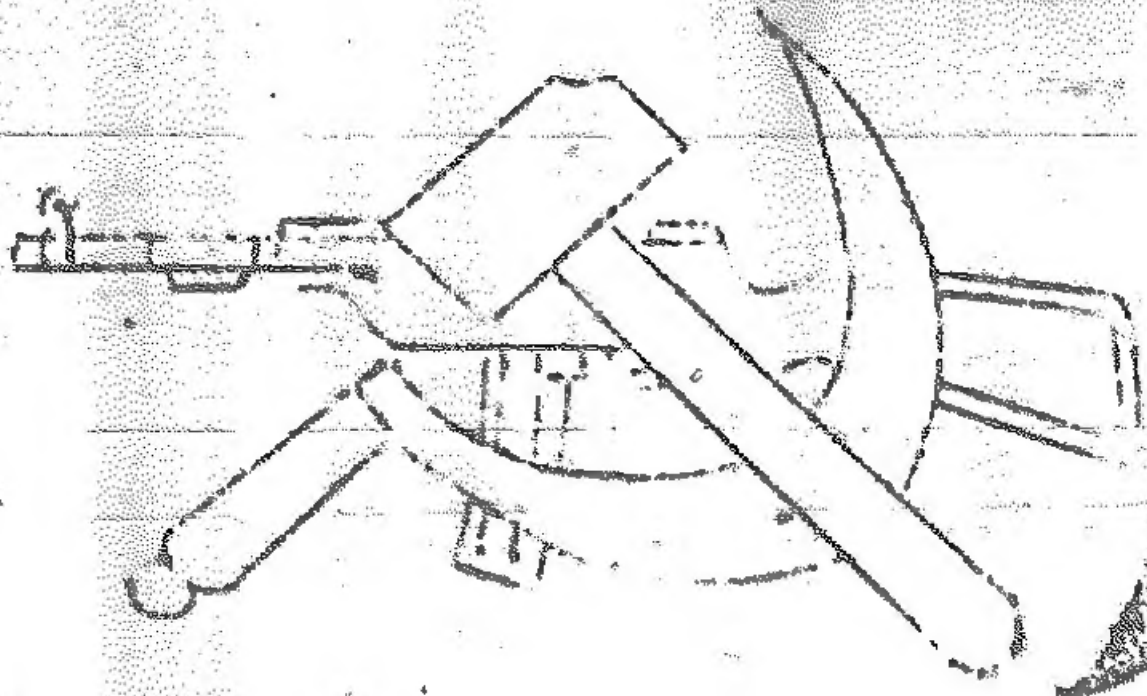


ANG

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



Bayan

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C O N T E N T S

SECOND ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

MESSAGE TO THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

RADIO PEKING REPORT ON THE VICTORIES OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

Published by the
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SECOND ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

On the occasion of its second anniversary, the New People's Army joyously celebrates its hard-won political and military victories against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and with modesty studies its revolutionary experience under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The New People's Army has consistently carried forward the great revolutionary tradition of the Filipino people and the people's army founded twenty-nine years ago to defend the people and resist the Japanese fascist invaders. For two years since its founding on March 29, 1968, the New People's Army has gained rich experience from which to draw correct lessons and policies for a new and more vigorous advance.

The complete collapse of the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique in less than two years after its mass criticism and repudiation has totally vindicated the correctness of the establishment of the New People's Army under a Communist Party inspired by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The intensification of the revolutionary armed struggle by the New People's Army is frightening U.S. imperialism and the local reactionaries, who are now resorting to fascist campaigns of terror in a desperate bid to cover up their grave economic and political crisis. Campaigns of "encirclement and suppression" launched by the reactionary armed forces principally against the New People's Army have been stepped up under the direction of U.S. imperialism and the Marcos fascist puppet clique.

Despite wild enemy assaults, the New People's Army continues to grow beyond expectations. The concentration of enemy forces in Central Luzon since the founding of the New People's Army has not destroyed the revolutionary forces there but has further allowed those elsewhere to grow rapidly, especially in Northern Luzon. Armed and unarmed propaganda teams are indefatigably working in such other regions as Southern Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao to develop guerrilla warfare.

In the countryside, the New People's Army is advancing rapidly and wave upon wave from designated centers of revolutionary armed struggle. Armed struggle is combined with the program of agrarian revolution and the building of revolutionary bases. The New People's Army is arousing and mobilizing the peasant masses; organizing local organs of political power; wiping out enemy troops, local tyrants and bad elements; reducing land rent and interest rates preparatory to more drastic measures against the landlord class; and creating guerrilla bases and zones where the guerrilla squads and guerrilla platoons are fast maturing.

The revolutionary movement of workers, students, intellectuals and other patriots in cities is promptly producing cadres who join the cadres already in the countryside. As U.S. imperialism and the Marcos fascist puppet clique increasingly employ brutal military measures, more and more cadres from cities are expected to answer the threat of martial law with the waging of people's war.

Reacting to the growth of the New People's Army, the local agents of Soviet modern revisionism, the Láva revisionist renegades, have adopted a handful of enemy agents, the Armeng Bayan-Monkees gang, as their armed goons in both city and countryside. As the local revisionist renegades harp on their allegiance to U.S. imperialism and its local lackeys, especially the Marcos fascist puppet clique, their "peaceful" struggle is becoming more and more exposed as nothing but counter-revolutionary violence in the same fashion that Khrushchov's "peacefulness" has come out to be Brezhnev's counter-revolutionary violence.

Because of the past mistakes and failures of the Lavaites who alternately committed Right opportunism and "Left" opportunism and wrecked the revolutionary armed forces built in the anti-fascist war of resistance against Japan, the New People's Army did not inherit any regular armed force from

Take firm steps in courageously mobilizing the peasantry for the agrarian revolution!

Build the local organs of people's democratic power!

Build the Party within the army and build the Party in local areas!

Conduct political-military training regularly and frequently!

Produce more Red commanders, political officers and Red fighters!

Let propaganda teams precede the emergence of armed units!

Fear neither hardship nor death!

Be self-reliant!

Long live the people's democratic revolution!

Down with U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction!

Long live the anti-imperialist struggle of all peoples of the world!

--March 29, 1971

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MESSAGE TO THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

By Comrade Dante

Commander-in-chief, New People's Army

Dear comrades and Red fighters:

With joy and militance, we celebrate today the second anniversary of the New People's Army founded on March 29, 1969 and sanctioned by the Central Committee of our re-established Communist Party of the Philippines on its first plenary session last May 12 and 13, 1969. We also celebrate today the completion of the second year of our armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the landlords and the bureaucrat capitalists under the leadership of our re-established Party.

The nucleus of the New People's Army was successfully organized under the correct guidance of our re-established Party. The New People's Army was formed out of the old Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB) by a few hard-working and determined fighters and commanders who sincerely wished to follow the correct revolutionary line in order to continue the revolution in recognition of the correctness of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in direct repudiation and condemnation of the treachery of the capitulationist Taruc-Sumulong leadership.

Despite the deceptive and cruel attempts by the combined forces of the enemy, the reactionary armed forces, the Taruc-Sumulong clique and the Armong Bayan-Monkees-Masaka of the Lava revisionist clique, to suppress and crush us, we have not only courageously maintained what was our limited forces, but we have strengthened, consolidated and expanded our forces to its present level. The reason is no other than the correct revolutionary line and guidance of our Party that is firmly rooted on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary theory of the proletariat of the whole world.

On this occasion, we also celebrate the 29th year of the persistent armed struggle of the Filipino people since the Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (later renamed Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan) was established on March 29, 1942. We give due recognition to the fact that we have been able to reorganize the New People's Army from the good elements that persisted in the bankrupt and moribund HMB organization.

Despite the errors of previous leaderships during the past two stages of the armed struggle (the war of resistance against Japan, 1942-45 and the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism since 1946 and until the later period of 1968), we are witness to the determination and courage of the Filipino people in their struggle for true independence and freedom. We also witness this truth if we look back to the 450 years of persistent struggle by the Filipino people against various foreign invaders. We must be inspired by the revolutionary courage of our countrymen and follow until final victory the blood-drenched path they trod.

As we celebrate today the 29 years of armed struggle, we wholeheartedly honor and celebrate our class brothers who have fallen and sacrificed their lives in the struggle for national and class liberation. They have certainly contributed a lot to the development of the people's struggle in addition to their having left with us important lessons. Because of these lessons we have been able to make the correct plans and adopt the correct methods in our revolutionary practice. Their fearlessness neither of hardship, danger nor death because of their desire to free the people and crush the exploiters also serve as our inspiration in pushing forward their just cause.

It is important for us to study the lessons of past struggles and let these serve as reminders in our forward movement so that we may not repeat the past Right and "Left" opportunist errors such as conservatism and adventurism in the army. We have also learned to combat and avoid such erroneous lines as the ideology of the roving rebel, commandism, empiricism; and this has been decisive in our efforts to heighten the ideological and political consciousness and skill of our comrades.

From a superficial and vacillating stand, we have progressed to a deep and firm revolutionary stand by which we were able to recognize and oppose revisionism, Right and "Left" opportunism and various other forms of counter-revolutionary ideas. We have learned to draw up the correct strategy and tactics for guerrilla warfare for the whole people's war.

On the whole, we are heirs to so many lessons that must serve as constant reminders in our revolutionary practice so as to prevent and avoid unnecessary errors and weaknesses, continue to pursue the correct line and become real revolutionaries.

During the last two years, our army under the leadership of our Party has achieved important victories and experiences in the field of struggle. From a small group operating only in one area, we have made great strides; and with greater strength, we are now skillfully operating in almost twelve strategic parts of the archipelago. Our fighters and commanders in the army continue to develop in ideology and revolutionary consciousness. They continue to raise their revolutionary capability, firmness and skill in fighting, mass mobilization, building local revolutionary organs of people's political power and creating local Party branches. With due recognition of centralism and discipline, a democratic movement in the army is successfully being waged and pushed forward. Our army is loyal to the Central Committee of our Party and in the service of the people.

The living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and criticism and self-criticism meetings (based on the Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung) that nourishes the continued development of unity between the fighters and leaders, among the fighters, between the army and the Party and between the army and the people are always successfully and enthusiastically held. That is why our army today is deeply rooted and based on the broad masses. In almost every area, the people enthusiastically await us. Our army is successfully conducting propaganda work, organizing local organs of political power in various places and wholeheartedly helping and serving the people.

In the last two years, we continuously and successfully repulsed the many merciless forms of "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched one after the other by the enemy and we were able to launch many counter-

campaigns of various sizes that have all dealt powerful blows, demoralized and weakened the enemy. We destroyed more than 300 enemy soldiers (puppet troops and American servicemen), spies, BSDU and bad elements. We destroyed and damaged a few helicopters and military vehicles, and confiscated many weapons and military equipment.

On the whole, during the last two years, we have been tempered by difficulties and dangers. We have been tempered by our revolutionary practice and struggle and we have tested the correctness of the revolutionary theory, policies, strategic and tactical lines set by our revolutionary Party.

In truth, during the last two years, we achieved many brilliant victories but we should not rest content with these victories. It cannot be denied that if we heighten our efforts, persist and improve in all our work, we will surely achieve more victories. But if we consider our victories in relation to the whole revolutionary movement and the tasks still awaiting us, ours are but small and partial victories.

Still unorganized and unmobilized are the greater number of our people. We have not yet reached and put up guerrilla bases and revolutionary organs of political power in wide areas of the archipelago. On the other hand, our enemy is still much stronger than us. In short, we have not yet reached and directly served the greater number of our people. To do so, we must not only defend and consolidate what we have already achieved but make our victories the basis for pursuing the revolution through to the end. On a wider scale, the greater number of people throughout the world is still exploited and oppressed by the imperialists and the exploiting classes. That is why the future of our people and the achievement of our internationalist tasks are based on both our initial victories and our determination to achieve more and greater victories.

We should be prepared to face still greater sacrifices, dangers and difficulties; and overcome and triumph over them. That is why we must raise and improve our capability to fight, draw up and use the correct methods of guerrilla warfare. Our comrade commanders and fighters must set aside considerable time for the study of military science and tactics through a thorough analysis of the characteristics of our guerrilla operations for the continued development and improvement of our style of fighting. Our dispersed armed propaganda units, all fighters and commanders are expected to be the seed for many more good commanders and fighters, and their arms, the seed for many more arms by destroying the enemy and confiscating his weapons.

We should extend and spread our guerrilla operations to all possible parts of the archipelago; build local organs of political power among the people and consolidate and defend these; participate in production for the army and the people; and participate in the dissemination of a revolutionary and proletarian culture.

In order to tackle our present tasks, it is our basic task to improve and develop in our ideology and politics; raise and improve our study of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and give life to it through enthusiastic, lively and determined practice; and study the revolutionary experience of various countries but stress our own experiences so as to carry forward our future tasks.

--March 29, 1971

RADIO PEKING REPORTS THE VICTORIES
OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY IN THE PAST TWO YEARS

Last night (March 29), Radio Peking broadcast a report entitled "Philippine New People's Army Creates Excellent Revolutionary Situation in the Past Two Years". The report was in commemoration of the second anniversary of the founding of the New People's Army.

Here is the full text of the report:

The New People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines waged courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Philippine reactionaries in the past two years and created an excellent revolutionary situation with their guns.

The New People's Army was founded on March 29, 1969 amid the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people after the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines. In the past two years, the New People's Army grew up speedily in the flames of revolutionary war. Applying skillful and flexible strategy and tactics, the New People's Army smashed at least seven "search and destroy" and "encirclement and suppression" operations by the reactionary Philippine army, wiping out a number of enemy effectives and winning big successes.

According to Ang Bayan, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, in the first year after its founding, the New People's Army fought more than eighty battles with the reactionary Philippine army and wiped out more than two hundred enemy men including seventeen U.S. aggressor troops. In the second year, it fought more battles and wiped out more enemy troops than in the first year. It shot down an enemy helicopter and damaged another. From May to July last year, it smashed the enemy "mopping-up" operation in the vast area of Central Luzon, putting over fifty enemy troops out of action and struck panic into the hearts of the enemy. In the struggle against the enemy "encirclement and suppression" operations last September and October, the New People's Army killed an enemy army commander of the rank of lieutenant colonel and the staff officers of his headquarters and one U.S. officer. On December 29 last year, it successfully attacked the armory of the enemy's military academy and seized a large quantity of arms. Since the beginning of this year, it continued to launch attacks at the enemy and scored new successes.

In the past two years, the New People's Army's engagement with the enemy became larger in scale and the army gained experiences in combat both in mountain areas and plains. At the beginning, the New People's Army could only wipe out separate or isolated enemy. Now, it can wipe out an enemy squad of the regular forces or a platoon of "barrio self-defense units" in one engagement. The flames of the people's armed struggle kindled two years ago in Capas, Tarlac in Central Luzon, have now spread to other rural areas in Central, Northern and Southern Luzon and other places. Although the U.S. imperialists have given a large amount of military "aid" to the Philippine reactionaries and "advisers" of U.S. aggressor troops take direct command of operations on an increasing scale, they cannot prevent the speedy development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Filipino people.

In the past two years, the New People's Army maintained close contacts with the masses in the rural areas and established and expanded guerrilla areas by relying on their own strength. Last year, following the instruction of the Communist Party of the Philippines on the establishment of consolidated revolutionary bases, the New People's Army set up temporary organizing committees and comparatively permanent revolutionary committees in the rural areas. The masses of peasants have raised their political consciousness through struggle, and quite a number of young peasants enthusiastically joined the New People's Army in response to the appeal of the Party.

The Communist Party of the Philippines attaches great importance to political construction for the New People's Army and conducts ideological education among the cadres and fighters. To integrate Marxist-Leninist theory better with the concrete practice of the Philippine revolution, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines also requires the Party members, cadres and fighters to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, acquaint themselves with the past and present conditions of the Philippine society and pursue the rectification movement to the end against the Lava revisionist renegade clique and the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique.

In the past two years, the New People's Army enjoyed increasingly high prestige among the urban and rural population and won the support and love of the people. Public opinion in Manila pointed out that the New People's Army is fighting not for the interest of the minority but for a revolutionary ideal and the interests of the broad masses of the people. Such a people's army is the hope of the emancipation of the Filipino people.

Now the situation of the Filipino people's revolutionary armed struggle is excellent. Just as the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines has pointed out, "the road of armed revolution has been opened" and "the spark of the armed struggle is turning into a prairie fire". So long as the Filipino people persist in a protracted people's war, they will win complete victory in their national democratic revolution.

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REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

By E. Tagumpay

We celebrate today the second anniversary of the founding of the New People's Army. The reason for this celebration is clear. The New People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines has been organized to continue the just cause of the oppressed Filipino people's struggle against the exploitative rule of U.S. imperialism, local feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we have achieved within these last two years many victories that have aroused and raised the political consciousness of a great number of our oppressed people such that they now recognize the New People's Army as their own army. On the other hand, the courage and determination of our Red fighters have sown fear and terror among our class enemies. They now know that their days are numbered, that they are sinking fast and that their complete destruction is certain.

We are the army of the exploited workers, peasants and all revolutionary classes. We have been organized in the service of the people and we have never violated this principle. We are committed to the upliftment of the Filipino masses from the mire of a moribund society and the total destruction of that society through armed struggle, a people's war, only through which we can achieve our hopes for a new, free, just and prosperous society. We know that without armed struggle, our hopes for a new Philippines will remain but a dream; our hopes for equality, prosperity, peace and justice will remain but a dream.

We have sufficient experience to prove that oppression and violence imposed by the exploiting classes will not end except through revolutionary violence wielded by such revolutionary classes as the workers and peasants. The great truth of Chairman Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" has been proven by revolutionary practice. Counter-revolutionary violence can only be ended through revolutionary violence; an invasionary war can only be stopped by a war of liberation; and true peace can only be achieved through war. These ideas are correct

ideas. We stand on and practice these revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In truth, the New People's Army is the concrete manifestation of the intense class struggle in our society, of the revolutionary tradition of the Filipino people and of their opposition to all counter-revolutionary deception such as "peaceful" or "parliamentary" reform. That is why we can say that the New People's Army and the armed struggle that it is waging are the continuation of the people's army and the armed struggle of the Filipino people since March 29, 1942. This long period of struggle has endowed us with a wealth of experience. We have summed up important lessons from their correct practice as well as from their errors that have undermined the revolutionary movement of the Filipino people. We must learn these lessons paid in blood and tears by our revolutionary class brothers and summed up by our re-established Communist Party. These rich lessons which have been summed up in the light of principles derived from the revolutionary practice of the proletariat throughout the world and from the revolutionary ideology of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will lead us to our complete victory. Opposition to or violation of these principles will lead us to defeat. We should study and practice these principles well. We must dig out from its very core all incorrect influences to insure that we do not stray from the correct revolutionary path.

For our edification, let us recall these basic lessons that have served as our guide during the last two years. To learn immediately and effect a transformation within our ranks is a step in the interest of our future struggle. What are those important lessons that we need to re-state.

On the whole, the major error of the leadership of the old merger party of the Communist Party of the Philippines was the absence of a profound understanding of such three very important and inseparable weapons as armed struggle, agrarian revolution and rural base building. Going into the roots of these errors, we can say with certainty that these stemmed from the lack of a deep understanding of the class struggle and the nature of the reactionary state under the rule of the exploiting classes. That is why Right opportunism first manifested itself as trust in the deceptive and conciliatory policies of the reactionary government. From 1930 until 1942, the leadership of the Communist Party confidently made the city their center of activity without due recognition of the fact that here reactionary state power was at its strongest. As should have been expected, the U.S. imperialists and its running dogs launched powerful blows of suppression which the Party could not fend off much to the detriment of the Party and the people. Again after the establishment of the Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon (HUKBALAHAP) in 1942, the intensive attacks launched by the Japanese fascists in Mount Arayat, the center of guerrilla activity, pushed the Party leadership to Right opportunism in the form of flightism and fear of the enemy. This was manifested by the policy of "retreat for defense" that dictated the breaking up of the Hukbalahap "squadrons" into minuscule units even as conditions demanded the relative concentration of forces in order to destroy isolated forces of the Japanese fascists. When this policy was corrected, it was only done during the last stages of the war.

Right opportunism again emerged when U.S. imperialism returned after the Japanese fascist occupation. The leaders of the Party and the Hukbalahap senselessly surrendered their weapons to the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary government and abandoned the armed struggle in the mistaken belief that they could legally and peacefully carry on the struggle in the city. This enabled U.S. imperialism to restore its direct imperialist rule as well as landlord power in the countryside thus restoring the old semi-colonial and semi-feudal order. This too was the error that led to the grave and unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of worker and peasant fighters such as the liquidation of "Squadrons" 77 and 99. This was the bad effect of the confidence of the renegades Lava and Taruc in the "benevolence" of U.S. imperialism.

The terrorism perpetrated by the reactionary armed forces on the people pushed the workers and the peasants to courageously carry on the armed struggle. But again, the ignorant leadership with Jose Lava at its helm, shifted to a "Left" opportunist military line, i.e., military adventurism or impetuosity (because this was not based on a correct estimation

of the strength of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary armed forces). This subjectivist error manifested itself in such forms as the prevalence of the purely military viewpoint instead of putting politics in command of the army. This was the cause of the erroneous belief on the part of the Party and army that the enemy could be overthrown in a period of two years even as the revolutionary movement had not yet spread throughout the archipelago and had not yet taken roots among the greater number of the people, a major factor in the waging of protracted war. It immediately waged offensives in towns and cities. On the other hand, the leadership made a policy of not attacking U.S. imperialist troops; an open manifestation of the influence of the counter-revolutionary belief that the United States returned in order to impose "democratic peace".

The grave result of the adventurist line was the over-extension of the still weak forces of the HMB such that it could not withstand the powerful counter-attacks of the underestimated enemy when it did come. The series of "encirclement and suppression" campaigns resulted in a wave of defeatism, demoralization, the destruction of many units and capitulationism. Because due attention was not given to the building of stable guerrilla bases through agrarian revolution, the wave of defeatism reached such a stage that the remaining dispersed troops deteriorated into roving rebel bands that spread terror among the people as in bandit fashion they abused the masses that they had pledged to serve until death. This became the very cause of their easy destruction by the enemy. Meanwhile, the leadership that had sent so many courageous comrades to their death did not move to rectify its error but only moved to aggravate it. Led by the traitor and counter-revolutionary Jesus Lava, the army was disbanded and former leaders took flight individually. It reasoned that it was possible to wage the struggle mainly in its peaceful, legal or parliamentary form.

Right and "Left" opportunism branched out further to such errors characteristic of a non-proletarian leadership as the incorrect relationship between leaders and soldiers and also between the army and the people. Leaders practised grave forms of commandism, vindictiveness in meting out punishments, nepotism and favoritism for classmates, townsmen or friends, sectarianism, liberalism and others. On the people, especially in barrios suspected to be sympathetic to the enemy, foraging and terrorist attacks were perpetrated instead of a correct policy of attraction through patient education. This manifested the absence of an understanding that the people's army should also engage in propaganda work and production.

These are the lessons that we must keep in mind. First, armed struggle is the main form of struggle and that this will not change until the total destruction of the political power of the class enemies. Therefore, the New People's Army is the principal organization of the Party for carrying out the task of achieving people's democratic power of all revolutionary classes. Related to this, it is also our duty to strengthen the people's armed forces in order to defeat the class enemies completely. Any contrary idea is counter-revolutionary and should be opposed. Second, based on the correct analysis of the conditions in our own country, our struggle is protracted such that we have to expand and build our forces throughout the archipelago. Concretely speaking, we need to establish more guerrilla bases than those which we already have. To this end, we must actively increase our army cadres who are prepared to sacrifice for and wholeheartedly serve the people and dedicate their lives to the struggle.

We must heighten our efforts to study the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to improve our style of work. We must insure democratic centralism in the army. We must practice democracy and the important task of criticism and self-criticism. Let us apply Marxism-Leninism in a living way. Let us wage a real people's war against the enemy. Let us keep these in mind as we carry on the rectification movement in the army in the spirit of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient". In order to completely transform the army, let us be rid of all decadent elements and infuse fresh blood into our ranks. In this way we can thoroughly and firmly achieve our task of destroying the strongholds of U.S. imperialism, local feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism under the guidance of our Party that is firm in its

revolutionary stand under the supreme guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought.

The fulfillment of our revolutionary tasks is our way of uniting and helping our oppressed class brothers throughout the world in the struggle to end the exploitation of man by man, particularly the struggle to overthrow U.S. imperialism which is the main enemy of all peoples striving for peace, independence and prosperity. In other words, this is our contribution in the struggle to destroy the class enemies completely and build a new society. Let us struggle through to the end.

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