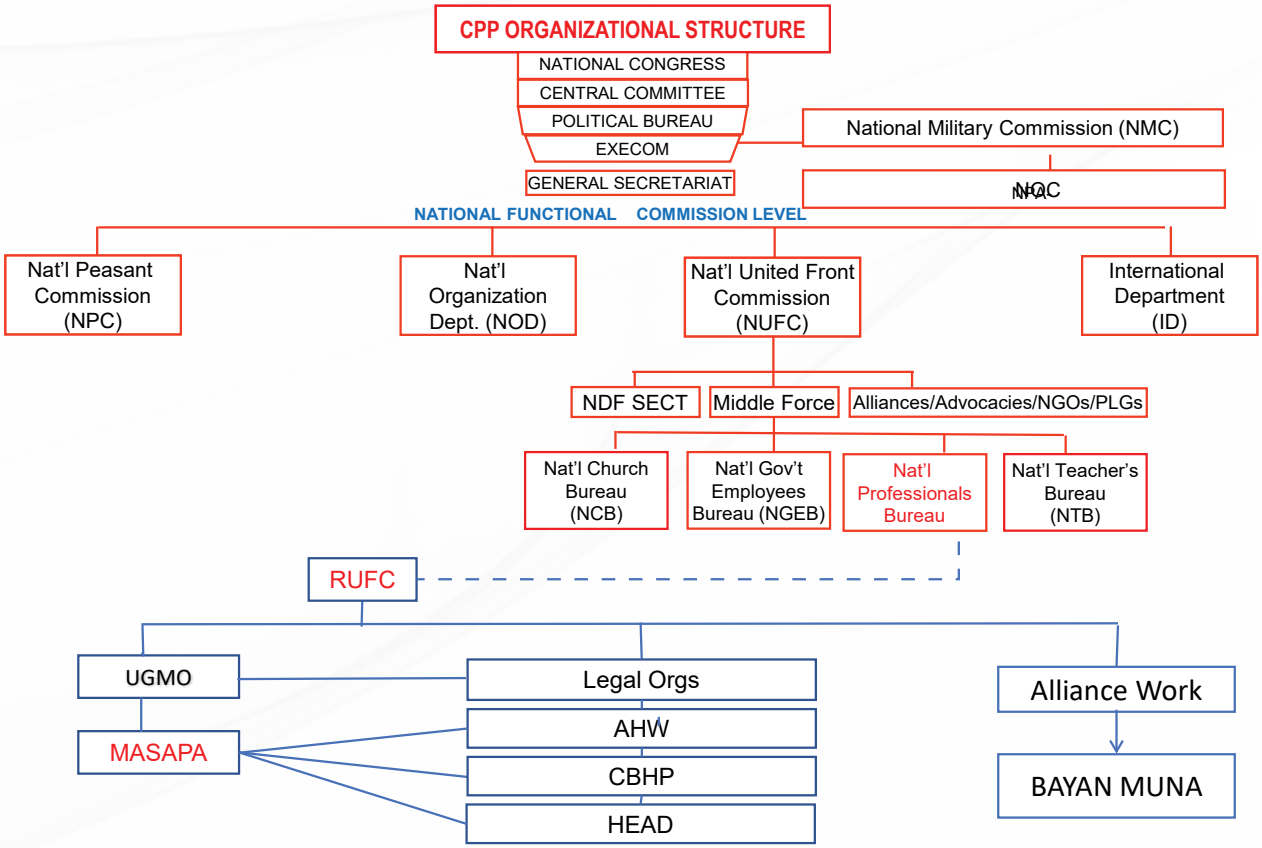
Security

Through the RHP, the CPP will reach the point in areas where they can organize up to the municipal level using the 2 strategies, the front for expansion and front for consolidation.

Historical Context of the Sector

1. In 1977, Franciscan friar Juan Clemente established a dispensary clinic in Intramuros for the sick indigents of Manila.
2. In 1863, marked the enactment of various public health laws.
3. In 1896, Melchora Aquino led the Filipino Women in treating sick and wounded Katipuneros during the Revolution.
4. In 1898, The Bureau of Health was established under General Order No. 15 issued by Provost Marshall General Hughes.
5. In 1941, Executive Order No. 317 Created the Department of Health and Public Welfare.

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO

Makabagong Samahang Pangkalusugan (MASAPA)

Open Sectoral Organization
- Health Alliance for Democracy (HEAD)
- Alliance of Health Workers (AHW)
- MAG - Medical Alliance Group
- CBHP - Community Based Health Programs

Methods of Infiltration

1. The CPP/NPA/NDF standard method of infiltrating any segment of the society is through mass work.
2. Mass work refers to the policies, principles and activities of the Communist Party to arouse, organize and mobilize the different classes and sectors of the people to create a mass base that will support its armed struggle.

Lectures and Training

1. Basic Health Course
2. Intermediate Health Course

Alliance and Linkages

1. Religious of Good Shepherd (RGS)
2. Rural Missionaries (RM)
3. Left leaning Sectarian priests assigned in rural communities
4. Health professionals such as nurses, doctors, midwives and trained health workers (aides)
5. International Link:
   - NOVIB - Netherlands
   - MISSIRIOR – Germany
   - TIERRE de Homes (TDH)-France
   - Bread for the World

Current Updates



“New salary hike law for gov't employees deceptive, divisive!" - NHW





“The health sector is an organization of the middle class (petty bourgeoisie) comprising of the medical, dental and its allied professions are organized, politicized and mobilized to protect and promote the basic freedom and democratic rights of the people especially in the beliefs and interest of medical and dental profession and its basic services and social health welfare of the majority of the Filipino masses.

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The Health Sector is considered a vital sector because it delivers one of the basic services for the people. It is composed of doctors, nurses, health workers, and community-based health programs implementers. The government through the Department of Health (DOH), set-up the Health Services system through major hospitals with a specialized line of services such as the Philippine Heart Center and the likes. Meanwhile, regional, district, and provincial hospitals were also established. On the part of the LGU Municipal and Barangay Health Centers were built and operated with corresponding Barangay Health Workers. Parallel to government effort are privately owned hospitals, clinics, and NGO-administered health programs are also operated.

   The Philippines has a vast resource of health practitioners but the salaries of these health workers (doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, midwife, and physical therapist) is a challenge.

   The offer of big salaries abroad has drained us of our human resources in the health sector. Especially in the times of pandemics like the COVID 19, our government realizes the significance of our health frontlines. .

2. The Central Task of the Health sector is to organize them to support the armed struggle. They are considered the intelligentsia class and are characterized as an ambivalent class. They are significant, but they must be able to overcome their class orientation and immerse themselves with the proletariat (workers and peasant) class to be able to advance their role in the National Democratic Revolution (NDR).

3. The CTGs IPO and AOM works in the Health sector is being orchestrated by the Party Organ National United Front Commission (NUFC). The NUFC is the Party leadership unit of the National Health Bureau (NHB)and the Malayang Samahang Pangkalusugan (MASAPA) the UGMO under the NDF in the health sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the Alliance of Health Workers (AHW) the general open organization of the Health sector. There are also other open mass organizations such as the Health Employees Alliance (HEAL) for Health Employees, the former Medical Action Group (MAG) for doctors reportedly affected by the RJ-RA factionalism, and the newly established Nars ng Bayan (NAB). Meanwhile, as part of its Alliance Work, the alliance of Health Workers Party list was organized but was Disqualified by COMELEC to participate in the 2019 election.

4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National United Front Commission (NUFC) and the National Health Bureau (NHB) under it, is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) where the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) will be organized. This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each region there are different levels of application depends on the level of development it acquires.

5. The health sector is the frontline in the establishment of a grass-roots network of community-based health services/programs where it has a nationwide network conducting AOM through medical and health services. This also serves as the underground network of medical support for the armed struggle by providing medicines, medical support to NPA units, and treatment of wounded NPA.

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter effort in the IP sector must take into consideration the following CTGs program: The community-based health services/program is the centerpiece program of the CTG in the sector concerning its support to the armed struggle.

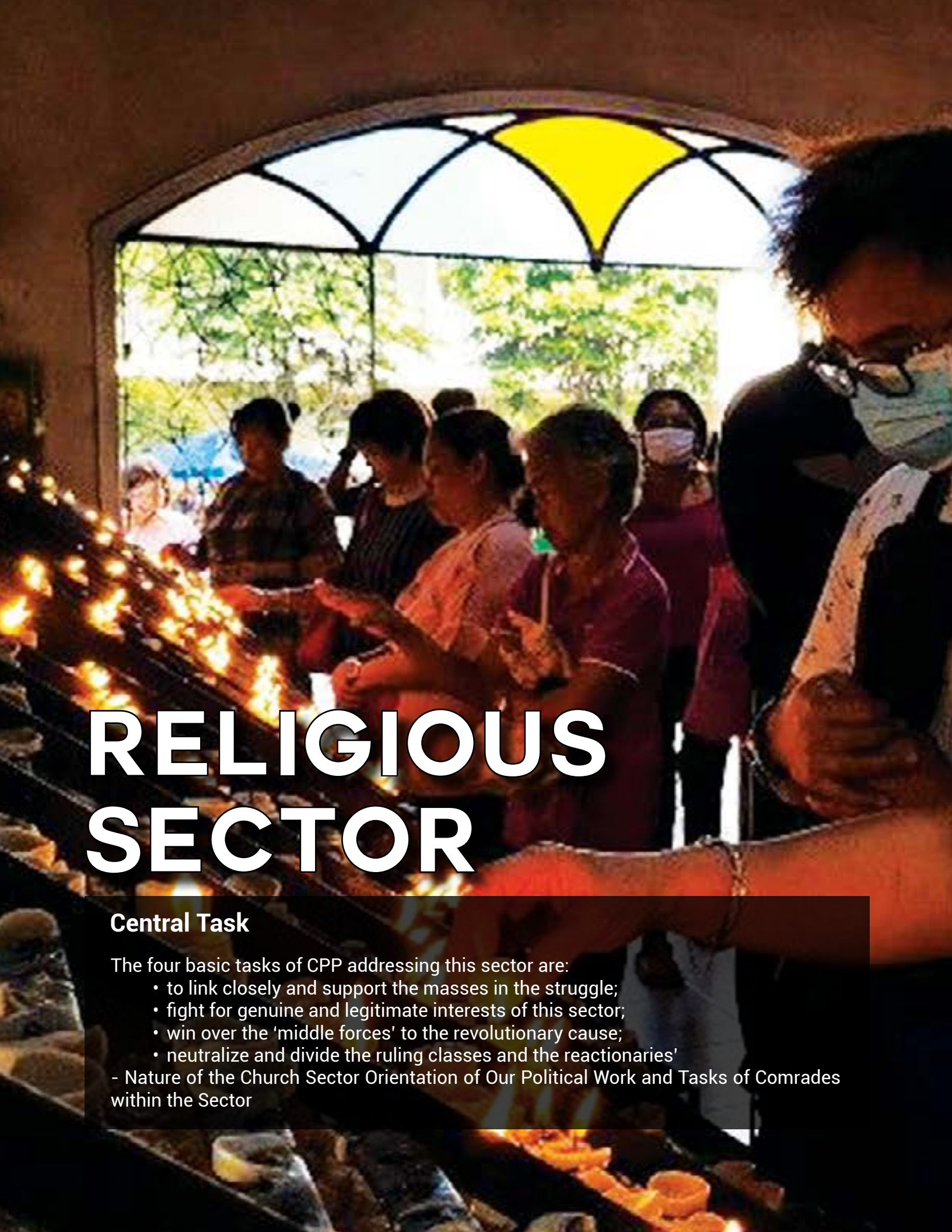
   The National Health Bureau and regional health bureau are being led by the National United Front Commission and the corresponding Regional United Front Committee.

   The UGMO Makabayang Samahang Pangkalusugan (MASAPA), where the Party Branch and Party Group is embedded in the leadership of all open Mass Organization of the Health Sector (AHW, HEAL, Nars para sa Bayan and the AHW party list).

2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster and Inter-Agency effort must be established with DOH leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.

3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the doctors, nurse, and health related institutions and associations, DOH, and government line agencies including Private entities must be in place at the regional or provincial level.

4. The parallel effort through the RA and WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified Health Programs and Organizations affected by the CTG IPO, and AOM works in the health sector.



RELIGIOUS SECTOR

Central Task

The four basic tasks of CPP addressing this sector are:

- to link closely and support the masses in the struggle;
- fight for genuine and legitimate interests of this sector;
- win over the 'middle forces' to the revolutionary cause;
- neutralize and divide the ruling classes and the reactionaries'

- Nature of the Church Sector Orientation of Our Political Work and Tasks of Comrades within the Sector

Profile of the Sector

Affiliation	2015
Roman Catholic	80,304,061
Islam	6,064,744
Evangelical	2,445,113
Iglesia ni Cristo	2,664,498
Protestant (NCCP)	1,146,954
Aglipayan	756,225
Seventh-day Adventist	791,552
Bible Baptist Church	553,790
UCCP	419,017
Jehova's Witnesses	438,148
	95,584,102

Source: Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA)

Significance of the Sector

The seeds of the "radical and critical response" of church people were, however, sown some 16 years earlier when Filipino church people adopted the "active role of the church in social transformation" after the Second Vatican Council.

They got involved in rural development, land reform, community organizing, and the "indigenization" of faith and liturgy and later assumed a "collective identity" in an attempt to transform society.

On Feb. 17, 1972, Father Edicio Dela Torre, chaplain of the Federation of Free Farmers, led the formation of Christians for National Liberation (CNL), a group of church people who called themselves "prophetic minorities."

As we became radicalized from our initial reform orientation, we felt the need to have our organization that would be both Christian and radical," said Dela Torre, who later left the priesthood to join the revolution.

He said the formation of CNL was a response to the realities experienced by church people in poor communities, adding that the "Christian militants" were driven by a "moral imperative to

take part in the struggle for a just society. "The group became part of the growing dissent of people. When martial law was declared on Sept. 21, 1972, the Christian radicals were ready to go underground with the communists.

Some gave up their lives," recalled Dela Torre. Others remained above ground and provided support to those who were in the clandestine resistance. Church activists also played key roles in international solidarity movements and the formation of the communist-led rebel group National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP). Luis Jalandoni, a former priest who became an official of the NDFP, said Christian militants became instrumental in implementing the "revolutionary programs and task to serve the masses." They also consolidated Christian communities toward a "better understanding of society and the need for radical transformation. "By 1981, CNL became the largest organization under the umbrella group of revolutionary forces.

Historical Context of the Sector

The Birth of Christianity (Spanish Colonization)

1. 16th century – the great explorations and expansions of Spain into America and Asia.
2. 16 March 1521 – Magellan landed in the Philippines that started Spain's trade with the orient, likewise the birth of Christianity.
    i. First mass on the island conducted
    ii. Magellan planted Christian Cross on the hill
    iii. 1577, 1581, 1606 - Augustinian, Franciscan, Jesuit and Dominican priests arrived respectively in the country & firmly introduced Christianity.
3. Barangay kinship increased converts and primitive spirit worship was replaced by Catholicism.
4. Militancy of the Sector: Secularization Movement (GOMBURZA)

The Birth of Protestantism (American Era)

1. March 1899 - James M. Thoburn, an American Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, visited the Philippines to look at possibilities of starting mission work in the country
2. 1900 - Rev. Thomas Martin and Rev and Mrs. J.L. McLaughin, the first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church arrived.
3. April 1900 - Rev. James Rodgers, Dr. and Mrs. George Wright, and Rev. and Mrs. David Hibbard, the first missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in the United States arrived.
4. 1901 - Rev. E.S Eby and Rev. Sandord Kutz – missionaries of Church of the United Brethren arrived.
5. August 3, 1901 – Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hannah of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of Church of Christ arrived.
6. February 28, 1909 - Nicolas Zamora, a capable and nationalistic leader, announced his withdrawal from the Methodist Church at St. Paul's Methodist Church in Tondo, which gave birth to the formation of IEMELIF or the Iglesia Evangelica Methodista en las Islas Filipinas.
7. Militancy of the Sector: Filipino Clergy in the Philippine Revolution (Fr Gregorio Aglipay) 1902, rejected the spiritual authority of the Pope and Philippine Independent Church (Fathers Aglipay, Roxas, Sevila, Chunco & Apura) against U.S. colonial rule.

The Birth of Ecumenism (Pre/Post War Era)

1. 1937 – World Council of Churches was established.
2. March 22-25, 1948 – UCCP was founded. 165 delegates from the Evangelical Church of the Phil's, Philippine Methodist Church, United Evangelical Church signed a declaration



uniting the three Churches as the United Church of Christ in the Philippines.
3. November 7, 1963 – National Council of Churches in the Philippines was established.
4. Militancy of the Sector: Filipino Clergy in the Anti-Japanese Resistance (Msgr. Cesar Ma. Guerrero); Clergy in Social Action Since Early Fifties (Fr Walter Hogan); and Resurgent Filipinization of Clergy in Late Fifties (Claro M Recto & Jose P Laurel).

Government Laws and Programs: The 1935 Constitution; and The Philippine Independence Act (Tydings-McDuffie Law)

The New Christian Radicals (Pres. Marcos Regime)

1. From 1965 to 1969 – the process of radicalization was slow and almost imperceptible.
2. Feb 17, 1972 – Christians for National Liberation or CNL was founded.
3. August 21, 1983 – Sen Benigno Aquino's assassination laid the groundwork for Churches' militancy.
4. Militancy of the Sector: Two Factors that Contributed to the Militancy:
    i. Proclamation of PD 1081 or Declaration of Martial Law
    ii. Liberation Theology
3. The Issue of Human Rights is the chief concern of the religious sector (UCCP Gen Assembly Resolution for the Creation of the Human Rights Desk) dated 21-26 May 1978.
4. Government Laws and Programs: The creation of the Church-Military Liaison Committee (CMLC); and Catholic Church leaders in CBCP decided to withdraw from the CMLC in 1983 and the formed Public Affairs Committee.

The Emergence of Middle Forces (Pres. Aquino Adm.)

1. Feb 1986 – The former Jamie Cardinal Sin called for the support of the Filipinos during the EDSA People Power I.
2. May 20-24, 1986 – UCCP called for new ecumenism focusing on the welfare of the Filipino masses especially those most depressed and oppressed (UCCP Gen Assembly Resolution).
3. 18 Feb 1989 – CADENCE or Church and Defense Consultative Conference was organized by the AFP to provide liaison between the military and all other religious sectors of the society. The NCCP refused to sign the Constitution of CADENCE.
4. July 3, 1989 – UCCP challenged the NDF to acknowledge full responsibility for the "DIGOS MASSACRE" where 37 members of the UCCP were killed and 10 persons wounded.
5. Militancy of the Sector: Cronyism and human rights violations of the Aquino administration; and Political system that promotes fundamental rights of workers and peasants.

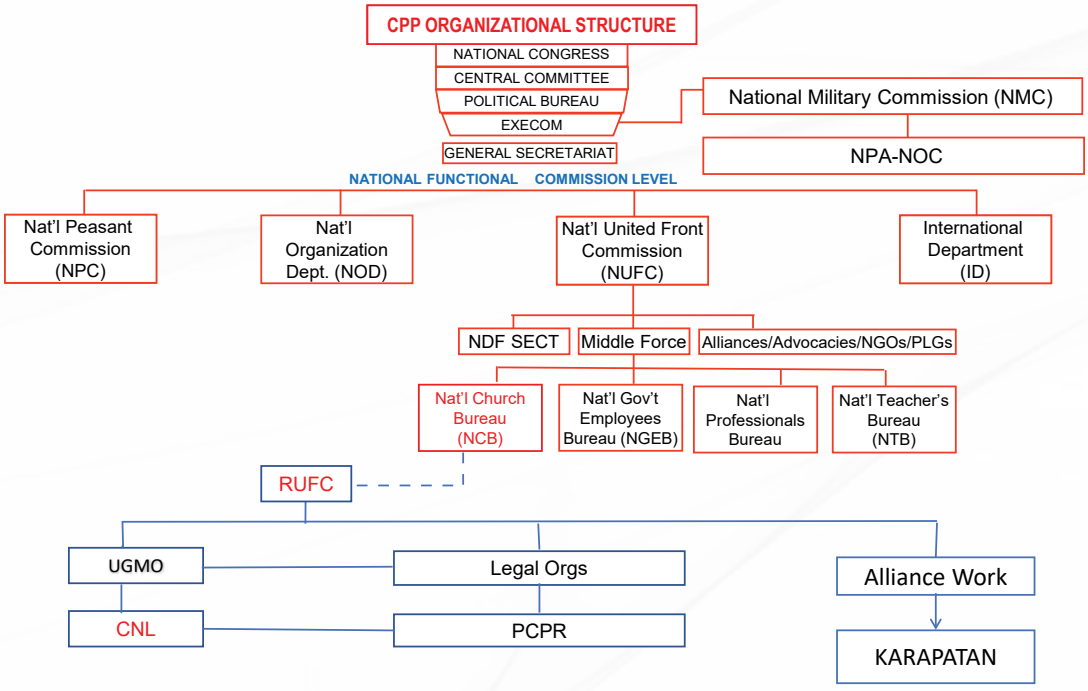
Christian Democracy (Pres. Ramos-Estrada Adm.)

1. April 20, 1994 – Fr. Felipe Patricio, CNL National Chair, was expelled resulting the birth of SOL ORIENTE's NDF Democratic Bloc.
2. July 1994 – First founding assembly of OIKOS or Organisasyon ng mga Kristyano under Sec-Gen Librado Espiritu and Felipe De San Jose as the third bloc of faction.
3. January 25, 2001 – The former Jaime Cardinal Sin called for the support of the Filipinos for the EDSA People Power II that installed Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo to the Presidency.
4. Militancy of the Sector: Human Rights is the chief concern of the sector; Participation in the National Unification Commission particularly on the formulation of amnesty & peace initiatives; and Policy against subservience to International Monetary Fund, World Bank and World Trade Organization.
5. Government Laws and Programs: Repeal of RA 1700, allowing CPP to compete freely, openly & peacefully in the political, economic, and social arena.

Christian Democracy (Pres. Ramos-Estrada Adm.)

1. The Religious Sector at this time has capitalized on ecumenical movement to form new alliances.
2. Nov. 29-Dec 4, 2004 – Peace Forum "First People's Forum on Peace for Life" was initiated by NCCP, CCA and WCC to establish an alliance against Pres. Arroyo's administration Militancy in the Sector: Ecumenism catered to the political and social injustices because of pursuing and exploiting national issues; Heightened Church participation in emerging political and social concerns especially in human rights advocacy campaigns; and 16 Nov.
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5. Militancy in the Sector: Ecumenism catered to the political and social injustices in view of pursuing and exploiting national issues; Heightened Church participation in emerging political and social concerns especially in human rights advocacy campaigns; and 16 Nov. 2004 – Several members of Balete Evangelical Church participated in the picket line of the Hacienda Luisita Workers.

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Christian for National Liberation (CNL)

Open Sectoral Organization
Promotion of Church Peoples Response

PCPR
Promotion of Church People's Response
RM 301 NCCP Bldg., 879 EDSA, Quezon City Philippines
Telephone no. (02) 9251786 Email: pcpronline@gmail.com www.pcpronline.org

Methods of Infiltration

The Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) infiltrated the worldwide ecumenical network through the WCC with the Nat'l Council of Churches of the Philippines (NCCP) as its local counterpart.



Alliance and Linkages

1. Promotion of Church and People's Response (PCPR)
2. National Council of Churches in the Philippines
3. Iglesia Filipina Independiente (Philippine Independent Church)
4. United Church of Christ in the Philippines
5. The United Methodist Church
6. Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
7. Ecumenical Bishops Forum
8. Kairos Philippines
9. Task Force Urban Conscientization
10. Campus Social Ministry, St. Mary's Academy, Bulacan
11. Ecumenical Association of Third World Theologians
12. Board of Women's Work, United Methodist Church
13. Student Christian Movement of the Philippines
14. Kapatirang Simbahan para sa Bayan
15. Bishop Constante Claro - Co-chair of the militant Promotion of Church People's Response-Southern Mindanao
16. Sister Leonora "Inday" Hayag - MSM, program directress of the Indigenous People's Apostolate (IPA) of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Butuan City
17. Sister Mary John Dumaog, RGS, program head of the RGS-Tribal Filipino Ministry (TFM) in San Luis, Agusan del Sur.
18. International Link: International League of Peoples' Struggle (ILPS)

Lectures and Training

1. During Martial Law, Church authorities & lay leaders of religious organizations openly voiced their concern of violation of human rights & deprivation of liberty
2. February 1983, a Pastoral Letter signed by the Philippine Bishops denounced lack of attention to the poverty of most Filipino & corruption in the government
3. 1986 election, Catholic nuns were prominent among the poll watchers who tried to thwart the commission of frauds
4. Priests especially in the hinterlands got involved in the political struggle and openly became the spokesman of the oppressed
5. Student activists went underground with CPP's call to disperse in the countryside and establish fronts throughout the country
6. The Party established the CNL as one of the Party's National Democratic Underground Mass Organizations (NDUGMO)
7. Reflections and group discussion; initiated anti-gov't campaigns
8. The pulpit used as forum of discussion on purely political matters

Current Updates

Lifting of Martial Law , Defends Closure of UCCP Haran



Religion is the union of Man with God consisting of the doctrines and precepts by which man seeks to bring about his union.

Analysis and Conclusion

The religious sector often called also as Church sector is composed of different congregations. The dominant congregation is the Catholic religion which has a structure and institution from the National capital Region down to the farthest sitios where they have chapels. The Catholic Bishop Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) is the highest governing body led by a Cardinal appointed from Rome, the International of Catholic Religion. Among the Catholic, religions are different congregations such as the Archdiocese and Diocesan down to the different Parishes and Chapels. There are different congregations under these such as Jesuits (SJ), Dominicans, Archdiocesan, Maryknoll, and others. There is also a separate organization for the nuns, the Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines (AMRSP). The AMRSP alone is composed of Maryknoll Sisters, RGS, Pink Sisters, Assumption sisters, and many more.

Among Christians aside from the Roman Catholic, there are Protestants (UCCP and UMCP), Baptist Church, Evangelical Churches and Iglesia Filipina Independencia (IFI). There are also Iglesia ni Cristo (INC), Bangon Pilipinas, Born Again Movement of Eddie Villarde, Christ is Lord (Pastor Quibiloy) and Bagong Daan. Smaller sects are bordering cults like PBMA, Rizalians, Moncadistas, and others.

Some of these exercise influence in politics and economy such as the INC, Born Again, PBMA, and the likes

1. The CTGs IPO and AOM works in the religious sector started with the infiltration of KHIRO a youth organization establish by the Church which was later subsume in the organization of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM). In 1974, they also established the Christian for National liberation, the largest organization within the leftist umbrella group, the National Democratic Front. Inspired by the social justice imperative of Vatican II, Pedagogy of the Oppressed and Latin American liberation theology, the CNL was founded by Roman Catholic priest Fr. Edicio de la Torre at the worship room of the Sampaloc University Center in Manila on 17 February, 1972

on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Fathers Gomez, Burgos and Zamora. Seventy-two revolutionary Disciples of Christ gathered to bear the "cross of sacrifice" and raise the "red banner of revolution". They described themselves as a revolutionary organization of church people who had been challenged by social realities and their Christian faith to take part in the new democratic revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines and in accordance with the Program for a People's Democratic Revolution. They adopted the battle cry, "Love your neighbor. Serve the people."

The IPO and AOM work in the Religious or Church sector are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National United Front Commission (NUFC) where the National Church Bureau (NCB) is being supervised. The NCB is the Party leadership unit of the Christian for National Liberation (CNL), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the Promotion of Church Peoples Rights (PCPR) serving as the National organization which had several organizations (Sisters Association of Mindanao (SAMIN), Lay workers in Mindanao (LAOM), Rural Missionaries of the Philippines (RMP) and alliances where they are task to mobilize like KARAPATAN. No PCPR local chapters are established without the CNL (UGMO) embedded inside it and compose the Core Group or leadership. They are successful in infiltrating the congregational formations in the UCCP, UMCP, and IFI. Part also of their alliance works is the establishment of the ecumenical platforms for purposes of advancing advocacies and issue based activities such as the Philippine Ecumenical Peace Promotion (PEPP) platform that is advocating Peace Process under the framework of the Hague Declarations.

2. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Church Bureau is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Trade Church Bureau (RCB) under the Regional White Area Committees (RWAC) or the Regional Urban Committees (RUC). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each region there are different levels of application depends on the level of development it acquires. Information, therefore, and organizational chart reflecting the RCB of each Region differs. The Regional Parties where the Religious or Church sector under the Regional Church Bureau operates the KARAPATAN regional formations. The Rural Missionaries of the Philippines (RMP), with the partnership of open organizations in the Peasant, Agri-workers, Fisherfolks, and Indigenous Peoples sector are being utilized by the National Peasant Commission (NPC) as part of their revolutionary works in support to the sectors based in the rural areas.

3. The Religious or church sector is the forefront in the CTGs Human Rights Framework where they collect, and document alleged human rights cases favorable for raising foreign support and advancing human rights and international solidarity works.

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter effort in the Religious or Church sector must take into consideration the following prioritization of the CTGs program:
2. The National Church Bureau (NCB) and the KARAPATAN National office are the same and they are operating in the regional formations align with the regional formations of the CPP structure. The RMP is also the front operational organization of the CTGs National Peasant Commission as its support to the Red Area operations or armed struggle.
3. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster and Interagency effort must be established and engage the Religious and Church sector with NICA leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.
4. A bi-partisan mechanism composed of the church organizations, specifically CBCP and government must be in place in Regional or Provincial
5. The parallel effort through the WA modified o Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified organizations affected by the IPO and AOM works of the NCB and RCB or RUFC organs of the CTG.



LAWYERS SECTOR

Central Task

In history lawyers played key roles in the major democratic revolutions. From presenting the public with legal arguments in support of revolution to ushering in the post-revolution regime, lawyers were instrumental in these watershed democratic events. An organized legal profession can significantly contribute to structural and institutional reforms of society. In the periods of revolutionary constitutional changes, lawyers gain significant political relevance. They provide answers to political questions concerning quasilegal issues, supply legal argumentation, and take part in political leadership – all elements that enable revolutions.

Profile of the Sector

The IBP Constitution and By-Laws considers the following, "automatically and without exception," as members of the IBP:

1. All lawyers whose names were in the Roll of Attorneys of the Supreme Court on January 16, 1973.
2. All lawyers whose names were included or are entered therein after the said date.

There are currently about forty thousand (40,000) living attorneys who comprise the IBP.[6] These are the attorneys whose names appear in the Rolls of Attorneys of the Supreme Court. They have qualified for and have passed the Philippine Bar Examination conducted annually, and have taken the attorney's oath, unless otherwise disbarred.

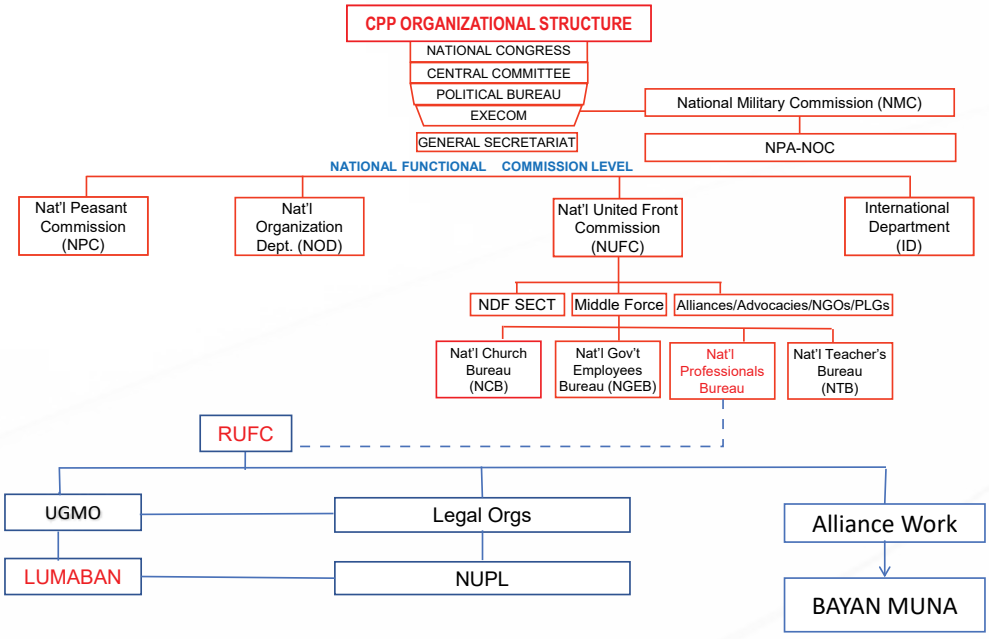
Membership in the IBP is compulsory for all lawyers in the country. The Philippine Supreme Court has required all lawyers to indicate their Roll of Attorneys Number in all papers and pleadings filed in judicial and quasi-judicial bodies in addition to the previously required current Professional Tax Receipt (PTR) and IBP Official Receipt or Life Member Number.

Sources:
Section 18, Article II, IBP Constitution and By-Laws, 1973.
Milagros Santos-Ong, Office of the Director of Library Services, Supreme Court of the Philippines. May 2006.
Supreme Court En Banc Resolution dated November 12, 2002 (Bar Matter No. 1132) and amended by resolution Court En Banc dated April 1, 2003 (Bar Matter No. 112-2002).

Significance of the Sector

16 years earlier when Filipino church people adopted the "active role of the church in social transformation" after the Second Vatican Council. They got involved in rural development, land reform, community organizing, and the "indigenization" of faith and liturgy and later assumed a "collective identity" in an attempt to transform society. On Feb. 17, 1972, Father Edicio Dela Torre, chaplain of the Federation of Free Farmers, led the formation of Christians for National Liberation (CNL), a group of church people who called themselves "prophetic minorities." "As we became radicalized from our initial reform orientation, we felt the need to have our own organization that would be both Christian and radical," said Dela Torre, who later left the priesthood to join the revolution. He said the formation of CNL was a response to the realities experienced by church people in poor communities, adding that the "Christian militants" were driven by a "moral imperative to take part in the struggle for a just society."The group became part of the growing dissent of people. When martial law was declared on Sept. 21, 1972, the Christian radicals were ready to go underground with the communists. There were some who gave up their lives," recalled Dela Torre. Others remained above ground and provided support to those who were in the clandestine resistance. Church activists also played key roles in international solidarity movements and in the formation of the communist-led rebel group National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP). Luis Jalandoni, a former priest who became an official of the NDFP, said Christian militants became instrumental in implementing the "revolutionary programs and task to serve the masses." They also consolidated Christian communities toward a "better understanding of society and the need for radical transformation. “By 1981, CNL became the largest organization under the umbrella group of revolutionary forces.

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Lupon ng Mananaggol para sa Bayan
(LUMABAN)

Open Sectoral Organization
National Union of Peoples Lawyers (NUPL)

Lectures and Training

1. During Martial Law, Church authorities & lay leaders of religious organizations openly voiced their concern of violation of human rights & deprivation of liberty
2. February 1983, a Pastoral Letter signed by the Philippine Bishops denounced lack of attention to the poverty of most Filipino & corruption in the government
3. 1986 election, Catholic nuns were prominent among the poll watchers who tried to thwart the commission of frauds
4. Priests especially in the hinterlands got involved in the political struggle and openly became the spokesman of the oppressed
5. Student activists went underground with CPP's call to disperse in the countryside and establish fronts throughout the country
6. The Party established the CNL as one of the Party's National Democratic Underground Mass Organizations (NDUGMO)
7. Reflections and group discussion; initiated anti-gov't campaigns.
8. The pulpit used as a forum of discussion on purely political matters

Alliances and Linkages

Country	Association
Algeria	Organisation des Avocats d'Alger Association des Femmes Juristes de la Wilaya d'Alger
Morocco	Association Marocaine des Droits Humains Togo Nouvelles Alternatives pour le développement durable en Afrique
South Africa	National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADEL)
Bangladesh	Democratic Lawyers Association of Bangladesh
India	Indian Association of Lawyers
Indonesia	Progressive People's Lawyers Union
Japan	Japanese Lawyers International Solidarity Organisation
Nepal	Progressive Professional Lawyers Association
Pakistan	Democratic Lawyers Association of Pakistan
South Korea	Institute for a People's Constitution Lawyers for a Democratic Society (Minbyun)
Vietnam	Vietnam Lawyers Association Basque Country Eskubideak. Basque Lawyers Association for Democracy and Human Rights
Belgium	Progress Lawyers Network Bulgaria
France	Droit Solidarité
Greece	Alternative Intervention of Athens Lawyers (AIAL) Lesvos Legal Center
Italy	Associazione Nazionale Giuristi Democratici
Portugal	Associação Portuguesa de Juristas Democratas

Country	Association
Spain	Left-Wing Lawyers Forum – Democratic Lawyers Network of Spain
Ukraine	Ukrainian Association of Democratic Lawyers
United Kingdom	Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers Arab Lawyers Association
Colombia	Corporacion Solidaridad Juridica
Cuba	Union de Juristas de Cuba
United States	National Lawyers Guild National Conference of Black Lawyers
Lebanon	Association des Juristes Démocrates du Liban
Palestine	Palestinian Center for Human Rights Palestinian Bar Association
Turkey	Progressive Lawyers Association
Regional Organisations	American Association of Jurists Arab Lawyers Union COLAP (Confederation of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific) European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights

Current Updates

Fighting Anti-Terror Law



NUPL says fight 'ain't over yet' vows to contest anti-terror laws legality

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The lawyers or legal sector is a significant sector in the Philippine society. They are part of the check and balance mechanism of the government. The Judiciary branch is considered as the third state because their independence is constitutionally protected. The Judiciary had hierarchical organizations on the top is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a colloquial body, the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals or Appellate Courts, Regional Trial courts, and down to Municipal Courts. There are also special courts like the Sandiganbayan, Ombudsman and offices with quasi-judicial power like Commission on Human Rights (CHR), NCIP, DOLEs National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB) and others.
2. CTG's Central Task of the Sector is in history lawyers played key roles in the major democratic revolutions. From presenting the public with legal arguments in support of revolution to ushering in the post-revolution regime, lawyers were instrumental in these watershed democratic events. An organized legal profession can significantly contribute to the structural and institutional reforms of society. In the periods of revolutionary constitutional changes, lawyers gain significant political relevance. They provide answers to political questions concerning quasi-legal issues, supply legal argumentation, and take part in political leadership – all elements that enable revolutions.
3. The CTGs IPO and AOM work in the Lawyer and Legal sector are being orchestrated by the Party Organ National United Front Commission (NUFC) where the National Lawyers Bureau (NLB) is being supervised. The NLB is the Party leadership unit of the Lupon ng mga Manananggol ng Bayan (LUMABAN), the Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) in the sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the National Union of People's Lawyers (NUPL) serving as the National organizations and organizations serving as its alliance formations such as Legal Resource Center (LRC), Tebtebba and other formations.
4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National Lawyers Bureau is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional Lawyers Bureau (RTUB) under the Regional White Area Committees (RWAC) or the Regional United Front Committees (RUFC). This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each region there are different levels of application that depends on the level of development it acquires. Information therefore and organizational chart reflecting the RTUB of each Region differs. While some regions may have specific organizations other regions clamp the members of LUMABAN under the KARAPATAN. In the past, there are many alliance organizations they can exploit such as MABINI, FLAG and even some chapters of the IBP.
5. The Lawyer and Legal sector together with the Religious sector is the forefront in the CTGs Human Rights Framework where they collect and document alleged human rights cases favorable for raising foreign support and advancing human rights and international solidarity works.

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter effort in the Industrial Worker sector must take into consideration the following prioritization of the CTGs program:
2. The National Lawyers Bureau (NTUB) and the NUPL National leadership are the same, and they have island-wide and regional formations like the Mindanao Union of Peoples Lawyers (MUPL) and NUPL Regional Chapters.
3. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster, and Inter-Agency effort must be established with the DOJ and the Supreme Court (SC) leading the effort, empowered and capacitated.
4. A tripartite mechanism composed of the lawyers organizations like IBP, DOJ, and Supreme Court (SC) must be in place the regional or provincial level.
5. The parallel effort through the WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified individuals/lawyers affected by the IPO and AOM works of the NLB and RUFC organs of the CTG.



MEDIA PRACTITIONERS SECTOR

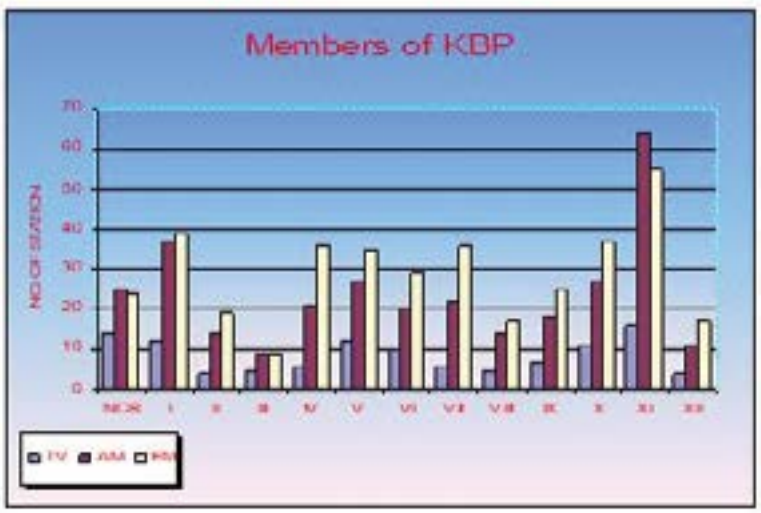
Central Task

"A people's democratic cultural revolution is necessary to rid the nation of the stultifying dominance of imperialist and feudal cultural and education. It must advance instead a national, scientific and mass culture truly serving the interest of the people. It shall see it that the educational system and the mass media are securely in the hands of the people's democratic forces."

- Program for a People's Democratic Revolution

Profile of the Sector

REGION	TV	RADIO	
		AM	FM
NCR	14	25	24
I	12	37	39
II	4	14	19
III	5	9	9
IV	6	21	36
V	12	27	35
VI	10	20	29
VII	6	22	36
VIII	5	14	17
IX	7	18	25
X	11	27	37
XI	16	64	55
XII	4	11	17
TOTAL	112	309	378



Source: National Telecommunications Communication (NTC), September 2004

Significance of the Sector

POLITICAL

i. Public Opinion
ii. Propaganda works

ECONOMICS

Take over Ownership & Management

PSYCHO-SOCIAL

Cultural Behavior of Society

INFO/SECURITY

Public Discontent on Government programs and policies

Historical Context of the Sector

Pre-Spanish Period (Ancient Times 1521)

1. writings on barks and bamboos
2. "umalokohan - News was also announced by a town crier
3. "sabi"- literature
4. "bugtong"- riddle
5. "darangan" - epic
6. "kumintang" - war songs
7. "hudhud" - a wedding song

Spanish Occupation: Print Media

1. Doctrina Christiana or Christian Doctrines
2. hojas volantes" or flying sheets
3. "Sucesos Felices",
4. Del Superior Govierno",
5. "Ramillete Patriotico
6. "La Ezperanza"
7. "Diario de Manila"
8. "El Pasig",
9. "Diariong Tagalog"
10. "El Ilocano"

Spanish Occupation: Revolutionary Media

1. "La Solidaridad"
2. Kalayaan
3. La Independencia,
4. La Libertad and
5. El Heraldo de Ilolio

American Occupation: Folk Media

1. "zarzuela"
2. "talinghaga"



American Occupation: Nationalistics Newspaper

1. El Renacimiento
2. “Sakdal”,

American Occupation: Electronic Media

1. KZKZ - 50-watt radio stations in Manila and Pasay
2. KZRC-Cebu
3. KZRM,
4. KZRF,
5. KZIB,
6. KZEG,
7. KZRH

Japanese Occupation: Folk Media

1. “vodavil”
2. “zarzuela”

Japanese Occupation: Print Media

1. Manila Tribune, Taliba
2. La Vanguardia

Post-World War II Era: Radio Station

1. KZFM
2. DZ for those established in Manila,
3. DW for Luzon, DY in the Visayas, and
4. DX in Mindanao-to replace the American “KZ”.

Post-World War II Era: Introduction of Television

1. UST demonstrated its home-made receiver
2. Feati opened an experimental television station
3. Republic Broadcasting System was incorporated, and DZBB-RBS now known as GMA 7

Martial Law Years and EDSA Revolution: Significant Events

1. “Era of guided media”. take over and control all communications media

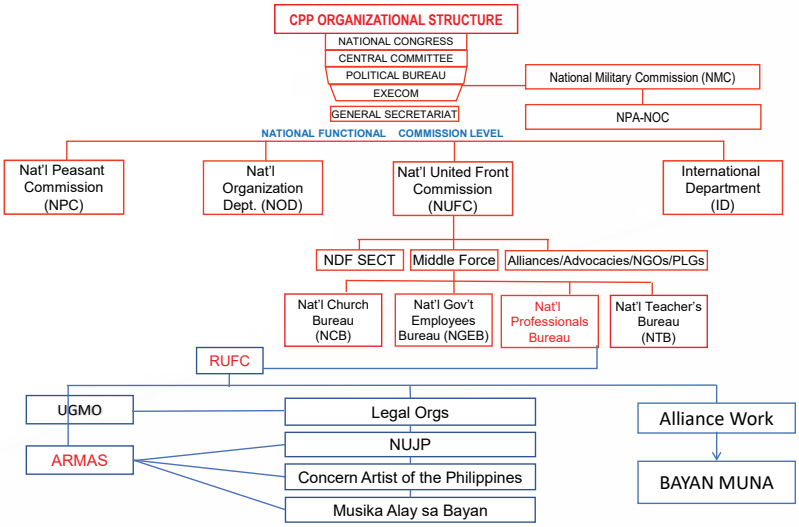
Martial Law Years and EDSA Revolution: Authorized Media

1. Daily Express
2. Kanlaon Broadcasting System

Martial Law Years and EDSA Revolution: Arrested Journalist

1. Eugenio “Geny” Lopez, Jr.
2. Chino Roces
3. Max V. Soliven
4. Luis Beltran
5. Teodoro Locsin
6. Jose Diokno
7. Benigno Aquino, Jr

CPP IPO and AOM Works in the Sector



UGMO
Artista at Manunulat ng Sambayanan (ARMAS)

Open Sectoral Organization

1. National Union of Journalist in the Philippines (NUJP)
2. Concern Artist of the Philippines
3. Musika Alay sa Bayan

Methods of Infiltration

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT OF THE PARTY MEMBERS

1. Reporters
2. Radio Announcers
3. Television Broadcasters
4. Staff Writers
5. Researcher
6. Editorial Assistants
7. Other member of the Media

Lectures and Training

Organized forces of the movement in the countryside or cities

Alliances and Linkages

LUZON - NCR

1. Inq7.net
2. ABS-CBN.com
3. Bulatlat
4. Pinoy Weekly
5. ABC 5
6. Graphic Magazine
7. Kodao Productions

LUZON

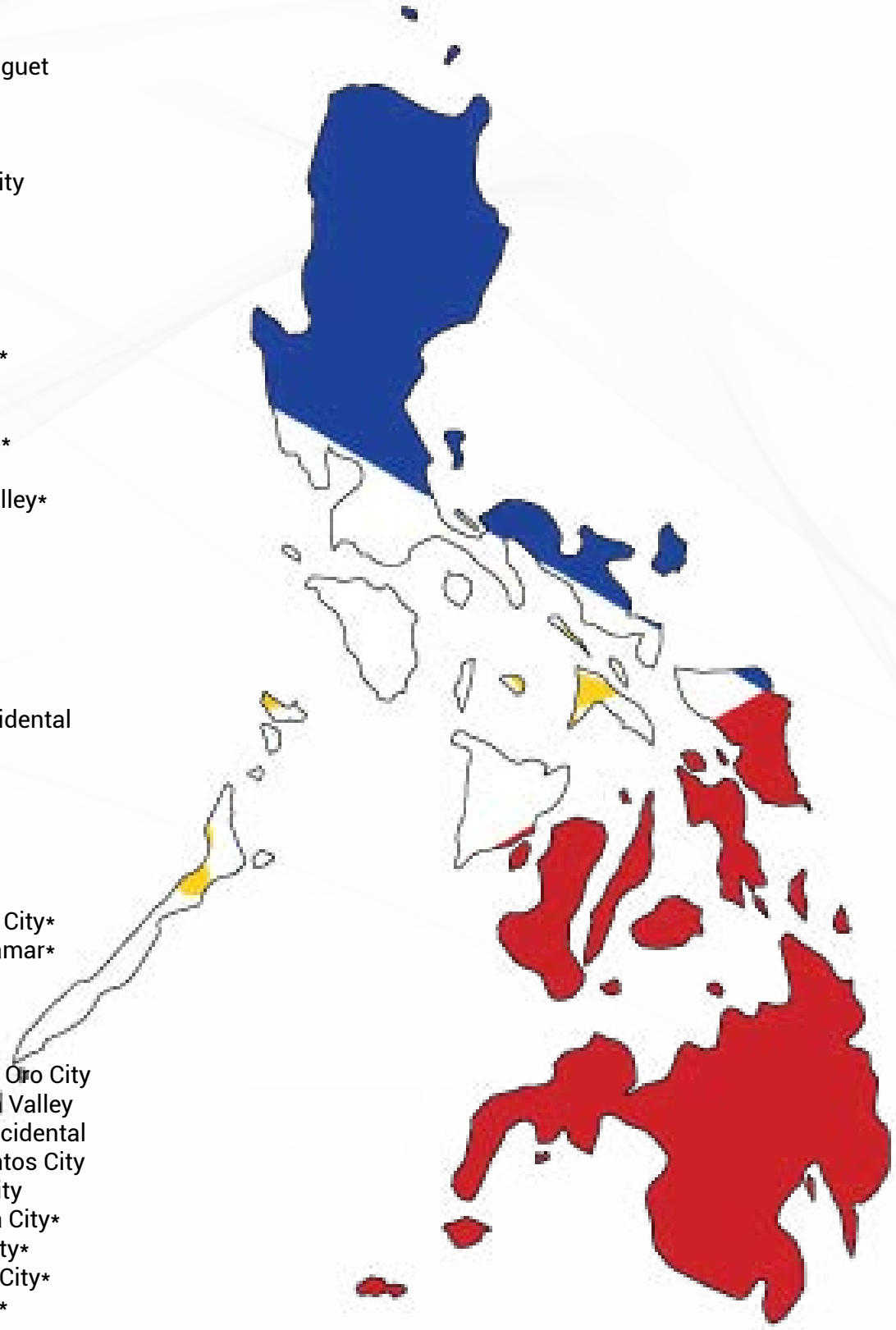
1. Baguio-Benguet
2. Batangas
3. Lucena City
4. Subic
5. Olongapo City
6. Tarlac
7. Albay*
8. Naga*
9. Zambales*
10. Pampanga*
11. Nueva Ecija*
12. Bulacan*
13. Mindoro*
14. Pangasinan*
15. Laguna*
16. Cagayan Valley*
17. Rizal*
18. Sorsogon*
19. Kalinga*
20. Abra*

VISAYAS

1. Negros Occidental
2. Iloilo City
3. Leyte
4. Ormoc City
5. Antique*
6. Aklan*
7. Cebu City*
8. Dumaguete City*
9. Northern Samar*

MINDANAO

1. Davao City
2. Cagayan de Oro City
3. Compostela Valley
4. Misamis Occidental
5. General Santos City
6. Pagadian City
7. Zamboanga City*
8. Cotabato City*
9. Kidapawan City*
10. Butuan City*
11. Dipolog City*
12. Iligan City*



International Link

International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)

Current Updates

Members of the alternative media, progressive groups, campus journalists call for ABS-CBN franchise renewal



The mass media is defined in the 1973 Philippine Constitution as "any medium of communication, newspaper, radio, motion, pictures, television, designed to reach the masses and that tends to set standards, ideas, and aims of the masses.

Analysis and Conclusion

1. The term Fourth Estate or fourth power refers to the press and news media both in the explicit capacity of advocacy and implicit ability to frame political issues. Though it is not formally recognized as a part of a political system, it wields significant indirect social influence.

   In Philippine society, where we declare ourselves democratic, we are liberal in the handling of our media and respectful of the freedom of expression. Unfortunately, our media institutions are also prone to monopoly by certain interest groups, especially on those who wields economic power, such as what the President calls oligarchs.

   Currently, we have the mainstream media (tri-platform- print, broadcast, and television) and the alternative media using the platform of social media.

2. The Central Task of the Media sector is to propagate the National Democratic Revolution Framework to the widest populace. To attain this objective the Communist Terrorist Group had established a Propaganda Machinery and Program. The Communist Terrorist Group conducts IPO and AOM works in the Media and Cultural Sector.

3. The CTGs IPO and AOM works in the Media and Cultural sector is being orchestrated by the Party Organ National United Front Commission (NUFC). The NUFC is the Party leadership unit of the National Media Bureau (NMB) and the Artista at Manunulat ng Bayan (ARMAS) the UGMO under the NDF in the Media and Cultural sector that exercise political leadership of the Open Mass Organization the National Union of Journalist in the Philippines (NUJP)

and the Concerned Artist of the Philippines (CAP) the general open organization of the Media and Cultural sector. There are also other open mass organization such as the KARATULA and College Editors Guild of the Philippines (CEGP) in the Youth and Student Sector and other organizations and collectives under different disciplines.

4. Meanwhile, a regional operation of the National United Front Commission (NUFC) and the National Media Bureau (NMB) under it, is implemented through the CTG Regional Party Committees by organizing the Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) where the Regional Media Bureau (RHB) will be organized. This is dependent on the principle of "Uneven Development" which means in each region there are different levels of application that depends on the level of development it acquires. The National and Regional Media Bureaus forms part of the National network of the National propaganda and Cultural Commission (NPCC) that directs the Communist Terrorist Group's Propaganda Machinery

5. The Media and Cultural Sector is the frontline in the Communist Terrorist Group's Propaganda Machinery and Programs where it has a nationwide network conducting IPO and AOM media and cultural sector. Detailed discussion on the Propaganda Machinery is in Chapter 10 of this book "The Communist Terrorist Group Major Programs".

Recommendations

1. The "Knowing the Enemy" component of our counter-effort in the IP sector must take into consideration the following CTGs program: The CTG has established its Propaganda Machinery and Program, where the IPO works in the Media and Cultural Sector, is the central activity.

   The National Media Bureau and regional media bureau are being led by the National United Front Commission and the corresponding Regional United Front Committee.

   The UGMO Artista at Manunulat ng Sambayanan (ARMAS) where the Party Branch and Party Group is embedded in the leadership of all open Mass Organization of the Health Sector (Concerned Artist of the Philippines-CAP and other media and artist collectives and groups).

2. Utilizing the NTF ELCAC Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) Platform, Inter-Cluster, and Inter-Agency effort must be established with PCOO, NCCA, PIA leading the effort, empowered, and capacitated.

3. A tripartite mechanism composed of the Legitimate Media Associations and Cultural groups, PCOO, PIA, NCCA and Government Line Agencies including Private entities must be in place at the regional or provincial level.

4. The parallel effort through the RA and WA modified Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) must be conducted in identified Media and Cultural Organizations affected by the CTG IPO and AOM works in the Media, and Cultural sector.

Chapter Synthesis

The Echelon of Alliances that the CTG wants to establish amongst the people with the compliance of their guide as enumerated in their policy guideline and requirement of United Front works is the most potent instrument as prescribed in their strategic political line. They implements a deliberate AOM programs and IPO works to consolidate the organized masses. The CTG subscribed to the dictum of "The People is the most important instrument of revolution" and the decisive factor in the revolution is the strong will of the people to achieve victory.Unfortunately the people is really only instrument in achieving the revolutionary objective of seizing political power. It is the same people who will be subjected to a cultural transformation for them to become agents of Socialist society.

Thus, the CTG conducts a persistent, systematic and sustained "lies and deceptions" and applied "revolutionary dal tactics" in its program of mobilizing the different sectors of society identified as positive forces of the revolution.

On National Peasant Commission (NPC) operations: The National Peasant Commission (NPC) is the organ of the CPP that lays down centralized and orchestrated programs for sectors based in the Rural or Red areas. This is important to make sure that "reformism" and "revisionism" will not become the direction of the sectoral struggle but is aligned to the National democratic Revolution framework which is to support armed struggle. To do this the NPC established bureaus for a particular sector. The national level organ make sure that a Regional counterpart are in place under the "Regional Party" system of the organization, the Regional Peasant Bureau (RPB).The operators for this organ are NPA units on the ground.

The Peasant Sector: The National and Regional Peasant Bureau make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Magsasaka (PKM) which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass organizations Kilusan ng Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP) with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from KMP.

The Agri-Workers Sector: The National and Regional Peasant Bureau make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Magsasaka (PKM) which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass organizations Unyon ng mga Mangagawa sa Agrikultura (UMA) with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from UMA. Targeted to form as its network are agri-workers in Sugarcane, Palm Oil, Tobacco, Coconut and Banana Industry.

The Fisherfolks Sector: The National and Regional Peasant Bureau make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Magsasaka (PKM) which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass organizations Pambansang Alyansa ng mga Mamalakaya(PAMALAKAYA) with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from PAMALAKAYA. This is organize in the coastal areas where the guerrilla operations where able to reach especially in the Island groups of Mindoro and Palawan and Visayas islands.

The Indigenous Peoples Sector: The National and Regional Peasant Bureau make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. This sector is considered as Special Sector because they are not organized under the UGMO of PKM. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the two (2) Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Cordillera Peoples Democratic Front (CPDF) in Northern Luzon and the Rebolusyonaryong Organisadong Lumad (ROL) I Mindanao, which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass organizations Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) for the CPDF and KALUMARAN with 5 Regional Formations (SGS, KALUMBAY, KASALO, PASAKA and KALUHHAMIN) for ROL. They have a National (KATRIBU KAMP) and International (IPMSDL) organizations. Aside from the National Democratic Framework they have the Rights for Self-

Determination and Liberation framework being advocated. They also have a national Alliance set-up through the SANDUGO where they work with another UGMO the Moro Resistance Liberation Organization (MRLO) with open organization BangsaMoro Suara joining in the advocacy of Self determination and Liberation.

On National Organization Department (NOD) operations: The National Organ Department (NOD) in the National level usually have a Regional counterpart called Regional Urban Committee or RUC. Together with the Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) comprised the Regional White Area Committee (RWAC). Just like the National Peasant Commission (NPC), this is the organ of the CPP that lays down centralized and orchestrated programs for sectors based in the Urban or White areas. This is important to make sure that "reformism" and "revisionism" will not become the direction of the sectoral struggle but is aligned to the National democratic Revolution framework which is to support armed struggle. Operators or cadres for this organs are unarmed but are required to undertake Rural Integration (RI) or integration to the NPA units for 6 months or 2 years for high organs position (Regional level).

The Labor Sector: The National Organization Department (NOD) and Regional Urban Committee (RUC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. A Regional Trade Union Bureau are also organized in the Regional level as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions (RCTU) which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass organizations Kilusang Mayo Uno through their Labor Federations (depending on the line industry) with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from KMU. The relationship therefore is local unions affiliated to a Labor Federations (ANGLU, NAFLU, etc) and under the mbrella of one Labor Center , the KMU. They also forged alliance with other Labor Groups either organizational like SENTRO or issue based with TUCP or other Labor groups.

The Urban Poor Sector: The National Organization Department (NOD) and Regional Urban Committee (RUC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. A Regional Urban Poor Bureau is also organized in the Regional level as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Katipunan ng mga Samahang Manggagawa at Maralita (KASAMA) with its open mass organization KADAMAY which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from KADAMAY. Most of the time they are organized in Labor Communities or communities near the plants or factories or those who are threatened by relocation or demolition.

The Transport Sector: The National Organization Department (NOD) and Regional Urban Committee (RUC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. . A Regional Transport Bureau are also organized in the Regional level or they maybe integrated in the Regional Trade Union Bureau as organ of the Regional Party Committee Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Pambansang Samahan ng mga Makabayang Tsuper (PSMT) ot yet formally accepted as independent member organization of NDF with its open mass organization PISTON which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from PISTON. Most of the time they are organized in Labor Communities or communities near the plants or factories or organized according to their route.

The Youth and Student Sector: The National Organization Department (NOD) and Regional Urban Committee (RUC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. . A Regional Youth and Student Bureau are also organized in the Regional level as organ of the Regional Party Committee Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Kabataang Makabayan (KM) with its open mass organizations League of Filipino Students (LFS) for students, Student Christian Movement of the Philippines (SCMP) for Religious-run institutions, College Editors guild of the Philippines (CEGP) for school publications, National Union of Students in the Philippines (NUSP) for student councils, ANAKBAYAN for general Youth, KARATULA

for cultural groups, NARRA Youth for Rural Youth, Liga ng Iskolar ng Bayan (LIB) for IP Youth and Kabataan Partylist which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from national organizations enumerated above. This particular sector is led by the National Organ Department and Regional Urban Committee (RUC) but played an important role in the Organs of Political Power (OPP) organized by NPA units in the Rural or Red areas.

The Women Sector: The National Organization Department (NOD) and Regional Urban Committee (RUC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. . A Regional Womens Bureau is also organized in the Regional level as organ of the Regional Party Committee Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (MAKIBAKA) with its open mass organizations GABRIELA, Kilusan ng mga Manggagawang Kababaihan (KMK) for Labor Women, AMIHAN for Peasant Women, SABUKAAN for IP Women, Gabriela Youth for youth and Gabriela Partylist which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from national organizations enumerated above. This particular sector is led by the National Organ Department and Regional Urban Committee (RUC) but played an important role in the Organs of Political Power (OPP) organized by NPA units in the Rural or Red areas.

On National United Front Commission (NUFC) operations: The National United Front Commission (NUFC) in the National level usually have a Regional counterpart called Regional United Front Committee or RUFC. Together with the Regional Urban Committee (RUC) comprised the Regional White Area Committee (RWAC). Just like the National Organ department (NOD), this is the organ of the CPP that lays down centralized and orchestrated programs for sectors based in the Urban or White areas. This is important to make sure that "reformism" and "revisionism" will not become the direction of the sectoral struggle but is aligned to the National Democratic Revolution framework which is to support armed struggle. Operators or cadres for this organs are unarmed but are required to undertake Rural Integration (RI) or integration to the NPA units for 6 months or 2 years for high organs position (Regional level). They are also incharge of Multi-sectoral Platforms such as BAYAN and KARAPATAN Regional Chapters as Campaign Centers as well as the operations of Partylist groups under MAKABAYAN block.

The Church or Religious Sector: The National United Front Commission (NOD) and Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. . A Regional Church Bureau are also organized in the Regional as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Christian for National Liberation (CNL) with its open mass organization Promotion of Church Peoples Rights (PCPR) which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from PCPR. Most of the time they are tasked to infiltrate Legal Institutions or NGOs.

The Public Workers (Government Employee Sector): The National United Front Commission (NOD) and Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. .A Regional Public Workers Bureau are also organized in the Regional as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Makabayang Kawaning Pilipino (MKP) with its open mass organization Promotion of Confederation of Unions for Reforms and Advancement of Government Employees (COURAGE) which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from COURAGE depending on government agencies.

The Health Sector: The National United Front Commission (NOD) and Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. .A Regional Health Bureau are also organized in the Regional as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Makabayang Samahang Pangkalusogan (MASAPA) with its open mass organization Alliance of Health Workers (AHW), Health Employees Alliance (HEAL), the Medical Action Group (MAG) and AHW Partylist which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from AHW. They are organized in



Public and Private Hospitals like Philippine Heart Center, Philippine Lung Center and National and regional Hospitals. In the private sector they are organized in Cooperative-run hospitals and UCCP-run Hospitals.

The Teachers Sector: The National United Front Commission (NOD) and Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. .A Regional Teachers Bureau are also organized in the Regional as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan (KAGUMA) with its open mass organization Alliance of Concern Teachers (ACT), CONTEND in the private schools and State Universities, recently Association of Communicator Educators (ACE) for their Teachers in "Lumad" or Community Schools and ACT Partylist with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from those enumerated above. The ACT are already into engagement with DepEd through Collective Negotation Agreements (CNA). The organization in the State Universities and some institutions like that in UP Campuses and PUP and some schools like Assumption College of Davao (ACD) had reach into the level of organizing Party Branches where they were able to organize Party Group (PG) for students, PG for Teachers and PG for School Employees because the school administration were friendly allies.

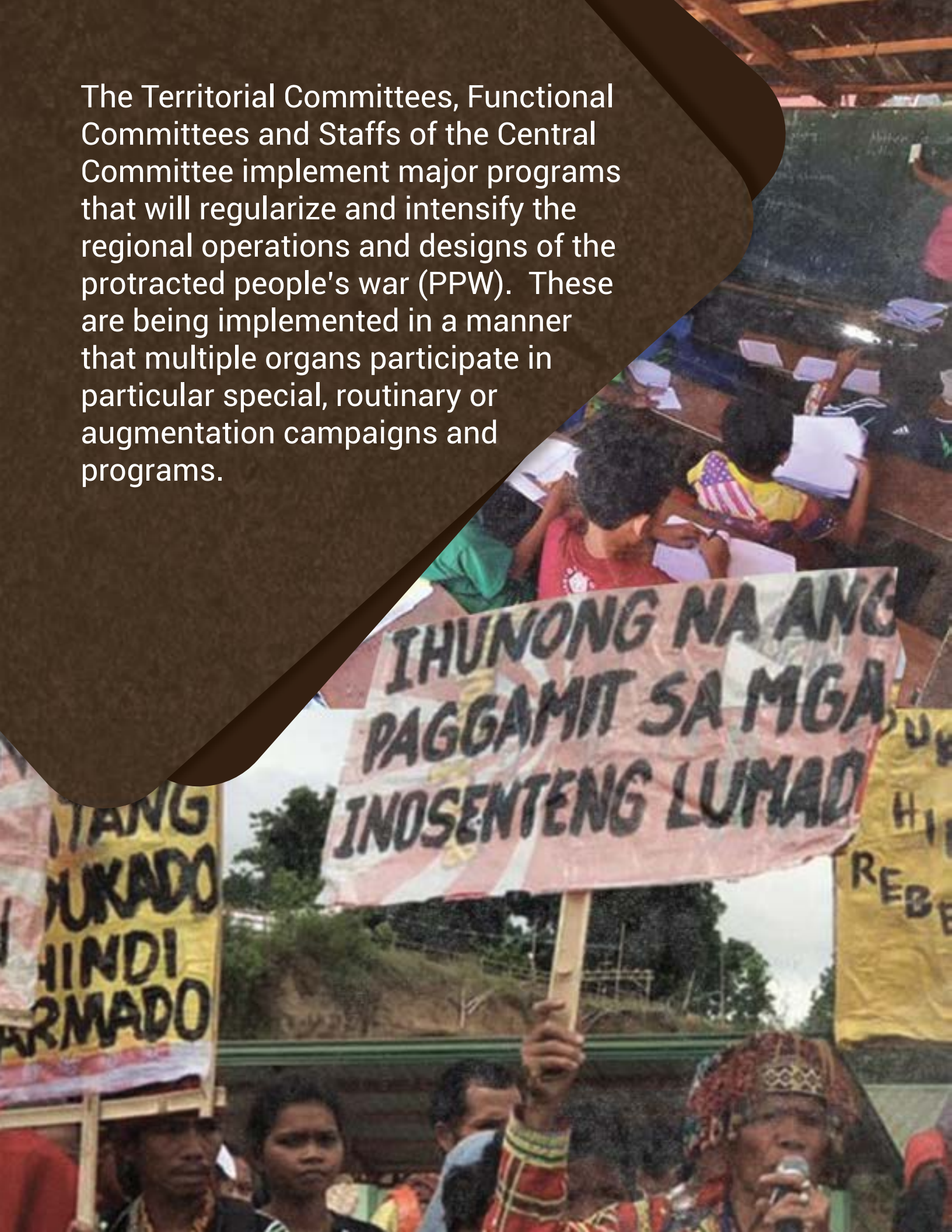
The Media and Cultural sector: The National United Front Commission (NOD) and Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. .A Regional Health Bureau are also organized in the Regional as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Artista at Manunulat g Sambayanan (ARMAS) with its open mass organization National Union of Journalist in the Philippines (NUJP) for media and Concerned Artist of the Philippines (CAP) for those in the entertainment which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from NUJP. They are also tasked in the Propaganda Machinery and utilizes CEGP and KARATULA from the Youth and Student sector. Another organization affiliated in this sector is the Computer Professionals Union (CPU).

The Lawyers Sector: The National United Front Commission (NOD) and Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. .A Regional Health Bureau are also organized in the Regional as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Lupon ng mga Manananggol ng Bayan (LUMABAN) with its open mass organization National Union of Peoples Lawyers (NUPL) which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from NUPL like in Mindanao. They also served as Human Rights Lawyers for arrested CTG personalities and lawyering for the different sectoral mass organtizations.

The Science and Technology Sector: The National United Front Commission (NOD) and Regional United Front Committee (RUFC) make sure that Party leadership are observe in the particular sector. .A Regional Health Bureau are also organized in the Regional as organ of the Regional Party Committee. Underground (UG) Building are done by Party Groups (PG) in the sector working fulltime or part time and leading the Underground mass Organization (UGMO) Liga ng Agham para sa Bayan (LAB) with its open mass organization AGHAM and KALIKASAN Peoples Enviroment which is also embedded in all chapters/units of their open mass with its network of local (Regional ad Provincial) chapters who maybe named differently from enumerated above like PANALIPDAN in Mindanao.

The Overseas Workers and Filipino Community Sector: The International Department (NOD) is the organ of the CPP that lays down centralized and orchestrated programs for sectors based in the International arena targeting OFW and Filipino Communities. This is important to make sure that "reformism" and "revisionism" will not become the direction of the sectoral struggle but is aligned to the National democratic Revolution framework which is to support armed struggle. Operators or cadres for this organs are unarmed. They operate through the newly formed Underground Mass organization (UGMO) COMPATRIOT embedded in its open mass organization MIGRANTE. They are now organized into seven or more Global regions nder their Oplan "Walibi".

The Territorial Committees, Functional Committees and Staffs of the Central Committee implement major programs that will regularize and intensify the regional operations and designs of the protracted people's war (PPW). These are being implemented in a manner that multiple organs participate in particular special, routinary or augmentation campaigns and programs.



CHAPTER 10

CPP-NPA-NDF Main Major Programs

- Background
- Mass Organization
- Propaganda Machinery
- Revolutionary Tax (RBKU)
- Agrarian Revolution
- Special Bureaucracy Works (Infiltration)
- Communist Terrorist Group's International Solidarity Works
- Communist Terrorist Group Exploitation in the Human Rights Advocacy
- Communist Terrorist Group Peace Process Framework
- Protracted Peoples War
- Broad United Front to oust the Narrowest Target vis-a-vis Echelon of Alliances
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

The National Democratic Revolution is the blue print of the CPP in their objective of seizing political power and setting up a National Democratic Government with a Socialist Perspective. This is derived in the social research of Philippine Society and Revolution (PSR) and applying the Marxist Leninist and Maoist line of thought to the Philippine settings.

This is the CPP main thesis that requires the advancement of the three processes of Party Building, Army Building and United Front Building to achieve their objectives.

1. The CTGs conduct of Ideological, Political and Organizational (IPO) Works for the Party members and the conduct of Arouse, Organize and Mobilize (AOM) to radicalize the different sectors of our society.

2. The CPP/NPA/NDF has now evolved as the Philippine single, biggest, must organized and highly systematic Extortion Machinery with mafia type capacity. This includes their deeply entrenched international fund conduit using their web of NGOs both domestic and international groups.

3. The main program to advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), thru their minimum and maximum Agrarian Revolution (Agrev). For minimum Agrev, eliminating usury, reversing sharing of land lord and farm workers and the formation of cooperatives and production areas: communal farming". For maximum Agrev are the confiscation of land and land distribution.

4. Appointments and elections in special bodies/positions and Party-list, revolutionary works in the public sector and government agencies as employees, Alliance Building with politicians and its clans, infiltration in the security sector.

5. Access funds, logistic and other support, international propaganda campaign, conduct of international quasi-legal and quasi-diplomatic activities against the Philippines, assertion of status of belligerency, lead and link the international proletarian movement and trigger investigation and filing of Human Right cases and internationalize the peace process/ talks.'

6. The Communist-Terrorist Group (CTG) and their network of open conspirators are deliberate, purposive, systematic, methodical, and laser focused in exploiting, applying revolutionary dual tactics and weaponizing Human Rights (HR) issues. Their open conspirators through their National United Front Commission, and their CPP International Department and NDF International Office all based in Europe use the KARAPATAN as its front network organization and allied organizations to infiltrate, influence and co-opt HR institutions into their framework.

7. The CTG utilizes the platform of the peace process to achieve advantages against the government by entering into an agreement and joint declarations using their duplicitous and deceptive character of pursuing the advancement of the National Democratic Revolution within the democratic space provided by the peace negotiation and process.

8. The strategic military line of carrying out the protracted people's war through the conduct of general uprising to be undertaken by the NPAs and the conduct of general uprising to be undertaken by the Revolutionary United Front to seize political power and then govern.

9. OUST the "President" campaign is regularly conducted against a sitting President to advance the conduct of Revolutionary United Front to weaken the state and fixing on the narrowest target the President

Mass Organization

The mass base building is the major CTG program that needs to be addressed by this cluster. As reflected in the echelon of alliances, it is the class basis for waging a national democratic revolution in order to build a mass base out of the different sectors of the society.

The CTGs conduct Ideological, Political, and Organizational (IPO) Works for the Party members and the conduct of Arouse, Organize and Mobilize (AOM) to radicalize the different sectors of our society.

A. CTGs Infiltration in the IP sector

On Political – the determination of the political organ of power and supplanting traditional leaders with revolutionary leaders.

On Information - the CPP exploits the use of Lumad culture that uses certain traditional forms that have remained part of their community and are undergoing transformations to reflect the changes brought about by their participation in the revolutionary movement.

On Economic (Psycho-social) - the CPP uses the revolutionary class logic in pursuing and carrying out the strategic line of encircling the cities from the countryside and countering the maximum land reform program of land confiscation and free distribution of lands.

On Security - the CPP exploits the IP by establishing a strategic stable base area in the mountainous area, consolidating the center of gravities; and facilitating the vertical development of NPA.

B. CTGs Infiltration in the Other Sectors

a. IPO works in the Industrial Workers
UGMO: RCTU
Legal: KMU & Allied Union
Venue: Factory

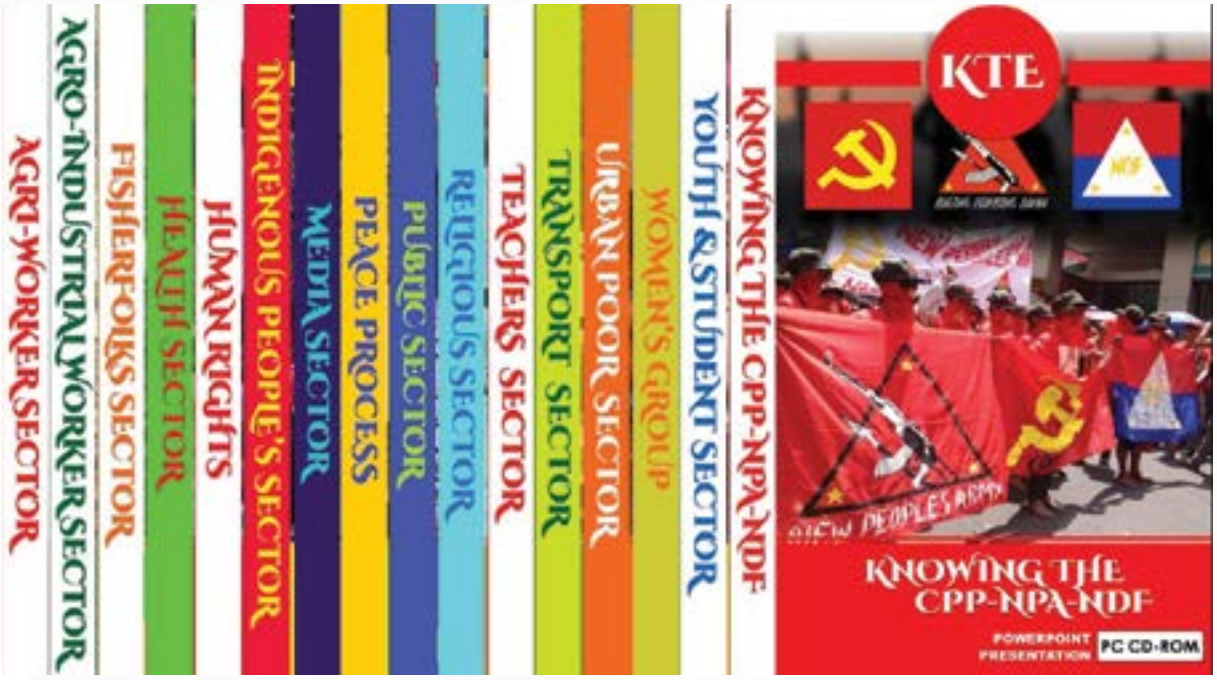
B. IPO works in the Urban Poor
UGMO: KASAMA
Legal: KADAMAY
Venue: Community

C. IPO works in the Transport Sector
UGMO: KASAMA
Legal: PISTON
Venue: ROUTE

IPO – Ideological, Political & Organizational
└ A – Arouse
O – Organize
M - Militarize



C. CTGs Infiltration in the Other Sectors



Propaganda Machinery

Objectives

1. Discuss the Communist Party of the Philippines Propaganda Machinery. How it started and How it reached its present State;

2. Establish how the Communist Party of the Philippines Central Task (IPO Works) in the Youth and Student Sector provides continuing cultural and propaganda workers to serve the National Democratic Revolution;

3. Establish how the Communist Party of the Philippines Central Task (IPO Works) in the Cultural and Mass Media Sector ensures an intensified conduct of Propaganda Works under the orchestration and leadership of the National Cultural and Propaganda Commission;

4. Establish the deliberate interplay between Functional Committee – National Organizational Department (NOD), National Education Department (NED), National Propaganda and Cultural Commission (NPCC) to ensure that propaganda's context, medium, and recipients are managed;

5. Establish the linkages of different Communist Party of the Philippines Legal and Underground organizations to establish its hold on the Tri-Media and Social Media;

6. Assess how the CPP develop domestic issues into sectoral issues than national and international issues; and/or from simple issues into highly politicized issues vis-a-vis red-letter dates; Evaluate the Red Area - White Area Symbiosis of the CPP as to how it is strengthened and shaped public opinion and perception favorable to the advancement of the National Democratic Revolution or NDR;

7. Present the Counter-Framework of the GRP/DND & other GLAs that needs to be considered;

Historical Context

A. 1st Propaganda Movement – La Liga Filipina (1892)

1. Cavite Mutiny of 1872 - Dominican priests Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora were sentenced to death by garrote and were executed in 1872. Their martyrdom galvanized for the first time the national sentiment of the Filipino people against the Spanish colonial authorities and the Spanish religious orders.
2. Before the 1880s - Filipino students in various professional courses (medical, legal, engineering, etc.) increased. Some of them who resented the authoritarian system in the Catholic schools left for Spain.

"They imbibed the influences of the French revolution and the Spanish enlightenment. They formed in Madrid the Propaganda Movement in the 1880s advocating such reforms as making the Philippines a regular province of Spain and letting the people enjoy democratic rights"

3. La Liga Filipina - was established in Manila in 1892 to pursue the reforms advocated by the propaganda movement. The Spanish authorities arrested and exiled the leader, Dr. Jose Rizal. The crackdown on La Liga Filipina inspired the formation of the Katipunan which vowed to rise in arms for national independence from Spain. The Katipunan launched a series of armed uprisings in Manila and its environs in 1896

B. 2nd Propaganda Movement - Kabataang Makabayan (1964)

1. **Central Statement**: "Without a sizable army and with just a few numbers of Party Members, the newly established Communist Party of the Philippines, under the leadership of Jose Maria Sison and concurrent Chairman of Kabataang Makabayan strategically converted the whole Youth/Students Organization as propaganda machinery in its call for the continuation of the gains of the first Propaganda Movement.

2. **Upon the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)** on December 26, 1968, and succeeding establishment of NPA last March 29, 1969, in Tarlac, Jose Maria Sison calls on the conduct of the following activities under the three (3) year plan covering the period of 1969-1972:

    a. UP Commune

    Exploiting his position as Chairman of Kabataang Makabayan and the liberal environment of UP where he is a Professor of Social Studies, Jose Maria Sison and Kabataang Makabayan members set up an encampment inside the campus to conduct intensive ideological and theoretical discussions on:

    i. Philippine Society and Revolution.
    ii. National Democratic Revolution in the Philippines.
    iii. A call for continuing the 1st Propaganda Movement and the role of the Youth in the 2nd Propaganda Movement.
    iv. Propaganda writings of Mao Zedong called "The Red Book".

b. Intensify Chapter Build-up of the Kabataang Makabayan Nationwide

Since the UP students dubbed Iskolar ng Bayan was mostly composed of top students from the public school system nationwide, Kabataang Makabayan (KM) activist who participated in the UP Commune went back to their hometowns and organized KM chapters nationwide. This has to transform Kabataang Makabayan into a National Organization from the originally Manila-based organization.

c. Other Participants of the UP Commune went to join New People's Army

The NPA who by this time was ordered to transfer its operations to the foothills of the vast Sierra Madre of Isabela where they experimented in Mass Base Building and Guerrilla Front establishment. For adult Male: Cell of Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Mambubukid (PKM);

Take note that in the Mass Base Building there were three (3) underground organizations that must be established.

i. For adult Male: Cell of Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Mambubukid (PKM);
ii. For adult Women: Cell of Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (MAKIBAKA); and
iii. iii. For Youth: Cell of Kabataang Makabayan (KM).

These three (3) organizations formed the mass base organization of the community within the guerrilla front. Thus, ensuring that each mass base has its own Pangkat Pang-propaganda Pang Organisa (PPO) later converted into Propaganda Organizing Study and Struggle Teams (POSST) and currently called Mass Organization (MASSO). These became the nucleus of the Ideological, Political Organizing, and Military activities of the CPP-NPA.

The very heart of the party's existence is its effectiveness in propaganda operations. The propaganda machinery of the CPP is not dependent on its armed unit. This will remove the myth that only the NPA Building causes the expansion of the party. The NPA is the most concentrated armed propaganda machinery of the party, but it is not the entire propaganda machinery.

d. First Quarter Storm: a two-year plan of massive youth & students mobilization against Marcos.

The rest of the participants of UP Commune started a campus to campus recruitment of Kabataang Makabayan and a trail of alliance-building among students and youth organizations including the Samahang Demokratikong Kabataan (SDK) and KHIRO, the youth arm of the Free Federation of Farmers (FFF), which is a creation of church-based Federation of Peasants nationwide.

3. Other significant events during this time were:

a. Plaza Miranda bombing resulted in the injury of many political opposition personalities under the Liberal Party and resulting to in the division of the mainstream
b. Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
c. Declaration of Martial Law on September 21, 1972, mass arrests and detention of students activists, labor union organizers, media personalities critical of Marcos, and a crackdown on political parties' opposition against Marcos.



4. **The three (3) year events resulted in the achievement of the objectives being laid down by the newly established Communist Party of the Philippines which are:**

    a. The rapid expansion of the membership of the new Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) on a nationwide scale.
    b. Establishment and operationalization of the New People's Army (NPA) from Central Luzon to the Sierra Madre Range.
    c. Establish nationwide Propaganda and Organizing Units through the Kabataang Makabayan (KM).
    d. On April 14, 1973, as a result of a mass arrest after the declaration of Martial Law, the Preparatory Committee of the National Democratic Front (NDF) was established

5. **The experience of the young National Democratic activists during the Diliman Commune, and the First Quarter Storm (FQS), provided the CPP a so-called "actual and direct national-revolutionary school and national political training ground for its future party cadres and organizers, including its Army Building Units" capable of conducting sustained IPO works on a nationwide scale.**

C. Impact of Martial Law – National Press Club (1972)

1. Mass Arrest of Media Practitioner and Journalist

During the declaration of Martial Law, prominent Media Practitioners and Journalist were also arrested:

a. Graphic magazine Editor Luis Mauricio
b. Daily Mirror Editor Amando Doronila;
c. Taliba Editor Rolando Fadul;
d. Reporters Robert Ordonez and Rosalinda Galang of the Philippines Herald and the Manila Times;
e. Manila Chronicle Columnist Ernesto Granada;
f. Columnist Luis Beltran and Reporter Ruben Cusipag of the Evening News;
g. Broadcaster Jose Mari Velez of ABS-CBN; Philippines
h. Free Press Editor and Publisher Teodoro Locsin Sr.; and Associate Editor Napoleon Rama.

2. Some two (2) CPP cadre posing as journalists escaped the dragnet:

a. Among them business reporter Saturnino Ocampo of the Manila Times.
b. Malacanang reporter Antonio Zumel of the Manila Daily Bulletin. Zumel simply walked away from National Press Club premises in the early morning of September 3, to emerge much later as Chair of the National Democratic Front.

The composition of the political bureau (Politburo) of the CPP includes veteran journalist Antonio Zumel who later became the head of CPP National Political Propaganda & Education Bureau and Satur Ocampo who later became Chairman of NDF".

3. The underground Propaganda and Cultural work of CPP

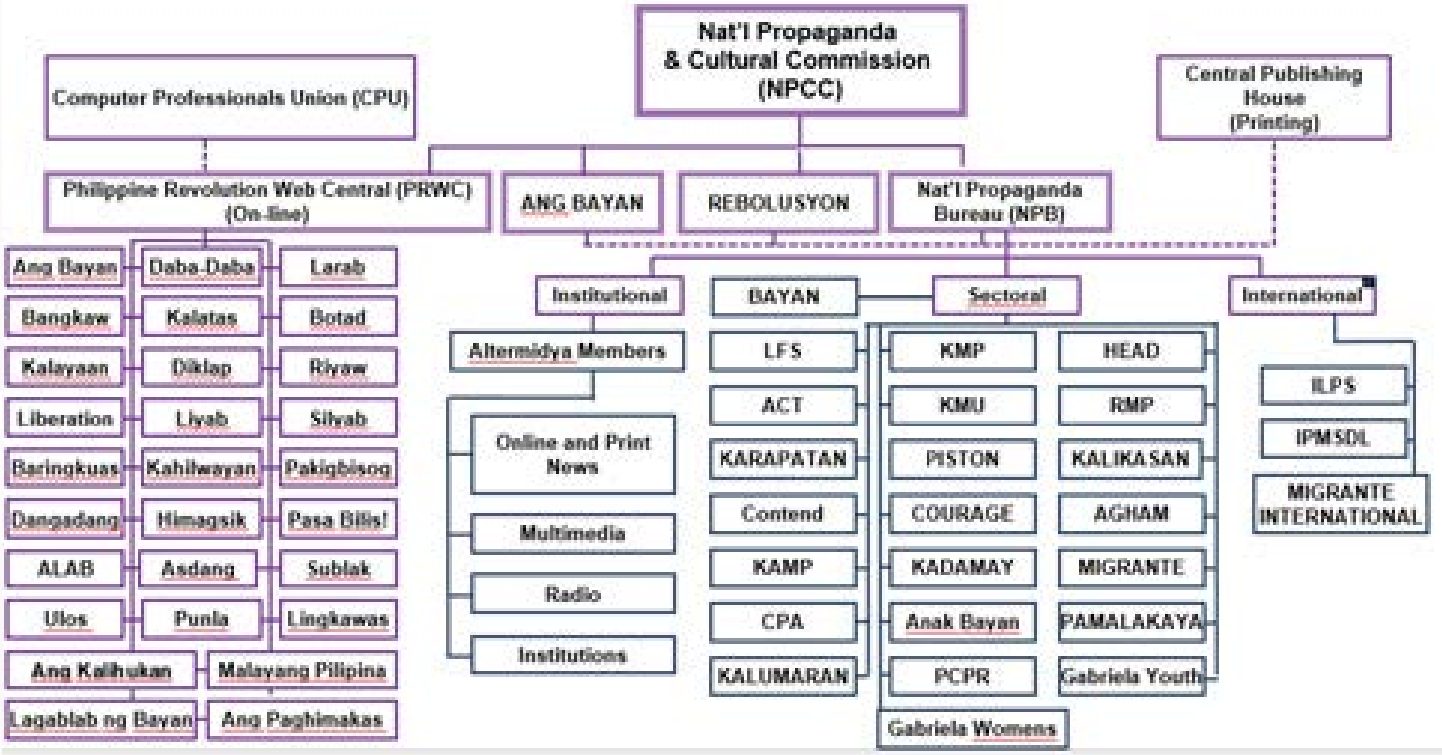
In 1974, there were two (2) major organizational achievements of the CPP:

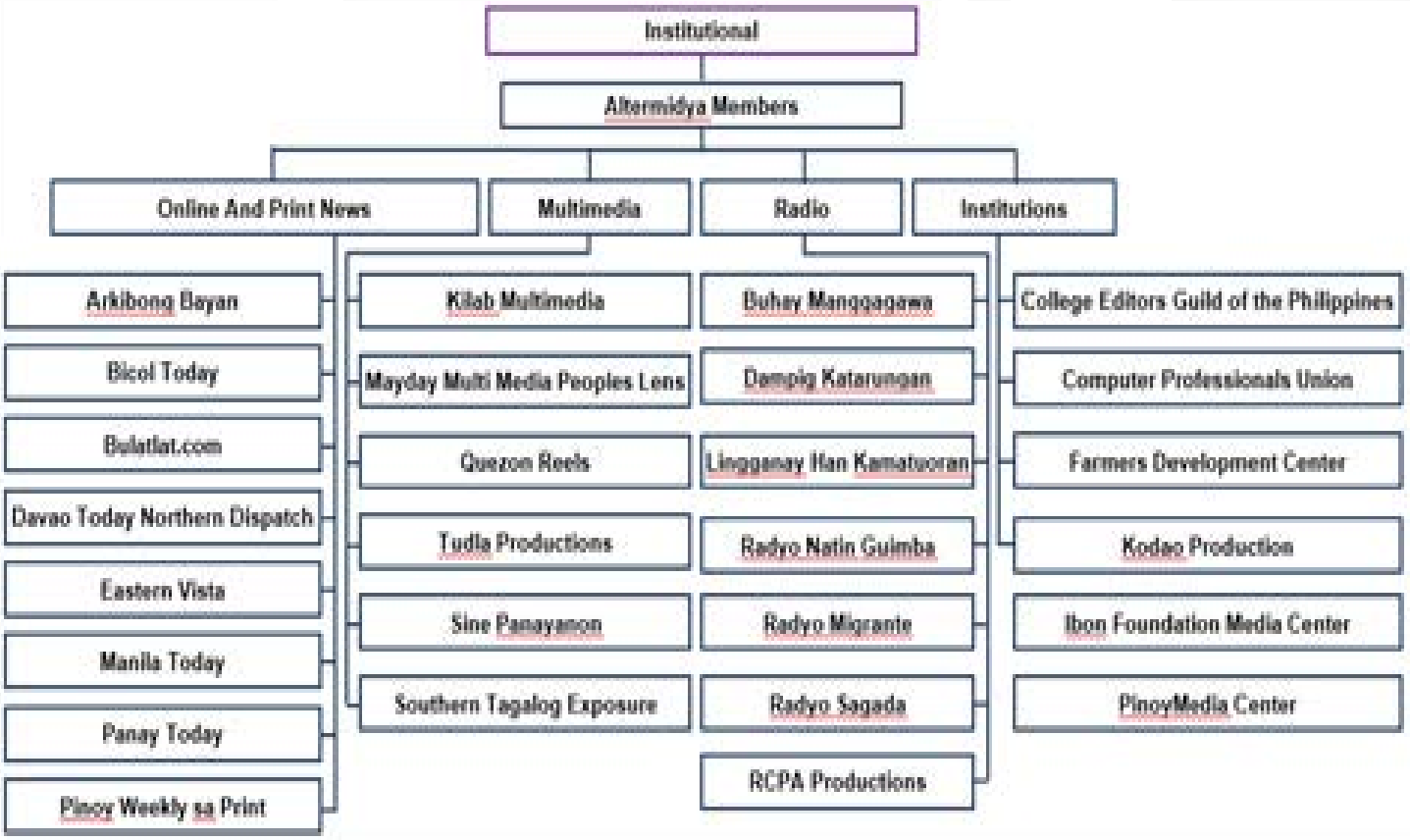
a. The establishment of the National Democratic Front (NDF) with the original fourteen (14) affiliate underground organizations. This brings propaganda and cultural work targeting the different sectors of society. In later years, these Sectoral Underground Mass Organizations also established Legal Mass Organizations in all sectors and sub-sectors of society under the banner of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN). To date, these Sectoral Organizations have their own Propaganda Machinery.
b. The conduct of Second Cadre Conference in Isabela where the Protracted People's War Framework was conceived as the National Design to Seize Political Power and the drafting of the party document on the NPA: "Specific Characteristics of our People's War".

These resulted in the setting up of the CPP Central Committee and its Functional and Territorial Organs. Currently, there are 15 Regional Party Committees, all have functioning Propaganda Committees down to their smallest unit to include Propaganda Committees in their Mass Base Organizations.

c. In 1983, the CPP already started conducting International Solidarity Works (ISW) and with Jose Maria Sison seeking political asylum in the Netherlands after the failed peace negotiation with Cory Aquino administration started in 1997, The CPP's International Department (ID) is formally established. These give birth to Transnational and International Cultural and Propaganda Works.

National Propaganda And Cultural Commission





A. The Underground Media Network

1. Ang Bayan Functions of the Revolutionary Newspaper

   a. Serve as the party instrument of propaganda and agitation
   b. Interpret and Analyze Events based on CPP's standpoint
   c. Promote CPP Ideology and Party Unity ;
   d. Provide Alternative News and Perspectives ; and
   e. Inspire the proliferation of other underground papers

2. This was followed by the publication of "Ang Rebolusyon", the theoretical and Ideological publication of the Communist Party of the Philippines.
3. With the establishment of the National Democratic Front (NDF), "The Liberation" the official publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines, was intended both for domestic and international distribution.
4. Regional publications of the regional party committees also follow. Serves as the propaganda platform of CPP Regional Party Committees taking into consideration the distinct character of each Region and the diversity of regional dialects.
5. The Philippine Revolution Web Central (PRWC)-Online publications started in 1998, using the website and technology but still retaining the traditional publication.
6. Major websites/social media of all NDF member organizations-affiliate underground mass organizations under NDF with its sectoral character maintain propaganda online publication for its sectoral campaign.

B. The Aboveground alternative Media Network:

1. Establishment of IBON Databank Foundation Incorporated (now divided into IBON International and IBON Philippines)-This serves as the research and social weather station institution and research institution established by the CPP's Central Committee.
2. Bulatlat.com, and other alternative media outlets. These serve as the major distribution center for mainstream tri-media network.
3. Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) website and publications-Center of distribution of propaganda in sectoral organizations propaganda networks online.
4. The International League of Peoples Struggle website and publications-This is the distribution center of ISW networks.
5. Sectoral and Institutional Website and Publications of CPP-Lead organizations-grassroots networks of sectoral propaganda campaign online machinery by sectoral legal organizations.

C. Artista at Manunulat ng Sambayanan (ARMAS): CPP IPO works on Mass Media and Cultural Sector

1. Concerned Artists of the Philippines (CAP)
2. KARATULA - Youth and Student Cultural Group.
3. Musicians and Artist of the Philippines
4. KODAO – for video documentation
5. Arkibong Bayan – for photo documentation

Other allied cultural and Mass Media Cultural Organizations:

a. Philippine Education and Theatre Alliance (PETA)
b. Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ)
c. Mindanao Community Theatre Network (MCTN),
d. Developmental Media Services (DEMS)
e. Mindanao Center for Peoples Culture (MCPC) - formerly community-based cultural institution
f. National Union Journalists of the Philippines

Communist Party Of The Philippines' Organs/Units that Directly Impact in the National Cultural and Propaganda Commission's Work

A. The National Education Department (NED) / Pambansang Kalihiman ng Edukasyon (PAKED)

1. Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan (PADEPA)-The Central Committee approved the curriculum for NDR education program.
2. Basic documents and Literature-Basic documents & literature (novel, poetry & short stories) by revolutionary personnel served as tools for propagating the revolution. National Situationer-Prescribed by the NED is distributed by Nat'l Culture & Propaganda Commission Network.
3. National Situationer-Prescribed by the NED is distributed by Nat'l Culture & Propaganda Commission Network.
4. Ma. PS Deleon, Monico Atienza, Edgar Jopson Academy and Jose Maria Sison Academy



B. International Department (ID)

1. International issues and solidarity work that impacts the National Democratic Front.
2. Foreign basing of personalities involved in the national cultural and Propaganda Commission's Work.
3. Linkages of organs and organizations from local, national to international
4. The Transnational and international character of National Democratic Cultural and Propaganda Work.

C. Peace Negotiation

1. Philippine Ecumenical Peace Platform (PEPP)
2. Call for Resumption of Peace Talk
3. Sulong CARHRIHL
4. IPP Comments on CASER

Red Letter Dates And Its Impact To The Sectors

Youth Sector

Red Letter Dates		Mos.	Youth Sector		Current Campaign				(CPP Strategic Plan: 2017-2019)
NOD	NUFC		Legal Activities	Underground Activities	CHARTER CHANGE	EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING (EJK) / HUMAN RIGHT	SAVE OUR SCHOOL AND MANILAKBAYAN CAMPAIGNS	OUST DUTERTE	
Sectoral Campaign link to Anti-Imperialist Campaign		Jan	Campaign to actively participate in the 2nd propaganda movement during FQS Anniversary	Celebration of the FQS and the role of Kabataang Makabayan (KM) (Jan 25)					1. Full-scale level 2. Accelerate NPA recruitment 3. Resolve the imbalance 4. Intensify Agricultural Revolution (AgRev) programs nationwide 5. People's militias 6. Widespread guerrilla war 7. Contiguous areas 8. Build the Party 9. Build a strong united front 10. Develop strong urban and town center support campaign . Wider NPA guerilla fronts 13. Intensify NPA recruitment 14. Maximize the peace process for unification and consolidation of forces and recovery of areas & without surrendering the primacy of armed struggle as a way to attain just peace 15. Intensify legal mass movement
NPA Anniversary (March 29)	Jan. 22 MENDIOLA Anniversary (Peasant Sector)	Feb	Immerse on "People Power" during EDSA Anniversary						
		March	Immersion in Women rights and gender issues (March 8); and Tuition and Miscellaneous Increase Issues International Women's Day (March 8)	Anniversary of the NPA (March 29)					
		April	Immersion program in the communities and rural areas by legal organizations	Anniversary of the NDF (April 24)					
		May	Exposure on labor issues during Labor Day	Immersion to red areas and organized communities in the urban areas as KM					
	Jan. 25 - FQS Anniversary (Youth Sector)	Aug	Human Right issues during Anniversary of killing of Ninoy Aquino World Foodless Day						
		Sept	Human Right issues during Anniversary of Martial Law						
NDF Anniversary (April 24)	Feb. 25: EDSA (Middle Force)	Oct	Human Right issues affecting the indigenous peoples during IP month (Cordillera Day & State of Indigenous Peoples Address-SIPA)						
		Nov	Immersion with the Peasant, Labor and Urban Poor issues during Bonifacio Day which is also called *Araw ng mga Anak Pawis*	Anniversary of KM (Nov 30)					
	May 1: Labor Day (Labor Sector)	Dec	Human Right issues during celebration of International Human Rights Day (Culmination of Multi-Sectoral Activities) International Human Rights Day	Anniversary of CPP (Dec 26)					

Labor Sector

Red Letter Dates	
NOD	NUFC
Sectoral Campaign link to Anti-Imperialist Campaign	
NPA Anniversary (March 29)	Jan. 22 MENDIOLA Anniversary (Peasant Sector)
	Jan. 25 - FQS Anniversary (Youth Sector)
NDF Anniversary (April 24)	Feb. 25: EDSA (Middle Force)
	May 1: Labor Day (Labor Sector)

Mos.	Labor Sector	
	Legal Activities	Underground Activities
Jan	Immersion with Peasant Sector and Youth and Student Sector during the commemoration of Mendiola Massacre and celebration of FQS Anniversary	
Feb	Immerse on "People Power" during EDSA anniversary	
March	Immersion in Women rights and Gender issues (March 8); and Wages and collective bargaining agreement (CBA issues) International Women's Day (March 8)	Anniversary of the NPA (March 29)
April		Anniversary of the NDF (April 24)
May	Labor Day celebration (May 1)	
June	Wages and collective bargaining agreement (CBA issues)	
July	State of the Nation Address (3rd or 4th week of July)	
Aug	Human Right issues during anniversary of killing of Ninoy Aquino World Foodless Day (August)	
Sept	Human Right issues during anniversary of Martial Law	
Oct	Human Right issues affecting the indigenous peoples during IP month (Cordillera Day & SIPA)	
Nov	Immersion with the peasant, labor and urban poor issues during Bonifacio Day which is also called *Araw ng mga Anak Pawis*	Anniversary of KM (Nov 30)
Dec	Human Right issues during celebration of International Human Rights Day (Culmination of Multi-Sectoral Activities) International Human Rights Day (December 10)	Anniversary of CPP (Dec 26)

Current Campaign
CHARTER CHANGE
EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING (EJK) / HUMAN RIGHT
SAVE OUR SCHOOL AND MANILAKBAYAN CAMPAIGNS
OUST DUTERTE

(CPP Strategic Plan: 2017-2019)
1. Full-scale level 2. Accelerate NPA recruitment 3. Resolve the imbalance 4. Intensify Agricultural Revolution (AgRev) programs nationwide 5. People's militias 6. Widespread guerrilla war 7. Contiguous areas 8. Build the Party 9. Build a strong united front 10. Develop strong urban and town center support campaign . Wider NPA guerilla fronts 13. Intensify NPA recruitment 14. Maximize the peace process for unification and consolidation of forces and recovery of areas & without surrendering the primacy of armed struggle as a way to attain just peace 15. Intensify legal mass movement

Peasant Sector

Red Letter Dates	
NOD	NUFC
Sectoral Campaign link to Anti-Imperialist Campaign	
NPA Anniversary (March 29)	Jan. 22 MENDIOLA Anniversary (Peasant Sector)
	Jan. 25 - FQS Anniversary (Youth Sector)
NDF Anniversary (April 24)	Feb. 25: EDSA (Middle Force)
	May 1: Labor Day (Labor Sector)

Mos.	Peasant Sector	
	Legal Activities	Underground Activities
Jan	Commemoration of the Mendiola Massacre and celebration of FQS anniversary	
Feb	Immerse on "people power" during EDSA anniversary	
March	Immersion in women rights and gender issues (March 8) International Womens Day (March 8)	Anniversary of the NPA (March 29)
April	Agrarian Reform and Land issues	Anniversary of the NDF (April 24)
May	Immersion with labor sector during Labor Day celebration (May 1)	
June	Agrarian Reform and Land issues	
July	State of the Nation Address (3rd or 4th week of July)	
Aug	Human Right issues during anniversary of killing of Ninoy Aquino World Foodless Day (August)	
Sept	Human Right issues during anniversary of Martial Law	
Oct	Human Right issues affecting the indigenous peoples during IP month (Cordillera Day & SIPA)	
Nov	Immersion with the peasant, labor and urban poor issues during Bonifacio Day which is also called *Araw ng mga Anak Pawis*	Anniversary of KM (Nov 30)
Dec	Human Right issues during celebration of International Human Rights Day (Culmination of Multi-Sectoral Activities) International Human Rights Day (December 10)	Anniversary of CPP (Dec 26)

Current Campaign
CHARTER CHANGE
EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING (EJK) / HUMAN RIGHT
SAVE OUR SCHOOL AND MANILAKBAYAN CAMPAIGNS
OUST DUTERTE

(CPP Strategic Plan: 2017-2019)
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Middle Force

Red Letter Dates	
NOD	NUFC
Sectoral Campaign link to Anti-Imperialist Campaign	
NPA Anniversary (March 29)	Jan. 22 MENDIOLA Anniversary (Peasant Sector)
	Jan. 25 - FQS Anniversary (Youth Sector)
NDF Anniversary (April 24)	Feb. 25: EDSA (Middle Force)
	May 1: Labor Day (Labor Sector)

Mos.	Middle Force (MF) / Human Right (HR)	
	Legal Activities	Underground Activities
Jan	Commemoration of the Mendiola Massacre and celebration of FQS anniversary	
Feb	Immerse on "people power" during EDSA anniversary	
March	Immersion in women rights and gender issues (March 8) International Womens Day (March 8)	Anniversary of the NPA (March 29)
April	Immersion with anti-mining & environment; multi national & foreign domination; and corruption & bureaucratic red tape.	Anniversary of the NDF (April 24)
May	Immersion with labor sector during Labor Day celebration (May 1)	
June	Immersion with anti-mining & environment; multi national & foreign domination; and corruption & bureaucratic red tape. State of the Nation Address (3rd ot 4th week of July)	
July		
Aug	Human Right issues during anniversary of killing of Ninoy Aquino World Foodless Day (August)	
Sept	Human Right issues during anniversary of Martial Law	
Oct	Human Right issues affecting the indigenous peoples during IP month (Cordillera Day & SIPA)	
Nov	Immersion with the peasant, labor and urban poor issues during Bonifacio Day which is also called *Araw ng mga Anak Pawis*	Anniversary of KM (Nov 30)
Dec	Human Right issues during celebration of International Human Rights Day (Culmination of Multi-Sectoral Activities) International Human Rights Day (December)	Anniversary of CPP (Dec 26)

Current Campaign
CHARTER CHANGE
EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING (EJK) / HUMAN RIGHT
SAVE OUR SCHOOL AND MANILAKBAYAN CAMPAIGNS
OUST DUTERTE

(CPP Strategic Plan: 2017-2019)
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Indigenous Peoples

Red Letter Dates	
NOD	NUFC
Sectoral Campaign link to Anti-Imperialist Campaign	
NPA Anniversary (March 29)	Jan. 22 MENDIOLA Anniversary (Peasant Sector)
	Jan. 25 - FQS Anniversary (Youth Sector)
NDF Anniversary (April 24)	Feb. 25: EDSA (Middle Force)
	May 1: Labor Day (Labor Sector)

Mos.	Indigenous Peoples Sector	
	Legal Activities	Underground Activities
Jan	Commemoration of the Mendiola Massacre and celebration of FQS anniversary	
Feb	Immerse on "people power" during EDSA anniversary	
March	Immersion in women rights and gender issues (March 8) International Women's Day (march 8)	Anniversary of the NPA (March 29)
April	Immersion with anti-mining & environment; multi national & foreign domination; and corruption & bureaucratic red tape.	Anniversary of the NDF (April 24)
May	Immersion with labor sector during Labor Day celebration (May 1)	
June	Immersion with anti-mining & environment; multi national & foreign domination; and corruption & bureaucratic red tape. State of the Nation Address (3rd ot 4th week of July)	
July		
Aug	Human Right issues during anniversary of killing of Ninoy Aquino World Foodless Day	
Sept	Human Right issues during anniversary of Martial Law	
Oct	Human Right issues affecting the indigenous peoples during IP month (Cordillera Day & SIPA)	
Nov	Immersion with the peasant, labor and urban poor issues during Bonifacio Day which is also called *Araw ng mga Anak Pawis*	Anniversary of KM (Nov 30)
Dec	Human Right issues during celebration of International Human Rights Day (Culmination of Multi-Sectoral Activities) International Human Rights Day (December 10)	Anniversary of CPP (Dec 26)

Current Campaign
CHARTER CHANGE
EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING (EJK) / HUMAN RIGHT
SAVE OUR SCHOOL AND MANILAKBAYAN CAMPAIGNS
OUST DUTERTE

(CPP Strategic Plan: 2017-2019)
1. Full-scale level 2. Accelerate NPA recruitment 3. Resolve the imbalance 4. Intensify Agricultural Revolution (AgRev) programs nationwide 5. People's militias 6. Widespread guerrilla war 7. Contiguous areas 8. Build the Party 9. Build a strong united front 10. Develop strong urban and town center support campaign . Wider NPA guerilla fronts 13. Intensify NPA recruitment 14. Maximize the peace process for unification and consolidation of forces and recovery of areas & without surrendering the primacy of armed struggle as a way to attain just peace 15. Intensify legal mass movement

Women

Red Letter Dates	
NOD	NUFC
Sectoral Campaign link to Anti-Imperialist Campaign	
NPA Anniversary (March 29)	Jan. 22 MENDIOLA Anniversary (Peasant Sector)
	Jan. 25 - FQS Anniversary (Youth Sector)
NDF Anniversary (April 24)	Feb. 25: EDSA (Middle Force)
	May 1: Labor Day (Labor Sector)

Mos.	Women Sector	
	Legal Activities	Underground Activities
Jan	Commemoration of the Mendiola Massacre and celebration of FQS anniversary	
Feb	Immerse on "people power" during EDSA anniversary	
March	Immersion in women rights and gender issues (March 8) International Women's Day (March 8)	Anniversary of the NPA (March 29)
April		Anniversary of the NDF (April 24)
May	Immersion with labor sector during Labor Day celebration (May 1)	
June	Agrarian Reform and Land issues	
July	State of the Nation Address (3rd or 4th week of July)	
Aug	Human Right issues during anniversary of killing of Ninoy Aquino World Foodless Day (August)	
Sept	Human Right issues during anniversary of Martial Law	
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CHARTER CHANGE
EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING (EJK) / HUMAN RIGHT
SAVE OUR SCHOOL AND MANILAKBAYAN CAMPAIGNS
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(CPP Strategic Plan: 2017-2019)
1. Full-scale level 2. Accelerate NPA recruitment 3. Resolve the imbalance 4. Intensify Agricultural Revolution (AgRev) programs nationwide 5. People's militias 6. Widespread guerrilla war 7. Contiguous areas 8. Build the Party 9. Build a strong united front 10. Develop strong urban and town center support campaign . Wider NPA guerilla fronts 13. Intensify NPA recruitment 14. Maximize the peace process for unification and consolidation of forces and recovery of areas & without surrendering the primacy of armed struggle as a way to attain just peace 15. Intensify legal mass movement

Significant Propaganda Campaigns Led And Participated By Cultural Propaganda Commission

A. Past

1. Anti Marcos Dictatorship Campaign
2. Anti-US Bases Campaign
3. Ramos Cha-Cha and Anti Terrorism Law
4. Oust Estrada Campaign
5. Oust GMA Campaign

B. Present

1. Charter Change (CHACHA)
2. Extra Judicial Killing (EJK) / Human Right
3. Save Our School (SOS) & Manilakbayan Campaigns
4. Oust Duterte

Comparative Analysis of Government Information Services and CPP Propaganda Machinery

	Government Information Services	CPP Propaganda Machinery
1. Lead Office/Unit	1. PIA 2. CRS, AFP 3. PCOO Operates independently and with different forms & issues in a given time	National Cultural & Propaganda Commission (NCPC). One command and one national organ that guides all machinery
2. Orientation	Transparency and effective governance are required to disseminate services. No counter action framework against the CPPs widespread & systematic propaganda operations & Machinery	1. Propaganda work is for advancing the National Democratic Revolution (NDR). 2. It aims to advance the Party Build-up, Army Build-up, United Front Build-up and International Solidarity Work (ISW) of the CPP. Creating the environment to weaken the government institution and sabotage government programs and services. • Advancement of the National Democratic Revolution with two main content, the advancement of the positive forces of the revolution and the weakening of the state institutions

	Government Information Services	CPP Propaganda Machinery
3. Production Support	Communication offices of different government agencies	1. Kodao productions for Videos 2. Arkibong Bayan for pictures/ visual 3. IBON Foundation for facts and figure 4. Propaganda officer for NPA units for all level, legal institutions 5. Propaganda officer for all Sectoral Organization 6. Propaganda Organizing Teams in the Barangay Level of the Underground Mass Organization (UGMOs) 7. Sectoral organs & International propaganda networks through CPP's ID/ISW.
	There is no interplay of data & issues from top to bottom.	i. Every party members are propagandist. ii. ii. The whole process of data collect, research and information drive are systematic & collaborated
4. Distribution Network	Government-run media networks (PTV 4), PIA network and access to private and independent networks	1. Alternative media networks 2. Underground organizations and network, 3. International alliance and network 4. Sectoral organizations and network 5. NPA Propaganda units 6. UGMO propaganda teams 7. Access to private and independent networks thru ARMAS and NUJP & CPP's United Front initiatives in mainstream media.
	Though there are many independent media networks and outlets, the government does not manage or control this. In fact currently there are more mainstream media networks that are critical to the government and the current administration.	i. The CPP network is very wide in coverage from territorial, sectoral organizations, international at all levels.

	Government Information Services	CPP Propaganda Machinery
5. Product Context	Only during the SONA of the President that the whole of government programs, projects and services are being disseminated to the general public. Otherwise, information are being disseminated by department and offices and/ or by areas in the case of RDC/ RPOC and LGUs.	The Central Committee controls and issues a central explicative statement on its position on vital issues, policies, programs and activities which will be published by the "Ang Bayan" its Official Publication, disseminated by the National Cultural and Propaganda Commission (NCPC) to the legal institutions, underground and legal sectoral organizations, NPA Propaganda Officers and units, Propaganda teams of UGMOs in the barangay, schools, factories & communities. To include the international community.
	Since the government has distributed each major services and mandate to different agencies, a holistic and convergence driven approach is lacking.	The CPP propaganda works by NCPC links and cooperate with other commissions and organs and in symbiotic relation served the organizational, alliance building and ISW works with a centrally orchestrated, synchronized and timely execution of propaganda works and campaigns.

Conclusion

1. The propaganda capability of the CPP was deliberately developed owing to its vast experience in revolutionary works. Taking a lesson from the experience of the 1st Propaganda Movement (La Liga Filipina), 2nd Propaganda Movement (FQS), and the current programs under the National Cultural and Propaganda Commission (NCPC).

2. The infiltration and exploitation of the Youth and Student sector (considering its character of idealism, articulation, and being analytical) ensure continuing leadership of propaganda works for the National Democratic Revolution.

3. The CPP had a deliberate program of infiltration and exploiting the cultural and mass media sector necessary for the conduct and advancement of the National Democratic Revolution using mainstream and alternative; aboveground and underground; and local, national up to international tri-media networks and outlets. The national cultural and propaganda commission ensures that propaganda works or the CPP's perspective on issues and shaping of public opinion in its favor in the conduct of the National Democratic Revolution.

4. CPP cultural and propaganda works are linked to its organizational educational and international Solidarity Works in a synchronized and deliberate manner to focus on a targeted audience.

5. The combination of legal organization and underground organ infiltration and manipulation ensure. Its influence on their desired outcome.

6. The year-round red-letter dates and specific activities of the organization each targeted ensures the development and advancement of sectoral, local, and international propaganda, and support of the national democratic revolution.

7. There is a symbiotic relationship between red area operations and white area operations of CPP in propaganda work. The white area provides the mechanism and target of a high-density population while the red area provides the context and content of the national democratic revolution.

Recommendations

1. Conduct an in-depth study on the program and development of the CPP propaganda works and machinery build-up by the PIA and other intelligence agencies conduct an inventory of all propaganda platforms used by the CPP in legal and underground organizations;

2. A deliberate effort to create inter-agency convergence on the youth and student sector to counter, manage and the continuing role of the youth, and student sector in the advancement of the NDR;

3. Review of CHED, DepEd, DOJ as to the utilization of UP compound & facilities in holding and sponsoring anti-government campaigns and its charter to review the accountability and responsibility of a government scholar; inter-agency or focus group to study, counter, and neutralize the infiltration and programs of CNN in the mass media and cultural sector; Reach-out the different tri-media outfit and expose the evil design of the CPP to seize political power and socialist design, which runs counter to the freedom of the press, expressions , and other fundamental rights as experienced by socialist state; Understand and conduct counter programs targeting propaganda framework of the functional committees (NOD, NED, NPCC) of the central committee of the CPP; Inter-agency collaboration to counter and contain the spread of extremism and revolution;

4. Assess and conduct countermeasures on the current tri-media and social media being infiltrated and targeted by CNN;

5. Countering the year-round communication plan countering the red-letter dates and sustaining activities that impact on sectors and the general public; Set-up a 24/7 tri-media/ social media monitoring and IO center that will counter the propaganda by releasing write-ups and articles;
6. Understand and counter the symbiotic relationship of CPP programs in rural and urban areas;

7. PIA and related agencies must create a nationwide network that catches issues, analyze the issues, counter the issues, and spread to the receiving network and constituents;

Revolutionary Tax (RBKU)

1. The Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front RBKU/Revolutionary Taxation operation was formally introduced, and officially adopted during the 1976 CPP Central Committee Plenum which approved the proposed party's summing-up document entitled: "Summing Up the Party's 10-Year Experience and OUR URGENT TASKS", by CPP Founding Chairman Jose Maria Sison (a.k.a. Amado Guerrero).

2. After the rectification campaign was launched by the CPP, the aggressive implementation of "RBKU"/EXTORTION was once again reiterated by the CPP Central Committee.

3. It is without doubt anymore, that the CPP-NPA-NDF is the single biggest and most organized EXTORTION CRIME GROUP in the Philippines today; aside from its being the leading threat to the national security of the country.

4. These types of EXTORTION Targets are primarily within the operations of the NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE. MNCs/TNCs and other corporations, companies with both regional and national scope of operations are still subject to RBKU of the National Finance Committee, but the particular CPP Regional Leading Organ can jointly participate in the implementation of RBKU.

Rebolusyonaryong Buwis sa Kaaway na Uri (RBKU)

The Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front has now evolved as the Philippines' single largest, most organized, highly systematic extortion machinery with Mafia-type capacity that can deliberately amass a whooping billion pesos annual extortion money;

Aside from their deeply-entrenched international fund conduit using their web of NGOs both domestic and international groups.



Standard Collection Rates of RBKU

Sources	Collection Rates
Logging Operators • Logging companies • Logging Concessions • Sawmills	• 6% to 7% of gross income or P0.70 to P1.00 per board feet • PhP0.10 to PhP1.00 per board feet • 6% to 7% of gross income or P0.30 to P0.50 per board feet
Landlords • Big Ranch Owners • Small Ranch Owners • Agricultural landowners	• An annual collection is based on every cow head • Amount collected ranges from a minimum of PhP270 to PhP360 per cow head, plus one (1) cow for every fifty (50) heads as an annual bonus to the movement • Amount collected depends on the number of hectares owned by an individual: for 50 to 100 hectares – 10% to 15% of net income; for 101-150 hectares – 15% to 20% of net income; and, for 151 hectares and more – twenty 20% to 25% of net income
Middle Class Contractors	10% to 20% of net income
Poultry and Piggery Owners	5% to 6% of net income
Government Projects	10% to 15% of the project's allocated funds (collected in kind if the project is done by government agency or cash if contracted to a private firm)

CPP-NPA-NDF Extortion Scheme

Recap of Properties Destroyed by the CPP-NPA

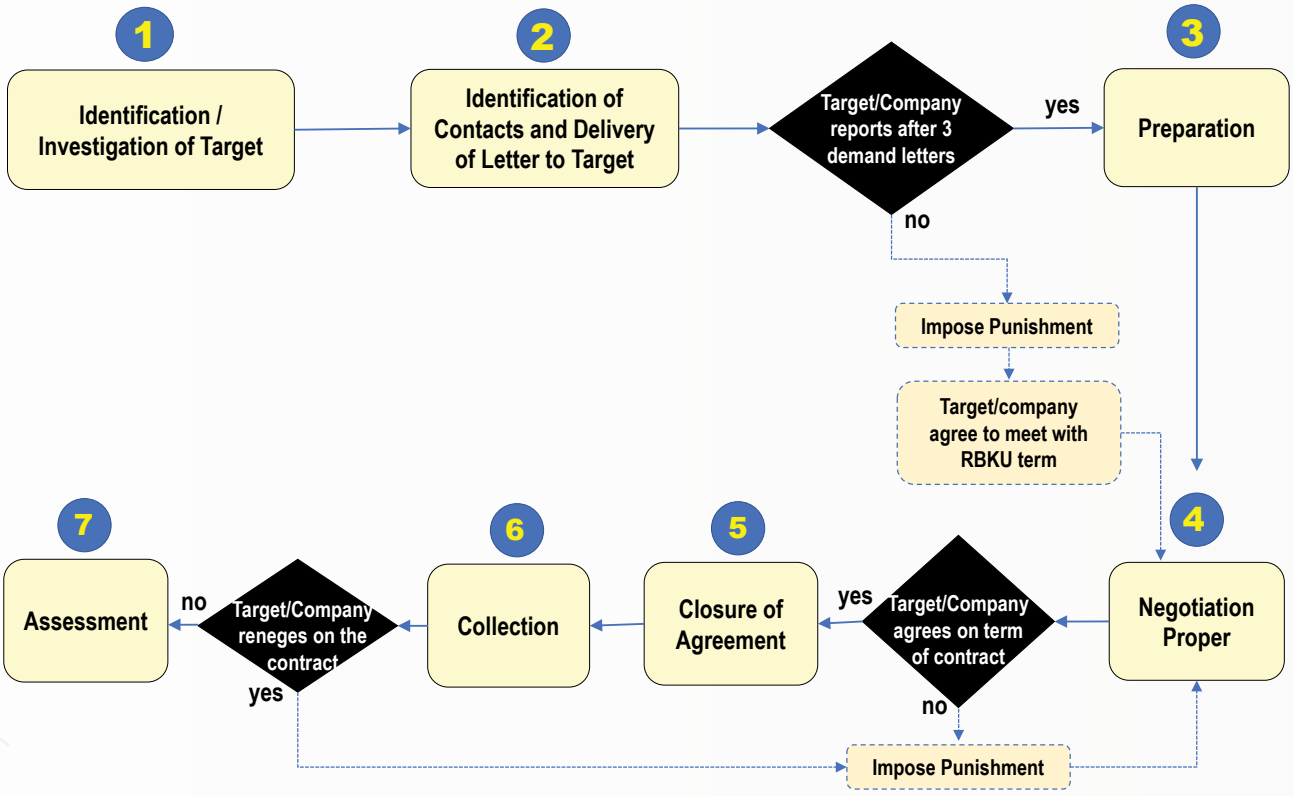
YEAR	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	AMOUNT OF PROPERTIES DESTROYED	AVERAGE PER INCIDENT
2010	53	PhP80.0M	PhP 1.52M
2011	31	PhP1.20B	PhP 38.2M
2012	45	PhP 192M	PhP 4.27M
2013	54	PhP 110M	PhP 2.05M
2014	75	PhP552M	PhP 7.4M
2015	52	PhP 516M	PhP 9.93M
2016	46	PhP 133M	PhP 2.91M
2017	83	PhP 2.8 B	PhP 33.8M
TOTAL	439	PhP5.20B	



Mechanism In Fund Raising Activities of CPP-NPA-NDF

CPP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	Issues policies, guidelines, and programs for Party fund-raising activities
NATIONAL FINANCE COMMISSION	Supervises and coordinates overall Party financial activities Takes charge of the National Central Fund
REGIONAL COMMITTEE	Maintains finance committee to implement the guidelines of NFC Oversees fund generation activities in the area
SUB-REGIONAL COMMITTEE	Handles and centralizes finance work in the area Evaluates and approves big disbursements and request for units
PROVINCIAL/FRONT COMMITTEE	Maintain finance staff to implement the guidelines of NFC Oversees fund generation activities in the area
NPA	Principal unit to enforce tax payment Enforces primitive actions on taxpayers for failure to abide by the NFC's taxation scheme

Mechanism in extortion procedure for implementing RBKU



Agrarian Revolution

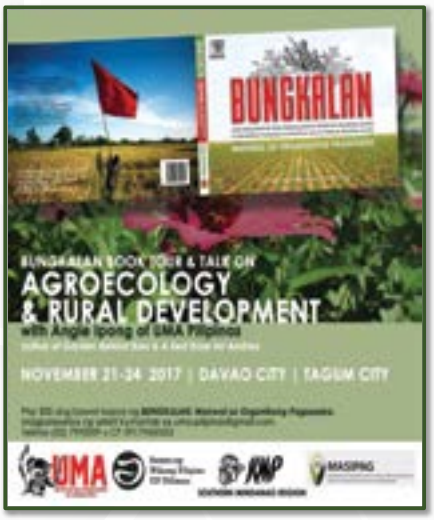
The Main program of the CTG is to Advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) is the Agrarian Revolution.

A. Minimum program under Agrarian Revolution:

1. Elimination of Usury Campaign to decrease the interest on loans.
2. Reversing the sharing practice of landlord and farmworkers — 70/30 sharing scheme reverse to 30/70 in favor of the farmers.
3. Formation of cooperatives and Production areas — Support system infrastructure to assist the farmers mostly implemented by NGOs

B. Minimum program under Agrarian Revolution:

1. Bungkalan/Okupasyon and Confiscation of land.
2. Land distribution within the guerrilla zones



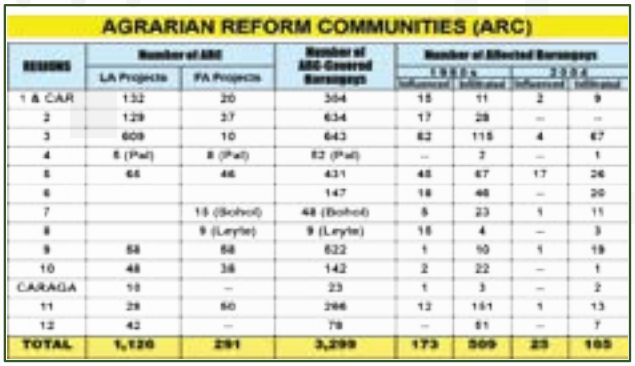
Integrated with various approaches, the AgRev Program ranges from the elimination of usury in rural communities to the reduction of land rent, the reversal of unjust production sharing, and increase in the productive communal and collective farming system, ultimately extending to radicalized activities, to wit: the forced and organized land occupation/ land confiscation campaigns, better known as "Bungkalan at Okupasyon" and the land distribution which is a form of maximum program.

These, of course, cannot be complete without Socio-Economic Works (SEW) and other support services that can capacitate the communities and the peasant associations which the CTGs radicalize and are able to organize as part of their mass base building.

In better view of SEW, and its reverberations within its umbrella program, AgRev, includes the distribution and/or availing of farm equipment, tools, farm animals, capitalization, market access, among others – basically the provision of raw materials for the betterment of the work-environment and instrumentalities for the peasant sector. With the SEW, the CTG's NGO facilitation, funding partnerships, and international solidarity works are clearly manifested. Likewise, with the level of infiltration on some government agencies, resulting in the subversion of the enemies from within, the AgRev's impact is furthered, if not simply enabled. As such, AgRev-related activities of the CTGs pose a real, concrete, and possibly irreversible challenge to the government's capacity and determination to resolve the deeply-entrenched feudal dominant character of the rural communities of the peasant class.

Land distribution within the guerrilla zones
How Agrarian Revolution Is Implemented in Guerilla Fronts
MASBATE — 16,605 hectares, Confiscated and distributed to 5,000 peasant families
EASTERN VISAYAS — 12,000 hectares, Confiscated
MINDORO — 2,541 hectares occupied, 7,000 families
CENTRAL VISAYAS & NEGROS — 2,000 hectares confiscated, Now tilled by 1,000 families

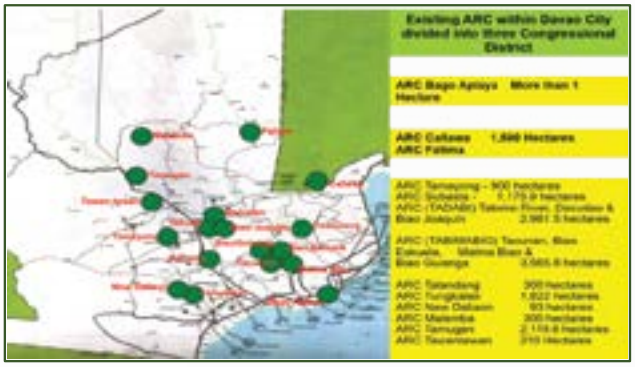
3. ARC/ARB as a result of de juri or by operation of law such as CARP and CARPER



AGRARIAN REFORM COMMUNITIES (ARC)

REGIONS	Number of ARC		Number of ARC-Covered Barangays	Number of Affected Barangays			
				1990's		2000	
	LA Projects	FA Projects		Influenced	Infiltrated	Influenced	Infiltrated
1 & CAR	132	20	304	15	11	2	9
2	129	37	634	17	28	--	--
3	609	10	643	82	115	4	67
4	8 (Pal)	8 (Pal)	82 (Pal)	--	3	--	1
5	65	46	431	48	67	17	26
6			147	18	46	--	20
7		15 (Bohol)	48 (Bohol)	5	23	1	11
8		9 (Leyte)	9 (Leyte)	18	4	--	3
9	58	58	622	1	10	1	19
10	48	38	142	2	22	--	1
CARAGA	10	--	23	1	3	--	2
11	28	60	266	12	151	1	13
12	42	--	78	--	61	--	7
TOTAL	1,120	291	3,299	173	509	23	165







4. ARC/ARB as a result of de facto Agrarian Reform through historical and practical mass struggle.
    1. Other forms and terms of Agrarian Revolution (AGREV)
    2. BUNGKALAN (Nationwide)
    3. Lusong-Lusong (North Cotabato)
    4. Produksyon (Samar)
    5. Komunal (Bukidnon and Agusan)
    6. Ladyaw (Masbate)
    7. Including ancestral domains controlled by IP Organization organized by CTG that asserts native title and not CADT

Special Bureaucracy Works (Infiltration)

The CTG avail of the Revolutionary Dual Tactics as the form of Weakening State Institutions while the institution of the States is still in place and in the process of withering. The CTG attacks the Democratic institutions by utilizing gaps in our democratic processes. They make themselves experts on our own laws, which they use to advance their Ideological, Political, and Organizational (IPO) works and their Arouse, Organize and Mobilize (AOM) works combining legal and underground organizations:

1. The open channel through our own Democratic Processes (Special Bodies, Appointments, and Elections in regular positions and Party-list).
2. Revolutionary Works (IPO) in the Public Sector
3. Alliance building of Pro-People, Progressive and Nationalist Politicians and Bureaucracy career Officials under the Patriotic Alliance
4. Special Bureaucratic Operations in the Security sector

A. Open channel through our own Democratic Processes (Special Bodies, Appointments, and Elections in regular positions and Party list).

1. Selected participation in regular elections (Barangay and Local level) and a possible Senatorial Candidate (Neri Colmenares) at the National level.
2. Appointment in Government .
3. Party List election since 2001 up to present with seven (7) Congressional Representatives.
4. Political Party i.e. Makabayan Bloc

The infiltration through the open channel of Government Bureaucracy is part of the "dual tactics" and special Bureaucratic Operations to exploit government programs and funds in favor of the NDR.

B. Revolutionary Works (IPO) in the Public Sector

1. The Primary CTG unit is the PG under
   a. Makabayang Kawani ng Pilipinas –MKP (UGMO)
   b. COURAGE (Legal Mass Organization).
2. Secondary are the PG under
   a. Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan- KAGUMA (UGMO)
   b. ACT (Legal Mass organization)
   c. Makabayang Samahang Pangkalusugan MASAPA (UGMO)
   d. AHW, HEAD and MAG (Legal Mass Organization).

The IPO Works in the Public Sector are to organize the majority Rank and file employees of government agencies in favour of the National Democratic Revolution and isolate the leadership for "Weakening of the State".

C. Alliance building of Pro-People, Progressive, and Nationalist Politicians and Bureaucracy career Officials under the Patriotic Alliance

The Alliance Building with Politicians and Political Clans as part of the Patriotic Alliance.

Example of the Patriotic Alliance:
1. Anti-Marcos Dictatorship
2. OUST Estrada
3. OUST GMA
4. OUST Duterte

D. Alliance building of Pro-People, Progressive, and Nationalist Politicians and Bureaucracy career Officials under the Patriotic Alliance

The history of such operations includes;

1. The recruitment of then Lt Victor Corpuz and
2. Lt Crispin Tagamolila
3. RAM-YOU
4. General Jarque and Major Jarque and the
5. Magdalo Special Project in 2003.

The objective of this is the isolation and polarization of the ranks of the PNP and AFP.



" Matatag nating pinauunlad ang mga base at sonang gerilya sa iba't ibang estratehikong lugar sa bayan. Ang mga lugar na eto ay pag uugnay ugnayin ng mga regular na pwersang makilos..."

Conduct General Offensive (Red Area Operation)

" Habang prinsipal nating tungkulin na isulong ang matagalang digma sa kanayunan, sekundaryo nating tungkulin na paunlarin ang rebolusyunaryong kilusang lihim, at ang malawak na anti-imperyalista at demokratikong kilusang masa sa kalunsuran..."

Simultaneously Conduct General Uprising (White Area Operation) in order to seize Political Power and Govern!!!

The Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front Radical Exploitation of the Philippine Education System vis-à-vis the Advancement of NDR

Historical Context

1. Conversion Of Khiro To Km

   Before the declaration of Martial law, Khiro and SDK was already subsumed into the KM organization. Khiro is a church-based youth organization under the Free Farmers Federation (FFF) organized by the Catholic church. The khiro-KM are the ones who infiltrated the church sector and were organized into the Christian for National Liberation (CNL).

2. Infiltration of the Church

   Simultaneous to the creation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the National Democratic Front (NDF) in 1974, is the establishment of the Christian for National Liberation (CNL) representing the religious or church sector in the ranks of the UGMOs under the NDF. It is now conducting AOM works through the promotion of church People's Rights (PCPR). In Mindanao other front organizations were representing sub-sector of religious sector were established like the Sisters Association in Mindanao (SAMIN), Lay Workers Association in Mindanao (LAOM), Mindanao Interfaith Pastoral Council (MIPC), and Rural Missionaries in the Philippines (RMP).

3. IP leaders organized by the church initial phase of organizing the IP sector through the support of the church:

   a. Roman Catholic Prelature/Diocese of Tagum established the program Apostolate for Cultural Communities (ACC)/Tribal Filipino Apostolates (TFA).

   b. IP Church workers were organized to establish the Silangang Dapit sa Sidlakang Mindanao (SILDAP SIDLAKAN Inc). There are two (2) SILDAP Offices established one in Butuan City and the other in Tagum City.

   c. This was later expanded to cover the whole area of Mindanao under the leadership and control of the Mindanao Commission.

4. Church Program that will support organizing the IPs in Mindanao:

   Establishment of MINDANAO INTERFAITH PEOPLES CONFERENCE (MIPC) TRIBAL FLIPINO (DESK) PROGRAM for Mindanao-wide with the following Sub-Regional formations:

   a. SILDAP SIDLAKAN-Northeast for Agusan- Surigao areas,
   b. SILDAP SIDLAKAN-Southeast for Davao del Norte-Davao Oriental areas,
   c. Tribal Filipino Center for Development (TFCD) for Cotabato Provinces (South and North),
   d. Rural Missionaries (Sr. Teresa Maryknoll Sisters), Zamboanga Peninsula,
   e. Tribal Filipino Apostolate (TFA) for Central Mindanao
   f. Davao City and Davao del Sur with the following support institutions: UCCP , NGO, School, Colleges and Universities in Davao City and Davao del Sur.

5. Formation of IP Organizations under the Preparatory Committee for Rebolusyonaryong Organisadong Lumad (ROL).

   Organization and establishment of LUMADNONG ALYANSA ALANG SA DEMOKRASYA -MINDANAW, (LUMAD NG MINDANAO) with the following objectives:

   a. Consolidate the Mindanao-wide organization and the Sub-Regional IP Organizations as the CTG Sectoral Organizations for the IP sector.
   b. To utilize for the overall and Mindanao-wide program of the CTG.
   c. For purposes of raising funds through National and International support.
   d. To serve as a platform for Alliance Work and United Front work utilizing IP issues.

   The Sub-Regional Formations were:

   a. LUBASAN na ang Chairman si Datu Bagan Rico, ang kanilang office ay Cathedral ng Butuan City,
   b. KAKANA sa Davao del Norte-Oriental si Datu Angelito M. Omos, Sr., ang kanilang office sa Suico Building, Abad Santos St., Tagum, Davao del Norte (Joint sa office ng SILDAP),
   c. ALUHAMAD sa South and Far South na ang General Secretary ay si Edtami Mansayagan ang kanilang Office ay nasa Kidapawan City at sa UCCP Church, Lagao 2, General Santos City pinamumunuan ni Rev. Bishop Marcial Daul, UCCP,
   d. Kahugpongan alang Kalingkawasan (KLK) na ang Chairman ay si Datu Antonio Lumandong at ito ang Chairman Cagayan de Oro City. ng LUMAD MINDANAO, ang kanilang Secretariat ay nasa Cagayan de Oro Cathedral,
   e. Subenen United Lumad Organization (SULO) Zamboanga Peninsula si Jose Macarial, General Secretary ang kanilang office ay nasa Pagadian City.
   f. Davao City-Davao del Sur ay si Dr. Amelito "Mel" Ellio, ang kanilang office ay nasa simbahan ng Iglesia Independente Filipina, E. Torres St., Davao City, at duon sa Sta. Cruz Davao del Sur.

6. Establishments of IP support institutions to consolidate and package the IP issues in the National and International communities:

   Mindanao Research Center — the established support Institution for LUMAD MINDANAO is the Mindanao Tribal Center (MINTRIC) based in Butuan City , the Executive Secretary is Sr. Carmelita and replaced byMr. Floro Patorilla an ex -seminarian from Cebu.
   National Research Center
   Ethnic Study and Development Center (National Research Center)
   At the national level, the preparatory committee of the Consultative Assembly of the Minority Peoples of the Philippines (CAMPP) the national formation is the Ethnic Study and Development Center (ESDEC), with an office address at Ermin Garcia St. Cubao, Quezon City. The Executive Secretary was Jane Corpuz.



7. The formation of the National IP Organization: CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE MINORITY PEOPLES OF THE PHILIPPINES (CAMPP)

   Through a National Assembly in 1982, the CAMPP as the National IP Formation with 18 Regional formations nationwide. The core Secretariat comes from Mindanao and Cordillera. This is the formal representation of the IP sector in the umbrella multi-sectoral National Democratic organization of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN). It was then converted into Kalipunan ng mga Mamamayang Katutubo sa Pilipinas and recently Katribu KAMP.

8. International Forum for solidarity in Mindanao (Infos Mindanao)

   On September 15-21, 1985, the MIPC acting as the Secretariat conducted a month-long INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR SOLIDARITY in Mindanao (INFOS Mindanao) that includes a program of immersion and formal forum with an estimated 300 foreign participants from all over the world. This is the pioneer effort to conduct International Solidarity Works (ISW) and the establishment of International Solidarity Missions (ISM). Attendees were: Atty. Alex Padilla, Atty. Greg Andolana, Atty. Romeo/Alex Capulong and other activist Lawyers, Personalities at Professionals.

9. European Travel Of Ip Leaders

   As a follow-up activity to the attendance of Joana Carino in the 4th session of the Economic and Social Commission of the UN on the United Nation, in 1987 two (2) IP leaders traveled to Europe , 1 from Mindanao (Datu Joselito Omos Secretary of Lumad Mindanao) and 1 from Cordillera (Eduardo Solang Chairman of the CPA) for 4 months. At this time, it is also the start of the Foreign Basing program of the leadership of the CPP and the establishment of the International Department (ID). The main mission of the team was to register Lumad Mindanao and CPA as members of the UN system through the ECOSOC.

10. Pagtayo Ng Lumad Mindanao At Sa Anim Na Sub-Regional Organization

    An internal struggle between the so called Rejectionist and Re-Affirms factions within the CPP had affected the IP Sector especially in Mindanao.

    The problem after the Europe travel as a start of ISW is the CPP policy of 40-60 sharing scheme for foreign funding imposed by the CPPs designated "Clearing Houses". These are the institution that served as technical support but at the same time implementers of the 40-60 scheme. In Mindanao, it is the MIPC serves as the Secretariat of the INFOS-Mindanao that served this role. The Lumad-Mindanao took up the position of opposing this scheme. It was supported and taken up as an issue by the Central Mindanao Regional Committee under Ike de los Reyes. It was at this time also that the CBCP reorganize the Mindanao Secretariat for Social Action (MISSA) for the Roman Catholic leaders to insulate itself from this issue of foreign funding. MIPC was isolated from the MISSA.

    The factionalism, confusion, and the series of purging implemented by the CTG at this time aggravated the situation and were only contained after the 2nd Great Rectification conducted by the CTG. The paradigm shift of opposing urban basing (left opportunism) and insurrectionary actions brought a heavy toll on the CTGs White Area operation and made the CTG programs IP centric especially in Mindanao.

    The doctrinal debate on the correct reading that the Philippines is a semi-feudal and semi-colonial shifted the focus of the CTG to the IP, Peasant, and Agri-workers. This also resulted in the re-organization within KOMMID, where the 2 Regional Parties (South Eastern and Southern) were merged into one. Thus in succeeding years the IP Sub-regional formations also adjusted from the usual 6 to 5 sub-regional formations with one IP Regional formation per Regional Party Committee.

11. Factionalism And Rectification

    KALUMARAN AND REGIONAL FORMATIONS
    RURAL MISSIONARIES OF THE PHILIPPINES AND ALTERNATIVE LUMAD SCHOOLS

The CPP-NPA-NDF Partylist Group Operations

"Open channel through our democratic processes (special bodies, appointments and elections in regular positions and party-list)"

PARTYLIST SYSTEM ACT: Republic Act 7941

1. Signed into law by President Ramos on 03 March 1995
2. Consortium on Electoral Reforms activity lobbied for its passage
3. COMELEC issued Resolution No. 2847 on 25 June 1996, providing for the rules and regulations governing the election of party-list representatives.

THE PARTY-LIST SYSTEM

1. The Party-List System is a Sectoral demanded law that the CPP/NPA is utilizing to pursue legal parliamentary struggle.
2. Bayan Muna was the first party-list aligned with the CPP/NPA in 2001 that won the election.
3. To replicate the success of Bayan Muna, the CPP fielded six (6) Party-list in the recently-concluded elections.

Rationale of Participation in Elections

"While the CPP/NPA has no hope for the candidates at the presidential and even on the senatorial level, there is a big possibility that the progressives can gain more seats on the congressional level through the party-list and the local executive offices". – Jose Maria Sison

Participation in the Party List election aims to heighten class conflict and advancement of the revolutionary class struggle.

The CPP-NPA aims to create a progressive bloc capable of influencing the balance of political forces in the House.

The CPP-NPA-NDF Party List Framework

	BAYAN MUNA	ANAKPAWIS	GABRIELA, KMK and AMIHAN
Target Sector	Middle Forces	Labor and Urban Poor	Women
Task	Consolidate and expand the broad united front and establish a broad alliance	Consolidate the establishment of a basic alliance of the targeted sectors	Consolidate the establishment of progressive alliance
CPP Organs (UGMO)	CNL, KAGUMA, MASAPA, MKP, ARMAS, LAB and LUMABAN	KASAMA, RCTU and PKM	MAKIBAKA
Legal Front (NDMO)	KARAPATAN, ACT, CONTEND, HEAD, COURAGE and FLAG	KMU, KMP, KAMP CPA and KADAMAY	GABRIELA, KMK and AMIHAN



	MIGRANTE	Anak ng Bayan	Suara Bangsamoro People's Party
People's Party	Middle Forces	Labor and Urban Poor	Women
Target Sector	OFWs and its families	Student and Youth	Muslim
Task	Consolidate the international network	Organized to fail, to establish a psychological mindset of the youth on election	Consolidate the MNLF-NDF and MILF-NDF alliance
CPP Organs (UGMO)	NDF International	KM	BMO and ROL
Legal Front (NDMO)	MIGRANTE and ILPS	LFS, GEGP, SCMP	MCPA, LUMAD Mindanao and Pinagtagbo

Party Documents Re 2004 Election

A. Pambansang Konsultasyon Hinggil Sa Eleksyon 2004

1. Discussed the accomplishment of BM from Aug 01 to Dec 02 and made it as a basis of electoral plans for 2004
2. Based on the NOD and UFC recommendation to the CC as regards the number of PLGs that will be fielded by the CPP aside from BM and ANAKPAWIS
3. The consultation also served as a forum to discuss the participation in the local electoral position and study the entry in the senatorial race

B. HINGGIL SA SHIFTING SA GAWAING ELECTORAL (06 JAN 04)

1. Organizational Works - Electoral Works
2. Deployment
   A. Party members (full time & part time)
   B. Cadres
   C. Activists….
3. Electoral Machinery of Bayan Muna and Anak Pawis

C. Karagdagang Paglilinaw Sa Mga Usaping Kaugnay Ng Pakikibakang Elektoral (31 Jan 04)

1. Anak ng Bayan - Strengthen the revolutionary movement
2. Establishment of Tactical Alliance among local candidates.
3. "Anchor of the Revolutionary Dual Tactics"
   i. Mass Struggle
   ii. Tactical Offensive

D. Tagubilin Sa Taktical Na Alyansa, Gawaing Pinansya/Lohistikal At Negosasyon (03 Feb 04)

1. Objectives
   a. Garner alliance / negotiation votes
   b. Funds / Logistics
   c. Access to facilities of allies
   d. Scout for progressive personalities
   e. Political Intelligence
2. Scope and Form of Cooperation
   a. Campaign against a political rival
   b. Endorse Party-List
   c. Campaign in major activities & areas
   d. Poll inspectors / Poll Watchers

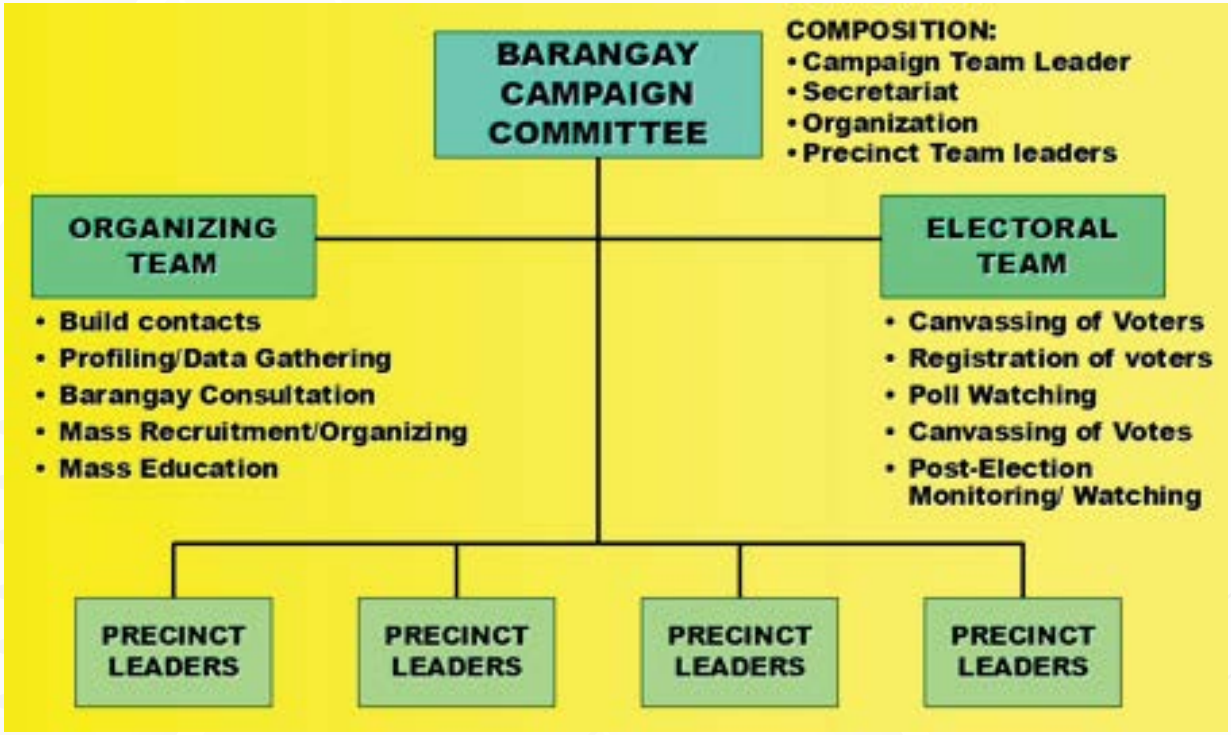
E. Paabot Ni Armando Liwanag Tungkol Sa Eleksyon At Karagdagang Paliwanag Ng Ktks (10 Feb 04)

1. Establish Tactical Alliance
   a. Additional Votes

"Promote their own importance and face the crowds"

2. Three (3) ways to draw PL Votes:
   a. Organized mass base
   b. Tactical alliance
   c. Appeal to the general public
3. How to deal with Candidates:
   a. By word of mouth
   b. Intensify public criticism & condemnations
   c. Allow/Disallow Personnel and Materials
   d. NPA deals with hostile candidates

CPP Campaign Strategy



Communist Terrorist Group's Radicalization and Exploitation of Educational System in the Philippines

Historical Context of IPO Works And Radicalization of the IPs In Mindanao

Before the Declaration of Martial law, Khiro and SDK were already subsumed to the KM organization. Khiro is a church- based youth organization under the Free Farmers Federation (FFF) organized by the Catholic Church. The Khiro-KM are the ones who infiltrated the Church sector and were organized into the Christian for National Liberation (CNL).

Simultaneous to the creation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the National Democratic Front (NDF) in 1974, is the establishment of the Christian for National Liberation (CNL) representing the Religious or Church sector in the ranks of the UGMOs under the NDF. It is now conducting AOM works through the Promotion of Church Peoples Rights (PCPR).In Mindanao there were other Front Organizations representing Sub-Sector for the Religious sector were established like the Sisters Association in Mindanao (SAMIN), Lay Workers Association in Mindanao (LAOM), Mindanao Interfaith Pastoral Council (MIPC) and, Rural Missionaries in the Philippines (RMP). v

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An internal struggle between the so-called Rejectionist and Re-Affirms factions within the CPP had affected the IP Sector, especially in Mindanao. As a result of the re-organization and re-consolidation after the 2nd Great Rectification the ROL in Mindanao had restructured the IP Formations (Front Organizations) under the new KALUMARAN with its Regional Formations:

RMP pioneered the setting-up of Alternative Schools in Agusan del Sur, and their experience was used as a template for the other Regions. It is in this historical perspective, that we analyze the current CTG Framework on the Philippine Educational System.

Historical Context

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4. To serve as a platform for Alliance Work and United Front work utilizing IP issues.
5. Through a National Assembly in 1982, the CAMPP as the National IP Formation with 18 Regional formations nationwide. The core Secretariat comes from Mindanao and Cordillera.This is the formal representation of the IP sector in the umbrella multi-sectoral National Democratic organization of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN). It was then converted into Kalipunan ng mga Mamamayang Katutubo sa Pilipinas and recently Katribu KAMP.

On September 15-21, 1985, the MIPC acting as the Secretariat conducted a month-long INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR SOLIDARITY in Mindanao (INFOS Mindanao) that includes a program of immersion and formal forum with an estimated 300 foreign participants from all over the world. This is the pioneer effort to conduct International Solidarity Works (ISW) and the establishment of International Solidarity Missions (ISM). Attendees were: Atty. Alex Padilla, Atty. Greg Andolana, Atty. Romeo/Alex Capulong and other activist Lawyers, Personalities at Professionals.

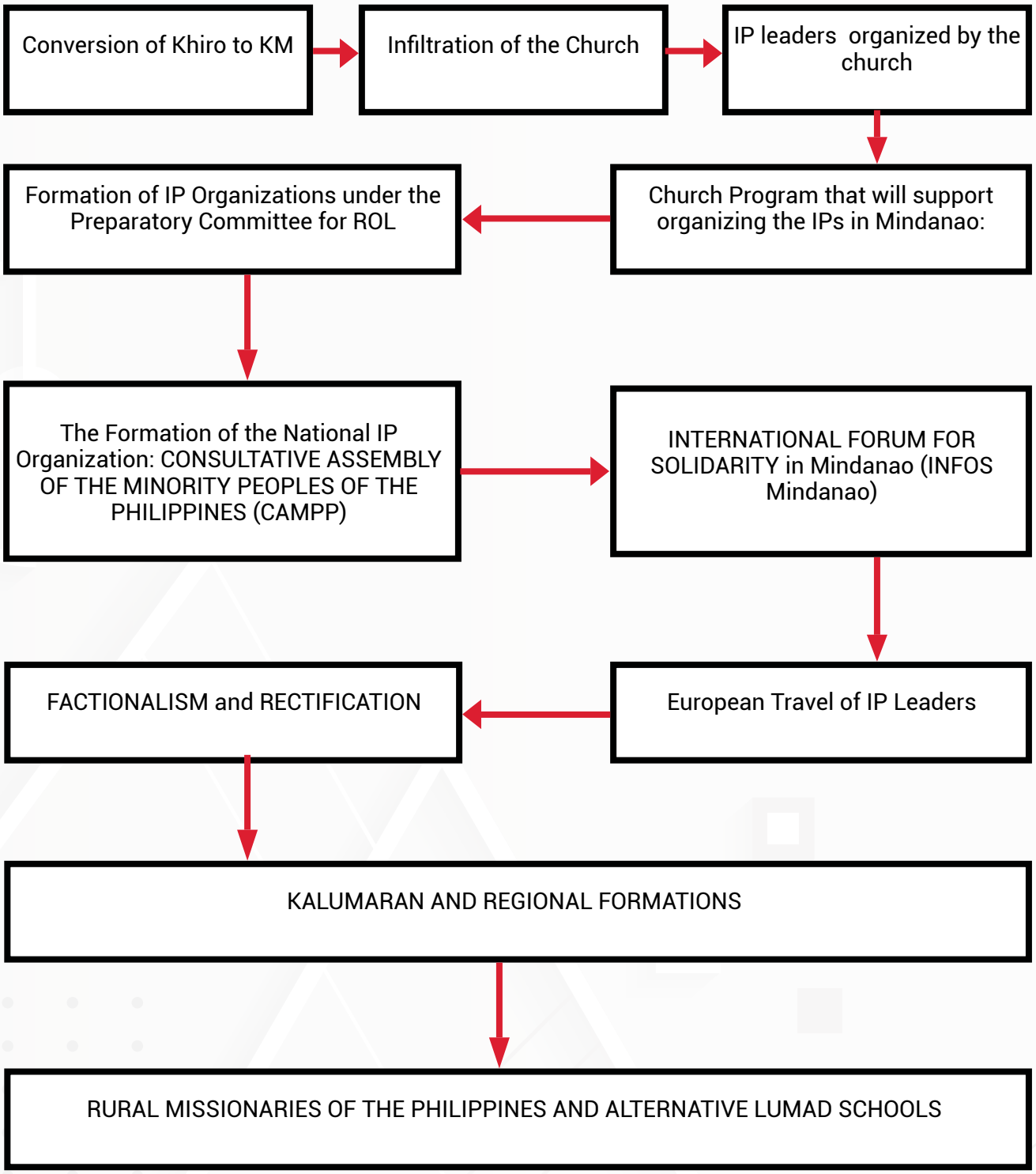
As a follow-up activity to the attendance of Joana Carino in the 4th session of the Economic and Social Commission of the UN on the United Nation, in 1987 two (2) IP leaders traveled to Europe , 1 from Mindanao (Datu Joselito Omos Secretary of Lumad Mindanao) and 1 from Cordillera (Eduardo Solang Chairman of the CPA) for 4 months. At this time, it is also the start of the Foreign Basing program of the leadership of the CPP and the establishment of the International Department (ID). The main mission of the team was to register Lumad Mindanao and CPA as members of the UN system through the ECOSOC.

An internal struggle between the so-called Rejectionist and Re-Affirms factions within the CPP had affected the IP Sector, especially in Mindanao.

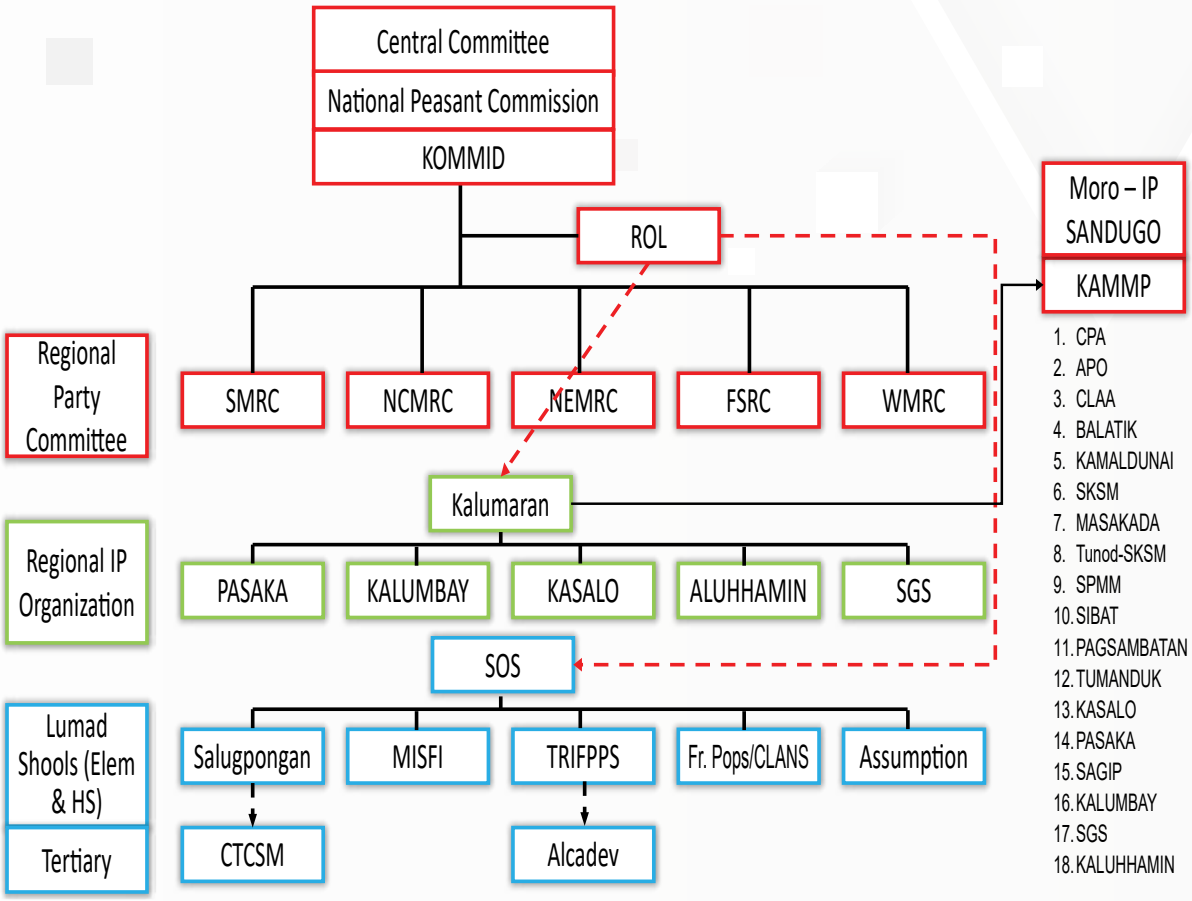
As a result of the re-organization and re-consolidation after the 2nd Great Rectification the ROL in Mindanao had restructured the IP Formations (Front Organizations) under the new KALUMARAN with its Regional Formations:

RMP pioneered the setting-up of Alternative Schools in Agusan del Sur, and their experience was used as a template for the other Regions. It is in this historical perspective, that we analyze the current CTG Framework on the Philippine Educational System.

Summary Of Historical Context Of Ideological, Political and Organize (IPO) Works And Radicalization Of The IPs In Mindanao



CPP-NPA-NDF IP/PO Works Organizational Patterns



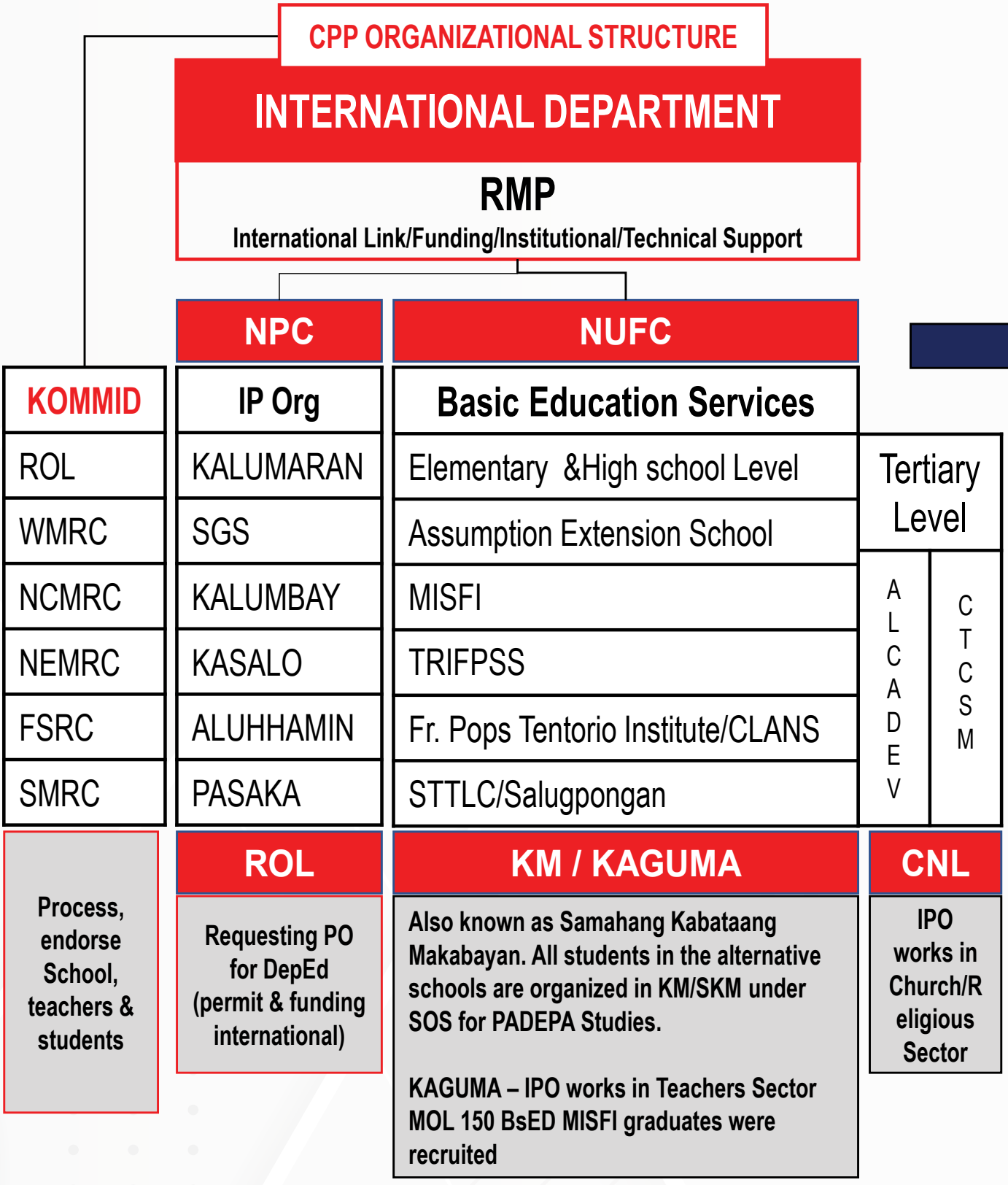
The Peculiarity of CTG operation and IPO works in the IPs in Mindanao:\

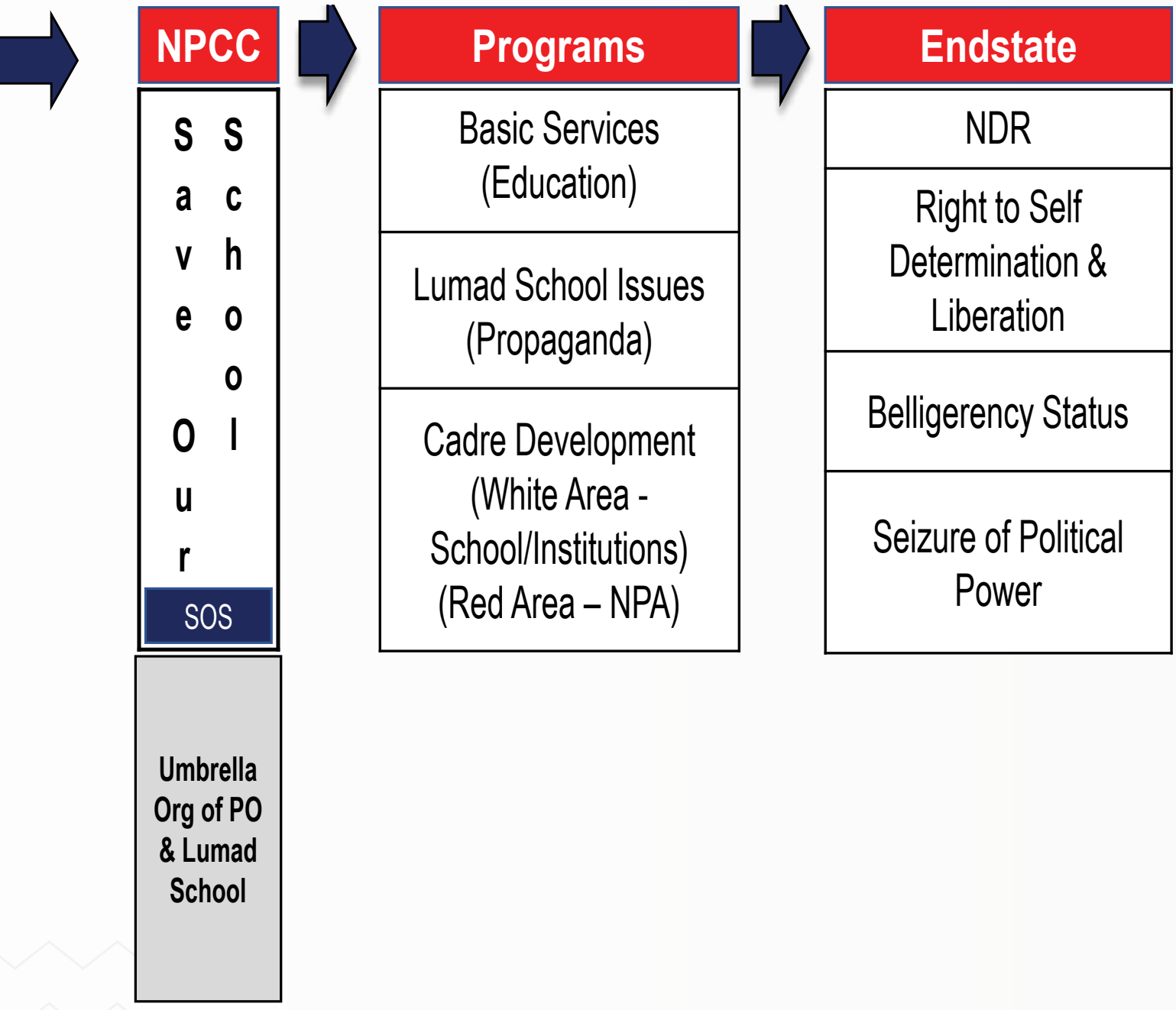
"The long-term task of our Mindanao forces is to draw enemy forces from Luzon and destroy them. In this regard, we can cooperate very well with the Moro National Liberation Front and the Bangsa Moro Army."

The conduct of IPO work and the task of the Mindanao Commission are shown in their program in the IP sector in Mindanao. There are two distinct UGMO that operates solely in Mindanao outside of the other nationwide operating UGMOs- the Rebolusyonaryong Organisadong Lumad (ROL) and the Moro Resistance Liberation Organization (MRLO).

The ROL which is the UGMO for IPs in Mindanao operates in then 5 Regional Party Committees under the KOMMID. Their open mass organization had an island-wide formation (KALUMARAN) and under it, 5 IP Regional formations corresponding to the 5 Regional Committees. It is also affiliated with the National Formation of IP in the open mass organization, the KATRIBU KAMP. But it has also an affiliation to a distinct National Formation and Alliance, the SANDUGO to comply with its task of cooperation with the Moro Revolutionary Organization or UGMO called MRLO.

Outside from its IP Regional Formations are programs for "school offensives" or Lumad schools with networks distinct and sometimes overlapping the boundaries of the CTG Regional Party Committees. These are affiliated with a national alliance formation the "Save Our School network" or SOS. They produce new open mass organizations such as the Liga ng mga Iskolar ng Bayan (LIB) for the IP youth students under the KM and the Association of Community Educators (ACE) for IP teachers under KAGUMA.


CPP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT
RMP
International Link/Funding/Institutional/Technical Support
NPC
NUFC
KOMMID
IP Org
Basic Education Services
Tertiary Level
ROL
WMRC
NCMRC
NEMRC
FSRC
SMRC
KALUMARAN
SGS
KALUMBAY
KASALO
ALUHHAMIN
PASAKA
Elementary &High school Level
Assumption Extension School
MISFI
TRIFPSS
Fr. Pops Tentorio Institute/CLANS
STTLC/Salugpongan
ALCADEV
CTCSM
Process, endorse School, teachers & students
ROL
Requesting PO for DepEd (permit & funding international)
KM / KAGUMA
Also known as Samahang Kabataang Makabayan. All students in the alternative schools are organized in KM/SKM under SOS for PADEPA Studies.
KAGUMA – IPO works in Teachers Sector MOL 150 BsED MISFI graduates were recruited
CNL
IPO works in Church/Religious Sector


NPCC
Save Our School
SOS
Umbrella Org of PO & Lumad School
Programs
Basic Services (Education)
Lumad School Issues (Propaganda)
Cadre Development (White Area - School/Institutions) (Red Area – NPA)
Endstate
NDR
Right to Self Determination & Liberation
Belligerency Status
Seizure of Political Power

Communist Terrorist Group's International Solidarity Works

Objectives

1. To have an understanding of the CPP's systematic and deliberate International Solidarity Work (ISW) utilizing the different organs and levels of CPP organization orchestrated by the International Department (ID).;

2. To have a detailed appreciation of how the CPP structured itself to be able to effectively undertake International Solidarity Works (ISW) in all forms and tracks it had undertaken.;

3. To follow the flow of how the IP/ICCs Struggle becomes an essential component in the ISW vis-a-vis availing of UN System and how in return financial assistance was acquired, an international network was augmented, and projecting the Philippines as a Tyrant/Oppressive State;

4. To see the transition on how CPP Personalities acquire International Personalities and become Champions of Human Rights and IP Rights Struggle or even become a UN Rapporteur;

5. To see the role of CPP amongst people's resistance and socialist movement worldwide (ILPS).

6. To appreciate the ideological, political & organizational works undertaken by the CPP among migrant Filipino workers and expatriates and its role in the International Solidarity Work (ISW).

7. Lay down the CPP International Solidarity Work (ISW) impact on the peace process.

8. To connect how the CPP through the International Solidarity Mission (ISM) links and integrates local and national issues into the international community.

9. Present the scenarios the GRP will face & prepare once we go full-blown IP convergence on peace and development in Mindanao

CPP: Five (5) Tracks Of International Solidarity Works (ISW)



IPO works in the OFW sector through MIGRANTE

Migrante is the ND Legal Mass Organization of OFWs; Compatriots is the UGMO of the OFW within the MIGRANTE

The Central Task:
Conduct IPO works in the OFW sector to propagate the national democratic revolution among the ranks of OFW and Filipino communities abroad.

Other Task of Migrante
They can launch actions and campaigns on current issues. In universities where there are plenty of Filipino students every year, they can choose Philippine issues as their subject of research and they can demand the establishment of programs and institutes of Philippine studies.

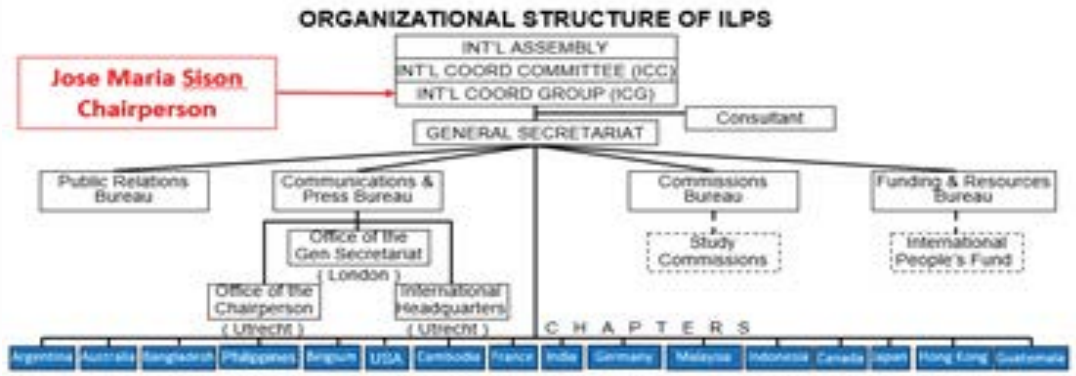
Extramural resource and research centers and publications can be established and devoted to Philippine studies"---.



International League of People's Struggle (ILPS)

Central task of ILPS:
A worldwide organization of People's Resistance Movement, Socialist Movements, and other Revolutionary Organizations. .

It is currently chaired by Jose Maria Sison and most of its executive committee is composed of key CPP personalities.

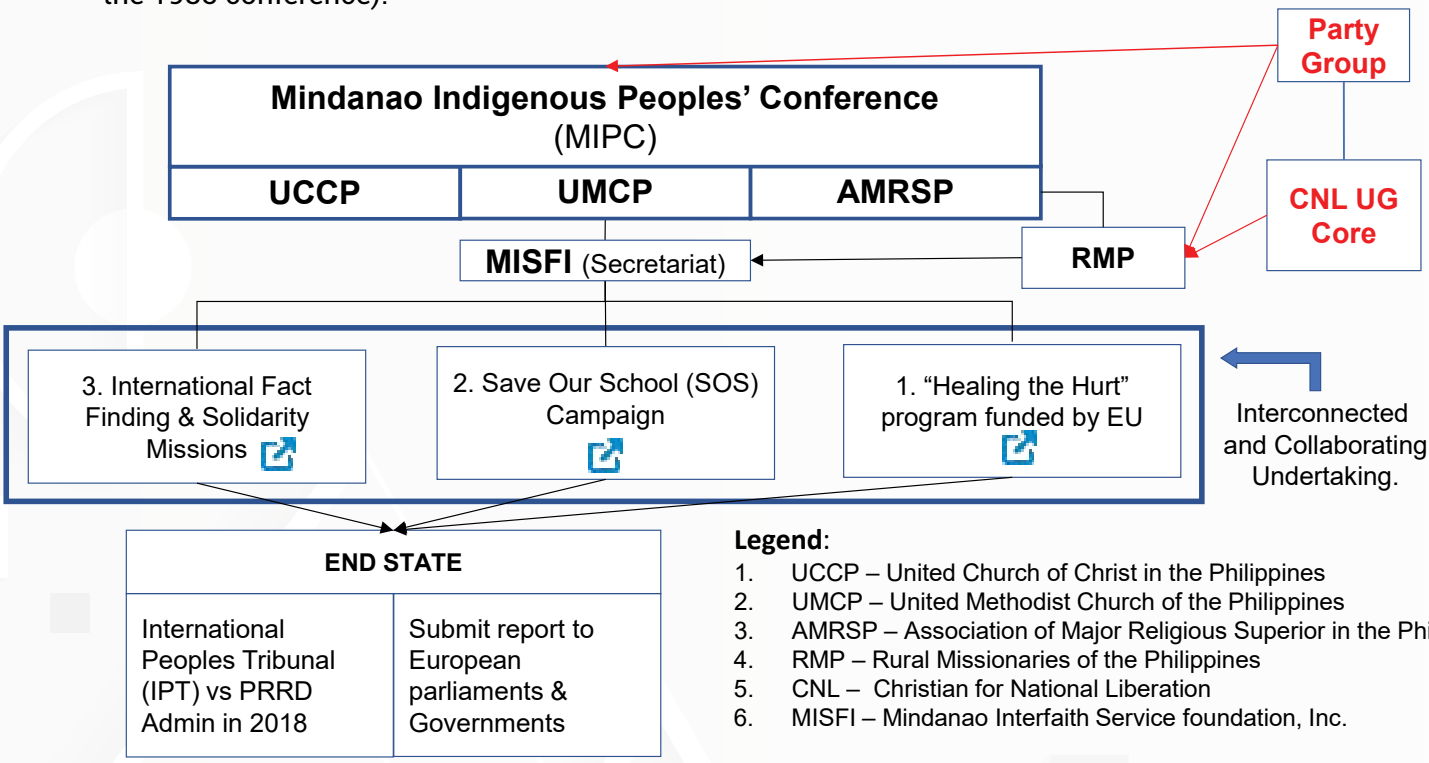


Communist Terrorist Group International Solidarity Mission

The conduct of International Solidarity Missions which the CPP's ID regularly orchestrates, provides the link and integration of local and national issues and campaigns in the Philippines, into the international community which enables the CPP to project its campaigns and activities internationally;

International Solidarity Works in Mindanao affecting the Indigenous Peoples

International Forum for Solidarity in Mindanao (INFOS Mindanao). 1983, 1st ISW conference in Mindanao (KOMMID Project. MIPC Finance clearing house on ISW in Mindanao established after the 1983 conference).



Legend:

1. UCCP – United Church of Christ in the Philippines
2. UMCP – United Methodist Church of the Philippines
3. AMRSP – Association of Major Religious Superior in the Phil.
4. RMP – Rural Missionaries of the Philippines
5. CNL – Christian for National Liberation
6. MISFI – Mindanao Interfaith Service foundation, Inc.

The CPP must continually project that the GRP is a tyrant and oppressive state and has Anti-IP policies.

CTG Exploiting the UN System

International linkages of CTG sectoral legal organization to the Socialist members of parliament of the European Union.

Conducts fact-finding missions on Human Rights violations submitted to Amnesty International and the Office of United Nation Human Rights Commission .

1. Membership

a. UN State Representative – the United Nations (UN) is a global inter-government organization established in 1945 by the victors of World War II. With an initial fifty-one (51) member states, the UN now has one hundred ninety-three (193) members.

b. Non-state actor representation - is designed to allow special interest groups such as professional bodies, NGOs, and citizen groups, to have a voice that may balance and or support the voice of the state representative. Such representation creates the image of real decision-making, accountability, and action structures leading to the grassroots.

2. UN IP Framework

Recognition of Indigenous Peoples

The recognition of indigenous peoples varies from country to country, and region to region. Some governments do not recognize the existence of indigenous peoples. However, a comprehensive international framework is in place, providing for the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. This includes:

1. The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2001)
2. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2002)
3. The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2001)
4. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)

3. UN IP Issues

1993, became the banner year for IP issues to be formally included as a priority program in the UN System

1923-25: First International Involvement

1. 1981: Martínez Cobo Study
2. 1982: Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP)
3. 1989: International Labour Organization (ILO), Convention 169
4. 1993: International Year of the World's Indigenous People
5. 1994: International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples
6. 2000: Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
7. 2001: Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
8. 2005: Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples
9. 2007: Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)
10. 2007: UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
11. 2014: World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)

4. United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issue (UNPFII)

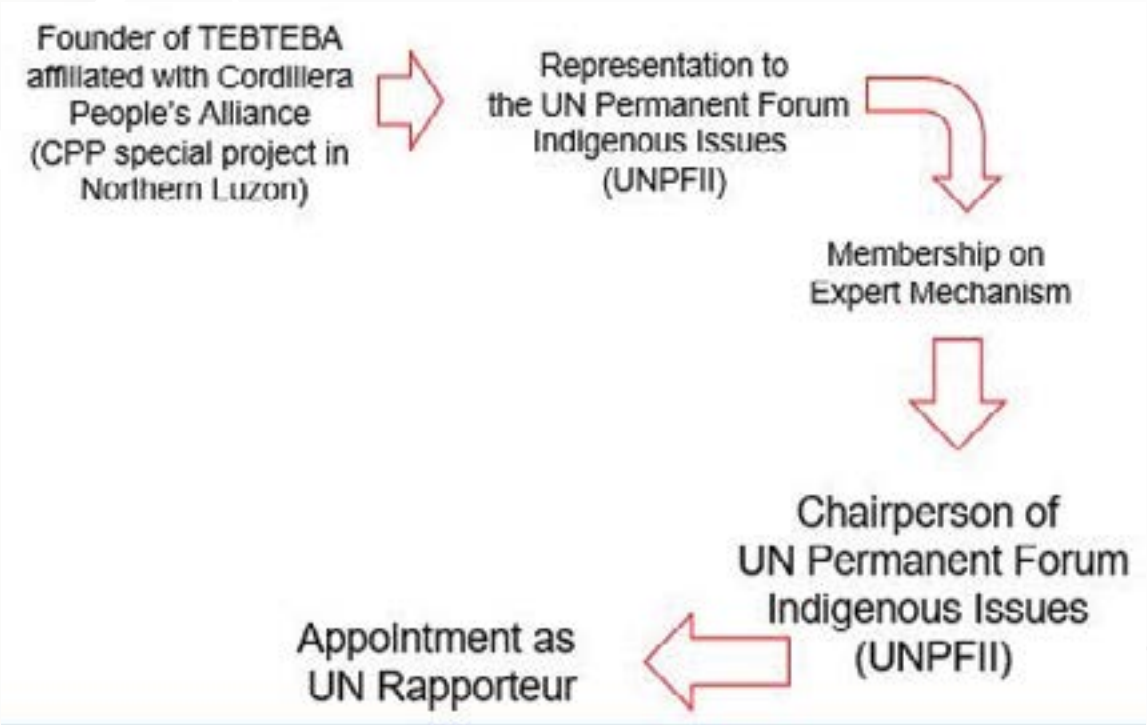
United Nation Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issue (UNPFII)

NEW! Seventeenth Session (2018)

Ongoing 17th Session which mainly includes the IP situation in Mindanao as among its agenda

1. Sixteenth Session (**2017**)
2. Fifteenth Session **(2016)**
3. Fourteenth Session (**2015**)
4. Thirteenth Session **(2014)**
5. Twelfth Session **(2013)**
6. Eleventh Session **(2012)**
7. Tenth Session **(2011)**
8. Ninth Session **(2010)**
10. Eight Session **(2009)**
11. Seventh Session **(2008)**
12. Sixth Session **(2007)**
13. Fifth Session **(2006)**
14. Fourth Session **(2005)**
15. Third Session **(2004)**
16. Second Session **(2003)**
17. First Session **(2002)**

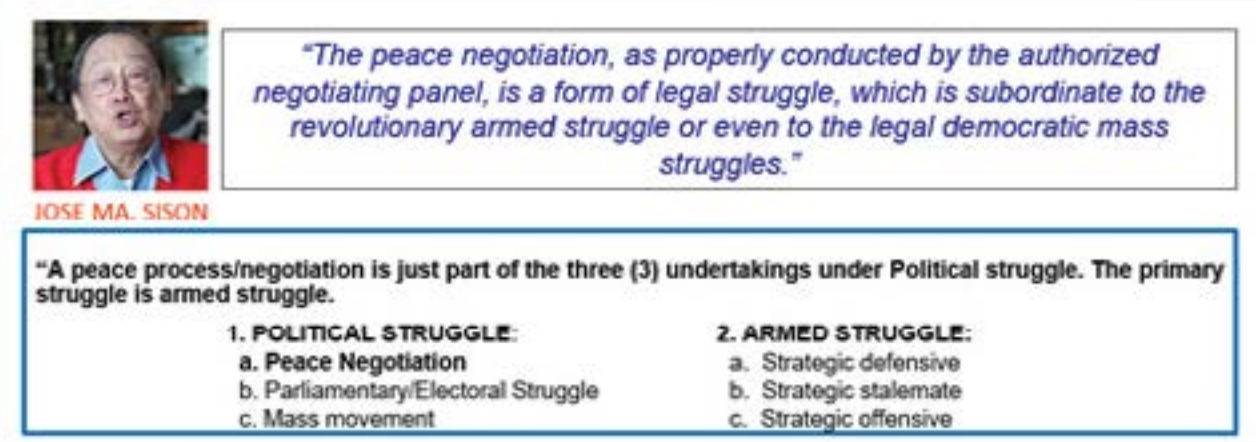
5. CPP Infiltration



6. Significant Development



Peace Negotiation International Projections



End State of International Department (ID)

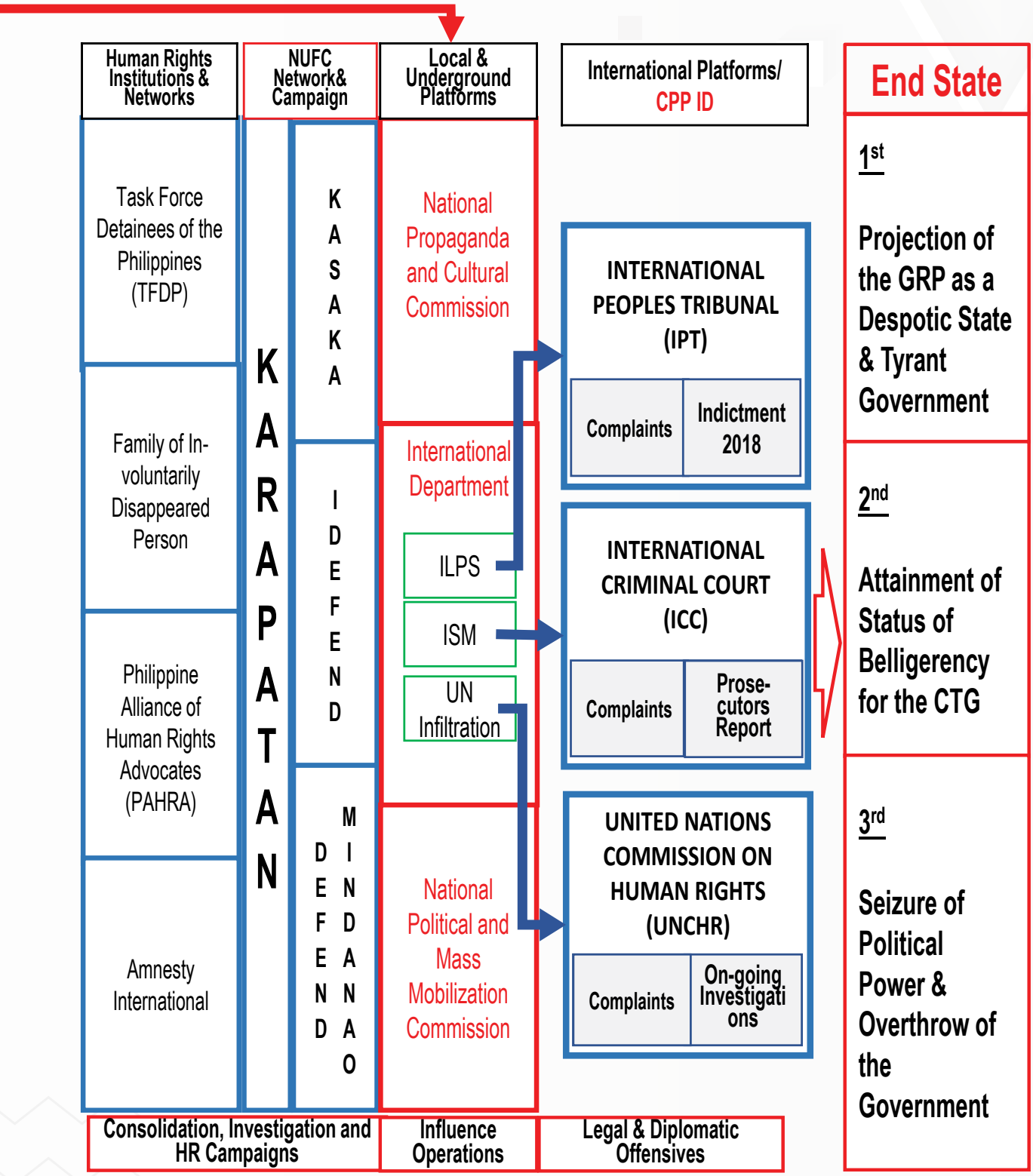
1. Access to international funds, logistics, and other support;
2. International propaganda and campaign against the Philippine Government;
3. International Quasi Legal and Quasi Diplomatic activities against the Philippine government;
4. The assertion of the status of belligerency;
5. Lead and link the international proletarian movement (formerly COMINTERN);
6. Projections of the local Peace Process to the international community (ala PLO type).

Communist Terrorist Group Exploitation in the Human Rights Advocacy

CPP Central Committee

		SECTOR	UGMO	Front Orgs	Activity		CTG Special Programs
RED AREA	NPC	Peasant (Farmers)	PKM	KMP	AOM	IPO	AKLASAN
		Agricultural Workers	PKM / RCTU	UMA / KMP			
		Fisher folks	PKM	PAMALAKAYA			SALUGPONGAN
		Indigenous Peoples	CPDF / ROL	CPA / KALUMARAN			
WHITE AREA	NOD	Industrial Workers	RCTU	KMU			Taktikang Bakwit
		Urban Poor	KASAMA / RCTU	KADAMAY			
		Basic Transport	KASAMA / RCTU	PISTON			
		Government Workers	MKP	COURAGE			Manilak bayan
		Teachers	KAGUMA	ACT / CONTEND			
		Health Workers	MASAPA	HEAD / AHW / MAG			
		Youth & Student	KM	ANAKBAYAN / LFS / NUSP / SCMP / CEGP / KARATULA / KABATAAN PARTYLIST			TRIFPSS
		Women	MAKIBAKA	GABRIELA			ALCADEV
	NUFC	Religious Sector	CNL	PCPR			
		Scientist	LAB	AGHAM			
		Lawyers	LUMABAN	NUPL			Bungkalan at Okupasyon
		Media	ARMAS	NUJP			
		Moro	MRLO	Suara Bangsamoro			
		OFW	Compatriot	Migrante			MISFI

Creating an Environment for documentation &Collection of HR Issues


Human Rights Institutions & Networks
NUFC Network& Campaign
Local & Underground Platforms
International Platforms/ CPP ID
End State
Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP)
Family of In-voluntarily Disappeared Person
Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA)
Amnesty International
KARAPATAN
KASAKA
IDEFEND
MINDANAO DEFEND
National Propaganda and Cultural Commission
International Department
ILPS
ISM
UN Infiltration
National Political and Mass Mobilization Commission
INTERNATIONAL PEOPLES TRIBUNAL (IPT)
Complaints
Indictment 2018
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)
Complaints
Prose-cutors Report
UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (UNCHR)
Complaints
On-going Investigations
1st
Projection of the GRP as a Despotic State & Tyrant Government
2nd
Attainment of Status of Belligerency for the CTG
3rd
Seizure of Political Power & Overthrow of the Government
Consolidation, Investigation and HR Campaigns
Influence Operations
Legal & Diplomatic Offensives

Communist Terrorist Group Exploit the Human Rights Framework

The Communist Party of the Philippines acquired the skills of being deliberate, purposive, methodical, and persistent in their exploitation, application of revolutionary dual tactics, and weaponizing the Human Rights issues.

Its leadership, the Central Committee, tasked its functional units in relation to HR issues. Please take note of the following organs and their target sectors both in the Red area and White area:

1. National Peasant Commission
2. National Organization Department
3. National United Front Commission
4. International Department
5. National Propaganda and Cultural Commission, and
6. National Political and Mass Mobilization Commission.

These are the 3 Functional Organs that they targeted (note this is arranged by Echelon of Alliances). Each Functional Organ has its Central Task from the CTG perspective, assigned UGMO, and assigned Front Organizations

While on the other side, the National Propaganda and Cultural Commission, International Department and the National Political and Mass Mobilization Commission are tasked to conduct Influence Operations to achieve their desired objectives and situations.

As you observe the 3 Functional Organs are the ones directly engaged with the sectors, while 3 other functional organs are principally involved in the "Influence Operations". The Sector, Underground Mass Organizations (UGMOs) per sector, and Front Organizations per sector are tasked with creating the Environment for the documentation and collection of Human Rights issues.

Each of these Sectoral UGMOs and Front Organizations conduct Arouse Organize and Mobilization (AOM) activities with sample activities that are provocative and border on illegal acts. This is in line of their doctrine and operational framework of challenging the State through activities that attack the government's legal framework

1. Farmers and Peasants – Bungkalan, Okupasyon and attack on NHA warehouse (Sagay 9 & Kidapawan Incident).
2. Agri-Workers – Barricade, Bungkalan and Illegal strikes (SUMIFRO Case).
3. Fisher folks – Barricade on Fishing Communities Okupasyon.
4. Industrial Workers – Illegal Strikes (Barricade of ingress & egress) (Nutri Asia Case). Transport – Transport Strike (prohibition on Franchise)
5. Government Employee – walkouts
6. Health Sector – walkouts & rallies
7. Teachers – walkouts & rallies
8. Women – rallies
9. Youth & Students – vandalism

At the same time, these actions are also part of its objective of weakening the State Institutions by targeting specific government agencies or institutions in shaming campaigns. There are also multi-sectoral campaigns like the Kaliwa Dam and others.



The Ideological, Political, and Organizational works have activities that put the cadre in a "Human Rights challenged" situation.These are:

1. Cadre recruitment and Development for Party Building and Army Building.
2. Red Area Immersion
3. Engagement with NPA Units, High-Value Target CTG personalities, and routine meetings for planning.
4. Party Courses and Instructions.
5. Party Courses and Instructions.
6. Logistical support for Armed Struggle.

These are situations that put their own cadres in situations of being hit by ISO operations and Law Enforcement.

There are Alliance Works and Broad United Front efforts being conducted by the National United Front Commission.

Historically, the Front organizations among the Human Rights Institutions started in 1974, after to the establishment of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and utilizing the UGMO of the Religious sector, the Christian for National Liberation (CNL).

TFD was established by the CTG in the conception of the NDF in 1974 through the Christian National Liberation (CNL). Its primary role is to document detained CTG's. In the early '80s, TFD was given the additional tasks to organize families, allies, and support groups of Detainees.

FIND, SELDA, MARTYR, and other organizations involved in Human Rights issues. During the split in the Party in 1990 and the succeeding 2nd Great Rectification movement, there are two formations were established.

They form after the EDSA revolution the PAHRA, which became the umbrella organization of HR institutions organized by TFD.

These networks have a long engagement with independent International human Rights institutions like Amnesty International.

The Human Rights Institutions networks were also affected by the internal rift within the CPP, in 1995, the NUFC established Karapatan as its primary front organization for Human Rights issues in charge of Consolidation, Investigation, and conduct of HR campaigns Domestic and International.

Karapatan conducts consolidation and packaging of HR reports monthly, quarterly and annually with Quick Reaction Mechanisms on emerging issues. Their report is based on incidents and type of Human Right case, from the 15 Regional Party Committees, Classified by sector and by Sectoral Front Organizations and political prisoners by regions.

1. by Human Rights cases
2. By regions
3. By sector
4. By sectoral front organization
5. And political prisoners by regions, as shown.

A broad United Front among the networks KASAKA involve in Human Rights, whether organizations or institutions was conducted by Karapatan. As you observed they are classified into National, Regional and International. What is common is they have the same context and content of HR issues against the Philippine Government.

These networks also avail and utilize the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, by setting up of Karapatan allied organization iDefend that projects Sectoral cadres of the CPP conducting IPO works as involved in advancing rights of the sector where they operate. Thus, CPP cadres are now Human Rights Defenders.

Regional Formations are also established under the iDefend. We already have the Defend Mindanao focusing on the island-wide HR issues in Mindanao, wherein the report of the CPP is their strongest and, a big number of cadres are operating.

The Local & Underground Platforms through the National Propaganda and Cultural Commission is in charge of influencing and shaping the public opinion and the perspective of International HR Institutions favorable to the CPP.

The International Department through its 5 tracks is the one conducting influence and special operations in the International arena. ILPS for networks with Socialist Perspective and Peoples Resistance.

Infiltration of the UN System, through the Special Rapporteur, UNPFII and expert mechanisms conduct influence and special operations in the UN system.
International Solidarity networks in the US and EU, are being tasked to conduct propaganda, influence, and special operations in IPT, ICC, and UNV CHR.

The National Political and Mass mobilization commission is conducting drum beating activities to project people's support on the HR issues against the Philippine Government.

For international Platforms, the IPT is being influenced by the ILPS. In fact, Karapatan submitted complaints by sectors.

ICC is being influenced thru International Solidarity Mission. Relative thereto, Prosecutor of the ICC Fatou Bensoud released her statement concerning the HR situation in the Republic of the Philippines. UNCHR, thru Iceland, voted on a resolution on the Human Rights Situation in the Philippines in July 2019. This resolution was broken down into 17 core allegations of HR violations in the Philippines, as shown.

We have observed the pattern of HR issues, methodologies, and Revolutionary Dual Tactics being applied in the handling of HR issues by the CTG to attain their desired objective of:

1. Projection of the GRP as a despotic State and Tyrant Government
2. Attainment of Status of Belligerency for the CTG
3. (CLICK)Seizure of Political Power and Overthrow of the Government

Conclusion

1. The CTG is deliberate, purposive, systematic, methodical & laser-focused in exploiting, applying revolutionary dual tactics, and weaponizing HR issues.

2. The CTG's National United Front Commission uses the KARAPATAN as its front organization and allied organizations (through a series of alliances and broad United Front Works) to infiltrate, influence, and co-opt HR institutions into their framework.

3. The CTG's IPO and AOM works in the sector are the basic source of its HR issues that they themselves instigate, initiate, and develop.

4. The CTG's Influence Operations (IO) of HR issues involved the flooding of propaganda, the shaping of public opinion, and legal and proto-diplomatic engagements.

5. From the perspective of the CTG, the two (2) main directions of the mass movement in the Human Rights framework are to:
    a. Gain economic reforms and benefits
    b. Advance political rights and freedom

Recommendations

1. The government line agencies, through the WNA, must be able to identify their role and specific activities in containing human rights issues in the sector that each agency is mandated to protect. (i.e. the NCIP's programs and specific activities that will contain and counter the HR propaganda of the CTG while also ensuring the protection and promotion of IP rights).

2. sustained monitoring and analysis of sectoral issues being utilized by the CTG in its HR propaganda provide patterns, which should be utilized by agencies to counter the CTG's HR propaganda from the ground and to regional and international organizations and platforms. Monitoring of Karapatan programs and activities should insulate the CTG's HR propaganda in their NDR Framework and expose its deception and lies.

3. To increase, fast-track, and synchronize our efforts under a WNA approach in countering (external) and addressing (internal) the CTG's HR narrative and their various submissions of alleged HR violations of the Philippine Government, primarily, the ongoing report on the Human Rights Situation in the Philippines initiated by Iceland and flooded by submissions from the CTG in the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.



Communist Terrorist Group Peace Process Framework

The Communist Party of the Philippines remains to this day the primary threat to the National Security of the Republic of the Philippines.

The People's Democratic Revolution has two main components - the People's Protracted War and International Solidarity Work. In PPW, the communist terrorist movement can be compared to a warrior with a sword in one hand, and a shield in the other.

International Solidarity Works are efforts of the CPP in its International Human Rights, and Local and International Peace Campaign.

1. To attain a status of belligerency
2. To isolate the government from its international allies,
3. To create political instability and a vulnerable economy

It is expected that the CPP-NPA-NDF will exhaust all its efforts to advance its cause through the present peace process.

It is highly imperative to study the trend of the present peace negotiations to synchronize the GRP's strategy to address the Communist Terrorist menace.

The security of the Republic of the Philippines is at hand.

Evolution and Development of the Government's Comprehensive Peace Process

The Three Principles of the Peace Process:

1. A peace process must be community-based - reflects the sentiments, values, and principles important to all Filipinos.
2. A peace process seeks to forge a new social compact for a just, equitable, humane and pluralistic society - peaceful competition for a predominance of their political programs through an electoral system that is free, fair, and honest.
3. A peace process seeks a principled and peaceful resolution of the armed conflicts, with neither blame nor surrender, but with dignity for all concerned.

The Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front Concept of a Peace Process

Theory of the Class and Class Struggle

1. all the past and present societies are class societies

2. people are divided into two camps (the oppressor and the oppressed), and always fighting each other

> ***"Violence is the midwife of an old society conceiving a new social order."***
>
> ***-Karl Marx***

Theory of the state, revolution, and the proletarian dictatorship

1. All the past and present societies are class societies
2. People are divided into two camps (the oppressor and the oppressed), and always fighting each other

> ***"Political power grows from the barrel of the gun."***
>
> ***-Mao Zedong***



JOSE MA. SISON

"The peace negotiation, as properly conducted by the authorized negotiating panel, is a form of legal struggle, which is subordinate to the revolutionary armed struggle or even to the legal democratic mass struggles."

"A peace process/negotiation is just part of the three (3) undertakings under Political struggle. The primary struggle is armed struggle.

1. POLITICAL STRUGGLE:	2. ARMED STRUGGLE:
a. Peace Negotiation	a. Strategic defensive
b. Parliamentary/Electoral Struggle	b. Strategic stalemate
c. Mass movement	c. Strategic offensive

1. THE HAGUE DECLARATION: Impose the four (4) substantive agenda and seven (7) conditions.

2. Joint Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees (JASIG): Consistently exploited in maneuvering for the release of their top leaders and party cadres, using it as part of their tactics to evade arrest against their leaders and forces.

3. Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL): Undermines and attacks the legitimacy of operation of state security forces and weakens public support for legitimate status and operation of AFP/PNP. Strengthen and broaden operations of NPA units and the protection of the CPP leaders.

4. Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms (CASER): This is projected by the CTG to consolidate, broaden, and legitimize operations and organizations of organs of political power (OPP) and generate public support locally and internationally.

5. Comprehensive Agreement on Political and Constitutional Reforms (CAPCER): Legitimize operation of CASER.

6. Comprehensive Agreement on End of Hostilities and Disposition of Forces (CAEHDF): Framework of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) is not followed. Thus, the NPAs will not disband and will retain their firearms.

Protracted People's War

The CTGs military design and its protracted people's war have a national and regional design that is peculiar to other regions. The interplay of red and white area operations of the CTGs shall be the focus of operations of the cluster to reduce CTG capability and prevent recruitment.

A. The Strategic Military Line

In carrying out a protracted people's war, we apply the strategic line of encircling the cities from the countryside.

We develop guerrilla bases which will be linked by regular mobile forces ultimately to seize the cities and advance to nationwide victory. it is our secondary task to strengthen the revolutionary underground and the broad united front

B. Design to seize political power

General Offensive to be undertaken by the New People's Army (NPA) and General Uprising to be undertaken by the Broad United Front in order to cease political power

C. Has a National Design (under the Central Committee, National Military Commission and the National Operation Command)

National Military Commission: This is the CTG organ in charge of the implementation of the National and Regional design of PPW

National Operational Command: This is the NPA special unit task to operate against a target with national impact or significance.

D. Has a Regional Design (under the Regional Party Committees and the Regional Operational Command).

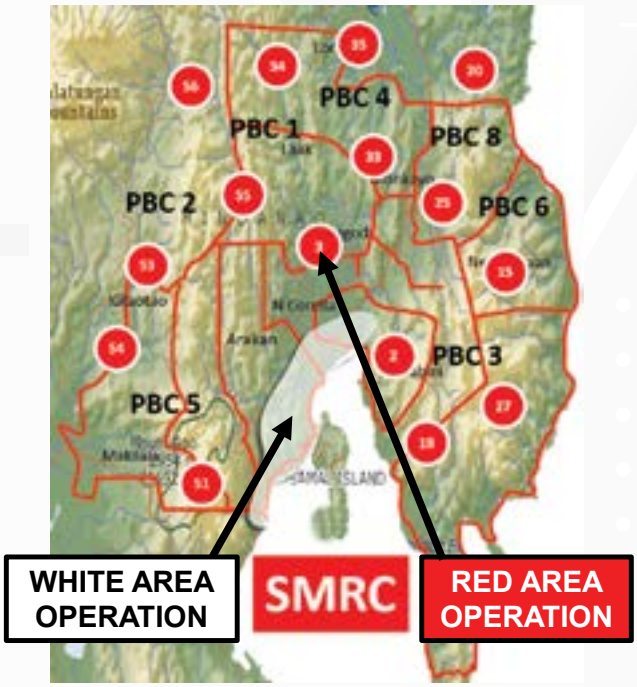
Regional Party Committees:
The autonomous territorial organs of the Central Committee of the CPP implement the centralized leadership but decentralized operation of the conduct of the democratic revolution

It means consideration is the political, economic, and geographical terrain in conducting regional or decentralized PPW

Front Guerilla Committees:
Is the implementing unit of the regional party committee that conducts mass organizing, army building, base building, party building, and establishment of Organs of Political Power

Is composed of the Center of Gravity or Sentro De Gravidad (SDG) Platoon and the disperse platoon.

CPP ORGAN	ECONOMIC BASE
1 Northern Luzon Regional Party Committee	Tobacco Industry
2 Ilocos-Cordillera Regional Committee	Mining Industry
3 Cagayan Valley Regional Committee	Corn Campaign and Wood Industry
4 Central Luzon Regional Committee	Agriculture and Industrial Zone
5 Metro Manila Regional Party Committee	Industries and Trade
6 Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee	Industry and Mining Woodlot Industry
7 Bicol Regional Party Committee	Wood and Agriculture
8 Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee	Geothermal and Agriculture
9 Panay Regional Party Committee (CPA-N)	Sugar Plantation
10 Central Visayas Regional Party Committee	Industry and Trade
11 Western Mindanao Regional Committee	Wood & Agriculture, Fishing & Agriculture
12 North Central Mindanao Regional Committee	Pineapple Plantation and Industry
13 North Eastern Mindanao Regional Committee	Wood Industry and Palm Oil
14 Southern Mindanao Regional Committee	Banana Plantation and Mining
15 Far South Mindanao Region	Pineapple Plantation and Fishing



E. Both Red Area or Rural and White Area or Urban operations with the primacy of the Red Area but have a supplementing relationship.

Combine the revolutionary struggles in the cities and countryside in the towns and barrios in Red areas, White areas and pink areas.

On the eve of the nationwide seizure of power, Manila-Rizal shall be caught in a pincer between regular mobile forces from the north and the two regions of Southern Luzon.



F. Intensifying both the General Offensive and General Uprising in 3 strategic stages (defense, stalemate and offensive)

Strategic Defense
Series of tactical offensives that NPA is capable of undertaking and winning to accumulate the strength to win bigger battles and campaigns.

Strategic Stalemate
The strength shall be more or less on equal footing with the enemy and their tug-of-war with the enemy over strategic towns, cities, and larger areas shall become conspicuous.

Strategic Offense
The AFP shall have been profoundly weakened and completely isolated.

Broad United Front to oust the Narrowest Target vis-a-vis Echelon of Alliances

The main program to advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), thru their minimum and maximum Agrev. For minimum Agrev, eliminating USURY, reversing sharing of landlord and farm workers and the formation of cooperatives and production areas: communal farming". For maximum Agrev are the confiscation of land and land distribution

"OUST DUTERTE CAMPAIGN"

INTENSIFIED MASS CAMPAIGNS

- Mobilization
- Party and UG Recruitment

1. Oplan Aklasan *(Labor)*
2. One Billion Rising *(Women)*
3. Bungkalan at Okupasyon *(Farmer)*
4. Manilakbayan/Tactical Bakwit *(IP)*
5. YS Consolidation *(Youth)*
6. Welgang Transpo *(Transport)*
7. Project Kasa Ka! *(Human Rights)*
8. Teachers Red October Protest *(Teachers)*
9. Develop City Protest Centers for Urban Poor *(Urban Poor)*
10. Intensified National Tactical Offensives

BUILDING ALLIANCES AND BROAD COALITION INITIATIVES

- Achieving broadest people's participation

1. Movement Against Tyranny (MAT)
2. Coalition For Justice (CFJ)
3. Tindig Pilipinas

- September 2017 “Ang Bayan” Editorial
- 49th CPP Anniversary Statement
- January 2018 “Ang Bayan” Editorial

WIDESPREAD PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

- To create control and dominance over public opinion

1. Issues
   a. Yearly Anti-Imperialist Campaign
   b. Yearly Anti-Fascist Campaign
2. Means
   a. Propaganda Machinery
   b. Propaganda Conference

PERSISTENT INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGNS

- Provide international forum for international support

1. MIGRANTE
2. LAKBAY LUMAD EUROPE
3. International Fact Finding Solidarity Missions (IFFSM)
4. UN Infiltration
5. ILPS
6. International Peoples Tribunal
7. ICC
8. UN CHR

Chapter Synthesis

In waging the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), the CPP had utilized deliberately and skillfully the 3 weapons of revolution. But we must not be deceived from the truth and practice that the leadership is exclusively exercise by the CPP whether in a level of Full Control and/or political control. That in different events and or occasions the Party may wage the weapon of United Front through the NDF or NDFP to broaden its mass base and support from the people or wage the NPA and the Armed Struggle to deny, destroy by imposing with impunity and dismantle the gains of government and the Filipino people.

That the ultimate end is to destroy the current government and replace it, to impose to the Filipino people a Socialist Government where the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (which is actually the Communist Party only) will reign in power. That this is not really a revolution to liberate the Filipino people from social ills and in achieving social change that will address their demands and interest but a plan to seize political power by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Construction of a Socialist Philippine Society. Worth taking into consideration that it is being applied by few countries (who are reforming it, which is the subject of debate among these communist states, that each state is undergoing revisionist track), imposed into some and being fought by most of the countries in the world.

The "three weapons of the revolution (CPP, NPA, and NDF)" as Joma Sison stated are integrated and inseparable by doctrine and operation. In reality, it is not independent organizations but are all integral and part of CPP organization with the NPA as its armed component and the NDF its united front component.

In fact, during the past "peace negotiation" when the government engaged the National Democratic Front peace panel, it was already a trap since it is not the decisive organization but the CPP. It is also circumvention of the United Nation position of non-negotiation with terrorist groups. The truth is the CPP is an International Terrorist Organization operating not only in the Philippines but on an international level, especially its leadership role over the International League of Peoples Struggle (ILPS) and its Oplan Walibi operation of establishing Global revolutionary Regions with International scope.

On CPP

There is no debate that only the CPP exercise absolute control, command responsibility, and leadership over all its organs and units whether in the NPA, NDF or Mass Organizations (UGMO and NDMO). That is enshrined in their CPP Constitution. This Organization is also declared as "terrorist organization" by foreign government (US, Canada and other countries in Europe) and by our own government (Philippines). It must also be noted that it is continuing pursuing criminal

and terroristic acts as well as violation of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Laws (IHL). The revolutionary process of Party Building conducted by the CPP is intended to ensure and consolidate the power to the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) during the National democratic revolution (1st Phase) and the Socialist Construction (2nd Phase).

On NPA

The NPA is the one that wields the Armed Struggle; therefore, it is the implementer of terrorist acts from killings, extortion, intimidation, destruction of properties and all forms of terrorist acts to include but not limited to use of command detonated bombs, child warriors and killing of civilians (suspected as government agents). It is deliberate in its methodologies and illegal acts and circumvention of our laws (Domestic and International).

Absolute Control and Command responsibility are clearly defined in the CPP Constitution on its relationship with the CPP.

Its Milisyang Bayan (MB) concept of operation is to actually utilize paramilitarism and is a violation of IHL as it arm civilians and conscript them in the armed struggle. Thus, its concept of Local Guerilla Units (LGU) is the advance level of utilizing the Milisyang Bayan (MB).

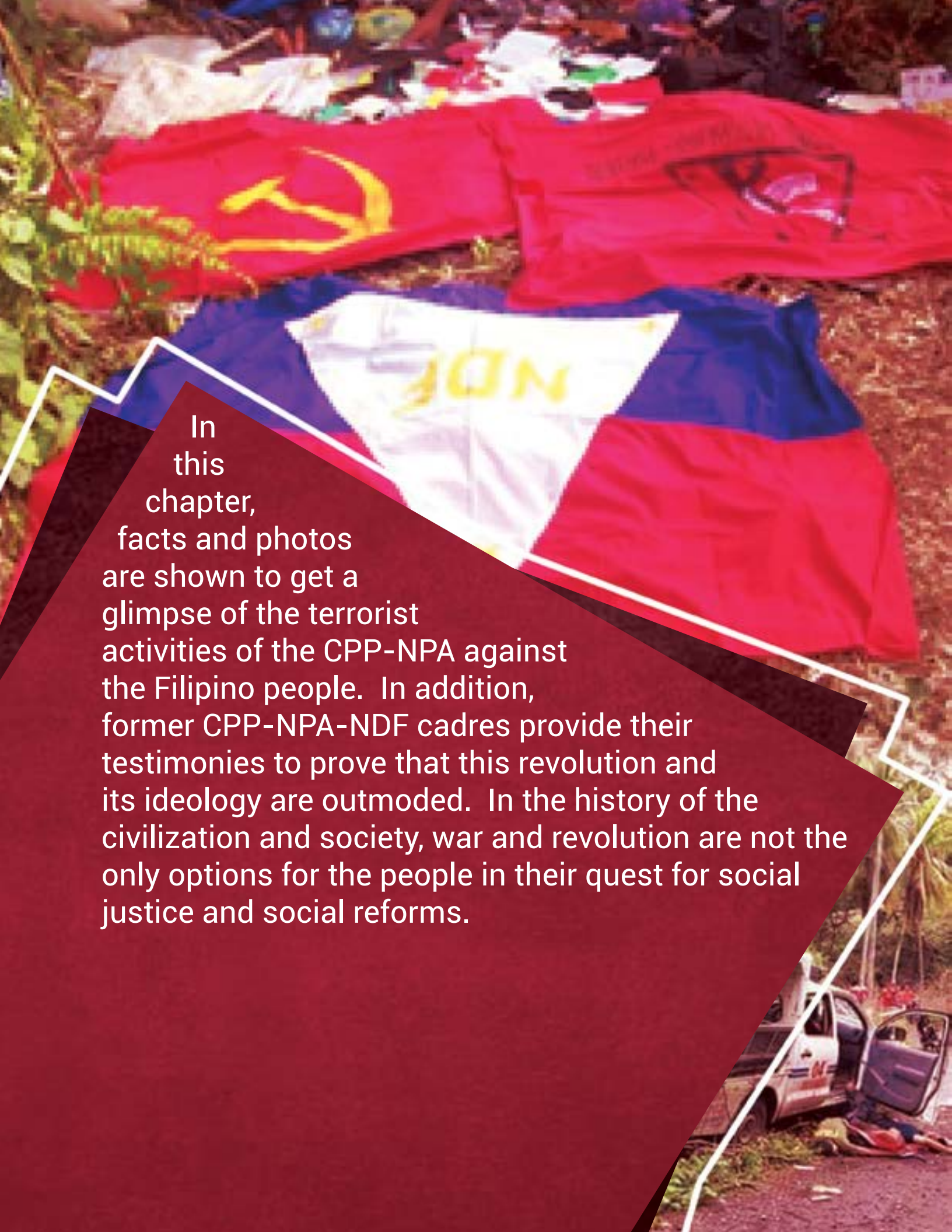
Their dreaded Special Armed Partisan Units (SPARU) and Special Operation Groups (SOG) are in operation a criminal group that also converted into Tax Implementation Group or Extortion units.

On NDF

The NDF as umbrella of all revolutionary organizations which are led by Part Groups (PG) and their Underground Mass Organizations (UGMO) both supports in advancing the Armed Struggle and are therefore supporting the CPP and NPA terrorist activities.

Their application of "Revolutionary Dual Tactics" is their means of turning the table against government (using our laws and democratic process to circumvent the Law). There is no NDMs established and actively operating without the UG building inside each organization (PG and UGMO).

There are organizations that are CPP established, CPP controlled and dictated and CPP led and operated. (This will be discussed in details in Chapter 9 of this book).



In this chapter, facts and photos are shown to get a glimpse of the terrorist activities of the CPP-NPA against the Filipino people. In addition, former CPP-NPA-NDF cadres provide their testimonies to prove that this revolution and its ideology are outmoded. In the history of the civilization and society, war and revolution are not the only options for the people in their quest for social justice and social reforms.

CHAPTER 11

The Bloody Trail of Terrorism and Massive Destruction

- Background
- Photo Gallery
- 17 Major Atrocities Committed by CTG for Indigenous Peoples Testimonies
- Chapter Synthesis

Background

Will the END justify the MEANS? Or will the seizure of political power justify armed revolution?

Herein is the compilation of photos (A. Banabayo, personal communication, 9-12-2020, 8-12-2020, 7-12-2020 and S. Division, Personal communication, 15-8-2020) and testimonies that describe the horrors of the Protracted People's War (PPW) and the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) violations committed by the NPA in its conduct of 52 years of armed revolution. Victims are comrades that were purged, assassinated former members, civilians, state agents and many more.

Both the government and CPP are in a stalemate at present. During the last 5 decades, the National Democratic Revolution waged by the CPP has not advanced. Yet, at the same time, the government has not succeeded in its campaigns against the CTG either even though various campaigns have been launched.

The armed conflict between the Communist Terrorist Groups (CTGs) and the government had caused the nation so much in terms of human loss and how it affected our economy. We cannot even quantify the effect it has in our society especially to families.

Must we continue to be apathetic and look away? Are our children more equipped to provide solutions to this social problem? Isn't it unfair on their part that we leave them a divided society while civilized nations march toward a just and humane society? Will we let ourselves be left behind believing that it is through armed revolution alone that we will be able to solve the social ills we are facing?

Here are the pictures of the horrors the CTG has committed. We cannot wash our hands of these realities.

When our journey of nationhood reaches this crossroad, let us decide to end the local armed conflict caused by the CPP and resolve to act to achieve a sustainable and lasting peace for our children and future generations.







Communist Party of the Philippines: Internal Purging

A cadres tale of his inner demons

My personal account on the CPP Purging started sometime in 1986, when the caretaker committees of the Provincial Committee of Davao City under SMRC was called to attend a Trainor's Training for Mass Leaders in one of the safehouse of the KMU. One of the participants serving as Finance Staff of the Provincial Committee Ka Dina had an emotional breakdown in the middle of the training. The reason is the recording in a cassette tape of the narration of Ka Bitoy, a CO of one of the NPA units in North Cotabato, where he exposed the killings of comrades of the NPA in the hands of the Comrade. It explicitly describe the use of extreme torture and an interrogation process unacceptable.

What followed is a split in the ranks in the Southern Mindanao area, the Arabia (those who question) and the Libya (those who implement) our version of Reaffrimist (RA) and Rejectionist (RJ), but our is not on the debate of ideological line brought about by the "Strategic Counter Offensive (SCO) " concept but in the implementation of Kampanyang KAHOS.
What was explained then was the narrative of the Mindanao Commission (KOMMID) about an AFP effort called Task Force Anaconda supposedly implemented in Northern Mindanao specifically in Lugait, which was supposed to be a DPA infiltration project all over Mindanao, thus the need to launched Oplan Kahos.

The said purging had decimated the ranks of our Labor District and the Provincial Committee of Davao City, and resulted to the killing of @Kaiser/ Ange, Ka Jing/Domen, Ka Alvin/Diego of the Provincial Committee and Labor District and key operatives of our District Partisan Unit, Ka Lotlot and Ka George. What really affected me the most is the case of Ka Lotlot charged to be a DPA and a sergeant of the AFP, whom I know very well as I am one of those who recruit him and had known his family. He was recruited at a young age of 14 and started as liaison of our District Committee, whose parents up to now cannot accept his death and still hoping he was alive and was deployed elsewhere.

At that time, all I was able to record, was there were 56 cadres of the NPA assassinated as a result of purging in Davao del Sur area and not less than 30 in the Davao City area. So we raise the question in behalf of the victims of the purging on how it was implemented and what was the basis. I don't know if the same lapse is directly related to the assassination of Ka Virgo in Agdao by comrades in the NPA (Libya) that resulted to the Alsa Masa. But in the case of the NAKASAKA, the purging in the areas of Davao del Sur was also the byproduct of the purging and the Rano Massacre.

I could not describe without shedding tears, on the gruesome tale on how our fellow comrades suffer in the hands of their fellow comrades, the story of how Ka Jing was tied like a carabao to pull the carriage of supplies, how they suffer from excessive torture and how inhumanely the execution was carried out.
It was a Human Rights Violation no matter who did it. What is worst is the same organization (CPP) and same personalities are still roaming amongst us. Unrepentant of the vile deeds they commit to those who trusted them because they were brothers in the revolution. A revolution that devours its own child.

Worst is they continue inflicting the Filipino nation until now. The Indigenous Peoples in Mindanao is suffering from deliberate execution of their leaders. They are launching ETHNOCIDE in all forms. Killings, Displacement from communities, corrupting culture and traditions. It's all in the complaints submitted by the IP Leaders of Mindanao to the government and the International Institutions. The 17 Major Atrocities committed by the CPP NPPA NDF to the Indigenous Peoples in Mindanao.

Going back to the purging, I was reminded of the voice of the former Commissioner of NCIP whose brother was a victim in the purging (Ka Abba) of the Regional YS Bureau of the SMRC when she confronted a key leader of the SMRC, what did you do to my little brother?

What Really Happened

I am talking about the Oplan Missing Link, a bloody internal purge committed by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army in 1988 against suspected spies, or deep-penetration agents. In our reckoning, 121 persons fell victim to this purge — 66 were executed and 55 survived. Everyone was interrogated and tortured. I was one of those who came out of it alive.
But Oplan Missing Link was just one of the many anti-infiltration purges done by the CPP-NPA in the 1980s. There was Oplan Kadena de Amor in Southern Tagalog (1982), Kampanyang Ahos in Mindanao (1985-86), and the nationwide campaign Olympia (1988-89). These apart from numerous reports of similar purges in Cagayan and the Visayas. It is sad that until now - more than a decade since then - we still do not know how many people lived and died under these atrocities other than saying they are more than a thousand.

(Excerpt from…Speech delivered by Robert Francis Garcia on 16 February 2003 at the Anne Frank Lecture Series, sponsored by the Royal Dutch Embassy, San Agustin Museum, Intramuros. Par 5 and 6 Philippines: the left purges and their implications to human rights - Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières (europe-solidaire.org)

In July 1985, while top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines' (CPP) Mindanao Commission (Mindacom) were in Manila attending a Central Committee plenum to decide the next phase of the revolution, a caretaker group that remained in Mindanao was startled to receive reports from territorial committees that military agents had successfully infiltrated certain levels of the Party, its armed group, the New People's Army (NPA), and its united front organization, the National Democratic Front (NDF). [1] Deeply concerned that this would have serious repercussions on the Party, the group did not wait for Mindacom leaders to return. Instead, it ordered a prompt investigation and hunt for the spies inside these organizations.

The investigation was code-named Operasyon Kampanyang Ahos (Kahos), a metaphor inspired by the potency of garlic (ahos in Cebuano) in repelling evil spirits and demonyos (demons), which in Party parlance was how the military was commonly described. Kahos began in the provinces of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon but quickly spread throughout Mindanao. In its frenzied effort to "contain" and eliminate the problem, the caretaker group sanctioned the use of torture ("hard tactics") to obtain confessions. It also approved the use of testimonies drawn from at least two tortured suspects as evidence against other suspects. A third

directive was the most fatal: political officers of basic party cells and of NPA platoons were given the power to act as judge, jury and executioner. Suspects were not given the right to appeal to a higher body, and those who "admitted" their "crimes" were promptly executed.

What began then as a systematic investigation turned out to be a brutal affair. The directives did not only cause panic and hysteria; they promptly transformed Kahos into an out-of-control bloody Mindanao-wide investigation to ferret out and eliminate suspected and real spies. Stories of cadres and activists who were ordered to go to the guerrilla zones "for consultation" and then did not return began to circulate within Mindanao. Unable to get a clear explanation from their leaders, many cadres who received these notices fled from their areas after hearing of such stories; others simply resigned their posts. The alleged formation of special "investigation teams" sent from the countryside to as far as Cebu and Manila to pursue and mete out the "appropriate punishment" to "traitors" and spies only aggravated fears inside. One cadre painfully recalled what happened in the NPA camps all over Mindanao where suspected spies were interrogated and eventually killed by their interrogators:

The arrested persons were herded into investigation camps, brutalized in a Kafkaesque manner by tormentors equally brutalized by their own brutality. Many of them perished by torture not by any formal act of a death sentence. But to be brought to those camps, stripped of their basic rights as human persons, and subjected to torture was already tantamount to a death penalty.

(Excerpt from...par 1 to 3 and par 6,7,8, The Tragedy of Mindanao Communism: when the filipino revolution devoured its children - Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières (europe-solidaire.org)

Communist Party of the Philippines Positions In Kahos

The formal discontinuance of Kahos, however, did not necessarily mean an admission that a serious mistake had been made. While conceding that "excesses" did happen, Mindacom also insisted that the "campaign" was a success and that it did weed out spies among the ranks. With most of its leaders retaining influence, supporters, or control of important positions inside the Party's powerful Politburo, the report was officially accepted. However, as more stories of "mass executions" came to light, admitted even by media people sympathetic to the revolution in Luzon, and began to filter into the public sphere, the Party was forced to alter its position.

In 1989, the Politburo issued a new explanation for Kahos: it called the killings a major mistake brought about by "ideological errors" that warped the investigation and allowed for paranoia to break out within the ranks and cause the unwarranted and uncontrolled killings. Mindacom reluctantly accepted this revisionist assessment, qualifying its acceptance however by asserting that while Kahos decimated the organization, it failed to destroy it completely. It then almost instantaneously announced that the movement was already on the road to recovery, fast reclaiming its presence in Mindanao.

These Party actions—revising an official evaluation, then claiming a crisis was over—did not erase the devastating impact of Kahos. The killing cost the CPP dearly. While it did ferret out military spies, Kahos's victims were mainly loyal cadres, guerrillas, and activists whose only transgression was to be critical of and disagree with Party policies. Within a six-month period, 950 cadres, guerrillas, and activists were executed for being demonyo suspects. The dislocation was massive—in nine months party membership declined from nine thousand to a mere three thousand due to resignation, surrender, or AWOL; the NPA was reduced from fifteen or sixteen companies to a mere two, supported by seventeen platoons; and the CPP lost over 50 percent of its mass base. Reports of Kahos-like incidents in Southern Luzon, albeit on a minor scale, worsened matters for a CPP already placed on the political defensive after 1986. By the end of the decade, the CPP was experiencing the most serious crisis of its twenty-year history, with Kahos being the most painful of all its misfortunes.

What was the Effect

WAS there a DPA?

"None," said a member of the review team.
The Executive Committee also ordered Olympia and the anti-DPA campaign in other regions stopped.

But considerable damage had already been done.
"For a year, the party was not doing anything," said a former senior cadre, who attended a Politburo meeting in 1989. "The killings were not caused by the enemy, but by fellow comrades."

The CPP noted that under Ahos, "many party and army cadres up to the regional front levels were arrested and punished," and "many more left or fled because they came under suspicion, became confused and demoralized."

"The resultant devastation was unprecedented in the entire history of the Philippine revolution. Never has the enemy inflicted as much damage as this to the revolutionary forces in so short a period of time," it said.

Why Did the Purges Happen Again And Again In The 1980s?

A former senior United Front cadre cited the "mindset" of people in a "highly compartmentalized" organization.

"It's easy to get paranoid when suspicion of a security problem arises," the former cadre said, adding:

"The organization gets paralyzed and problems are attributed to the alleged security breach."Once paranoia starts, it's difficult to stop in a secretive organization. If you are accused, who will defend you?

"Deeper than that, if an organization is underground, there is no counterchecking, no open trial, no due process."

The former cadre said the anti-DPA campaigns were also a result of "democratic centralism"- the party's decision-making process in which orders from the top are hardly questioned and are given "the benefit of the doubt."

(Excerpt from...Victims of Communist Party purge seek justice - Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières (europe-solidaire.org)1

Who are the perpetrators?

A former member of the Mindanao Commission (Mindacom) declared: "We are the perpetrators." Asked who should be held accountable for the purges, he said: "The leadership, because of command responsibility. It was accountable. We all are."

A former senior cadre who took part in Kampanyang Ahos, the anti-infiltration campaign in Mindanao, said national and regional party leaders should take the blame.

"The Executive Committee of the CPP Central Committee, the entire Mindanao Commission, the regional committees and the regional executive committees in Mindanao have to be held accountable for Kampanyang Ahos," he said, adding:

"Although some Mindacom members were absent at the 'expanded caretaker committee' meeting, all the Mindacom members were involved in the implementation of Ahos."

The ex-senior cadre pointed out that some members of Mindacom and of the regional and regional executive committees were already engaged in anti-infiltration campaigns even before Ahos was implemented.

"For the anti-infiltration purges in general, the entire party Central Committee, as well as the commissions and regional committees in affected regions, should be held accountable," he said.

(Excerpt from…Victims of Communist Party purge seek justice - Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières (europe-solidaire.org)



How are the Current Open Mass Organizations Like Bayan That Projected Themselves as Human Rights Defenders View Purging?

AT A PUBLIC forum on Feb. 15 in Intramuros, Manila, a group in the audience objected to the airing by survivors and their friends of the horrors of the purges conducted by the Communist Party of the Philippines in the 1980s.

Furious, an official of a militant group rose and said the Dutch Embassy-sponsored forum on the CPP anti-infiltration campaigns and their implications on human rights was aiding the military.

"We don't want the government to use us to destroy the revolutionary movement," activist Carol Pagaduan-Araullo told the audience gathered in a high-ceilinged room at the San Agustin Museum where centuries-old icons, paintings and other church memorabilia were on display.

A number agreed with her position, effectively dividing the audience into those in favor of remembering the witch-hunts and those against.

The incident highlighted the challenges that stand in the way of closure to a dark period in the history of the Philippine underground revolutionary movement.

(Excerpt from...par 1 Part 5...Victims of Communist Party purge seek justice - Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières (europe-solidaire.org)

How Should the Current Government View This?

The Government is the duty bearer of Human Rights Violations, therefore the victims of the purging must not rest solely to the families of the victims. The Nation must not forget the purging committed by the CPP NPA NDF, where they kill, torture and cause inconsiderable pain to the fellow NPA and their families or else we not only remiss of our responsibility but we will be repeating the same in our history as a nation.

To us former cadres, forgetting this event is impossible as we are continuously haunted by the faces of our former comrades and the situation of the families of our former comrades whom we rub elbows now and then.

The CPP NPA NDF is a terrorist organization, it is not just the fault of its individual members that human rights are violated by them and violation related to International Humanitarian Law, but it is their very nature, by theory and doctrine, that they will achieve their objectives by the barrel of the guns. Their pretension and their deceptions must be and should be UNMASKED to give justice to the Filipino nation, who suffered collectively from the terrorist and ethnocidal maniac that is the CPP NPA NDF, individually and collectively as an organization of murderers and destroyer of rights.

Campaign/ operation	Year(s)	Areas	Implementation	Number of victims
'Kadena de Amor'	1981-82	Quezon-Bicol Zone	CPP-NPA-NDF	Around 30 dead
Oplan Takipsilim	1984	Southern Quezon towns of Lopez, General Luna and Calauag	CPP-NPA-NDF	Around 30 dead
Operation Zombie/ Cleaning Kampanyang Ahos (Kahos)	1983-84 July 1985-86	North-Central Mindanao region Cagayan de Oro, Misamis Oriental, Bukidnon; Southern Mindanao: Davao City, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, part of Cotabato	Six Mindanao Regional Party Committees (MRPC's): North Central, North Eastern, Southern, South East, Western, Far South. Later, de Central Visayas Regional Party Committee	Over 1500 arrested and tortured, over 800 killed
Oplan Missing Link (OPML)	1988	Southern Tagalog: Quezon Laguna, Cavite, Batangas	Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee, NPA 'Melito Glor Command', Maria Lorena Barros Brigade, and Southern Tagalog Commission	112 arrested and tortured, 66 killed
Olympia	1988-89	Based in Metro Manila, involved nation-wide organisations	Metro-Manila Rizal Regional Party Committee, Alex Boncayao Brigade, National Organization Commission, and National United Front Commission	20 killed
Eastern Visayas	1988-89	Cebu, Leyte, Samar	CPP Regional Party Committees	?
Western Visayas	1985-89	Aklan	Regional Party Committee	?
Cagayan Valley Region	Early 80's –'89	Cagayan Valley Region	Regional Party Commitee and Front Guerilla Units	
Central Luzon operation	1988 – 89 (?)	Bulacan (?)		?

Inopacan Massacre

A confession from Zacarias Peidad, a rebel returnee and former member of the Evelyn Dublin Command of the Communist Party of the Philippines' Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee, prompted the discovery of the mass grave of the 67 victims of the Inopacan massacre in the 1980s, two decades after the horrific atrocity happened.

The skeletal remains were unearthed by the 43rd Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army's 8th Infantry Division on August 28, 2006 in Sitio Sapang Dako, Caulisihan, Inopacan, Leyte. The killings were believed to be perpetuated by the New People's Army.

According to the testimonies of survivors, the mass purging, known as "Operation Venereal Disease", claimed the lives of about 300 residents in Inopacan, Leyte from 1984 to 1986. The operation was launched as the CPP-NPA launched a nationwide cleansing of suspected government assets embedded in their organization who were arbitrarily executed.

Secretary Hermogenes Esperon, Jr., then the Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff, filed the case against founding chairperson Jose Maria "Joma" and his wife Juliet, former National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) peace negotiator, and 36 others after the exhumation of remains.

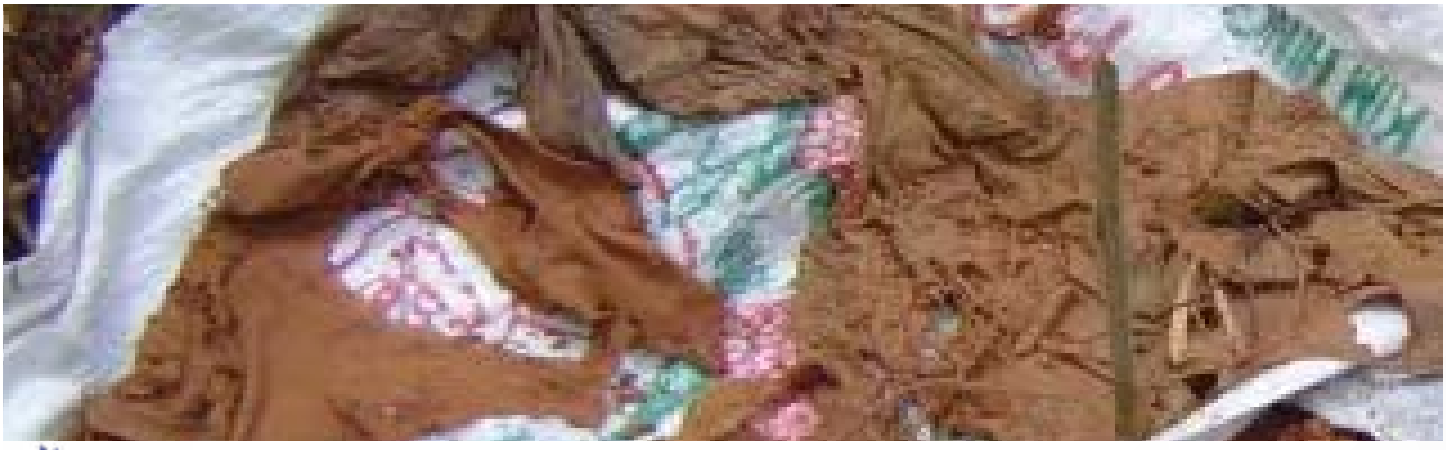
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In 2019, Judge Thelma Bunyi-Medina of the Regional Trial Court Branch 32 in Manila, issued the Warrant of Arrest dated August 28, 2019, against the defendants involved in the brutal massacre to which no bail was recommended.

The issuance of warrants, prompted Malacañang to call on Sison to exercise his constitutional right to due process, along with the others accused, and present their defense in court.

"It is high time that the CPP-NPA be held accountable for the atrocities they have committed against our people, through the application of the judicial process. Their acts only serve to reinforce the true criminal and terrorist nature of the CPP-NPA masquerading, under the guise of a 'revolutionary armed movement," Esperon in an interview said.

Fifteen (15) counts of murder were filed against CPP-NPA personalities including Sison, Ocampo, Echanis, Ladlad and Baylosis. However, the Supreme Court, in separate rulings, allowed the CTG leaders to post bail. The government filed a motion to cancel the bail of Ocampo for committing another crime (kidnapping of children in Davao) so that another warrant of arrest could be issued against him.




VICTIMS' CLOTHINGS
29
26
28
31



The Rano Massacre

On June 25, 1989, in a small village in Digos, Davao Del Sur, 39 members of the Bagobo-Tagabawa Tribe - – 22 children, 10 women, and 7 men, were mercilessly slaughtered by the New People's Army (NPA) headed by 'Kumander Bensar'. The massacre occurred a few weeks after the Communist Party of the Philippines – New People's Army (CPP-NPA) purgings wherein the group tortured and killed hundreds of its own people to root out government spies.

The victims, United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) Indigenous People members, were attending Sunday school when the NPA entered Sitio Matti Barangay Binaton. According to eyewitness accounts, UCCP members were about to sing the closing hymn for Sunday school when they heard gunfire. Pastor Ruben Ayap then ordered the people to go to his house next to the chapel and exchanged fire with the terrorists. Shortly after firing stopped, some NPA members went into the pastor's house to look for survivors and beheaded those who were caught in hiding. The killings lasted for three (3) hours.

The NPA were said to be hostile to the villagers as they refused invitations to peace talks and do not pay "revolutionary" taxes as ordered by the terrorists.

This year marks the 32nd year of the bloody massacre. In memory of the 39 victims, the Rano Monument in Rimpong Tribal Village, Barangay Binaton was unveiled. Davao artist Kublai Millan designed the memorial and the Vale Kasunayan (Hall of Peace) depicting life, renewal, and transformation of the Bagobo-Tagabawa after the painful massacre.











NPA Murder Rampage Against Civilians

The terror activity tactic of the NPA in controlling their guerilla bases and zones includes the policy of "sampling a few to terrorize the majority". This means it will target civilian government officials, traditional leaders of the IPs and even those they suspect as government spies and counter-revolutionaries or people that opposed their ideology.



Two swine traders killed by the NPA at Brgy. Magsaysay, Guihulngan City, Negros Oriental



Datu Ruben Labawan, a highly respected tribal leader, in Poblacion, was attacked and killed along the national highway of Panabo City, Davao del Norte



A civilian died during an NPA ambush in Eastern Samar



A 4-month-old infant was killed by the NPA after they ambushed police in bukidnon on November 09, 2017



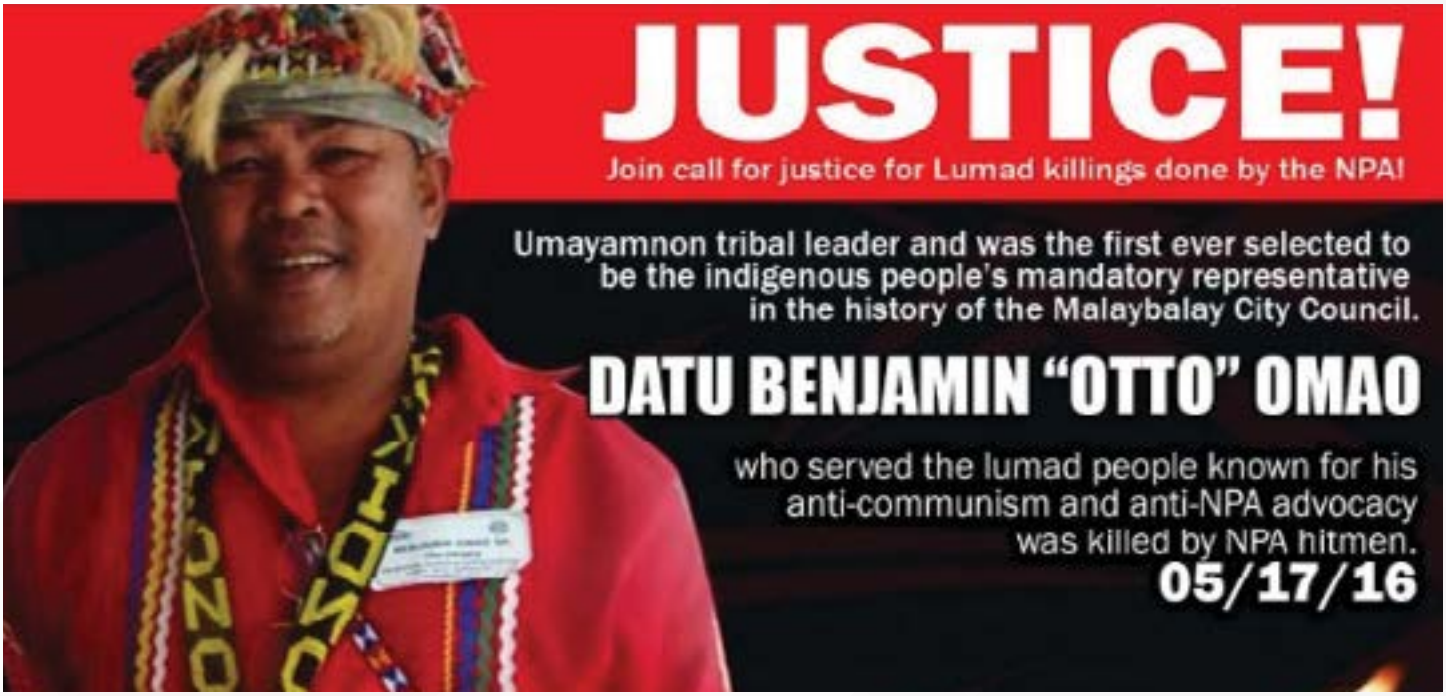
Ryan Badiang, a former communist rebel turned Civilian Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) was abducted with six other people and killed on May 30, 2020 by the NPA



Felipe Amado, a Manobo resident of Barangay Lydia, who was participating in an ongoing Brigada Eskwela activity of Lydia Elementary School was murdered by five NPA members in a remote portion of Comota – Lydia Barangay Road



A fish vendor was killed when an improvised explosive device intended for the military hit the vendor during the pursuit operations by the authorities



The NPA killed Datu Benjamin "Otto" Omao, a Manobo chieftain, who was known for his anti-NPA advocacy last May 17, 2016.



Councilor Antonio Takinan, an Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative (IPMR) to the Magpet town council, was ambushed by six suspected members of the New People's Army (NPA) in Barangay Tagbac.



On February 4, 2018, Datu Banadjao Mampaundag and son Jhonard Mampaundag were brutally murdered by the NPA at Sitio Igang, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod Davao del Norte. Their deaths were said to be caused by their commitment to stay away from the communist insurgents.



Nora Apique, a member of the provincial chapter 'Kahugpungan sa mga mag uuma' (KMP) and Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC) was killed by CTG asassins at San Miguel Surigao Del Sur on March 31, 2020.



Wilson E. Behing, a Manobo Tribal Chieftain and a member of Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) of Sitio Baroboan Brgy. Carromata, San Miguel, Surigao Del Sur, was killed by the NPA last April 14,2020 while he clearing weeds on his farm.


9
CAT

Destruction of Private Properties by the New People's Army

A cadres tale of his inner demons

My personal account on the CPP Purging started sometime in 1986, when the caretaker committees of the Provincial Committee of Davao City under SMRC was called to attend a Trainor's Training for Mass Leaders in one of the safehouse of the KMU. One of the participants serving as Finance Staff of the Provincial Committee Ka Dina had an emotional breakdown in the middle of the training. The reason is the recording in a cassette tape of the narration of Ka Bitoy, a CO of one of the NPA units in North Cotabato, where he exposed the killings of comrades of the NPA in the hands of the Comrade. It explicitly describe the use of extreme torture and an interrogation process unacceptable.

What followed is a split in the ranks in the Southern Mindanao area, the Arabia (those who question) and the Libya (those who implement) our version of Reaffrimist (RA) and Rejectionist (RJ), but our is not on the debate of ideological line brought about by the "Strategic Counter Offensive (SCO) " concept but in the implementation of Kampanyang KAHOS.

What was explained then was the narrative of the Mindanao Commission (KOMMID) about an AFP effort called Task Force Anaconda supposedly implemented in Northern Mindanao specifically in Lugait, which was supposed to be a DPA infiltration project all over Mindanao, thus the need to launched Oplan Kahos.

The said purging had decimated the ranks of our Labor District and the Provincial Committee of Davao City, and resulted to the killing of @Kaiser/Ange, Ka Jing/Domen, Ka Alvin/Diego of the Provincial Committee and Labor District and key operatives of our District Partisan Unit, Ka Lotlot and Ka George. What really affected me the most is the case of Ka Lotlot charged to be a DPA and a sergeant of the AFP, whom I know very well as I am one of those who recruit him and had known his family. He was recruited at a young age of 14 and started as liaison of our District Committee, whose parents up to now cannot accept his death and still hoping he was alive and was deployed elsewhere.

At that time, all I was able to record, was there were 56 cadres of the NPA assassinated as a result of purging in Davao del Sur area and not less than 30 in the Davao City area. So we raise the question in behalf of the victims of the purging on how it was implemented and what was the basis. I don't know if the same lapse is directly related to the assassination of Ka Virgo in Agdao by comrades in the NPA (Libya) that resulted to the Alsa Masa. But in the case of the NAKASAKA, the purging in the areas of Davao del Sur was also the byproduct of the purging and the Rano Massacre.

I could not describe without shedding tears, on the gruesome tale on how our fellow comrades suffer in the hands of their fellow comrades, the story of how Ka Jing was tied like a carabao to pull the carriage of supplies, how they suffer from excessive torture and how inhumanely the execution was carried out.
It was a Human Rights Violation no matter who did it. What is worst is the same organization (CPP) and same personalities are still roaming amongst us. Unrepentant of the vile deeds they commit to those who trusted them because they were brothers in the revolution. A revolution that devours its own child.

Worst is they continue inflicting the Filipino nation until now. The Indigenous Peoples in Mindanao is suffering from deliberate execution of their leaders. They are launching ETHNOCIDE in all forms. Killings, Displacement from communities, corrupting culture and traditions. It's all in the complaints submitted by the IP Leaders of Mindanao to the government and the International Institutions. The 17 Major Atrocities committed by the CPP NPPA NDF to the Indigenous Peoples in Mindanao.

Going back to the purging, I was reminded of the voice of the former Commissioner of NCIP whose brother was a victim in the purging (Ka Abba) of the Regional YS Bureau of the SMRC when she confronted a key leader of the SMRC, what did you do to my little brother?



Warehouse and Security Guard Quarters Arson Incident on July 15, 2014 at Sitio Kiantig, Purok 18, San Jose, Quezon Bukidnon





On July 21, 2020, one (1) ten wheeler truck owned by Mr Reynante Bragat was burned down by two (2) Militiang Bayan (MB) of GF53, SRC3, SMRC at Brgy Sampaguita, Kibawe, Bukidnon.



The NPA has claimed responsibility for burning P120-million worth of heavy equipment owned by a mining firm in Negros Oriental.



Communist rebels attacked and burned two plants of the Lapanday Foods Corporation in Barangay Mandug, the Macondray plastic plant in Barangay Tagpore, Panabo City, and raided the ranch in Barangay Pangyan, Davao City, all owned by the Lorenzo family





NPA burned the equipment of Taganito Mining company



NPA burned civilian houses and churches



Burning incident of two (2) excavators (backhoe) directed by the CNTs at Sitio Oraan, Brgy Poonbato, Botolan, Zambales on June 23, 2018.



Burning incident of two (2) excavators (backhoe) directed by the CNTs at Sitio Oraan, Brgy Poonbato, Botolan, Zambales on June 23, 2018.



Arson activity of the NPA on February 02, 2016 at Alquino Area Banana Plantation, Barangay Barobo Valencia City Bukidnon



Heavy equipment owned by the Davao Agricultural Venture Company (DAVCO) was burned by the North Central Mindanao Regional Committee (NCMRC) at March 14, 2019 in Brgy. San Nicolas, Don Carlos, Bukidnon.



The NPA last March 28, 2020 admitted to burning construction equipment in the provinces of Cagayan and Quirino as a "punishment."



On July 21, 2020, one (1) dump truck, one (1) grader (slightly damaged) owned and operated by the Gemma Construction Co were burned down by five (5) fully armed members of PLTN FGU, GF ALIP, FSMR while conducting road concreting at the vicinity of So Makulbasag, Brgy Sinapolan, Columbio, SK.



Burning of a payloader and bunkhouse of Frontnine Construction Company perpetuated by CNTs at Purok 4, Brgy Labi, Bongabon, Nueva Ecija on May 03, 2018




POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS

Ambush Activity of the New People's Army

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Bloody aftermath after members of the NPA ambushed Talakag Municipal Police Station last anuary 29, 2020 at KM 26, Brgy Tikalaan, Talakag, Bukidnon



Deaths resulting from an ambush by the CPP-NPA Guerilla Front of Bukidnon to police personnel of Malaybalay CPS at February 01, 2017, along the Brgy. Road, Sitio Kalib, Brgy. Kibalabag, Malaybalay City







Ambush incident by the NPA last April 20, 2013 at the boundary of Barangay Alagatan and Binakalan, Gingoog City



Aftermath of ambush incident by members of the NPA who used three (3) anti-vehicle IED which was detonated first prior to the close range shooting at Brgy San Jorge, Las Navas, Northern Samar at July 25, 2017





On April 17, 2019, an Intel operative unit was ambushed by CT's led by Ka Toti of FC-2 SRC ARCTIC using unknown firearms at Brgy Catoto-ogan and Brgy San Antonio, Las Navas, Northern Samar while providing clearing/route security to the personnel of 543 ECB for PAMANA road project inspection





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Burning of a payloader and bunkhouse of Frontnine Construction Company perpetuated by CNTs at Purok 4, Brgy Labi, Bongabon, Nueva Ecija on May 03, 2018





Ambush incident of SOCO Team at Purok 3, Barangay Lawit, Gingoog City.





Bombing incident by the CTG on October 24, 2019 at Quezon Municipal Police Station, Quezon, Bukidnon.




17
Major Atrocities
committed by CTG for
Indigenous Peoples
DO NOT

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

1. For supplanting our traditional leaders and replacing them with the revolutionary ones as the CNN Central Task for the IPs ;

E katlas dad tuo glut labe mabe banwe , tangaad e CPP dee lam banwe de dad labe manwe - B'Laan Dialect

The CPP-NPA infiltrates the IP domains by portraying as human rights and environmental advocates and entering into Peace Pact Agreements with the IPs.

The CPP gradually introduce its radical and revolutionary ideology to the IPs and eventually will begin manipulating traditional IP leaders in implementing their revolutionary laws.



The supplanting of traditional IP leaders is tantamount to stripping him of his authority within the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) to control and manage the ancestral domain:

a. by limiting his/her movement
b. by not questioning/disagreeing/reporting the CTGs IPO/AOM works
c. With the CTGs depriving him/her of the opportunity to have access and handle CTGs affiliated livelihood projects and others;
d. Get the CTGs approval of his/her activities in the area
e. by isolating him/her from the radicalized and influenced clan/IP community under him/her



The CPP-NPA does not want the IP Customary Laws to prevail over their Revolutionary Law and Framework. So, IP leaders who opposses them are killed and being supplanted by a revolutionary ones.

- **Traditional leaders are chosen by the community and elders through traditional process.**
- **Follows customary laws.**
- **Peace makers and conflict resolution implementors.**
- **Approach problem through the council of elders.**



- **Revolutionary leaders are chosen by CPP-NPA-NDF.**
- **Follows the national democratic revolution framework.**
- **Revolutionaries and political activist.**
- **Resort to rallies and protests.**

IPRA Law States: Ensure that the indigenous stuctures,systems and institutions are not supplanted by other forms of non-indigenous governance (Section 1-b)

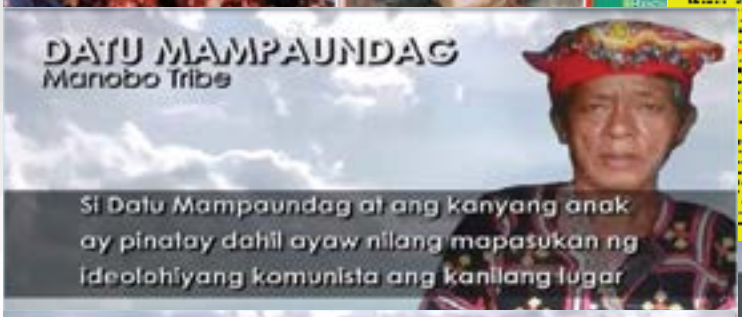
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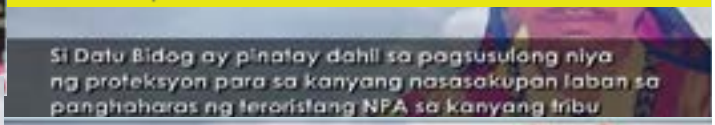
2. For murdering almost a thousand IP Leaders from the 1980s to present just because they don't follow what the NPA wanted. The most glaring was the Rano Massacre in Davao del Sur and the murder of Mayor Jose Libayao in the presence of his family, community, and foreign donors in the Tribal Municipality of Talaingod, Davao del Norte;

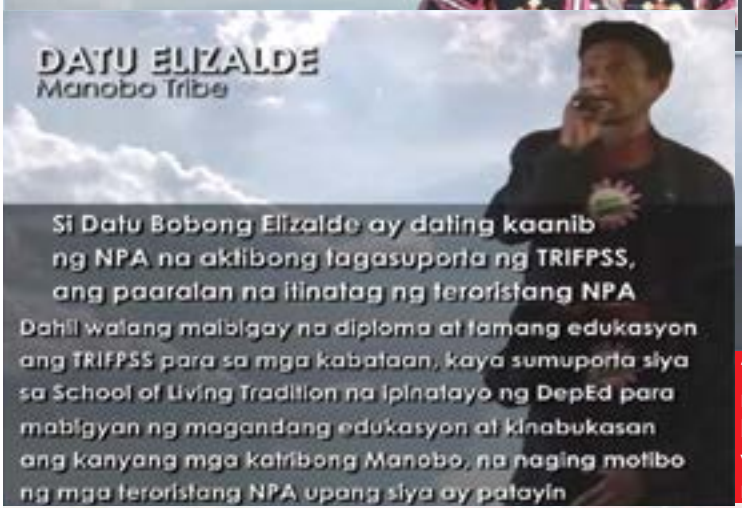
"Sugod to 1980's sublo-ot libu ka mongo datu to tribu no nangimatayan uya su waro nig-ikol to sugo to NPA iling to nangimatayon to NPA diyo to Rano, Davao Del Sur. Woy ka poghimatoy ki Mayor Jose Libayao diyot ingod to Talaingod". - Ata dialect

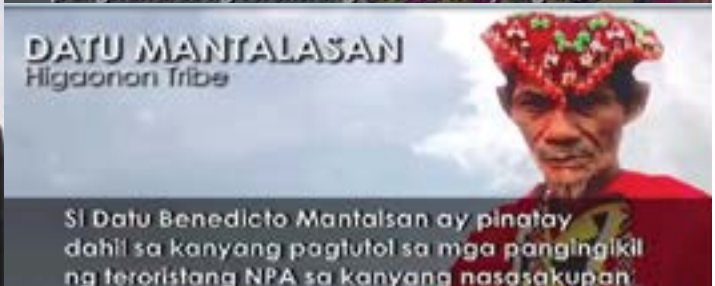












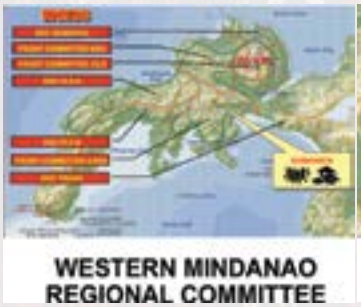
"Where is it written that the peace loving IPs can be murdered simply
because they commit a sin or mistake from the point of view of the communist...where is justice and human rights?"

IPRA LAW States : With due recognition of the ICCs/IPs' distinct characteristics and identity, the State shall accord to members of the ICCs/IPs the rights, protections, and privileges enjoyed by the rest of the citizenry. The NCIP shall ensure that fundamental human rights and freedom are guaranteed to all members of the ICCs/IPs as already accorded to every member of society. (Rule V - Section 1)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

3. For making the ancestral domain as their guerilla base, guerilla zone, and battle ground that caught the ICCs/IPs in the crossfire;

"Pag imo to mgo pasak nu ingkatuos nu ugpaanan asta kasamok nu nakaipit tu mgo tribo" - Dbabawon



WESTERN MINDANAO REGIONAL COMMITTEE



SOUTHERN MINDANAO REGIONAL COMMITTEE



FAR SOUTH MINDANAO REGIONAL COMMITTEE



NORTH CENTRAL MINDANAO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

The Tribal Clan boundaries were corrupted and overpowered by CTG Boundaries, and it affects the way of life of ICCs/IPS	
14 THEMATICS	
1. Formal Recognition of Ancestral Domains	8. Impact of Government Services are not felt
2. Control and Management of Ancestral Domains by the IPs	9. Overlapping Claims over Ancestral Domains
3. NCIP's Capacity to deliver its mandate	10. Non-Recognition of Agencies of IP Elders/Leaders
4. Destruction of the Ecosystems within Ancestral Domain	11. Displacements of IPs from their Ancestral Domains
5. Non-Compliance and Violation of the Free, Prior And Informed Consent (FPIC)	12. Insufficient Knowledge of their Rights
6. Eroding Culture of the IPs	13. Discrimination of IPs
7. Weak Government System	14. Peace and Unity

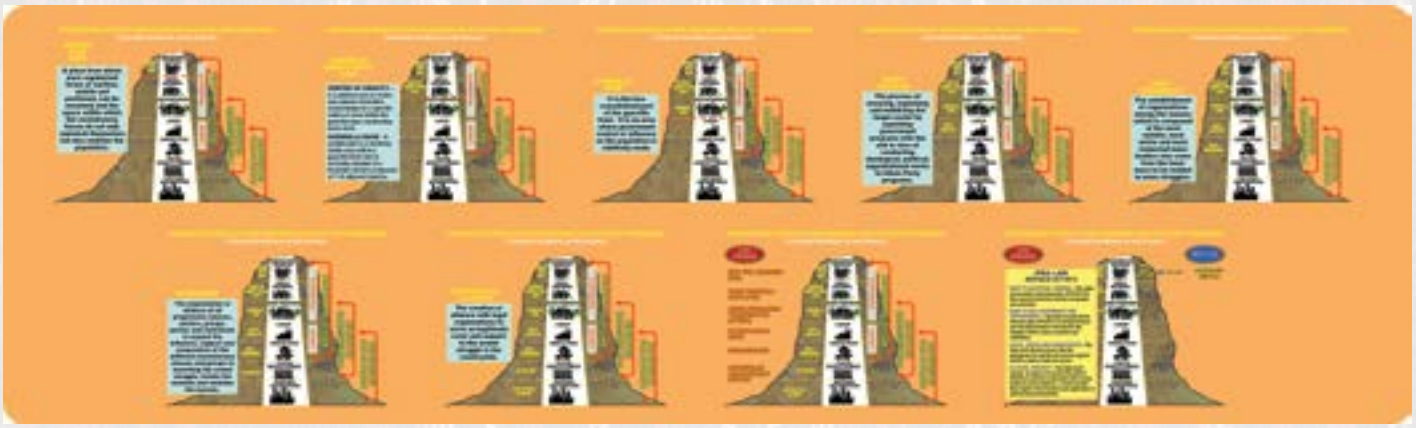
GENERAL OFFENSIVE (...from the Red Areas)			
BUILD THE NPA	EQUIP THE NPA	TRAIN THE NPA	DEVELOP/PRESERVE THE NPA
•National level to local: (Thinly spread the AFP forces)	•CBFMA Coop	•Conduct of small marches/ strategic retreat (1 step backward and 2 steps forward)	•IPO works in IP sector
•IPO works: Peasants (horizontal development)	•IFMA Coop	•war games, drills, pol-military conference	•Establishment of stable base areas in mountain ranges (sanctuaries)
•IPO works: IP/ICCs (vertical development)	•Mining Coop		•Establishment of back-to-back support through network of bases
•Use the Archipelagic character to their advantage	•Agrarian Reform Communities		•Centers of gravity (SOG) orientation
•From main islands to small islands	•NGO/POs Support		•Balanced dispersal for mass works and military actions
	•Permit to Campaign		•Declaration of Peace Zones
	•Revolutionary Taxes		
	•Tactical Offensives		



NORTH EASTHERN MINDANAO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

The Different Mobility Corridors which are formerly Bagani Routes; IP;





IPRA LAW States : Ancestral Domains/ Lands are all areas generally belonging to the ICCs/IPs, owned, occupied or possessed by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually sinc time immemorial. (Rule III - Section 2)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

4. For collecting CTG revolutionary taxes from our farm produce, livestocks, sari-sari store, habal-habal, transport, etc;

"Hepengalap, Hepegbegay di g'buhis, genat di nga she'nghu,bu nga phetubu'en, Degangan, bu di nga She'hayan". - Subanen dialect

Revolutionary Tax - is a major form of funding for violent non-state actors such as guerrilla and terrorist organizations.







The IP Ancestral Domains has become the CTG Banner Sector as the following were done in the Ancestral Domain:

1. Collecting "revolutionary tax" from industries and critical infrastructures;

2. Extorsion activities on various illegal operators as "protection money" such as;
- **Illegal loggers**
- **small scale mining**
- **Illegal quarrying**

3. Collecting "revolutionary tax" from telecommunication as well as big legal mining companies;

4. Extorting local farms for produce and products;

5. Any form of business inside the Ancestral Domain;

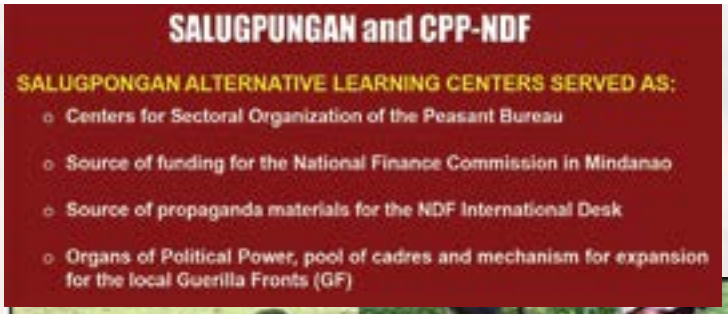
6. And, getting share of benefits from all POs/NGOs Projects inside the Ancestral Domain

IPRA LAW States : the ICCs/IPs shall have the right to regulate the entry of migrants, including organizations who intend to do business engage in development or other form of activities, in their ancestral domains/land (Rule III - Part 2 - Section 5)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

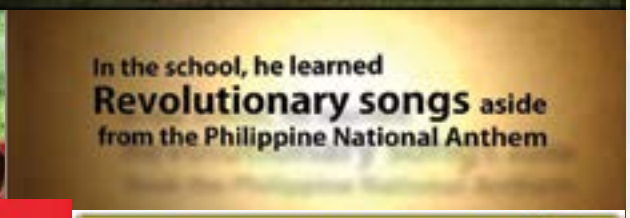
5. For setting up informal schools for elementary and secondary education in the different Ancestral Domains in Mindanao. The CTGuses the school to radicalize our children by teaching communism and how to become NPAs by sending them to the NPA Units for exposure

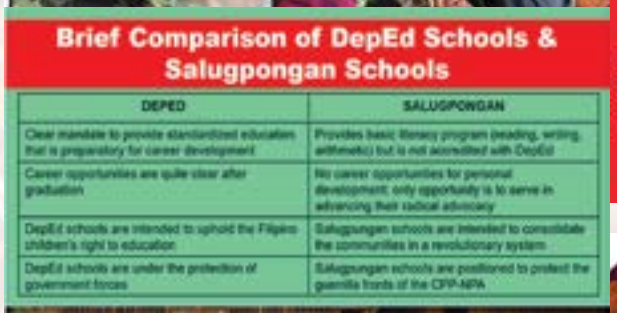
"Ka NPA nighimu to iskuwilahan amag hondo-i no ingod to mongo lumad kayit Mindanao, Oyow to pogpanulu to kumunista, woy og koymu no NPA, woy igpouyan diyo to punduk to mongo NPA". - Matigsalog dialect







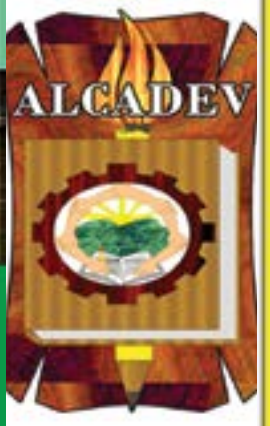












IPRA LAW States : The rights of indigenous peoples to cultural integrity shall include the right to establish and control educational and learning systems (Rule VI - Section 3.b)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

6. For agitating and deceiving several IP Leaders and Members with false promises to go on "bakwit" from the ancestral domain to the town centers or cities like Haran in Davao City and preventing them from going out. Likewise, bringing IP Youth and Students to join "Manilakbayan" which is against our culture;

"Yang mga kabatan onan gikan sa solod sa yotang kabilin iatik na dahon sang syodad kay iyan kadayawan piro itago silan kay itodloan para moato sang governo dili tinood yang isolte nilaw kadayawan na maangkon agaw yadaot yang kaogmaon ng mga katawhan lumad mandaya way kataposan ang pag tamay ng mga lumad sang mga NGOs og politoko" - Mandaya dialect



BAKWIT is a reverse evacuation or tactical evacuation being conducted by front committees of the CTG in order to:

1. Counter military operations against npa.
2. Propaganda mileage.
3. Training the IPs for mass struggle in urban centers as implementation of the dogma "Encircling the issues from the country side".



MANILAKBAYAN is already a 5-year program of the Mindanao Commission and the national political commission with the following objectives:

1. Contribute to the general uprising of urban centers both regional and national designs by IP contingence presence as well as establishing network of save our school (SOS).
2. Highlight human rights issues in urban centers.
3. Mobilization for international solidarity works.
4. Augmentation of NPA forces in relatively backward regional committees



CULTURAL VIOLATION OF CPP-NPA-NDF

1. The decision of the IP Leaders/COE of allowing travels is not in their hands anymore but in the hands of the NPAs.
2. Right to self-determination. It us the CPP instigating these activities and not the IP themselves through their IPS.
3. Right to cultural integrity, respect the customary and traditional process of conflict resolution and not rallies.
4. The right of the IP youth to be protected from exploitation and conflict. 5. Right of the family to be protected from forced displacement.



MOURNING OF MORNINGS

This story is based on the statements of joint affidavit complaint of 23 members of Matigsalug Tribe in San Fernando, Bukidnon who pronounced to be victims of human rights violations perpetrated by the so called members of the New Peoples Army and different militant groups.

The innocence, ignorance and their vulnerability were abused by the CPP-NPA, who claimed to be defenders of their rights and domain. Deceptions and lies scattered in their villages making them as shields and armors of the Communist Terrorist Group (CTGs) against the philippine government especially the military forces.

Many have been thrown to death without justice rendered, and this story is one of the numerous heartless acts of the Indigenous Peoples' real enemies, the ...CPP-NPA!

Watch the full documentary in YouTube :

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-JnzGGc9EFc&t=141s



THE DECEIVED ABRA 5

the 5 IP youth former rebels were deceived by the NPAs. They were told that they have to go to Manila and will be hired as piggery caretaker with a salary of PHP8,000 per month. In Manila, they were forced to join mass protests with the promise that they could avail of a job after a week.

However, they were subsequently sent to Abra and were forced to become full-time fighters of the NPA's Kilusang Larangang Gerilya (KLG) North Abra until their surrender last July.



IPRA LAW States : The right of ICCs/IPs to stay in their territories shall remain inviolate. No ICCs/IPs shall be relocated without their free and prior informed consent nor through any means other than eminent domain. (Part II - Section 4)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

7. For bringing our young leaders with high IQ in the tertiary schools as scholars. These schools are managed by communist organizations thus radicalizing the minds of our future generation and destroying our culture.

" Pagdara sang mangkatigam na mangayso ng tribu na pyapaindo. Yani silan pyagaindo ng pundok na syasaklawan ng kumunista na gapadaragan ng baray na indowanan dyadaot yang ungod aw kadyawan ng mangayso, dyadaot nilan yang lai." - Mansaka dialect









IPRA LAW States : Establish appropriate mechanisms in accordance with customary laws, for involving the children and youth in community leadership and decision making and relevant development programs and activities; (Rule V - Section 7-b)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

8. For making some of our IP Leaders as head of the Kangaroo Court who will bring down decisions who are the IP leaders and members to be killed;

"Mgo datu bovallan no konggoru amoy kopatoy kos mgo datu" - Manobo dialect

TRADITIONAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Territory-based & law-based
- Main role of the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) Datu/leaders and Council of Elders.
- Main objective is restoration and reconciliation
- Conduct of ritual to seek guidance from Magbabaya/Manama
- Open to the community
- Parties (complainant & affiant) are given chance to explain and the Council of Elders can intervene for each party







REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE SYSTEM (Kangaroo Court)

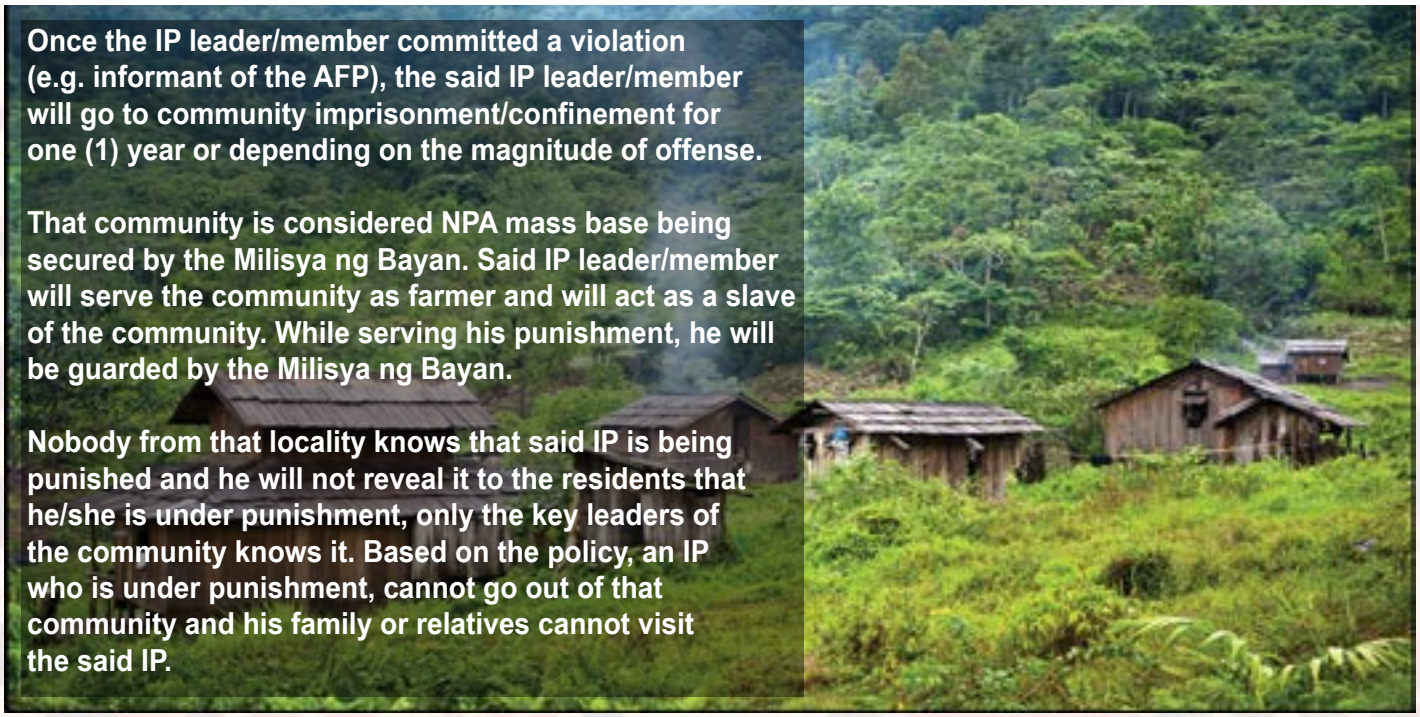
- Based on the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) and other laws, rules and guidance of the NPA.
- Exercise by CPP organs/units/committees
- Main objective is to gain support and as part of Arouse, Organize, Mobilize (AOM) in organizing the community.
- Most often execution is the most expected outcome.
- Can be conducted in confidential or open to the community depending on the assesment of the situation.
- In many instance, done in obsentra of the affiant. Render decision even if only one party (complainant) is heard.

IPRA LAW States : Establish appropriate mechanisms in accordance with customary laws, for involving the children and youth in community leadership and decision making and relevant development programs and activities; (Rule V - Section 7-b)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

9. For converting some of our IP communities as prison/confinement area of our brethren IPs.

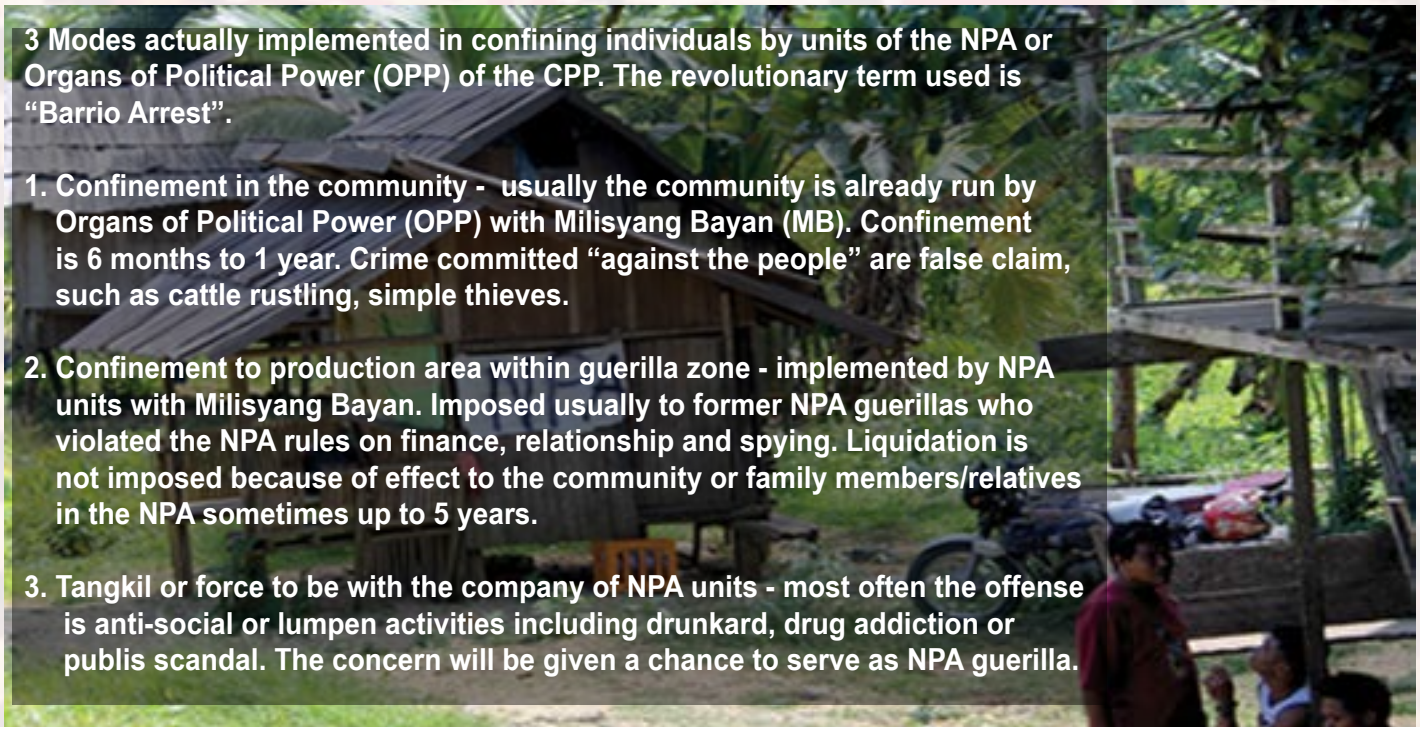
"Tanong buwis prisohan sa CPP/NPA/NDF" - Ubo - Manuvu dialect



Once the IP leader/member committed a violation (e.g. informant of the AFP), the said IP leader/member will go to community imprisonment/confinement for one (1) year or depending on the magnitude of offense.

That community is considered NPA mass base being secured by the Milisya ng Bayan. Said IP leader/member will serve the community as farmer and will act as a slave of the community. While serving his punishment, he will be guarded by the Milisya ng Bayan.

Nobody from that locality knows that said IP is being punished and he will not reveal it to the residents that he/she is under punishment, only the key leaders of the community knows it. Based on the policy, an IP who is under punishment, cannot go out of that community and his family or relatives cannot visit the said IP.



3 Modes actually implemented in confining individuals by units of the NPA or Organs of Political Power (OPP) of the CPP. The revolutionary term used is "Barrio Arrest".

1. Confinement in the community - usually the community is already run by Organs of Political Power (OPP) with Milisyang Bayan (MB). Confinement is 6 months to 1 year. Crime committed "against the people" are false claim, such as cattle rustling, simple thieves.

2. Confinement to production area within guerilla zone - implemented by NPA units with Milisyang Bayan. Imposed usually to former NPA guerillas who violated the NPA rules on finance, relationship and spying. Liquidation is not imposed because of effect to the community or family members/relatives in the NPA sometimes up to 5 years.

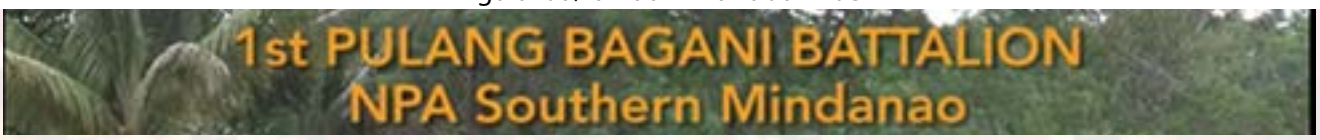
3. Tangkil or force to be with the company of NPA units - most often the offense is anti-social or lumpen activities including drunkard, drug addiction or publis scandal. The concern will be given a chance to serve as NPA guerilla.

IPRA LAW States : All migrants and other entities must first secure the express permission of the community's council of elders/leaders who shall, in accordance with their consensus building process, community practices, customs and traditions and upon the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the community members agree to accept such migrant or entity within the domains (Part 2, Section 5-c)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

10. For subverting the name "Bagani" whose main purpose is to protect our own but the CPP-NPA-NDF used it as a name of the NPA Units to kill our own and attack government security forces thus putting the entire ICCs/IPs in bad light.

"To pag yaag yagboy to tinuod nu mening to 'bagani' nu, to tinuod padom nu mening daw tahas to sikan, yanman to pog panalipud to ita nu mgu pasak nu kabilin to ita nu mgu gin apoan, piro pig gamit yaboy kan tu mgo cnn nu kandan nu yunit, para pangjawon danpuli kan troopa gobyerno daw himatajana usab ita nu mgu tribu/lumad" - Manobo Tribe







IPRA LAW States : The rights of indigenous peoples to cultural integrity shall include: Right to name, identity and history

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

11. For occupying our ancestral domain, our private communal property which government recognizes.Without our permission or FPIC under the supervision of NCIP no groups or individuals can just come-in and implement community activities and organizing. You have no right to bring in and introduce foreign ideology into the very heart of our ancestral domain to become our way of life which is the exact opposite of our culture as peace loving people.





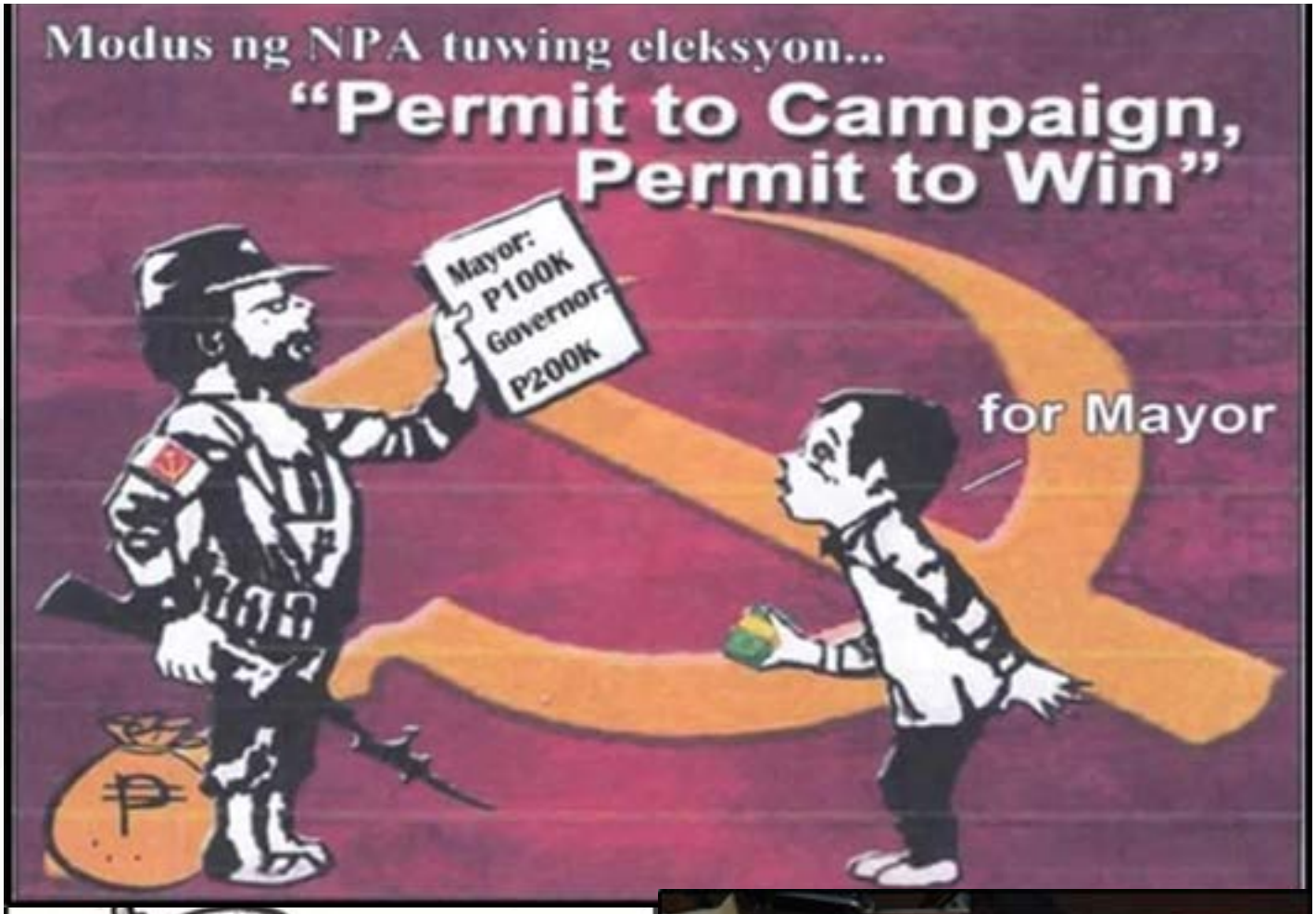


IPRA LAW States : The ICCs/IPs shall have the right to decide their own priorities for development affecting their lives, beliefs, institutions, spiritual well-being, and the lands they own, occupy, and use. Towards these end, the ICCs/IPs shall participate in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of plans, policies, and programs for national, regional, and local development which may affect them.(Rule IV, Part 1, Section 7).v

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

12. For removing our rights of suffrage/vote and allowing candidates to enter our ancestral domain if they pay the "Permit to Campaign" and "Permit to Win" to the CPP-NPA-NDF

"So pag pihig ho cnn ta kanay pinaagi doon ito pag butar, dinitakanay ita banuwa/kumunidad. Daw kay da paka butar ko tag ka pa so mga kandidatoko salapi/ptc duon ho mga NPA" - Banwaon dialect







IPRA LAW States : The ICCs/IPs shall have the right to accept or reject a certain development intervention in their particular communities. (Rule IV, Part III - Section 3)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

13. For collecting revolutionary taxes from mining and logging companies or similar businesses in the ancestral domain more than what the ICCs/IPs should receive as royalty thereby getting most of our rightful share. The CPP-NPA-NDF only fought for our rights if this companies does not pay them

- Mamanwa dialect



IPRA LAW States : ICCs/IPs have the right to control, manage, develop, protect, conserve, and sustainably use: a) land, air, water and minerals; ICCs/IPs shall have priority in the development, extraction, utilization and exploitation of natural resources. (Rule III, Part II- Section 2)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

14. For burning construction equipment in the ancestral domain thereby delaying and even stopping significant infrastructure project of the government thus preventing the delivery of goods and services to far flung communities;

"Pagpangsangab tu butang tu konstraksyon yan nakapurot aw nakababag tu pagpadatung tu mgo kadyawan aw pagbulig ya kinasukan nu inugpan" - Manguangan dialect











IPRA LAW States : The ICCs/IPs shall have the right to freely pursue their economic, social, political and cultural development. (RULE VIII, Part II ,Section 1)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

15. For organizing the ICCs/IPs POs at regional level, and provincial level thru deceit and lies to support the NDF, BAYAN, and the 5 Regional Party Committees all over Mindanao;

"Pag gimo ka politikanhong sinabbadan ka kalimudan ka mga manobo lumad kan-non ka Karapungan ka banuak mindanao,rehiyon asta probinsya na karappaan tingod ka kapukit ka mga bulalo.Ibo suportaan to pundok ka ndf,bayan asta ni lima na komitiba kan non ta langon ka mindanao"

- Tagabawa dialect



IPRA LAW States : The right of ICCs/IPs to pursue their economic, social and cultural development at their own choice and pace and to ensure that economic opportunities created by the government are extend to them based on freedom of initiative and self-reliance. (Rule IV - Section 7)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

16. For using the Indigenous Cultural Communties/Indigenous People(ICCs/IPs) in ruining the image of the Philippine government in the eyes of the world through orchestrating International Solidarity Works and projecting lies contrary to the real situation and issues of the country.

"Sa pag gamit nang IP's sa pag sira nang imahe nang kanaton gobyerno pinaagi sang pag inang nang panagtapok na ga inang nang storya na lain sang tinod na panghitabo sang kanaton nasod - Mandaya diale

The CPP has successfully integrated its International Solidarity Works into the framework of U.N. System thereby bringing the different CPP programs, campaigns, and activities in the Philippines into the International arena.

OUST DUTERTE FRAMEWORK

1. Uses the IPs and bring to US/UN to make false and exagerrated reports.
2. Uses the IPs in Lakbay Europe to International Peoples Tribunal (IPT)

U.N. Rapporteur Visits in the Philippines



2003 - Rodolfo Stavenhagen
1. Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people
2. Reports on the Human Rights Violation of agents of the states and developmental aggression against Indigenous Peoples communities.
3. Requesting Organization is TEBTEBBA

2007 - Philip Alston
1. Special Rapporteur on extra judicial, summary or arbitrary executions.
2. Requesting Organization is KARAPATAN

2015 - Chaloka Beyane
1. Special Rapporteur on Human Rights on internally displaced persons
2. He meet the internally displaced person, and others, including indigenous peoples, at risk of displacement of different region.







It is not in the Culture of IPs to destroy and dishonorr its Country with False Accussations

IPRA LAW States : The right of ICCs/IPs to pursue their economic, social, and cultural development; promote and protect the integrity of their values, practices and institutions; determine, use and control their own organizational and community leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision making and participation. (Rule II, Definition of terms)

Atrocities of the Communist Terrorist Group (CPP-NDA-NDF) against the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People (ICCs/IPs)

17. CTG recruitment and programs on IP youth (Alternative School) resulting to molestation and sexual exploitation

"Iminugpa nu mgo utow ug pangdumahon dya tu karuotan" - Ata-Langilan dialect

CTGs Recruitment of IP Children as Combatants



Molestation & Rape of IP Children









Radicalization of IP Children





IPRA LAW States : The right of ICCs/IPs to pursue their economic, social and cultural development at their own choice and pace and to ensure that economic opportunities created by the government are extend to them based on freedom of initiative and self-reliance. (Rule IV - Section 7)

JUSTICE for UCCP HARAN VICTIMS!

Lito Lundia, wife & children



WATCH: Mourning of mornings: a documentary film on the exploitation of our Indigenous People
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DJnzGGx9EFc

5 taon na ang lumipas (2015-2020)....
nawa'y hindi mabaon sa limot at huwag nating hayaan na muling maulit ang mapait na sinapit ng pamilyang Lundia sa kamay ng mga LEGAL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS na ito;

KMP
League of Filipino Students
Gabriela Women's Party
KARAPATAN
PASAKA
PANALIPDAN

MAGING MAINGAT! Ito ay ilan lamang sa mga alyadong grupo ng Teroristang CPP-NPA-NDF

MIPCPD

For Peace's Sake NO Ceasefire

Para sa kapayapaan at matahimik ng pamumuhay bilang isang katutubo sa kabundokan, ako ay nananawagan sa ating gobyerno lalong lalo na sa ating mahal na Pangulo na sana hindi na magsagawa ng ceasefire sa CPP-NPA-NDF.

Magpapatuloy ang pagpatay sa mga IP leaders na hindi sumusuporta sa NPA kung maglunsad ng ceasefire.



Datu Guibang Apuga
Founder of Salugpongan Ta'tanu Igkanogon & IP Leader

Sobra na !!!

"Ang gihimo sa NPA nga pag pamatay sa panahon sa ceasefire usa ni ka pagpanglupig sa amoa nga mga tribu. Bisan pa kung panahon sa ceasefire o dili, kung aduna pay tribu nga mamatay. **Mag declare nagyod kami ug pangayaw** kay sobra na ang ilang pag daog daog kanamo nga mga IP ug wala nagyod nila giila ang among katungod isip usa ka tao."



Ang ginawa ng CPP-NPA na paggatay sa panahon ng Ceasefire ay isang pag-api sa mga katutubo. Kahit pa sa panahon ng kung merong Ceasefire o wala na ilulunsad. kung mayroon pang tribung mamamatay, maglulunsad na kami ng PANGAYAW kasi sobra na ang kanilang pag-aapi sa aming mga IP at hindi na nila nirespeto ang aming mga karapatan bilang isang tao

Bae Pilar Libayao

Former Mayor and current Municipal IPMR of Talaingod, Davao Del Norte

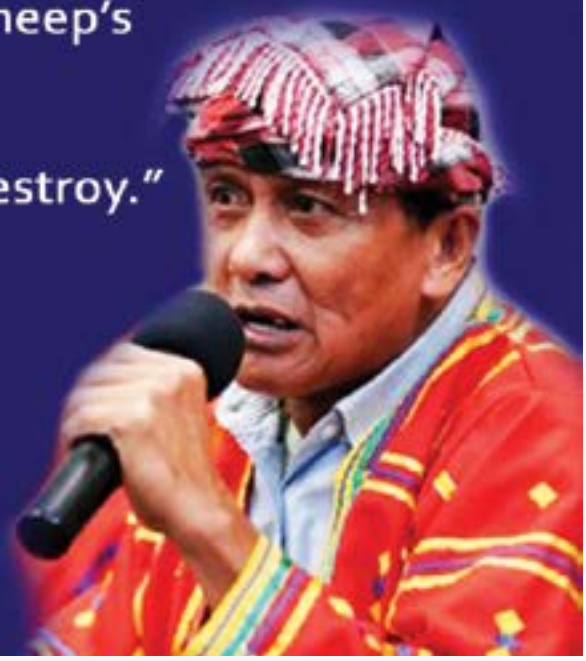


A Call to my IP Brethren

"I strongly condemn the CPP-NPA-NDF and all it's allied Front Organizations for the murders of our leaders and enormous plight of indigenous people in their hands"

I appeal to you my IP brethren...be discernful and vigilant at all times, for these groups and individuals are like wolves in sheep's clothing.

They come only to steal, kill and destroy."



Datu Ramon Bayaan
IP Leader

MARTIAL LAW SA SURIGAO!

IP'S NGA GIPAMATAY SA CPP-NPA SA MUNISIPAL NG SAN MIGUEL, SURIGAO DEL SUR:

1. ROEL IGNACIO-SIAGAO
2. JENIFFER MACA-BITAUGAN
3. DATU BOBONG AHAY ELIZALDE-CALATNGAN
4. DATU REXAN BRITAL-BOLHOON
5. LOLONG ESTAR- BITAUGAN
6. MR. AZARCON-CALATNGAN
7. MR. ORTEGA - CALATNGAN
8. DATU BANDE ASTUDILLO-MAGROYONG
9. DOMINGO YBAÑEZ-MAGROYONG
10. TALOY ASTUDILLO-MAGROYONG
11. WILSON BEHING-CARROMATA
12. DATU GARCIA MONTENEGRO-SAGBAYAN
13. BOYLOG ALIMBOYONG-CARROMATA
14. MR. HAYAHAY-SIAGAO
15. MR. BACALES- BOLHOON
16. TONGGALO TANUGAN-CARROMATA
17. TOMBOW QUIÑONEZ-CALATNGAN
18. AT IBA PA....



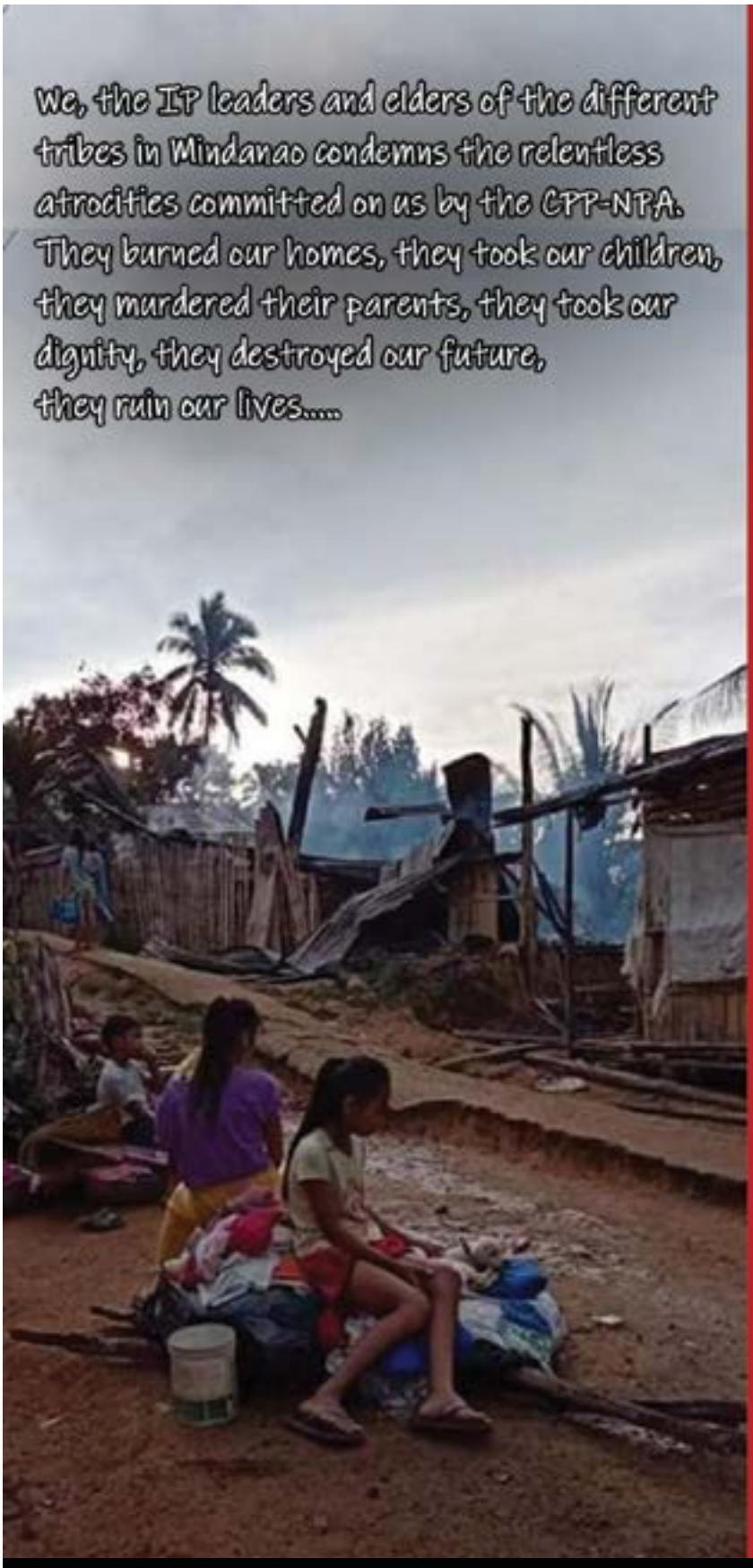


Ito ang mga IP leaders na pinatay ng Komunismong CPP-NPA. Hindi na makatarungan ang ginawa nila sa tribu. Kahit na nagdeklara ang ating Presidente ng ceasefire dahil sa kinakaharap natin na COVID-19, pero hindi ito nererespeto ng CPP-NPA.

Nagpapatunay lang ito na sila ang tunay na kaaway ng ating gobyerno.

Kaya, aking kinokondena ang ginawang pagpatay ng CPP-NPA sa tribu sa ancestral domain. At sana ay ilunsad sa ating Presidente ang Martial Law, dahil kong magpatuloy ang ceasefire, mauubos ang IP leaders na pagpapatayin ng CPP-NPA-NDF para sa kanilang sariling interes yun ay agawin ang kapangyahiran ng Republika ng Pilipinas.

Datu George Mandahay
IP Leader



We call on the AFP and PNP to help as protect our communities. We are under siege and in constant threat by these Armed Terrorist.

Our communities in remote sitios are vulnerably defenseless against these barbaric groups.

We request the government through NCIP and DILG to help us empower our communities by recognizing our Tribal Defense System.

We appeal to you...
please strenghten us!
Allow us to help you in protecting us!

Recognize our Baganis and Alimaongs!

Bae Norma Rivera, IPMR, Davao del Sur

Help us!

"We can not understand why this was happening to us. Terror, Fear and anger, fills our hearts and minds caused by the relentless killings of our Leaders by the CPP-NPAs.



Bobong Montenegro
Municipal Tribal Chieftain - San Miguel , Surigao Del Sur

Si Wilson Behing ay pinatay sa harapan mismo ng kanyang anak. Humihingi kami ng tulong, wala kaming magagawa kung wala ang tulong ninyu!



Datu Wilson E. Behing
Murdered by the CPP-NPA : April 14, 2020

The IP Youth of Today

"Ilan pa ba ang buhay na iyong kukunin?
ilan pa ba ang IP LEADER na inyung papatayin?
ilan pa ba ang mga bata ang mawawalan ng
magandang kinabukasan dahil pinatay ninyo
ang kanilang mga magulang?

We/me as one of the IP leader
in Caraga Region deeply
condemn the CPP-NPA-NDF
for these killings.

We call for justice and
action from the concerned
government agencies.

The lives of our IP leaders are now
in danger"



Aldren A. Maca
Youth Regional Representative
(CARAGA Region)

The IP Youth of Today

"Sa panahon ng kalamidad kailangan nating pag-igtingin ang ating pagtitiwala sa ating Gobyerno sapagkat ginagawa nila ang lahat ng makakabuti para sa kanyang nasasakupan. Kaya mula sa akin MARAMING SALAMAT PO sa patuloy na pagbibigay ng serbisyo at ayuda sa ating mga kababayan.

I'll take this opportunity to thank all the frontliners, AFP, PNP at sa iba pa pong mga tumutulong upang malabanan ang PANDEMIC na ito.

We are one, we heal as one!
May God bless us all."



Gerome Galarpe
IP Youth Leader

The IP Youth of Today

"Sa kasalukuyang krisis na dinanaranas ng ating bayan na dulot ng COVID 19. Ako'y nanawagan sa lahat na sana ay makipag tulungan tayo sa pamahalaan.

Nanawagan din ako sa CPP-NPA-NDF na tigilan na ang pag recruit ng mga kabataan. Napakarami nang nabuwis na buhay at kinabukasan ang nasira ng dahil kanilang maling idelohiyang pinaglalaban."



"LETS WORK TOGETHER, magtulungan po tayo para sa ating bayan."

Jinnefer Linao
IP Youth Leader

The IP Youth of Today

"At the height of this COVID 19 Pandemic. May we all come to realize that despite of all our differences in tribe; dialects; beliefs and political perspective...we should HEAL AS ONE!!!

Let us safeguard one another and trust our government. Let's submit and respect, keep our faith that these hardships has come to pass."

Together we can HEAL AS ONE!!!



Krishna Lambac Nepomuceno
IP Youth Leader

The IP Youth of Today

Ang CPP-NPA-NDF ay umabot na sa 52 years para sa kanila pakikibaka para sirain ang demokratikong gobyerno sa ating bayan at palitan ng komunistang pamamaraan.

Ang IP Killings ay isang taktika ng komunista para linisin ang daan sa kanilang maitim na hangarin. Papatayin ang mga katutubo na hindi sang-ayon at sumama sa kanilang organisasyon. At ipagpatuloy nila ang kanilang pakikibaka laban sa ating pamahalaan.

Hindi rin sang-ayon ang Komunistang CPP-NPA-NDF sa IPRA Law dahil dito kaming mga katutubo ay namulat sa aming mga karapatan:

1. Rights to Ancestral Domains
2. Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment
3. Right to Social Justice and Human Rights
4. Right to Cultural Integrity

Mawala ang Droga at COVID-19 pero andyan parin and pandemiya na CPP-NPA-NDF na Virus na kumakalat sa buong Pilipinas



Lyncheng Gallego Palma
IP Youth Leader

The IP Youth of Today

"Hinihikayat ko po ang lahat ng mga katulad kong katutubo saan mang dako ng mundo, sa ano mang antas ng pamumuhay at lipunan magkaisa tayo laban sa gyerang ito.

Magtulungan tayo sa pagsugpo sa pandemic na ito sa pamamagitan ng pakikipag-ugnayan at pakikiisa sa ating pamahalaan.

HUWAG tayong magpagamit at makisali sa pakikipaghidwaan sa pamahalan bagkus sundin natin ang lahat ng mga panuntunan na ipinatutupad ng mga may katungkulan dahil ito'y para sa ating kapakanan.

Kabuktutan na pag-iisip, kawalang katwiran, maling pakikibaka, kawalang galang sa pamahalaan at pag yapak sa karapatan ng katutubo ay dapat ng wakasan"

"Support Government Effort to Beat COVID-19, End IP Killings & Stop using IP for rallies & black propaganda's"



Mario Y. Bantasan Jr.
IP Youth Leader

The IP Youth of Today

"Kabataan, tayo ang pag asa ng bayan pero bakit mismo tayo ang sumisira sa ating kinabukasan?

Paano natin makakamit ang katahimikan at kaayusan kung mismo tayo ay nakikiisa sa paghihimagsik at sumasali sa mga grupong sumasalungat sa ating pamahalaan.

Mga tribong kabataan, maging mapanuri tayo at huwag natin hayaan na lasunin nila ang ating isipan sa maling doktrina at idelohiya.

Hindi natin sila kayang pigilan pero kaya natin silang labanan at bawasan sa paraan ng hindi pag-sama at pakikiisa sa kanilang radikal at walang malinaw na dahilan ng pakikibaka."

RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS YOUTH SHOULD STOP NOW !



Mary Rose Balbucina Jabagat
IP Youth Member - MIPYO

The IP Youth of Today



Bilang isang myembro ng Subanen Tribe, akoy nananawagan sa kapwa ko kabataan Subanen na iwasan natin ang idolehiyang Komunista na sumusuporta sa CPP-NPA-NDF.

Bilang isang IP Youth, ating tuldokan ang kanilang paglinlang at pagrekrut at hindi tayo magpagamit para labanan ang gobyerno.

Paquito G. Canibong Jr.
IP Youth Leader



Labor

Charlie Ponclara

Ang Manggagawa ay isa sa pinaka-mahalagang sektor sa ating lipunan sa pagpapagana ng maunlad na ekonomiya ng ating bansa.

Ngunit ang ginagawa ng Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) sa gabay ng RCTU ay nagbubuo ng mga unyon at asosasyon sa mga pagawaan, hindi para pangalagaan at isulong ang karapatan at interes ng uring manggagawa bagkos ito ay para maka rekrut na maging kasapi ng CPP, gamitin ang unyon para huthutan ng partido at ang pinakamasaklap ay maglunsad ng mga "marahas na welga" sa mga ibat-ibang pabrika hanggang sa magsara ang mga ito na nag reresulta sa pagkawala ng trabaho, pagka dausdos ng ating ekonomiya at gutom ang inabot ng mga pamilya ng bawat manggagawa na nalinlang.

Ang pag-uunyon ay isang karapatan na ginagarantiya ng ating batas na nirerespeto at pinapangalagaan ng ating pamahalaan; kong kaya hindi kelangan na maging marahas sa pagsulong o pag-giit nito, dapat ito ay mapayapang pinag-uusapan at sinusolusyunan ang mga isyo sa magkabilang panig at katuwang an ating pamahalaan.



Youth and Students

Lady Desiree Miranda

Bilang kabataang biktima ng panlilinlang ng kilusan, ninanakaw nila hindi lamang ang panahon kundi maging ang kinabukasan nating mga kabataan na dapat inilalaan natin sa pagpapabuti para sa ating hinaharap at ating pamilya. Hindi sa marahas na paraan maipapakita ang pagmamahal sa bayan at pagtulong sa kapwa kundi sa kung paano mo papaunlarin ang iyong sarili para mas maging kapaki-pakinabang na mamamayan. Yan ang naging aral na natutunan ko sa aking mga bangungot na pinagdaanan sa loob ng komunistang kilusan.

At bilang babae na biktima ng pang aabusong sekswal sa loob ng NPA, kailanman ang babae ay hindi ligtas sa isang organisasyon na akala mo'y totoong pumoprotekta sa karapatan ng kababaihan lalo na kung 24/7 kayo magkakasama. Dahil ang sexual abuses sa loob ng NPA ay hindi na bago. Ito ay isang mabahong lihim na pilit ikinukubli ng CPP upang patuloy na makapaglinlang ng mga kababaihan...

Hindi pa huli ang lahat. Ang hustisya ay makakamit lamang s paglabas ng katotohanan. Upang mapangalagaan ang buhay at kinabukasan ng mga kabataan, nasa ating mga kamay ang solusyon upang mapigilan ang rekrutment. Kailangan maging mapagbantay tayo at mapanuri sa organisasyon na nagpapanggap na makabayan ngunit sila pala ang magtutulak sa atin sa kumunoy ng kamatayan... Ang katarungan at kapayapaan ay makakamit lamang kung mawawakasan ang terorismo. Hindi ito laban lamang ng gobyerno bagkus Laban ito ng buong sambayanan para supilin ng terorismo sa ating bansa

Women



Lolita Dejesus

KABABAIHAN AT MAGULANG

Bilang isang dating miyembro ng CPP malaking kamalian ang ginawa kong pagreklota sa mga kababaihan na maging rebelde tinuruan ko sila ng mga maling idolohiya at doktrina na labag sa batas ng tao at sa batas ng diyos.Maraming nasirang pamilya dahil sa paniniwalang ito.

Mga kababaihan tayo ang ilaw ng tahanan dapat tayo ang unang gagabay sa mga kabataan para hindi sila maligaw ng landas at mabiktima ng maling katuruan at paniniwala.

Maging maingat at mapanuri po tayo sa mga samahan at organisasyon na ating sinasalihan baka ito ang magdala sayo sa kapahamakan.

Testimonials: Bawan Jacob C. Lanes



Former Cadre of CPP/NPA/NDF

My story started in 1983 when I was a student at Xavier University and a state scholar. I was recruited to the Kabataang Makabayan and after a year went underground to organize my fellow students and the community youth of Davao City. I became a cadre of the NPA assigned to organize the different sectors in Southern Mindanao. Perspective of the CPP on the IPs are:

Remoteness from the center of development heightens their potential for propaganda and radicalization. Vulnerability of IPs as they opt for alternatives that make them vulnerable to be taught revolutionary teachings.

1. Located in tri or quad boundaries which puts the group at an advantage regarding knowledge of terrain of the traditional route of the tribes.
2. An environment suited for guerrilla warfare for fast, mobile, and flexible maneuvering.
3. A probable pool for recruitment by the New People's Army because of the IPs nomadic lifestyle as well as their "hunter" character
4. Effective NPA propaganda due to illiteracy making it easy for IPs to be deceived and exploited.
5. IPs can sabotage government programs and be mobilized against the government.

It was in 1985, that I attended the International Forum for Solidarity in Mindanao (Infos-Mindanao), a program organized by the Mindanao Commission. It involves not less than 300 foreign delegates invited to a 1-month program/3 weeks community immersion with an international forum held in Davao City during the last week. As part of the preparation, we underwent an International Solidarity Works training that involves hosting an immersion program, project proposal writing, and socio-economic project management. I was one of the hosts handling 12 foreigners, 2 of which were US citizens. Of the two, one was a journalist from Chicago and the other, a student from Hawaii. Other members of the group came from Thailand, pastors from Rhodesia, a couple from Tanzania, and 2 Europeans from Germany. That started my experience in International Solidarity Works (ISW) where I witnessed how the Communist Party of the Philippines was able to exploit different issues like poverty, lack of education, rural health Indigenous Peoples' rights and human rights issues. The program also made me understand the different tracks of International Solidarity Work which are the following:

1. Organizing Overseas Filipino Workers through the legal organization Migrante and the leadership of the underground organization COMPATRIOT. This also includes the International Alliance work in the Filipino communities abroad like in the USA where they were able to establish the International Chapter of Bayan, Bayan USA, Gabriela, League of Filipino Students,

and Anak Bayan, all based in different states. These networks already conducted a Lakbay Lumad USA where they bring a delegation of IP activists who are members of the National Democratic Front Organization Revolutionary Organization of Lumads (ROL).

2. They were also able to maintain networks of solidarity that undertakes International Solidarity fact finding missions and foreign immersion programs that are organized into support groups funding alternative schools in the Indigenous Peoples communities in the Philippines. These alternative schools provide literacy and numeracy programs in the guise of promoting right to education among the IP, but their modified curriculum included the topics of five Golden Rays . This is a Filipino translated version of the Maoist red book. My fellow delegates here are living testament of how these alternative schools like Salugpongan and TRIPSS produce child warriors for the NPA. They did not teach our IP youth to free themselves from ignorance but instead they taught them of communist ideology and terrorism.

3. Another track is their exploitation of the United Nation system when our elders and leaders lobbied for the passing of the IPRA in 1997. We are very proud of being the pioneer government that recognized the rights of the IPs to their ancestral domains, self-governance, cultural integrity, and social justice. It was the IP communities, through our leaders, who struggled to make the government pass this legislation. The same law that serves as basis to the United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which was promulgated by the UN 10 years after in 2007. Former activists from the Indigenous Peoples in the Cordillera region and officers of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) and the Tebtebba projected themselves as champions of IPRA and were able to become part of the UN system were they became, first, as a member of expert mechanisms, then non-state representatives in the United Nation Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), and now UN Rapporteur for Indigenous Peoples who arbitrarily issues statements against government efforts to address Muslim extremism and Indigenous Peoples radicalization. We the Indigenous Peoples supported the use of the legal remedy to stop terrorism by the declaration of Martial Law in Mindanao, a martial law that is very different from the one implemented during the Marcos dictatorship. It is a martial law that protects our communities and ensures that terrorist groups allied with ISIS will be eliminated. A radical Indigenous People and the terrorist ISIS maybe different but they have many things in common as they both aim to destroy democratic institutions that American and Filipino People treasure and will defend with our lives.

4. The fourth track of International Solidarity Works is the organization of International League of Peoples Struggle (ILPS), an international organization of socialist movements and people's resistance worldwide. It is led by Jose Maria Sison, the chairman of the CPP, a declared a terrorist organization by the United States and other countries in Europe. The ILPS in their website declared several legal Indigenous Peoples organizations allied with the Communists as members of their assembly. But if you talk about their association with the CTG, they will claim that they are being red tagged by the government.

5. Lastly, the peace negotiations that the NDFP is pursuing and currently put on suspension by the government, is in our opinion and understanding, does not benefit the IP communities, because while the government and the NDFP resume talks, the NPA is continually encroaching and organizing our communities. Resistance and opposition mean death to our IP leaders and members. In their submitted proposed Comprehensive Agreement for Socio Economic Reforms (CASER), the National Democratic Fronts representing the communist groups call us "National Minority," a status long opposed and asserted by our forefathers. The government also dropped that status that connotes policy of integration and mainstreaming. The 1987

constitution and the succeeding enabling law RA 8371 or IPRA already recognize the right of the IPs to their ancestral domain, self-governance and empowerment, cultural integrity, and social justice. The CASER calls for the abolition of IPRA, a forerunner of the United Nation Declaration of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples. .

6. The 1987 Constitution and the succeeding enabling law RA 8371 or IPRA already recognize the right of the IPs to their ancestral domain, self-governance and empowerment, cultural integrity and social justice. The CASER calls for the abolition of IPRA, a forerunner of the United Nation Declaration of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples.

It is this context and experience that I, together with other IP Elders and Leaders would like to clarify to the international community that

1. We resist to be exploited in the National Democratic Revolution of the CPP and its International Solidarity Works;
2. We appeal to the international institutions and community to help us in a quest for our rights to be respected, recognized, promoted, and protected. Do this by strengthening our Indigenous Peoples Rights Act law and helping the mandated office of the government, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to deliver their services and fulfill its mandate.
3. Help us clear the issues of IP killings and the alleged attacks on our communities and schools because the groups who want to transform our ancestral domain into their guerrilla bases and recruit our youth into child warriors are the ones who have the motive for attacking and violating our rights and communities. Their lies and deceptions force us into their framework of self-determination and liberation, when in fact, we already made our decision that the expression of our self-determination is self-governance and empowerment under the flag of the Philippine government. We are the Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines, and we are Filipinos. We dream of peace, prosperity, and unity for our future generation standing with heads high along with our fellow Filipinos. That is our expression and that is how we wanted to be respected.

In my ten-year involvement as cadre of the CPP, I have seen so much death and destruction. This is not the way of the Indigenous Peoples just like other Indigenous People in the world. We are peaceful people: our culture requires this. That is why when we wear our headgear, we call this as Tangkulo; this means our leader is ready to resolve conflict. The qualification of a person to become a leader, Datu, Fulong, Timuay or Pangat is when he is able to resolve conflict in their community. How can we then as IP leaders fight a duly elected government by the people when it is a contradiction to the custom and practices of our leaders resolving conflicts? Peace in our communities is the reason our culture and our tribes continue to exist. Peace is what we will teach our children. Peace is the universal language that will connect us with you. Help peace reign in our land by telling the truth and breaking the silence.

I left the CPP because of the purging that happened in the movement where the NPA killed our comrades. I stand now, breaking my silence and telling the truth because the CTG continues to kill our tribal leaders and my fellow IPs. They came to kill, steal, and destroy. It is our obligation to stand for what is right.

Testimonials: Datu Ramon B. Bayaan



IP Leader

I I am Datu Ramon Bayaan of the Obu Manuvu Tribe from Arakan, Mindanao in the Philippines and founding chairman of PASAKA New Peoples' Army (NPA) Legal Organization. I was with the terrorist New Peoples' Army for three (3) years. When I stopped, a Catholic priest, Father Jeremiah Peter, convinced me to transfer to the legal organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines for 12 years. I was a community organizer for the Indigenous Peoples sector and a speaker in major activities and rallies. I did an International Mission in Indonesia and performed other tasks for the New Peoples' Army against the government of the Philippines. I was able to organize 25 organizations in the whole island of Mindanao. My collective partners are Dr. Emelito Ello, Monico Cayog, Norma Capuyan of PASAKA and Luz Ilagan, Rodel Mentiza and Danny Gumanao of SAGIP Foundation.

When I was still with the New Peoples' Army, I was a first-hand witness of oppression and deception the tribe suffered. Other than killing thousands of traditional leaders who oppose their ideology and replacing them with revolutionary leaders, they systematically deceive the Indigenous Peoples:

1. For supplanting our traditional leaders and replacing them with revolutionary ones.
2. Second, Communist Party of the Philippines/New Peoples' Army (CPP/NPA) eroded the culture of Indigenous Peoples that they are the one who implements the self-governance of IPs.
3. Third, the CPP/NPA occupied our sacred place in our ancestral domain and established a front guerrilla camp.
4. They deceive the communities by forging local peace pacts such as PAKANG, TAMPUDA, DYANDI and others; together with the leaders of the tribes to get their sympathy.

This is my purpose in coming here – to call upon all of you to STOP supporting international and legal organizations of the CPP-NPA-NDF. This is the very thing they brag about: that they are getting very big support from the USA for their activities.

This is my earnest plea to all of you:

1. First, let us help one another in dismantling the CPP-NPA-NDF because they plan to spread Communism by seeping wider into the world.
2. Second, I implore the UN and all countries to stop supporting the front organizations of the CPP-NPA-NDF.
3. Lastly, we hope that the NCIP will be recognized by international bodies as the only legitimate carrier of the voice and aspirations of the Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines.

Testimonials: Datu Angelito M. Omos, Sr,



I come from the tribe of Mangguangan based in Davao del Norte, Philippines.

I am the leader of the seventh (7th) generation of Mangguangan tribe of New Corella, Davao del Norte;

I am the successor of my late father Matikadong Sumalla Delfin Omos, Sr who held the highest position in our tribe as the ANGADON.

At present, I hold the position of Municipal Tribal Chieftain in the Municipality of New Corella, Davao del Norte.

I served as a worker at the Prelature/ Diocese of Tagum from 1974 to 1986.

As a Church worker, I was able to attend a gathering held at the Victorio's Beach Talomo in Davao City in 1983 where the Mindanao Interfaith Peoples Conference (MIPC) was established. The event was also attended by several lawyer activists including the late Romeo Capulong. Based on my observation and as I have witnessed, the MIPC is an organization that supports the Communist Party of the Philippines-National Democratic Front-New People's Army (CPP-NDF-NPA) and promotes its activities like staging rallies.

The MIPC has also served as the remittance center of financial assistance coming from different countries. It also established the Mindanao Interfaith Services Foundation Inc. (MISFI) which is active until now.

That time, I was chosen to become the member and the sectoral representative of IPs to the MIPC-Mindanao Board of Directors. I was also chosen to represent the Indigenous People (IP) sector in the BAYAN-Mindanao Council.

In 1984, the MIPC established its sectoral desk called the Tribal Filipino Regional Assembly--a group of IPs in Mindanao opposed to the government. From 1985 to 1986, I served as the chairman of the Tribal Filipino Regional Assembly.

The Tribal Filipino Regional Assembly paved the way for the formation by multi-sectoral groups of the Mindanao-wide body called the Lumadnong Alyansa Alang sa Demokrasya Mindanaw (LUMAD MINDANAW) to support the IP struggle in Mindanao, as well as in preparation for the establishment of the LUMAD MINDANAO--an organization composed of different tribes.

As the chairman of the Tribal Filipino Regional Assembly, the MIPC Board of Directors informed me in one of our meetings that the objectives of the LUMAD MINDANAO are as follows:

a. Organize, govern, and exploit the IPs in Mindanao to support and provide additional manpower to the movement (referring to the CPP-NPA-NDF);

b. Form the Mindanao-wide IP organization and sub-regional IP organizations in every sub-region of the tribes in Mindanao which shall be managed by the tribes themselves, but they must support and be allied with the CPP-NPA-NDF;

c. Use the tribes in seeking financial support both in the domestic and international arenas especially in Europe; and

d. To control and expand the support for the movement (referring to the CPP-NPA-NDF) by means of recruitment and expansion of mass bases which the CPP-NPA-NDF can deploy to the rural areas;

In 1986, the LUMAD MINDANAO was established by various groups allied with the CPP-NPA-NDF such as the MIPC and the BAYAN-Mindanao where I was chosen to serve as the General Secretary. As the General Secretary, I led the Secretariat including the programs and activities of the organization. I also organized the meetings of the Council of Leaders.

As the General Secretary of the LUMAD MINDANAO, I and the Preparatory Committee of the LUMAD MINDANAO were informed by the Political Officer of the CPP-NDF identified only as Ramon Castillo and Sr Mary John Dumaug that the establishment of the LUMAD MINDANAO was patterned after the organizational structure of the CPP where Mindanao was divided into six (6) sub-regions, as follows:

a. Northeastern (Agusan-Surigao);
b. Southeastern Mindanao (Davao del Norte-Davao Oriental);
c. Western Mindanao (Zamboanga Peninsula);
d. Central Mindanao (Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental at Misamis Occidental);
e. South and Far South (General Santos and Cotabato provinces); and
f. Special Sub-Region (Davao del Sur and Davao City).

In 1986, MIPC Executive Director Joe Rocha presented a project proposal of the BAYAN-Mindanao dubbed ALTERNATIVE CONSTITUTION to the LUMAD MINDANAO Council of Leaders, which requested for more or less Php 600,000.00 from a funding agency. I cannot do anything but to sign the project proposal against my will. Based on my knowledge, the proposed ALTERNATIVE CONSTITUTION project was the CPP's counterproposal that time to the 1987 Philippine Constitution. After I signed the proposed project, I did not receive any information where the funds were allocated or used. This kind of incident was done to the LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat several times.

After the establishment of the LUMAD MINDANAO, the LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat spearheaded the formation of the following sub-regional support institution for the IP organizations:

a. SILDAP SIDLAKAN-Northeast for Agusan Surigao;
b. SILDAP SIDLAKAN-Southeast for Davao del Norte-Oriental;
c. Tribal Filipino Center for Development (TFCD) for Cotabato Provinces;
d. Rural Missionaries of the Philippines (RMP) for Zambaonga Peninsula;
e. Tribal Filipino Apostolate (TFA) for Central Mindanao; and

f. United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) and other non-government organizations (NGOs) for Davao City at Davao del Sur.

The General Secretary and the staff of the LUMAD MINDANAO resided in the office of the Secretariat in Davao City. The works of the General Secretary and the staff were being presented for approval by the Political Officers of the CPP-NDF identified only as Ramon Castillo and Alias Sprite. However, I and the rest of LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat were confused why Ramon Castillo and Alias Sprite always replaced the plans of the Council of Leaders with their own plans and decisions.

Meanwhile, the LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat was tasked by the Political Officers of the CPP-NDF to establish the sub-regions of the following organizations:

a. Agusan-Surigao -- LUBASAN chaired by Datu Bagan Rico which held office at the Cathedral in Butuan City;
b. Davao del Norte-Oriental -- KAKANA chaired by Datu Rolando Duldas, which held office in Tagum, Davao del Norte together with SILDAP;
c. South and Far South Mindanao -- ALUHAMAD with Edtami Mansayagan as the General Secretary. Its office was housed at the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) Church, Lagao 2 in Kidapawan City;
d. General Santos City -- headed by Rev. Bishop Marcial Daul of UCCP;
e. Central Mindanao -- Kahugpongan alang Kalingkawasan (KLK) chaired by Datu Antonio Lumandong. The KLK Secretariat's office was located at the Cathedral of Cagayan de Oro City;
f. Zamboanga Peninsula -- Subanen United Lumad Organization (SULO) with Timuay Jose Macarial as the General Secretary. Its office was in Pagadian City; and
g. Davao City-Davao del Sur – headed by Dr. Amelito "Mel" Ellio who held office at the Iglesia Filipina Independiente in Davao City and Davao del Sur.

In 1986, MIPC Executive Director Joe Rocha presented a project proposal of the BAYAN-Mindanao dubbed ALTERNATIVE CONSTITUTION to the LUMAD MINDANAO Council of Leaders, which requested for more or less Php 600,000.00 from a funding agency. I cannot do anything but to sign the project proposal against my will. Based on my knowledge, the proposed ALTERNATIVE CONSTITUTION project was the CPP's counter-proposal that time to the 1987 Philippine Constitution. After I signed the proposed project, I did not receive any information where the funds were allocated or used. This kind of incident was done to the LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat several times.

Meantime, during the regular meetings of the Council of Leaders which were also attended by CPP-NDF Political Officers Ramon Castillo and Alias Sprite, LUMAD MINDANAO Chairman Datu Antonio Lumandong often raised the issue on Self-Determination vis-à-vis who will define and determine its context. It is the right of the IPs to decide on the definition of self-determination.

However, CPP-NDF Political Officer Ramon Castillo got annoyed with the recommendation and said that the Council of Leaders is not capable of defining self-determination since the IP sector is under the Party (referring to the CPP-NPA-NDF). He also said that we cannot define self-determination since we were not knowledgeable on revolutionary struggle.

But the LUMAD MINDANAO Council of Leaders stood its ground especially that the issue on Self-Determination concerns the ways of life, culture, and tradition of the IPs in Mindanao. Due to the heated debate on the issue on Self-Determination, I suggested that the argument be temporarily

discontinued.

In 1987, I was invited to attend the 5th Session of the United Nations Conference on Indigenous Peoples Populations in Geneva, Switzerland.

I and Fr. Eduardo Solang, the Council Chairman of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance or CPA were sent by the NDF to Europe. Upon our arrival in Europe, we were informed that the objectives of our activities were as objectives:

Discredit the government of the Philippines, seek financial assistance, and promote the Party (referring to the CPP-NPA-NDF) in Europe through the following:

a. Attend the 5th Session of the United Nations Conference on Indigenous Peoples Populations in Geneva, Switzerland from August 04 to August 10, 1987;
b. Travel to ten (10) countries in Europe, namely, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway at Great Britain, to discredit the Philippine government and spread the propaganda that the government violated human rights;
c. Campaign and seek financial assistance from funding agencies, foundations, and organizations in Europe to strengthen the operations of the CPP-NPA-NDF; and
d. Block the Nobel Peace Prize Award for the late President Corazon Aquino as she was expected to get the award that time. For this purpose, we engaged the Nobel Peace Prize Award Committee.

Before attending the UN Conference, I and Fr. Eduardo Solang visited the office of the NDF-Netherlands where we met the other members of the NDF based in The Netherlands.

From July to November 1987, we stayed at the residence of spouses UCCP Pastor Cesar Taguba and Dr. Ivon Cariño Taguba in The Netherlands. The couple introduced themselves as NDF members.

While I and Fr. Solang were in The Netherlands, we met Jose Maria Sison at a train station where Pastor Taguba introduced us, and Sison replied "How are you, Datu? Do well in our struggle."

When we were in our second week in Europe, we were joined by Jean Macliing of Cordillera on our trip to ten (10) countries in Europe. Based on my personal knowledge, Jean Macliing is a staff member of the CPP-NDF.

When we returned to the Philippines, I was informed by a member of the LUMAD MINDANAO Council of Leaders that they will replace me as the General Secretary of the LUMAD MINDANAO. Upon hearing the information, I decided not to report to the LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat office. LUMAD MINDANAO officers Jimid Mansayagan and Dr. Mel Ellio visited and tried to convince me to return but I refused and told Dr. Ellio that I will not join their movement.

In April 1988, the 2nd LUMAD MINDANAO General Assembly was held in San Lorenzo Ruiz Pastoral Center, Ampayon, Butuan City where Jimid Mansayagan was chosen to replace me as the General Secretary. I did not join the said event as I already detested the CPP-NPA-NDF.

When I was still the General Secretary of the LUMAD MINDANAO, I had a lot of questions because all my decisions and actions were subject to the approval of the Political Officer of the CPP-NPA-NDF. Similarly, all plans of the LUMAD MINDANAO Council of Leaders that were supposed to be

implemented by the Secretariat were always changed and replaced by the Political Officer of the CPP-NPA-NDF. I and my colleagues had a lot of resentment and questions then.
There were many times that they exploited me like when they left me with no choice but to sign project proposals already prepared by the MIPC. The funds that were generated from these project proposals were divided into 60-40% arrangement--60% goes to the CPP-NPA-NDF while 40% remains with the organization that submitted the proposal. However, the LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat was obliged to prepare and submit accomplishment reports to the funding agencies for the liquidation of the whole amount (100%) of the fund grant.

This set-up was a problem for the LUMAD MINDANAO Secretariat vis-à-vis submission of supporting documents and receipts like bus tickets for the clearing of fund grants with the funding agencies. We even reached a point where we proceeded to the Davao City Bus Terminal in Davao City to collect bus tickets from the garbage that will be used as attachments to the Cash Voucher. We then decided to purchase a puncher and tickets from bus conductors for clearing convenience purposes.

This is one of the reasons why I and my colleagues at the Council of Leaders detested the CPP-NPA-NDF. They taught us how to tell lies and despise the Philippine government. They abused and exploited the IPs specifically with regard to generating funds both in the local and international scenes.

Since then, I cut ties with the LUMAD MINDANAO and the NDF. And not long enough when Jimid Mansayagan assumed the position as the second General Secretary of the LUMAD MINDANAO, I learned that the LUMAD MINDANAO had fallen out with the Party (CPP-NPA-NDF) because the Party (CPP-NPA-NDF) took all the funds then blamed it to the LUMAD MINDANAO Council of Leaders and the Secretariat.

I also heard that the CPP-NPA-NDF prepared and sent letters to funding agencies in Europe to block any fund grant to the LUMAD MINDANAO. The CPP-NPA-NDF accused the LUMAD MINDANAO Council of Leaders and Secretariat of mismanagement of funds.









Testimonials: Dioleto Batawan Diarog



I was a former member of the New People's Army (NPA); became a spokesperson of the Pasakadoy Salugpungan Kalimodan (PASAKA) or the Confederation of Lumads in Southern Mindanao; served as a coordinator of the Ecumenical Institution for Labor Education and Research (EILER); and likewise served as a political guide--who teaches members of the NPA about communism, literacy, and numeracy--of the Sub-Regional 1 (SR 1) of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)-NPA's Southern Mindanao Regional Committee (SMRC).

I was enticed to join the CPP-NPA due to lack of justice for the death of my uncle Datu Dominador Diarog. My uncle was killed on April 29, 2008, at around 10 in the evening where there was a shooting incident that transpired in his house, which we blamed to the military.

We went to the Davao City Hall to ask for assistance and when we were on our way back to our community, Joel Birador and Jaypee Ramada approached and asked us where we were headed and invited us to dine with them. After a while, some of Joel Birador and Jaypee Ramada's companions arrived and brought with them some food and pots. Aside from this, we were also offered assistance in our case.

I later found out that Joel Birador is connected with the Bayan Muna while Jaypee Ramada is the chairman of League of Filipino Students or LFS.

The following day, we were also approached by Maypril Rosiana of the Solidarity Action Group of Indigenous People (SAGIP) and thereafter went to the Commission on Human Rights to ask for assistance and file a formal charge with regard to the shooting incident.

After my uncle's family gave their statements, we have no other update on the case.

Because of this, I developed a grudge and thought that no justice will be served as to the killing of my uncle. After a few days, a person who introduced himself as Commander Bobby Rosete called me up on my cellphone and instructed me to meet him at Mount Papag.

Due to the injustice that we suffered from my uncle's death, I decided to meet Commander Bobby to ask for help. On the day that we agreed to meet, I together with my uncle's daughter Judith proceeded to our designated meeting place. We were approached by an armed man who asked for our identities. After a few minutes, another man about 5'4 in height with white complexion arrived and introduced himself as Commander Bobby.

I was enticed by Commander Bobby to join the CPP-NPA. According to him, justice will only be achieved through armed means.

After which, we were taken into custody and stayed under the care of the PASAKA and the SAGIP. During my stay at the PASAKA and SAGIP, Maypril Rosiana asked me to be the spokesperson of the PASAKA wherein I immediately agreed since I wanted to let the authorities/government know the sufferings of my fellow farmers and tribesmen. Also, that time, there has been killings of lumads allegedly perpetrated by the military against the lumads or the Indigenous People.

Also in 2008, I became a part and a spokesperson of the PASAKA, an organization headed by its Secretary General Kerlan Panaguil. As the spokesperson, I discussed issues relating to Indigenous Peoples rights, killings, and land grabbing of ancestral domain. I likewise had training and became a full-fledged member of the NPA.

From 2009 to 2010, I became a part of the Revolution Integration (RI) Front 2, SYP under the Crocipino Oballas Command, Southern Regional Command. After a year of stay at the mountain, I got involved in tactical offensives such as ambush and raid of a detachment.

The following year, I went back to the urban area and continued my duties as the PASAKA spokesperson. At first, I was unaware that the PASAKA is connected with the NPA. I only learned of such a connection when I started my training. Nevertheless, I stayed and continued with the CPP-NPA believing that only through armed revolution as primary step and parliamentary struggle as secondary step that justice and equality among people in the society can be achieved.

In 2012, I went full-time as a political guide in the CPP-NPA's Front 20, Sentro De Grabidad which is under the leadership of Porferio Tuna aka Ampong.

In 2013, while I was an active member of the Sub-Regional Unit (SRU), I was tasked to recover former mass bases that were captured by the military under the OPLAN BAYANIHAN 1 and 2, and recruit the children of farmers with land problems/issues and landless farmers to the NPA, with Zoger Zonang guerilla as priority area, which include the municipality of Compostela, portions of New Bataan, Montevista, Monkayo, Trento Agusan Sur, Lingig Surigao del Sur, Boston Davao, Cateel Davao, Caraga Davao, Manay Davao, Taraguna Davao, which are the area of operations (AOR) of the Southern Mindanao Regional Committee's (SMRC) Sub-Regional 1 (SR1).

As the spokesperson of the PASAKA, I attended several important events where I had the opportunity to meet Ariel Casilao of Anakpawis, Rafael Mariano, and Satur Ocampo of Bayan Muna.

Meanwhile, I was able to recruit 14 scholars or incoming college students sponsored by the MISFI. The following are the names of the qualified recruits and became scholars:

1. Jene Boy Digaynon
2. Nesiel Digaynon
3. Neil Caligonan
4. Carlos Trangia
5. Janice Canedo
6. Mariane Aga
7. Junry Bandisan
8. Jerome Godgod
9. Mario Odalis
10. Melie Digaynon
11. Jovany Diarog
12. Jolan Digaynon
13. Lovely Grace Bangcailan
14. Joseph Masinaring

I scouted for recruits and convinced their parents to allow their children to become scholars. After which, I gathered all the recruits and conducted orientation about the scholarship. They easily agreed because they had the chance to study in college for free despite poverty. The list of recruits is being submitted to the SR1 and their names will then be validated by each front. To qualify, the recruits must be children of the masses, not in any way connected with military, came from farmer or laborer family.

After I turned over the scholars to the MISFI office in Indanan, Buhangin, Davao City, the MISFI took charge of the recruits. Based on my monitoring and knowledge, the recruits stayed at the Community Technical College of South-Eastern Mindanao Incorporated (CTCSMI) in Brgy Lapu-Lapu, Maco, Davao de Oro, and studied at the Liceo de Davao in Tagum City. The scholars were provided free transportation every day, boarding house, miscellaneous/tuition fees as well as their food and other school related needs. These necessities are being provided by the MISFI, but I have no knowledge on where the funds given by the MISFI to CTCSMI came from.

In 2015, I became the coordinator of EILER which was led by Cathy Pintin. I had a project in Diwalwal, Monkayo, Davao de Oro that resulted in the construction of two classrooms. I was not aware of the whole amount of the budget, and I was only informed that the same came from the Nonoy Librado Development Foundation. Another project that I handled was a piggery for our community. For this project and as a coordinator of EILER, I was promised a salary of Php14,000 a month but did not receive any amount until the end of my contract as a coordinator. I believed that said amount went to NPA.

I decided to leave the CPP-NPA in the 3rd quarter of 2017 because I felt so tired of hiding from the government/military. I realized that what we are allegedly fighting for is pointless especially when I felt that I was only used for the propaganda of the CPP-NPA.

I was again approached and convinced by the CPP-NPA to return to the movement, but I refused. Instead, I cooperated with the government through the military.



Testimonials: Bae Magdalina Iligan



IP Women

I am Magdalina Iligan of the Mamanwa-Manobo Tribe from Agusan del Sur. In 1995, our community was organized by the Communist Terrorist and organized the people into the Organization of Men, Organization of Women, and Organization of Youth called the SKM (Samahang Kabataang Makabayan). Every month, they conducted meetings to all community members.

They were able to build an alternative school where I was one of their students. Later, the community was able to build houses for the CTG's underground mass organization around the school site. There were days that we had visitors who told us to wear tattered clothes and took photos and videos of us carrying abaca load.

While studying in the Communist Terrorist Alternative School, we had a communal production farm wherein half of the harvest was given to the NPA. Every week, we were also taught first aid rescue, acupuncture, and other basic medical subjects. During the month of March, we were brought to their camps to experience their situation and were also taught how to handle and dismantle firearms and taught revolutionary songs. The CTG fooled us that we have been forgotten by the government and that we were not included in their social agenda. During their monthly meeting, the communist terrorists insisted that all children 10 years old and above should have "expo" or exposure to their Camps/ Unit, required to attend the communist terrorist anniversaries, and participate in rallies against the government.

I finished elementary in the alternative school and a certain "Kas Ella" told me to be part of the "Sundalo sa Kabus" because according to her, we were exploited by the government. I told her that I will ask my father about it. However, my father said that I will have no good future if I join them.

With a salary of P3, 000 and a sack of rice as compensation, I joined them since I wanted to be a soldier. I was later convinced to join the CTG to defend our Ancestral Domain thinking that it will help my family, but without my father's knowledge.

Twelve (12) of us, all minors that time, joined the CTG. After a month, I experienced harassing a Military Detachment, but got scared after I saw a dead body. Months later, I was again asked to go along with our Commander as he will punish one of the members of the community. When we got there, I got scared and suspected that they would kill one of my relatives. I was not mistaken when they forcibly tied the hands of my Uncle. I asked my Commander if they can spare him, but

he said it is an order to kill my Uncle. They took away my long firearm and I can do nothing but cry while they stabbed him and buried him alive. I cried and thought of leaving the group because I realized that even if I am one of them, my family was not spared from their brutal killing. My mind opened to the thought that I made a wrong decision to join the Communist Terrorist.
Later, I asked them if I could visit my family, but they did not allow me. After a couple of months, they also shot dead two of my uncles. It triggered my eagerness to leave the group and asked them if I can go back to my father. They allowed me but tasked me to continue by recruiting and organizing the youth and brought them to different rallies. I became Supply Officer and Revolutionary Collector of the Unit under Guerilla Front 21. I also became their intelligence officer who monitored detachments and police stations until another of my uncle's was killed by them. A total of 4 uncles were brutally killed by the CTG.

All these killings made me realize to surrender to the military because I can no longer understand their ideology and cannot just accept the injustices they committed. It was my husband who first surrendered, and I followed him together with other youth I recruited. We were hesitant at first because the terrorist told us before that the military will rape us once we surrendered but I said to just be vigilant.

It was the other way around. The military accepted us and facilitated our surrender. They were very good to us, they did not treat us as their enemies, opposite of what the group accused them of.

After how many months under the folds of government, they helped me recover the cadaver of my uncle who was buried by the CTG and was able to give him a proper burial.

Now that I am here, I want to share with you the truth about the CTG. They are behind all the killings of our tribal leaders who will not support and favor their lies and deception.

That's why I am here to ask you to stop supporting the front-line organizations of the CTG because these organizations are the ones behind the struggles of the Indigenous Peoples. I believe in your desire of helping the Indigenous Peoples, but I hope it is with the right Indigenous Peoples Organizations that will truly support our cause.



Testimonials: Melie Mabanding Digaynon



I finished my elementary/grade school at SILDAP Community Learning Center in Danawan, Manurigao, New Bataan, Davao de Oro during the School Year 2008-2009. Meanwhile, I finished my high school at New Bataan National High School in New Bataan, Davao de Oro during the School Year 2013-2014, and earned my college degree at Liceo de Davao in Briz District, Tagum City in the year 2018-2019.

I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEED) Major in General Education.

In 2014, I received a call from my father informing me that he will enroll me in a scholarship program at the Mindanao Interfaith Services Foundation Incorporated (MISFI), which will pay for my tuition fee, boarding house, food, transportation, and toiletries, among other things.

I was happy that time since I can now go to college. When I was in high school, I worked with my uncle Jemmy Digaynon in New Bataan, Davao de Oro just to finish high school.

On June 14, 2014, Dioleto Diarog visited my uncle's house where I was temporarily staying in New Bataan. I do not know what his job was, and I thought that he was a teacher. He told me that he will process my scholarship at MISFI and that I will study at the Liceo de Davao in Tagum City.

Dioleto informed me that he had already discussed with my parents about my scholarship at the MISFI. I accepted the scholarship offer because of free college education. After that, I processed my papers and requirements and gave them to Dioleto so that I can enroll at the Liceo de Davao Tagum City.

On June 16, 2014, I travelled to Tagum and met with a certain Sir Blue (I do not know his true name) who brought me to the Liceo de Davao. He then referred me to Grace Mamuyac who is the MISFI Scholar Coordinator.

It was then that I discovered that Grace Mamuyac was assisting a lot of MISFI scholars for enrollment, including my three cousins Nesiel Digaynon, Jolan Digaynon, and Jeneyboy Digaynon.

MISFI does not conduct any qualifying exam. Its only condition, or those that it endorses, are youths especially lumads (Indigenous People) who want to study, provided that the applicant does not have a relative who is a soldier, otherwise, he/she will be disqualified.

After the enrollment, we then proceeded to Purok 14 Barangay San Miguel Tagum City where our dormitory is located.

After several days, we had an orientation on the rules and regulations of the MISFI scholarship, including the rules at the dormitory. Grace Mamuyac informed us that the building that we were using as dormitory in San Miguel is not owned by the MISFI but was only borrowed from the Salugpungan Ta'tanu Igkanugon Community Learning Center (SALUGPUNGAN) since MISFI cannot afford to build its own dormitory.

In what I heard, Salugpungan schools were closed by the Department of Education (DepEd) because of its affiliation with the New People's Army (NPA), an armed group that aims to violently overthrow the government. Many testified that the Salugpungan schools were only used by the NPA to 'indoctrinate' their students and later become members of the NPA.

After a few months, Percinita Sanches, Executive Director of MISFI, arrived. We again had an orientation and she explained what MISFI is. In what I recall, Percinita Sanches said that MISFI is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that provides free college education for Indigenous youth who want to graduate from college.

A few months later, Grace Mamuyac informed us that we will have a special meeting every Saturday and Sunday.

When we started, Grace Mamuyac informed us that the seminar will take place, but the lecturers will also be given by our fellow MISFI scholars, namely, Rowe John Libot, Rhenel Maglasang, Jelly / Jurain Ngujo, Junrey Bandisan, Jovany Diarog, Fredie Mae Alegre, Barry Cadungog, Sharelyn Cane, Braylle Mar / Cesar Ian Gulmatico and our service driver Junard Cayetuna.

The lecturers of that seminar discussed the struggles of the Filipino people, militarization in the countryside, the twisted system of government, the plight of the Filipino people, why there are rich and poor, and why there is a need to participate in the struggle of the Filipino people.

That was the first time that I heard of such lectures. At first, I believed in what they had discussed as it sounded true. I then learned that the seminar is called the Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan (PADEPA) or National Democratic School.

Because of these lectures, I thought then that we had been brainwashed by the system of government. They would also always tell us that the government is mismanaged, that the rich get richer, and the poor get poorer or stay poor to justify the need to fight the government with weapons, and that it needs armed struggle to overthrow the government.

When we were in our second (2nd) year, we were transferred to the Community Technical College of South-Eastern Mindanao Incorporated (CTCSMI) which is the dormitory for MISFI scholars. We were being transported then from the dormitory to the Liceo de Davao by a school bus owned by MISFI whose drivers were identified as Junard Cayetuna, Boby Flores, and a certain Tatay Lito and Dodong.

As we continue with our studies, the conduct of seminars likewise continued until we had the Basic Party Course (BPC) and Katipunan ng Gurong Makabayan (KAGUMA) at the CTCSMI campus. The instructors or lecturers were the same when we were still in our 1st year in college. There were just more lecturers added to the 2nd batch of MISFI scholars in 2015.

What they are doing to us are destroying and corrupting our culture. They also brainwashed those in the elementary level, junior high, senior high, and college MISFI scholars at the CTCSMI by saying that the real government is the NPA. They always say that the government must be overthrown through armed struggle. They said that the real government is the NPA wherein all is equal, and no one is poor nor rich.

When we asked Grace Mamuyac where the MISFI funds were coming from, she said that they were soliciting as NGOs from different funding agencies. They send them photos of scholars, a picture of Assumption Interfaith Academy Foundation Incorporated (AIAFI) and its dormitory, and with the help of the nuns, they become beneficiaries of these local and foreign funding agencies. We noticed that they are receiving double funding from local and abroad, but we do not know if it really goes to their scholarship program for us.

Eventually, some MISFI scholars were sent to the mountains where the NPA camps are, particularly when there were no classes. I found out that this is already an immersion. They were allegedly being sent to the mountains to integrate with the NPAs but in reality, they were being prepared to become full-fledged members of the NPA. Most of the students who went up the mountains were children of NPA leaders. Meanwhile, we continued to undergo seminars to listen to their lectures.

Sometimes, instructors from UP Manila also attended the seminars. I only recalled a certain Sir Gargar whose true name was also not revealed.

Students of CTCSMI are also being sent and required to join rallies against the government, including the MISFI scholars at the college level. Even volunteer teachers join the rallies since it is a requirement of the school administrator like when they joined the mass actions at the Department of Education (DepEd) and Indigenous Peoples (IP) Month. There were also students of CTCSMI who were sent to the evacuation school in UP Diliman.

The college scholars were not immediately sent to the rallies, but I have fellow college scholars who were chosen to join the mass actions. I participated in rallies when I was already in the first semester of my fourth (4th) year in college. We joined the rallies as a requirement for enrollment in the next semester.

During the second semester of my 4th year in college in 2019, I together with those who attended the BPC seminars in 2015 and those who became KAGUMA members in the second semester of school year 2019 were sworn in to become full-fledged party members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). That time, about 30 participants were sworn in as party members of the CPP. This kind of oath-taking usually takes place at the end of each semester. We took the oath as proof that we are already a full-fledged member of the CPP, and as teachers, we will also teach what we have learned in KAGUMA and PADEPA to our future students.

I felt that this was against my beliefs because what we should be teaching are the K-12 requirements of DepEd. It is depressing that we need to incorporate the lessons of PADEPA and KAGUMA into our curriculum. They also require a separate book titled "Makabayan, Makamasang Syentipiko (MMS)" or the 'Patriotic, Massive Science'. This is the curriculum of the PADEPA which is not approved by DepEd.

During our fourth (4th) year in college, we underwent On-the-Job Training (OJT). I was assigned at Marbay in Madaum, Tagum City where there were IPs from the Matigsalog Tribe of Talaingod.

We had our practicum at Salugpungan schools--a school of IPs. We were escorted by Grace Mamuyac to the said school where we were welcomed by Datu Tungig and his fellow tribesmen, namely, Carlos Trangia, Noli Villanueva, and a certain Ma'am Olivar (I do not know her true name) who is also a teacher at Salugpungan-Marbay.

We did not finish our practicum at Salugpungan-Marbay because Salugpungan schools were strictly being monitored that time and there were reports that the military were considering entering the area because the students there came from Salugpungan-Talaingod that were already closed by the DepEd for facilitating the recruitment to the NPA. Hence, Grace Mamuyac ordered us to return to the CTCSMI where we can continue our practicum.

On March 29, 2019, we graduated from the Liceo de Davao, Tagum City. There were around 42 graduates that time. After graduation, we were sent and stayed home for more than a month before we were sent to the area where we will be assigned.

As MISFI scholars, we were obliged to sign contracts for a 'return service' of five years but we were not provided with copies of said contract. They will only give our credentials like our Transcript of Records and Diploma after we have completed our obligation of a five-year return service. If we fail to render such service, we cannot get our credentials which are currently in the possession of Grace Mamuyac.

The MISFI administration is the one that decides our assigned area for teaching. I and my live-in-partner Jovany Diarog were assigned at the AIAFI located at Purok 2, Adelfa, Litapan Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur.

My task there was to serve as Learner's Information System (LIS) coordinator, cashier, and registrar. I later became a subject teacher and 90% of the students there are IPs from the Subanen tribe.

We do not have salaries but only have a monthly allowance of Php 4,000.00.

There were nine teachers in that school, namely, Michelle Andes (school administrator), Reneboy Branzuela (librarian), Jovany Diarog (prefect of discipline/Dorm Management coordinator), Jolan Digaynon (librarian / G8 adviser), and Evangelyn Malintad (G10 adviser). All of us are MISFI scholars.

There are also teachers who came from Zamboanga del Sur who are not MISFI scholars and were already in the premises when we arrived. All of them are passers of the Licensure Examinations for Teachers (LET), except Gaudchito Mislos (G7 adviser / agri coordinator). The LET Passers are Glenn Pularan (subject teacher / paper works / agriculture coordinator), Sarah Mae Cadorna (G9 adviser / Teacher-in-Charge), Regi Lepitin (subject teacher), while the two NTS or non-teaching staff are Maricel Abear (Marketing) and Rosebell Gulmatico (Construction maintenance).

It is a requirement of the Department of Education that teaching personnel must be LET Passers. We, the MISFI scholars under return service contract, cannot take the LET because we do not have our credentials which are currently in the possession of Grace Mamuyac.

The AIAFI has three buildings for the classroom, two buildings for the student boarding house and two for the teacher's cottages.

From what I heard, Sr. Flora Secuya of the Assumption College of Davao sends funds for AIAFI main campus located at Purok Mangga, Barangay Panalum, Paquibato District, Davao City, and for AIAFA campus in Zamboanga del Sur every first week of each month. The said funds are sent to the main campus of AIAFI which are being received by Christopher Gabronino (Finance Officer), also a MISFI Scholar and a graduate of the 2nd batch. Assumption College of Davao is different from AIAFI. But they made us believe that AIAFI is an extension campus of the Assumption College of Davao.

It is my personal belief; they allot a meager amount of funds for the scholarship program as compared to what they are generating in and out of the country in view of the fact that many really support the IP scholars.

Of the funds coming from the Assumption College of Davao, Christopher Gabronino sends Php70,000.00 to 90,000.00 monthly for the AIAFI campus in Zamboanga del Sur. It is allocated for food, teacher's allowance, toiletries, construction, agriculture, school/instructional materials, medical, and transportation expenses which I believe is insufficient.

Meanwhile, I heard that there was a time that the DepEd required the submission of reports such as the Permit-to-Operate, lesson plans, and books, but the AIAFI only presented the program compliant with the K-12 requirements. They concealed the documents about the PADEPA and KAGUMA.

There was a time that the Board of Trustees of AIAFI consisting of nuns from Assumption College of Davao as well as Grace Mamuyac and Melagrosa (I do not know her true name) of MISFI Kisante, North Cotabato visited the AIAFI in Zamboanga del Sur.

The Board of Trustee held a meeting with teachers and NTS personnel for plans to develop the AIAFI in Zamboanga del Sur. On March 22, 2020, the scheduled AIAFI Moving Up in Zamboanga del Sur but was postponed due to the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) caused by COVID-19.

I suddenly realized that I was fooled by the MISFI and the AIAFI because I was deceived into believing that their intention was true but in reality, their objective was to advance the armed struggle. That CTCSMI indoctrinates their students to become full-fledged members of the NPA. All of this is a big lie that should be stopped because most of its victims are IPs like me, who just want to finish school.

They exploited us so they can pursue their objective of overthrowing the government through armed struggle and recruit NPA members.

Testimonials: Jovany Batawan Diarog



In 2009, we encountered a problem involving our land located at Sitio Kahusayan, Davao City which enabled the Pasakaday Salugpungan Kalimudan (PASAKA) to convince us to join their activities like rallies so we could recover our land.

I was convinced to join rallies organized by Kerlan Fanagel @Lala while I was studying from 2009 to 2012. With sixteen (16) members, Kerlan Fanagel @Lala was able to establish the Sining Alay sa Bayan or SILAB which performs "PASUNDAYAG"--a Visayan folk dance-- during rallies. The SILAB also joined rallies and fact-finding missions spearheaded by different organizations.

When I was 15 years old and in my second year in high school, @Lala told us that we were already members of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM). As KM members, we were required to study the National Democratic School. Thus, we attended the class of @Lala every Saturdays and Sundays.

In 2012, I was convinced by my brother who was a former pastor and, at that time, the spokesperson of the PASAKA to undergo the revolutionary integration. The PASAKA is being taken after the PADEPA course wherein we were to experience the life in the mountains together with the armed group. I agreed to undergo the said course believing that it will only last for three (3) months. Thus, I, together with my sister Jovely, were brought to the camp of Guerilla Front 20 Conrado Heredia Command, New People's Army (CHC GF20, NPA) in Agusan del Sur;

Upon arrival at the camp, I was assigned under the team of Ka Diwa. The group was composed of seven (7) members identified only as Jake, Sam, Miguel, Bory, Amaon and Diwa. I was issued an M16 rifle the following day and was designated the supply officer.

Two (2) months after we arrived, the GF20 conducted the Basic Military Course and Basic Party Course at the camp. Lessons on the BPC were taught in the morning and the BKMP in the afternoon where we were trained with military tactics like crawling, tumbling, dismantling of firearms, offensive and defensive tactics, war games, command codes, and martial arts, among other things. This is what we called the POL-MIL or Political-Military strategy.

After four (4) months, my sister Jovely and my brother Jolito went back to the "White Area"--or an area where the struggle is not through armed activities--for their respective missions. Jovely became a full-time member of the Rural Missionaries of the Philippines (RMP) in Davao, while Jolito became a member of the Sub-Regional Unit-1 (SRU-1) of the New People's Army (NPA). Despite my repeated pleas to go home, I was not permitted by the leadership allegedly due to the presence of military personnel conducting military operations on my way back. This is their

reason for denying my request until I ended up staying in the armed group for more than one (1) year. During this period, I was transferred to the 8th Pulang Bagani Command (PBC) of the NPA led by @Ka Nestor. I was designated as the political guide wherein I was tasked to teach our members with communist party lessons.

During my stay at the 8th PBC, I have experienced encountering the military near a community in 33 New Visayas when the latter were on their way back from a military operation. Some of our comrades were wounded and we were cornered in a community near the highway. We then sought the assistance of a front organization where members of the RMP responded and confronted the military saying that their presence was not allowed in the community. The military then left which gave us the opportunity to go back to the mountains. I then saw my sister and learned that she was an NPA strategist assigned at the RMP. She coordinated with her colleagues in the RMP to send the military away from their position and ensure our safe passage back to the mountains.

When I went back to the urban area in 2013, I joined the SRU-1. I and my brother persuaded and agitated members of the peasant and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) communities to establish underground mass organizations and convince them to participate in our rallies.

We were targeting IPs and peasants for organization since they can be easily agitated because the majority of them were illiterate. We exploit this weakness and present them during rallies because of their distressing condition. In organizing them, it becomes easier for the NPAs to approach them for help like asking them to buy food from the market, transport supplies into the mountains, and seek refuge in case of military encounter.

When they already have control over the IP communities, they now influence the IPs to follow the laws and beliefs of the NPA. As a result, the IP cultures are gradually lost and obliterated.

In March 2014, I was endorsed by my brother to secure a Mindanao Interfaith Services Foundation, Inc. (MISFI) scholarship. I was immediately accepted because my endorser was from the SRU. It was Grace Mamuyac, the MISFI coordinator, who screened the applicants.

For the first batch, sixty-nine (69) applicants were awarded the scholarship. Almost all those who received the grants were either activists, members or connected with NPA, SRU, or progressive organizations. While others were given scholarships just to exploit them and infiltrate their communities where they can establish their mass bases.

One of the conditions of the grant was that we have to stay in the MISFI dormitory for the entire duration of our scholarship. Since the MISFI does not have its own facility at that time, we were accommodated in the dormitory of the Salugpungan School in San Miguel, Tagum City. The MISFI bus was the one taking us to and from the university every day and we were not allowed to leave.

One day, Grace Mamuyac convened those with advanced knowledge on Party courses. Ten (10) of us who met this qualification were called and told to launch a National Democratic School inside the dormitory for those who do not have sufficient knowledge on the CPP-NPA course.

After three (3) months, we launched the said project and the ten (10) of us who served as political instructors conducted teachings every weekend. The objective of the said teachings was to agitate the scholars to go against the government and eventually become members of the NPA. These teachings are the first step in becoming a member of the communist party. The project lasted for three (3) months.

All those awarded with scholarships were forced to study the Basic Party Course of the CPP-NPA, otherwise, they would lose their scholarship.

Aside from the MISFI scholarship, some of my fellow scholars were also awarded scholarships by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), which means that they had two scholarships. When CHED gave the money to the said scholars, Grace Mamuyac convinced them to give her the money so she could allegedly control its use. Some did not obey, while others gave in and gave her their 10,000.00.

After one year, our dormitory was transferred to the then newly built MISFI building inside the compound of the Community Technical College of Southeastern Mindanao Incorporated (CTCSMI) in Maco, Davao de Oro.

I have witnessed the extensive teaching of CPP party courses inside the CTCSMI compound where some instructors came from the University of the Philippines. In October 2018, personalities like France Castro (ACT Teachers Party list Group), Ariel Casilao (Makabayan), Jay Apiag (PASAKA Davao), Jhong Monson (PASAKA Davao) and other leaders of underground organizations participated in one of our activities;

When I was in my fourth year in college, the scholars were already forced to join activities like rallies, camping in front of the Department of Education (DepEd) office to call for the re-opening of the Salugpungan Schools, mass actions led by the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) and other similar activities. If we do not obey, the scholars will be denied their scholarship for the next semester. Even against our will, we had participated in said activities.

When we graduated in March 2019, they did not give our credentials like diplomas because according to them, we have to serve as instructors in their controlled lumad schools for five (5) years. We were deceived by them as this condition was not made known to us at the start of our scholarship.

Grace Mamuyac called and informed me in May 2019 that I will be teaching at the Assumption Interfaith Academy Foundation Inc. or AIAFI. In June 2019, I reported to the AIAFI.

When we were required by the DepEd to submit our credentials like Transcript of Records (TOR), diploma and other documents to prove our completion of the bachelor's degree in education, only then that Grace Mamuyac made a copy which she forwarded directly to the school administrator.

Grace Mamuyac once again called us for a secret meeting together with Michelle Andes, the school administrator, and Reneboy Branzuela wherein she instructed us to launch a PADEDA in the AIAFI.

While we were following the curriculum prescribed by the DepEd, we were also inserting CPP party lessons in our classes to agitate the students to go against the government and join the NPA.

Because of the pandemic, it gave me more reasons to leave from their rotting system.

Because of my recruitment into the NPA, my life was ruined, and I lost my identity as a lumad; I am executing this affidavit to ensure that leaders of the MISFI, CTCSMI, Salugpungan and other lumad schools controlled by the CPP-NPA will be held liable and to disrupt their operations. The CPP-NPA exploits these schools that ruin the lives, identity, and culture of the Indigenous People.

Isang Bukas na Liham Mula Kay Amihan

Ang Aking Muling Pagpapanday



Minsan sa aking kabataan ay pinangarap kong maging isang writer at abogado. Sa aking pagsusumikap sa pag-aaral, nakapagtapos ako ng valedictorian both sa elementary at high school, pinalad na makapasa sa UP College Admission Test (UPCAT) at isa sa mga topnotchers sa entrance exams ng WMSU at MSU noong 2006. Hindi ako nagdalawang-isip na piliin ang UP kahit na wala ng slot sa kursong Broadcast Communication. Nagkasundo naman kami ng aking mga magulang sa BS Accountancy bilang aking pre-Law course.

Mayaman ang UP sa kasaysayan ng militanteng paglaban sa iba't-ibang isyu ng ating lipunan, bagay na akin lamang nalaman noong unang mga araw ko sa university. Ang aming batch rin pala sa UP ang unang tinamaan ng pagtaas ng tuition mula P200/unit na naging P1,000/unit noong 2007. Halos araw-araw kong nasasaksihan ang mga rally sa harap ng Oblation.

"Bakit dinadaan sa mga rally at protesta ang isyu ng tuition increase?" Ito ang minsang natanong ko sa aking isipan. Araw-araw ay may nag-iikot sa mga klase para magbigay ng talakayan hinggil sa maraming isyu. Pagkatapos ng kanilang discussion sa isyu, namimigay sila ng mga leaflets tapos lilipat na naman sa ibang klase.

Pansin ko na may naka-attached na papel sa leaflet na binibigay nila. Membership form pala ng League of Filipino Students o LFS. Nagfill-up ako tapos binigay ko doon sa isa sa mga kasamahan nila.

Ilang araw ang lumipas ay may natanggap akong text mula sa LFS na nagyayaya sa isang Orientation. Mula noon, naging active member na ako ng LFS, napiling maging tagapagsalita at sinanay na magsalita sa mga radio at TV interviews. Ako na rin ang nagsusulat ng mga statements at press releases na pinamimigay sa media.

Lumipas ang ilang buwan ay naimbitahan akong dumalo sa isang meeting. Nagtaka lang ako kasi hindi sa isang classroom na madalas naman naming ginagawang venue. Sa isang lumang bodega sa likod ng dorm ang naging venue ng meeting na iyon. Mas laking gulat ko kasi sa discussion, natanong sa amin kung ano raw ang tingin namin sa NPA at sa armadong pakikibaka. Tapat ko namang sinagot na mga rebelde ang NPA, lumalaban sa gobyerno at nanggugulo lamang sa mga magsasaka sa kanayunan. Lumaki akong walang maraming alam sa NPA, na kahit ang mga magulang ko ay wala ring karanasan na nalapitan ng NPA.

Nagsimula namang magpaliwanag ang lider namin hinggil sa kasaysayan ng pakikibaka ng mga Pilipino at kung paano at bakit mayroong armadong pakikibaka na isinusulong ang NPA sa kanayunan. Yun na pala ang recruitment ng Kabataang Makabayan. Ako ay naging miyembro ng

KM at mas lumawak ang gawain, hindi lamang sa pagsali sa mga rally, pati na rin ang iba't ibang paraan ng pagsuporta sa NPA. Taong 2009 ang aking Revolutionary Integration o ang programa ng pakikisalamuha sa loob ng isang NPA unit sa loob ng 3 buwan. Doon ako mas malalim na tinuruan ng Marxist dogma at paano makakamit ang sosyalistang lipunan sa pamamagitan ng armadong rebolusyon.

Pagbaba ko ay kinumbinsi ako ng mga kasama na magfull-time na sa kilusan. Dahil sa pagiging agitated at kakababa ko lang mula sa bundok, nag-desisyon akong kumilos nang full-time. Sa unang sampung buwan ay na-assign ako sa organizing ng mga estudyante sa UP at sa mga kalapit na university. Pagkatapos ng third year ko sa UP, tumigil na ako sa pag-aaral at na-assign sa organizing ng kabataan sa urban poor community. Matapos ang higit isang taon ay nilipat ako sa Mindanao. Taong 2011 ay naimbitahan ako sa isang malaking pag-aaral ng Intermediate Party Course na gaganapin sa isang baseng gerilya sa Southern Mindanao. Pagkatapos ng activity, nagdesisyon akong sumapi at magfull-time sa NPA.

Hindi madali ang buhay ng NPA, higit-lalo sa akin na lumaki sa siyudad. Matirik na mga bundok, malalaki at rumaragasang mga ilog, mga mababangis na halaman at hayop, at higit sa lahat ang maging malayo sa pamilya. Pero natitiis ko noon, kasi ika nga nila na bahagi ang bawat sakripisyo para mapagtagumpayan ang isinusulong naming rebolusyon. Kahit isang beses lang sa bawat tatlong buwan nabibigyan ng pagkakataong tumawag sa pamilya, na wala ring kamuwang-muwang na nag-NPA na pala ang anak nila. It took me 3 years para ipaalam sa kanila kung ano ang pinasukan ko.

2014 when I made a confession. Political Instructor na ako nun. When they knew about where I had been, hindi ko halos masukat ang bigat ng galit ni papa at ni ate sa akin. Sagad sa buto ang naramdaman kong lungkot na tila itinatakwil na ako ng aking pamilya. Before, nagparaya na nga si ate sa kanyang pag-aaral para mauna akong makagraduate, pero mas pinili kong maging aktibista.
"Hindi mo ba naisip kaming pamilya mo when you decided na magbundok?" Ito ang tanong ni ate sa akin na nag-iwan ng napakalaking sugat sa aking puso.

"Di ba gusto mong maging abogado? Di ba gusto mo maging UP graduate? Anong nangyari?" Ito ang mga tanong na patuloy na umaalingawngaw sa isip ko bawat gabi na mag-isa ako sa aking tent. Wala akong ibang magawa kundi ang umiyak at umiyak nang umiyak bawat gabi. Wala akong mapaglabasan ng lungkot at pighati, kasi halos sa mga kasamahan ko ay mga magsasaka at hindi sila makaka-relate sa pinagdadaanan ko. Nagpakatibay na lang ako sa kabila ng lungkot, sakit, takot, pananabik at pangungulila na lumulunod sa akin.

Until I met him. Oo, sa kilusan kami nagkatagpo ng partner ko. You might also be wondering kung ano ako. And yes, you are right. I am a member of LGBT. Hindi rin madali for me na mag-out. I might also write a separate story regarding dito.

Ang relationship namin since 2015 ay naging isang napakalaking factor bakit ako nagtagal sa kilusan. We got married in 2017 then, eventually, left NPA for good dahil na rin sa grabeng pressure at mga realizations ko na I do not benefit anything at all sa loob. May mga bagay at kalakaran din na hindi tugma sa mga personal na views ko.

Una ay ang pakikitungo sa kababaihan. Madalang lang magkaroon ng babae sa NPA. Siguro women only comprise about 10-15% ng buong NPA membership. Batayang prinsipyo at alituntunin ng NPA na hindi pagsamantalahan ang kababaihan, subalit sa loob ng 6 na taon na

nasa armadong kilusan ako ay naging saksi ako sa kaliwa't kanang paglabag ng mga kasama, higit-lalo ng mga namumunong kumander. Sa 10-15% naman ay nasa 5% lang ang nagtatagal dahil sa hindi magandang pagtatrato. Kung hindi nabubuntis ay tinatanan naman. May iilang kaso rin ng panggagahasa. Agawan ng babae rin ang isa sa madalas na mga sanhi ng mga alitan at gulo sa loob, mapa-binata man o may asawa.

Ikalawa, napapabayaan sa loob ang personal development at mental health ng bawat kasapi. Dahil sa araw-araw at mga long-term objectives focus ang grupo, na kahit ang isang kasama ay may pinagdadaanang mga suliraning personal gaya ng problema sa pamilya ay hindi nabibigyang halaga. Nakwento ko nga kanina ang pinagdaanan kong problema sa pamilya. Minsan rin ay may mabigat kaming naging problema ng partner ko, wala ni isang umagapay sa akin para malutas or mabawasan ang mga pinagdaanan ko. Pakiramdam ko walang pakialam ang mga kasama kung may problema ka, kasi para sa kanila, rebolusyon ang pangunahing binibigyang-diin at hindi ang kung ano pa mang indibidwal na mga problema.

Ikatlo, hindi na mabilang ang mga nasirang pamilya dahil sa armadong pakikibaka. Maraming kabataan, ama at ina ang iniiwan ang pamilya. Napabayaan ng kabataan ang kanilang pag-aaral dahil sumasapi sa NPA. Although before isa ako sa mga napaka-agitated sa pagrerebolusyon, at some point in life ay narealize ko na walang nabibigay na solusyon ang armadong pakikibaka. Imbes na malutas ang mga problema ng pamilya ay mas lalong lumalaki ang mga ito – natatakwil na mga anak, napapariwara at naulilang mga anak, at nagkakahiwalay na mag-asawa.

Panghuli, nasisira ang kinabukasan ng kabataan. Nawala ang pangarap ko na maging abogado dahil sa mahigit 10 taon ko na naging bahagi ng kilusan. Hindi pa naman huli ang lahat, pero napakalaking sayang ang sampung taon na sana ay ginugol ko sa aking pag-aaral, di sana'y malaki na ang naitulong ko sa aking pamilya at sa ibang tao. Pero, napakalaki kong hangal sa paniniwala ko sa dogmang Marxista, yung idealismo na mababago ko ang lipunan, na naging kapalit naman ay ang pagkasira ng aking mga pangarap at pagkamuhi ng aking pamilya sa akin.

Marami pang mga bagay ang pinaghinayangan ko sa aking pagsapi sa NPA. Siguro ay gagawa ako ng hiwalay na sulatin hinggil sa bawat kwento na nais kong ibahagi. Bilang pagbubuod ng aking 10 taong pagkilos, ang bawat taon ko sa loob ang nagbigay sa aking ng mas malalim na pag-unawa kung para kanino ang rebolusyon. Isang malaking kahunghangang sabihin na ito ay para sa mamamayan, dahil ito ay nagsisilbi lamang sa iilang tao na nasa pamunuan at sa kani-kanilang mga sariling interes, bagay na hindi ko natiis na naging dahilan ng aking pag-alis.

Malaki ang pasasalamat ko sa 25th Infantry Battalion na nanatiling bukas sa akin. It took me more than 2 years bago nagbalik-loob, dahil na rin nakahanap ako ng matinong trabaho at itinanim rin sa akin dati ang takot na torture lang aabutin ko pag nasa kamay ako ng AFP. Isang malaking kasinungalingan lamang ang itinuturo sa loob na mga mamamatay-tao ang AFP. Ang aking karanasan kasama ang 25IB ay isang matibay na patunay dito. I was so greatful na andito na ako ngayon, kahit papaano ay may pagkakataon na ako na, this time, tumulong naman sa pamahalaan para sa pagkakaisa, kaunlaran at pagtulong sa mga nangangailangan nang hindi gumagamit ng dahas.

Kung makarating man sa NPA o supporters ng NPA ang sulat kong ito, sana'y maging tungtongan niyo itong mga ibinahagi kong karanasan para mamulat sa kung ano ang totoo. Kung sa pananaw ninyo ay itinuturing niyo na akong kaaway, pero para sa akin, kayo pa rin ang mga kasama ko na nais ko lamang bahagian ng aking karanasan at matulungan sa tali ng kasinungalingan ng armadong kilusan. Lahat tayo ay may mga pangarap para sa ating sarili, pamilya at sa bayan. Wag nating hayaang masira at malibing-sa-limot ang mga ito dahil sa mga maling paniniwala at prinsipyo. Magkaisa tayo upang pandayin at kamting muli ang ating mga pangarap.

Testimonials: Awing Apuga



I am Awing Apuga member of Ata Manobo Tribe in Sitio Nasilaban Brgy Palma Gil Talaingod Davao Del Norte.

Ang kwento kong ito ay kong papaano ako na recruit sa CCP-NPA-NDF. Ang una nilang ginawa kinausap ang tatay ko at sinabihan ni Ka Yolly sa panahon ngayon ang mahalaga yong pagpapaaral natin ng ating mga kabataan dahil ang plano ng gobyerno ay kunin nila itong lupang ninuno ninyo kaya yong anak mo ihatid mo na doon sa kampo namin para maturuan namin pag sulat at pagbasa para hindi sya maloko sa mga dambuhalang mananakop.

Kaya nong taong April 2, 1997, ako noon ay 5 years old palang, hinatid na ako ni tatay ko doon sa kampo ng NPA sa Pusod sa Sitio Nalubas, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte dahil na rin sa sobrang takot nya doon sa mga sinasabi ni Ka Yolly na agawin ng gobyerno ang lupang ninuno. Kaya pinilit nya ako kahit maliit pa ako noon. Noong panahon na yon grabe ang iyak ko kasi iiwanan na ako ng tatay ko kampo ng NPA at pinakilala na niya ako sa teacher namin na si Ka Marlon Mantikinon.

Noong una kong pagpasok ng paaralan nila ang unang gagawin namin sa tuwing umaga ay mag papractice kami mag martsa pag katapos mag aaral na kami at kasama yong 48 na kaklase ko doon na mga bata ang itinuro sa amin doon yong tinawag nila na numeracy at literacy ang ABAKADA, bawat litra ay may mga kahulugan halimbawa letrang A- armas-B-bala-K-Kalaban–D-Digmaan-E-Esniper-G-gyera- H-Hukbo –I-Ibakwet-L-Laban-M-MilitAr-N-Namatay-O-Organisa-P-Posil-R-Rebolusyon-S-Sulong-T-Taktika-U-Upensiba-W-Wedro-Y-Yuta. Kasi habang nag papractice pa kami mag basa at magsulat nag papractice na din kami ng mga dapat pag aralan doon sa tinatawag nila na PADEPA ang ibig-sabihin pambansang demokratikong paaralan.

Hanggang isang taon lang kami doon sa kampo sa Pusod, Sitio Nalubas, sa panahon na yon kasagsagan ng operation ng sundalo at nakipag usap ang komander namin na si ka Mike na ilipat ang kampo namin doon sa Mangginabot Pantaron ranges at nong nandoon na kami sa lilipatan namin habang nag-aaral kami tinuruan na din kami humawak ng baril at paano mag target kong may mga kalaban at mag atake sa mga detachment, ambush position, mag snipe at kong anu-ano, mag rally, mga propaganda laban government.

Kaya, nong taong 2000, 7 years na ako doon sa NPA marunong na ako magbasa at magsulat marunong na din ako humawak ng baril at mag dismantle kahit nakapikit ang mata ko dahil sa araw araw nilang pagtuturo sa akin, kaya ang nalagay sa isipan ko na sa paglaki ko sana maging komander ako ng NPA, dahil sa pagturo nila sa kanilang ideolohiya sa akin.

At patuloy pa rin akong nag aral doon sa kanila, akala ko kasi na kapag mag-aral ka ganon talaga ang gagawin maki-pag barilan sa sundalo at sirain ang government, kaya nong pumunta ang nanay ko doon sa amin pag tingin nya sa akin naka bitbit na ako ng baril nagalit sya sa akin inagaw ang baril ko at tinapon nya niyakap nya ako ang sabi nya sa akin, akala ko ba mag aaral ka lang dito bakit may hawak kanang baril? Ang sabi ko sa kanya, "Ma, ganon talaga pag mag aral kailangan talaga maghawak ng baril upang labanan ang government na aa-agaw sa ating lupang ninuno at gustong kamkamin ang mga dambuhalang mananakop ang minerales sa ating mga lupain." Kaya ang sabi ng teacher ko na ang tanging solusyon lamang ay baril kaya wala kang karapatang magalit sa akin dahil hindi ikaw ang teacher ko basta iyon ang turo sa akin.

Noong October 5, 2003, inutusan nila ako na mag teacher doon sa Sitio Basagan Brgy Palma Gil Talaingod Davao Del Norte nasa isipan ko na ayaw ko pang mag teacher kasi ang bata pa ako at isa pa kulang pa ang kaalaman ko pero hindi ako makatanggi kasi may mga batas kami na dapat sundin kaya napilitan akong magturo doon Sitio Basagan kahit malayo ako sa pamilya kahit 10 years old palang ako noon kailangan ko talagang sundin ang utos nila.

Noong nag teacher na ako, kong paano ang pagturo nila sa akin noon ganon din ang tinuro ko sa aking mga estudyante, at ito ang task ko na dapat sundin at gawin bilang teacher at estudyante ng numeracy at literacy kailangan laging nakahanda ang sarili kung kinakailangan.

Una kong task bilang teacher, kung may mga rally kailangan ang lahat na mga tao sa lugar na tinitirahan kasama ang aking mga estudyante at mga magulang nila ay dapat ma-organize ko sila at kumbinsihin na sumuporta kung may mga rally at mag sakripisyo.

Pangalawa kong task bilang teacher, kung kulang ang Hukbo o yunit sa NPA kailangan na handa tumulong at sumuporta ang mga estudyante para dagdag armado sa New People's Army.

Pangatlo kong task bilang teacher na kailangan mapa-intindi ko sa mga tao o kumunidad na magtulungan kasama ang aking mga estudyante na kong may mga balita sa mga sundalo o mga tao na labas pasok sa aming lugar dapat mag sumbong kami sa NPA para maka handa sila.

Kaya noong naging teacher ako sa Sitio Basagan, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte ang karamihan sa aking mga estudyante sumampa sa NPA kahit ang edad nila ay 14-16 years old palang kasi sinabihan sila mas marami pang matutunan sila kapag sasama sila. Kaya sa panahon na iyon, iilan na lang ang aking estudyante sa Sitio Basagan at sinasabihan na nila ako doon ka na lang sa isang Sitio magturo kasi iilan nalang ang estudyante mo dito..

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Kaya doon ako nila pinaturo sa Sitio Pongpong, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte. Kaya walang kaibahan doon sa tinuran ko dati na walang ibang mapupuntahan kung hindi NPA pa rin sila kasi sa tinuturo palang sa kanila matuto silang humawak ng baril at magalit na kung makarinig sa pangalan sa gobyerno, lalo na kung pangalang sundalo, ang nakatanim sa utak nila masama at mamamatay tao.

Kaya noong November 8, 2004, sinasabihan na nila ako na mag full-time kasi hinahanap na ako ng mga sundalo baka mahuli ako nila bugbugin ako o bago ako nila patayin kasi ako daw ang dahilan kaya dumami ang NPA natakot narin ako sa mga sinasabi nila sa akin kaya nag full-time NPA narin ako at doon na kami nagkita ng mga dati kong estudyante.

Ang una naming encounter laban sa mga sundalo sobrang nakakaawa kabataan dahil marami sa amin ang namamatay at wounded sa bakbakan at unang beses ko din na makakita sa apat na kasamahan kong kabataan na wasak ang mukha at durog ang katawan sa mga butas ng bala at hinila pagulong sa bangin at nilibing pagkatapos tinabunan lang ng dahon ng kahoy at hindi alam ng mga magulang nila na ang kanilang mga anak ay patay na.

At isa rin ako sa nakaranas na ma-wounded sa labanan at dalawa ang kasama ko na namatay sa labanan na iyon habang ako ay hila-hila ako sa mga kasamahan kung kabataan at pinapagulong nila sa bangin at iniwanan na ako kasi matakot na silang maabutan ng kalaban at iyong kasama ko na namatay tinabunan lang ng mga dahon ng kahoy habang ako nagpagulong sa bangin na gising na ako at na walang malay at parang baliw na naglalakad sa kagubatan at buti nalang kinabukasan may nangangaso ng baboy-ramo na nakakita sa akin at dinala ako doon sa mga kasama ko. Sa panahon na iyon, 15 years old palang ako.

At simula noon, naging squad leader na ako at doon narin nagsimula iyong pag utos na pumatay ng tao at mag SPARU. Ang unang inutos sa akin na ipapatay ay iyong tiyuhin ko si Datu Okang Apuga dahil ayaw nyang sumang-ayon sa kagustuhan ng NPA at iyong isa pang tiyuhin ko si Tribal Chieftain Pogsing Bubunan at iyong kapatid nya si IPMR Banao Bubunan.

At inutusan din ako na ipahuli yong pinsan ko si Kagawad Edgar Bunggot at si Ombad Butod at ipapatay ang isang pinsan ko na si Joel Dahusay at pag utos pa kami na mag SPARU sa mga pulis sa lungsod namin sa Talaingod, Davao Del Norte.

Kaya noong hindi ko ginawa yong inutos sa akin, nilipat ako doon sa Front 56 sa bandang Bukidnon dahil daw labag sa batas ang ginawa ko. Ang kadalasan na inuutos sa amin ay mag snipe gabi man o araw kahit mahirap ang pinagdaanan pero hindi pwedeng tumanggi kasi buhay ang kapalit basta ang mahalaga susunod ka sa utos nila.Ganyan po buhay ko at ang mga kasama kong kabataan na pinalaki sa kanilang mga ideolohiya kahit mahirap at buhay ang kapalit kasi ang laman ng utak mag patay at giyera ang solusyon sa kahirapan sa ating Bansang Pilipinas.



Ako at ang aking ama na si Datu Guibang Apuga, Founder ng Salugpongan kasama ang mga katigulangan (council of elders) sa aming tribo.

Testimonials: Manuel M. Salangani



Ako si Manuel M. Salangani ay isa sa na-recruit ng NPA noong panahon na nag-aaral ako sa Sto. Niño Elementary School taong 2009-2010. Grade 2 lang ang natapos ko sa regular na paaralan. Ang nag recruit sa akin ay ang pinsan kong si Asenad S. Bago.

Kasalukuyan akong nakatira na malayo sa aking mga magulang sa Brgy. Sto. Niño, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte upang mag aral dahil walang eskwelahan sa amin sa Sitio Damulu-an, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte.

Nilapitan ako ng aking pinsan na si Asenad at sinabing inutusan daw siya ng aking aking Papa. Ipa-transfer daw ako at doon papag aralin sa Salugpungan School.

Sinabi pa niya sa akin na “Manuel mabuti pa doon nalang tayo mag aral sa Salugpungan kasi doon libre lahat ang pambayad wala kang babayaran kahit piso."

Noong una, ako ay nagdalawang isip na sumama sa kanya sapagkat ako'y naka enroll na Sto. Niño Elementary School. Ngunit dahil sa ito ay utos ng aking Papa ay napilitan din akong pumayag at sumama kay Asenad. Huli nang aking malaman na iyon pala ay walang katotohanan at nagawa nya lang ito para lang makasama niya ako sa Salugpongan.

Noong January 04, 2011 ay nandoon na ako sa Sitio Dulyan, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao del Norte kung saan nakatayo ang Salugpungan School.

Pagkalipas ng limang buwan habang ako ay nag aral sa antas na Grade 2 ay sinabihan ako nang aming administrator na si Lolet Muya na “Manuel na mag lalaktaw ka ng tatlong baitang kasi medyo malaki ka na". Kaya nalipat ako doon sa Grade 5 ng kalahating taon at masayang masaya ako kasi isa pa, matanda na ako noon.

Ako ay isa sa na-recruit sa panglilinlang nang CPP-NPA-NDF noong January 20, 2012. Sa loob ng dalawang taon ako doon nag aral sa Salugpongan, tatlong beses din ako nakapunta

nang postings ng mga NPA para makinig sa ilang mga lecture na PADEPA o Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan kasama namin ang aming mga guro. Mahigit limang araw kami duon sa forest area. At ginawa nila akong PBG o Pupils Body Government President ng mga kabataan.

Para kung in-case na may mga patawag sa ibaba (siyudad ng Davao, Cagayan, Butuan, Kidapawan at Surigao) kagaya nang rally, ako ang mag hahanap nang mga kasamahan ko na pwede papuntahin duon sa siyudad para mag rally tungkol sa paglabag sa batas at pag mamalabis ng government.

Sa mga rally ay kasama namin ang Anak Pawis Party list, PASAKA at iba pa. Kung minsan dito kami sa bayan ng Davao mag sigaw sigaw na "STOP KILLING LUMAD!", "STOP MINING!", "JUSTICE FOR FR. POPS TENTORIO!" isa sa mga natatandaan kong nag-facilitate at nag aasikaso sa amin sa mga rally noon sa Davao ay si Ma'am Cacay.

Noong 2011, kahit walang mga kasalanan ang mga sundalo na dumaan lamang sa aming lugar, ito ay ginagawaan namin ng report na nang-harass sila ng mga sibilyan, kahit nag tanong lang naman ang mga sundalo sa amin "kung saan papunta itong daan?".

Dako or malaking accomplishment sa amin bilang mga estudyante ng Salugpongan ang makapag interview ng mga parent na nadaanan ng mga sundalo, hindi lang sa mga parent pati mga bata, para in-case na mag rally may maipapakita kami na document patungkol sa pang haharrass ng mga sundalo sa tribo sa bundok.

Ang inimbento naming report ay sina-submit sa mga titser sa ibaba (siyudad) at sila na ang bahalang magpasa nito sa mga radio station tulad ng Radyo ni Juan.

Ang mga report na ito ay may kapalit na reward o pabuya tulad ng; bigas, sardinas, tsinelas at iba pang gamit na siya naman naming dadalhin at ihahatid para sa mga titser na nasa staffhouse sa itaas ng bundok.

Minsan ay nagkaroon kami ng mga bisita at sinabihan ako ng aming guro na "Manuel mag gawa ka ng presentation kasi may bisita tayo." Nalaman ko na mga NPA pala yun mga bisita namin. Isa sa nakilala ko si Kumander Athan galing sa Comval. Nagpunta siya sa Guerilla Front 55 sa amin sa Talaingod, para bumisita kay Kumander Jose ng Guerilla Front 55.

Noong 2011, nakaranas din ako ng pang aabuso ng aming guro na si Sir Ronie Garcia, isa siyang baklang titser na nagtuturo sa amin sa Grade 5. Hindi lang ako ang na-biktima niya, kundi pati na rin ang aking ibang mga kaklase.

Kami ay napilitan gawin ang kanyang mga kagustuhan dahil binantaan nya kaming ibabagsak sa klase pag hindi naming siya pagbibigyan. Ang pangyayaring ito at mga gawain ay napakalaking paglabag sa aming kultura sa aming tribo.

Mabuti at naawa lang ako sa kanya, kasi kung malaman ng aking Papa ang ginawa niya sa akin ay maaring kamatayan ang maging resulta ng kaniyang ginawa.

Ayon sa aming kultura, ang pang aabusong sekswal ay may kaparusang kamatayan.

Kung minsan marami rin ang mga kasamahan kong mga estudyante na nag sabi na "isumbong na natin sa matanda yan." Sabi ko "huwag lang sa ngayon kasi kawawa naman siya," kaya

pinatawad namin siya hindi talaga kami nag buka nang aming mga bibig para hindi alam nang aming papa, at mama. Sa taong 2013 ay inilipat kami sa Sitio Nasilaban, Brgy Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao del Norte kung saan itatayo pa lamang ang bagong school building ng Salugpongan for Grade 7.

Dahil wala pang building, minsan ay sa ilalim lang ng puno ng mangga kami nag ka-klase. Minsan naman ay sa bakanteng gilingan ng mais ang lecture.

Sa pagitan ng mga panahong ito habang kami ay nag aaral, kami rin ay tinuruan kung papaano ang pag organize ng mga kabataan at kumbinsihin sila na mag aral sa Salugpongan.

Inutusan ni NPA Kumander "Bugsong" Manlulugpis ng Front 55 si Datu Pugsing Bubonan na pag trabahuin ang buong IP community sa pag construct at pagpapatayo ng bagong Salugpongan School. Walang nagawa ang mga sibilyan kasi mga armado ang nag utos na "kailangan matapos yan sa 2 weeks" yan ang sinabi nang NPA sa mga sibilyan. Ang parent namin ay nag hihirap dahil sa sobrang init sa panahon sa walang tigil sa pagtatrabaho kasi sinabihan nang administrator ang NPA na sila ang mag manage nang mga tao para tapusin ang School building. Noong 2013 natapos na ang Salugpungan School building. May mga bisita galing sa DepEd para mag inspeksyon nang Salugpungan School para mabigyan ng Permit to Operate. Nang mag-hingi ng attendance kung ilan lahat ang student sa Salugpungan, ang total namin ay 100 plus lang.

Habang hindi pa nakarating ang DepEd Inspector. Inutusan ng aming Administrator na si Ma'am Lolet C. Muya ang mga kasama niyang guro na "dagdagan nyo ang ang ating mga estudyante gawin ninyong 1,000 plus para makapasa tayo sa DepEd. Noong taong 2013 gusto ko na mag transfer sa DepEd. Nagpaalam ako kay Ma'am Lolet Muya na mag transfer na ako doon sa Datu Jose Salawao Memorial National High School. Sabi niya sa akin na "Manuel, bakit gusto mong lumipat ng eskwelahan? Ngayon pa ba na na-involved na rin ang mga magulang mo sa Salugpongan at saka ka pa aalis?"

Isa pa sabi niya na akin na "ang Papa mo ay isa rin sa mga naghirap at nakibaka nitong Salugpungan" totoo talaga kasi ang papa ko ay parang siya ang ika # 4 na mga tauhan ni Datu Guibang Apuga noong nakipag laban kontra sa ALCANTARA & SONS.

At sabi naman nang mga maestra sa akin na "Manuel baka gusto mo nang magturo duon sa bundok para may suweldo ka na kada buwan may 1,000.00 kang matanggap." Sabi ko naman "ayaw ko kasi baka mas bright pa iyong mga estudyante sa akin". Kinabukasan ipapadala na sana ako duon sa bundok. Sabi nila sa akin ay huwag ako mag alala kasi marami akong makakasama duon na taga kabila ngunit hindi pa rin ako pumayag, kasi malayo.

Kinabukasan tumakas ako pauwi doon sa amin sa Sitio Central Baugan. Dinala ko lahat ang damit ko.

Sumunod na araw naman ay nagpunta na ako sa Datu Jose Sala-wao (DepEd School) para mag aral na doon sa public school.

Pagdating ko sa paaralan binigay ko ang diploma ko pero hindi ako tinanggap kasi wala akong dalang card. Binigyan nila ako ng request form para balikan at kunin ko ang aking Form-137 duon sa Salugpungan, pero wala silang maibigay sa akin. Nang dahil dito, ako ay nakapag desisyon na tumigil nalang sa pag aaral.

Testimonials: Asenad S. Bago

Ako po si ASENAD S. BAGO, 22 years old, ipinanganak at lumaki sa Sitio Central Baugan, Brgy. Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao Del Norte.

Ako po ay isang biktima ng Salugpongan School noong 2006 to 2013. Unang-una po pumasok ang mga NPA sa aming kumunidad sila po ay nagpakilala na sundalo ng mga mahirap o sa salitang Bisaya ay "sundalo sa kabos" at dumating ang panahon na inorganisa na ang aming mga magulang. Kagaya ng aking magulang na isa pong Tribal Datu sa aming kumunidad ay ginawa po nilang MB o Milisya ng Bayan binigyan nila ng armas kagaya ng M16 rifle at sinabihan ng kumander na "kung may pupuntang sundalo dito sa inyong lugar kailangan barilin ninyo dahil kung hindi ninyo babarilin humanda kayo sa amin!" dahil po ang sundalo daw ay mang aagaw ng lupa at mamatay tao.

Sa pag o-organisa ng mga tao, nag ka-conduct ng meeting ang NPA na kailangan daw lahat ng mga Tribal Leader kailangan mag attend dahil po importante ang pag usapan. At doon nagpunta lahat ng mga tribal lider, ang pag usapan pala nila dahil daw kulang sila ng paaralan. Hangga't na approve at nag pirma na ang mga Tribal Leader. Sabi ng kumander hindi mag tagal magkaroon na tayo ng libreng paaralan so hindi po nagtagal pumunta na ang mga NGOs kagaya ng RMP Rural Missionaries of the Philippines sila po ang nag patayo ng paaralan.

Noong 2006 po ako nagsimula sa aking pag aaral sa Sitio Sambulongan, Brgy. Palma, Gil Talaingod, Davao, Del Norte. Ang guro po namin ay isang full-time NPA na si Erick Mahusay. Ang tawag po sa aming subject ay LITNOM, Literacy and Numeracy, dito po tinuturo sa amin paano magbasa, magsulat, magbilang at paano mag dismantle ng armas at palaging tinuturo sa amin ang "A," "Ba," "Ka," "Da," halimbawa "A" Armas "B" Bala, ganoon ang palaging tinuturo sa amin.

Nakalipas ang isang taon kinausap ng aming Guro ang aming mga magulang at sinabi nya na "hindi na ako magpatuloy sa aking pagtuturo dahil malakas ang operation ng mga sundalo. At itong mga estudyante kailangan ko nang i-transfer duon sa Sitio Dulyan, Brgy Palma, Gil Talaingod, Davao, Del Norte dahil ang paaralan po duon ay mas ligtas at walang sundalo ".

Noong 2007, nahinto ang aming pag aaral dahil may mga operation ng mga sundalo sa aming lugar.

Noong 2008, dahil gusto kung makatapos sa aking pag aaral para makamit ko ang aking pangarap sa buhay na gusto kung maging engineer dahil doon po sa amin ay matagal ng walang kalsada kaya gusto ko maging engineer. At hindi na kami nagtagal papunta na kami sa Sitio Dulyan, kasama ang aking guro na si Erick Mahusay. Pagdating namin agad kami sinalubong ni Lulit C. Muya Administrator ng Salugpungan School kinausap kami kung ilan kami lahat. Sabi ko mga 25 lang kami galing sa Sitio Nasilaban at nagpapasalamat si Lulit dahil dumami na ang mga estudyante.

Kinabukasan nagpunta na kami sa paaralan para magparegister at tuloy tuloy na ang aming pag aaral. Mga 2 weeks na kaming nag aaral ipinatawag na ako ni Lulit sa staff house pagpunta ko doon sabi ni Lulit sa akin "simula ngayon dito ka na sa staff house magbigay ka lang ng 10 kilo na bigas para sa pagkain mo at ikaw ang magluto araw-araw, maglinis ng paligid dahil maraming bisita na pupunta dito sa staff house."

Mga ilang araw ang nakalipas may bisita na nagpunta sa staff house. Si Kumander Jose at iyong mga kasama nila. Hindi lang iyon ang bisita na pumupunta sa amin, pati mga NGOs mga porinil (foreigner) na galing sa ibang bansa na sabi nila tumutulong sa mga tribo, kaya kaming mga estudyante minsan lang mangyari ang klase kasi ang ginagawa namin palagi mag drama at mag palabas. Mga drama na nagpapakita ng mga pagmamalabis na ginagawa ng pamahalaan sa

mga tao noong panahon ni Marcos tulad ng torture ng tao, pagpatay, pag sunog sa mga paaralan at iba pa. Lahat ng ipag utos ng guro sa amin ay aming ginagawa.

Nakalipas ang ilang taon ginawa na nila akong organizer and recruiter dahil alam ni Lulit isa po akong mapagkatiwalaan at maasahan dahil ang ginagawa namin ay hindi lang mag aral kundi pati rin mag rally, mag dialogue para makahingi ng funding sa malalaking paaralan lalo na sa mga taga ibang bansa at para palabasin na ang mga tribo ay humihingi ng tulong. Ang ibinibigay na tulong at pera ay natatanggap naman nila pero hindi naman napupunta sa tribo, kundi pupunta sa kanila.

Sabi ni Lulit, manghingi ng funding para makapatayo ng paaralan, pero ang perang tulong sa amin ay hindi ginagamit sa paaralan kundi napupunta sa kanilang mga bulsa lamang. Ang mga materyales na ginagamit sa pagpapatayo ng aming paaralan ay kontribusyon galing sa aming mga magulang namin tulad ng kahoy, sin (yero), lansang (pako) at iba pa.

Ang ginagawa nila bago sila magpatayo ng paaralan, pinapatawag ang lahat ng mga magulang namin kasi lahat ng mga materials ay kanilang hatiin, halimbawa ang aking magulang sila ang magbigay ng kahoy, ang iba naman ay mag bigay ng sin (yero), pako, tapos kung makumpleto na ang mga materials, NPA ang namamahala para madaling matapos ang trabaho. Sila ang nag manage dahil kung sino man ang hindi tutulong ay kanilang pinapaputukan ng armas kagaya ng uncle ko na si Ambulog Butod. Pinahakot nila ng buhangin at nang mapagod siya at gusto niyang mag pahinga muna dahil nagugutom na, siya ay pinapaputokan ng Kumander ng 5 beses para takutin.

Ang ginagawa po namin bilang estudyante lagi akong nag organize para mag rally sa Davao City dahil daw sa martial law sa Mindanao pero hindi tutoo na may martial law at pinabayaan daw kami ng government. Pero kami po ay nalilito dahil lagi kami pupunta sa Davao para manghingi ng tulong kasi lagi naming sinisigaw na mabigyan kami ng kalsada ang problema magbigay ang government ng equipment pero hindi pa makarating sa amin susunogin na ng NPA. Tapos pauwi kami galing sa Davao may panahon din sabihan ako ni Lulit C. Muya na Asenad sabihan mo lahat ng mga estudyante na bukas magpunta tayo sa bundok. Papunta pala kami sa posting ng mga NPA tapos masayang masaya kami dahil makita namin ang aming mga idol na Kumander.

Pagdating namin sa kampo nila nagpapasalamat sila dahil marami kami. Kaya pala, ang gagawin namin mag training pala kami at ginawa nila pinapanood kami ng video kung paano mag attack ng detachment, paano magpasok ng kampo na walang putok. Tinuturuan din kami ng mga pang revolution na awit at special na tinuro sa amin ang Lupang hinirang ng NPA sabi nila pag manalo ang NPA, iyon na ang Lupang Hinirang ng Pilipinas ang title is, “Bayang Mahiwaga."

Ang pinakamasakit po sa amin ang ginagawa ng mga guro kasi dumating ang araw na sinabihan ni Lulit ang aking pinsan na “kayong lima malaki na kayo, pwede na kayo humawak ng baril para malakas ang armadong grupo mag full-time NPA na kayo tapos sila Asenad at Manuel kayo lang ang magpatuloy sa pag-aaral para kayo ang organizer."

Ang masakit lang sa amin ang ginagawa nila na para kaming negosyo na kahit saan na kami ibenta dahil sa ginagawa ng mga NGOs Partylist, guro na walang awang panglinlang sa mga taong walang nalalaman.

Ang pinakamasakit po sa amin na kahit lalaki kami nakaranas kami ng rape na ginagawa ng mga bakla sa amin hindi lang po iilan ang nabiktima nila marami pa sa mga kasamahan ko isa na po kami dito na nabiktima ni Ronie Garcia kasama ko si Manuel isa po itong guro. Kaya po hindi na ako nagtagal sa Salugpungan dahil po sa ginagawa ng mga guro sa amin.

Ang salaysay na ito ay ilan po lamang sa mga naranasan ko sa kamay ng mga NPA na gusto kong ipaalam sa ating mga kababayan para malaman nila ang pang lilinlang ng mga NPA sa mga tribo.

Testimonials: Joel Dahusay



Kami ang katubong Matigtalumo Manubo sa Talaingod Davao Del Norte ay mapayapang naninirahan sa kabundukan gamit ang sarili naming kultura at tradisyon. Kahit napakalayo sa probinsya ay masaya kami loob ng aming kumunidad dahil hindi kami nahaluan sa ibang grupo na may personal interest sa aming lugar. Doon kung mayroon mang problema ay agad itong maresolba dahil ang Tribal Councils of Elders namin kasi ayaw nila ng gulo dahil peace loving people and peace-loving community kami.

Noong dumating ang tinawag CPP-NPA-NDF sa aming bayan sa simula ipinakita nila sa tribo namin na sila ang tutuong mga sundalo ng mahihirap sabi nila handa silang tumulong kung ano man ang kailanganin nang tribo, dahil sa kasunduan naniwala ang tribo. Subalit ito ay panlilinlang pala ng kaliwang grupo sa tribo upang makapasok sila sa teritoryo sa tribo.

Ang nangyari ay dahan-dahan na nilang inorganisa ang aming tribo upang siraan ang gobyerno ng Pilipinas gamit nila ang kahinaan nang tribo, dahil hindi nakapag-aral ang aming mga ninuno at ang aming mga magulang. Tinuro nila na masama ang gobyerno sa bansang Pilipinas dahil daw inapi ang aming tribo at ang sabi pa nila na aagawin sa gobyerno ang pagmamay-aring lupa ng katutubo.

At hindi naglaon ay araw a raw na nila kinukumbinsi na sumali sa kanilang kilusan upang mapanatiling depensahan at protektahan ang lupang ninuno ngunit ito ay mga propaganda lamang. Ang mga kabataan pinipilit nilang sumapi sa kilusan at ang leader ay ginawa nilang (MB) Milisyang Bayan ang iba ginawa nilang kumitibang partido sa kumunista.

Ang mga taong naiwan sa kumunidad ay tagapagsunod na kung ano ang kautusan sa CPP-NPA-NDF tuwing may rally sa Davao, Manila at kung saan ay ginagamit na nang mga NGOs ang aming tribo upang kontrahin ang gobyerno na hindi naman alam nang tribo kung ano ang kasalanan sa gobyerno.

Isa pa sa pinaka masaklap na pangyayari ay ang pagpatay nila sa mga katutubong leader na ayaw sa kanilang batas, ang iba ay pinilit nilang paalisin sa aming sariling kumunidad, at pagbilanggo nila sa mga tao sa loob lamang nang kumunidad ayaw nilang makita sa ibang lugar at kung ito ay makita ay papatayin na nila kasi raw ayaw sumunod sa usapan ang parusa tatlong taon hanggang anim na taon. Ang mga leader kapag nalampasan nila ito ay i-miyembro na nila bilang isang full timer na NPA habang buhay.

Ang mga tao sa loob nang kumunidad ginagawa rin nilang mga trabahador, tagapagsundo at naghahatid nang kanilang mga gamit. Pinakamalungkot sa lahat, na ang taong naghahatid sa kanila ng bigas at kung ano pa man ay walang bayad.

Ang paghatid doon sa malayong lugar kung saan sila nag posting ang sabi nila boluntaryong pagtulong sa kanila ang lahat nang taong inuutusan sa CPP-NPA NDF. Walang dahilang umayaw sa kanilang mga kautusan sa kilusan. Dapat tutuparin mo talaga kung ayaw mo ay buhay mo ang kapalit.

Noong dumating naman ang mga NGOs ay biglang nag-iba na naman ang kanilang pamamalakad, gusto naman nang mga NGOs na sila ang mag organize. Kinunan nang mga litrato upang matulungan daw sila ng gobyerno at mabigyan ng proyekto at kung anuman ang gusto ang kumunidad ay maibigay.

Ang lahat pala na dokumento galing sa aming tribo ay dinala at ipini-presenta sa ibang bansa upang mapunduhan ang tribo naming. Ngunit kahit isang sentimo ay walang nakarating sa aming kumunidad. Ang nangyari ay naging masama ang gobyerno sa tribo, dahil ang report nila sa ibang bansa na pinabayaan daw ng gobyerno ang tribo.

Ang mga NGOs lang ang gumagawa ng report base sa kung ano ang nakitang mga kakulangan sa aming kumunidad tulad kung walang daan walang eskwelahan at ang paghihirap nang mga tao. Kinukumbinsi nila ang tribo na sumali at sa ahensya nang gobyerno upang matulungan sila at may nakasulat na hindi naman nila alam kung ano ang nakasulat nito.

Ngunit ito ay ginawa upang labanan ang mapangaping gobyerno kaya't ang mga tao galing sa kabundukan ay dala na nang mga legal front nang CPP-NPA-NDF upang mag rally. Ang totoo ay hindi layunin nang tribo na labanan ang gobyerno kasi sanay kaming tribo na maging masaya kung anong meron kami, ngunit ginagamit lang ang kahinaan nang tribo dahil hindi nakapag aral.

Ang kwento nang NGOs sa tribo ay hindi talaga maaksyonan ang kanilang hinihiling sa gobyerno na magkaroon at mabigyan ng kalsada at eskwelahan ngunit ito ay kasinungalingan nang mga NGOs na Front Organization ng mga CPP-NPA-NDF upang malinlang nila ang aming tribo. Hindi nagtagal ay nagkaroon nang nonformal education.

Ngunit ito ay palipat lipat at ang tawag mga guro ng mga NPA sa kanila ay PARA TEACHER. Ang kanilang tinuturo sa kabataang tribo ay (LITNUM) Literacy ay ito hanggang sa bumasa, sumulat at bumilang ng mga numero.

Nagtataka kaming mga tribo kung bakit walang card at diploma ang bawat mag aaral. At takot ang mga para teacher kapag may operations ang mga military. At ang mga estudyante ay takot na rin sa mga sundalo dahil palaging tinuturuan ang mga bata ng masama. Dahil ayon pa sa teacher “ang mga Military ay mamamatay tao”, at ito ang naging doktrina nang CPP-NPA-NDF sa mga kabataang tribo namin.

Hindi nagtagal nag karoon ng eskwelahan na tinatawag na SALUGPUNGAN TA TANU IGKANUGON COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER INC. Ang eskwelahan na ito ay eskwelahan nang CPP-NPA-NDF at ang nag papatakbo nito ay mga NGOs na Front Organization sa kaliwang grupo. Ang lahat na itinuturo nila sa kabataang tribo sa loob nang paaralan ay puro labag sa batas ng gobyerno.

At ang kalalabasan nito ay galit ang tribo namin sa gobyerno dahil sa kanilang panlilinlang sa aming tribo. Ngayon ang nangyari dahil sa doktrina nakisama na ang iba at ang iba ay nagpaiwan at hindi nagtagal namamatay na sa bakbakan ng NPA at Militar ang naunang sumapi. May mga pangyayaring pinapatay nang CPP-NPA-NDF ang tribong sumapi sa kilusan na nasuspetsahan na nakalinya sa gobyerno. At hindi na mabibilang ang tribong pinatay nila na walang tamang dahilan o kasalanan. Ang pinakamasaklap na pangyayari base sa kultura ay ang pagpalit nila sa Katutubong Leader doon sa Rebolusyonaryong Leader. At sila ang nagpapatakbo sa aming kumunidad. Walang karapatan ang mga Tribal Councils of Elders na makapag resulba sa mga problema. Kundi sila na ang masusunod. Naging walang bisa ang IPRA 8371 gusto pa nilang tanggalin ito.

At palitan ng batas na naayon sa kanilang mga doktrina sa mga komunistang terrorista sa Pilipinas. Ang tribo namin ay ginagawang tagapagsunod sa kanilang mga batas at binabawalan

nilang pumunta sa Brgy. ang mga leader upang maki-halubilo sa mga empleyado sa gobyerno dahil ayaw nilang ma-expose ang tribo at gusto lang nila na manatiling nasa komunidad lamang.

At walang karapatang makapagpahayag kung ano ang sariling plano o saloobin nang bawat isip. Binabawalan sa CPP-NPA-NDF ang mga magulang ng mga kabataang tribo na mag enroll doon public school sa DepED napilitan ang mga magulang na mag enroll doon dahil sa pag control nang CPP-NPA-NDF.

Ang nangyari ay nagiging kakaiba ang takbo ng mga utak ng mga kabataan. Naging walang respeto sa kanilang mga magulang at palaging galit sila gobyerno dahil madalas itong dinadala nang mga NGOs sa pag ra-rally kung saan-saan. Ang mga kabataan ay na brainwashed na nang kabilang grupo at laging nasa isip nila na masama ang gobyerno.

At laging nasa isip na kung manalo na ang kumunistang grupo ay pantay-pantay na at walang mahirap-mayaman kaya't nahikayat ang aming tribo na makikibaka laban sa gobyerno. Kahit hindi nila alam kung mananalo ba o hindi kahit pa ikamamatay nila ang pagsali sa kilusan ay hindi na nila tinitingnan dahil ang paniniwala ay - pag mamatay daw sila sa digmaan ay naging BAYANI raw sila sa pag protekta sa lupaing ninuno.

Ito ay mga panlilinlang nang mga CPP-NPA-NDF sa katutubong nasa Mindanao. Pati sa pagsamba sa Panginoon ay higpit nilang ipinagbawal kung mayroon mang mga pastor na gusto pumasok sa kumunidad ay maaring patayin. Dahil hindi sila naniniwala sa Panginoon at naniniwala sila na ang Baril ang Panginoon nila.

Ang kasamahan nila pag matamaan na ng bala at kung buhay pa ay papatayin nalang nila upang hindi mahihirapan sa pagdala sa mga sugatan at nilibing lang ito sa mababaw na hukay. At kung mayroon mang namatay sa kanilang grupo ay higpit na ipinagbawal na malalaman nang mga magulang kasi takot sila na baka wala nang sumapi sa kanilang grupo.

Saka nalang nila alam na patay na ang kanilang mga anak, kapatid, o mga kaibigan na matagal-tagal nang panahon. At kung malaman nang mga magulang na patay na sasabihin naman nang CPP-NPA-NDF na “gobyerno ang dahilan kung bakit namatay ang inyong anak." At doon na mag rally na naman sila at mag sisigawan sa kalsada na “Berdugo at Mamatay Tao ang Military."

Ni recruit nila ay ang mga tribo na hindi talaga nakapag aral. At ang mga kababaihan sa kaugnay sa kanilang kilusan. At may mga grupo na rin sila tagapag monitor sa kapaligiran baka may operation. Ang mga tribo na may edad na, sila ang inaatasang tagapaghatid nang mga supply nang mga NPA at ihahatid nila kung saan nag posting.

Ang tribong sumapi sa kilusan ay may tatangapin silang 20 pesos bawat buwan ang nangyari ay napabayaan ang kanilang mga pamilya at tuloy nang naghihirap. At sinisisi nila ang gobyerno na ito raw ang dahilan kung bakit naghihirap ang mga tribo. Ngunit ang totoo sila ang nagpapahirap sa mamamayang Pilipino.

At ang mga natural resources namin sila na yong nagmamay ari, ang pinakamasakit sa aming tribo ay ginagawa nilang KAMPO at TRAINING GROUND ang aming Ancestral Domain na kung saan doon kami kumukuha sa lahat naming pangangailangan tulad sa kagamitan sa paggawa nang bahay. At doon din kami kumukuha sa mga gamut na panggamot kung mayroon mang magkakasakit.

Ang bundok ay napaka sagrado sa aming tribo ngunit ginagawa nilang laruan hindi nila alam na ang bundok ang lupa ay buhay naming mga tribo. Hindi nila binigyan nang respeto. Lagi nilang tinatapakan ang aming karapatan bilang isang katutubo sa Mindanao. At ang buhay namin ay parang walang halaga sa kanila. kasi ginagamit lang nila bilang instrumento sa pakikibaka laban sa gobyerno. At walang paki alam ang CPP-NPA-NDF kung ano ang nangyayari sa tribo.

Kahit mamatay pa kami sa kanilang harapan wala silang pakiramdam kahit iiyak ka pa at lumuluha ka pa nang dugo sa tuwing may kasalanan ka sa kanila, kapag ang buong partido ay magkakasundo na ay hahatulan ka talaga nang kamatayan, at ito'y walang kapatawaran. Ang pinakamasakit isipin na mismo kapatid at ama ang papatay sa iyo dahil sa kanilang batas ay walang anak, ama, walang kapatid.

Kung ayaw mong pumatay sa pamilya ay ikaw na ang papatayin ng Kumander ng CPP-NPA-NDF. Ang Tribal Leader ay hindi na bibigyan ng karapatang makapag resolba nitong problema kong hindi sila na ang masusunod. Dahil ito ang gagawin nilang propaganda at ang gusto nilang susunod sa kanilang kagustohan ang mga tao sa buong kumunidad.

Kaya't nanatiling tahimik ang aming tribo dahil natatakot na sa mga armadong grupo. Ang mga katutubong leader na nakumbinsi na nila ay araw araw nilang tinawagan upang sumali sa mga miting. At kung ikaw ay miyembro na sa partidong Komunista ay wala kanang dahilan upang tanggihan sila, dahil kung hindi ka nakasali o absent ka nang isang beses ay magkaroon ka nang sangsyon o unang pagkakasala sa kanilang grupo.

Ang pinakamasakit sa CPP-NPA-NDF ay mismo ang ka-tribo mong miyembro sa Kumitibang Partido ng Komunista ang pumipirma tuwing may tribong papatayin at ang kalalabasan nito ay walang kasalanan ang CPP-NPA NDF, ang may kasalanan ay ang mga tribo. Hanggang ngayon, nagkagulo ang aming kumunidad dahil nagpatayan ang tribo to tribo dahil sa doktrina ng CPP-NPA-NDF.

Ang ginagawa nila sa aming kumunidad ay nangongolekta sila nang revolutionary tax. Ang CPP-NPA-NDF sila ang dahilan kung bakit naghihirap ang katutubo dahil bawat tao ay hinihingian nila nang load, mag iwan sila nang cellphone number at muli mong bilhan nang load.

Kung magkataong may pera ka na, at kung makita nila na may ibebenta kang mais o anumang produkto ay hihingian ka rin ng pambili nang load. Ngunit ito ang kinatakutan nang bawat isa dahil kung hindi mo tinupad iyong utos nila ay maari kang balikan at bigyan ka ng warning na huwag ulitin ang pagtanggi sa kanilang kautusan.

Noong una nilang pagdating ay napakaganda ang kanilang programa, ngunit hindi nagtagal sila pala ay manlilinlang at manloloko sa katulad naming walang alam sa edukasyon. Ito ay napakalaking diskriminasyon sa aming tribo. Ang lahat nilang mga pangako na sila ang lulutas sa problema ng mamamayang Pilipino at sinabi pa nila na sila ang tunay na tagapagtanggol sa mga taong inaapi dahil sila raw ang sundalo ng mahihirap.

Ngayon lang namin nalaman na ang kanilang mga pangako ay balat-kayo lamang at ito'y kasinungalingan. Kabaliktaran sa kanilang mga pangako, sila pala ang magpapahirap sa tribo. Ayon pa sa kanila kapag manalo ang CPP-NPA-NDF ang kapangyarihan sa gobyerno ay palitan ng pang Komunismong patakaran ang bansang Pilipinas. At sila na raw ang masusunod kasama ang tribo pero hanggang ngayon bakit hindi pa nanalo.

Maraming kabataan ang nawalan nang pag asa dahil sa kanilang paaralan na puro nalang doktrina sa kumunista ang kanilang natutunan. Dahil ang Salugpungan School ay hindi gumagamit nang curriculum ng DepED. Ang eskwelahan na ito hindi rehistrado sa DepEd ito ay kolorum at walang permit to operate. Ito ay naging illegal dahil ang tinuturo nito ay paano mag dismantle ng armas at kung paano mag rally.

Ang lahat nang panlilinlang nang CPP-NPA -NDF ay napakalaking violation sa aming tribo lalo na yong pagpatay nila sa aming mga IP elders. At pagturo sa kabataan ng maling edukasyon pati yong pag recruit nila sa mga mayor de edad na kabataan. Yong pipilitin nila ang mga taong sumali sa kanilang kilusan kahit labag ito sa kanilang kalooban.

Hindi nila mababayaran ang kanilang kasalanan dahil marami ng mga taong mamamayan ang

namamatay at hindi ito pinaalam sa kanilang mga magulang pati yong Ancestral Domain nang aming tribo. Kahit ito ay sagrado ginagawa nila kampo at training ground hindi nila binigyang halaga o importansya para sa amin. At hindi nila nakita na ang kabundukang ito ay iniingatan nang tribo para sa huling henerasyon.

Walang halaga sa kanila basta't makuha lang nila yong kanilang personal na interest. Ang aming tradisyonal na paniniwala at customary law, at kultura ay hindi nila ni respeto malaking bagay ang nawala sa aming tribo. Nahihirapan na kaming ibalik ang nakaraan na magandang pamumuhay ng aming tribo. Ang aming kumunidad malaya at mapayapa silang naninirahan sa kani-kanilang kumunidad.

Ngunit nang dumating ang rebolusyonaryong grupong mang-aapi, tribo lahat nagbago, political structure, economic, costumary laws, culture, tradition, beliefs, and practice. Ang lahat ay hindi ito namin na exercise dahil sa CPP-NPA-NDF.

Naranasan namin ang paghihirap sa kamay nang mga taong manlilinlang, mga taong walang pakiramdam sila ang naging tinik sa aming lalamunan. Sila tumatakip sa aming mga mata at kaming tribo ay naging bulag sa katutuhanan. Walang karapatang makapag pahayag kung anong meron kami dahil nababalot kami sa masaklap na doktrina ng CPP-NPA-NDF.

Hindi na namin mabilang ang mga IP Leaders na bikma at pinapatay nila kahit isyu lamang kahit ito'y walang basehan at walang katotohanan ay kanilang hahatulan ng kamatayan. At doon pa nila patayin sa harapan ng kanyang mga pamilya at kung sino man ang kakampi ay isasali upang patayin. Ang ginagawa nila sa aming tribo ay parang hayop lang kami sa kanilang paningin, wala silang pakialam sa aming mga tribo, hanggang ngayon marami pang tribo ang hindi nabigyan ng hustisya na pinatay kahit walang kasalanan sa kanila. Napilitang lumikas sa kanilang sariling kumunidad dahil sa kanilang pamamaraan na hindi naayon sa kultura ng aming tribo.

Maraming kabataang tribo ang nawalan ng pag asa dahil sa SALUGPUNGAN SCHOOL, MISFI, SOS, TRIPFS, ALCADEV dahil ito'y ang mga paaralang itinayo ng armadong grupo sa kabundukan na ang lahat nang mga estudyante ay naging child warrior, cadre ng NPA at professional na aktibista. At ang iba nito ay nito mga medical team unit karamihan ay mga SPARU.

Ang ikinalulungkot ng mga magulang ay ang lahat ng kabataan ay ayaw na nila makikinig sa kanilang mga magulang lahat nang mga payo nila ay balewala sa kanila. Ang laging nasa isip nila ay kundi ang gumanti laban sa gobyerno na hindi naman alam kung ano ang dahilan. Dahil sa doktrina sa Komunistang grupo naging kawawa kami kabataang may pangarap naging napahamak sa lipunan.

Noong nagpapatayo ang CPP-NPA-NDF sa school na tinatawag na Salugpungan School lahat ng mga tao sa buong kumunidad ay pinabuhat nila ng mabibigat na kahoy para gawin sa konstruksyon sa eskwelahan. Ang taong walang lakas sa pagbuhat ay napipilitan dahil pinaputukan na ng mga kumander ng NPA ang mga tao upang mabuhat lang ang mga kahoy. May mga taong ayaw sana pero dahil sa kanilang takot ay pipilitin nilang dalhin kahit napakabigat ang mga kahoy.

Sa paggawa ng paaralan ay walang bayad sa lahat ng tao dahil sinasabi lang nila na bayanihan ngunit ito ay funded sa ibang bansa na tumutulong sa tribo. Ang mga materials sa paggawa ng eskwelahan ay hiningi lang nila sa mga pulitiko at sa mga kumpanya.

Noong dumating ang mga foreigner silang lahat ay nagtaka dahil ang nakita nilang eskwelahan sa Salugpungan School ay make-shift lang, samantalang iyong nasa kanilang proposal ay concrete na building, may dormitory, at library. Ikinalungkot ng mga foreign funders ang nakita nila dahil hindi ito ang nasa plano.

Chapter Synthesis

Without the NPA the People have nothing and the NDR as the only solution for the problem of the Filipino people, are being popularize but it does not mean they are true. In fact, in this chapter you can get glimpse of facts and photo documentations that they are opposite, that terror had been use against the Filipino people. We cannot argue with the facts presented. We also add some testimonies from former Cadre of the CPP-NPA-NDF to present our narrative that this revolution as well as the ideology is out-moded. That in the history of the civilizations and society war and revolution are not the only option for the people in their quest for social justice and social reforms.

To the Filipino People, we the National Cadre Team, former cadres of the CPP-NPA-NDF, in as much as we try to reconcile our past with our role in the future of our country present this book that represents our collective experience and knowledge in serving the people and unmasking the lies and deceptions of the Communist Party of the Philippines against Filipino people.

On the CTGs Purging Campaigns

This is a program of the CTG that implement a genocidal act against its members. If in other socialist state the communist conduct purging after achieving victory, in the Philippines they implemented it even if they are not still in power. This resulted to their weakening in the 90s and attempt to recover by "pushing purging under the rugs" to speak of. Whether the victims are their own members, this was still a crime against humanity. The use of excessive torture and the manner of executions up to the inhuman treatment of dead bodies that were dumped in mass graves unmarked and hidden from their families. All of these are violates International Humanitarian Laws (IHL). Alleged acceptance, apology and reparation if there is any does not erased the crime committed. This must be inform to the public and justice must be served for the victims.

On the CTGs Human Rights Violations

The Terrorist campaign of the CPP NPA NDF is a campaign of armed conflict, unjustified and are acts of terror against the Filipino people whether the victims are plain civilians, government workers, "class enemies" like private contractors ad companies or members of state Forces (PNP and AFP).

On the CTGs International Humanitarian Law Violations

Child warrior recruitment is not just an exemption but a deliberate plan implemented by the CTG through the "school offensives" and recruitment through IPO works in the Youth and Student sector.

Use of improvised explosives is not just an option but a deliberate plan of the CTG through their ordinance units embedded in NPA units.

Execution of enemy spies victimized civilians and non-combatants. This is part of their propaganda and psychological warfare to instil fear especially on areas they claim they have control.

Economic sabotage, Arson, destruction of company facilities and extortion activities are deliberate and planned with the use of Tax Implementation Teams under NPA National, Regional and Front command structure.

On the CTGs Ethnocide Campaign against the IPs

The IPs had identified, documented and submitted to domestic government agencies and international institutions. Summing up all the atrocities are elements of Ethnocide act against the IPs in the Philippines.

The CTG programs implemented and its Terrorist Acts combine are enough reasons why the Filipino people must unite with the government in making sure that the objective of Ending local Communist Armed Conflict will be attained through Good Governance and Whole of the Nation Approach.



In summation, as long as COMMUNISM exist in our midst , unopposed by the FILIPINO people, conflict and terrorism will be the cursed inflicted to our " Inangbayan". Yes it is a series of Deception and Lies. Terror and Death. Young lives and innocence sacrificed in the altar of Revolution. It must be OPPOSED and must be UNMASKED by each former cadres as their ACT of REDEMPTION and for the Filipino people acting as a Nation. UNMASK DEBUNK and OPPOSE the myth of Communism in the Philippines

CHAPTER 12

Synthesis and Executive Summary

- Executive Summary
- Annex A: Alternative Terms to be Used in Lieu of CTG-Coined Terms
- Annex B: Acronyms
- Annex C: References
- Annex D: Photo Courtesy

Executive Summary

To capture the enemy's entire army is better than to destroy it; to take intact a regiment, a company, or a squad is better than to destroy them. For to win one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the enemy without fighting is the supreme excellence. What is of supreme importance in war is to attack the enemy's strategy – in this case, to expose and counter the CTGs Programs. Next best is to disrupt his alliances by diplomacy – to disrupt the Echelon of Alliances and the Broad United Front Works. The next best is to attack his army – to make the armed struggle irrelevant. And the worst policy is to attack cities. The people is not the enemy. It is in this context that the book on Unmasking the Deceptions of the CTGs is being presented. It is a combination of actual experiences and in-depth research conducted by the National Cadre Team with the objective of serving as reference in our application of the Whole-of-Nation Approach (WoNA) and the National Security Plan. This shall place the CTG in a position where their choice is to become irrelevant or seek political settlement with the government.

On Ideological Foundations [Chapter I], discusses the universal social theory and applicability of Marxism, Leninism, and Maoism. Discussing these universal social theories will give us a perspective that the CPP-NPA-NDF leadership is a part of the i nternational movement to advance the application of these Marxist-Leninist-Maoist theories to the different existing states. Thus, the establishment of the International League of Peoples Struggle (ILPS) and the solidarity and support from International groups advocating the same social theories. The "social experiment" that is in the Philippine setting is not intended to achieve a strong Philippine nation capable of addressing its own social problems and preserving its rich cultural heritage but a movement of advancing the Universal theories of Marxism-Leninism and Maoism and its application to the Philippine Society. The term "Nationalist" therefore is a mere deception to unify the Filipino people under the NDR banner.

On Operational and Doctrinal Foundations [Chapter II], the basis of these universal theories and using this as the lens in viewing the Philippine Society, taking lessons from Russia, China and other socialist countries on how the People's revolution and succeeding Social Constructions are being undertaken; the Marxist theory of "Class Conflict" in the Philippine setting being applied and has resulted to the identification of key issues that affected the majority of the Filipinos – the issue of feudalism and the question of landlessness. That in implementing the Agrarian Revolution, the biggest segment of the population can be mobilized to advance the NDR. Along this line, the Strategic Military line of encircling the cities from the countryside, serve as the blueprint in seizing political power. This doctrines and operational guides will ensure the implementation of the General offensives and the General Uprising as the major thrust in the conduct of NDR. The study of the different status of the population (social profiling) led to the identification of the positive and motive forces of the revolution, arranged in what they call the Echelon of Alliances (this was discussed intensively in Chapter IX of this book). The discussion of this chapter will give us the perspective that the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) and how they intend to exploit the different sectors of the Philippine Society is the nonattainment of resolution on sectoral issues or class conflicts; and the emphasis and heightening of conflicts, ultimately aiding the advancement of the NDR. Which will continue until the fulfilment of all its three stages to seize political power and start the Socialist Construction.

The Organizational Structure and Operational Dynamics [Chapter III] explains the implementation of the NDR and the Social Construction. The CPP-NPA-NDF established their own organizational structure from the National, to the Regional, down to the grassroots (Section, OPP and Sectoral UGMOs). Their Constitution (CPP) is intended in securing the different organs as well as programs (red area and white area interplay) - its synchronization and command control. Clearly implementing the Democratic Centralism (DemCen) and Committee System as the operational guide to address operational dynamics, the National Organs are set-up to clearly position the Party in the leadership position and to address being "tailist" to the initiatives of the different sectors.

The National Democratic Revolution [1st Stage] and Socialist Construction [Chapter IV] reflects the tasks of each cadre (party members) and the members of the mass organizations - both the open and the underground - which is to heighten class conflict by undertaking activities in relation to the advancement of the armed struggle, the agrarian revolution, and the mass base building to ensure that the seizure of political power remains as the ultimate objective of the different level of organs and organizations - be it in the party or in its mass organizations. Each activity and campaign must therefore be reinforcing in the attainment of the parameters required in each strategic stage and sub-stage of the revolution. The Socialist perspective constantly reminds that the revolution is not completed unless it will also advance the socialist construction. It is in this context that we are calling the attention of the readers that the human rights in general and the civil and economic rights of the sectors, as well as the Nationalist fervor inherent to each Filipino - as a result of our historical and collective experience as a Nation - is being exploited and is not at all the priority and the driving virtue of the CPP-NPA-NDF. Therefore, the pretense of being a human rights defender and being nationalist is the unifying direction of the mass organizations, and that the people is separate from the objective of the party - which is towards Internationalism and Socialism.

Political Courses [Chapter V] describe the people as makers of history. This is one truth and one element for the revolution to succeed. Thus, the participation of the people in the revolution must be secured and attained. The only way to do this is what we call in our revolutionary parlance as the "arouse, organize, and mobilize" activities which are designed to target people in the different sectors as therein stated in the Echelon of Alliances. This is called advancing the people's support to the revolution. To achieve this, political courses must be introduced to the people being targeted to be organized and to mobilize. Thus, the "Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan" or PADEPA was established not as a physical infrastructure or institution, but as a concept of a unified, deliberate, and systematic implementation of instructions and courses for the mass organizations both in the open and underground. This means that the people or the sectors targeted must be bombarded with propaganda and agitation materials. Here is where the lies and deceptions of a "genuine consultative and democratic process where the people are supposedly free, and the institution is acting for their benefit and interest" is being undermined.

Imagine being a member of a supposedly open, democratic and pro-people organization but in practice, an organization exclusively controlled by an Underground Mass Organization (UGMO) which in turn is being exclusively controlled by a Party Group (PG) or a Party Branch (PB), that by the practice of the principle of the DemCen are being exclusively controlled by the CPP-NPA-NDF. Where the supposed free flow of opinions and discussions are being filtered and shaped by this level of organs embedded in the organizations. It is also through this system that those opinions are being neutralized, countered, and used as counter revolutionary, or reformism and revisionism. Thus, the expression that the People are the makers of History is actually a two edged sword - being exploited by the CTGs; and at the same time has become the paramount problem in unifying with the people. No wonder that the 53 years of revolution can be said to have achieved its height and ebb but fell short of the momentum needed to attain victory. The key is the unification with the people, that the catalyst element or the shaping of the environment is being rejected by the people in general.

On the CPP-NPA-NDF Party Courses.(Chapter VI), the Communist Party of the Philippines or the Party as referred in this book is the Vanguard of the Proletariat Class. It is also the advance detachment of the mass organizations. Suffice to say that the Leadership of the Revolution is expressed exclusively in the Party Organs and organizations. The Party is imposed as a requirement and not an option to exercise Full Control in the ranks of the NPA units and Political Control over the Sectoral Organs and mass organizations. This includes the conduct and completion of the Party Courses to those in the level of leadership in all the levels of organizations. This does not only involve the formal instruction and courses but also the necessary practice and applications, thus, the requirement of immersion and quantitative and qualitative assessments.

Even in the Alliance Works, the International Solidarity Works, and the Broad United Front Works, the political leadership and Party direction is rigidly applied and exercised. The continued struggle against reformism, revisionism, and ultra-democratic tendencies are being implemented. Included in these are the impositions of special works in RBKU and Bureaucratic Infiltration which are subject to Tactical Alliance Party direction.

The establishment of Organs of Political Power (OPP) and the evolution of Party Organizations is geared not only in attaining victory in the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) but in setting up elements of Socialist Construction. Thus, it must be emphasized here that Allies who are not acceptable to Communism or are critical to the concept of Socialism are routinely being weeded out and will be comprehensively weeded out from the Cultural Revolution in the period of Socialist Construction. Political leaders, Religious leaders, Professionals, and the middle class are fools to believe that their interest can and will be protected by allying themselves whether strategically or tactically with the CPP, because at certain levels of advancement of the revolution, they will be the targets of weeding out in the framework of class contradiction and conflict.

The 3 Weapons of Revolution (Chapter VII) in waging the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), the CPP has deliberately and skillfully utilized the three weapons of revolution. But we must not be deceived from the truth and practice that the leadership is exclusively exercised by the CPP, whether in a level of Full Control or Political Control. That in different events and/or occasions, the Party may wage the weapon of the United Front through the NDF or the NDFP to broaden its mass base and support from the people; and wage the NPA and the Armed Struggle to deny and destroy by imposing with impunity, dismantling the gains of the government and the Filipino people. Wherein the ultimate end is to destroy the current government and replace it; and to impose to the Filipino people a Socialist Government where the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (which is actually the Communist Party only) will reign in power. That this is not really a revolution to liberate the Filipino people from social ills and achieve social change that will address their demands and interest – but a plan to seize political power by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Construction of a Socialist Philippine Society. Worth taking into consideration is that this is being applied by only a few countries (who are by the way, reforming it, as it is being the subject of debate among these communist states, having each state undergoing revisionist tracks), imposed into some and being fought fiercely by most of the countries in the world.

Chapter VIII (Regional Design and Territorial Operations)
The term "Centrally Controlled but Regionally-operated" can be described to the CPP-NPA-NDF National Democratic Revolution (NDR)." The Central Committee (National Congress, Politburo, Executive Committee, and Secretariat- KT/KS) utilizes its Staff and Functional Organs to ensure that the synchronization of Regional operations is aligned to its National Campaigns and designs while the Regional Party Committees implement Regional Designs of the PPW to be included and integrated to the Regional Designs in Guerilla Front operations. To supervise this, the Central Committee establishes Territorial Commissions from time to time, or as the need arises.

The whole CPP organization subscribes to the principle of uneven development and utilizes these in implementing priority programs or strategies. Applying the strategy of conquering big island's first, the Central Committee creates conditions, managed, and imposed on the Regional Party Committees operations whilst applying the principle of "Trading Time for Space" to counter government efforts and campaigns.

The weakening of the State or Government institutions is implemented through the combination of National and Regional Designs. The 15 Regional Party Committees are geographically flexible but are engaging the Government's Regional clustering.

Chapter IX (Infiltration and Radicalization of the Sectors on the basis of the NDR)



The Echelon of Alliances that the CTG wants to establish amongst the people with the compliance of their guide as enumerated in their policy guideline and requirement of United Front works is the most potent instrument as prescribed in their strategic political line. They implement deliberate AOM programs and IPO works to consolidate the organized masses. The CTG subscribe to the dictum of "The People is the most important instrument of revolution." Thus, the decisive factor in the revolution is the strong will of the people to achieve victory.

Unfortunately, the people are really instrumental in achieving the revolutionary objective of seizing political power. The same people who will be subjected to a cultural transformation for them to become agents of the Socialist society.

Chapter X (CPP-NPA-NDF Main programs and Framework Orientation)
To provide intervention to reinforce the regional operations, the Territorial Committees, the Functional Committees, and the Staff of the Central Committee, implement Major Programs that will regularize and intensify the regional operations and designs of the PPW. It is being implemented in a manner that multiple organs participate in a particular special, routinely, or augmented campaigns and programs. Routine programs are the propaganda, education, and mass building activities. The special programs are the RBKU, the Special Bureaucratic Infiltrations, the Peace Process, and the ISW works. And the augmentations are the Human Rights campaign on Extra Judicial Killings (EJK), the School Offensives - the Radical Exploitation of Educational System in Mindanao, Kampanyang Aklasan for NCR, Sothern Tagalog and Central Luzon, and the Oust Duterte Campaign.

All of these are implemented not necessarily for the purpose of addressing specific demands and issues but to reinforce the over-all advancement of the NDR.

Chapter XI (Bloody Trail of Terrorism and Massive Destruction by CPP-NPA-NDF)
Without the NPA the People have nothing and the NDR is the only solution for the problems and issues of the Filipino people – this is what is being popularized, but it does not mean they are true. In fact, in this chapter you can get a glimpse of facts and photo documentations that they are actually the opposite, that terror had been used in the advancement of the NDR, against the Filipino people. We cannot argue with the facts presented. We added some testimonies from former Cadres of the CPP-NPA-NDF to present our narrative that this revolution as well as the ideology is outmoded. That in the history of civilizations and society, war and revolution is not the only options for the people in their quest for social justice and social reforms.

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Alternative Terms to be Used in Lieu of CTG-Coined Terms

CTG-Related Terms	
TERMS TO BE AVOIDED	**TERMS TO BE USED**
CPP-NDF-NPA	Communist Terrorist Group (CTG)
NPA members	CPP-NPA terrorists (CNTs)/Communist Terrorists
SPARU	NPA terrorist squad
Milisya ng Bayan	CNTs/NPAs in the barrios
People's Democratic Revolution National Democratic Revolution Socialist Revolution Protracted People's War People's War	CTG terrorism program/campaign CPP-NPA terrorism
People's Democratic Government Barrio Revolutionary Committee organs of political power (OPP) at all levels	CTG pseudo-government
hukumang bayan/people's court	CTG pseudo-court
armed struggle red area operations	communist terrorism
SPARU/partisan operations	NPA terrorist operations
agrarian revolution	CTG agricultural land-grabbing
legal struggle	aboveground works
peace negotiations (as an aspect of CTG aboveground works)	CTG bargaining talks
electoral/parliamentary struggle	infiltration of government
MAKABAYAN Coalition	CTG party-list groups
MAKABAYAN Bloc in Congress	CTG party-list groups in Congress
international solidarity works	international networking
international solidarity works	CTG foreign allied/sympathetic organizations

international solidarity groups	CTG foreign allied/sympathetic organizations
legal struggle in "reactionary courts"	exploitation of the legal system
NDF-allied organizations/national democratic underground mass organization (UGMO)	CTG underground mass organization
white area operations	CTG urban operations
revolutionary taxation (including all forms/types)	extortion
solicitation drives project proposals portion of membership fees (butaw) other fund-raising activities	terrorist financing
socio-economic works (as a stage in organizing the masses; fund-raising scheme)	organizing and fund-raising/livelihood scheme
red area	CTG rural operational area
white area	CTG urban operational area
guerilla front (as an operational area)	CNT concentration areas
eryang konsolidado	CTG-affected barangays
eryang kinokonsolida	
eryang ekspansyon	
all Party and political courses	CTG radicalization/indoctrination courses/training
CTG-owned or -run schools ("Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan (PADEPA)", "Paaralang Jose Maria Sison", among others)	CTG radicalization/indoctrination centers
educational discussions	communist terrorist radicalization

immersion	exposure radicalization
integration, tour of duty	CPP-NPA recruitment
lumad	indigenous peoples in Mindanao
bakwit	evacuees or internally displaced persons (IDPs)
lumad bakwit school	CTG radicalization/indoctrination center/s for IPs
taktikang bakwit	NPA-induced fake evacuations
bagani (as an NPA member)	CNT tribal fighters in Mindanao
bagani (referring to the NPA's Pulang Bagani Command)	NPA terrorist unit
child warriors	CTG recruited minors child combatants child soldiers
socio-economic works (as a stage in organizing the masses; fund-raising scheme)	socio-economic works (as a stage in organizing the masses; fund-raising scheme)
project proposals	CTG front/allied organizations
CTG-owned or run schools like "Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan (PADEPA)", "Paaralang Jose Maria Sison"	CTG radicalization centers
educational discussion	communist terrorist radicalization
immersion, exposure, tour of duty	radicalization
National Democratic Underground Mass Organization	CTG underground organization

Acronyms

1. ACC – Apostolate for Cultural Communities
2. ACEF – Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund
3. ACTO – Alliance of Concerned Transport Organization
4. ADLO – Association of Democratic Labor Organization
5. AFFF – Aklan Farmers and Fishermen Federation
6. AFUF - Anti-Fascist United Front
7. AGREV – Agrarian Revolution
8. AHHC - After the Huk Headquarters in Cagiao
9. AIDES – Central Area Institute for Development of Education and Services
10. ALMAKA - Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Kalamba
11. ALMAPILA - Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Probinsya at Industriya ng Laguna
12. AMEN - Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Enklabo
13. ANGLO – Alliance of Nationalist and Genuine Labor Organizations
14. AOM – Arouse, Organize, Mobilize
15. AOR – Area of Responsibility
16. APC – Advance Party Course
17. ARAK – Araling Aktibista
18. ARMAS – Artista at Manunulat ng Sambayanan
19. BCPW - Basic Character of our People's War
20. BFOOA – Bataan Fishpond Owners and Operators Assn
21. BKP – Batayang Kursong Pampartido
22. BMC – Basic Mass Course
23. BPC – Basic Party Course
24. BRC – Barrio Revolutionary Committee
25. BUF - Broad United Front
26. BUSINA – Bus Industry Alliance
27. CA - Class Analysis
28. CADWA – Cordillera Agricultural Worker's Association
29. CAP – Concerned Artist of the Philippines
30. CARHRIHL – Comprehensive Agreement on the Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
31. CARP – Comprehensive of Agrarian Reform Program
32. CAWAL - Cabuyao Workers Alliance
33. CCMPCI – Catarman Community Multi-purpose Cooperative, Inc
34. CDPC – Center For Developmant Programs In The Cordilera
35. CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
36. CHED – Commission of Higher Education
37. CIDDS-KALAHI – Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
38. CIP - Carmelray Industrial Park
39. CIU – Confederation of Independent Unions
40. CL WIDE – Central Luzon Workers Institute for Development of Education
41. CLEAR – Center for Labor Education, Assistance and Research
42. CM – Candidate Member
43. CNL – Christian National Liberation
44. COURAGE-ST - Confederation for Unity, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employees- Southern Tagalog
45. COW – Courses on women

46. CPM - Concentration of Production and Monopolies
47. CPP – Communist Party of the Philippines
48. CTG – Communist Terrorist Group
49. DCA – Danish Christian Aid
50. DFA - Drug, Food and Allied
51. DM - Dialectical Materialism
52. DMCI – Dacon Mining Corporation Inc
53. DOLE – Department of Labor and Employment
54. DPSR - Discussion on Philippine Society and Revolution
55. DWACA - Division of the World Among Capitalist Associations
56. DWAGP - Division of the World Among the Great Powers
57. EA - Echelon of Alliances
58. EAP – Educational Assistance Program
59. EC - Export of Capital
60. EHEM – Edukasyong Handog ni Erap para sa Mahihirap
61. EILER – Ecumenical Institute for Labor Education and Research
62. EJK – Extra Judicial Killing
63. ESKUM – Espesyal na Kursong Masa
64. FBC - Feudalism and Bureaucrat Capitalism
65. FCFO - Finance Capital and the Financial Oligarchy
66. FGN – Filippinijnen Group Nederland
67. FOC – Front Operations Command
68. FSRC – Far South Regional Committee
69. GB – Grupo sa Balangay
70. GOGU - General Offensive and General Uprising
71. GOM – Ganap na Organisasyong Masa
72. GPL - General Political Line
73. GPM – Grupong Pangorganisa ng Manggagawa
74. GPEP – Grain Production Enhancement Program
75. GRP – Government of the Republic of the Philippines
76. GSM – Ganap na Samahang Masa
77. GTU – Genuine Trade Unionism
78. GVNG - General Võ Nguyên Giáp
79. HKM – Hayag Na Kilusang Masa
80. HMB – Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan
81. HMS - Historical Materialism and Socialism
82. HUKBALAHAP – Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon
83. IBM - Ilaw at Buklod ng Manggagawa
84. IEUS - Informal Economic Urban Sectors
85. IFI – Iglesia Filipina Independiente
86. IKP – Intermedyong Kursong Pampartido
87. IPO – Ideological, Political and Organizational
88. IPs – Indigenous Peoples
89. ISW – International Solidarity Work
90. KADAMAY – Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap
91. KAGUMA- Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan
92. KAMANDAG – Kapisanan ng Magbubukid Dunong sa Agrikultura
93. KARATULA - Kabataang Artista Para sa Tunay na Kalayaan
94. KASALO – Kahugpungan sa mga Lumadnong Organisasyon
95. KASAMA - Katipunan ng mga Samahang Magbubukid
96. KCCDP – Key Commercial Crops Development Program

97. KM – Kabataang Makabayan
98. KMP – Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas
99. KOMMID – Komisyong Mindanao
100. KOP – Kursong Orientasyong Pampartido
101. KRB – Komiteng Rebolusyonaryo sa Baryo
102. KT – Komiteng Tagapagpatupad
103. LAND – Labor Alliance for National Development
104. LAOM – Lay Workers Association in Mindanao
105. LASDA – Lino-an Agricultural Developers Assn., Inc.
106. LASEDECO – Land Settlement Development Corporation
107. LFS- League of Filipino Students
108. LGU – Local Guerilla Units
109. LLF - La Liga Filipina
110. LLO – Local Legal Organizations
111. LUMABAN – Lupon ng mga Mananganggol ng Bayan
112. MABFA – Monamon Asbiagan Bene Famer's Association
113. MAKIBAKA – Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan
114. MASAPA – Malayang Samahang Pangkalusugan
115. MAT – Movement Against Tyranny
116. MB – Milisyang Bayan
117. MBB – Mass Base Building
118. MCSP - Merged Communist and Socialist Party
119. MCTN – Mindanao Community Theatre Network
120. MIPC – Mindanao Interfaith Pastoral Council
121. MKLRP – Maikling Kurso sa Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino
122. MLM – Marxism Leninism Maoism
123. MOs – Mass Organizations
124. MSMBMS – Malayang Samahan ng mga Mangaggawa sa Bristol Myers – Squibb
125. NAGAMATI – Nagkahiusang Gagmay nga Mag-uuma sa Titay ug Ipil
126. NCDA – Belgium- based National Center for Development Aid
127. NCRFW - National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
128. ND – National Democratic
129. NDFP – National Democratic Front of The Philippines
130. NDR – National Democratic Revolution
131. NDUGMOs - National Democratic Underground Mass Organizations
132. NED – National Education Department
133. NEMRC – North Eastern Mindanao Regional Committee
134. NGO – Non-Government Organization
135. NIPAS – National Integrated Protected Areas Systems
136. NMC – National Military Commission
137. NOC – National Operational Command
138. NOD – National Organizations Department
139. NPA – New People's Army
140. NPCC – National Propaganda and Cultural Commission
141. NTUB - National Trade Union Bureau
142. NUPL - National Union of People's Lawyer
143. OC – Organizing Committee
144. OFD-FMS – On Farm Development Farmers Marketing Services Cooperative, Inc.
145. OGYON – Organisasyon sa Yanong Obrerong Nagkahiusa
146. OKNA – Organisasyon Kaugnayan Nasyonal sa Pag-unlad
147. OMA – Office for Muslim Affairs

148. OMACC – Office for Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities
149. ONCC – Office for Northern Cultural Communities
150. OPP – Organs of Political Power
151. OSCC – Office for Southern Cultural Communities
152. PADEPA – Pambansang Demokratikong Paaralan
153. PAIR – Peasant Advocates in Ilocos Region Synthesis and Summary Points
154. PAKED – Pambansang Kalihiman ng Edukasyon
155. PAMa – Panimulang Araling Manggagawa
156. PAMANTIK – Pagkakaisa ng mga Manggagawa sa Timog Katagalugan
157. PASAKA – Pasakadoy Salugpungan Kalimodan
158. PCDO – Philippine Confederation of Drivers Organization
159. PCIJ – Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism
160. PEPP – Philippine Ecumenical Peace Platform
161. PESE - Political Economy and Socialist Economy
162. PETA – Philippine Education and Theatre Alliance
163. PFTC – Panay Fair Trade Center
164. PIGLAS - Pinag-isang Lakas
165. PISTON - Pinagkaisang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Opereytor Nationwide
166. PKM – Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magbubukid
167. PKP – Partidong Komunista ng Pilipinas
168. PNP – Philippines National Police
169. PPW – Protracted Peoples War
170. PRAR - Philippine Revolution is Agrarian Revolution
171. PRWC – Philippine Revolution Web Central
172. PSR – Philippine Society and the Revolution
173. PTGWO – Philippine Transport and General Workers Organization
174. RBKU – Rebolusyonaryong Buwis sa Kaaway na Uri
175. RCTU – Revolution Council of Trade Union
176. RIZAL – Rizal Alliance of Labor
177. ROL – Rebolusyonaryong Organisadong Lumad
178. RRUF - Requirement of the Revolutionary United Front
179. SAMACA - Samahan ng mga Magsasaka sa Carmen
180. SAMATA - Samahan ng mga Magsasaka sa Tartaria
181. SAMIN – Sisters Association in Mindanao 486
182. SANKAP – Samahang Magkakapitbahay ng Payatas
183. SCO - Strategic Counter Offensive
184. SGRM - Second Great Rectification Movement
185. SI – Social Investigation
186. SICA – Social investigation and Class Analysis
187. SML - Strategic Military Line
188. SMRC- Southern Mindanao Regional Committee
189. SOS – Save Our School
190. SPFL – Southern Philippines Federation Labor
191. SPL – Sangay ng Partido sa Lokalidad
192. SRCs – Sub-regional Committees
193. SRMAs – Sub-Regional Military Areas
194. ST – Samahang Tunay
195. STAND – Student Alliance for Nationalism and Democracy
196. STPAE – Solidarity of Tobacco Planters Against Exploitation
197. SWW - Second World War
198. TFA – Tribal Filipino Apostolate

199. TFCD – Tribal Filipino Center for Development
200. TSR - Two-Stage Revolution
201. UCCP – United Church of Christ in the Philippines
202. UGMOs – Underground Mass Organizations
203. UMA – Union ng mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura
204. UMMMA – Ugyon kang mga Mangunguma, Mangingisda kag Mamumugon sa Antique
205. UPS – Union of Progressive Student
206. WKM - While the Kabataang Makabayan
207. WOG – Workers Organization Group
208. WTU – Workers Trade Union

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CPP, Intermedyang Kursong Pangpartido

CPP, Advanced Party Course

CPP, Batayang Kursong Pulitiko-Militar

CPP, Batayang Kursong Pang-opisyal

PAKED – CPP, Espesyal na Kursong Masa para sa Kilusang Magsasaka

PAKED – CPP, Espesyal na Kursong Masa para sa Kilusang Kababaihan

PAKED – CPP, Espesyal na Kursong Masa para sa Kilusang Kabataan

PAKED – CPP, Espesyal na Kursong Masa para sa Kilusang Lumad

PAKED – CPP, Espesyal na Kursong Masa para sa Kilusang Manggagawa

PAKED – CPP, Araling Aktibista

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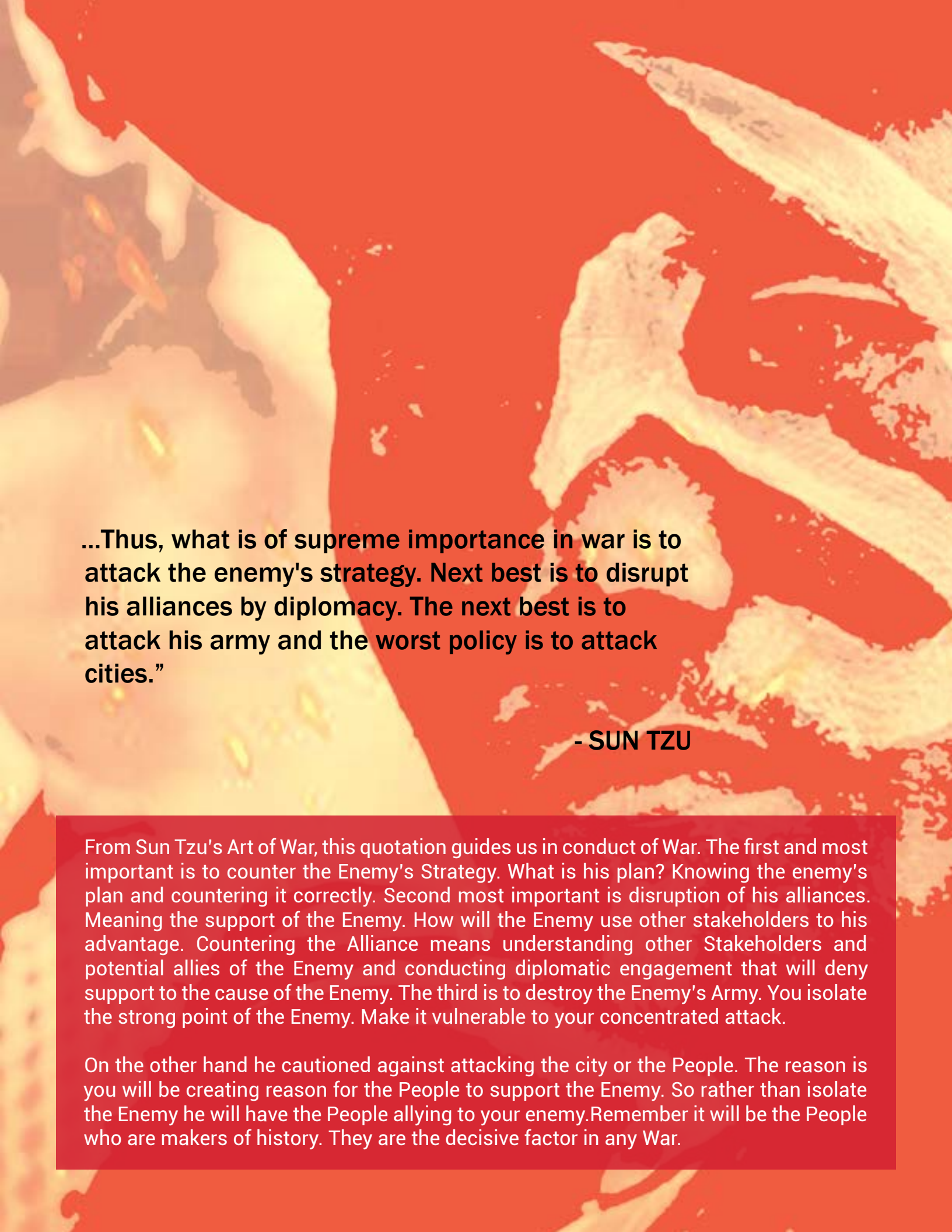
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...Thus, what is of supreme importance in war is to attack the enemy's strategy. Next best is to disrupt his alliances by diplomacy. The next best is to attack his army and the worst policy is to attack cities."

- SUN TZU

From Sun Tzu's Art of War, this quotation guides us in conduct of War. The first and most important is to counter the Enemy's Strategy. What is his plan? Knowing the enemy's plan and countering it correctly. Second most important is disruption of his alliances. Meaning the support of the Enemy. How will the Enemy use other stakeholders to his advantage. Countering the Alliance means understanding other Stakeholders and potential allies of the Enemy and conducting diplomatic engagement that will deny support to the cause of the Enemy. The third is to destroy the Enemy's Army. You isolate the strong point of the Enemy. Make it vulnerable to your concentrated attack.

On the other hand he cautioned against attacking the city or the People. The reason is you will be creating reason for the People to support the Enemy. So rather than isolate the Enemy he will have the People allying to your enemy.Remember it will be the People who are makers of history. They are the decisive factor in any War.

"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle." – Sun Tzu

This old adage still stands true and accurate in today's modern era. For so long, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has treated communist insurgency as a solely military problem. It had borne the mindset of crushing only the New People's Army as the method of defeating and ending communist insurgency.

However, this had been proven wrong many times with the government implementing various counterinsurgency campaigns focusing only on the NPA since the Marcos administration.

Thus, the Duterte administration decided to change its strategy to effectively address the root causes of conflict through a Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-National Approach. This led to the decisive engagement of former cadres of the CPP-NPA-NDF to draw lessons and comprehensively understand the character, ideological, political, organizational, and operational frameworks of the CPP-NPA-NDF. As a result, initiatives to end the insurgency has gone beyond the status quo of the past campaigns.

This book is a product of the collective efforts of Former Rebels who formed the National Research and Strategic Support Group (NRSSG). Most members of the NSRSG were first recruited inside different universities and colleges when they were still students.

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As this book contains internal information about the communist movement in the Philippines drawn from the wide and vast firsthand experience and direct knowledge of the authors, it aims to educate the Filipino people about the deception, manipulation, and exploitation of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

TRUTH is the only weapon in writing and producing this book.
And, TRUTH is our best guard against deception.

NATIONAL RESEARCH AND STRATEGIC SUPPORT GROUP

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