



EDITORIAL

Strengthen the people's army to fight the US-Marcos regime's fascist rule

In the coming months and years, let us thoroughly and systematically expand and strengthen the New People's Army (NPA) as arm of the Filipino people in fighting the US-Marcos regime's fascist rule. The need to expand the path of armed struggle grows in the face of worsening oppression of the people, intensifying political repression, and shrinking space for democratic expression and action.

Marcos has imposed undeclared martial law in thousands of villages across the country to crush the resistance of the masses defending their lives and livelihood. Marcos' armed troops are paving the way for the destructive and devastating operations of mining and plantation companies. There are rampant cases of killings, intimidation, illegal arrests and detention against the peasant masses and minorities who are rising up and resisting.

Even in urban areas, there is no letup in the surveillance and repression of organized people defending their interests. Marcos is

particularly targeting workers, semi-workers, student-youth, and other sectors united in advancing their democratic demands. They are being silenced to suppress their calls for higher wages, lower prices, decent jobs, sufficient budget for education, and social services.

In the past seven years, hundreds of billions of pesos of people's money have been poured and squandered by the reactionary state into its war of suppression against the people's struggle for national democracy. Its ultimate goal is to crush the NPA as weapon of democratic people's power, and

then target and suppress the organized forces of the people. Its aim is to establish the unchallenged rule of reactionary power in the country, and the unimpeded accumulation of wealth through plunder and exploitation by imperialists, big bourgeois compradors, and big landlords.

Due to internal errors that resulted in weaknesses in facing the enemy's full-scale attack, various units of the New People's Army (NPA) suffered serious losses. It is timely that the Party called for a rectification movement at the end of 2023 to correct past errors in advancing the revolutionary movement, including various aspects of people's war, to cut the losses of the people's army and make new advances.

Under the guidance and inspiration of the rectification move-

ment, the Red fighters of the NPA are striving to advance the protracted people's war. The declared goal of the US-Marcos regime to crush the armed revolution by the end of last year failed. The NPA now continues to expand and deepen its mass base, strengthen the anti-feudal and anti-fascist mass struggles, and launch tactical offensives against Marcos' fascist forces.

In advancing the rectification movement, all cadres and revolutionary forces must firmly grasp the armed struggle as the primary form of struggle, with the open mass movement and other forms of struggle are secondary, in fulfilling the central task of overthrowing the neocolonial state of the bourgeois compradors and landlords. All Party members must strengthen their readiness to take up arms and participate in the armed struggle.

Revolutionary forces in the urban areas must contribute fully to the comprehensive advancement of armed struggle in the countryside. Open a broad path for the march of unprecedented numbers of workers,

semi-proletarians, and petty-bourgeois intellectuals from the urban areas or even from abroad, towards the road of armed struggle. The NPA needs workers and intellectual cadres to serve as Red fighters, commanders, and political officers of the NPA, as it traverses the path of resurgence.

To achieve this, it is necessary to fully expand and strengthen the mass movement in the urban areas, advance mass struggles, strengthen mass organizations, including the underground mass organizations, and raise the revolutionary consciousness of revolutionary forces in the urban areas.

On the Party's instructions, the




doors of the people's army are being opened all year round for integration and recruitment, in addition to anniversaries of the Party, NPA, or National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP). Units of the NPA are ready to accept teams of activists and cadres from the urban areas to immerse with Red fighters, undergo politico-military training, participate in studies, production, or cultural activities, serve the peasant masses, become dentists, doctors, or teachers of the masses, join the anti-feudal campaign, and contribute to establishing the Red power of the people's democratic government.

Just as branches and sections of the Party in the countryside have plans, Party committees and branches, and revolutionary mass organizations in the urban areas and town centers should have a one-year plan to systematize the program for integration or recruitment by batches into the people's army.

Conduct a study campaign on armed struggle as the primary weapon of resistance, and on the discipline of the NPA. Popularize the study on the ongoing history of the armed struggle of the Filipino people for national liberation. Draw inspiration from the life stories of revolutionary heroes, who selflessly offered their wisdom and lives to the people.

At the same time, we must strengthen the campaign to gather all forms of support for the people's army, from monetary aid, food, and weapons of war to providing care for the wounded and convalescing.

Cadres and activists who will integrate with or join the people's army must strengthen themselves, mentally and physically, especially in the face of the enemy's full-scale fascist attacks. As Mao said, the revolution is not a dinner party. However, in the bosom of the masses, the Red fighters will always be filled with their nurturing care.




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Amid people's clamor, impeachment against Sara Duterte finally filed

On February 5, at least 215 members of the House of Representatives signed an impeachment complaint seeking vice president Sara Duterte's ouster from office. The filing of the impeachment against Duterte came after being delayed for almost two months by the Marcos regime. President Ferdinand Marcos' son Sandro Marcos himself led the endorsement of the fourth complaint.

The impeachment was filed on the last day of Congress' regular session. Earlier, three impeachment complaints were filed in Congress. The second of these was filed by progressive organizations and individuals and endorsed by the Makabayan Coalition.

The fourth impeachment complaint contains seven articles. Foremost among these is "the conspiracy to kill Marcos, his wife Liza Araneta and House Speaker Martin Romualdez." Duterte made the threat on November 23, 2024 amid hearings surrounding anomalies in her office's spending of confidential funds.

Other grounds include: corruption in ₱615.5 million in confidential funds; bribery and corruption in the Department of Education; unexplained wealth and failure to disclose her assets in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth; involvement in extrajudicial killings in Davao City, destabilization maneuvers, including her boycott of the State of the Nation Address and obstruction of Congress hearings; and "totality of conduct" as vice president and country's second highest official.

The endorsed resolution was forwarded to the Senate which is tasked to convene as a court to hear the complaints. If convicted, Duterte will not only be unseated, but will also bar her from holding any public position.

The latest chapter in the Marcos and Duterte rivalry demonstrates the heightening tension

between them.

This shows a further deepening of the division within the ruling reactionary classes, where rival factions and cliques compete for bureaucrat-capitalist privileges and powers.

The impeachment is a major component in the consolidation of the Marcos faction's political power, especially within the military, police and defense. At the same time, Marcos has also affirmed his loyalty to the US imperialist by further strengthening cooperation with the US in anti-China propaganda and naval operations that the US is orchestrating in the West Philippine Sea, under the guise of "promoting Philippine sovereignty."

The Filipino people welcomed Sara Duterte's impeachment as the first step to hold the vice president accountable and remove her from her post, as a measure to punish her for crimes of corruption. The people must strengthen and broaden their actions to push the Senate to immediately convene as a court and begin the trial as soon as possible.

The impeachment is a victory for the mass movement that continuously pushed for it through protest actions. This will embolden and strengthen the determination of the



people to charge Marcos himself with bigger crimes of corruption in the form of his own confidential funds, pork barrel in the form of subsidies, control of billions in the Maharlika Fund and taking control of the "unspent" PhilHealth funds. Marcos should also be held accountable for dismissing the charges filed against his family's stolen wealth worth at least ₱202 billion.

Progressive groups see impeachment as victory of the people struggling to hold accountable the Dutertes and their coterie of human rights violators. By putting pressure and through collective action, assertion and vigilance, the people won the initial victory in holding the corrupt accountable. Along with calling to convict Duterte, they condemn the Marcos regime for failing to stem corruption.

On voting day, protesters gathered in front of Congress to call for Duterte to be sentenced immediately. A similar protest was held in Cabuyao, Laguna.

Unity and study mark Party anniversary celebrations in Cordillera

In a guerrilla front in Cordillera, what seemed like a failed celebration of the Communist Party of the Philippines anniversary on December 26, 2024 turned into a feast of solidarity and education for Red fighters and masses.

The comrades arrived in Barangay Ranyag (Radiance), where the masses were mired in poverty. The severe drought followed by a series of typhoons that ravaged the region devastated the annual rice harvest. Harassment and relentless AFP operations also impeded the masses' free movement to town centers to buy necessities.

These worried some comrades about how to hold the celebration. What food would they serve to the invited farmers? This caused the Red fighters to hesitate in preparations on the morning of December 26.

But in the afternoon, their warning device was suddenly triggered. From the woods, Baryo Ranyag people emerged one after the other.

"Comrades, to ensure our security we did not invite you to our houses. We came to you instead so we could hold the Party anniversary celebration," group leader Mang Cesar explained. With him were his wife and child. They brought a large bag of suman (rice cakes) and a bucket of bilo-bilo (glutinous rice balls). Behind Mang Cesar were other villagers carrying spaghetti and firewood.

The comrades swiftly prepared and continued the planned program. Through plays, poems, songs and short speeches, they showed the worsening economic crisis experienced by the Filipino people, the intensifying conflict between Marcos and Duterte, and US imperialist exploitation of its neo-colonies (including the Philippines) in its fight against China.

They showed the domination of national and local dynasties of bu-

reaucrat-capitalists over the province's wealth, while deliberately depriving the people of social services. The presentations also emphasized the importance of the masses' continued participation in the revolution to reverse their situation.

"Our father told us to look after comrades because you are the ones who truly care for impoverished people like us. This is a legacy that we will pass on to our descendants," said Dani, one of the celebration attendees. "We know that our strength lies in unity and collective action."

The villagers stayed even after the celebration. They held an assembly to form the local chapter of the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magsasaka (National Peasant Association) and planned to collectively till a portion of their communal land. They agreed on how to organizationally resist the expected on-

slaught of military operations and the return of RCSP.

In the following days, various special courses and studies under Padepa (Pambansa-Demokratikong Paaralan or National Democratic School) were conducted in the NPA bivouac.

People—both youth and adults—came every day to the NPA outpost. Some came to ask help with class assignments, others for simple conversations. The fighters sent them off with hope, along with carved wooden ladles and pestles.

On the comrades' last day in the area, local activists forming the local Party branch completed a basic Party orientation.

"Comrades, you have fully explained the Party Program. We are committed to becoming its members," Mang Cesar declared at the start of their oath-taking before the Party flag.

Leaving Baryo Ranyag, the comrades reflected on their worries. They wholeheartedly embraced the lesson from their experience: Always, in all circumstances, trust the masses.



LAB brings the people's war closer to scientists and engineers

The Liga ng Agham para sa Bayan (LAB, League of Scientists for the People) celebrated its 49th anniversary in December 2024. In a secret gathering in the National Capital Region, around 50 members came together to celebrate both their anniversary and the 56th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

They reflected on and celebrated the various achievements of its chapters and the challenges faced in 2024, especially during the first year of the rectification movement. The LAB also honored all revolutionary martyrs from the science and technology sector who gave their lives to the people and the revolution.

"Notable are achievements in the campaigns, the resurgence of organizing among the basic masses, and greater support for the New People's Army (NPA)", according to the report of Agham Bayan, the publication of LAB. Despite these, LAB declared that it still needs to overcome a lot more weaknesses including conservatism in recruiting new members.

The editorial of Agham Bayan stated "it should be clear to us, as revolutionaries, that our main goal in launching the campaign is to respond to the interests of the masses and multiply and strengthen our revolutionary forces." The LAB said that this 2025 it will continue to uphold its duties to help advance and strengthen the Philippine revolution.

The LAB added that their experiences showed them that it is possible for a scientist to fulfill the revolutionary duty to promote the national-democratic revolution with a socialist perspective, from laboratories and classrooms in the cities, to the armed struggle in the countryside.

"Revolutionary scientists, engineers, professionals, and students will continue the rectification movement to achieve further victories,"

it said. The LAB will also prepare for its golden anniversary in December.

Biologist in the people's army

Ka Jerry is among the revolutionary scientists who responded to the call to integrate with the NPA. He joined a unit of the people's army in Luzon. "For me as a biologist, being a Red fighter is a great opportunity to deepen our knowledge of our country's biodiversity," he narrated.

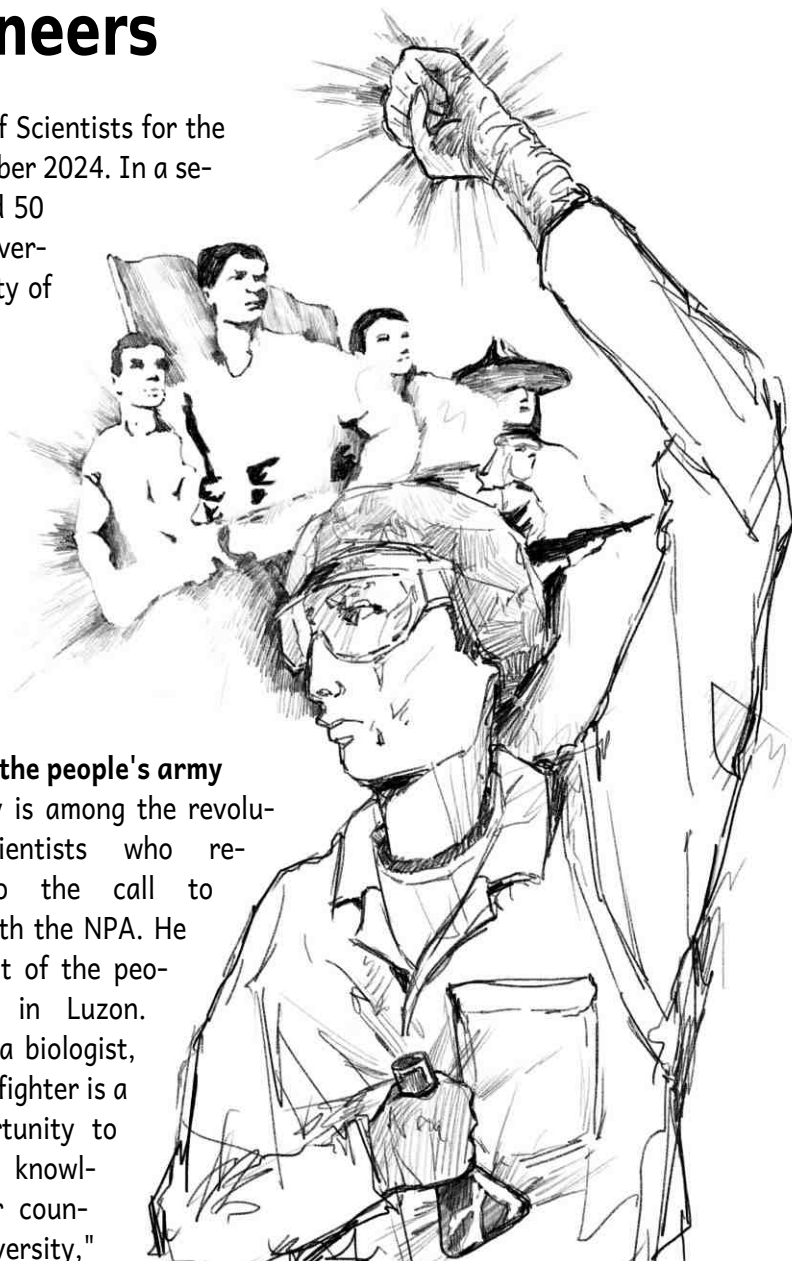
Where they stay and what they eat, Red fighters are every day immersed in nature. Units of the NPA typically stay in forests and mountains. Sometimes in plains. Although the conditions of forests, mountains, and plains vary, in all instances Red fighters are virtually "field researchers" as they mingle with nature.

He said, "in our daily activities in the unit, we see various species—plants, fungi, insects, birds, and more." The unit also often sees endemic or native plants or animals like jade vines, corpse flowers, hornbills, and many others. "Many times the unit went to places yet visited by scientists, or anyone—who knows, we might discover new species in these places."

Knowledge about biodiversity

also helps with the nutritional needs of the people's army and the masses. "We benefit from different species in production work. Especially in dire situations in areas far from the community, the biodiverse forest is a reliable source of food," he recounted. The NPA unit also implements policies prohibiting the hunting of endangered species.

"There is much to learn and discover about our country's biodiversity in the context of our participation in the revolutionary struggle for the Filipino people," he said. Ka Jerry added that this wealth also reminds him why it is necessary to participate in the people's war—to protect the environment and the people against the plunder of imperialists and local ruling classes.



Rectification movement and the struggle against erroneous lines

On February 8, the Filipino people celebrates the 86th birthday of Comrade Jose Maria Sison, founding chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Two years have passed since Ka Joma's death, but he remains an inspiration to the youth and the entire nation. The treasure chest of lessons and legacy he left behind now serves as part of the foundation and guide in advancing the rectification movement of the Party and the entire revolutionary movement.

Among these lessons is the need to thoroughly struggle against counter-revolutionary ideas, which was highlighted in the First and Second Great Rectification Movements (SGRM). This was underscored by Ka Louie Jalandoni, one of the leading officials of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines and long-time comrade of Ka Joma. Ka Louie pointed out Ka Joma's particular and crucial role in advancing the SGRM in preparing the draft of the document "Reaffirm Our Basic Principles and Rectify Errors."

"At this time, many different ideas had penetrated our revolutionary movement. The errors identified in the rectification document influenced the thinking and ideology of comrades," Ka Louie said. He added that even comrades in the Netherlands, where they were in exile, were not spared from the influence of these wrong ideas.

He recounted that there were key leaders and pioneers in the organization in Europe who were "carrying a line in ideology that was contrary to the line of the rectification document." Ka Louie further explained that it was a very difficult phase for them during the time of trying to explain the "Reaffirm" document, and encourage comrades in the Nether-

lands to understand its importance.

He also shared the case of a former comrade who criticized the rectification movement based on the opinion of friends, instead of studying and examining the document released by the Party. Ka Louie added that during that phase, the term "kontras" also emerged in the Netherlands for the "rejectionists" or those who rejected the rectification movement.

"Without the SGRM, I don't know what could have happened to our revolutionary movement," Ka Louie said. The Party identified and rectified during the SGRM the major

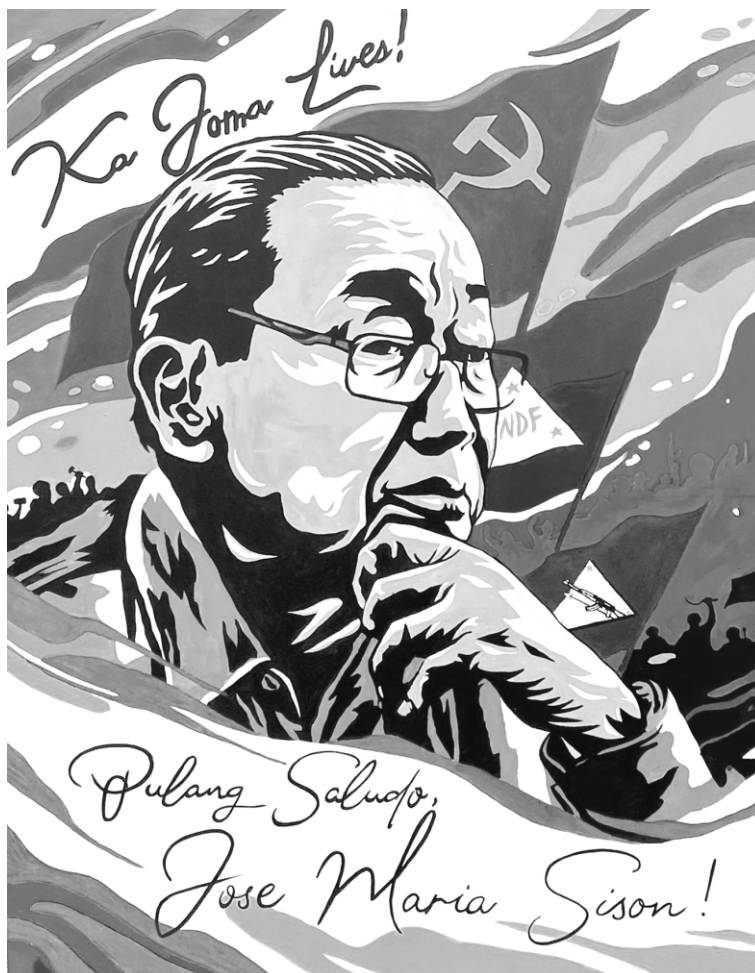
errors that prevailed in the movement for many years. Among these errors was the line of "strategic counter-offensive" that contradicted the three stages of people's war. In the 1980s in Mindanao, large military formations were prematurely established which led to neglect of mass work and resulted in major damages.

"Instead of analyzing why it happened that way, the kontras concluded that spies (or Deep Penetration Agents) infiltrated the movement. This led to the most bitter period in our revolutionary history," Ka Louie recounted.

Like the rectification movement currently being launched by the Central Committee, the SGRM at its core was an education movement. The lack of ideological work for many years resulted in serious errors.

"Ultimately, only a small percentage of the revolutionary movement denounced the rectification movement. The rest underwent rectification in ideology, politics and organization. The NPA grew stronger. Many guerrilla army fronts were opened. We regained the trust of the masses," Ka Louie said.

Ka Louie narrated that the treasury of lessons left to us by Ka Joma is very rich. From its establishment, identifying errors, and advancing after the rectification movements. "In his last message to us, he said: The Filipino people's democratic revolution is invincible!"





Protest at UP. Students and teachers of the University of the Philippines (UP) in its various campuses welcomed the second semester in January with weekly protests. The protests highlighted budget cuts, threats to security and academic freedom, along with the call "Hold Duterte Accountable, Charge Marcos!"

The largest rally was at UP Los Baños where over 800 participated in the "First Day Rage" on January 27. Rallies were also held at UP Tacloban on January 13; UP Manila and UP Visayas, on January 20; UP Baguio, UP Diliman, UP DEPPPO in Pampanga, and UP Cebu on January 21; and UP Mindanao on January 28.

Mendiola Massacre Commemoration. The Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP) and democratic sectors commemorated the 38th anniversary of the bloody Mendiola Massacre on January 22. They held a forum at Bantayog ng mga Bayani to remember the 13 individuals who died after then-president Corazon Aquino's personnel violently attacked thousands of protesting farmers. This was followed by a march to Mendiola in Manila where the heinous crime took place.

Protest against expensive fines in Cebu. Jeepney drivers under Piston Cebu launched a protest on January 25 to condemn the LTO Region 7 for targeting them with excessive fines. Drivers objected to the agency's Joint Administrative Order 2014-01 which set fines of up to ₱27,000 for minor and fabricated traffic law violations.

Batangueños demand support and compensation. Batangas sugarcane farm-workers and farmers picketed at the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Agriculture and Sugar Regulatory Administration-Main Office in Metro Manila on January 22. Led by Sugar-Batangas and Alyansa ng mga Magsasaka para sa Kumpensasyon, they demanded financial support and compensation from the Marcos regime for those affected by severe calamities and the closure of CADPI in the province.

UE and BCP students protest. Students from the University of the East (UE) and Bestlink College of the Philippines (BCP) took action in January to denounce the planned tuition increase and imposition of burdensome policies in their schools. At UE, they picketed the Caloocan and Manila campuses on January 27-28 concurrent with the UE's "consultation" regarding the university's push for a 5% tuition and other fees increase (TOFI). Earlier, they lit candles along with a short program at UE-Caloocan on January 24.

At BCP, students again staged a protest in Quezon City on January 30 to condemn the administration for its major incompetence in the school anniversary celebration held on January 26 in Bataan. Anakbayan-BCP and its students dubbed the said celebration day as #BCPTortureDay due to the numerous incidents and high expenses.

Gathering for the CPP anniversary launched in Rizal

IN CLOSE COOPERATION with local masses, the New People's Army (NPA)-Rizal (Narciso Antazo Aramil Command) held a celebration of the 56th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Philippines in the province. Party comrades and revolutionary forces from the sectors of farmers, women, youth-students, workers and urban poor attended the gathering. This was carried out amid intense military operations in the guerrilla zone.

At the gathering, a formal study of the Central Committee's statement for the anniversary was participated by more than 50 people from the countryside and urban areas. In the spirit of the rectification movement, the study critically and humbly identified the remaining weaknesses that both the mass movement and armed struggle still need to overcome.

NPA-Rizal's Pulang Bandila (Red Flag) and the attending revolutionary forces conducted cultural performances. The celebration also featured fighters and urban revolutionary forces producing visual arts regarding the theme of the Party's statement and advancing the rectification movement. Many of the attendees joined an NPA unit for the first time.

Finally, the unit launched a "kapehan" (discussions over coffee) on the theme "the youth's role in the rectification movement." In alternating statements and songs, the Red warriors and revolutionary forces shared the significance of the rectification movement and how it is lived by each one.

The visitors said the activity prove the hollowness of the reactionary state's claim that the revolutionary movement is weakening. At the end of the program, many expressed their desire to stay to live with the people's army.

62.7%

or 31.06 million employed Filipinos perform simple jobs and earn the lowest usual wage (₱78-₱583/day) in November 2024.

Pinagkunan: EILER

9 countries formed **The Hague Group** coalition to hold the state of Israel accountable for war crimes and crimes against humanity. **The coalition is composed of South Africa, Belize, Cuba, Namibia, Bolivia, Honduras, Senegal, Colombia and Malaysia.**



18

were released by Hamas in exchange for more than 500 Palestinian political prisoners. The prisoner exchange is part of the ceasefire agreement that began on January 19.



8th

is Davao City's ranking among 500 cities worldwide with the worst traffic congestion, while Manila ranks 14th. Ranked highest are Istanbul (Turkey), New York (US) and Chicago (US).

Source: Tomtom Traffic Index

24,916

or more than half of public schools lack principals due to DepEd's delayed promotion of qualified teachers.

50 BISHOPS

expressed opposition to the Supreme Court decision allowing large companies to fish in municipal waters. **Of 884 towns, 533 are affected by the decision.**

43%

slashed in the 2025 budget of Mindanao State University and its BARMM campuses.

\$2 trillion

increase in the wealth of billionaires worldwide in 2024, at rates 3 times higher than in 2023. Their wealth is not derived from production, rather from inheritance, cronyism and monopolistic power.



Use of AI against Filipino workers

Sharing common grievances, BPO (business process outsourcing) and telecommunications workers, delivery drivers and other jobs run by digital platforms (or online systems) formed the Coalition of Digital Employees-Artificial Intelligence or CODE-AI on January 25. The said coalition was established to represent workers and employees amid expanded use of AI technology by foreign companies. CODE-AI is composed of BIEN, Riders Watch, Gabay sa Unyon sa Telekomunikasyon Supervisors-PLDT (GUTS-PLDT), Digital Justice, Computer Professionals Union, May Day Multimedia, Ecumenical Institute for Labor Education and Research.

A study reported that the use of AI affects 36% or 8.5 million jobs in the Philippines. Three million of these are clerical jobs, over 2.5 million in sales and service, 500,000 technical jobs and related professions, and 700,000 professional jobs. Nearly two of every 10 jobs in these fields are set to be displaced.

The BPO industry alone expects to lose 300,000 jobs in the next five years due to AI. Currently, many companies in the industry use AI for routine clerical work and answering customer inquiries. Workers are pressured to increase their work output using AI without an equivalent increase in wages and benefits.

What is AI? AI refers to computer technology having the ability to mimic human intelligence such as language comprehension, pattern recognition, problem solving and decision making. One of its types is called "generative" AI which can create text, image, music and video from vast public information stored on the internet.

Digital companies, in chorus

with the Philippine fascist state, boast that AI will create new jobs in the country. However, according to CODE-AI, the estimated 100,000 new jobs created for AI will not recover the number of jobs that it will eliminate. In addition, the Philippines is considered a "digital sweatshop": the type of AI-related work passed on to Filipinos is mainly on repetitive tasks, such as data annotation and content moderation, which are both jobs to "train" various types of AI. The pay for these jobs is low (\$1-\$3/hour), far compared to workers doing the same job in other countries (\$15/hour, if in the US). Workers here have no job security, and have no protection from abuse.

Even now, tens of thousands of workers and professionals in the Philippines are working for foreign digital companies as "freelancers". They compete against one another for the few jobs these offer, including on social media platforms such as Meta (owner of Facebook and Instagram) and foreign state agencies

such as the US. Many of them are fresh graduates who cannot find work in their respective fields.

AI technology is controlled by a few monopoly companies based in the US. One of the largest is OpenAI which created GPT. Social media platforms also have their own AI technology such as Meta's Llama, Google's Gemini and Twitter's Grok. This February, a Chinese company Deepseek introduced its own AI model.

AI technology definitely improves the production process, especially in repetitive, simple and boring jobs. However, because it is owned and controlled by monopoly capitalists, it will undeniably be used against workers, especially in backward countries like the Philippines, where they do not enjoy rights.

AB

BPO sector condemns repression

CODE-AI condemned the unjust dismissal of BIEN spokesperson Renso Bajala after he gave an interview to a journalist regarding the situation of workers in BPO companies using artificial intelligence (AI). Bajala was dismissed on the basis of the "social media policy" of Concentrix and American Express companies. The termination violates Bajala's and his fellow workers' freedom of expression.

"We have the right to freedom of expression and association, and our participation in discussions and policy-making on the use of AI technology is crucial to defend the rights of workers," Bajala said.



Gross human rights violations recorded in Masbate, Cagayan, Davao and elsewhere

Relentless violations of human rights were perpetrated by forces of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Philippine National Police (PNP) in recent weeks.

Shooting. On January 19, 61-year-old Marcial Detalo, a farmer and former barangay councilor, was shot in the back when soldiers of the 2nd IB opened fire in Sitio Balunos, Barangay Rizal, Dimasalang, Masbate. To cover up the crime and endangerment of civilians, the 2nd IB maliciously reported to the media that Detalo was hit by a bullet from the New People's Army (NPA)-Masbate during a supposed encounter in the area.

Arrest. On January 27, state forces arrested 70-year-old veteran activist Myrna Cruz-Abraham in San Rafael, Bulacan. The victim was apprehended on the basis of an arrest warrant issued by a Cagayan court in connection with charges of attempted murder and murder. Human rights groups reported that Cruz-Abraham was released after eight days.

"Terrorism financing." Five activists from Cagayan Valley were charged with fabricated cases of "terrorism financing."

Charged were peasant leader Isabelo Adviento, peasant advocate Cita Managuelod, Makabayan Cagayan Valley coordinator Agnes Mesina, human rights defender Jackie Valencia, and journalist Deo Montesclaros. All have long been advocating for the rights and welfare of the people of Cagayan Valley and the Filipino people.

Demolition. While residents were fast asleep at 2 a.m. of January 29, 200 goons and personnel of land grabber Caroline Piñeda treacherously attacked Dalat/Purok 47, San Roque, Bangkal, Davao City to carry out demolition operations. The goons demolished and ransacked 20 homes in the said community. The incident is part of a series of demolitions since December 2024.

In Laguna, residents denounced the arrival on January 31 of an 8-10 person demolition team in Barangay Nueva, San Pedro, Laguna to implement the threatened demolition along the railroad. On January 7, the Department of Transportation warned locals of the eviction that day despite having no "court order" for demolition.

Forced surrender. The Philippine Army conducted a new series of militarization and forced "registration" against fisherfolk members of Timek La Union in Barangay San Manuel Norte, Agoo, La Union on January 20. Seven Philippine Army personnel in plain clothes led by a "Captain Fernandez" reportedly went around the said barangay. The soldiers carried a list containing 30 names of current and former members of Timek La Union and were looking for them to "register" their organization.

In Masbate, the AFP deployed soldiers in the adjacent barangays of Baang, Sawmill, Barag and Mapuyo in the town of Mobo, Masbate on January 27 to pursue and force the "surrender" of a civilian named Sony Diamos.

AB

Groups protest to hold Duterte accountable, call Marcos to task

VARIOUS DEMOCRATIC GROUPS gathered at Liwasang Bonifacio, Manila on January 31 to hold a protest against the "3K" or the People's Movement against poverty, corruption and lack of accountability. Students, teachers, workers, professionals, church people, university administrators, and progressive parties participated in the action led by the Taumbayan Ayaw sa Mag-nanakaw at Abusado Network Alliance (People Against Thieves and Abusers Network Alliance or TAMA NA).

TAMA NA and Bagong Alyansang Makabayan chapters led similar actions in Naga City, Cebu City, Iloilo City, and Bacolod City. On the same day, two more protests were launched by other groups, both before the People Power Monument on EDSA.

On January 30, a candle lighting and short protest was held. On January 27, student councils, campus newspapers and youth groups staged a protest action at Liwasang Bonifacio led by the Leaders and Advocates of the Youth for the Accountability of Sara Duterte (LAYAS Duterte) Network established on January 23.

On January 26, teachers belonging to the Alliance of Concerned Teachers marched in Baguio City for salary, education budget and the government's accountability for poverty, corruption and impunity. They called for the impeachment of Duterte who they say failed in serving as former Department of Education secretary.

On January 24, Kilusang Mayo Uno led the "UWIAN Na" protest for wages and against plunder in Quezon City. UWIAN Na stands for "Unite for Wage Increase and Against Nakaw sa Gobyerno."